The recent acts of the Pope are likely to

In England, M.P.'s never come to London till the time when Parliament meets; while nearly all the Representatives of the French National Assembly are now in Paris—each National Assembly are now in Paris—each party holding its daily meetings to develope the course to be taken in the ensuing Parlia-

ing and consulting as to the course to be pursued in the forthcoming struggle; and, however parties may be disunited in France, let me assure you that they are not more so than the English people.

The latest upon. An parties nere are now meet the period that the Great Exhibition will remain open.

3. That an immediate address be issued to the country, calling upon the Democrats, in all localities, to adopt instantaneous means to raise funds for the purposes of the Executive.

4. That inasmuch as Kossuth, Dembinski, and the glorieus Hungarian origins may chartly be always to the period that the Great Exhibition will remain open.

told me that, in a certain district where a Cooperative Society had been established the members of that society had realised some capital, and had, consequently, abandoned Chartism; but, from his account, he explained

once more to rouse the apathetic mind to

I wish you could see the manner in which PLAN; and the satisfaction upon which the SPECIAL CONSTABLE bases his power is upon the value that the smallest holder attaches to his little plot of ground-in many cases not more than half an acre; while the ruffians who have been located upon four acres, weep and wail, and gnash their teeth.

In conclusion, Working Men, let me assure you that the day of struggle is at hand, and for that I wish to prepare you; and however if possible the labours of the committee be month from this the Association be held at the same place every you may desert the principles of THE brought to a close in one month from this CHARTER, and foolishly adopt any others, I NEVER WILL.

Your faithful Friend and Advocate, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE LONDON TAVERN MEETING.

SIR,-I find in your valuable journal of last week, a copy of a letter from Sir Joshua Walmsley, respecting the report given in your paper of the meeting held by the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, on the 14th ult. at the London Tavern. Being present, I beg to state that that report was perfectly correct, for during the speech of Mr. F. O'Connor, the Chairman did not seem at all pleased, and when he had concluded, he said that all pleased, and when he had concluded, he said that he dissented from the observations made by the speaker. I also brought forward a resolution, recommending the Council to convene an especial Conference of the body to consider the expediency of adopting Manhood Suffrage; but the Chairman refused me permission to put it to the meeting, though I am a member of the Association, and it would not have been made known, had I not continued to have urged it on for him to put it, as he would not allow me to put it. The resolution was then presented to the meeting in a way and manner that did not reflect much credit to the

I remain, Sir, Yours most respectfully. October 30th. ALFRED ELLIOT. 29, College-street, Dowgate-hill.

LIBERATION OF THOMAS JONES.

On Wednesdey last this brutally-treated victim of Whig tyranny, was, after an incarceration of two years and eleven weeks, released from prison. The fine of £10 having been paid at the House of Detention, Clerkenwell, he was brought up in custody of an officer to the Police-court, and the required and social rights; it therefore disagrees with the threepence." sureties being approved of, he was liberated. A full statement of this most atrocious case, with the correspondence relative thereto between Sir George Grey and William Williams, Esq., M.P.,

Leeds Conference in 1847? Its movements, that he thought May was too late for the holding of pence. tence, and acting in the discharge of its duties, it months was too long a period to be without any appeared to him to arise from the Executive not in consequences likely to flow from a wise advocacy public will be drawn to the Exhibition, and, there is strange that their proceedings do not appear for a consequence of a series of delegate that their proceedings do not appear for a consequence of a series of delegate that their proceedings do not appear for a consequence of a series of delegate that their proceedings do not appear for a consequence of a series of delegate that their proceedings do not appear for a consequence of the the satisfaction of those who have placed consider- cessity for a Conference, or a series of delegate sheet. He was in favour of the small amount. let the fact be made known.

of no proceedings on the part of the Committee ne- body of Chartists were located in the North of Engcessitating an expenditure of this money, I may land, Scotland, and other parts of the kingdom. He fairly presume that the greater part of it, if not the did not believe that the Manchester Conference was

Milliam Rider, Publisher 16, Great Windmill Street, Fraymarket, Londs

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or. Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

Chartist Intelligence.

have a great effect upon all countries; and, however the SPECIAL CONSTABLE may tional Charter Association held their usual THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Nabase his power upon English support, yet, let me assure you, that both he and the French people, and the people of all nations, hate and detest England and the English.

Mittee to receive funds for the above purpose, and apply them to taking John-street Institution, for a at the Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand. lecture to raise the necessary sum. Mr. Osborne seconded the motion. Messrs. Blake, and Wilkin moved an amendment that the localities be again apply them to taking John-street Institution, for a different moved, relative to raise the necessary sum. Mr. Osborne seconded the motion. Messrs. Blake, and Wilkin moved an amendment that the localities be again apply them to taking John-street Institution, for a different moved, relative to raise the necessary sum. Mr. Osborne seconded the motion. Messrs. Blake, and Wilkin moved an amendment that the localities be again apply them to taking John-street Institution, for a different moved, relative to raise the necessary sum. Mr. Osborne seconded the motion. Messrs. Blake, and Wilkin moved an amendment that the localities be again apply them to taking John-street Institution, for a different moved, relative to raise the necessary sum. Mr. Osborne people, and the people of all nations, hate and different moved, relative to raise the necessary sum. Mr. Osborne people, and the people of all nations, hate and different moved an amendment that the localities be again apply them to taking John-street Institution, for a poply them to taking John-street I was read from Hastings, Newcastle-on-Tyne, moved an amendment that the localities be again appealed to; the amendment was carried. Mr. Stall-In England, M.P.'s never come to London Padiham, Stockport, and Whitchurch. The

I am, my dear Citizen,
Yours, fraternally and faithfully,
GEORGE W. M. REYNOLDS.
Citizen Arnott, General Secretary.

seconded by George Smith: -"That we are meeting, both motions were carried unanimously. in favour of a union with the Fraternal Democrats, the Social Reform League, and the National Reform League, providing that the in a masterly manner. mountainous small farms are cultivated in France, as compared with rich land in England, and then you would, one and all, very That the secretary write to Mr. Samuel and additionable and content and Kydd for that gentleman to lecture two nights means of organising a thorough Democratic movement in the above city. Mr. C. Clarke in the chair. when he visits Newcastle, and that the two On the motion of Mr. W. H. Cottle, seconded by which he read an extract from "Alton Looke." nights be Sunday and Monday."-The resolu- Mr. J. Clarke, it was unanimously resolved:tions were carried unanimously.

HULL.—On Sunday evening last a special

meeting of the committee elected for the purpose of raising a tribute of respect over the remains of Radical Jackson, was held at the Malt Shovel, North-Church-side, when the following resolutions were adopted:—"That the series of the same place even including a secretary and treasurer;" whereupon Messrs. C. Clarke, Dyke, Cottle, Burgess, J. Clarke, Watkins, and Shehan, were elected as the committee; and Mr. J. Clarke, treasurer; and Mr. W. H. Cottle, secrefollowing resolutions were adopted:—"That a meeting of the Association he held at the same place even." if possible the labours of the committee be brought to a close in one month, from this time." "That Mr. Barnet and Mr. Jackson be deputed to collect subscriptions for the said object." The secretary laid the results of the labours of the committee before the meeting in a satisfactory manner. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

Monday evening, at seven o'clock."

FINSBURY.—At the usual meeting of members at the Old Dolphin, on Sunday last, the tollowing resolutions were adopted:—"That the members of this locality highly approve of Mr. O'Connor's policy in holding a Conference at Manchester, and pledge themselves to pay £1 towards the expenses."—Carried unanimously. "That we hold a public meeting in the Fraternal Home and Lecture Hall, Turnmill-street every Tuesday evening."—Carried.

in the Association Rooms, Waterloo Road, on Sunday last, when the following resolutions tion of centralising all power in the metropolis, we consider it highly necessary that a National Conference should be held at Man-Mr. Hoopen having been elected to t chester, as suggested by Mr. O'Connor, and roll was called, and seventeen persons answered to recommend the Manchester committee to make their names. arrangements for the same." "That it would better show the purity of Democracy to pay the National Reform League, withdrawing their

EMMETT BRIGADE, Rock Tavern, Lisson Grove, Sunday evening. Mr. Kelly in the chair. After the recalled, he must, of course, retire. sunday evening. Mr. Kelly in the chair. After the transaction of monetary and local business, Mr. Blake moved, and Mr. Munden seconded, the following resolution:—"That the Emmett Brigade have with delight the many patriotic efforts, and eminent services, rendered by the present unpaid Executive Committee, and cordially agreeing with them in their attempt to form an union of the tion shall be eligible to become members by taking of our services and interpretation of the subject, Mr. Stall
The discussion then commenced by Mr. Stallwood moving the adoption of the first rule:—"All personal demonstrates against a greeing persons acquiescing in the objects of this associations decay anything agreeing an act of prudence or policy on our part, to prevent the great of the content project of a Manchester Conference, and thanks Ernest Jones for his excellent letter, and the West Riding Delegates for their wise and timely decision, and agrees with them that any movement for a Conable funds under their trusteeship. If it be not, meetings, at an early period, in order that the let the fact be made known.

Chartists might decide upon the adoption or rejections. On the close of the late general election there re- tion of the John-street plan of union; the bulk of a shilling to achieve that object. mained in hand, I am given to understand, nearly the members of the other sections were in London, £80 of the Election Fund. Now, as we have heard and could at once accept or reject it, but the great of no proceedings on the North of East.

whole of it, is still on hand, and therefore available intended to oppose the union attempted to be carfor whatever purpose the subscribers choose to ried out; and he thought that they should not at-As one whose mite has been cast into that fund, would suggest what I conceive to be a reason ble appropriate what I conceive to be a reason ble appropriate what I conceive to be a reason ble appropriate what I conceive to be a reason ble appropriate what I conceive to be a reason ble appropriate what I conceive to be a reason ble appropriate which is a reason ble appropriate wh I would suggest what I conceive to be a reasonable appropriation of part of it—namely, the liquidation of the debt due for Printing done for the Convention and Assembly of 1848. It is a stigman upon the vaunted patriotism of that time, to leave unsettled the small claim of the tradesman who unsettled the small claim of the tradesman, who country and the London Chartists into collision. so cheerfully and promptly executed the printing creders of these two bodies, professedly represent-

ing the second of the second o

chair. Six shillings and ninepence was received from the Emmett Brigade, and one shilling and sixpence from Somers-town for the Greenwich case.

Mr. Jeffrey moved that the council act as a comMr. Jeffrey moved that the council act

ing Sunday, at the same time and place.

present Executive, and seeing that their term of Mr. Pettle opposed the motion; he was in favour

affithing for those of other trades who were badly off; while, when all trades became a hat the next meeting, the Committee adjourned the new principle to the new principle to the mixed up with the Chartes, Perhaps, as the French law is now so tyrannical with respect to the Press, the SPECIAL CONSTABLE would have me prosecuted, were I fully to develope his position and the present state of France; and therefore, as we have more liberty of speech and writing in Montanian and the present state of France; and therefore, as we have more liberty of speech and writing in Montanian and the present state of France; and therefore, as we have more liberty of speech and writing in Montanian and the present state of France; a shade of the great body of associated Charitists of the country.

That the Charitists of the great body of associated Charitists of the country.

That the Charitists of the great body of associated Charitists of the country, and therefore, as we have no real proportion of the great body of associated Charitists of the country.

That the Charitists of the great body of associated Charitists of the country, and that w MARYLEBONE. -Mr. Fussell lectured at the Princess

"That an Association be formed, to be called The Bristol Democratic Association," to be con-

STOCKPORT.—A members meeting was held Turnmill-street, every Tuesday evening."—Carried. Fraternal Home on Sunday evening next."-

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE CONFE-RENCE OF DELEGATES FOR EFFECTING
AN UNION AMONG DIFFERENT CLASSES of REFORMERS, JOHN STREET, TOT. alter his to meet the views of some of the delegates, TENHAM COURT ROAD.

This body again assembled on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Hoopen having been elected to the chair,

The minutes having been read and confirmed, The CHAIRMAN read a letter he had received from out consulting the members of the body. He had comprehend the motives which dictated our reductions, that will sternly point to the necessity attended to vindicate his own conduct, but, being policy in this matter, we hasten to explain them to of union, and, therefore, to the expediency of assemblest any misconception should arise injurious bling a Convention then. If the objection holds

several democratic sections, decry anything savour- out cards of membership, for which, with a copy of ef our society forms an integral part. The greating of opposition to them or the cause of political the objects and rules, they shall not pay less than majority of the Chartist body are not Com-

and rules should be twopence."

time lost to the public. If this body be in exis- sent organisation would be taken up, and seven existed as to the expenditure of the funds; but that present such views, or projects, as natural results.

Mr. Godwin thought it would be hard to charge organisation for the Charter, without estranging obscurely elected, met unsupported in a northern those threepence for membership who had just paid from the movement the millions not yet conversant town; but it must command attention, if a delegation of a life of suffering and toil; and The CHAIRMAN explained that it was a new asso-

tive to the balance sheet.

Mr. Grassby moved, and Mr. Shaw seconded, the adoption of the second rule, as follows:—"That cular societies they belong to, or as Chartists, looking to Universal Suffrage as the best means of the held? I endeavoured to show, that it was not realising the Reforms they desire. But, seeing how needed for organisation, the formation of rules, or the members of the National Charter Association, ticular, social, and economical changes that ought in reference to deciding our policy towards other to the respect to the particular social and economical changes that ought in reference to deciding our policy towards other to take place and social and social so crafers of these two bodies, professedly representing so immense a section of the community.

I think, too, that in accordance with Charlist usage, we have a right to know who are acting on this Committee; and also a right to demand, at their hands, the performance of a duty of which they appear to be completely oblivious—namely, to render forthwith to the subscribers an account of their stewardship, to render forthwith to the subscribers an account of their stewardship in the form of a balance sheet.

AN OLD CHARTIST.

An OLD C

leaving out all mention of the number to be elected or the parties from whom they were to be elected.
On the suggestion of Messrs. Shaw and Wherler,
the words, meet on the first Monday in May, were altered to "not later than May," with the under-

nearly all the Representatives of the French road, and ordered to be printed in the specific party holding its daily meetings to develope the course to be taken in the ensuing Partial ment. Use an agencial election takes place, the Libertal electors, in most districts, however the force of an algamation will be adopted by the council to the course to be taken in the ensuing Partial electors, in most districts, however the force of an algamation will be adopted by the council and the result of Fernal and the work of the properties as a manipolity of their votes. I here gained no slight, which is the been made a majority of their votes. I here gained no slight, the properties of the proper

form Union. The several societies to elect mem-

their folly in an unmistakeable manner.

I have often told you, that if masons, or glaziers, or bricklayers, or plasterers, were well employed, and well off, they did not care a farthing for those of other trades who were badly off; while, when all trades became bad, then all became an averagetic and BRAVE.

I am, my dear Citizen,
Yours, fraternally and faithfully,
George W. M. Reynolds.
George W. M. Reynolds.

Citizen Arnott, General Secretary.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Harney, and seeing that their term of office has not expired, or the vote of confidence of the old programme of seven from each section.

Mr. Pettie's argument while acknowledging them as our head, to see and a delegate to any Conference not called, or seven from each body would give still more power to the Chartists.

Hastings.—On Sunday evening last, a meeting of members was held at the Crown Inn, All Saints-altered the number of the delegates of the Social street. Mr. Clarke in the chair. After the finan-narty from three to six

Mr. W. Cooper cared little about the numbers to Royal, Circus-street, on Sunday evening last, on be elected, but he preferred Mr. Le Blond's motion; he diency; were it not that I feel convinced of its in a masterly manner.

In a pecuniar epportunity of judging as to be made its manner in a pecuniar epportunity of judging as to be made its manner.

In a pecuniar epportunity of judging as to be made its manner in a pecuniar epportunity of judging as to be made its manner. form League, it had become a part of the genius of an important element, in every agitation, to prove Chartism could not be obtained by merely shouting, a mere local affair, in which the feelings of only Mr. STALLWOOD reminded Mr. Cooper that in times past there had been shouting Socialists as well as shouting Chartists; the very book he had quoted showed that Chartism was equally an ele-ment in our literature; if the Chartists were greater in numbers they were entitled to a larger representation.

Mr. Grassex asked how, with consistency, they could complain of Harwich having the same number of representatives as Manchester, if they gave Mr. MILNE supported Mr. Le Blond's motion. Mr. Pettie moved-"That the council should be elected in equal proportions from the bodies giving bodies, the West Riding delegate meeting, has in their adhesion to the movement."

Mr. Wilson seconded the motion. Mr. Shaw was in favour of Mr. Harney's motion; in numbers the Chartists preponderated, and he thought they were as equally prominent in the lite-"That the members of this locality meet at the rary world as their Social brethren.
Fraternal Home on Sunday evening next."— Mr. Fussell preferred Mr. Le Blond's to Mr. Harney's motion, because it opened a door to the admission of trades or other bodies.

> Mr. Le Blond's, and nine for Mr. Harney's. proposed, a resolution for adjournment was carried: the Conference will therefore again assemble at John-street, on Sunday afternoon next.

THE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL REFORM LEAGUE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRANCHES NOT RESIDENT IN LONDON.

upon a programme as essential parts of a national not, indeed, attract notice if a few men, locally and with these views, nor, consequently, without perilling tion, elected by the country at large, having with he trusted they also would pay them to the last farther integrity and unanimity of the Chartist body. It the sympathies of a truly national constituency, thing. Mr. Jones sat down amid loud cheering. ciation, and could not recognise previous payments. Particular societies, like our own, or like the Social Messrs. Grassby and Stallwood explained rela- Reform League, or the Co-operative Trades' Societive to the balance sheet.

The motions were then put, with the following result:—For Mr. Wheeler, 9; Mr. Harney, 7; Mr. Stallwood, 13.

Stallwood, 13.

Mr. Grassby moved, and Mr. Shaw seconded, the adoption of the second rule, as follows:—"That the follows:—" seven by the Fraternal Democrats, seven by the to take place, and seeing also that the vast majority classes. It is now urged, that a Conference should National Reform League, and seven by the Social of the unrepresented classes desire to be untra-meet a month before parliament, in order to "im-Reform League. The said Committee or Council melled by any particular theory of social rights or press our rulers with such a conviction, as would shall use their utmost efforts to superintend the of social reform, the Council of the National Release them out of the path of error into the road of above forty years ago, a yeoman, or the messes of

In favour of an union of this kind, the London members of the National Reform League, are, to a man, agreed. We desire to see the National Charter Association limit its programme to this single cardinal point. As Chartists, we shall give it our best support towards this end. We desire to see every other popular society, whatever its particular economical or social creed, to concur with us in making common cause with the National Charter Association, for its attainment, without calling upon them to abandon their own special missions or objects. By this means we may have a real union of all the societies in one great body, for the attainment of the one common object upon which all are agreed-

let me assure you that they are not more so than the English people.

I had the pleasure of seeing my friend and yours, Ernest Jones, the day I started for Paris, and, well informed as I am as to the state of the English mind, he gave me no small information—information—information—information—information—which I was previously aware. He but the same time and place.

I had the pleasure of seeing my friend and yours, Ernest Jones, the day I started for Paris, and, well informed as I am as to the state of the English mind, he gave me no small information—information—information which I was previously aware. He but the proposed Conference to be held in Manchester, largest, and, in the event of any agricult of the proposed Conference to be held in Manchester, largest, and, in the event of any agrication would be the proposed of social reform (Doubnt the proposed of social reform following proportion:—the provisional Central place. Coverrex.—The Council held their first meeting following proportion:—the provisional Central place. Coverrex.—The Council held their first meeting following proportion:—the provisional Central place. Coverrex.—The Council held their first meeting following proportion:—the provisional Central place. Coverrex.—The Council held their first meeting following proportion:—the provisional Central place. Coverrex.—The Council held their first meeting following proportion:—the provisional Central place. Coverrex.—The Council held their first meeting following proportion:—the provisional Central Central Place. Coverrex.—The Council held their first meeting following proportion:—the provisional Central Central Place. Coverrex.—The Council held their first meeting following proportion:—the provisional Central Central Place. Central Place.

That, inasmuch as Kossuth, Dembinski, and the glorious transported in Mind place.

That, inasmuch as Kossuth of Bortal Place.

That, inasmuch as Kossuth of Bortal Place.

That, inasmuch as Kossuth of Bortal Place.

The Eventical in the provision center in the provi gerous policy of sanctioning the obtrusion of its means of enabling the admirers of those patriots and heroes to express that admiration throughout the length and breadth of the land. Perhaps simultaneous meetings all over the country would be the first proper course.

5. That the propriety of resuming the Johnstreet, on Tuesday evening, street meetings early in December, be taken into consideration by the Executive.

Trusting that these suggestions will be received in the spirit in which they are tendered,

Mental Delinerate Delinerate Britation December, which and social rights, and to spirate for the Charter, whole and social rights and here it at the propriety of the National Reform League three, and to spirate for the Charter, whole and social rights and here it and social rights and here it and social rights and here it and social rights and leases of the political and social rights and leases of the political and social rights and leases of the Patriot of the National Reform League three, and to spirate the National Reform League three, and to show the Premier that the people of England require further reforms.

Stratebree it political and social rights and leases of the politic, in the National Reform League three, and three, and th which alone the millions demand a National Organisation-viz., the attainment of the People's

> Signed in behalf of the Council of the National Reform League,
>
> J. B. O'BRIEN, President.
> P. M. M'NEILL, Sceretary.

chester, were it not that my recent tour has given me a peculiar opportunity of judging as to its inexutter inefficiency at the present time; and that however high an authority may be, as in the case before us, every one is in duty bound to express his own conviction, where he believes that its expression may be of service to the cause.

In my letter in last Saturday's Star, I stated my

reasons for believing that a Conference, called at Manchester, on the first of January next, would be represented; and that the public at large are neither disposed, nor able to embrace or to uphold the measure. The votes or silence of the country have proved the correctness of my anticipation, except-Rochdale, Sheffield, Hull, and one of three localities in Nottingham, have, I believe, up to the date of last Saturday's Star, alone spoken in its favour -though the measure has been more than three weeks before the country; many places have expressed their disapprobation, and one of the unanimously come to the same conclusion-while the majority of the country has not taken the mat-ter into consideration at all. Could there be a clearer proof that I was correct, in the estimation I entertained, and that a Conference now held would be premature, and result in a merely local

It is urged by the opponents of delay, that, if the people will not support a Conference when trade is good, how can they do so when trade is bad?—but it must be in the experience of most, why. It is a wellknown fact in our movement—that, when trade the two motions were put, when fourteen voted for is worst, and wages are lowest, then money is Mr. Le Blond's, and nine for Mr. Harney's.

After some discussion, relative to several motions proposed, a resolution for adjournment was carried; he Conference will therefore again assemble at lowes, and ways most plentiful for the purposes of agitation. It is the will that is wanting in times of good trade, but, in times of poverty, the will is there, and where there is a will, there is a way, as the experience of '39, '42, and '48 has proved. Again, the time just after Christmas, and in the midst of the New Year holidays, appears to me not very felicitous, even in a pecuniary point of views—and seems well calculated to give rise to an objection similar

good at all, it is Christmas time and the opening of the year to which it more especially applies. It is urged that "the great Exhibition which is to take place and to last three months, would completely divert the minds of the working classes, and those most capable of representing them in the

Now this is just what I have advanced, that the tists—that is, men desirous of being represented in personal power and williams, Esq., M.P., will be given next week.

Index or of the wish should originate with them that any movement for a Conference in 1847? Its movements, according to the Commence of Parliament, according to the Commence of Parliament, according to the ference or otherwise should originate with them that any movement for a Conference with them that any movement for a Conference or otherwise should originate with that it was impossible to the Commons' House of Parliament, according to one focus, in a manner never yet witnessed by government, unless, by the side of their ference or otherwise should originate with that it was impossible to the Commons' House of Parliament, according to one focus, in a manner never yet witnessed by government, unless, by the side of their ference or otherwise should originate with that it was impossible to ference or otherwise should originate with that it was impossible to ference or otherwise should originate with them that any movement for a Conference in 1847? Its movements, for a continuous of Parliament, according to one focus, in a manner never yet witnessed by government, unless, by the side of their flow. Mr. Whereas had, one focus in a manner never yet witnessed by government, unless, by the side of their flow. Mr. Warries and rules of a respectable description of the country. According to one focus, in a manner never yet witnessed by government, unless, by the side of their flow. Mr. Warries and rules of a respectable description of the country in the Commons' House of Parliament, according to one focus, in a manner never yet witnessed in this country. The flow of the country is country, in the country in the Commons' House of Parliament, according to country, in the country in the Commons' House of Parliament, according to country, in the Commons' House of Parliament, according to country, in the Commons' House of Parliament, according to country, in the Commons' House of Parliament, according to co as a reform to be worked out in common with the elected! Then, if so, how can the Exhibition in the brunt of the battle, still staunch—that a new through some cause or other, have been for a long a Conference; if the union was agreed to, the pre- Mr. Fussell thought that a little dissatisfaction Charter. We may, in our advocacy of the Charter, terfere with the deliberations of the Convention?

meets prominently in London, while all the democratic falent of England is brought, day by day, to

people will have no effect upon rulers: but the case may be different when the majority of the working classes shall be looking towards a body of men fully and fairly representing their interests, while London shall be an overflowing hive, and thousands from the provinces shall be adding new vigor to its snight.

thousands from the provinces shall be adding new vigor to its spirit.

What we now want is not talking and deliberation—but action. The time for deliberating is when there is a power created to direct, or else you are deliberating about a mere shadow. The paramount and immediate duty is to establish a public mind and organisation by lectings, tracts, and meetings. For all this the competent machinery exists. When this has been done, then will be the time for a Convention to give voice to the mind thus created and vention to give voice to the mind thus created, and

vention to give voice to the mind thus created, and to wield that organisation which it is now our only immediate business to prepare.

I trust the country will fully and fairly express their views on this subject, and that, true to the principles of democracy, which says the majority shall rule, no Conference will take place, unless the majority of the Chartist body should have decided in its favour in its favour.

With reference to ulterior modes of action, I think the least said is the best. I am neither a physical-force nor a moral-force Chartist: I am both, or either, as circumstances may require, I agree with the solemn decision come to by the men of Manchester, on the 20th of October, to have and every means that circumstances may render just.

cellent description. The attendance was good, condering the hurried manner in which the entertainment was got up. Among the guests were Messrs. Harney, Le Blond, Hooper, and Thomas Jones (who had been that day liberated from prison).

Equality.

Mr. Leno, in an able and argumentative address, pointed out the errors of our social system, and the means by which they were to be remedied. Mr. Crown also responded to the sentiment, and showed the tyranny of the government in a strong light, from the manner in which himself and his brother victims had been treated whilst caged under

volcano of revolutions was only slumbering in France, and, on its first eruption, it would spread throughout Europe; and the chalk cliffs of England always echoed to the sound of revolution in France. If the special constable President should be again compelled to take refuge in England, he trusted they would give him a warm reception. The cause of freedom in London was evidently spreading, from the manner in which Barclay's men had lashed Haynau. They would soon discover that they had Haynaus at home equally deserving their wrath. Mr. Jones then described the feeling in the provinces to be warm and enthusiastic; and, though he had no hope from the middle classes; yet it showed signs of progress to see numbers of them attending his meetings. There were two dangers which appeared to him to militate, at present, against Chartism. The first was—the ghost of moral and physical force—which he thought had been laid long ago—was stalking abroad. From this, however, he did not apprehend much evil. He was for neither one nor the other but hoth pagerd. was for neither one nor the other, but both, according to circumstances. At that great hive of the northern bees, Manchester, they had vowed in their argest and most important of our representative thousands to obtain the Charter, by any and every just means. The second, and more serious danger was—a feeling among a great party that they would ameliorate their condition by co-operation alone, without going through the turbulence of a political change. This was a great error—they wished to fly with one wing. He said they must use both wings —social co-operation and political organisation.

There were three ways in which this spirit manifested itself—clubbing their pence to establish co-operative stores, to obtain possession of manufacturists and the procession of manufacturists. tories, and to purchase land. By the first plan, they did not increase the amount of food produced they only distributed it. They did not crush profitmongering—they only established another branch of it. Mr. Jones illustrated this by a store at Rochdale, where they had accumulated £2,000; but 400 men, who were once Chartists, were so no longer, and the Northern Star was voted out of the reading room, as not sufficiently respectable. They thus increased the numbers of the most dangerous class—the aristocrats among their own body. The me expenses or former prosecutions, than in raising funds to support future victims."

"That we recognise in no association the means of gaining our political rights save in the National Charter Association, to which we will remain steadfast."

"Examples not messible not to the one contained in the suggestion that to the one contained in the suggestion that "May and June, the middle of summer, is just the very time when it would be most difficult to approving of the withdrawal of our delegates from induce working men to give up their pleasure." I they did not do the very time when it would be most difficult to approving of the withdrawal of our delegates from induce working men to give up their pleasure." I they did not do the very time when it would be most difficult to approving of the withdrawal of our delegates from induce working men to give up their pleasure." I they did not not nany way create a market for the goods they will not have men to give up their pleasure." I to the one contained in the suggestion that to the one contained in the suggestion that to the one contained in the suggestion that they did not of the very time when it would be most difficult to approve the very time when it would be m second plan was, to establish manufactories. That was decidedly the most wholesome method in which it could be exercised; but this was out of the power of the poor, who most needed to be placed thereon: and the Law of Primogeniture, and the fears of the monied and aristocratic classes, if they saw that-feeling spread, would hinder them from purchasing land in any large quantities. Land had a tendency, in a thickly-populated country, to rise in price, and wages would continually fall—thus, every year would increase the obstacle; but if any, or all, of those measures appeared to pressure government. those measures appeared to prosper, government the objects and rules, they shall not pay less than threepence."

Mr. Shaw seconded its adoption,
Mr. Harney moved, "That the price for cards and rules should be twopence."

Mr. Pettie seconded the amendment.

Mr. Pettie seconded the amendment.

Mr. Pettie seconded the amendment.

Majority of the Chartist body are not Communitation will attract immense numbers to London, and that, from that very reason, the Convention gerous. They had already, even against law, should be held at that time, and London be its seat.

But this Exhibition, while attracting most of the leading Chartists to the metropolis, and thus draw-lists—that is, men desirous of being represented in this could be held at that time, and London be its seat.

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But this Exhibition, while attracting most of the leading Chartists to the metropolis, and thus draw-lists—that is, men desirous of being represented in this could always crush them when they became danger of the convention gerous. They had already, even against law, should be held at that time, and London be its seat.

But this Exhibition, while attracting most of the leading Chartists to the metropolis, and thus draw-lists—that is, men desirous of being represented in this could always crush them when they became danger of the convention of the law, provented Co-operative Stores from having branches and thus draw-lists to the metropolis, and thus draw-leading Chartists to the metropoli

But, it may be said, the attention of the general public will be drawn to the Exhibition, and, thereyoung recruit. He owed a debt to the government for two years of insult and suffering, and he was thing. Mr. Jones sat down amid loud cheering. Several other toasts were given, and spoken to by Messis. HARNEY, WHEELER, FINLEN, and Hooper, in a very animated and effective manner.

The CHAIRMAN, as a concluding toast, proposed The Ladies." Votes of thanks were given to Mr. Wheeler, for his attendance; to Mr. Fowler, the worthy landlord, who had on four occasions bailed Chartist victims, and the Chairman; and the meeting broke up at an early hour. Between the different sentiments democratic songs and recitations were given, and the greatest harmony and satisfaction prevailed.

Foreign kutelligence.

FRANCE.

What Shakspeare said of a certain sort of ambition is being forcibly examplified by Louis Napoleon and his foolish advisers. The 'Daily News' correspondent informs us that, 'The whole democratic party will abstain from taking part in the election of the 3rd November in the Department du Nord. The resolution taken spontaneously by the republicans of this department has received the approbation of the democratic press of Paris and of the departments the organs of republican opinion. The royalists feel anxiety with respect to the consequences of this abstention, which baffles the calculations on which were based the law of the 31st of May. Many of those who voted the law, or who have approved of it, begin to perceive that they have given to the republicans a rallying sign, and that the whole demo-

universal suffrage." A rumour has been in circulation during the past week that Mr. Special-Constable Napoleon was really on the eve of effecting an alliance for political purposes with the Emperor of Russia. The confidential organs of the French government, however, stoutly deny the truth of the allegation. The 'Constitutionnel' says:- 'As to the allegation of the 'Times' on the projects which France might have put an end to the quarrel by a common intervention, land set saide these two plans through consideration for Prussia, and the Danes, out of deference for their allies, halted on the banks of the Eyder. 'The consideration which has been twice shown for a state An extraordinary meeting of the commission of that he is very unwell this morning in the prison which notoriously breaks its engagements, and se- permanence was called for on Wednesday. 'The cretly supports the cause which it dere not openly defend, certainly constitutes in the eyes of the mediating powers a more rigorous right to demand that Prussia should return to the letter and spirit of the treaty which it had signed with Denmark. The state of affairs, moreover, changes to the prejudice of the Danes, as time goes on, and the winter season advances. The ice will remove the obstacles which protect Schleswig, and Denmark will be threatened de Kisseleff, the Russian charge d'affaires. We also a popular outbreak, are variously attributed as the treaties. It would be iniquitous to maintain a statu diplomatic body conversed very earnestly on the atquo which subjects Denmark to such a disastrous titude France was about to assume as regarded the ascertained that M. Freeborn, the British consular hazard, when stopped by a kind of moral harrier. She has abstained from following up the success of greatest reserve.' her arms on the German territory of Holstein. It may be consequently understood that if Prussia and Germany do not execute in a proper time the treaty of Berlin, the Conference of London would relieve Denmark from the obligation which has been imposed on it, and engage even to lend assistance in the event of one or more of the states of Germany interfering in the war. But in supposing the most alarming prognostications to be realised; supposing that all the efforts of the Conference cannot set aside a conflict the most improbable, it is evident that the theatre of this conflict would be Denmark, and that neither Silesia, nor Rhenish Prussia, as the 'Times states, will have anything to do with it.' The 'Ponvoir,' another government organ, has an

future is more widely pointed out than the English army corps in active service. journalist appears to think, and we may say that on | None of the Hessian officers have yet actually his intentions and with his duties.'

tutional country. He had very much better not.

It is with sincere regret, we are compelled to anlicans, who are in the power of the government, has the tone of the revolutionary policy. suffered under the severe discipline to which they have been subjected. The 'Morning Chronicle's ' correspondent has

been reluctantly obliged to allow that such is the case. He says :- The political prisoners recently confined in the fortress of Doullens have now been all removed to Belle Isle sur Mer, with the exception of M. Barbes and M. Blanqui, who have been retained in one of the prisons of Paris, in consequence of the bad state of their health. It appears from the Republican papers of Saturday that the authorities refused to allow the families of the convicts to see says that this is a mere pretext.

Poor Barbes, however, it seems will not avail himself of this indulgence, lest it should seem he seeks a clemency by reason of his former wealth and repuferers are unable to procure.

The 'Presse' publishes the following letter, which he has addressed to M. Brives:-

'Do me the favour, my dear Brives, to hasten to the Minister of the Interior, and to summou him, in | to present a protest against the projected press laws my name, to cause me to be sent to Belle Isle. The with the case. After my formal declaration to the facturing town of Chemnitz. Inspector-General Lucas, that, whether ill or not, I intended to be sent away with the others, I can only consider an exemption as an attack on my moral who has never asked anything (as I have no need to | nothing new of importance. Bay), and will never ask any favour of any government whatsoever.—Yours most truly, ' A. BARBES. 'Prison of Doullens, Oct. 20.' The steam-boat containing the political prisoners

passed by Nantes on the 23rd, on its way to Belle Isle sur Mer. The prisoners were kept below, and the 'Times' dated, Vienna, October 23rd, will be to the extra pay given to soldiers sent to the colonies, the deck was occupied by gendarmerie mobile. The read with interest :- " 45 prisoners chanted the 'Marseillaise,' cried 'Vive la Republique!' and waved their caps from the cabin windows. From the bridge of Pirmil and the quay, a crowd of persons responded to the cries, and threw understanding, I have good reason for questioning energetic measures; a corporal and a drummer were wreaths towards the steamer, but they were carried the authenticity of the statement. Prussia insists shot, and fourteen privates put in irons. away by the stream. Precautions were taken by the that her troops have as much right to enter Hesse- A despatch from the Captain-General of Barcelona authorities to prevent an outbreak.

A later article in the 'Constitutionnel' from the pen of M. Veron, has drawn much attention from the pledges it contains, that Louis Napoleon will employed in those States which, acknowledging the Tristany, together with Aguda, an inneceper the prolongation of his powers.

The recent change in the Cabinet does not appear to have produced any better agreement between Changarnier and the Buonapartists. The former had an interview with the President on Sunday, in the course of which it is said the latter demanded an explicit explanation of the General's intentions with respect to the prolongation of the President's powers. The explanations given appear not to have been by any means satisfactory, and a violent scene took place, in which recriminations were bandied about on both sides. After General Changarnier had left the palace, a private meeting was called of seven Danish Dragoons who had ventured too far in friends, did not take the trouble to inquire after some of Napoleon's most intimate friends and con- pursuit, and that they had been brought into Rends- Palmella. fidential advisers, in which the situation of affairs, burg; they admit, however, that an equal number An earthquake was felt at Moncorvo, on the a certain cure fo iscurvy, scrofula, and all cutaneous erupas respects the President's interests, were fully discussed. At this meeting it is said that advices of a very violent nature was tendered. It is even stated that some of those who took part in this conciliabile went so far as to suggest the propriety of the immediate arreat of General Changarnier, and some other parties supposed to be hostile to the President's inparties supposed to be hostile to the President's in- Zeitung' has reported that a meeting of the above ing in this country. terests. This proposition was felt to be too rash to orders will take place at Kiel shortly, to take probe acted on; but a determination was expressed to posals of peace into consideration, as well as the bring matters to a crisis, one way or other, with lavy of taxes &c. the least possible delay.

has been dismissed by the new Minister of War. the spread of this disease; but as the Danes have is well guarded by our military, who are under Gueral Neumayer is the particular friend of General taken care to provide convenient and comfortable regular army discipline. The negroes around the married state by the densequences of early errors, it is in Changarnier, and is the only officer under his comhospitals for their sick and wounded, the loss in city are uttering awful threats, Af Sandwich, in valuable Price 11s. per bettle, or four quantities in one
mand in whom he had implicit confidence of their sick and wounded, the loss in city are uttering awful threats, Af Sandwich, in valuable Price 11s. per bettle, or four quantities in one
mand in whom he had implicit confidence of their sick and wounded, the loss in city are uttering awful threats, Af Sandwich, in valuable Price 11s. per bettle, or four quantities in one
mand in whom he had implicit confidence of their sick and wounded the loss in city are uttering awful threats, and the loss in city are uttering awful threats, and the loss in city are uttering awful threats, and the loss in city are uttering awful threats, and the loss in city are uttering awful threats, and the loss in city are uttering awful threats, and the loss in city are uttering awful threats, and the loss in city are uttering awful threats, and the loss in city are uttering awful threats, and the loss in city are uttering awful threats, and the loss in city are uttering awful threats, and the loss in city are uttering awful threats, and the loss in city are uttering awful threats. mand in whom he had implicit confidence. The deaths will not be very great, and they have many Canada, opposite Detroit, there are, at the least consequence of all this was a panic at the Bourse, very able medical men in the camp. which brought down the funds to a considerable extent. On Monday a plot, ascribed to the Socialists, but which bears every appearance of having been hatched by the authorities, has caused the incarceration of MM. Gent, Meizu, and Penart. The first correspondent, of course, is circumstanlial in his revelations, but they are of the mare's nest' character which distinguishes the production of that verzeious authority. One of the persons of the tent. On Monday a plot, ascribed to the Socialists, of the Schleswig-Holatein nobility, &c., took place on from here to be seen among them. The house of of that veracious authority. One of the persons ar- the respectable sum of 100,000 Prussian thalers, or Hon. S. Bingham, mayor, and Messrs. Joy and

he accused the provincial government and the ministers under General Cavagnac of having availed king. Most of these parties have expressly and disforced to have recourse to such dirty work.

The naval division consisting of the ships of the line, Friedland, Valmy, Hercules, Jemmappes, Henri IV., Jena, Inflexible, Jupiter, and two steam corvettes, quitted Cherbourg on the morning of the tablets yesterday afternoon, with the names, ages, 26th for Brest. The wind was so violent, that at and trades of the three persons about to be refrom the breakwater. On the 28th this fleet made fallacy of such an expectation. The mother and duce in the south, between the black and white its appearance in Torbay, and anchored about two other relations of Antonini were arrested, as is cusmiles from Berry Head. The 'Times' correspondent tomary here, in order that their presence at the excratic party marches as one man to the conquest of ships all look in good order and clean, and they an anchor.' This is coming to rather 'close quarters' with the chance of a shindy, in which France, if Louis Napolean gets his own way, will be on the op- teria, there to spend their few remaining hours of posite side to England.

on Rhenish Prussia, it is needless for us to say that Tuesday morning, and confirmed at another, held in Antonini, the post-office employe, and Maurizi, the it is a very bold one. When the armistice which the afternoon. This decision was announced to M. shoemaker, obstinately refused to have anything to had suspended hostilities in Schleswig had transpired Neumayer by the Minister of War and the Presi- do with the ministers of religion, whose efforts to Russia and France proposed to England, either to dent, who expressed at the same time the intention convert them were interrupted about three o'clock or at least to allow Denmark to follow up her suc- ral. In answer to this announcement General Neu- nouncing that his Holiness had mercifully granted cess, and re-establish her authority in Holstein. Eng. mayer wrote a letter to the Minister of War de- the prisoners their lives. The three unhappy clining any other post in compensation. General wretches could not at first believe the change in Changarnier was invited to name the successor of Neumayer, but resented the compliment as derisory.

between General Changarnier and the Elysee verges the breaking up of the council of ministers on Saturday M. de Lahitte had a long interview with the British ambassador, and it is said that he was to have had another conference in the evening with M. his consequent exertions, and the apprehension of on her own territory, which we have guaranteed by know that in the saloons of Lord Normanby the cause Emperor Nicholas. Lord Normanby maintained the

contest,' says the correspodent of the 'Daily News,'

Late accounts from Lyons, confirm the fact of the discovery of a conspiracy, and the arrest of M. Gent : other arrests have also taken place.

By way of gossip we are informed by one of the of death. Paris journals that M. Emmaus Lind, a chemist of some distinction, and brother of Jenny Lind, has

towards the Hessian frontiers, and we are at length arguments fail, informed Cardinal Antonelli, that, informed that the die is cast. A Bavarian and Hun- in case of any attempt at rescue by the populace, he garian corps must have entered Hesse Cassel. An should leave the responsibility to the Roman troops; Austrian battalion accompanied the former corps. not considering it his duty to interfere in similar of the country. It is estimated that the rough coparticle to the same effect. The antecedents of Napo- Four thousand men march from Italy to join the cases. Icon Louis justify what lawyers call a prima facie army in the Tyrol, which at present consists of belief in the probability of such an understanding, but we have no fears for the result. We think there is much truth—more, we fancy, than the writer or Bohemian army, which at present consists of So,000 tonini, Mauriz, and Fabri, and the manner in CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. the following observations men. Both of the armies are within half-an-hour's of the 'Pouvoir' :- 'Louis Napoleon has nothing to march of the respective frontiers. Generals Schlick political offenders in Rome. gain by a war, however popular it might be. His and Clam will be appointed to the command of the

this head his personal interests are in accord with quitted the service; they are still performing their hundreth article of the penal code, an edict of The boers were persisting in their attempt to deny military duty, hoping perhaps that the contingency | Cardinal Albani, who raged with Draconic severity | access to or passage through the territory to all We will tell the editor of this latter journal, more- that would require them to act against their fellow against secret societies, under Pius VIII., and who European traders or travellers of any description. over, that a war with England would not now be 'a citizens and the Constitution may not arise. It is decreed those worthy of death who give or accept popular war, however much so it might have been probable this will really be the case, as the Hessians any order to hurt any one through party spirit. No the Cape Colony at the delay on the part of the a short while since. Frenchmen and Englishmen appear determined their opposition shall still be of spirit of the kind has been proved against Antonini now know each other too well, and Frenchmen are that passive kind against which force is unavailing. nor the slightest traces of his belonging to any also wide awake to the aims and objects of their Nothing has yet happened to interrupt public secret society whatever—no such order is proved, quasi-President. If this functionary wants to play peace or order, and Cassel, which has set in motion and, supposing him to have given it, the highest at War let him not select as his opponent a consti- whole armies to observe it, is in a state of profound legal penalty would have been ten years at the under their consideration a proposal to appropriate tranquillity, less moved by the events itself than the galleys. The only way to justify the sentence of the sum of £200 towards the cost of a new build-States around it. This statement comes by way of death would have been to prove the existence of ing for the public library. nounce that the health of the stern and true repub- Prussia, and, perhaps, the later intelligence may alter a secret society or party spirit, which has not

> It is reported that Prussian troops have also crossed the Hessian frontier.

BAVARIA.

A Munich paper states that the King of Bavaria has rather unexpectedly returned to his capital. The fortress of Bamburg is being victualled for three months. The Bavarian horse (Cuirassiers) at Land shut have left that place, and proceeded in forced marches in the direction of Regensburg.

HANOVER.

them, when passing through Paris, or to allow any 24th ult, says :- While all the world conceived Rome on the same evening. He was, as usual sort of communication. The reason given for this the ministerial crisis as ended, it now appears that silently received by the people on passing through rigour is the discovery of a conspiracy among the it has only entered on a severer stage. Among the the streets. prisoners to effect their escape; but the 'National' terms imposed by the remaining ministry were the removal of Count Kuyphausen, ambassador at Ber lin, and the Adjutant Count Platen. A few days ago a violent scene arose between the King and M Benningsen, in consequence of which MM. tation which his poorer and less famous fellow suf. Scheele, Kielmansegge, Rossing, and Lindeman were sent for.'

The King of Saxony has declined to receive the delegates of the Leipsig book trade, who desired It is stated that a female Democratic Society has report of Dr. Ferus on my health has nothing to do been closed by the police of the flourishing manu-

PRUSSIA.

demands of Gen. Serrano, has quarrelled with him. The military movements towards the Hessian consideration—on my honour, as an old republican, frontier still continue, but in the detail there was General Hahn had been sent to Holstein with

Staathalterschaft. In the present equivocal position of the German

Austria and Prussia are on the point of coming to an officers. The mutiny was finally quelled by the most the opposite party strenuously refuses to acknow- Captains Pouzas, Viu, and Vendre, who all belonged

presented at Frankfort." The poet Freiligrath has received orders to leave the village of Bilk, in the neighbourhood of Dussel- soners, but having attempted to escape, were all dorf, where he was residing, and to quit the Prussian killed. The officers were all put under arrest, and a ous and inveterate) they have always entertained the territories within a fortnight.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Advices, dated the 25th ult., state that a trifling skirmish between some cavalry patrols in the doubt that the Queen Donna Maria is indebted to vicinity of Kropp took place on the morning of the him for her throne, but she did not evince her ac-23rd ult., in which, as usual, several lives have been knowledgments to him. The life of the Duke had lost on both sides, and some prisoners made. It been despaired of some days past; but the Queen, searches out and purifies the diseased humours from the has been reported that the Holsteiners have captured always ready to go, or to send, to inquire after her blood, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating the searches out and purifies the diseased humours from the blood, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating the consequences which inevitable to inquire after the consequences to be a searches out and purifies the diseased humours from the last the Holsteiners have captured always ready to go, or to send, to inquire after the blood, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating the consequences the searches out and purifies the diseased humours from the last the Holsteiners have captured always ready to go, or to send, to inquire after the blood, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating the consequences which inevitable to inquire after the consequences are the consequences.

Much sickness is reported in the Danish army in

is described as being greatly on the increase.

of that verzeious authority. One of the persons arthe respectable sum of 100,000 Prussian thalers, or
rested has been set at liberty already, so foolishly
has the plot been contrived.

M. Tivel, the head-coachman to the late king,

M. Tivel, the head-coachman to the late king,

M. Tivel, the head-coachman to the late king,

M. Divel, the head-coachma baving published a scur-tious pamphlet, in which pence system of subscription is still carried on. his liberty should he be sent back.

THE ROMAN STATES. ROME. Ocr. 25 .- Although the Romans are not

king. Most of these parties have expressly and distinctly given 'coachy" the lie. His pamphlet appears to have been fabricated in the same factory as excited by the fate of Young Antonini, the ex-postthat of Chenu, who so foully aspersed the character office employe, accused of complicity in the attempt of M. Caussidier, and, like it, is equally devoid of to murder Nardoni, the powerful influence used to truth. The cause must be weak, indeed, which is induce the Holy Father to commute his sentence, and the delay in the execution of it, led to the hope, if not the supposition, that only the assassin law; but the appearance of the customary wooden night fall a part of the fleet was only about a mile moved from the world this morning, showed the ecution might not excite sympathy or disorder from Detroit with a great deal of interest. amongst the crowd, and late last night the fatal inhandled their canvass tolerably quick on coming to telligence was communicated to the culprits themselves, who were immediately after transferred from of the people of colour to the whites of the free the prison of St. Michele to the chapel, or conforlife in religious exercises and preparations for the subject, Frederick Douglass made an earnest There is evidently much excitement among the eternity. Domenico Pace, the assassin, is stated appeal on behalf of the coloured race. intriguers for power, the dismissal of General Neu- to have showed himself penitent, and disposed to mayer was revoked at a Cabinet Council held on accept the last offices of the church, but young of bestowing another post upon the displaced gene- in the morning by a message from the Fisco, an-

hospital. Of course many reports are current with respect of this unexpected act of mercy, which is so far out of the usual routine of justice, that no one recollects The 'Evenment' mysteriously states that 'after a criminal's life ever having been spared after the tablets were publicly exhibited. The Pope's own compunctious feelings, the representations of the foreign ministers, Nardoni's fear of reprisals and

their situation, and one of them, the assassin, was

The 'Daily News' correspondent says :- 'I have agent, never wanting in the duties of humanity, had a ong interview on the subject yesterday morning with M. de Rayneval, and, if report is to be trusted he threw all his influence into the scale of mercy? as deeming the men worthy of punishment, but not

The same authority tells us pretty plainly the cause of the Pope's clemency. He says on this just arrived in Paris, and is about to proceed to subject :- Before closing my letter, I must state energy and success. The recent developments, both Havre, to embark for the United States, to join his that the Pope's merciful intentions are now universally attributed to the significant hint of Gene-There has been a continued movement of troops of Antonini's mother and sisters, and finding other nection of the lakes by means of a ship canal, which

Young Antonini, the only one of the three prisoners for whom public sympathy was strongly aroused, was condemned to death in virtue of the been done.

The so-called pardon which has been granted to them is to drag out the remainder of their existence, chained to a prison wall at Civita Vecchia, in a damp range of cells, where the average of life is three years. And this boon of 'His Holiness' seems to have been extorted, by the fact that the soldiers threatened to mutiny, if called upon to act

as executioners. All three have been sent to Civita Vecchia. The Pope set out the following day for Frascati, escorted by French and Roman cavalry, and went A correspondent, writing from Hanover, on the to dine with the Camaldolese monks, returning to

The Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies at Turin has sent round notices to the members to be punctual in their attendance at the opening of authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-rew Han-the Chambers on the 5th. The court goes into nay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichthe Chambers on the 5th. The court goes into mourning for twenty days for the death of the Queen of the Belgians. M. Ferdinand Barrot will and Raimes and Co., Leith Walk, Edinburgh. quit Turin at the end of October, to return to Paris. SPAIN.

The gallant General O'Lawlor, an Irish officer in the Spanish service, and who for many years acted as the Duke of Wellington's steward in Andalusia, died on Monday week full of years and honours. General Narvaez not having been able to satisfy the

The editor of General Pavia's paper, the 'Patria,' has wounded the editor of the 'Heraldo,' Senor Mora, in a duel with sabres. The 'Patria' was seized again on Friday, and the 'Nacion' on Satura despatch from the Prussian government to the day, for obnoxious articles on the finance minister. The Santander journals state that a serious mutiny its duties. The reason of physical disqualifications, and took place among the troops about to be sent to monarchies the following from the correspondent of Cuba. These soldiers conceived that they had a right from the time they were ordered to set out for their 'Although some of the German, and particularly the destination. They, therefore, showed their discon-Frankfort, newspapers have assured the public that tent by loud murmurs and insolent language to their

Cassel as those of any other German Power: this states that five Carlist officers, namely, Major Porrou. ledge, on the ground that only Federal troops can be to the troops once: commanded by the sanguinary abstain from taking the initiative in the question of legal existence of the German Confederation, are re- baving attempted to raise the Carlist standard in the mountains near Salsona, were surprised by a detachment of the queen's troops, and made pri-

The Duke de Palmella has just died. No one can

AMERICA.

The news from America is very important. The excitement caused by the Fugitive Slave Bill

Canada, opposite Detroit, there are, at the least The £5 cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detensive calculation, three hundred negroes, who lately essential can only be had at 15, Berners-street, Oxford crossed the river, and it is dangerous for a citizen street, London, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s., and from here to be seen among them. The house of the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which The Weser Zeitung announces that the assembly crossed the river, and it is dangerous for a citizen

Another despatch, dated October 14, says :-Some further attempts have been made to capture themselves of the carriages and horses of the ex- berantly merry this year, their October festivities a number of fugitive slaves, and serious results are likely to follow. The authorities are using every

> himself would suffer the extreme penalty of the to the west, but which will spread throughout the scenes which the abolition fanatics laboured to proraces there, are now in danger of being enacted in the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—s the free states. We shall look for later intelligence sure of three years' nervousness; Major General Thomas

so seriously affected, by the revulsion of feeling, 100 dols. Such a trip, we fear, would be too cheap

The specimens of wheat, copper, and forrest woods, which will be presented on this occasion, it is believed cannot be rivalled in the world.

The mining companies in the vicinity of Lake Superior are prosecuting their operations with great in the copper and iron regions, are of a highly flattering character, and serve to dispel all doubts with ral Gemeau, who, moved by the continual entreaties | regard to the feasibility of the enterprise. The conwill soon be effected, will afford every facility for communication, and the mineral wealth of the Upper Peninsula will find an easy transit to all parts per which will be sent down from Lake Superior the

> CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. We have received journals from Cape Town to the 4th of August, and from Natal to the 30th of July. The most important news by this arrival relates to the proceedings in the 'Emegrante Grensgebiet.'

> Great discontent was beginning to be expressed in home government in sending out full authority to organise the legislative council on the footing announced in a despatch to Earl Grey. The Cape Town municipal commissioners have

Mr. Byrne's emigrants had mostly deserted their

ters, or sought other more suitable avocations.

allotments, and purchased farms in different quar-

General character of SYPHILUS, STRICTURES, Affections of the PROSTRATE GLAND, YENEREAL and excitement, &c., followed by a mild, successful and expeditious mode of treatment.

Thirty-first edition,

Illustrated by Twenty-Six, Anatomical Engravings on Steel. New and improved Edition, enlarged to 196 pages, ust published, price 2s. 6d; or by pest, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d. in postage stamps.
'THE SILENT FRIEND," a Medical Work on Venereal and Syphilitic Diseases, Secondary Sportoms, Genorthea.

borne-street, Haymarket; and Gorden, 146 Leadenball street, London; Powell, 88, Grafton street, Dublin Part 1. treats of the anatomy and physic

productive organs, and is illustrated by six coloured Part II. treats of the consequences resulting from exces sive indulgence, producing nervous excitement, and genera-tive incapacity. It is particularly addressed to those who

are prevented in consequence from entering into the marriage state. Illustrated by three explanatory engravings.
Part III. treats of the diseases resulting from INFECTION
Illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings.
Part IV. contains a REMEDY for the PREVENTION

The which the danger.

DISEASE by a SIMPLE APPLICATION, by which the danger 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

Part V. is devoted to the consideration of marriage and the causes of unproductive unions are also considered, and the whole subject critically and philosophically inquires

their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, Messrs, R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, may be con

the evening; and on Sundays from eleven to enc. Consul-THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE AN ANTI-SYPHILITIC REMEDY,

sons labouring under the consequences which inevitably follow contamination is underlable, and it also constitutes is saved, also in £5 cases, by which will be saved £1 12s.
To be had at the London Establishment.
THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is expressly emptye (terenovate the impaire powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely salsamle its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of ner-Schleswig—principally typhus fever, of which some A telegraphic despatch, dated Detroit, Oct 12, vous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, bar. The slave excitement continues. The gaol remass, and debilities arising from veneral excesses, has been dismissed by the new Minister of West.

Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London,

DU BARRYS HEALTH RESTORING FOOD

THE REVALENTA ARABICA. OAUTION.—The most disgusting and injurious compounds being sold by unscrupulous speculators upon the credulity of the Public, under close imitation of the name of DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABIOLOGO Characteristics of the description to that dealleged fugitives now in prison, and the gaol is well guarded by the military.

The 'Herald,' alluding to the foregoing intelligence, says:—' We would not be at all surprised to hear of a war of extermination breaking out between the races, which will not be confined to the west, but which will spread throughout the whole of the free states. After an agitation of twenty years, the slavery question has reached a crisis—the only crisis that could follow—and the caneas which the ability of the contage of the conta

alone is adapted.

Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

from Detroit with a great deal of interest.

The coloured people of the city of Brooklyn had held a meeting in reference to the bill, and an appeal of the people of colour to the whites of the free states was unanimously adopted.

At a public meeting at Boston, on the 14th, on the subject, Frederick Douglass made an earnest states.

Super of three years' nervousness; Major General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., of No. 4 Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., barrister-at-law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles, Kerr, of Winslow, this excellent food; the Rev. Charles, Kerr, of Winslow, this excellent food; the Rev. Charles, Kerr, of Winslow, this excellent food; the Rev. Charles, Kerr, of Winslow, this excellent food; the Rev. Charles, Kerr, of Winslow, this excellent food; the Rev. Charles, Kerr, of Winslow, this excellent food; the Rev. Charles, Kerr, of Winslow, the subject, Frederick Douglass made an earnest the subject of functional disorders; Mr. Thomas Woodthis excellent food; the Kev. Unaries, Kerr, or Whistow, Bucks—2 cure of functional disorders; Mr. Thomas Woodhouse, Bromley—recording the cure of a lady from constipation and sickness during pregnancy; the Rev. Thomas pation and sickness during pregnancy. We have also intelligence of another serious ship accident, and of a Jenny Lind riot at Boston. This latter movement, it is needless to say, arose out of the difficulty of obtaining access to her concerts. Barnum was anxiously inquired for by the crowd.

We find the following in the Boston Daily Advertiser:

CHEAP EXCURSION TO ENGLAND PROPOSED.—
The Transcript' suggests, on the authority of a correspondent, that a line of first class packets will Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds-a cure of five years agree, provided 100 passengers can be obtained, to furnish a passage to Liverpool and back, with good accommodations and excellent fare, for sixty dollars each passenger—to leave Boston, about the middle shondard. A full report of important cures of the above each passenger—to leave Boston about the middle of May next, and to sail on the return about the made, including the expenses of three weeks' residence in London and three weeks devoted to except the large of the leave to the large of the cursions in various parts of Eugland, at a cost of forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of post-office or 100 dols. Such a trip, we fear, would be too cheap bankers orders the 121b, and 101b canisters free of carbankers' orders the 12lb, and 10lb, earlisters free of earlinge.)

bankers' orders the 12lb, and 10lb, earlisters free of earlinge.)

bankers' orders the 12lb, and 10lb, earlisters free of earlinge.)

Barry and Co. in tull, without which none can be genuine,

Barry and Co. in tull, without which none can be genuine,

Barry and Co. 127 New Bond-street, London. As a measure of precaution against spurious imitations, Messrs.

Du Barry and Co. have appointed such agents in London and the country whose high respectability is an additional guarantee to the public of the genuineness of freir health-restoring food: Thus, in London, are agents: Fortnum,

Mason, and Co., 182 Piccadilly, purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler, 155 Regent-street; F. Deam, 116 Mount-street; Abbias, 60 Gracechurch-street; To take place on the 17th, 18th, and 19th ult.

The specimens of wheat, copper, and forrest woods, which will be presented in the properties of the Conduit-street; 54 Upper Baker-street; 6 Edward-street Portman-square; 24, Motcomb-street; 63 and 150 Oxford Street; Barclay, 95 Farringdon street; Edwards, 67 St. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton, Sanger, and Hannay; James Youens, 4 Laurie-terrace, Westminster-road, late of Ludgate-hill; Newbery and Son, St. Paul's; W. Windle, chemist, 48 Portman-place, Maida-hill; Russell and Co., 22 King-street, Covent-garden, and 72 High-street, Borough; Lindsey, 10 Newland-terrace, Kensington, Crosse and Blackwell, 21 Soho-square; Dann, Johnson, and Co., 84 New Bond-street; Robert Wood, 132 New and Co., 84 New Bond-street; Robert Wood, 132 New Bond-street; W. S. Rumsey, 3 Queen-street place, Cheng-side; Laugher, chemist, Camden town; W. F. Smith, 12 Keen's-row, Walworth-road; Matthews, grocer, Albemarle-street; Shuttleworth and Stamper, 140 Leadenhall-street; Hicks and Son, 72 Welbeck-street; Holmes and Binneford, 1 Spring-street, Sussex-gardens; Samuel Hardstaff, 89 and 90 High-street; Camden-town; H. Freeth, 32 A Great College-street, Camden-town; Lockwood, 75 New Bond-street; and through all grocers, chemist, medicine vendors, and booksellors in the kingdom. Cawrion.—The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable food, as also that of their firm, have been so closely, able food, as also that of their firm, have been so closely dering it what its name indicates, the silent but friendly imitated that invalids cannot too carefully look at the adviser of all who may be suffering from the consequences. Exact spelling of both; and also Messrs. Du Barry's adiress, 127 New Bond-street, London in order to avoid without exposure, and with every assurance of complete being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Revalenta, orother spurious compounds of peas, beaus, lentil Powder, Indian and catmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reekles audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounds

and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havor with the delicate atomach of an invalid or infant. DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RESTORING FOOD for INVALIDS and INFANTS. The REVALENTA ARABICA, discovered, exclusively grown

and imported by Du Banky and Co., 127 New Bond-street, London, sole owners of the Revalenta Estates and of the Patent Machine by which alone the curative principles of

medies) speedily and permanently removes dyspensia (indigestion), constination, acidity, cramps, spasms, fits, heartburn, diarrhoza, nervousness, biliousness, affections of the liver and kidneys, flatulency, distension, palpitation inone of the skin, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheuma-ion gout, nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spleen, general debility, parasis, cough, asthma, inquietude, sleeplessness, invol lushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, lelusions, loss of memory, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self destruction, do. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it is the only food which never turns acid on the weakest stomach, and imparts a ealthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the the most unfeebled.—Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-

An Analysis by the celebrated professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c., dc. — I hereby certify, that having examined Du Barry's Revalents Arabica, I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stemach and bowels, and thereby to construct dyspepsia, constipation, and their nervous consequences.—ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Analytical Chemist, 24, Bloomsbury-square, London, June

The Consul-General has been ordered to inform Messr Du Barry and Co., that the Revalenta Arabica, they had sent to his Majesty, the Emperor, has, by imperial permis-sion, been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palaces,-Russian Consul-General, London, December 2nd

From the Right Hon, the Lord Stuart de Decies. to yourselves to state, that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant; Stuart De Decies, Dromana, Cappoquin, County Waterford, February

'ood.' I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have een duly appreciated by, dear sir, yours most respectfully Thos. Kine, Major General, Louisa Terrace, Exmouth

ears, and which my medical attendanthad declared incur-ble at my time of life. About sixty years ago I had a fall resisted all remedies until now, at the age of eighty-five, by two years use of your, delicious breakfast food, my left rm and leg have been rendered as useful to me as the much so, that it requires no spectacles, &c. I deem this extraordinary cure of much importance to sufferers at large, and consider it my duky to place the above details at your disposal, in any way you think will promote the wel-tare of others. Faithfully, WM. HUNT, Barrister at Law,

King's College, Cambridge, Oct. 15th, 1849.

I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good in my own and other functional disorders. (Rev.) Charles Kenz, Winslow, Bucks

ood has been to me; and my little son cries for a sauce morning, he has never wanted a doctor since i at large. Most faithfully yours, WALTER KEATING, 2, Manning-place, St. Saviour's, Jersey, Nov. 4th, 1849.

Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant. (This infant was six days old when it commenced living on the Revalenta.) No. 21, the bladder, and a lingering death! It is an established fact that most cases of gout and rhematism occurring after middle age, are combined with diseased little girl, who is of a delicate constitution, and I find it little girl, who is of a delicate constitution, and I find it does her much good, &c. H. Clark, Catherine street, Frome, Somersetshire, Dec. 16th, 1848.

Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabica Food to a girl of fifteen, who during the last seven years had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes oftener. The fourth day after she commenced your Food, vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully.

WM. MARTIN, 12, Patrick-street, Cork, April 4th, 1849.

Gentlemen.—The light for whom I ordered your Food is H. M. MARTIN, 12, Patrick-street, Cork, April 4th, 1849.
Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your Food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up ber meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and heing constantly obliged to resort to physic of the chang, and sometimes both. I am happy to inform you that your food reopured indigental relief. She has never been sick since and but little heaartburn and the

never been sick since, had but little heartburn and the functions are more regular, &c. TROMAS WOODHOUSE, Deven Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31st, 1949. functions are more regular, which states, there are now intervals of coming on every three weeks, there are now intervals of coming on every three weeks, there are now intervals of coming on every three weeks, there are now intervals of their convolutions.

and is now happy in adding his termination in growing properties.

Robert Johnson, Ludlam-street, Bradford—'Your valuable pills have so improved my friend in Scotland, that he has solicited me to send him another box, which he feels has solicited me to send him another box, which he feels has solicited me to send him another box, which he feels has solicited me to send him another box, which he feels has solicited me to send him another box with the convenience of their

beneated by training on every three weeks, there are now intervals of seven or eight weeks between, and with very little convulsion. I am in great hopes they are gradually leaving her, as she is greatly improved in health and strength. I am, dear sir, yours faithfully. John H. Allen, Captain R.A., London, 9th February, 1859.

London, 9th February, 1859.

Respected Friend,—I think no one who had received or seen so much good and 'Comfort result from it as in my mother's case, would be without it in sickness. Thou art liberty to use this letter as thou thinkest best, and I will

N.B.—Persons wishing to consult the Dector, in any case, may do so by enclosing £1 by P ost-office order, pey case, may do so by enclosing £1 by P ost-office order, pey case, may do so by enclosing £1 by P ost-office order, pey case, may do so by enclosing £1 by P ost-office order, pey case, may do so by enclosing £1 by P ost-office order, pey case, may do so by enclosing £1 by P ost-office order, pey case, may do so by enclosing £1 by P ost-office order, pey case, may do so by enclosing £1 by P ost-office order, pey case, may do so by enclosing £1 by P ost-office order, pey case, may do so by enclosing £1 by P ost-office order, pey case.

without a relapse, I shall have little to complain of, to SAMUEL LAXTON, Market street, Leicester, November 200

For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains, in the back, chest, right

have not had any sickness at the stomach since I com-menced your Food, &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours very truly, (Rev.) Thomas Minster, of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire, —St. Saviour's, Leeds, December 9th; 1847. —Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you, that the person for whom the former quantity was procured they derived very great benefit from its use: distressing the person for whom the former quantity was procured, has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of long standing have been removed; and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case. I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an apportunity offers were I was the solution whenever an apportunity offers were I was the solution whenever an apportunity offers were I was the solution whenever an apportunity offers were I was the solution whenever an apportunity offers were I was the solution whenever an apportunity of the solution whenever an apportunity of the solution whenever are apportunity of the solution whenever are approximately of the solution whenever are approximately of the solution whenever are approximately of the solution when th so doing whenever an opportunity offers, &c. I am, gentlemen, very truly yours, James Snorland, late Surgeon 90th Regt., 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, December 3rd, 1847.

Some time has now elapsed since the lady (who had been as least 12 to 11.1.

been an invalid for thirteen years for want of digestion, ac companied with cough and general prostration of strength) for whom I procured your Arabica Food, has been using it daily as directed, and I am happy to say that it has produced a most solutions of the say that it has produced a most solutions of the say that it has produced a most solutions of the say that it has produced a most solutions of the say that it has produced a most solutions of the say that it has produced a most solutions of the say that it has produced a most solutions of the say that it has produced a most solutions of the say that it has produced a most solutions of the say that it has produced a most solutions of the say that it has produced a most solutions of the say that it has produced to the say that it has the say that the say that it has the say that the say that it has the say that the duced a most salutary change in her system.—JAMES PORTER, Athol. street, Perth, May 2nd, 1848.

Dear Sir,—Your excellent Arabica Food has completely restored my stomach, nerves, and liver, which has been disordered for nearly twenty years past, and my health is now everything I could wish, and has been so these three months past, &c. ANDREW FRAZER, Haddington, East Lothian, March 3rd, 1849.

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and copious extracts from 20,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability is sent monials from parties of the highest respectability is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of two stamps, in canisters with full instructions, weighing 1lb., at 2s. 3d.; 2lb., at 4s. 6d.; 5lb., at 1ls.; 12lb., at 22s.; superior refined quality, 5lb., 22s.; 10lb., 33s.; suitably packed for all climates. Canisters forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of post-office or bankers' orders; the 10lb. and 19lb. comprises from to any town or radical testing. 12lb, carriage free to any town or railway station connected by rail with London. Du Barry and Co., 127 New Bond. street, London; also of Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 182 Piccadilly; Hedges and Bulter, 155, Regent street; Bar-clay, 95 Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67 St. Paul's-Church-yard; Sutton, Sanger, and Hannay, 63 Oxfordstreet; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medi-cine vendors, and hooksellers in the kingdom.

cine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom.

CAUTION.—The name of Messra. Du Barry's invaluable Food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely initated that invalids cannet too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Du Barry's address, 127 New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Arabian Revalenta, Lentil Powder, and other spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, Indian and continue to recommend them but the recklers. which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant or unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play ad havoc with the delicate stomach of the invalid or

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.

As adopted by Lallemand, Ricord, Disland 18, and others, of the Hopital des Veneriens a Paris, and noc uniformly practised in this country by WALTER DE ROOS, M.D.,

35, ELY PLACE, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, AUTHOR OF

THE MEDICAL ADVISER, 144 pages an improved edition of which is recently published written in a popular style, devoid of technicalities, and addressed to all those who are suffering from Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, and the various disqualifying forms of premature decay resulting from infection and youthful abuse, that most defusive practice by which the vigour and manliness of life are enervated and destroyed, even before nature has fully established the powers and stamina of the

constitution.

It contains also an elaborate and carefully written account of the anatomy and physiology of the organs of both soxes, illustrated by numerous coloured engravings, with the Author's observation on marriage, its duries and hinderances. The prevention and modern plan of treating gleet, structure, Syphilis, &c. Plain directions for the attainment of health, vigour and consequent happiness during the full period of time alloted to our species.

The work is illustrated by the detail of cases, thus rendering it what its name indicates, the silent but friendly success and benefit.

ers, 2s., or to avoid difficulty, will be sent from the Author (free) by post for thirty-two postage stamps

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
'Extract from the Medical Gazette and Times: - Fertu. kind of generative derangement to avail themselves of the

*THE MEDICAL ADVISER is indeed a boom to the pub-

"Many a man, who unmarried and miserable, is now en during in silent sorrow the penalties of former folly (perhaps committed in ignorance,) had he possessed such a book as

affections, frequently prevent persons, applying for assistance, until great mischief has been inflicted on the constilong enduring wretchedness, both mental and physical.

Lasting benefit can only be reasonably expected at the parting from the routine of general practice, devotes the whole of his studies to this class of diseases, the lamentable neglect of which by ordinary medical men, and their futile attempts at cure by mercury and other equally dangerous medicines, have produced the most alarming re-

From the great extent of Ds. Dz Roos's practice for many years, and his former connexion with the various instituobserving the pecularities and consequences of each parti-cular stage. Hence he is enabled confidently and conscientiously to undertake the removal of every symptom (not excepting the most inveterate or long standing) in as short a time as is consistent with safety or return of money. Country patients wishing to_place themselves under treatment will be minute in the detail of their cases, and o prevent trouble, no letters from strangers will be replied o unless they contain El in cash, or by Post-office Order payable at the Holborn Office, for which advice and mediines will be sent. Patients corresponded with till cured. At home for consultation, daily, from 10 till 1, and 4 till

(Sundays excepted,) unless by previous arrangement. SKIN ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCROFULA, DISEASES OF THE BONES

AND GLANDS. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTA VITA (or Life Drops) is as its name implies from solitary habits, youthful delasive excesses, infection, &c. It will also be found a speedy corrective of all those dangerous symptoms; such as pains and swellings in the pimples, weakness of the eyes, loss of hair, disease and decay of the nose, sore throat, pains in the side, back, loins, &c., obstinate diseases of the kidneys and bladder, gleet, stricture, seminal Iwenkness, less of memory, ner-veusness, headache, giddiness, drowsiness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion; lowness of spirits, laseitude and ge-neral prestration of strength, &c., usually, resulting from neglect or improper treatment by mercury, copaiba From its properties in removing all disorders of FE.

and rich blood, (thereby purifying and strengthening the whole system,) and soon restores the invalid to sound health even after all other remedies (which have usually a depressing tendency) have failed; hence its almost un May be obtained with directions, &c., at 4s., 6s., and 11s. per bottle, or four 11s. quantitles in one large bottle for 33s. by which 11s. will be sweed, through all Medicine Vendors, or it will be sent securely packed from the Establishment, on re-

adapted to that class of sufferers, as it creates new pur-

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO,

eipt of the price by Post-office Order payable at the Holborn

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, DE-BILITY, STRICTURE, GLEET, &c. DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL

PILLS have in many instances effected a cure when all other means had failed, and as their name Renal (or generally, whether resulting from imprudence or otherring after middle age, are commend with diseased urine, how necessary is it then, that persons thus afflicted should attend to these important matters. By the salutary action of these pills on acidity of the atomach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify and permote the renal secretions, thereby preventing the formation of stone, and establishing for life a healthy performance of the functions of these organs.

of these organs.

May be obtained with directions, &co. at 1s. 14d, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. and 11s. per box., through all Medicine Vendors or should any difficulty occur, they will be sent (free) OR. receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. DE Roos, 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

Thomas Chatty, Butterleigh, Tiverton, had, from an apparent complication of disorders kept his bed for many weeks, and was 'given up' by the doctors in the neighbourhood, who were alike puzzled; as a last resource he was persuaded to try a 2s. 9d. box of these palls; long before they were finished he was enabled to walk 'out and about,' and is now happy in adding his testimouy to their astonishing properties.

cheerfully answer any inquiries. I am, thy friend, Edward Correspondence, Ser. and I will cheerfully answer any inquiries. I am, thy friend, Edward Correspondence, Ser. and I will cheerfully answer any inquiries. I am, thy friend, Edward Correspondence, Ser. and I will cheerfully answer any inquiries. I am, thy friend, Edward Correspondence and Ser. an

Poetry.

UNINSCRIBED TOMB OF EMMETT.

"Let my tomb remain uninscribed and my memory in oblivion, until other times and other men can do justice to my character."

"Pray tell me" I said, to an old man who strayed,

Drooping over the graves which his own hands had Pray tell me the name of the tenant who sleeps Neath yonder lone shade, where the sad willow Every stone is engraved with the name of the dead, But you black slab declares not whose spirit is

In silence he bowed, then beckoned me nigh, Till we stood o'er the grave—then he said with a "Yes, they dare not to trace e'en a word on the To the memory of him, who sleeps coldly alone: He told them-commanded the lines o'er his grave, Should never be traced by the hands of a slave.

He bade them to shade e'en his name in the gloom Till the morning of Freedom should shine on his When the flag of my country at liberty flies, Then—then let my name and my MONUMENT rise. You see they obeyed him, 'tis forty-six years, And they still come to moisten his grave with their

He was young, like yourself, and aspired to over-The tyrants who filled his loved island with woe;

They crushed his bold spirit; this earth was con Too scant for the range of his luminous mind." He paused, and the old man went slowly away, And I felt, as he left me, an impulse to pray. Grant, Heaven, I may see, ere my own days are

A monument rise o'er my country's lost son; And, oh, proudest task, be it mine to indite, The long-delayed tribute a freeman may write; Till then shall its theme in my heart deeply dwell; So peace to thy slumber, dear shade, fare thee well.

TO A BEE, STRAYING IN LONDON STREETS. Return, return! thy happy hum

Chords ill with noises such as meet thee here; Or-must thou stay-for Pity's sake be dumb, And cause not Misery another tear. By reminiscence sad of village home—
Of youth's gay deeds and dreams!—the flowers. Springing so lovely, from their native loam, Are thy fit friends: the sours And bitters of the world best flourish here.

Return, return ! why circle through the smoke, Mid which men struggle onward, still to death The springing corn, the patriarchal oak,
The merry birds, the dreamy cows—whose breath

Here finds no fragrant perfume parallel-The free, gay wind, the soaring lark, All woo thee back! To buy and sell— To live and die—gold-slaves—is here the dark Futurity of man: nought else is dear!

Return! oh, seek again your pleasant hive, Within the hollow trunk of some old tree. Where bounteous plenty is for ye who strive In happy toil; where, for community, All work in peace; where selfish hate Has never ventured; Oh, that man might see In Competition, fierce, his folly great, And learn true wisdom of the humble bee, Thus, from their wretchedness, his race to rear!

Keviews.

The Curse Removed; a Letter to the Manufacturers of Manchester on the State and

Classes of England. London: George fer them to our columns:-

THESE two works are by the same author; the latter is, indeed, a sequel to the former. ill-requited toiling classes of this country. That he has thought much upon his subject, and has a clear idea of the causes which have produced the misery everywhere around us, may be gathered from the following passage in The Curse Removed:—

Nor is it to be believed that the productions of this mighty power were ever intended to sustain an extravagant aristocracy and a spendthrift government, whilst rioting in luxury in the midst of an overwrought and a pauperised people.

Certainly some higher and nobler purpose was

shall afterwards see, they will secure themselves against evils, which are as yet scarcely appre-The present state of the trade of this country,

proves that our manufactories, with all their production, are not able to provide employment for the working population. Every one perceives that there is not employment sufficient for them all, nor do the wages given afford comfortable subsistence for those who are employed. Our immense productive power equal to the labour of six hundred millions of people is not sufficient to sustain a population short of thirty millions. This again proves, that a gift so precious and designed by the great Ruler of the universe, to ameliorate the condition of labour, to augment the comfort and promote the intelligence and happiness of the human familythe poor as well as the rich-has been hitherto mis-

It is the very nature of the existing system to increase the wealth of the rich, and to make those who are poor still poorer, as well as to augment the number of the latter. Thus, it may be reasonably expected, that pauperism will continue to grow. It is the natural tendency of the funding system, and would long ago have upset the Go-vernment of England, but for a particular circum-stance which we shall presently have occasion to

In the pages before us, the author enters upon a wide field of inquiry. We find chapters on War, Commerce, Emigration, the National Debt, and the Labour Question. In his views of Commerce we entirely concur. We have often had occasion to show the evils to which we are rendered liable by our reliance on foreign markets for the consumption of the commodities we fabricate and sell. Our author contends, and, to unprejudiced minds the thing will carry an obvious conviction, that reciprocity must be the basis of our foreign trade-that imports and exports must be equivalent and commensurate with each other, or, if either largely preponderate, gluts and fluctuations will inevitably succeed as consequences follow causes. He asks:-

How can our power of consumption grow with a starving population? What hope is there of an extended trade with a daily augmenting pauperism? Can you employ all the people, or can you afford them such wages as to make them good consumers of foreign productions? No, you cannot. Till, however, you can do all this, farewell to a prosperous and wholesome state of things. Whatever neglect or indifference has been manifested to the labourer in the past, must be compensated to him in the future. A new order of things must be established, h the labourer shall be recognise in full possession of all his rights.

gigantic wrong; in his opinion it is the modern was assembled to witness the execution of a troucurse under which the nation labours, yet he would not repudiate it—he would have it paid—i.e., equitably paid. In reply to the question, "What shall be done with the National him a party of assistants, which included four perhim a party of assistants and a party of assistants and a party of assistants and a party of assistants. Debt?" he says :-

To this question only one reply can be given, and that is—PAY IT. This can be done now with greater facility than at any previous period since the war with France was concluded, and every year it remains unpaid the difficulty of paying it will increase. In fact, if not done soon, it never can be done peace-

ably—therefore pay it.

It is right the holders of stock should be informed that the nation will never pay £100 for £60 or £70

He next proceeds to point out the resources

discharging this enormous burden of taxation. give evidence against his master, and the judges two Russian Ambassadors, and smarting under the We cannot, however, altogether go with him who appeared for the grown and declared Twyn's presentation of his dignity, gives an admirable re-We cannot, however, altogether go with him in his views, but must, nevertheless, admit, he brings to bear upon the questions opened up in his little work a vast amount of research.

In the second pamphlet, which is addressed more particularly to the working men of England, the writer tells us he was a corn law reministrate and upon them are the characteristics. pealer, and still holds to the same faith; but Twyn said, he had certainly printed the sheets; he boy. The sweetheart of this youth, the daughter of the gentlemen of Manchester, to whom his first "thought it was mettlesome stuff, but knew no the tobacconist, was played with a great deal of work is addressed, will be very unthankful for hurt in it;" that the copy had been brought him by He asks, has the repeal of the Corn Laws effected the object its promoters intended?

And thus replies to his own question: If we are right in the conclusion that their great, their chief object was to increase the demand for the produce of their machines, there can be no hesitation respecting the reply to be given to the question. It has not effected the object the manufacturers intended-they must soon experience a disappointment not very easy to be borne. They may be still hugging themselves in the expectation that their highly-excited hopes will be fully realised; but it is impossible.—If they were not under the influence of a strong prejudice, they could not resist the evidence now presented to their minds. that the repeal of these corn laws, so far as it has gone, has done all for them it can do. In its very full extent. There can be no doubt, that they also calculated on a reduction of the wages of labour, as a natural consequence arising out of the ability of the labourer to live upon less money. The repeal of the Ten Hours Bill is a proof that they are look.

After some further expressions of loyalty, and a declaration that it was him, deserve no mercy!" ing forward to some future pressure on the ladeclaration that it was high time an example should bourer. In this they are right, and it cannot be far distant. Notwithstanding the animation in some of the manufacturing districts, the dark shadow of the upon a hurdle to the place of execution; that he be future is beginning to spread itself over the country. By looking narrowly into the state of consumption of various articles, it may be clearly seen that there way which decency now forbids the very mention is little real additional prosperity, and that the of; that his entrails should afterwards be taken loudly talked of diminution of the number of paupers, is only in comparison with the years of soar-city, and arises chiefly, if not exclusively, from the head and quarters to be disposed of, at the pleasure reduction in the price of food, and not from an of the King's Majesty." increased demand for labour. The gentlemen in Mincing-lane are surprised, and cannot comprehend the cause of the diminished consumption of sugar, It is true the diminution of consumption in this direction may be accounted for by supposing that Judge Hyde, in the oruelty of his heart, "for my the pressure has reached a grade of the community own father in this case, if he were alive." And the dilemma. They have discovered that there is a city. very great diminution in the consumption of bread and flour, especially in those districts of London in in which bread was largely consumed before. How is this to be accounted for? The idea naturally oc curred to us, that this could only arise out of the tory of the newspaper, we conclude :instead of an increase in the consumption of animal food, there was a decrease here also. Such are the reports made to us respecting London, and we know Besides, on looking into the returns made to 'Parliament for the three first months of the present year, and comparing them with the three first months of the previous year, we find the consumption of cocoa reduced from 922,000lbs. to 724,000lbs. Coffee, from 9,386,000lbs. to 7,465,000lbs. Tallow imported, from 313,003 cwts. to 194,000 cwts.; and

of the materials entered for home consumption.

They are evidently the production of a man of an end which reason finds it difficult to reach. Many too widely circulated. earnest soul, whose sympathies are with the of them have sung of the "good time coming" in ill-required toiling classes of this country, such a way as to inspire us with hope in the darkest hour. Some have gone farther, calling upon us to remember "the days of darkness, for they shall be many," and reminding us that it is only "through simms and M'Intyre.

The Fublic.—The New Iork Inquirer, referring to the expensive outlay which caterers for public amusement are often obliged to make, remarks that "The public is often managed like a dry pump. much tribulation we can enter the kingdom," or, in other words, strongly impressing our mind with Mr. FRASER has not the fine and discriminat-the fact, that it is only through toil and effort and ing perception, and the vivid descriptive power, suffering that the affairs of society can be placed on a basis fitted to produce abundance, peace, and comfort to all.

Certainly some higher and nobler purpose was designed by it. There must be connected with it a higher problem, worthy of being wrought out by the great minds of the country. Let a right direction be given to this power of production. Let take leave of these works, therefore, with a sterile district, the peculiar and characteristic blick respect for the mind which brought them. the capitalists employ the means thus put into their high respect for the mind which brought them features of which are well pourtrayed. The hands for the elevation of the people, and, as we forth, and strongly recommend them to our Khan's Tale is a cheap and interesting shilreaders. They are exceedingly well written, are replete with facts of weightiest importance, and, altogether, are essentially useful and in-

> The Fourth : Estate : Contributions towards of History of Newspapers, and of the Liberty of the Press. By F. K. Hunt. London:

structive in their character and tendencies.

MR. HUNT has here contributed some valuable materials towards a complete history of at least the English newspaper. He has collected from printed sources a large amount of ing the visitors with his admirable lectures on only of whisky to each barrel, form the roisonous information respecting the earliest English chemistry, which are rendered doubly attractive by first called: has had access to manuscript documents respecting the expenses and profits of journalism in the days of Junius's Woodfall; and contributes much that is curious, from conversations and professional experience, of the machinery, expenses, and returns of the daily newspapers of our own time.

Interspersed with these materials are a number of remarks illustrative of, or associated with, newspaper literature; accounts of the well engagement last season, but that the concludearly and harsh censorships of the press; a ing portion of it was necessarily deferred in conse-sketch of the struggle on the part of the news- quence of the state of his health. This obstacle sketch of the struggle on the part of the news-papers by which the right to report the proceedings in parliament was de facto established: notices illustrative of the successive with the arrangements originally made, and will been brought into its present form; and anec-dotes of men of high literary repute who have career. A crowded audience, comprising a host of individuals distinguished in literary and are transferred.

with the press. the manner in which an obnoxious journalist that has come over the minds of men.

Under the new law enforcing the censorship,
L'Estrange, the journalist, became the chief executive officer; and, judging by facts that are on rethe character with her wonted power and grandeur. cord, a scholar and a man of proper feelings must often have blushed for his new occupation. The cal of the conservative stamp. He is none of your wild and Vandal repudiatonists. The National Debt is admittedly an enormous and gigantic wrong in his opinion. The Star Chamber was gone beyond revival, and the Old Bailey became the court where sinners against the press laws were arraigned. The new statute soon captured a few victims, and a Tyburn audience

These men were called up after midnight, and opened business in the Havannah line, but devotes made their way by L'Estrange's directions to Cloth Fair. This had been Milton's hiding-place, when had been Milton's hiding-place, when had allows their liar duties of their profession, and allows their sons, named Dickinson, Mabb, Wickham, and Story. he had "fall'n on evil days;" and here now lived he had "fall'n on evil days; and need how hop," to which the maid servants of the neigh-offered to the editor of the Times, for his defence of Twyn, whose press had been betrayed to the authorities as one whence illegal thoughts were spread. exhibited, and the answers given by the pupils have When called on afterwards to give evidence as to what happened, Wickham described how he met of society to which "tigers" owe their being. Mr. L'Estrange near Twyn's house, and how "they one of them (Miss Woolgar), who has been adknocked at least balf an hour before they got in;" which they received a few years ago, of which the interest has been regularly paid. Our proposal is to lay a tax of seven and a half per cent. on the capital debt of the nation, whether funded or unfunded, and to limit the capital on which the charge should be made to £80 for every £100 of the 3 per should be made to £80 for every £100 of the 3 should be made to £80 for every £100 of the 3 per cents., £85 on the 31 and 31 per cents., and £100 on the 5 per cents., or, in other words, to pay the whole debt at 71 per cent. below the prices here fixed.

its unfortunate owner, Wickham was posted at the lack door, whilst another stood in front, and the lack door, whilst another stood in front, and the lack door, whilst another stood in front, and the lack door, which is by Mr. rest of the searchers went over the premises. Efforts the whole debt at 71 per cent. below the prices here fixed.

were vain, and the jury found him Guilty.

"I humbly beg mercy," cried Twyn, when this terrible word was pronounced. "I humbly beg mercy; I am a poor man, and have three small

read this sentence in the record of the trial makes the blood run cold. "I speak it from my soul," nature it was only fitted to reduce the price of said this sycophant Chief Justice. "I think we the piece Mr. Compton was summoned before the human food, and this it has effected to its present have the greatest happiness in the world in enjoying curtain to participate with the author in the condeclaration that it was high time an example should hanged by the neck, and, being alive, that he should is little real additional prosperity, and that the of; that his entrails should afterwards be taken out. "and you still living, the same to be burnt

"I humbly beseech your Lordship," again cried Twyn in his agony, "to remember my condition, and intercede for me."

"I would not intercede," replied sanguinary somewhat above the labourer; and the fact that unhappy printer was led back into Newgate, only to upwards of eighty master bakers were recently, at leave it for Tyburn, where the sentence was soon upwards of eighty master bakers were recently, at leave it for Tyburn, where the sentence was soon soldier by throwing a lasso. [Very similar to the the same time, taking the benefit of the Insolvent of his bedy being set up to feater and the quarters manner in which old bachelors are taken. They are Debtors' Act, seems to confirm this notion; but of his body being set up to fester and to rot, "on then the gentlemen in Mark-lane are in the same Ludgate, Aldersgate, and the other gates of the

> Mr. Hunt prefaces this anecdote by a very apposite and important general remark, with which as the most important moral of a his-

cheapness of the bread, giving them the power to consume a greater quantity of animal food; but, on under the heading 'Printers and the Printing making inquiry in this direction, we discovered that Press,' the reader is directed to 'see seditious societies.' A fine comment this on the character of our law-makers. They do not legislate of no reason for men stating anything but truth. to help the press in the good it might effect, but only make laws to cripple it when a government finds its interference inconvenient."

don: Vickers, Holywell-street.

this diminished consumption of tallow coincident pamphlet now before us, as its price places it completion as a twelvepenny volume, which niggers in de world appeared to be splittin wood Prospects of England. London: Effingham within the reach of almost everybody; but a throws more light on that extraordinary page in it."

In it is easy, in the world, to live after the world's appeared. Louis Blanc's eloquence, sincerity, patriotism, and lofty philosophy, need no eulogium from us. His life is the best proof of the earnestness with which he had a proof of the earnestness with the earnestness with the earnestness with the earnestness with the earnestness which we have a proof of the earnestness with the earnestness which we have a proof of the earnestness which we have a proof of the earnestness which we have a proof of the ear In questions connected with social progress the political economist will not overlook the aspirations of men of genius and imagination. Their power of genius and his great abilities to the cause of too widely circulated.

Simms and M'Intyre.

Mr. Fraser has not the fine and discriminatshades of Persian character. In the Khan's ling's worth for the winter fireside.

Bublic Amusements.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. During the past week Doctor Bachhoffner has been engaged in delivering a series of lectures on electricity, the experiments being rendered particularly grand and imposing by the aid of the gigantic Hydro-Electric machine, which exhibits says the Boston Journal, "is in truth, fire water." It the various experiments on a most powerful and would seem incredible, were it not affirmed by one of magnificent scale, this machine being the largest the Indian agents of the Chippewa tribe, that correever manufactured. Mr. Pepper has been delight-"news-books," as the newspapers were at the popular and simple manner with which that gentleman treats his subject, as well as the brilliant are melting away before the gradual advance of ciexperiments exhibited during his discourse. Mr. Barker still continues to charm his numerous auditors, every evening, with his "Ballards of Eng- having secured a pickpocket in the very act of irre-

HAYMARKET. On Monday evening Mr. Macready commenced his series of farewell performances before his final retirement from the stage. It will be remembered that Mr. Macready was to have completed his farebeing now happily removed by his restoration to his wonted strength, these performances are now resumed, and are to proceed strictly in accordance judicial decisions by which our law of libel has comprise all the leading characters which have been occasionally or permanently been associated individuals, distinguished in literature and art, was ith the press.

With the sufferings of the Puritans, who their feelings in reiterated peals of applause. He were the first to turn a periodical or quasi- looked as little as possible like a man on the eve of periodical press to much account, the reading retiring from the stage. He had the aspect of public is pretty familiar; but the savage and we have never seen him act with more fire spirit with which newspapers were sought to and vigour. As to his representation of Macheth, be suppressed between the eras of the Resto- what can be said that has not been said a thouration and the Revolution of 1688 is probably sand times already? It is, we have always thought, under-estimated. The following account of his master-piece, combining in a remarkable degree the inspirations of genius with the results of close study and deep reflection. It is the most finished was dealt with in the days of Popish and work of art which the English stage has exhibited meal-tub plots may make their successors of for many years; and it may be many a year before the eighteenth century thankful for the change it shall exhibit such another. Mrs. Warner was the Lady Macbeth. This excellent actress was received, after her long absence from the stage, in a manner due to her talents and character. She has The parts of Macduff and Banquo were well performed by Mr. Davenport and Mr. Howe; and the play as a whole was got up and acted in a very satisfactory manner.

ADELPHI.

A farce called The School for Tigers was brought out on Monday with the most unequivocal success. It is a kind of High Life Below Stairs, adapted to modern times, although the action takes place, not in a kitchen, but at the back of a cigar-shop. Mr. that my widow may not wear 'widows' weeds,' or Panels (Mr. Wright) an ex-coachman, has not only other outward displays of mourning, which tend more opened business in the Havannah line, but devotes to attract notice from the living, than show respect liar duties of their profession, and allows their Testimonial to the "Times."—The Grand studies to be enlivened by an occasional "shilling Cross of the Scourge and the Halter has been publications had been cast into the next house. advantage of being acted to perfection in the principal however, was found to support a charge. cipal characters. Mr. Wright, as the ex-coachman, Twyn's appropriate was not into the next house. we have at our disposal for the purpose of Twyn's apprentice was put into the witness box to vividly bearing in mind the fact that he has "druv"

the following passage in the latter work. We one Calvert's maid-servant, and that he got forty roar of applause at the fall of the curtain, but still shillings by printing it. He pleaded, moreover, in we should recommend a curtailment in those excuse, that he was poor, and had a family dependence scenes which are intended to set forth the plot, for dent on his labour for their bread. Such replies these are somewhat drawn out, and the piece depends, not on plot, but on character and grouping.

OLYMPIC.

it: that is, of God and the King."

"I humbly beseech you to intercede with his wehicle for the display of Mr. Compton's peculiar powers of "dry humour;" and, in this respect, it was completely successful. Much was done by the life a sure and speedy Cur "Tie him up, executioner," was the only reply; author, and whatever deficiencies there may have and Hyde proceeded to pronounce sentence. To been were most satisfactorily supplied by the actor, the piece Mr. Compton was summoned before the

Dartettes.

gratulations of the audience.

A. LAMP-POST is sometimes a man's best friend, it pholds him in some trying time, when he has reached a dizzy height.

A VEGETABLE PILL.-Mrs. Speckles says, that the best vegetable pill that has yet been invented

Can you a reason for quizzing glasses find? Yes! Puppies you know are always born blind. HAYNAU.—The New York Express states, that the mechanics and brewers of the city had resolved to present a silver flagon to Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's draymen. SHORT HAND.—A new system of short hand has

been invented, by which an expert reporter, in a speech of an hour's duration, is enabled to get twenty minutes ahead of the speaker !-THE MEXICANS, it is said, catch a runaway

caught with a LASS, OH!]
Suspense.—A writer, lately, in attempting to describe the agonies of suspense, calls it the "toothache of the mind."
THE "BUMPS."—A schoolboy, repeating his Latin

grammar incorrectly, said to his master that he had not the bump for learning Latin. "In that case," said the master, "I will give it you"-boxing his

Family" that requires constant watching. "THE TIME COMING."—In the library of the world men have hitherto been ranged according to Historic Pages from the French Revolution of the form, the size, and the binding. The time is February, 1848. By Louis Blanc. Lon- coming when they will take rank and order according every impediment. to their value and intrinsic merits.

DRUNKENNESS .- "Pomp, was yer ever drunk?"with a considerable export of candles and soap out WE have so frequently noticed this work in "No, I was intoxicated wid ardent spirits once, and the course of its periodical appearance, that dat's nuff for dis darkie. De Lord bless you, Casar There is less reason for extracting from the it is only necessary for us now to announce its my head felt as if it was an outhouse, while all de

few remarks in his opening observations are so of history than any publication which has yet opinion. It is easy in solitude to live after our own. Coming Events; an Address to the Working good and healthy, that we are tempted to trans- appeared. Louis Blanc's eloquence, sincerity, But the great man is he, who, in the midst of the

names of nearly all the aeronauts that have of late years soared above us, commence with the letter G, viz.—the Greens, Graham, the late unfortunate Gale and Gypson; in years gone by there was also the celebrated Girardin.

THE PUBLIC.—The New York Inquirer, referring down which it is necessary to pour a gallon or two of water to draw from it the expected hogshead." A NEW DESCRIPTION OF FOOD. We learn that a

which enabled Mr. Morier to delineate so new description of food-the Dari-is being intropowerfully and accurately the lights and duced into this country. It is a grain, or pulse, something between the lentil and Indian corn, and is de-Our author is a politician of the Chartist school, and warmly vindicates the political resting tale of Love and War, interspersed proves both in taste and colour. It has already been imported into Ireland .- Liverpool Standard. GRATITUDE .- A favourite magpie had been accus-

tomed to receive dainty bits from the mouth of his mistress. The other day it perched as usual on her shoulder, and inserted its beak between her lips; not as it proved, to receive, for, as one good turn deserves another, the grateful bird dropped an immense green fat caterpillar into the lady's mouth!

A "SHAKER."-A city buck visited the Shakers at Lebanon some time since, and as he was wandering through the village, encountered a stout hearty specimen of the sect, and thus accosted him:-Well, Broadbrim, are you much of a Shaker?"-"Nay," said the other," not overmuch, but I can do a little that way." So he seized the astonished

beverage which is sold to the Indians for whisky! Who can wonder that the unfortunate aborigines vilisation?

"A FLAT."-The Baron de Beranger relates, that gular abstraction, he took the liberty of inquiring whether there was anything in his face that had pro-cured him the honour of being singled out for such an attempt. "Why, sir," said the fellow, "your face is well enough, but you had on thin shoes and white stockings in dirty weather, and so I made sure you were a flat." ARDOUR IN BETTING .- Two gentlemen at a tavern

having summoned a waiter, the poor fellow had hardly entered when he fell down in a fit of apoplexy. He's dead!" exclaimed one. "He'll come to!" re-plied the other."—"Dead, for five hundred!" Done!" retorted the second.—The noise and confusion which followed brought up the landlord, who called out to fetch a doctor. "No! no! we must

have no interference; there's a bet depending."
"But, sir, I shall lose a valuable servant!" "Never mind, you can put him down in the bill!" SPADE HUSBANDRY.-We understand that the Rev Mr. Millar, of Ballymakenny, tried the profits of this mode of agricultural labour the last season, and that two acres were made to produce as much as five cultivated on the usual plan. The rev. gentleman will employ spade labour only this next season, having

profited both himself and others by the experiment

We hope many will imitate the example, and that

every able-bodied pauper will be drafted from the poorhouse to the fields, to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.—Drogheda Paper. A QUEER BIRD.—An Irishman, who, among other sins of ignorance that he was guilty of, had never seen an egg, having stumbled one day upon a hen's nest in the bushes, in which there was a warm, fresh, newly-laid egg, took it up carefully in his hand, and after a very curious inspection, made the following comment:—" Ochone! an yer a fine child iv yer

AN ENEMY TO THE UNDERTAKERS .- A citizen of Stockton, now no more, left behind in his will the following instructions:—" My particular wish is that there be no funeral pomp at my burial, but that those who follow me to my grave be dressed in their ordinary manner. No hat bands, or crape, or plumes, or black gloves, nor any needless display of white handkerthiefs. That I may be conveyed simply to my last resting place, there to sleep, 'until the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall be raised.' I also desire for the dead."

Haynau:-The cross, you see, is richly gilt

With gore, on Austrian scaffolds spilt; And from the cross a medal swings, Attached to it with blood-red strings: Around its rim is wrought with care The hangman's cordon Sanitaire; Upon one side there is embossed A gibbet by the muskets crossed, And on the other, 'twixt a brace Of rods, appears, in "pride of place," Argent and gules, the bleeding back Of well-whipped Madame Maderspach This knightly bauble wear your ccat on, For Austria's partisans to gloat on; And let them learn from you the trick, To win the heart of Metternich.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR PILES, FISTULAS, &c. PILE OINT MEN BERNETHY'S What a painful and noxious disease is the Piles! and, comparatively, how few of the afflicted have been perma-What a painful and noxious disease is the Piles! and, comparatively, how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the profession; indeed, strong internal medicines should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The proprietor of the above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy; was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the same Abernethian perscription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the proprietor's, eircle of friends, most of which cases had been under medical care, and some of them for a very considerable time.

Abernethy's Pile Ointment was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application, and since its introduction the fame of this Ointment has spread far and wide; even the medical profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and trankly admit that Abernethy's Pile Ointment is not only a valuable preparation, but a never failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady. stage and variety of that appalling malady.

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

Sold in covered Pots at 4s. 6d., or the quantity of three 4s. 6d. pots in one for 11s., with full directions for use, by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Bulter, 4 Cheapside; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnson, 68 Cornbill; Sanger, 150 Oxford street; Willoughby and Co., 61 Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52 Marchmond-street, Burton-croscent; Eade, 39 Goswell-street; Prout, 229 Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Prentis, 84, Edgeware-road; and retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London.

mercy; I am a poor man, and have three shear children; I never read a word of it."

A new farce, by Mr. Wooller, who has already distinguished himself as the author of many successful trifles at the minor theatres, was produced was addressed, "ask mercy of them that can give it: that is, of God and the King."

A new farce, by Mr. Wooller, who has already distinguished himself as the author of many successful trifles at the minor theatres, was produced here on Monday night, under the title of Allow me to Apologise. The piece is chiefly designed as a vehicle for the display of Mr. Compton's populier.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,

was completely successful. Much was done by the author, and whatever deficiencies there may have been were most satisfactorily supplied by the actor.

Putronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, Clergy, &c:

Is a sure and speedy Cure for those severe annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all the been were most satisfactorily supplied by the actor.

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hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility, with constant nervous headaches, glddiness, and sickness of the stomach together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many mediant power, informed me, that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw more perhaps with curiosity than with a hope of being cured, however I soon found myself better by taking them, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.—(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH, (frequently called EDWARD.)—To

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Heaven helps these who help them selves,' is a trite say ing, but one which constitutes a grand moral and involves a sublime philosophy. The truth of the maxim is especi-ally brought home, by the teachings of a painful experience, to the comprehension of that vast, intelligent, and important class which comprises the various ranks of

It is not sufficient for a man's happiness that he should be able to procure, by his honest industry, the wherewith to supply the immediate wants and necessities of himself and his family: if the fruits of each day's toil are consumed for that same day's sustenance, his mind must naturally be tortured with anxieties for the future. He becomes painfully aware that if an accident should disable, sickness fully aware that if an accident should disable, sickness paralyse, or a premature death remove the hand whose labour furnishes the means of subsistence, his wife and innocent offspring are at once plunged into hopeless misery. How happy would such an individual be if it were shown to him how, by setting apart the merest trifle of his weekly carnings, he could ameliorate or guard against the most formidable of those casualties which fill his mind with such gloomy any rehensions! Yet this can be done; and by the gloomy aparehensions! Yet this can be done: and by the smallest sacrifice made for the present, the contingencies of the future may be adequately provided against. What husband—what father can possess a heart so callous as to neglect wantenly the first duty of man, namely, that of laying up a provision for those who naturally look to him for support—when the opportunity is afforded and the means are within his reach?

But the best intentions cannot be carried out unless the opportunity be afforded. The sons of toil will help them-selves if the means be placed within their reach, But what can the man who earns ten, fifteen, or twenty shillings a week—what can he save from his earnings? Nothing which if left to accumulate by being put into the money-box would meet any ultimate exigency. The most parsimonious working man, and the most thrifty housewife, would fail to realise the desired aim in this manner. A shilling a week put by for twenty years, would only amount in the end to fifty-two pounds: the added interest of a savingsbank would not increase it materially:—and who can cal-culate upon living the twenty years requisite to amass even such a sum? But if it can be shown that the weekly payment of less than a shilling will actually create a capital of one hundred round, in round numbers to be paid to the wife and children at the man's death, no matter when he may die, and no matter how few such weekly pay-ments have been made, is not this placing within the reach of the working classes the means of helping them-

Selves?
The opportunity thus alluded to is now presented by certain arrangements which the English and Cambrian Assuworking man may avail himself of these advantages to secure a provision for his wife and children when they shall wife may now call upon her husband to fulfill the most sacred obligation which he owes herself and their off-

There are few persons so ignorant as not to understand the general principles of Life Assurance. But hitherto the advantages thereof have been limited to the upper and middle classes, from the fact that yearly, half-yearly, or at least quarterly payments have been required—with which conditions the working classes have necessarily been altogether unable to comply. The ENGLISH AND CAMBRIAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY now proposes to extend the benefits of Life Assurance, in all its details, to the millions generally, by allowing the requisite payments to be made The experiment now commencing in the metropolis, will be applied to the provinces so soon as the nethe means, but likewise the convenience, of the working classes in London been taken into consideration in the adoption of the initiative process; and while it is resolved determined to spare the time and the fatigue of the insurer as much as possible. For this purpose Four Offices have been opened in different parts of London, at which the weekly payments will be received either on the Saturday evening from seven till ten, or on the Monday morning

FAMILIAR EXAMPLES. Showing what the Principle of Life Assurance will do

for the Working Classes. It has been stated above, that the benefits of Life Assu-

1. For instance, suppose a man at the age of 25 insures his life, so that whenever his death may take place, his widow, children, or any one whom he chooses, may receive £100 he will have to pay 112d. every week as long as he lives. But if he dies the next day after making the first payment, his family or heirs will receive the £100. By reference to Table 1, the rates of weekly payments for every sum, and for all ages, may be ascertained

2. But suppose this man, aged 25, should desire to ensure to himself the payment of the £100, on his attaining the age of 55—still also ensuring it to his wife, children, or whom he pleases, should he himself die before the attain he would have to pay 1s. 42d. every week.

ppose a man, at the age of 25, wishes to ensure for mence on his 50th birthday and continue as long as he lives, he will have to pay Is. 11d. per week, until he attains that 50th birthday, the date at which the pension is to ence. This is called a DEFERRED ANNUITY; and for the various rates see Table 4.

4. Suppose a husband and wife—the husband aged 30 and the wife 25—wish to assure the sum of £100 to be paid to the survivor of them (that is on the death of husband or wife, as it may happen, this would require 1s. 7d. per week. This is called a JOINT ASSUBANCE. See

5. Suppose a man, aged 25, wishes to ensure to his wife (if she survived him) a pension of £10 a year, commencing at his death, and to be enjoyed by her as long as she lives, he must pay is. 11d. per week. This is called a Survivor-

6. Suppose an individual aged 21, just entering into life as a working man, entertains the hope of some day being enabled to set up in business for himself. But whence to

obtain the necessary capital to so do? His wages are not week. But at the expiration of 10 years when he is 31, the Society will advance him £23 7s. 7d. upon his policy: or with the addition of two approved sureties, at least £100, to be repaid in a given number of years by quarterly in-

7. Or again, suppose that a young man of 21, with good and connexions, but no capital, wishes to set up in a little business; if he can give the security of two approved householders, he may borrow £100 of the Company, assuring his life as an additional guarantee for the

repayment.

8. Suppose that a young tradesman, in the early strug-gles of business, becomes involved in difficulties from which he is however confident of being enabled to extricate himself by means of his industry and his pros-pects, if time be allowed him; he will find that by assuring his life for the benefit of his creditors, the time he re-

9. Suppose that a member of the Building Society requires a loan for a short period for the purchase or erection of property previous to receiving any advances upon his shares; or suppose that such member requires money to aintain his share-subscriptions: the English and Cambrian Assurance Society will entertain his application for the loans thus required.

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The moment an individual has made up his mind to avail himself of any of the advantages above set forth, he must apply to the Principal Office, or at either of the District Offices, for a Printed Form of Proposal, which he must return when filled up; and he must call upon the Medical Officer on the ensuing Monday at the District Office, in Charlotte-street, or on Tharsday at the District Office, in Trinity-street, between the hours of 10 in the morning in Trinity-street, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon. This is all the trouble which the initiative process will give him; and there are no entrance fees of any kind to pay. The first step being thus taken, the individual will have nothing more to do than make his payments regularly at the particular Office which he may select for the purpose. Should a change of residence subsequently render it more convenient to make the payments at any other of the Society District Offices, due notice to at any other of the Society District Offices, due notice to that effect must be given in writing fourteen days previ-

Indisputability of Life Assurances. No Life Assurance, effected with this Society, can be discred, except on the ground of fraud. Therefore, when the incidual fills up the Printed Form of Proposal, in the first instance, he must set forth all requisite particulars with the most scrupulous accuracy and entire truth-

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THE LONDON CO-OPERATIVE STORES are now opened at 76, CHARLOTTE STREET, FITZBOY SQUARE, In connexion with the Society for Promoting Working

Men's Associations. 1.—OBJECT OF THE STORES. To enable members of the above-named Association, and other persons who may desire it, to obtain articles, of daily use perfectly free from adulteration, of the best quality, and the lowest charge, after defraying the necessary expense of management, distribution, and providing for a

Co-operative stores have been established with much success in different parts of the kingdom. The benefit to the subscribers may be judged of from the fact that the subscribers to the Pioneer Store in Rochdale, divided in the last year £800 after payment of all expenses, although the goods were charged considerably below the ordinary 2.—OPERATIONS OF THE STORES.

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The proprietors will act as agents on behalf of any parties who may order goods of usual consumption, even if not kept in stock.

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The necessary capital has been advanced in the first instance by some gentlemen favourable to the cause of association; the capital for subsequent operations will be furnished by subscribers to be repaid in goods. Co-operative stores have usually been founded by a numcarry on the business, and who have applied to their own use whatever surplus remained. In the present instance ing been already advanced, the public have the opportunity of seeing the stores in operation before being called upon 4.—Subscriptions and Profits.

All the subscribers to the stores of not less than five shillings shall receive back at the end of each quarter of a year, as a bonus, the profits upon all purchases made by The transactions of the stores will be for ready money,

subscriptions. The proprietors also contemplate making arrangen for the benefit of the poorer class of their customers, by which part of the profits upon purchases made by them

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Gentleman's Boot and Shoe, and Strong Shoe Makers 151, High Holborn. Branches: 21, Lower White-cross-street, City, and 5, Church-street, Chelsea. West-end, Working Bootmakers, 8, Castle-street, Ox-

Working Printers' Association, 4 A, Johnson's-court Working Bakers' Association, 26, Clipstone-street, Fitz-Working Builders' Association, 76, Charlotte-street,

Pimlico Working Builders' Association, 2, Upper Dorset-Orders for any of the above Associations will be re-

ceived at the Central Office, where prospectuses of the Co-operative Stores may be obtained. For further particu-lars see Tracts on CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM, and also the CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST, a new weekly publication, the first number of which will appear on Saturday, Nov. 2, to be lad at 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, where also communications for the editor are to be addressed. On LLOYD JONES, Manager.

TO TAILORS.

By approbation of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and H. R. H. Prince Albert.

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vited to write, or pay Dr. BARKER a visit, ias in every case he guarantees a cure;

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hundreds of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which Dr. Barker will willingly give to any requiring them after a trial of it.

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must be Triumphant!!

The Chartist Council beg to announce that On the 5TH of NOVEMBER, GRAND SOIREE AND Will be held in the HALL OF SCIENCE, ROCKINGHAM-STREET, SHEFFIELD, When that distinguished Patriot ERNEST JONES, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law),

Will be present and take part in the proceedings. Councillor WILLIAM GROVES has kindly consented to take The Council beg to state that in order to make the pro-The Council beg to state that in order to make the proceedings both instructive and amusing, they have, at considerable expense, engaged for the evening, a full and efficient Brass Band, which will play all the favourite Quadrille Dances of the day; likewise Mr. J. Benfold, that skilful and popular Comic Vocalist, who will sing several favourite selections from his budget of serio-comic and

Tea on the Table at Five O'Clock. Tickets, 1s. each; may be had at the following places:— Messrs. Councillor Lawton, West-bar green; Councillor Messrs. Councillor Lawten, West-bar green; Councillor Booth, Castle-street; Councillor Harvey, Corn Exchange; Councillor Sanderson, Fargate: Councillor Wood, Gibralter-street; G. Cavill, Queen-street; A. Higginbottom, Campolane; J. Whaley, Pitsmoor; R. Otley, 4, Southstreet, Sheffield-moor; James Kitson, Pea Croft; John Planagan, West-bar-green; Thomas Lye, 45, Arundellane; John Seward, Division-street; W. Dyson, Bridgehouse; J. Jaekson, Attercliff; John Charlesworth; Allen-street; Thomas Hague, Elden-street; John Allinson, Doncaster-street; Thomas Rooke, Pond street; Thomas Ash, Blonk-street; R. Buck, Furniss-hill; Milner, Scotland-street; William Holmes; Eldon-street; James Brooke, Sylvester-gardens; William Carter, Beehive-lane.

Admittance, after Tea, to the body of the Hall, 6d; Admittance, after Tea, to the body of the Hall, 6d.

An early application for Tickets is necessary, as a great NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE hereby announce the following meetings:— On Sunday, November 2rd, the adjourned meeting of the Democratic Conference will be held in the Coffee Room of the John street Institution. Chair to be taken at three

clock in the afternoon. On Sunday evening (same date), the Metropolitan Delegate Council will meet at the King and Queen; Foleystreet, Portland-place. Chair to be taken at seven o'clock. On the same evening, the Emmett's Brigade meet at the Rock, Lisson-grove—St. Pancras Locality, Bricklayer's Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road—Finsbury Locality, Old Dolphin, Old-street—St. Marylebone Locality, Circusstreet, New-road—and Whittington and Cat Locality, Character, New-road—Bathael graph. Church-row, Bethnal-green.

On Monday evening, November 4th, Mr. Bezer will lecture at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemakers' fields, Limehouse. Subject: 'The Land, the people's inheritance.'

On the same evening, the East London Locality will meet at Trinity Chapel, Morpeth-street, Bethnal-green, Signed on behalf of the Committee,

John Arnott, General Secretary. To Correspondents.

Northnenau:-J. Sweet acknowledges the receipts of the ns. (sent herewith) :—RKFUGEE FUND—From the Seven Stars 5s. : Eagle Tavern 2s. 6d. Bonners Field, per Stekes 1s. 41d.; per Mr. Arnott 10s.; Stevens' Book 6d.; Moody 1s.; Rossey 1s.; Collection from Poles Is. 04d.; per Mr. Rieer £2 10s. 7d.; Welchman 1s.; Crocket 3d.; H. B. 1s.; Mr. Allen, Mr. Smith, Snow-hill 4s. 5d.; Mr. Bligh 3d.; Mr. Beck 3d.; Walker 3d.; Mr. Dunnings 1s.; Mr. Ment 4d.; Henley 6d.; Collected after Mr. Bezer's lecture, at the Brunswick-hall, Limehouse 15s.; Mr. Peacock 6d. Mrs. HEATH, Greenwich, begs to acknowledge (with thanks) the receipt of 1s. 9d., from the St. Pancras lo-

cality, for the Wat Tyler Brigade, Greenwich. THE DISCONTENTED ALLOTTEES,—Mr. T. Moss, of New Brompton, Kent, has written a lengthy letter denouncing the unprincipled conduct of those parties, and expressing a desire that their names, occupations, and former, places of abode should be published, and held in rememberance as the greatest enemies of the working classes The writer then pays a tribute of respect to the public and private virtues of Mr. and Mrs. Willis, who are well known in Rochester, and whose good character would be attested (if necessary) by the signatures of several tradesmen, many of whom differ from them in opinion on political subjects. The letter concludes by requesting Mr. and Mrs. Willis to pay no attention to the calumnies

NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

"NO POPERY."

Cardinal Wiseman has succeeded in creating great excitement, not only in what is called par excellence the "religious world," but in circles where ecclesiastical questions are seldom mooted. The document in which the Pope formally divides England into Roman that step, must unequivocally point to the reconquering of this country, as a recusant porsent State Establishment, and its recognised | this country. Head, QUEEN VICTORIA, with silent contempt. The existence of the schismatical Anglican is to be but one church known in these realms that of Rome—and the new Cardinal Archbishop is to be our visible resident superior. of the loaves and fishes, as far as peculiar patriots; one in which success would be of The authorship of that document is ascribed theological dogmas are concerned. They, the highest importance, and followed by to Doctor Wiseman, and it harmonises with however, perceive, that with a few exceptions, neither alloy, destruction, nor misunderstandthe aggressive policy well known to be entertained and avowed by this ambitious priest. litical and mental prostration of the whole people No one who heard the powerful and eloquent, is greatest. France and Belgium are both of but boastful sermon, in which he took leave of them exceptional cases, and the causes of the congregation in the Church of St. George's their political activity, and comparative mental in the Fields, previous to setting off to Rome, freedom, are not difficult to find. But wherefor the purpose of receiving the Cardinal's hat, ever the Jesuits have, since the revolutionary could doubt, for an instant, that the strongest outbreak of 1848, re-established their sway, and most cherished idea of his mind is to bring we find that every vestige of liberty has dis the people of Great Britain once more within appeared. Rome, Naples, all the countries the fold of the Romanist Church. If the de- indeed cursed by the rule of the PONTIFF, are sign fails, it will be from no want of will or delivered over to utter darkness and systematic however, possessed by one idea, he is apt to think of. The policy of Rome is as despotic, over-estimate and overrate appearances in his as adverse to mental, political, and personal favour. Looking at the improved position of liberty to-day, as it was three hundred years the Roman Catholic portion of the community ago. With all the fair speeches and glowing as compared with what it was at the commence- professions of its advocates, it is at heart the ment of the century, Dr. WISEMAN sees in it the same thing which our ancestors have so often herald of restoration to its ancient supremacy. gallantly fought against, and which, in 1688, He sees also the Clergy of the English Church | caused them to drive JAMES STUART from his torn and distracted with intestine feuds about throne, and frame an exclusively Protestant controverted doctrines, and he infers, therefore, Constitution. that the church itself is weak. He knows that a considerable number of her Ministers have true principles of Catholicism have been grabeen for years keeping up a coquettish dalli- dually making way in this country-not the ance with his own church, which has ended in Catholicism which puts "Roman" before it, some of them formally joining it; and he sup- and would be universal by subduing everymore mistaken. The very fact of our tolerat- men to worship God in the manner most ing all religious opinions and sects in the way agreeable to their own consciences; to be we do, is of itself the best proof that, as a na-educated in the best possible manner, to fulfil domination of any body of men, call them- and municipal franchises to the great body of selves what they may, or come armed with the people, as the only sound, safe, and permawhat credentials they please.

mind of Dr. Wiseman and that of his fellow versal, because it recognised and found a liberties of England, is to be found in the existence of what is called Puseyism. For the rulers of the Romish church been content years it has been well known, that Oxford has educated, and English Bishops have macy, it could not have failed to confer ample, ordained to the office of priests, a body of young men far more attached to the slavish and despotic doctrines of Papacy than the free, self-governing, and self-reliant principles of Protestantism. The contest, which has for ward career. The lessons of a wise and enso many years been waged in town and lightened tolerance, which have been so re-The town-council of Leicester has negatived, by the east; whether the vestments worn should under the domination of an irresponsible and twenty-four votes to five, the motions of two sartobe, at certain times, of a specific colour: "infallible" priesthood may drive the popular twenty-four votes to five, the motions of two sartorical members to provide the mayor with gown and
chain.

Love.—Miss Martineau says that "Love, like
the plague, is often communicated by clothes and
money."

the east; whether the vestments worn should
be, at certain times, of a specific colour;
whether the place where the sacrament was
administered should be a wooden "commuthe plague, is often communicated by clothes and
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The town-council of Leicester has negatived, by
infallible" priesthood, may drive the people
"seeks to promote Education for wi
repression towards a religious body, to which
just political ends." It will be useful
it will be very easy to give the name of perwere to be placed on the altar or not and if were to be placed on the altar or not, and if secution.

an active part in it. Others were convelage. The campaign of Cardinal WISEMAN niently mysterious and vague in their con- will end as fatally and dearly for Rome as demnation, and suspiciously tolerant in their that of Moscow did for Napoleon. Know-conduct. Restoration to the religious condi-ledge and Liberty are certain to triumph. tion of the middle ages, when religious belief, and religious action, was regulated by authority; where the trouble of thinking for oneself was saved, and conscience, thought, and action, were placed under the dictation and the direction of "spiritual superiors," was, according to this party, the one thing needful for the present and all coming generations. No wonder that Dr. WISEMAN, noting

these things, should have indulged in a dream of re-annexing England to Rome, and of bringing about in the nineteenth century, what had failed so repeatedly when tried in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuriesand slavery of the people.

and clergy, who have heretofore been susmust be promptly resisted by the duly-constituted powers in this realm; and not only urges upon his clergy the duty of marked and scrupu-

been to make some of the established bishops

result upon the tangible and substantial progress of the nation. For first let us picture to ourselves what controversial preaching is, and its effects upon those who hear it. Political opponents somemoments of utter self-forgetfulness, they never did approach the perfect and super-refined Billingsgate of sectarian warfare, and controversy. Every one can conceive the effect of such language, addressed to persons rendered

wherever Romanism is uppermost, there the po- ing. lack of exertion on his part. Like all men, oppression, which it makes the blood boil to

During the last twenty or thirty years, the hat credentials they please.

One great cause of this delusion in the Catholicism of England has been truly uni-

test. They were the outward and visible There is something in our skies and atmos- advantage to the State: signs of an approximation to Popery, and phere, in the material structure of our island, those who stood up for their introduction be- no less than in the physical and mental orlieved, that if by chicanery or coaxing, or ganisation of our people, which leads, ine-"sharp practice," they could once get the vitably, to Protestantism. A people with people to don the livery and the trappings of such necessities and such capabilities, having Romanism, it would not be difficult after such a variety of occupation and such ceaseless wards to super-induce the dominion of Rome activity of mind and body, possessing the means of diffusing knowledge to such an ex-Instead of resisting this movement, many tent, and valuing the privilege so highly, can of the bishops of the Established Church took never be reduced to mental or political bond-

POPULAR EDUCATION.

A hopeful symptom of sound and steady progress has exhibited itself this week. The Lancashire Public School Association, encour aged by the numerous adhesions to its plan of Secular Education, supported by local rates, and placed under local management, has held a Conference in Manchester, and converted the Association into a National one. The step betokens an immense and a real advance towards the object in view. Hitherto the efforts of Educational Reformers have been isolated, namely, the re-establishment of Popery in intermittent, and incoherent. There has been this country. His ecclesiastical education and no unity of design, no concentration of power, habits, the almost idolatrous reverence to him no uniform and systematic plan of action, by those with whom he daily comes in con- while the opponents of the only principle on tact, and the immense power exercised in all which education can become truly national, cases, by the Roman Catholic priest over the have acted as organised bodies, and therefore minds of his flock, were all calculated to make exerted an amount of influence on the Governhim seriously mistake, and over estimate the ment and the Legislature, totally out of proinfluence which the Pusevite parsons had upon portion to their real strength and numbers. those to whom they ministered in things spi The far greater forces at the command of the ritual. The doctrines of slavish mental sub- Educational party have failed to impress upon jection, which find apt and ready recipients, our rulers the conviction that the time had aided by the confessional, and a state of mind come when they must legislate on this subject which rejoices in ignorance of anything be in earnest, and in conformity with the opinion yond priestly dicta on these subjects as in it of a body of men having powerful electoral self a merit, were not, and are not, likely to influence. That is the short and simple way find many disciples in the vigorous open air to a Prime Minister's understanding in this atmosphere of English society, whatever country. The most perfect chain of reasoning, chance they may have had if the insidious the best sustained argument, the most clearly Pusevite conspiracy had been longer carried on demonstrated public want, or public grievance, under colourable pretexts, they have not the have no more impression upon him than water slightest, now that all disguise is thrown away, upon a duck's back, unless he can at the same and the direct and avowed object is the spi- time be brought to comprehend that a few ritual, and, consequently, political subjugation seats in Parliament are at the command of the party who ask for legislation with reference to One of the immediate consequences has these wants or grievances.

This desideratum will, it is likely, now be supplied in the important question of educa-On the same evening the Cripplegate locality meet at the City Hall, 26, Golden-lane.
On Tuesday evening, November 5th, a public meeting will be held at the Fraternal Home and Lecture Hall, 41, Turnmill-street, opposite Clerkenwell Green. Messrs. Fussell, Wheeler, Bezer, Brown, and Frith, of Bradford, will attend and address the meeting; and Messrs. Reynolds and O'Brien have also been invited. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. tan diocese, spoken out upon the subject. official capacity. If so, there can be no ques-He roundly denounces the impudent creation but that he will bring to its aid a considetion of bishops by the Pope with territorial rable accession of wealth and members, and, dominions, in a country where he has not the what is still more valuable, that he will slightest claim to authority, as an act that strengthen it by his experience in the traders of all grades, in their haste to grow organisation and direction of such bodies.

Public education is a question in which the peculiar mental characteristics of the member lous severance in all things from the Roman for the West Riding can be most successfully ritual, but the immediate commencement of brought into play. It is very doubtful whether a system of controversial preaching, against his course of reading and his habits, are such it was curious to find, that his actual expethe doctrines and practices of that Church. as to lead him to take any very strong in-A similar spirit has been manifested in other terest in purely political topics. His coolness quarters by the clergy, and before a few days towards the Middle Class Parliamentary Rehave elapsed there can be little doubt it will form Movement is not to be denied, even by have spread over the whole country. The those who would fain claim him as a co-la-Daily Newspapers have kept the question con- bourer. But we have known him for the last stantly before the public, in its political and fifteen years to take a deep interest in Educasocial aspects, and a ferment is perceptible on tional Reform, and it would appear from his these points in quarters where little attention speech on Wednesday that that interest contiis usually given to the sayings and doings of nues unabated. If he would take the presieither priests, parsons, or preachers. The dency of the new association, and concentrate probabilities, therefore, are, that we are about all his available time and faculties upon its to enter upon a period of religious controversy, business, he would do more for it, and for his excitement, and turmoil, of which few persons own public refutation, than anything he has now living have had any experience, and attempted since the triumph of the Anti-Corn which, though not doubtful as to its ultimate Law League. The right education of the ignoissue, must exercise an immediately injurious rant masses, whose deplorable mental destitution he so graphically depicted on Wednesday, is an object of far higher importance than the saving of a few hundred thousands, or even millions, a year in our annual taxation. In the neglected faculties, the wasted or misapplied times forget themselves, and apply terms to energies of the millions, who in this country each other the reverse of gentlemanly, or are either altogether unsupplied, or only parpolite; but in their angriest moods, in their tially supplied, with the merest rudiments of are afraid to put the whole truth—or the whole education, a wise government would find a source of wealth richer by far than a dozen Californias rolled together. It is only needful to compare for a moment the monetary value of a highly intelligent, skilful, self-controlled already nervously-susceptible of excitement, human being, with an ignorant, untrained, Catholic Bishoprics, and states the reason for by their religious and sectarian prejudices. idle, depraved, passionate, reckless human The ignition of such a train must cause an ex- being; and then multiply the difference several plosion of rancour and persecution to which million times, in order to find out how much tion of the Papal Church, and treats the pre- we have no parallel in the recent history of the nation loses annually by its neglect of education. The saving of ten millions more than Then, again, there is the not unfounded or Mr. COBDEN ever dreamed of, would not prounnatural hostility of political, social, and duce one twentieth of the beneficial results Church is not even hinted at; henceforth there educational reformers, who have no sympathy that would flow from a sound industrial and whatever with purely sectarian squabbles, and mental training of the whole population. Here who do not care which sect has possession is a field for exertion worthy of the noblest

and the course we have indicated or not, it is clear that the National Public School Association will in future exercise great influence in gether in the midst of a Trades' strike. to disany discussion that may take place in Parliament on the subject. Every one admitted that Mr. Fox introduced and advocated the ducation in a most able and conciliatory manner last session. But a man without a party to back him, in the House of Commons is nobody; unless, indeed, he be a lordling or a scion of some aristocratic house; and then he finds a party ready made for him in the House. Hence it was that Mr. Fox's bill was rejected by a tremendous majority, although the proposer was overwhelmed with compliments. If the Public School Association does its work properly there will be no more of such shilly-shally. Members having the fear of being brought to book will think before they vote; and many who would not give a vote for Educational Reform for conscience sake, will do so from expediency. It would be an awkward thing to be asked everywhere on the hustings, "Why did you vote for keeping the some of them formally joining it; and he supposes that, therefore, the people are prepared thing to Rome, but a Catholicism which responds to follow the parsons. Never was any man cognises the universal, inherent rights of all in a knowledge of those things which are certain and would be universal by subduing every-posses the right of the people to levy local on prices, is equivalent to a corresponding residuation of the purchasing power of the town. people in ignorance?" "Why did you portion are entirely dependent upon weekly in a knowledge of those things which are cer tain to concern them all as citizens, without interfering with the instruction they may retion, we will never again submit to the spiritual the duties of citizens, and to extend political quire in religious matters?" Such questions would be easier asked than answered, and they would be especially difficult to those flippant fine gentlemen who deny the masses the suffrage, because they are "ignorant." They would be found to have first made the disqualification, and then taken advantage of it-to have inflicted one wrong as the groundwork for perpetrating a greater. Believing, as we do most sincerely, that

Whether Mr. Cobden takes the position

every movement that has a tendency to improve the intellectual character and condition of the people, must, at the same time, necessarily tend to the triumph of Democracy, we shall cordially support any party that honestly and earnestly seeks to make Education generally accessible to the masses, without, at the country parishes, as to whether certain prayers cently learned, will be in great danger of should be said with the face to the west or to being forgotten; and the fear of being thrust new National Association appears to do. In new National Association appears to do. In the words of Mr. KAY SHUTTLEWORTH, it "seeks to promote Education for wise and

so, whether they were to be lighted during the day at certain portions of the service? All these questions, trivial and childish as they appear in themselves, had a grave meaning and incidence, understood thoroughly by those who were actually engaged in the contest. They have third the contest, of the ultimate result of which we have neither fear nor doubt. England and the contest of the contest, of the ultimate result of which we have neither fear nor doubt. England and the contest of the contes

These are great and important objects. We may not feel inclined to wait until SIR KAY SHUTTLEWORTH thinks the Association has succeeded, in fitting the people to exercise the franchise advantageously; but as every attempt to do that so far as it succeeds cannot be otherwise than beneficial, we recog. nise the Association as a co-labourer in the cause of the people, and most heartily bid it God speed!

MASTERS AND MEN.

The master class and the working class take widely different views of all questions affecting labour. Placed in antagonistic positions by the false arrangements of society, they have looked at the question from opposite points of the compass, and hold theories of political economy, which have scarcely any two principles in common. It is rarely, indeed, that the working man's theory gets utterance or audience among those who possess property; and, therefore, it is but little known. In the few cases where it is presented to them, it is usually so caricatured or misrepresented, that it wears anything but an inviting aspect. Violence, spoliation, and plunder, are made to appear its principal characteristics, and the operatives are forthwith condemned as an unreasonable, unruly, discontented set of fellows, whom it is necessary to keep in subjection by the strong hand. How systematically any knowledge of the real sentiments and opinions of the operatives is ignored by influential journals, may be judged of by the conduct of the Morning Chronicle to the most honest, and decidedly the most talented of the 'special correspondents' who contributed to its series of letters on "Labour and the Poor." The communications of Mr. HENRY MAYHEW, the metropolitan correspondent, were the most graphic and striking of the whole series, and formed by far the most valuable and faithful collection of social statistics ever before published in this country. It would appear, however, that he was guilty of too much fidelity; that forcibly and painfully impressed by the facts he witnessed and recorded, he made it his business to get at the real immediate causes of the horrible misery, destitution, and prostitution, from which he lifted the veil. In doing this he was led to adopt the opinions of the working classes themselves, as to the origin of the evils under which they groan. Their opinions were not in conformity with the orthodox politico-economical creed professed by the conductors of the Morning Chronicle; and the consequence was, that a less informed and faithful, or a more compliant correspondent has been found to replace the intrepid and ingenuous delineator of the real "Mysteries of London," the exposer of the wickedness, and the tyranny practised by

We heard Mr. MAYHEW address a meeting on Tuesday night in explanation of the grievances to which the ballast heavers of the port of London are subjected. In doing this rience of the working man's life had thoroughly embued his mind with the same philosophy which we have known to prevail among the industrial classes for the last twenty years. The only difference we could observe was, that the convictions having been impressed lately upon a mind possessed of great intellectual power, they were expressed with a freshness and force that is not to be expected from those to whom such views are more familiar, or who possess lessmental strength and cultivation. In all other respects, his exposition of the detestable theory of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market, and of the wretched consequences it entailed upon society, was such as would have given unmitigated satisfaction to any Socialist or Red Republican whatever. Being debarred from giving utterance to his honest opinions on these subjects through the columns of a morning newspaper, he is about, we understand, to publish them in a separate illustrated periodical. But here again we are met by the evil results of the partial and lop-sided policy of the Tritons of the Press. They falsehood, if you choose to call it so-before their readers. Their readers believe, that they give them all the information they require, truthfully and honestly, and seek no further. The working classes have another and totally opposite literature; and thus there grows up a great gulf between these two portions of the same community. Ignorance of the wants, feelings, and sentiments of each other, gives rise to suspicion, dislike, and alienation. Police and standing armies are required to be kept up by brute force, a system which has no foundation in mutuality of rights and duties, or in that enlightened comprehension of the actual position and sentiments of the various sections of the body politic, which would make them all work cordially for the promotion of the general well-being.

The meeting at Wolverhampton-reported in the Northern Star last week-was a gratifying exception to this unfortunate state of things. For the first time within our recollection the capitalist and the operative came tocuss the questions which lie at the foundation of all such industrial revolts. There was neither violence, clamour, uproar, confusion, nor anger, exhibited throughout the whole of the proceedings of that large assembly. No one minced the truth, though all felt that there was not the slightest necessity for stating it in such a way to make it offensive. Above all it was the first effort of the kind to prove to the middle classes that the favourite doctrines of supply and demand-"Buy cheap and sell dear's -however true in their own sphere, have moral and social limits which cannot be overpassed without entailing the most injurious moral ands ocial evils upon the community.

Even in a pecuniary sense alone, the speakers showed clearly that the depreciation of wages was an evil not to the workers alone, but to those who lived by suppling the varied wants. In a population like that of Wolverhampton, where so large a pro-Suppose, for illustration, that £30,000 is paid weekly to the operatives of Wolverhampton That sum, or very near it, will be circulated every week among the bakers, grocers, butchers, tailors, hatters, shoemakers, &c., promoting a healthy activity in all these trades. Deduct twenty per cent. from the wages paid, and it will at once reduce the sum to 24,000, and withdraw from circulation no less than £312,000 a year, and consequently deprive the shopkeepers and tradespeople of profit on that large amount of money. It is true that the masters who pay the less sum may benefit for a short time by the reduction in wages, and pocket the sum that is abstracted from the general circulation. But this can only be of very brief continuance. Competition speedily reduces profits to the corresponding level, and they are placed in the same relative position as before, with this difference, that for producing the same or more work, all

have got a great deal less to spend.

Against this suicidal and unjust system the Central Committee of the National United Trades protested; they invoked the assistance In bringing into strong relief not only the great political objects which are dependent on the establishment of a matter which, in reality, affected them quite system of national education, but also the principles of as much as the vorkers; and though one swale

low does not make a summer, yet, theresponse to their appeal was of such a nature, as to justify, nay, imperatively demand, a steady persistence in the same policy, with the hope that a better understanding may grow up on this subject.

The meeting marked the advent of a new kind of social agitation, and the immediate results, as shown by the Conference, with the Mayor and magistrates, were of the most sa-Lisfactory character. We have too often reason to complain, that the poorman is virtually outlawed by the gross and palpable partiality of the law and its administrators. The United Trades have shown the way in which both may be made to throw the shield of a just and impartial protection over the labourer who legally and peaceably, but determinedly asserts his rights.

If the trades of Great Britain were to rally round an Association which has so admirably demonstrated the power and efficacy of mora force and judicious organisation, it would speedily become the national arbitrator in all trades disputes; and if it acted on the same enlightened perception of the rights and interests of all classes, its decisions would be obeyed and upheld by both men and masters, with more alacrity than those of any court in the kingdom.

The working classes have only to awaken to a full perception of the immense power in their own hands, and resolve to apply that power in an enlightened, temperate, but resolute spirit of justice, in order to exert an influence more powerful and comprehensive than they have yet dreamt of.

> MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1850.

FOR THE

WINDING-UP OF THE LAND COMPANY Seceived by W. RIDER.—Moses Andrews, Wingate 1s J. Rogers and R. Hollings, Plymouth 1s.

FOR THE HUNGARIAN AND POLISH REFUGEES. Received by W. Rider.—Hanley and Shetton, per S. Received by W. Riber.—Halley and Stetch, per Revington 11 5s—Preston, Clayton's Foundry 2s 5d—Charterville Allottees, per C. Willis 4s 11d—T. Brown, late of Liverpool 2s—Preston Chartists, per J. Brown 11—J. Shelmerdine and Friends, Manchester 4s 6d—Nottingham, per J. Sweet 7s 6d—Exeter, per H. Fink 15s.

AGITATION FOR THE CHARTER. Received by John Arnorr.—Washington Locality, per Mr. Roberts 2s 6d.—Mr. J. Nowell 1s.—Mr. Smith, White Church 1s.—Stockport, per T. Clews 12s.—Hawick, per H.

THE CASE OF THOMAS JONES. Received by John Arnorr.—Mr. Scale 6d—Proceeds of Harmonic Meetings, held at the King and Queen, Foleystreet 15s 7d—J. Leonard 1s—T. Dickens 6d—Mr. Cooper 6d—Mr. Calynso 6d—Mr. Miller 6d—Mr. Hawkridge 6d—Mr. Woseley 6d—Mr. Whippin 6d—C. Barnes 6d—J. Barnes 6d—Mr. Shepherd 3d—R. Hogg 6d—J. Mailer 6d—J. Bennett 4d—C. Murray 6d—Collected at Bann's Meeting 2s 3d City Mens' Men, per Mr. Stevenson 15s-Alexandria Collected after an appeal by Mr. Ernest Jones, per Freebairn 12s 5d.—Southampton, per G. Goedman 2s TRACT FUND-

Received by John Arnorr.—Padiham, per B. Pelling 19 FOR TYPEFOUNDERS. Received by John Arnorr .- A few Taylors, Jermyn

THE WEST-RIDING AND DERBY.

Ennest Jones will revisit-Leeds, on Sunday, Nov. 3rd. Halifax, on Monday, Nov. 4th; and Halifax, on Wednesday, Nov. 6th. Nov. 5th Bradford, on Thursday, Nov. 7th; and Derby, on Friday, Nov. 8th.

In answer to numerous letters, Mr. Jones begs to state that, although he continues a Barrister of the Middle Temple, he entirely declines practice, as incompatible with his political avocations. All letters for Mr. Jones to be addressed to 62, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BATH. - On Thursday morning, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper part of Kingston Mills, Dorchesterstreet, in the occupation of Mr. Rickman, and in a few minutes the whole internal part of the building became one mass of flame, which spread so rapidly over the timber works, stock-in-trade, and materials, that in about twenty minutes the roof fell in. and within an hour the whole premises, except the walls, were reduced to a heap of cinders and ashes. An immense quantity of wheat and flour was destroyed. The stock-in-trade was insured. The premises, with the machinery and plant belonging to Mr. Sheppard, were insured in different offices for about £1,000. With regard to the origin of the fire nothing can be correctly ascertained. THE PLATE ROBBERIES .- Mr. Sirrell, of Barbican,

gold and silver refiner, whose name has been so familiar to the public in consequence of charges of having received stolen property, appeared before Alderman Gibbs, at the Mansion House, for the purpose of answering certain charges of having received property which had been stolen in the city of London. The articles in question were found on the 2nd ult., at the residence of the prisoner, and consisted of a piece of plate which had been stolen from the Rainbow Tavern, Fleet-street. Another piece had been taken from the house of Mr. Godden, a gentleman who resided near Maidstone, and whose house had been plundered. The prisoner

was admitted to bail, himself in £200, and two

sureties of £100 each, to appear next week. LEAP OF A GENTLEMAN FROM LONDON BRIDGE. On Thursday morning, shortly before one o'clock, Mr. Edward Frederick Justins, of No. 59. Fenchurch-street, City, and a Mr. Woodland, having been spending the evening together at the Grapes Tayern, Union-street, Borough, were proceeding towards the City over London Bridge, when Mr Woodland, without saying a word to his friend mounted the parapet, and threw himself into the river. In his descent he no doubt struck against one of the buttresses of the arch, as a loud crash was heard before he reached the water. The alarm was promptly given, and every exertion was made to recover the unfortunate man, but, owing to the darkness of the morning, without success, and he was carried away by the tide and drowned. Mr. Justins knows no reason why the deceased should have destroyed himself. He was perfectly sober at the time, and seemed quite collected. He is de-

scribed as being thirty-nine or forty years of age,

five feet eight inches high, and very thin. He was

Another Case of Poisoning in Lincolnshire.

dressed in a light twill coat and dark trowsers.

The lives of not fewer than fifteen or sixteen persons have been placed in jeopardy, near Skirbeck in Lincolnshire, by poison. A farmer, named Broadberry, resides with his family at a farm near Cowbridge-bar, in Skirbeck. On Thursday last Mr. Broadberry, with sixteen men, was engaged thrashing corn in the barn in the rear of his farm house. During the forenoon of that day Mr. Broadberry gave directions to one of the servants to treat the men to half-a-pint of ale each. Accordingly a quantity of ale was drawn from a barrel by Mrs. Broadberry, which had been in the house about a fortnight. The beverage having been conveyed to the barn, Mr. Broadberry was the first person who partook of any, and, afterwards the men had each their portion given to them, which was drunk, and the hands resumed their work. In the course of jun., the son of the Alderman and Magistrate in the question. half an hour afterwards symptoms of the most of that name, and a few other friends; the alarming character set in, and in about twenty deputation of six tin plate Workers with minutes after the whole party were seized with violent vomitings and cramps. Mr. W. Clegg, a surgeon, and other gentlemen were soon in attendance, and the whole of the sufferers, with the exception of a man named Burrows, soon recovered sufficiently to be pronounced out of danger. That party, it appears, drank about twice as much as any of the others, which so affected him that he still remains in an exceedingly precarious condition. The ale remaining in the barrel has since been analysed by Mr. Clegg. The pitcher used in conveying the ale to the barn, it is stated, underwent a careful cleans ing before receiving the liquid. The first supply of ale sent in the pitcher was found to be insufficient for all the workpeople. One of the servants, therefore, accompanied Mrs. Broadberry back to the farmcertificate respecting the case:—"October 29, 1850.—I have most carefully analysed a quantity of

ale forwarded to me by Mr. Tuxford, and drawn by him from the barrel which contained the suspected

liquor. There is nothing whatever of a poisonous or deleterious nature in the said ale. The fact

is, however, undoubted that several persons were

severely affected with symptoms of arsenical poison-

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 com bining 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 important proceedings of the Central Committee last week at Wolverhampton, together with the lengthy-though necessarily greatly condensed report of the glorious meeting in the theatre—precluded any comments on the case as it stood, on closing our last report. And it may be now sufficient to state, that on the day preceding the meetpersons of all ranks in the borough, struck consternation into the opposing faction.

In a fit of desperation, Mr. E. Perry rushed to the mayor, to pour out his mighty grievances, and to crave protection :- "The tinmen won't work for me, except by compulsion. and those whom I drag to my factory, by the strong arm of the law, run away from me at the first opportunity; therefore, I claim protection at the hands of your worship." But we are informed, from excellent authority, that the mayor replied to the effect, that he could hear no ex parte statement, but if Mr. Perry, and such of the men as were aggrieved, would wait upon him on Thursday morning, he would invite some of the magistrates to attend with him, and listen to a statement from either side, as to the cause and merits of the dispute; that they would then give their opinion upon the merits of the case, and such advice and good offers as he hoped would put an end to their unfortunate dissen-

In accordance with this arrangement, the mayor, very kindly, on Tuesday morning, addressed a letter to Mr. M'Naughton, Mr. attend with Mr. Perry as above stated. A Mr. Perry was called at his frequest, the think such a course the most likely to terminate mayor's letter read by the foreman, and a proposition made that they proceed at once to appoint four men to constitute the deputation. to by some, who, although under Mr. Perry's peculiar agreements, "sighed for their liberty, and refused to enter into any arrangement of the kind, without previously consulting the delegates from the Central Committee. This amendment was strongly opposed by Mr. Perry, in terms by no means flattering to these readily excuse. In this case, honesty and firmness were too strong for duplicity and craft, and the meeting was adjourned until the afternoon, and a deputation named to report the affair to Messrs. Green, Winters, and

We need scarcely say that these parties were not likely to be drawn into so transparent

They advised that any deputation that tion to the four men from Mr. Perry's—of one is not by their meeting and writing down any list full exposition of the Wolverhampton case was trade. from Mr. Walton's, one from Messrs. Shoolbred and Loveridge's, and two members of the Central Committee of the National Association. And if this arrangement was not conceded, they were advised to decline it altogether. After much opposition on the part of Mr. Perry, especially to the latter part evening was not in the slightest degree impaired by this arrangement, although, we employ them or not, as he can afford, and it is believe, the idea of appealing to the Mayor, one of the objections to long agreements for seroriginated in a hope, by Mr. Perry, either in vice, that if wages rise, and those hired are bound paired by this arrangement, although, we preventing the meeting taking place, or in neutralising any effects which might arise fore, do always regret to see agreements for long from it. If such was the case, it signally periods and they have an objection to commit upon failed. The importance of this meeting cannot be overrated. Magistrates, town councillors, must not conclude that this implies any objection merchants, tradesmen, and last, though not to give him every protection in our power. least, working men, adopted all the resolutions, unanimously. And what was the purport of those resolutions? 1st. A direct of capital, when in the hands of bad men. might go to those houses and obtain their wages. And 3rd., and lastly. A strong denunciation This, we think, would be the rule adopted in Courts of the system of hiring by contracts for long of Law, and we hope this expression of our opinion terms, as practised by Mr. Perry, but condemned by, we believe, every honourable mind in Wolverhampton. These were the resolutions which were carried by acclamation, by that large, respectable, influential meeting, without one dissentient voice. We know not how Mr. Perry and friends like this meeting, but we are—as we think we ought to be justly proud of it, and believe it is well calculated to have a prodigious effect upon our movement. Our space will not permit us to enlarge upon this inviting subject; and we, therefore, pass on to our narrative of events.

the Mayor, through the introduction of Mr. any attempts at concession being made by that tore his coat and waistcoat, threw him down a few on the previous evening. Messrs. Green, Winters, and Peel, were received by his worship most courteously. They explained to him their position and objects. Upon the subject of the agreements, his worship expressed himself most distinctly, "That he and his fellow- rangements to their satisfaction." One of the the able manner in which Mr. Bartlett conducted magistrates were strongly opposed to them; men at once said, "All men who are deter- the case. foolish as to enter into them knowing, as it the factory. They called on Messrs. Winter

convict." On the following Thursday morning, the Court was opened, the Mayor presiding, with a full bench of magistrates. Mr. E. Perry with Stars"-and other important documents, accompanied by his solicitor, Mr. Underhill,

Mr. E. Perry opened his case by objecting step in and interfere. to the interference or any participation in the he ascribed the origin of the annoyances of which he had to complain.

This objection was overruled by the Bench, seeing that this was not a judicial proceeding, but simply one of arbitration, at the express

the alebouse were always kept by Mr. Broadberry, or his wife, so that it seems most extraordinary how anything poisonous could have got into the how anything poisonous could have got into the certificate respecting the case:—" October 900 Inames of men whom he now held legally bound rather have his head showed of the position he was placed in; combined unanimously, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman. [We are sorry that the demands upon list choice, as to treat it with contempt? His chairman. [We are sorry that the demands upon our columns has compelled us to abridge the report of this meeting.]

Speech by Mr. Shiner.

Mr. Gillender moved a vote of thanks to Mr. William Nixon, for his reorganising the trade in last remark, as reported to us, being in the last remark, as reported to us, being in the volume of this meeting.]

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A Milk-and-Water Stork.—Lately, a living trout was found swimming in the "new milk" supplied by a contractor to the Killarney workhouse.

before the magistrates, in answer to the former, that the difference between the book prices and his was only intended for the Exhibition, and at its close to be man, and the event the book prices and his was only obstitude and his was only intended for the Exhibition, and at its close to be man, and the event the book prices and his was only obstitude and his was only obstitude and his was only intended for the Exhibition, and at its close to be man, and the event the book prices and his was only obstitude and his was only obstitude. The difference upon a man, and the event the book prices and his was only obstitude and his was only obstitude. The difference upon and his was only obstitude and his was only obstitude. The Living hat the difference upon and his was only obstitude and his was only obstitude and his was only obstitude. The King of the Cannibal Islands," which are clearly obstitude and his was only obstitude and his was only obstitude. The difference upon and his was only obstitude and his was only obstitude and his was only obstitude. The difference upon and his was only obstitude and his was only obstitude. The difference upon and his was cious, witty wag, had produced a song, called before the magistrates, in answer to the

opinion, he was so eminently entitled to.

calculated to do.

narrated the cause and origin of the dispute, which was, simply, that inasmuch as Mr. Perry and his friends refused to pay the same price for their labour as other respectable and extensive manufacturers, the tinmen had, under the advice of the Central Committee, refused to work for these gentlemen. He tral Committee had not the power at present we can, in a just and good cause, be as obstito prove them illegal, they had cautiously ab- nate as themselves. stained from any interference either with them or the unfortunate dupes who had entered into the present week. We shall next week have them. All that he asked for on behalf of the a few remarks to offer upon the judgment labour—such a payment, in fact, as was made of which, nay, the whole, in the abstract, we by the most respectable houses in Wolver- most cordially agree. We have divided it hampton, such as Mr. Waltons or Shoolbreds. or as Griffiths, or Hopkins, of Birmingham. his address, the mayor and magistrates retired.

"Wolverhampton Chronicle," the mayor de- in our next article. livered the following as the unanimous opinion | We append a condensed report of the meetof the magistrates.

The following, before being printed, was submitted to the Mayor, and approved by him, report of the magisterial decision. The Mayor said, "It is a great satisfaction to me,

that on this occasion other magistrates, unconthese dissensions. "Mr. Perry has addressed us at great length.

and requires from us protection in the carrying on This somewhat hasty proposition was objected of his business; he represents that workmen willing to work for him are insulted and intimidated. and that he is subject to great annoyances, because he does not subscribe to a certain book of Prices settled by the Tin-plate Workers of the town. 2. Since the Combination Acts have been re pealed, the working classes have the fullest right

to meet and discuss their interests, and to be advised by whoever they please, but they have no right to interfere with others by coercion or insult, same London delegates, but which they can and if there be any one duty more incumbent than another upon magistrates, it is that of restraining the power of physical force against individual liberty, and Mr. Perry may rest assured, that he will not appeal in vain to the magistrates of Wolverhampton on that point: we will sit at midnight, if necessary, to enforce law and peace. 3.-" With reference to the Book of Prices, we

have nothing to do with it unless assented to by all parties; nor is it by any meeting or printed book that the price of labour can ultimately be adjusted: it must depend upon the varying state of trade and other circumstances, too numerous to mention. of Birmingham, attended a numerous meeting of labour. In the absence of exact terms, the magistrates can know nothing but the market price of work for the time being.

4.-" And this brings us to the question whether Mr. Perry is now bound to pay that price? It seems that all the workmen usually employed by him have left his manufactory, except those who are under written contracts. By those contracts, of the proposition, the men finally acceded to judging from the one before us, he engages to pay it, and an answer was sent to the Mayor to each workman such wages as he pays other work-that effect. The interest of the meeting in the to what standard are we to refer? Others can remain or not, as they like, and a manufacturer can them, unless absolutely necessary; but Mr. Perry

5.-" The question, however, now resolves itself into this: What rate of wages is Mr. Perry bound to give under existing circumstances? To whom are we to refer for the market price of the day? and positive recognition of the rights of the To Mr. Perry's own list and the list of three other working men to an equality before the law. houses acting avowedly in concert with him, or to parties in connexion with this movement, the 2nd. A recognition of the necessity of a Na- the other houses of the town? In our opinion we 2nd. A recognition of the necessity of a live should be obliged to refer to the latter as the stand-tional Organisation of Labour, as a counter and of value, for this amongst other reasons, that check to the irregular and encroaching power if a workman were not bound by contract, he will terminate these unfortunate differences.'

Magistrates present: The Mayor—G. Robinson, Esq.; W. R. Tiyer, Esq.; H. G. B. Whitgreave, Esq.; Aldermen J. Walker and Andrews. Dr. Mannix, one of the County Magistrates, having been informed of the decision of the Bench on this important subject, although not present on the occasion, has given permission to publish his name as coinciding most cordially with the above decision of his brother magistrates.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1850. audible, but we understand it was to the effect, that he supposed the opinion of the Bench went to the manufactory of George Henry Perry or would be calculated to put an end to the dis-On the Wednesday previous to the Central pute. If upon this point we have been cortibe two parties, and instead of receiving it he Committee's Delegates leaving Wolverhamp- rectly advised, we regret to say, that up to the ton, they were honoured by an interview with moment we are writing, we have not heard of make short work of it he seized him by the clothes, Town Councillor Samuel Griffiths, the gentle-person. But on the part of those in his emman who presided so efficiently at the meeting ployment, all of them, under these disgraceful bonds, on Saturday, held a meeting, and the charge. Mr. Underhill made a long statement, sent for Mr. Perry; they inquired whether he but the magistrates determined the case by inflictthe town. He replied, "If they would go on but while they were held legal, if men were so mined to leave follow me." Every man left must be presumed they did, their effects, if and Green and reported what they had done, brought before them for a violation of and they were immediately advised to return them, they, the magistrates, were bound to and finish their work, and on Saturday night to demand the standard wages of the town for any fresh work they may have taken as their right.

It now remains to be seen what answer Mr.

We shall not repeat many of the foolish deputation of six tin plate Workers, with things which have been reported to us as hav-Messrs. Green and Winters, members of the ing fallen from Mr. Perry, in reference to these Central Committee, accompanied by Mr. latter proceedings. We can allow for the Bartlett, their solicitor, Mr. Town Councillor dreadful conflict between pride and avarice on Griffiths, and numerous other friends, were one side, and a worldly prudence on the other. We hope that his friends, if he has any, will

WEDNESDAY.—Our correspondence to-day proceedings by the London delegates, to whom throws but little new light upon the all absorb-"dies hard." There is the ruling passion strong in death-obstinacy. Who would suppose that after having himself invited the mayor was a man more completely answered than

suiting his purpose, and the Bench evidently cent. to the lamb-like Fearncombe. And not feeling any great interest in this part of why, in the name of common sense, are these the proceedings, Mr. Perry gave up this por- advantages to be given to these men at the tion of his case in despair, and concluded, by expense of the working people of Wolver-Mr. Winters explained, they were met for man's home of its comforts-his children of the purpose of healing, and not widening the their education? By no other right but that of breach, which Mr. Perry's proceedings were the strong man over the weak-the tyrant days of tyranny are numbered—that they which was the object of the society which he reshall play the tyrants no longer in Wolver- presented. Deprecating the kindred "truck syscapital, and, if they can, their factories, to artisans suffered most severely, he still urged and Wolverhampton, hired or unhired, are detering, the extraordinary demand for tickets of used to bring the affair to a satisfactory pronounced them entitled to—the standard their wills, instead of receiving their rightful money admission, and the great interest evinced by arrangement, without successs. With res. wages of the town—that is, "The Book?" pect to the agreements, he strongly doubted and it is the intention of this Committee. as their legality; he knew they were one well as their duty, to see that they have it; sided, and therefore unjust; but as the Cen- and Mr. Perry and his friends will find, that

> We must, however, dismiss this subject for into numbered paragraphs, without the alteration of a word, and we have done so, because on the "labour question," by a previous speaker, he inculcated aniongst our members, and we de-Upon their return, after waiting a few mi. sire to particularly draw their attention to

ing held on Wednesday evening in Birmingham—a meeting, though not so numerous or their assistance, and being unanimous in the tion of the working classes of England, and Mr. Flinn. Both were carried unanimously. A meeting of the men at present working for opinion we have formed, we have determined to he heard statements from the speakers that vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proinduced him to request an interview with the ceedings. Central Committee's representatives on the following day. An interview took place. which, we believe, will lead to very important results, in fact, to a thorough exposure of the villanous frauds practised by unprincipled capital over the disunited, disorganised, working people of Birmingham. To these gentlemen the Swan, Whitefriars, to pay respect to two dele-Commissioners the truth is difficult to get at ; gates from the Birmingham district, who had but if, as we believe, truth is their object, we visited London for the purpose of assisting in the can lead them where it can be obtained; not reorganization of the trade, and also respecting the from the capitalist, not from the employers, the Perrys of trade; not from the selected the society. specimen of workmen to whom such parties would introduce them; but to the veritable victims of competition and avarice, into the very abodes and haunts of misery and wretchedness. All these we can lay bare to the truth seeker; and we will.

> On Thursday evening, Messrs. Green and Peel. of the Central Committee, Mr. Rowlands, of Wolverhampton, and Mr. Holmes perseverance, they might safely calculate on success. given, and the deepest sympathy and interest was manifested in behalf of the men, and a in their righteous struggle against the tyranny of their employers.

On Monday evening, Mr. Winters attended a meeting of Wrought Coffee Mill Makers of Wolverhampton, and in a lengthened address, explained the objects and principles of the National Association. The greatest interest was manifested, heightened considerably, no doubt, by the practical workings of the movement Crown Sadlers of Walsall has also been reinformation preparatory to joining, from the Flint Class Makers of Stourbridge, the Bone Carpet Weavers of Bewdly. A fresh adhesion has also been received from a body of Carpet Weavers from the Worcester side of the river, near Bridgenorth; and from all liveliest interest is manifested in the proceedings of the Central Committee on behalf of up their minds to.

WILLIAM PEEL, Secretary. WOLVERHAMPTON POLICE OFFICE.

S. SHALE, Workman, v. G. H. PERRY. Manufacturer. October 30th .- Mr. Bartlett conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Underhill for the defence. This case has been adjourned from time to time since the 25th of September, to allow the de-Mr. Perry made some remark not distinctly fendant (who had gone on a journey to Scotland) time to appear. The complaint was that he, (Shale, the 20th of September, to deliver a notice for a Mr. Wm. Sweet, to terminate an agreement between peremptorily ordered him off the premises, and to delivery of the notice, and the scuffle between them. Two of Mr. Perry's clerks were called to disprove intended paying them the standard price of ing a fine of £5. There is much credit due to the magistrates, Messrs. Leigh and Thorneycroft. for the patience they manifested during the long time

MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM.

A numerous public meeting of the trades of Birmingham was held on Wednesday at the Public an immense quantity of papers-"Northern | Perry will give to so just a demand, a demand ple in one common centre. Mr. John Holmes was authorised and justified by that high tribunal called to the chair.—Mr. Green, of London, moved which he had himself invoked as an arbitrator the first resolution, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of all working men to unite together for the purpose of assistance and protecinsure support and power when trades and individuals are in difficulties, it is necessary to concentrate our energies and resources to one common centre for their benefits."-Mr. Peel, secretary to the National Association, seconded the resolution. -Mr. Smith London, moved the second resolution -" That, in the opinion of this meeting, the most efficient and useful society to carry out the princiows but little new light upon the all absorb-question of the Wolverhampton strike. Esq., M.P., is president; and we pledge ourselves Barnes, late president of the Birmingham Confepower, by becoming members of the same."-Mr. Pragnel seconded the resolution. Mr. Winter, a member of the Central Committee of London, supported the motion at considerable length. The toast of the rising generation," was responded to in a neat it, some five miles in the lake. He immediately turned his boat, and went for the object. He found and magistracy to arbitrate in the case, he resolutions were carried unanimously, and the pro-speech by Mr. Shiner.

hamholt, near Southmolton, Devon, has constructed dressed the meeting. a very curious piece of mechanism for the Exhibi-

THE BALLAST HEAVERS.

Port of London are employed, and the evil results | pelled to work six days for less wages than was rethe chair, and after briefly opening the proceedings, having to blow 1,100 or 1,200 bottles a day, while takes under his maternal wings, that their able length, explained the system, to overturn ing employer. hampton. Let them remove themselves, their tem," by which he was well aware thousands of and thus compel the employer to deal fairly by them. some more congenial locality; the men of protested that they had better suffer from being too able to pay them good wages. He knew a man well "tommied" than, like the ballast-heavers, in Birmingham who employed two or three men showed the strong efforts which had been mined to have what the magistrates have have filthy drinks thrust down their throats against blowing smelling-bottles. He sold these with brass wages. The grievances of the men he attributed made £3 or £4 a week, without doing an hours in great measure to the negligence of the shipowners in their selection of the agents through whom they dealt with their labourers. The ballast- at Tetbury and was reported, in Birmingham, to heavers could not, unaided, extricate themselves, have left to his heir £30,000; nine years ago he but the case had been laid before the House of Commons by Sir J. Duke, whence much was to be hoped. The government, he believed, were fa- employed had saved even £30 during that period? vourably inclined towards it; the Trinity House had been petitioned, and he believed not many £2,600 a year; this was the interest of a very large men, was justice; a fair payment for their given by the Mayor, with the main features months would elapse before they were free. Mr. sum of money, and, if properly employed, would en-Newell moved the first resolution, expressive of sympathy in the objects of the meeting, and promising without having recourse to strikes. They used, his aid to promote them. Alluding to some remarks when out of employ, to have to tramp about the Mr. Green having been patiently heard through it contains great truths which we have long explained that what they wanted was not, as had out of work, without being compelled to leave their been formerly supposed by some of the liberal homes; and they had come to the determination, members of the House of Commons, a protection that if a master in a distant town wanted a man he Upon their return, after waiting a few ininutes for the presence of the reporter of the certain portions of it, which we propose doing all parties must agree—a protection of the earnings family. He (the speaker) had made favourable arof labour. Mr. Hume and the present government rangements for publishing the magazine, and bewere now, he understood, fully prepared to do lieved that it would be profitable, both in an intelwhat they could for the ballast heavers, to put lectual and pecuniary point of view. down the atrocities of the middlemen wherever they Mr. Nixon moved the following resolution: so exciting as that in Wolverhampton—yet could be found. The Chairman of the Committee "That we, the Flint Glass makers of the London and may, therefore, be taken as a correct one, we believe, that will be productive of of the Cealwhippers had had an interview with the district, in general meeting assembled, return our immense benefits to this movement and to the Commissioners of the Board of Trade, and had hearty and sincere thanks to our brethren of Bircause of labour generally. There was present every assurance of their help to assist the ballast mingham for their kindness in sending Mr. Barnes, at that meeting one of the Morning Chronicle heavers.—The Rev. J. Doxey seconded the resolu- with Mr. Gillender, as a deputy or missionary to fur-Perry's foreman, inviting four of the men to nected with manufacturers, have kindly given me Commissioners for inquiring into the condi- tion. The next, adopting a petition, was moved by ther the cause of our Society in this district, and

> LONDON DISTRICT OF THE FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF FLINT GLASS MAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

A numerous body of the members of this society had a supper on Friday evening, the 25th ult., at publishing of a magazine to further the interests of

The cloth being cleared Mr. G. Sibbald was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN having eulogised the past conduct of the delegates stated, that on the occasion of the last Conference, one of their chief objects was to establish a magazine for the benefit of the trade; they had previously made an attempt to do this, but it was premature, and failed; but he now believed, that if conducted with energy and Mr. HEATLY, the vice-chairman, urged the ne-

The CHAIRMAN then gave the first toast :- "Labour, the legitimate source of all wealth, and may full determination resolved on to support them all Glassmakers, whether English, Irish, or Scotchmen, see the utility of combining together in one National Confederation, to obtain a fair share of that wealth which they create by their genius and menced the re-organisation held in Manchester in the sweat of their brow.". The toast was received | September, 1849, and one in the July of this year at with enthusiasm, and responded to by

Mr. W. Nixon. He thought no opportunity should be lost of endeavouring, when they assembled together, to spread a knowledge of their true position and value in society. They created all the wealth of their employers, and they had a right to immediately under their observation. The receive a fair share of it. Hitherto as a body, they result was, a unanimous resolve to join the had paid too little attention to that subject; they Association forthwith. The adhesion of the appeared to think that their sole business in life was to eat drink, and work for such wages as their emceived this week, and application made for ployers thought proper to give them. All that they wanted was a fair share of what they produced Button Makers of Birmingham, and the of labour had uprisen and shaken off their shackles, making their tyrants fly and tremble before them and though there had since been a reaction yet the seed was sewn, and another uprising would speedily take place. Revolutions were the natural result of oppressed labour struggling against the crimes of capital. He had worked since he was six years old, and if he worked until he was ninety under the present system, he should die a the Wolverhampton men, with the strongest pauper; possessing no rights or privileges, and injunctions to be as obstinate as Mr. Perry, working only for the enjoyment of them. The which the Committee have great pleasure in speaker then alluded to his imprisonment for utassuring their members they have fully made tering similar sentiments, and the manner in which he had been driven, by the persecution of the employers, to seek for employment in London, and concluded an eloquent address amid loud cheers.

The CHAIRMAN then gave "The health of Mr. William Gillender, of Birmingham, a man who had been mainly instrumental in bringing the trade to rich, of 400 tons, Captain Whieting, left Bremen, the high position it had attained. Mr. HENRY BARNES, of Birmingham, gave a

pleasing account of the good resulting in that town from the co-operation of young men.

Mr. GILLENDER, in responding, called upon them to lay aside petty bickerings, and unite for their self preservation. He then detailed how, in Birmingham, they had raised the wages in the different branches of the trade, and by means of kindness, had brought the most inveterate blacks (as they were termed) into their union. The Birmingham district had so flourished since the late organisation, steps, and kicked him. W. Sweet spoke to the that they had spent £30 in procuring union in Stourbridge, without applying to the general body to assist them. They were increasing in strength and Birmingham kept up a telegraphic communication, and preyed upon their disunion; that was now useless; every man in Birmingham had received a as usual for a few weeks he would make ar- it occupied, viz., one hour and a half, as well as to rise in wages, except one, and he did not belong to the union, and he was further imposed upon by having an apprentice forced upon him whom none else would have. Wages in Birmingham were now place workers, hesides 3s. a move for over work; and the men in London who were only receiving 28s., might receive the same were they not disoffice, for the purpose of taking into consideration united. Glass makers were entitled to equal, if not the present position of the working classes, and to superior, wages to any other body of tradesmen. explain the objects, principles, and progress of the They sacrificed their domestic comforts, and injured United Trades' Association, established in 1845, their health, by being compelled to work by night their health, by being compelled to work by night with a view of cementing the interests of the peo- as well as by day; there was no trade that required of the work was modelling. Yet while modellers in the Potteries were getting £3 and £4 a week, tion against the aggressions of capital, and to they were receiving only half that amount of wages; whilst their employers were heaping up immens riches. The Press in Birmingham, prior to their ples enunciated in the first resolution is the United and respect. Mr. Gillender, during a long address, insured.

Trades' Association for the Protection of Industry was greatly applauded.

All that we learn is, that Mr. Councillor E. Perry to use every endeavour to enhance its interest and rence, which was received with applause, and steamer J. D. Morten, while on her passage from briefly responded to by that gentleman.

tion of 1851, which consists of a pair of bellows. While blowing the fire, the tune of "God save the Queen" will be played, and immediately the operator ceases to blow the music will stop. It is first intended for the Exhibition, and at its close to be intended for the Exhibition, and at its close to be the Marseillaise Hymn. Some excellent some the Marseillaise Hymn. Some excellent songs were sung between the various toasts, and Mr. Nixon gave some verses of Charles Mackay's, which were loudly applauded.

> On Saturday afternoon the members of this trade again assembled at the Falcon, in Holland street, Mr. C. SKIDMORE was called to the chair, and week.—Law Times.

stated that since the previous evening two of their members had received a rise in wages, consequent A meeting of the friends of these much oppressed | upon the exertions of the delegation from Birming.

men was held on Tuesday evening, at the School- ham: appealing for that protection which, in his hampton? Why? By what patent of right room, Harp-alley, Farringdon-street, for the pur- A question was then brought before the meeting do they claim the privilege of robbing the poor pose of directing public attention to the iniquitous respecting a house in London, where the men were system under which the ballast heavers of the paid by the day, instead of by the piece, and comarising therefrom. Mr. Henry Mayhew occupied ceived in other houses, by the piece, for five days, over the slave. But we are happy to assure introduced Mr. H. Barthorp, secretary to the Ballast at good houses they only blew 500; thus, not only Mr. Green, on behalf of the men, briefly Mr. E. Perry and his chickens, whom he Heavers' Association. Mr. Barthorp, at consider injuring the men, but likewise injuring the fair deal-

Mr. BARNES, of Birmingham, showed that they had the means within themselves to remove the men.

Mr. GILLENDER said, that the masters were well tops for 1s. 8d. per gross: and even at that price hea work himself; this showed what great profits the large masters must have. A master had lately died was only a journeyman, and when he begun business had only £600. What working man that he had Their Society had a weekly income of £50, or able them successfully to combat all opposition country; now their members received support when

beg to assure them that their efforts and good intentions are appreciated by us, and has had the desired effect, and we hope that the seed which has been sown by the deputation will bring forth a rich and bountiful harvest, which shall soon be visible. and should circumstances or opportunity present itself, we promise to return the kindness; and we hope that the friendly feeling which has been established by the deputation will be lasting; our experience of the past shall be our guide for the future. our motto shall be, "All for each, and each for all;" "United we stand, divided we fall." The speaker went into an elaborate statement of the former condition of the trade and its present prospects, and thought that this interchange of ideas was a new and important feature in their Union.

Mr. J. Sybel seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. H. Bannes acknowledged the compliment thus paid to the Birmingham men. Some other trades' matters were discussed, from which it appeared that they had but two men out of

employment in the metropolis. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

[A few remarks may not be inappropriate regardshould be appointed should consist—in addi- The workmen may be emphatically assured, that it of the Carpet Weavers of Kidderminster. A cessity of union for advancing the interests of the ing the proceedings of this spirited body of tradesmen, earning comparatively high wages. They have always been more noted for their folly in disbursing them, than for their union or political intelligence; but such, within the last twelvemonths, has been the change effected by the exertions of a few active men and the labours of two conferences (one which com-Birmingham), that they now stand as a pattern to any trade in the kingdom-both for effective union. and sound policy. This branch of the Glass trade numbers, throughout the United Kingdom, about 1,400 men; out of these upwards of 1,100 belong to the Society, and they are every day receiving fresh accessions; they have entirely abolished the system of tramping, also fines and payments for footings in their various workshops; they have instituted an Emigration Fund, to provide against the evils of surplus labour. The deputation from Birmingham were also appointed to make inquiries into the working of the associative system in London, with Throughout the whole continent of Europe the sons a view to its adoption, and also to ascertain, if possible, the relative merits of emigration and home colonisation, as a means of supporting their unemployed brethren; they also made arrangements with the National Union of Trades for joining that body. During this interval they have effected a rise in wages of from ten per cent. to fifty per cent., and by working only five days per week, and a good system of combination, have reduced their surplus labour to a merely nominal amount; in addition to this they have established a magazine, and are about introducing other good features. When these things have been effected in the course of twelve months, surely other trades need not dispair, and we may congratulate ourselves, that the doctrines propounded in this paper, and the exertions of the people's friends, have not been in vain.]

TOTAL WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP NEAR HAR-

wich.—On Sunday last the barque Johana Friedwith 140 emigrants, and a crew of sixteen hands. She was bound for Charleston, South Carolina, and beside her passengers had a general cargo valued at 2,000 dollars. All went on well until the evening of Thursday, when the Gunfleet lights were sighted and, by a fatal error, were supposed to be the South Foreland lights. The ship's course was steered under this impression, when, at nine o'clock, the night being dark and rainy, the vessel struck heavily on what proved to be the Gunfleet Sands. In an instant consternation spread throughout the ship, and every passenger, including many women and children, hurried to the deck. The masts were speedily cut away, and other efforts made to lessen the heaving of the ship, and to get her off, but all with no avail, as on the pumps being sounded there was found six feet of water in every day. Before the union, the masters in London her hold, beside other indications that the vessel was hopelessly lost. The captain, who throughout behaved admirably, had a number of ropes passed across the ship, which the passengers grasped in order to maintain their footing. In this way a weary and wretched night was passed, all of them expecting that the vessel would every moment go to pieces. At eight the next morning (Friday) they were descried by the crews of several smacks, who £2 2s., 38s., and 36s., for caster place and bye immediately went to their assistance. The tide had left the vessel with but little water round her. so that the smacks' boats could not get alongside. The women and children were first lowered from the ship's side, and, aided by several men, waded through the water to the boats, by which they were conveyed to their smacks. In this way all were safely taken from the vessel, and 140 of them were ultimately landed at Harwich, the last number of them landing as late as one o'clock on Saturday the exercise of greater genius or skill; a glass morning; the remaining passengers were landed at maker was, in fact, an artist, and all the finer parts either Colchester or Brightlingsen. The captain four o'clock on Friday afternoon, hoping that the vessel might yet be saved, but as the sea rose she rapidly broke up, and became a total wreck. Messrs. Billingsley and Co., the Bremen vice-consuls at Harwich, paid every attention to the emigrantsunion, had denounced them as idle ruffians, who Mr. Williams, one of the firm, particularly exerted would not work six days a week; but it now spoke himself. The passengers are very grateful for the of them as gifted and intelligent men; this great way in which they are being treated. It is supposed change had been effected by their union, and treat | that they will remain in Harwich until another ing their brothers out of society with conciliation and respect. Mr. Gillender, during a long address. Slogstein and Son, Bremen, and was not

Horrible Suffering .- We are indebted to Capt. William H. Hopper, of the Central-road, for the following particulars :- Captain Hopkins, of the Chicago to New Buffalo, on Friday last, discovered The toast of "The Young Men of the Society, and what he supposed to be a raft, with some one upon the raft made of spars, with Captain Davidson, of the schooner Thornton, upon it. It appears that he was wrecked on the 7th ult., having been seven days and nights without food. Two of the crew, whose names he did not learn, with the captain, made the raft of the mainmast, mainboom, and maingaff. The two men dropped off on the third dressed the meeting.

A vote of thanks was given to the reporter of the "Northern Star" and to the Democratic Press. pitiful. Captain Davidson had commenced eating pitiful.

> way for recovery .- Detroit Tribune. CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.—The extraordinary diminution of business in the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Courts bears emphatic testimony to the flourishing condition of the country. Never before were they so little occupied as at this money. The Gazettes of last week presented altogether hip the bankrupts, the usual number two years age to in twenty in each gazette, or an average of letty per

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts, in the week ending last Saturday, was \$45. This number is lower than in any of the corresponding weeks of ten years (1840-9), except those of 1841 and 1845, when the deaths were less than 800; and it is much lower than in the same week of 1843 and 1848, when they rose above 1,100. The present return shows a decrease on the average (corrected for increase of population) of 171 deaths. Taking the three classes of maladies, which together destroyed more than half of the 845 persons who died last week, namely, the epidemic, the tubercular, and those which affect the respiratory organs, it appears that though there is a decrease in each of them, it is still most remarkable in the epidemic. In this class the deaths enumerated are 188 (of which 137 occurred amongst children), whilst the corrected average is 256. Four children and an adult died of small-pox, 24 children of measles, 24 of hooping-cough, 5 of croup, 4 of thrush, 32 persons of scarlatina, 30 of diarrhoa and dysentery, and 49 of typhus. Small-pox continues to exhibit much less than the usual amount of fatality; most of the other complaints mentioned are near the average: typhus a little exceeds it. In St. Mary, Paddington, at 83. Harrow-road, the wife and daughter of an eating-house keeper, aged respectively 50 and 19 years, died, the former on the 22nd, the latter on the 21st of October, of "bilious fever (3 weeks). peritonitis (in one case 4 days, in the other 4 or 5 days)." The continued decline of diarrhoa and dysentery is shown by the returns of three weeks, in which were successively registered 57, 37, and 89 deaths. Last week three deaths were recorded from cholcra. Intemperance was fatal to two men: in one case, by means of injury received in a state of intoxication; in the other, by generating disease. A wine-broker's clerk, who lived at 1, Marshall'sbuilding, Shoreditch, and died on the 12th of Oct.. at the age of 40 years, sunk under starvation, as appears from the coroner's return : "natural death. accelerated by privations from want and destitution." It deserves to be noticed that on the 13th. 18th, and 23rd, of October, three infants, in different houses, were found dead in bed, or died suddealy in bed, all of them the children of single women. The births of 693 boys and 669 girls, in all 1,362 children, were registered in the week. The average derived from the returns of corresponding weeks in five years (1845-9) is 1,320. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29 519 in. The mean temperature was 42 3 deg., being lower by 3 deg. than that of the same week on an average of 7 years. Since Saturday it has been lower than the average on every day of the week; and on Thursday, when it was lowest, was 6.5 deg. below the average of the same day. The wind blew generally from north-

A PLEASURE VAN ON FIRE. - On Sunday afternoon a pleasure van, returning from Hampton Court with a party of men and women, eighteen in number, in passing through Turnham-green, was discovered to be on fire; the loose straw at the bottom of the vehicle blazed up so fiercely that the women's dresses were ignited, and some of them were severely burnt. The flames spread to the awning, and before the fire could be put out. the van was a complete wreck. Mrs. Short, of Charles-street, Drury-lane, the wife of the proprietor of the van, was so severely injured that she had to be taken to the hospital. The disaster was occasioned by some one of the party smoking and

On Sunday night, about nine o'clock, the officials at the Eastern Counties Railway Station at Stratford found lying in the station the dead body of man, aged about sixty-five, dressed in black, and public-house, Stratford, for a coroner's inquest, and

DARING BURGLARY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER A three o'clock, as police-constable Goodwin, S 58, was on duty in the Challcott-road, Primrose-hill, he observed a man, who on coming up to him (the constable) asked the way to Gloucester-road. Goodthen asked the man what he had in his hand, seeing that he was carrying a bag which appeared to contain a heavy bulk. He replied that it was his own property and that he had worked for it. Goodwin remarked that he did not believe him, and that he must go to the station-house. The man walked a short distance, when he suddenly inflicted a wound with a knife upon the policeman's face, which caused the blood to flow. Goodwin grasped hold of the fellow, who attempted to stab him in the abdomen, but was prevented. They struggled and fell, and while down he stabbed the policeman twice in the face. They got up, and a desperate strucele again ensued, the policeman being nearly exhausted from loss of blood and over exertion. He called out loudly for assistance, upon which two of the policemen on the North Western line went to him, when, by their united assistance, the man was taken to the station-house in Albany searching him was found £25 in silver and copper, consisting of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, &c. Inquiries were instituted, when it was discovered that the money was the property of Mr. G. Secton, landlord of the Dublin Castle, Park-street, Camden Town, who had deposited the money in a cupboard in the bar parlour and in the till. It is supposed that the thief must have concealed himself in the taproom. The knife (a table knife) with which he

which one man lost his life, and another is so seriously injured that it cannot be said he is out of danger. It is usual at this and other wharfs to have a arge drum wheel for the purpose of raising or lowering heavy weights from the wharf to the barges below it; and this is worked by men in the inside of it, especially considering the weight that is to be raised. and by their treading the weight can either be hoisted up or lowered down. On Tuesday some casks of cocoa nut oil were being lifted from a barge to the wharf, which at the state of the tide was a height of about sixteen feet. 'The casks, or "legers," as they are technically called, weighed upwards of a ton each, and six men, of the names of Hurley, Callaghar, Hayes, Looney, Crawley, and Neeve, who were occasional labourers at the wharf, were engaged on the on hoisting one of the legers to within a foot of the top of the wharf, one of the men, and it cannot be ascertained which, called out, "high enough," which was a signal for them to stop. Hayes, Looney, Crawley, and Neeve, then jumped out, and the consequence was frightful. The weight of the other two. Hurley and Callaghan, of course, not being able to support the leger, it descended back to the barge with great velocity, while the two poor men within the wheel were thrown about in every direction in the "drum," until it stopped, and the two unfortunate persons were taken out. Hurley, on being conveyed to Guy's Hospital, was found to be quite dead from injuries to the head and ribs; and Calaghan has many severe scalp wounds, besides internal injuries, the result of which may be fatal. It is a singular fact that Hurley was first engaged to load some sacks of tares, but not liking the work, he had exchanged with a man at the wheel; and it may be mentioned that such an accident has never taken place at the

DANGER OF NAPTHA LAMPS.—On Tuesday evening Mrs. Lambert, coal dealer, 3, Parker-street. Drurylane, was in the act of trimming a naptha lamp, when the spirit ignited. Mrs. Lambert in her alarm dropped the lamp, and her clothes were saturated with the naptha, and instantly she was in a blaze from head to foot. The unfortunate woman rushed into the street, the flames rising high above her head, and made her way into a butcher's shop in Drury-lane, the flames igniting a quantity of loose paper that was lying about, and nearly set the shop on fire. Some persons at length extinguished the flames by rolling her on the ground. Mrs. Lambert was so dreadfully burnt that the flesh came off her hands and body. She was taken to King's College Hospital. She is not expected to survive.

of the hands and body. So was taken to Kings Golden Heaville, this is not expected to survive. A childe print again of the parts, despited of the restrict control of the c

scene of the accident. The coroner having alluded to the importance of the inquiry, adjourned the proceedings, in order that the pilot who had charge FIRE IN THE CITY-ROAD .- On Monday morning at an early hour a fire was discovered on the premises belonging to Mr. Frederick Field, a grocer and cheesemonger, 15, Brittania-street, City-road. The firemen, in spite of their exertions, were unable to subdue the conflagration until the upper part of the premises was destroyed, and the remainder seriously damaged. The fire was caused from a spark of a lighted candle falling upon some wearing apparel. Mr. Field was insured in the Legal and Commercial Fire-office.

A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.—On Wednesday evening Mr. H. M. Wakley held an inquest, in the University College Hospital, on Cornelius Marlow, aged four years. Deceased, during his mother's temperary absence, attempted to get the luci or matches from the mantel piece, and in the attempt fell into the fire, on which it lay until its screams alarmed the inmates, who forced open the door and larmed the inmates, who forced open the door and larmed the inmates, who forced open the door and larmed the inmates, who forced open the door and larmed the inmates, who forced open the door and larmed the inmates, who forced open the door and larmed the inmates, who forced open the door and larmed the inmates, who forced open the door and larmed the inmates, who forced open the door and larmed the inmates, who forced open the door and larmed the inmates, who forced open the door and larmed the inmates, who forced open the door and larmed the inmates of the larmed the larmed the larmed the inmates of the larmed the larmed the larmed the larmed the larmed the larmed the larme versity College Hospital, on Cornelius Marlow, aged four years. Deceased, during his mother's found the little sufferer lying across the fire half roasted. He was instantly conveyed to this hospi- and shortly afterwards a train of empty carriages flames. It is satisfactory to state that no life has been adverse, and had Mr. Blake decided that his tal, where he died in the greatest agony. The from Twickenham came along the same line of been sacrificed, neither has there been any accident jury, who severely censured the mother for having metals. Owing to the damp state of the weather, to a single individual engaged at the fire. Nothing left the deceased by himself in the room, returned a and the great quantity of leaves which had fallen

verdict of "Accidental death." ROMAN CATHOLIC PREACHING IN THE OPEN AIR. been kept in continual excitement, owing to the ex- enhant train overtook the preceding one on the intraordinary conduct of some Roman catholic priests cline. The force of the two trains meeting caused and their assistants, who have been performing great alarm amongst the passengers in the Windsor religious services and preaching sermons in the carriages, and in an instant a horsebox and carriage open air; conduct which has naturally caused the truck were completely thrown over the wall, and gathering together of all the refuse of the low they fell into the park below. At the same time a abounds, thereby causing a serious obstruction to interrupted the due course of the traffic on the line the thoroughfares, and the business of the respect for some time. Although the passengers of the table inhabitants of the district. The present Windsor train were greatly terrified, no one sustained theatre of these extraordinary exhibitions is May-pole-alley, situated near the Borough Town-hall, and running in a somewhat oblique direction from of the Incendiany.—On the 25th ult., a stack of High-street to Union-street, which is almost en-tirely inhabited by the lower orders of the Irish on an eminence near the mansion of George Collyer, On each evening during the week, the windows of Esq., army agent, of Craig's-court, London, but large a quantity of the contents of the puncheon the respective occupants of the different rooms have whose country residence is at Mascall's, South which was washed up to the head of the Wallasey been illuminated with candles, and a priest standing on a chair, dressed in canonicals, and having a fire. An Irish lad, who had just been discharged This makes the third victim whose life has been sasomewhat rudely executed crucifix held behind him, so as to give the interior of the court as nearly as possible the appearance of a Roman Catholic Chapel up to Collyer's to endeavour to get some "grub;" mained in an unconscious state of fifteen or twenty. multitudes, on the doctrines and progress now said the stack on fire, which was in the course of a few to be making in Eugland of the Roman Catholic hours entirely consumed. From the description of Religion. The discourse, which has been couched him by the carter, he was immediately taken into in the most intemperate language, has principally custody by the police. He was very saucy, and referred to the late assumption of spiritual power in this country by the heads of the Roman Catholic transported out of this country, as he was heartly Church, deductions being drawn therefrom that tired of it. the Established Religion of this realm will be shortly overthrown, and the Roman Catholic Religion assume its place.—Daily News.

The Provinces. WHOLESILE SWINDLING AT BATH .- George Rowland Hill, who had succeeded, by false pretences, in sessions, held at the Guildhall, before David Jardine, was that of Messrs. Reynolds and Holman, linenobtaining, by fraudulent pretences, carpeting, &c., to the value of between £70 and £80. The evidence having on his person a silver watch and 3s. in of 1849, came to Bath, and opened shops in Ballamesilver. The body was removed to the Blue Boar street, as a cabinetmaker, where he employed several workmen, and appeared to be carrying on a flourishing business. Having thus succeeded in making himself known, in the early part of June, in the POLICEMAN.—On Monday morning, about half-past present year, he went to the shop of Messrs. Reynolds in other towns. and Holman, and represented that he had been employed to furnish a house for the Rev. William Dangerfield, at Stroud, in Gloucestershire. He said the that he was to be paid as soon as the work was account. Upon the representations made by the prisoner Messrs. Reynolds and Holman allowed him to select at that time carpeting to the amount of £22. In two or three days afterwards a letter bearing the never returned, and subsequently other goods were pocket—some loose cash, a latch-key, and applifall obtained by the prisoner upon similar pretences, box-key. Mr. Hooker's cries for help attracted a amounting altogether to between £70 and £80. man to the spot, whereupon the scoundred decamped From Messrs. Gully, Hayden, Clement, and other into the wood. Mr. Hooker was very roughly tradesmen, the prisoner succeeded in obtaining goods to svery large amount upon the same representation much spotted with blood in some places, which of having to farnish a house for the Rev. Mr. Dancould not have come from his own person, it is stabled Goodwin was Mr. Seeton's. Goodwin is under the doctor's hands.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT GRIFFIN'S (THE LORD MAYOR'S) WHARF.—On Tuesday afternoon a very melancholy occurrence took sionally went by the name of Dangerfield in order to carry out the cheat. It was also discovered that he Beswick, chief superintendent of the Manchester had sales at Tetbury and other places for the disposal | police, received information on Monday afternoon, of furniture. On proceeding to Cheltenbam the of a serious robbery of jewellery at Hull, and havofficer discovered a large quantity, of furniture of ing sent Mr. MacMullen, one of his active detective every description, including a great portion of that obtained from the tradesmen of Bath, and between track, the thief was actually discovered, upwards of £100 and £200 worth besides not identified. At the 100 miles from the place where the robbery was comrailway station were several articles directed in the mitted, in not more than two or three hours. prisoner's handwriting to persons of different names. MacMullen visited the house of a Mrs. MacLean, and to be left there till called for. The jury found in Silk-street, Oldam-road, where he found an the prisoner Guilty; whereupon an arrangement was almost interminable stock of jewellery, consisting entered into between the counsel on each side that he should plead guilty to the other charges, so that restitution of the property fraudulently obtained seals, keys, &c. They are in the possession of a might be made to the owners, without entering upon | man named James Campbell, who at once conthe charges, the prosecuting counsel thereupon en- fessed having committed the robbery. He, to-

> prisoner, his wife, and brother-in-law, Windon, for been made public, and where fresh facts were adduced, they were merely such as supplied blanks and throat were in constant motion. Jones looked swer for his gross and culpable negligence. quite as well, if not better than at the previous examination; and Smith, the approver, appeared to be most part bent timidly on the ground, and he never on a charge of applying a lucifer match to a hayonce directed them to where his companions in guilt stack belonging to a Mr. Johnston, limit the liverpool in the liverpool on a charge of applying a lucifer match to a hayonce directed them to where his companions in guilt stack belonging to a Mr. Johnston, limit was been contacted them to where his companions in guilt stack belonging to a Mr. Johnston, limit was the liverpool of th were standing. This man has quite the slim active Hatton-garden, Liverpool. It appeared that the figure of a burgler, while all the rest in build and flames raged with considerable fury, and had not expression look like footpads. A curious piece of the fire brigade arrived the entire stack, valued at pantomime occurred during the proceedings on the part of the prisoner Jones, which, singular to say, was only observed by one or two people in the crowded room. The accused were drawn up in a crowded room. The accused were drawn up in a crowded room of the children upon payment of less that contains a state of the county lyrone was need to fine pointing the proceedings on the £40, would have been entirely consumed. Mr. Johnston, very considerately refrained from bring-ing part of the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th the receipts at Burghquay on Monday up. In a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24

The prisoner was sentenced to be transported beyond

the seas for the term of seven years. A true bill

has been returned by the grand jury against the

from the trees and settled upon the rails, made the latter extremely slippery, so that the Windsor train For the last few evenings the neighbourhoods of found some difficulty in getting up the incline over High-street and Union-street, in the Berough, have the river, and the consequence was that the Twickcourts and alleys with which this neighbourhood break van was shattered to pieces, which, of course,

personal injury. INCENDIARY FIRE IN ESSEX AND APPREHENSION not totally extinguished. barley, containing about thirty quarters, standing 25th ult. another man, living in the neighbourhood on an eminence near the mansion of George Collyer, of Wallasey, died from the effects of drinking too THE PLATE ROBBERIES AT LIVERPOOL. - Last

custody before Mr. Rushton, at the Police court,

Esq., the Recorder. The first case proceeded with since attacked a number of localitics in Sculcoates, Witham, and Drypool. From the end of August up frapers, from whom the prisoner was charged with to the present time upwards of thirty deaths from Asiatic cholera and about twenty-five from diarrhea from all gradations of the disease. The deaths from cholera have lately been seven or eight a week, but in one day no fewer than fourteen persons died of

ob would amount to between £500 and £600, and glariously entered, and a large quantity of wearing apparel and other property was taken off. The police suspected a man named Haynes, whom before the magistrates at Bristol on Monday, and re-

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR MAIDSTONE -- On more and Hooker, curriers, Gabriel's-hill, Maidvictims references, by which he became enabled to appeared about thirty years of age, about five feet

ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY AT HULL .- Mr. Richard property of similar description was found, were sent, in custody to Hull. DEATH FROM A BOILER BURSTING. - VERDICT OF

risoner, his wife, and brother-in-law, Windon, for MANSLAUGHTER.—An inquest was held on Monday, at Manchester, before Mr Edward Herford, the THE FRIMLEY MURDER.—On Saturday last, at coroner, on the body of an engine-driver, named eleven o'clock, the examination of the prisoners in Charles Carlisle (in the employ of Mr. Charles custody charged with the double crime of murder and Porley, Bradford-road), who had been killed by the burglary at Frimley was again resumed before the bursting of a steam-boiler. The explosion took place about a fortnight ago, and the poor fellow was so shockingly scalded that he died on Saturday last. length of three or four inches, and the deceased had frequently told Mr. Smith, the overlooker, that it in the indirect proof of guilt. When the prisoners was unsafe. Smith, however, persisted in having it were one by one brought into the court-room, their patched up with a screw patch and some cement. appearance was narrowly watched, but indicated no although he knew that not three months previous material change. Samuel Harwood's face looked one of the adjoining boilers, which was in a simipaler on entering, and became flushed, as if with larly dangerous state, had burst, and killed one perstrong excitement, as the inquiry proceeded. Levi son besides wounding others. Indeed, ten days be-Harwood also, though the confident daring reckless fore the accident, a boiler-maker, who was sent to ness of his manner and expression had suffered no examine it, told Smith that it was unsafe, and left visible abatement, seemed to be more thoughtful and him with the distinct understanding that it should concerned about himself. His complexion had ac- not be worked again until it had undergone proper quired aless healthy hue, and the muscles of his face repairs. He was committed to the assizes, to an-INCENDIARISM BY CHILDREN.—At the Liverpool

verdict, the jury desired to express their opinion that tween four and five o'clock next morning, however, evidence pro and con, and referred to the clauses in governor of the Guildford House of Correction, among huge masses of charred beams and ashes. It the fifteen Revising Barristers sitting in court. Mr. where the prisoners are confined.

Collision on the South Western Railway.

Cattley covers a considerable area, and was surrounded by sheds and dwellings.

On Sunday night an accident of an alarming character occurred on the South Western Pail and Continued by sheds and dwellings.

Continued by sheds and dwellings.

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Continued by sheds and dwellings. Cattley's workmen resided; have been gutted by the spect in which he regarded him, that had the decision definite is known respecting the origin of the conflagration, but it is supposed that some saw-dust had ignited in the saw-mill, and hence the great destruction of property which we have related. In murder :- "Last week a bailiff named Andey, was the raff-yard and the buildings adjoining, it is esti- shot dead at Newtown, near Pallasgreen. He went mated that there was wood and other property worth not far short of £10,000, consequently, considering the combustible nature of the materials which the laid hold of his gun, and advancing to within two or fire had to play upon, it is fortunate that the damage is tless than the value of one-third of the timber destroyed. Mr. Cattley is insured in the Yorkshire Insurance Company to the extent of £1,000 only, and if he should not be insured in some other office, his loss will be a serious one. During the greater part of Wednesday the fire engines were, at intervals, in operation, as the conflagration was

> THE RUM-CASK BROACHING AT WALLASEY.—On the of many were almost despaired of, some having rehours. One man had pumped from his stomach A man named John Bott was on Monday taken before the magistrates at Manchester, charged with stabbing. It was stated that the prisoner was fighting with another man, named Thomas Fergan, in ported to have used the following rather strong lanGreat Bridgewater-street, on Saturday evening, guage, his speech appearing for the first time in a when Fergan suddenly called out that he was stabbed. A policeman was then called and seized Bott,

FATAL ACCIDENT IN HARWICK HARBOUR, On Monday some workmen were employed in lifting an was rescued in time to save his life; but before assistance could be rendered, the other two, named Wells and Warwick, had sunk to rise no more. Their cholera and diarrhœa. Fatal cases have also occurred | bodies have not yet been recovered.

thither under the charge of a Dover pilot, when, under circumstances not yet elicited, she struck upon the Long Sand, and ultimately sunk in deep He then told the prosecutors that he should require | they captured, and in whose room they found all | water, at about nine p.m. on Saturday last. The crew were picked up on Sunday morning and taken into Shoreham, Kent.

THE BEQUEST OF THE LATE MR. HARTLEY, to the town of Southampton, for scientific purposes, has now been converted into English securities, and has realised £82,500. This bequest, the amount of which has been thrown into Chancery, will, in a few weeks, be the subject of investigation before that

THE CASE OF CRUELTY TO LASCARS AT SOUTH-AMETON.—The coroner of Southampton has received week against the captain of the ship.

Whales.

ROBBERY AT THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY STATION, NEWPORT.—NEWPORT, Monday. — Last night, or early this morning, the South Western Railway station was broken into, and a considerable robbery effected, evidently by some one who had a thorough acquaintance with the private business of the office. The latest train up from Swansea through Newport comes in at about half-past nine at night; and the earliest, or mail train, down from Gloucesfive, so that the robbery must have been effected in into the office to receive the mail train this morning they found that one of the octagonal windows, looking out on the platforn, had the top and bottom squares of glass broken in the corners next to the slides (which were let into the sash, and were not easily discernible.) The slides were open, and instant suspicion, and on looking round it was discoof the iron safe, had been forced open, and the keys were gone. This led the way to the room in which the safe was deposited—a small private room on the platform side of the station. Here they found the office door unlocked and open, and within the safe was discovered to have been opened in the ordinary amounted to about £45. The usual practice was to make up the receipts of each day, and send them to the terminus at Chepstow every succeeding morning; but this was never done on Sunday mornings; and this the men, therefore, who effected the robbery must have been perfectly cognizant of. There are other circumstances which sanction suspicion, among which is the fact that the thief, or an assistant, placed a detonating signal on the line some miles up towards Chepstow, so that any special train which might by some possibility be coming down at the time the robbery was being effected might thereby be stopped. The guard of the mail train hearing this signal explode immediately caused the mail train to be stopped and had to walk down to the Newport station to ascertain the cause. There, of course, he was speedily acquainted with the reason of the delay. All the facts of the case point to some one who had a thorough knowledge of the premises and the routine of business at the station; and the active picion which will probably lead to the capture of the robbers. The superintendent of the borough force, in the course of his investigation, found the leathern bag, marked in brass "S. W. R.," ripped open and the contents gone, in a field called Baneswell-field, through which a pathway leads through the station as a public road.

Arciand.

COUNTY TYRONE TENANT-RIGHT MEETING .- The tenant-right meeting of the county Tyrone was held

(the Lord Mayor's) name should be struck off the

MURDER OF A BAILIFF .- The Limerick Chronicle contains the following account of a most shocking three yards of him, fired, and literally tore open the belly and side of the unfortunate man. It is needless to say he died instantaneously." ASSAULT AND VIOLATION. - At College-street

burgess roll, he would not appeal against his

police office, on Saturday, William Dunne and Patbrought up in custody, charged with being accomplices in a gross and felonious outrage on two young and respectable females. The prisoners were given in charge at the prosecution of Eliza Purser and Mary Purser, both young and respectably-dressed young females, who were represented to be proper and well-conducted young persons, following the business of dress makers, and residing at 37, Exchequerstreet. The circumstances of the case, as reported daring and aggravated outrage. The prisoner Dunne was stated to be the son of a car owner, of which he mained in an unconscious state for fifteen or twenty was the licensed driver. The other prisoner, Dolan, had been a car driver, but has not been licensed lately. The magistrates directed informations to be taken, and both prisoners were fully committed for trial at the next commission.

TENANT LEAGUE. - Mr. Underwood, the secretary asking him where the knife was that he had used. | the present race of landlords hold their properties, he Liverpool, on suspicion of receiving watches, knowing them to have been stolen. The prisoner was remainded until Thursday next. The watches were give evidence at present, and the prisoner stands had a people's curses in the beginning—let them win ubsequently identified as having been stolen recently remanded for a week. Fergan is wounded in three blessings in the end. Less than the total prostration from the following persons: Mr. Keightley, Mr. places, having two stabs in the left side and one in Leadley. Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Corlett.

There is not a tenant in Ire-ALARM OF CHOLERA.—An alarm exists at the so large that the bowels protruded, and some fears land who has not a better title than his landlord—present time lest there should be an epidemic out are entertained for his life. The prisoner Richards, were that title the invention of 130 years ago, or of break of Asiatic cholera in the town of Hull: The who stabbed a man named Bradburn in Salford last | yesterday, a manacle forged by a De Lacey's sword, lisease first appeared among the shipping, and has week, and also brutally beat Bradburn's wife, has Ollam Fodla, or Baron Richards. Cromwell made had been sent to the Broomielaw for shipment by the been committed for trial at the next Liverpool titles, William made titles, and so did Charles the Commodore steamer for Liverpool. Acting on the Second; and the justice of making such is as good this day as it was in their day, or as it was two thousand years ago. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Sir, this have occurred—about sixty in all, and this only in anchor from a boat to the deck of a dredging ma- is something worse than compulsory valuation; by was very voluminous, but the following are the parone portion of the borough. It is stated that since chine in the harbour, at Hawick, when the anchor this might the pestilent oppressor and his assassins ticulars of the case. The prisoner, in the latter part the disease made its appearance during the present became so entangled with the boat as to upset it, have degraded our countrymen to the last stage at outbreak, there have nearly 100 deaths taken place plunging three men into the water, one of whom which human nature can arrive, before the individual is lost in the terror of his affliction. The right they exercise is the robber's right—their strength is their been formed was at once verified. The Commodore, justice, their will, their honour. Let us reconcile this with Fraser on board, was just gliding up to her with natural liberty, with the original right of the in-Loss of the Tug Steamer Powerful. -This dividual, with his duties to the state, and ask our crowded the deck eager to step on shore, he was at BURGLARY AT BRISTOL.—On Sunday evening last steamer which has been for a long period engaged during the temporary absence of the family, the in towing lighters, &c., about Harbour, and crumble the might of the oppressor? (Loud cheers.) Reason is our guide; justice, tempered by mercy, our sword; and union our banner. (Cheers.) Every nation in Europe has found that forced titles are bad titles. France learned it fore, be innocent of the crime of which he is accused under the virtuous Neckar, and the wretched Louis; Prussia, when the eagles of the republican floated over the imperial throne of Frederick William. All that we wish is, that the government should, as it has done in some degree, at several times suit itself to the

colonies when they achieved their independence." some more of the same pattern, or, if they had not more of that, he must have the required quantity in a new pattern, and he would send back that first had. Having no more carpet of the first pattern, but that first sent was carpeting of another pattern, but that first sent was broke, and also in abstracting the contents of our of the same pattern, but that first sent was broke, and also in abstracting the contents of the ship.

Instructions from the Secretary of State for the countries as brisk as instructions from the Secretary of State for the countries as brisk as instructions from the Secretary of State for the countries as brisk as instructions from the Secretary of State for the countries as brisk as instructions from the Secretary of State for the countries as brisk as instructions from the Secretary of State for the countries as brisk as instructions from the Secretary of State for the countries as brisk as instructions from the Secretary of State for the countries as brisk as instructions from the Secretary of State for the countries as brisk as instructions from the Secretary of State for the countries as brisk as instructions from the Secretary of State for the countries as brisk as the secretary of State for the countries as brisk as the secretary of State for the countries as brisk as the secretary of State for the countries as brisk as the secretary of State for the countries as brisk as the secretary of State for the countries as brisk as the secretary of State for the countries as brisk as the secretary of State for the countries as brisk as the secretary of State for the countries as brisk as the secretary of State for the countries as brisk as the countries as brisk as the secretary of State for the countries as brisk as the countries as creasingly. Speak to whom you will of the mechanic or peasant class, the desire is to emigrate. Nothing seems to stop them but the want of moneyif they have the passage money, which they strugnay, it increases, and we wonder where comes the collect that not an American mail arrives without | Celt and Lady Kelburne come to their aid. By their

> in spite of everything. Here there is no employment-there, there is, for those who will work." Roscommon.—A gentleman who has travelled through a considerable portion of this county, tells us of the lamentable condition to which it is being reduced, and of the unceasing stream of emigration going on from this part of the country. "I have witnessed," says our informant, the greater portion of the inhabitants of what were once thriving of accomplishing which has in many instances been sent from relatives already adjourning in the great republic of the west. It is a race with the peasantry who will be the first to reach the emigrant ship. I am convinced, if the tide of self-expatriation proceeds as it is doing at present, the rural population will be extinguished, and of the 'bold peasantry, their country's pride, not a wreck will be left behind. Four miles as I went along the land was almost waste and uncultivated, presenting a wild and desolute appearance."—Athlone Sentinel,
> THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.—INAUGURATION

OF THE SECOND SESSION.—CORK, Oct. 25.—Not. withstanding the fulminations of his Grace of Tuam, aided by the modern Ptolemy, Primate Cullen, the second sessional course for 1850-51 was inaugurated to-day, under auspices the most favourable. The ceremonial was opened with much pomp and circumstance, the students, professors, and alumni in general, appearing in their collegiate costume. A still more convincing proof of Catholic sympathy than the mere thronging of the curious to witness a ceremonial of an imposing and attractive nature, is adduced by the important fact, that some thirty out of fifty additional students matriculated for the present session are of the Roman Catholic persuasion. THE LAND QUESTION.—The Newry Telegraph (Protectionist), referring to the rumoured conference of certain of the Ulster landlords, with a view of submitting an equitable basis for the settlement of the land question, speaks in favour of the movement, and thinks that if, in the deliberations, practical men of broad and comprehensive views took part, it is possible that good might come of such a conference as is thus spoken of. The Telegraph fairly admits the necessity for legislative action towards the final adjustment of the unhappy relations at present existing between the owner and cultivator of the soil; and it is further announced that to the devising of such a beneficial measure an accomplished and influential member of the Legislature, thoroughly conversant with the subject, has applied

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—There was a decrease in in a park adjoining the town of Armagh, on the 24th | the receipts at Burghquay on Monday, and a corresponding falling off in the number of idlers present at THE CLEARANCE SYSTEM .- The provincial jour-

quest-room, the Coroner summed up.—The room ready to render assistance in counteracting the uewas then cleared of strangers, and the jury remained in consultation for a few minutes. On the down being re-opened, the Coroner announced that the jury had agreed to an unanimous verdict of "Wilful/murder against Hiram Smith, Levi Harwood, and James Jones." And in returning their verdict, the jury desired to express their opinion that tween four and five o'clock next morning, however. ready to render assistance in counteracting the de-municipal roll of the city of Dublin, which had led to selected for the assassin's aim on this occasion, is

tween six and seven thousand—above double the verdict, the jury desired to express their opinion that the evidence laid before them was not sufficient to the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all the Municipal Act at great length, and with consituence them was not sufficient to the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all the Municipal Act at great length, and with consituence them was not sufficient to the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all the Municipal Act at great length, and with consituence them was not sufficient to the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all the Municipal Act at great length, and with consituence with the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all the Municipal Act at great length, and with consituence with the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all the Municipal Act at great length, and with consituence with the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all the Municipal Act at great length, and with consituence with the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all the Municipal Act at great length, and with consituence with the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all the Municipal Act at great length, and with consituence with the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all the Municipal Act at great length, and with consituence with the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all the Municipal Act at great length, and with consituence with the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all the Municipal Act at great length, and with consituence with the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all the Municipal Act at great length, and with consituence with the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all the flames of t Justify a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Samuel Harwood. The jury also declared that there had been no evidence adduced been to evidence adduced been the fatal shot had which is entirely gutted, the burnt walls only reduced the three other prisoners the fatal shot had been fired.—Warrants of committal were placed in the hands of superintendent Biddlecombe by the coroner, with instructions to lodge them with the governor of the Guildford House of Correction.

It appears to be clared the name of the Right Hon. John Reynolds, was a valuable building containtendent which is entirely gutted, the burnt walls only reduced the name of the Right Hon. John Reynolds, the general impression, that the new Town Council will be very differently constituted from that now in existence. Several of the merchants and other he burgess roll. (Loud cheers.) He further said the burges roll the bu ENNISTYMON UNION—DISMISSAL OF THE MASTER.

Scotland.

death of the pauper boy Kerin.

STRIKE OF TOBACCO-PIPE MAKERS AT GLASGOW. The strangest strike that we have had for many years (says the Glasgow Daily Mail) has existed for three weeks or more in this city. The affair will immediately become serious to the tobacconists. Between the dearth of the leaf in Virginia and the stoppage in the supply of pipes in Glasgow, smoking must come to a conclusion. The parties at present out on strike are tobacco-pipe makers, who say that they number 150 persons, who, with their families, are deprived of bread by, in the first place, their own voluntary act; but this act, they say, is caused by the determination of the employers to take twenty per cent. from their wages, on the ground that provisions are now cheapened by free trade, and wages therefore should be reduced.

FORGERY CASE AT GLASGOW .- On the 25th ult Murdoch Fraser, who was so cleverly apprehended at Liverpool on the previous day on suspicion of forgery, charge, and remanded till further inquiry be made into the case. It seems that about three months since Fraser negotiated a bill for £100 in the Union Bank here, the document bearing a signature as that of indorser, which was pretended to be, and passed for, the name of Mr. Readman, the treasurer of the River Trust, The only connection, we believe, which Fraser had with the trust existed some two or three years ago, when he contracted for a small portion of the earthwork connected with one of the new quays, As the bill was approaching maturity, he called at the bank on Tuesday week, and desired cash for a new bill of £100, with which to retire the old. This bill also purported to be indorsed by Mr. Readman, but when the two were compared, the signatures were so dissimilar that it was quite apparent one or both had been forged. Instead of retaining him; however, Fraser was told by the cashier to retire and come back in an hour; and meanwhile it was definitel been committed in both cases. After some delay, the police were made acquainted with the circumstances; but the man was now out of the way, and no trace could be got of his house or whereabouts. At length, in the course of Wednesday, some clue was found to a black box, said to belong to him, which reasonable presumption that the man himself would be near his property, the telegraph was had recourse to. A description of his person was transmitted, with instructions to apprehend him. Immediately upon the receipt of the message at the Liverpool police-office, an active and intelligent officer had the case entrusted to him. He forthwith hied to the

quay, where the accuracy of the conjecture that had berth when he reached it. Among the throng that He was forthwith brought back in custody of the officer by whom his arrest was effected. He stoutly avers that he is unable to write, and that he must, there-STEAM BOAT COLLISION ON THE CLYDE. - On Sa-

turday last a steam boat collision occurred on the Clyde, nearly opposite the Cloch Lighthouse, which altered circumstances of the age. (Hear, hear, and nately no personal injury was sustained. It appears loud cheers.) For, be it remembered that the that about twelve o'clock on the Saturday, while the Duntroon Castle, from Skye, was steaming up the Flemish provinces acted on this principle when they shattered the Spanish yoke. So did the American Clyde, she was met by the Duke of Cornwall, on its way to Campbelton. From the course the latter was Duntroon Castle were instantly excited, but they had hardly time to express their alarm when the vessels ran into each other with a fearful crash, the Duntroon Castle striking the Duke on the starboard paddle box. both vessels may be conceived, every one expecting, from the violence of the shock, that the sides of the steamers had been stove in. This, happily, was not the case; but such had been the momentum with which they came in contact, that they remained firmly wedged together for nearly two hours, and might have continued much longer in the same unpleasant and dangerous situation had not the steamers assistance the vessels were, with some difficulty, disentangled from each other, though the damage rewho have long since sought a home in the far-off entangled from cach over, the same was who have long since sought a home in the far-off entangled from cach over, the same was well in particular, was well as the progress of such that she had to put back to Greenock in a very leaky state. The Duntroon Castle was also considerably damaged about the bows, but was able—though she, too, put back into Greenock-to proceed up the river in the course of the afternoon. Of course an accident of this nature could not have occurred without gross negligence on the part of those in command of one or other of the vessels. The weather was fine, though slightly hazy, while the water was perfectly smooth. In these circumstances, and with a channe so wide as it is at the Cloch, how a collision should have occurred is quite unaccountable. PENALTIES FOR OVERCHARGES BY RAILWAY COM-

PANIES.—The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have fined the Dundee and Abroath Railway Company in £100, for overcharges on Parliamentary, or money paid by the passengers at the rate of five per cent., as if it had been paid by first and second class passengers. Similar overcharges made by the Stirlingshire Midland Junction are to be dealt with in the same way, under the General Railway Act. WATER-RATE RIOT AT GLASGOW .- On Monday five

persons were summarily tried at Glasgow, on a charge of mobbing, rioting, assault, and deforce ment of sheriff's officers in the execution of their duty. The case arose out of an occurrence which took place, on the 8th of October last, in Dempster-street, when several of the Water Company's officers were executing a warrant of distraint on a defaulter to the rates of the Water Company. The names of the parties charged were-William M'Lachlan, Robert Bannerman, tobaccopipe makers : Katherine Fullerton or Wilson, Elizabeth Conway or Osborne, and - Lyle or Williamson. From the evidence given, it appeared that several sheriff's officers and their concurrents had, on the 8th ult., proceeded to a house in Dempster street to distrain for the water rate, and that, finding the premises locked up, in virtue of the powers of the warrant under which they acted, they forced the door, and, in the absence of the occupants carried off a chest, a table, two chairs, and a bird and cage. On bringing the articles into the street the officers were mobbed and assaulted by a crowd of the inhabitants, among whom a number of women took a very active part. The proceedings of the mob seem to have been very disorderly and ludiorous. The officers were pelted by them with potatoes, turnips, mud, and other missiles, their hats were knocked over their eyes, and other indignities put upon them, and the chest in their charge carried off in the melès. The females were charged with having been more particularly concerned in the riot, while the male prisoners were spoken to as having encouraged the proceedings, and assisted in the rescue of a prisoner. At the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution, the charge was withdrawn in the case of the female prisoner Lyle.

THE PLATE ROBBERY IN THE STRAND. Daniel John Shaw, (a boot and shoe maker,) Jas. Redcock, (also a boot and shoe maker,) Eliza Shaw, (wife of the first-named prisoner,) John Gardiner, a well-known cracksman,) Mary Ann Cheruneau, (with whom he cohabits,) George Buncher, (another notorious cracksman,) and Mary Ann Bow-street (his wife,) were placed at the bar at Bow-street

errand boy gave his evidence in such an equivocal manner, that the magistrate thought he had some substantial reason for reserving the whole truth. Inspector Lund, of the detective force, having produced a voluntary statement in writing made by the prisoner Clinton, said that, in consequence of information he had received, he went to the house of the prosecutors on Friday afternoon, after the hearing of the charge against Kelly, the porter, where he had a conversation with Clinton in the Craven Hotel, at the rear of the premises, and having told him of circumstances that he had verv recently collected, he stood for a few minutes without uttering a word, and then said, "What Badcock gaid about my meeting him on Saturday I think is false: I hardly know what to say, but the best way is to confess it. I was to meet the party; I don't know what they were, or where they lived. Mr. Shaw was certainly implicated in it. He told me that they were to meet on Hungerford-bridge. I met him a fortnight ago for the first time for the purpose of the robbery at the place on Saturday evening, and then arranged to meet them on Monday to let them in ... I did so, and admitted two men. shortly after Kelly left the shop. I admitted them before Kelly, the porter, came in, and that was the way it was effected (the robbery, I mean). Charles Kelly was innocent of it, and I said nothing to implicate him at the examination. One of the men was under the counter and the other under the mats. I got the impression of the keys, and gave them to the two men. I met the men on the bridge. and they knew me. The first one of the men was introduced to me by Shaw. I met them in Villiers. street. Mrs. Shaw told me she had seen her husband in the city the last time. The last time I Canal, which is but a short distance from the saw Shaw was Saturday week. I told Badcock it eastern side of Mr. Holford's villa, and the Maccleswas coming off on Saturday night, (I mean the rob- field Bridge, and, having climbed the fence, got bery.) Badcock was to have a share of the pro- into the Albert-road, leading up to the York and duce. They were to meet some night going home, and they would give me something, how much I don't know. I have not seen Badcock since the robbery. I cannot describe the men, but should know them, again. They are about five feet seven inches high, respectably dressed in dark clothes. Of course I hope that Kelly will at once be set at liberty," upon which witness conveyed him to the station-house.—Mr. Henry inquired if the prisoner made any further remarks on his way to the sta-

found Shaw in the parlour, and having called him out and told him his business, he said he knew nothing whatever about the robbery, that he had the property. The prisoner Shaw said, that he could bring forlodgings or at the White Heart every day during the

tion. - Witness said he did not, as they came in a

cab, and he could not very well hear him if he was

so inclined. On leaving the station he proceeded to

a public-house over the water, where he went into the personer Badcock being in front of the

har, and the moment he left the parlour, the pri-

soner returned to the house he apprehended him.

when he said he knew nothing of the charge, and remained silent all the way to the station. Witness

soner seemed to know what was about to take place, and hastily left the house, but he overtook him at the corner of the street, and when the pri-

The witness said, that from inquiries he had ascertained that the prisoner left word at his lodgings that he was going to Southampton, and that he had done no work for a considerable time. The prisoner Bidcock said, he had not seen Clinton for some time, and he had no question to put to

Sergeant Thompson, F division, said that on Sa-

either of the witnesses.

turday last, about twelve o'clock he apprehended Gardiner and Cheruneau, walking arm in arm in him that he was charged with breaking and entering a dwelling-house in the Strand, to which he made no answer, and he handed the woman over to West, another officer. At the station the lad Clinton was brought in the yard, and Gardiner being brought into the yard also, he was asked if he was not one of the men he had let into the house, previous to which he had seen him through a window. like the man, but, being told to hold up his head, and look stedfastly at him, he said, "Yes, he is;" upon which Gardiner cried out, "Good God! I never saw the boy before in my life;" and, seeing that Clinton persisted in identifying him, Gardiner declared that he knew nothing at all about him. The prisoner then refused to say where he lived, and said his business was that of a hawker. On Saturday morning witness went to Pearl-row, Borough-road, where he found the prisoner Buncher, who occasionally went by the name of Luxton. and having told him the nature of the charge against him, his wife, who was present, turned out her pockets by the directions of witness, when, emong other things, he found the piece of paper and bleeding. Mahon said he would go to the produced, and a pawnbroker's duplicate for a gold ring, pledged on the 25th inst., at the shop of Mr. Barnett, St. George's-circus. Upon taking the dume to the Strand. They did not speak to one anoplicate from her, she held the piece of paper tightly ther. Robinson is not the man who was bleeding the strand on her attempting to put it that her in her hand, and, on her attempting to put it into her from the head. He got out of the cab and said he mouth, he wrenched it from her hand, when she was so faint he would ride outside, but he did not said, "Tis about a loan, and I do not wish him do so, but ran on. There was a cab coming be (meaning her husband) to know anything of it." hind. He then rode on the box, and said, for God's There was a list of jewellery, such as watches, dia-sake drive on as fast as you can to Waterloo-bridge. mond rings, &c., written in pencil, upon the paper. I pulled off my handkerchief to put round his head. The male prisoner was shown to Clinton at the sta- I asked him what was the matter, and where his tion, and, being asked if he was one of the men who hat was 'but he gave no answer. I said to him you had spoken to him about the robbery, he at once had better go to a doctor, and he said he would said that he was.—Mr. Henry inquired if he made drive on. When we got to Wellington-street, he any observation upon hearing himself identified! gave me is 6d and he went away. The bleeding The Witness: He exclaimed, "Lord Jesus man was left at the bottom of the bridge, and I was

Mr. HENRY asked if the prisoner Cheruneau said anything when she was apprehended? Sergeant West said that when Cherunean was in custody she attempted to say something, but was prevented by Gardiner; and at the station she said asked if she had any money about her she said she had, but it was no matter how much; and having expressed a willingness to be searched, she took from her bosom the bag produced containing The prisoner GARDINER denied that the boy iden-

tified him, in the first instance, until he was prompted by the officer, when he shook his head. Sergeant West added, that Cheruneau said she had got part of the money from her father, who was

Clinton, should be removed from the bar and kept them well; they are associates of thieves. I always separate; and, in answer to questions put to Clinton, the said he was seventeen years of I took him last night he said he was unfortunate. age, and lived between two and three years at 56: Brunswick-street, Blackfriars, and had nothing to Hoxton, and took Mahon. Barry told him he was say to the charge except that Gardiner and Buncher were the two men; but, on the night of the rob-bery ho did not see Buncher, another man having come with Gardiner, whom he placed under the mats, and the other not in custody behind the counting-house door. The prisoner Buncher was and that Mahon was in custody with Barry. He first brought to him-by Shaw, and then they met over Hungerford-bridge, when Shaw was not present, but Buncher was, and the man not yet in taken because he was unfortunate. When I brought custody. The man not in custody came to buy a the prisoner Robinson into the Featherstone-street pencil-case, and it was at a public-house turning station, Mahon said, "You had no business to out of the Borough-road, where they told him he bring that man here; he has nothing to do with was to take the impressions of the keys. He next it," Robinson kept saying he was innocent. When

of his solicitor, to say anything to the charge. The prisoners, who were remanded, were then removed from the bar, with the exception of Eliza Cheruneau, against whom the inspector said he could produce no further evidence, and she was dis-

On Wednesday the prisoners were again brought Mr. BROUGHTON. - There is a great deal more eviup for further examination, none of the stolen pro- dence, but there is no necessity for going into that perty had been discovered, and the only evidence of Do you wish to say anything. moment was that of Henry Little, brass finisher, living in Banbury-row, Blackfriars-road, who said he worked in the same shop with Shaw, and he also Mr. Broughton.—The appearances are very knew Badcock, with whom he had frequently seen strong against you both, particularly Mahon. You him. He recollected hearing a conversation outside were found together at the George, and Dyson is notorious cracksman,) and Mary Ann Buncher, (his wife,) were placed at the bar at Bowstreet Police-court on Saturday last, with Charles Clinton, an errand boy, charged with being concerned in specialing a quantity of plate and jewellery from the grand boy of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13, and 14, some of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13, and 14, some of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13, and 14, some of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13, and 14, some of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13, and 14, some of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13, and 14, some of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13, and 14, some of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13, and 14, some of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13, and 14, some of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13, and 14, some of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13, and 14, some of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13, and 14, some of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13, and 14, some of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13, and 14, some of Messrs. Williams and Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13, and 14, some of Messrs. Williams and Messrs. ployer for several years, to attend in a week. The other prisoners were remanded.

THE BURGLARY IN THE REGENT'S-PARK.

It appears that the man supposed to have been killed by the pistol shot and slugs fired into his head by the butler, Mr. Paul, has been traced to the house of an old woman, with whom he and others of the gang to which he belonged was connected, and it was the report of this old woman that "Jem" was dead, which misled the police into an impression that such was actually the case. This has since been proved to be a falsehood, and was a ruse, no doubt, adopted to enable the burglar to seek further security. On being interrogated, she admitted that she received him into her house, and that a medical man took seven shots from his head, a number exactly corresponding with the amount of perforations in the hat found on the lawn after the ourglars had escaped; but she refuses to state who the medical man was, or where the party shot is, jured. Her tale is, that he left her place on Monday evening, and that as she has not since seen or heard of him, she therefore supposed him to be dead, The way in which the two men (both believed to be way in which the two men total behaved to be wounded) effected their escape is thus accounted for:—The loud cries of "police," and the springing of rattles, naturally drew all the policemen in the direction of the noise and towards Mr. Holford's grounds; and it is presumed that they managed to conceal themselves until the police had all arrived, thus leaving the roads in the direction of London elear of the police. It is also surmised that they crossed the Suspension Bridge over the Regent's Albany Tavern, near which they met the cab inte which both the men get.

Two additional men were on Sunday night apprehended by Sergeant H. Barry, 455 M division, assisted by Evan Jones, 253, a constable of the same division, on suspicion of being concerned with Dyson in the robbery at Mr. Holford's, Regent's-park, and were immediately conveyed to the Albany-street police-station. The prisoners were brought up on Monday at the Marylebone police-court. They were well dressed, nd looked strong healthy young men. The magistrate having read the charge,

robbery, and the firing at the robbers, with which our readers are already acquainted.
Superintendent HANNES.—These two men who are brought this morning were seen in company with Dyson in a house in the Mint at ten o'clock, and the woman who lived with Dyson has been in daily communication with the other two prisoners. then went to the White Hart, Fetter-lane, where he There is a cabman here also.

Mr. Paul, the butler, recounted the events of the

ten o'clock on Sunday week, the 13th, I went to the George, Lombard-street, in the Mint, accompatible (Galloway) had been many times fined.—Mr. HENRY BARRY, sergeant in the M division, -About not seen Clinton for some time; upon which he nied by 250 of the M's, and saw the three prisoners searched his lodgings, but found nothing relating to in the tap-room with several others. I was in plain clothes, as well as the other officers. I know them gard witnesses to prove that he was either at his in Martin-street, and I had a man who lodged with him in custody in the case of Mr. Cureton, Dyson was present at the examination of the man charged in the case of Cureton. Mahon has been in custody for having skeleton keys. His right name is James Holindale. I have seen him daily since in company with thieves. I know Robinson also, and he is an associate of thieves, but not in custody. They were all drinking in the George, and know me. I took them into custody at a quarter to twelve last night at Hoxton. I told them why I took them, but neither of them said anything about the robbery, but they said they would go with me anywhere. I apthe Westminster-road, near the Circus. He told prehended Mahon first, and he said he had, no one with him, but the other constable took Robinson afterwards .- Mahon : Was this man in my company? Witness: No; for he went away round the corner. Was not in your company, but he had been in the beer-shop with you. The woman that was in the house with them was the woman who kept Dyson's company. From information I received I was told Mahon was wounded in the hand, and on examining when he held down his head, and said he was very it I found the mark of a shot-a long stripe, as of HENRY LOCOCK, cabman, 5,417.-The cab I drive

is not my own. I know Mr. Holford's house, and heard this day fortnight there had been a robbery there. Lockerby had taken him to St. Thomas's Hospital to identify a man that was there as a man who gave him a job at the York and Albany. The middle prisoner, Mahon, was passing, and I asked him if he wanted a cab, and he said no; and added, "I have been bit by a dog," and the blood was running down from the palm of his hand very fast. I said to him here is a pump, and you had better wash your hand; and while I was speaking to him a man came across from the railing without a hat, hailed by a lady and gentleman. I asked 2s. 6d. but he only gave me 1s. 6d. He never explained anything to me at all. He was bleeding very much

from the side of the face. Mahon's hands were examined. On his left there was a cut, and a shot mark on the right hand. He she had nothing in her pocket; but when she was said he had received them by falling on the gravel when he was going home drunk the other night. Mahon denied that he ever saw the witness.

The witness when he saw Mahon instantly recog-Jones, police-constable 250"M.—On the evening of the 13th, I visited the George at ten o'clock. The burglary took place on Monday morning. I saw the three prisoners in company with three or four others. Dyson nodded at me. They were sitting. Mahon and Robinson were close to Dyson. They America, by a post-office order, or something of were in conversation, but I did not hear what they said. There was a quart pot on the table; they were all sober. I said nothing to them. I know We went to the Beanstalk, in a back street at in custody on suspicion of the burglary, and he said he would go with him quiet anywhere he liked. I then returned and took Robinson into custody. I saw him coming out of the beer shop before we took Mahon. I told him he was in my custody, said he had nothing to do with others if they were wrong, and it was no reason that he should be Mr. HENRY desired that the prisoners should be at Mahon's hand, and saw a wound, and he said, again placed at the bar singly, to give an account "It is a mishap I had falling on a glass." Mr. Joseph was of opinion that the wound was

had resided fire months at 15, Charles-street, Blackfiars-road. Had nothing to say to the charge, and first-road. Had nothing to say to the charge, the 14th, and I have since then been looking for the 14th, and I have since then deceased; and she had one something, and said that it was her the 14th, and I have since the deceased; and she had one something, and said that it was her the 14th, and I have since the deceased; and she had one something, and said that it was her the 14th, and I have since the deceased; and in the 14th the converted in 15th and I have since the deceased; and solice the fill on the 15th, and I have since the deceased; and solice the fill on the 15th, and I have since the deceased; and solice the fill on the 15th, and I have since the deceased; and solice the fill on the 15th, and I have since the deceased; and solice the fill on the 15th, and I have since the deceased; and solice the fill on the 15th, and I have since the decease

head. There is blood on it. I picked it up near Holford House, where Jones fired, under the

PAUL recalled.—I did not see it picked up. SERGRANT 31 D.—Wher I found the hat, the blood was running from it.

Manon .- I have no wish to say anything.

Robinson.—I know nothing about it.

the Zoological Gardens is supposed to have been from one of the birds.

Mr. BROUGHTON. - Mahon goes up to the cabman and washes his hand at the pump, and then another Strand in a cab. I shall commit you all to prison, and you shall be brought here again this day

Mr. PAUL, the butler, repeated the statements which he had made upon former occasions relative to the affair. He could not identify the prisoner in connexion with the burglary, although he was about the same height.

The prisoner hung down his head as if about to faint; and was supplied with a glass of water. The hat perforated with shot was produced, and

know it fits me."

in his head .- Mr. Broughton: Was he sober? Witfatigued. Mr. BROUGHTON (to the prisoner): Have you anything to ask of this witness? PRISONER.-I don't deny that I am the man, for

that I am guilty.
Sergeant Barry, 432 M, next stood up.—Mr. Broughton: Do you know the prisoner? Witness:
Broughton: Do you know the prisoner? Witness:
I do, sir, by sight? but there is an officer here who has known him for some years. He (prisoner) the jury consulted for about a minute, and has known him for some years. He (prisoner) the jury consulted for about a minute, and he was sentificed the boxes to him at No. 5, came to the med up, the jury consulted for about a minute, and he was sentificed to be transported for life.

Robert of Plate Henry Collins, 30, servant, is good and temperate conduct. The defendants was indicted for steeling a coffee-pot, sixty-one street, Mint, Borough, kept by a man named Gallow way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way, whose house was the constant resort of deal way. He down the prisoner Guilty, and he was sent evidence completely established the charge. The cividence completely established the charge. The devidence perate thieves and prostitutes of the lowest grade triends.

The (Galloway) had been many times fined.—Mr. Broughton: When Dyson (one of the prisoners who stands remanded), was taken in the house of Galloway, did you see the prisoner there? Witness: I ing him with the manslaughter of James Geary, by did.—Mr. Broughton: What were they doing? striking and beating him with a policeman's staff; Witness: They were talking together in the tap-room.—Mr. Broughton: Did you speak to them? —A bill of indictment had been preferred against

rous burglaries in the county of Kent.

rent as possible from what he does now. Other evidence corroborative of that which had been proviously gone into was given, and the prisoner, who had nothing to say, was remanded till Monday next, upon which day he will be brought up with the other three who already stand com-

THE LATE MURDER OF AN OLD LADY NEAR ABERYSTWITH.

The death of Mrs. Jones, supposed to have been caused by arsenic, administered to her by her daughter-in-law, has been the subject of a searching nquiry by the magistrates, and the following additional particulars have been obtained:-

John Jones, of Caenmeur, who, it will be remem ered, gave at the previous inquiry some contradicory statements, has added the following to his former, evidence, saying that he remembered it all when before examined, but did not like to name it. He admitted that he went to the shop of Mr. Humphreys, druggist, and stated that the arsenic which he had previously purchased for the prisoner had been bought by him, for himself. .. He did this at the instigation of Mrs. Hopkins (prisoner's mother), and who promised him a cheese, and who went with him to the shop. The cheese was to be given to him for saying he had bought the poison for himself. After he purchased the arsenic of Mr. Humphreys' shopman to kill rats, he went; the same night to Bronberran, and saw the prisoner. Told her that he had got the stuff, and asked what she intended to do with it. He then took it home with him to Caehmeur. The following day the prisoner Elizabeth Jones came over to him at Caenmeur. She told him that she was free enough to do something to Ann Jones. He said to her, "What is it you intend doing?" and she replied, "Be you silent." Witness told her that he feared that she had some evil intention, to which she replied, "Never you mind, there will be no call when he had gone a short distance he became very after you." All this took place on the Tuesday violent, and struggled and kicked and tripped them before Mrs. Ann Jones's death. On the day afterwards witness went over to Cronberrllan for the purpose of grinding a reaping-hook, and as he was spoke to him. In the course of the conversation,

and wasnes as and at the pump, and then another druck, run against Cooper, and then collaring him, time before he recovered; and he then saw one man diately discharged. said, "You are not an officer." He then followed in the act of running away. He gave chase to that him, and struck him on the hat, and tripped him man for a quarter of a mile, but he succeeded in and I you shall be brought here again this day week. The prisoners were then remanded.

On Tuesday, a man who gave his name John Mitchell, was brought up to the Marylebone police court from the Albany-street station-house, Regent's-park, and placed at the bar, on the charge of gent's-park, and placed at the bar, on the charge of brown house in the same women, who commenced strug-live here capeared with three others under record a mile, but no succeeded in up. Cooper having given the two prisoners to effecting his escape, witness being unable, from the injury he had received upon his neck, by the instrument of a mile, but no succeeded in up. Cooper having given the two prisoners to effecting his escape, witness being unable, from the injury he had received upon his neck, by the instrument of a mile, but no succeeded in up. Cooper having given the two prisoners to effecting his escape, witness being unable, from the injury he had received upon his neck, by the instrument of a mile, but no succeeded in up. Cooper having given the two prisoners to effecting his escape, witness being unable, from the injury he had received upon his neck, by the instrument of the had received upon his neck, by the instrument alarm. The gas lamp of the street shone directly upon the face of the man who used the instrument to him, and he was quite positive the prisoner was discovered by several personer was the front cellar of the house No: 5, in Harmer-than he was attached. having been concerned, with three others under remand, in the above burglary. The prisoner was gling with him; and in his attempt to follow Purthe newspapers of the examination of the prisoner described on the police-sheet as a labourer, and chess, they forced his hand through a window in at the Mansion House, upon the charge of being was so weak as to be unable to stand while the the back kitchen door, by which his hand and arm concerned in a similar outrage upon Mr. Cureton, chess, they forced his hand through a window in at the Mansion House, upon the charge of being evidence was being gone into against him. His were much injured; and it was not until some fur- in the city, he went to the Mansion House, and the left arm was in a sling, and he presented altogether ther assistance was obtained that he was released, moment he saw the prisoner he recognised him as the appearance of one who had been seriously in and the parties taken to the station house. For the one of the gang of ruffians who had attacked him in defence it was proved by several respectable wit- the manner described .- Mr. Bodkin here handed to nesses that, as far as the assault in the street was the witness a twisted flexible stick, loaded beavily | when the ionowing nation with stick as far as the assault in the street was the witness a twisted flexible stick, loaded beavily | Marder stated, after the usual caution against sayconcerned, it arose in this way:-Purchess acci, at one end, with lead, and which was capable of dentally ran against Cooper, who struck him on being twisted quite double; and he said he had no the head and tripped him up, and then handed his doubt that it was by means of such an instrument prisoners to Fisher; again struck him, and upon as that he was nearly suffocated under the circumhis remonstrating and going down the steps home, stances described on the night in question.—Michael Cooper followed him in a minute or two after, and Haydon, one of the city of London detective police Purchess having passed through the kitchen to his constables, deposed, that he apprehended the priplaced upon the prisoner's head, when the prisoner bed-room, Cooper—who, according to the various soner upon another charge on the 2nd of October. said, "It is of no use trying it on any more, for I witnesses' statement, was mad or drunk—seized At this time he knew nothing of the present prosehold of Brooks, who was having his supper with cutor, but from information he afterwards received, HENRY Locock, the cabman, was re-examined.— his family, and began beating him about the head, he communicated with him, and it was arranged Mr. Broughton: Look at the prisoner closely, and saying that he was his prisoner, and in the scuffle that he should go to the Mansion House to see the tell me if you know him. Observe him well, and his hand got forced through the glass. The persons accused party. The prosecutor gave him a descriptake time before you speak positively? Witness: in the house and some of the neighbours, hearing. He is the man, and I can swear it, who got into my the cries of murder from Brooks' wife and nieces, cab and ordered me to drive him to the Strand .- | who were also assaulted by Cooper, who struck at Mr. Broughton: When he ordered you to drive him had he a hat on at the time? Witness: He had not, sir.—Mr. Broughton: Was he bleeding? Witness: Yes; blood was running down his face, and it appeared to me that it came from wounds not knowing. Cooper to be an officer, and to presumption of being concerned in the attack upon Mr. vent further violence, called in the constables on ness: I think he was; he seemed very weak and duty outside.—The witnesses, upon cross-examina that offence.—The learned Judge then summed up, tion, contradicted themselves, in many material and the jury immediately returned a verdict of points, but agreed generally as to Cooper's conduct | Guilty .- The prisoner asserted his innocence, and being like that of a violent madman .- A medical gentleman of Gray's-inn Hospital, to whom Cooper I'm guilty—(great sensation in court)—but the went within a short period after he had got his hand cabman has sworn falsely; it was not his cab that hurt, said Cooper did not appear to have been went within a short period after he had got his hand and had his head shaved. He was sentenced to be I rode in, and I know nothing about him. How-ever, although he has sworn what is not true, I say men gave the defendants (who are half brothers, men gave the defendants (who are half brothers, and on the lonowing morning, at and had been in business as master builders for Davis, a child five years of age. Mr. Platt prose- a quarter-past eight o'clock, the man (a tall and many years in Warner-street) the highest character cuted, and Mr. Ribton defended the prisoner. The thin many not at all like Mr. Marder) who de-

had become of him, not seeing him at his usual the deceased man, who was a plasterer, and resided what time was he taken into custody? Witness: the lower order of the deceased's country at twelve o'clock on Monday night, at 23, Little men were seen in High-street, Marylebone, the Surrey-street, Friar-street, Blackfriars-road. I and latter being in custody of the prisoner. At this Sergeant Brentford went together in plain clothes, time the deceased was presented to have been lying and in the first-floor back-room we found the priso- upon the ground with his head over the kerbstone, ner sitting up in his bed. A female at the time was and the prisoner was stated to have been kneeling poulticing his wounds. I told him he must consider upon his chest with his hand in his neckerchief imself in custody for the burglary at Mr. Holford's, The sister of the deceased went up and endeavoured and that we must take him away with us upon the to assist him, but the prisoner ordered her off, and charge. He said, "Very well, I'll go." He seemed fold her she had better keep out of trouble. Some extremely ill, and asked me to hand a bottle to him, other constables then came up, and the deceased extremely ill, and asked me to hand a bottle to him, other constables then came up, and the deceased which was on a chest of drawers close by. I did so; got upon his feet, and he was then shoved against colonies; he had served as a seaman against the diate cellar between the back and front kitchens, and poured out, at his request, two glasses of port, the street railing, and, according to the evidence, which he deads. At the station-house a doctor was the prisoner struck him a great many violent blows bringing with him an excellent character and a smoke rushed with such violence out of the door. which he deark. At the station-house a doctor was called To look at his wounds, and he received every with his staff upon the head, shoulders, and almost large amount of prize-money, with which he had attention. He had wounds on the back part of his person, and he then went attention. He had wounds on the back part of his person, and he then went told me that some of the shots were coming from under his tongue. He also told me that he had many will his staff upon the body, and some of the will be the was forced to go back, and he then went into the back kitchen, found a bucket of water in nesses. The Comnesses stated that he also deposed to that he had no alternative but to again order him to be transported, and the sentence was that he be imprisoned for six months, and then many will him manner; his brother was that he be imprisoned for six months, and then many will him to be transported for seven years. He would, how was that he be imprisoned for six months, and then many will he prisoner to be transported for seven years. He would, how was that he be imprisoned for six months, and then many will he was forced to go back, and he then went into the back kitchen, found a bucket of water in the was forced to go back, and he then was forced to go back, and he that he was forced to go back, and he that he was forced to go back, and he that he was forced to go back, and he that he was forced to go back, and he that he was forced to go back, and he that he was forced to go back, and he that he was forced to go back, and he that he was forced to go back, and he that he was forced to go back, and he that he was forced to go back, and he that he was forced to go back, and he prisoner, and the others charged with him, and he also lodged in the station-house. The next morning violently on the front of the dock, and said he had good reason for believing that the prisoner was the deceased man was bailed out, and when he would sooner be dead than again transported; and connected with a gang who had committed nume- came home her complained of great pain all over drawing a penknife he had secreted, made an atbus burglaries in the county of Kent. The officers in the dock, Evans Jones 250 M.—On the night of Sunday, the He was in bed the greater part of Sunday, and on however, managed to seize him before he could do 13th pit., I visited the Goorge, and saw Dyson there the following morning the deceased and his brother himself any grievous injury, but it was not without with the prisoner. To the best of my belief priso- Maurice were examined at the police-office, when much difficulty that the weapon could be got from ner had on the hat (the one before mentioned) pro- the magistrate discharged the deceased on account him, and he forced from the dock. The excitement duced. Since the burglary I have not seen the priday it was alleged, of his having received some injury was much heightened by the frantic screams of a he found a quantity of books and other combustible soner until this time. When I last saw him with during the affray, but his brother was fined ten woman in the gallery, said to be his wife, and who materials lying on the floor round and in contact Dyson he looked quite fresh-coloured, and as diffetheir duty. The deceased man, it appeared, was over into the dock. unable to go to his work for a fortnight after the occurrence, when he again resumed his occupation, but could not continue at it more than ten days; when he again took to his bed and remained very ill until the 26th of September, when he died These were the main facts of the case, but some parts of the story told by the witnesses were very improbable, and there were also many glaring discrepancies in their evidence. During the crossgeon residing in the neighbourhood of Conwaypluera, that would have accounted for the inflammation at once, but that was not the case in this instance, and in his opinion if the deceased had not caught cold when he went to his work after keeping his bed for a fortnight, he would James M'Craw, a sergeant of the same division as time no violence whatever had been used to him. In

number of the house. He was innocent of the charge.

Chernesta said that she was the wife of Henry Cherneau, a regimental failor, who was abroad but she did not know where. She resided in Orange-court; Drury-lane, with her aunt, and was an unfortunate.

Buschers said he was twenty-eight years of lage, and a butcher, hawking meat in a basket to the did not see any traces of blood. I produce a hat different public-houses; and declined, by the advice of his solicitor, to say anything to the charge.

The her was in bed did not henry the first standing by the first, and she was twenty-eight years of lage, into of the reason why he witbeld this is shot through in several places in the fore of his solicitor, to say anything to the charge.

The her was in bed did not the burglary, he said I was at the fore of the house. He was intended to them, After the prisoner, and John Robbert, and John Robbert, hat a distance from them, After the prisoner, and John Robbert, hat a distance from them, After the prisoner, and John Robbert, hat a distance from them, After the prisoner, and John Robbert, hat a distance from them, After the prisoner, and John Robbert, hat a distance from them, After the prisoner, and John Robbert, hat a distance from them, After the prisoner, and John Robbert, hat a distance from them, After the prisoner, and John Robbert, hat a distance from them, After the prisoner, and John Robbert, hat hat a distance from them, After the prisoner, and John Robbert, hat the had purchased that night.

The hat was the burglary, he said thet the time, After the prisoner, and John Robbert, hat the had purchased that night. The het was at the policeman did not hear this. He was standing by the fire, and she was the spoke to him (witness), and said did not hear that he had purchased the property, of sample of Min (I had not hear that he had purchased the property, of sample of Min (I had not hear that he had purchased the property of the resided in the policeman did not hear that he had purchased the policeman did not hear

tion of the man who had attacked him, but witness did not in any way describe the prisoner, who was in custody. There were two other persons standing Cureton, and the prisoner was also charged with

were then discharged, and upon getting outside forks, hity-six spoons, and upon getting forks, hity-six spoons, hits spoons, hity-six spoons, hity-six spoons, hity-six sp for sale. They were brought on Saturday, the 30th of June, by a porter, and delivered to the prisoner, Witness: No, sir. -Mr. Broughton: Had you seen the prisoner for the same offence, but it was ignored who took them into the wareroom and locked them the prisoner frequently in the neighbourhood before by the grand jury .- Several witnesses were ex- up. When witness got there on Monday he found the burglary? Witness: Yes, your worship.—Mr. amined on behalf of the prosecution, from whose the prisoner gone and the place locked up, and the Broughton: Since the burglary have you missed testimony it appeared that at twelve o'clock at plate taken.—Robert Cheekly, 16 H, said he met him? Witness: Yes; and I have wondered what night on Saturday, August 17th, the prisoner and the prisoner the 16th of this month in the Whitechapel-road, and took him into custody. On their places of resort. Mr. Broughton: When and at in Conway-court, Marylebone, a place inhabited by road to the station-house he asked what the plate had been valued at, and was told £200. He added t was a good day's work for the man who had it .-The jury found him Guilty, and he was transported

for seven years.

RETURNING FROM TRANSPORTATION.—Edward G. Barrington, who was convicted last session of returning from transportation, was brought up for sentence. The prisoner, it will be recollected, had almost served the term for which he had been sent almost served this term tot which he had regarded what was stated to be a free smoke proceeding from the basement story he went pardon, which he had destroyed upon leaving the down and opened a door which led into an intermediate of the head and from highly and from and head and tempt to cut his throat. The officers in the dock. shillings for resisting the police in the execution of could scarcely be restrained from throwing herself

Edward Lovell Dwyer, who was convicted of similar offence, was sentenced to be imprisoned

for twelve months, and again transported for seven. Bunglary,-Henry Thomas Taylor, 17, printer, Charles Gosling, 24, painter, George Adams, 32, lighterman, and James Costello, alias Adams, were indicted for breaking into and entering the dwelling little value, such as gloves and some bonnet frames. house of George Stiff, and stealing therein a gold examination of the witnesses by Mr. Ballantine, see snuff box and a quantity of plate, valued at \$70, of great confusion, and with but little value in it. veral of them gave such evasive answers and fenced his property, and gold and silver monies of the Mr. Marder had returned late in the night, but he with the questions that were put to them in such a value of £30, the property of Fanny Plowman; in (witness) had had no communication with him, manner that the learned judge thought it his duty the same house. The statement of the witnesses, several times to interfere, and insist that they nearly twenty in number, went to prove that the should give direct answers. Mr. O Flaherty, a surprietor of the Weekly Times and London Journal. street, said he did not think the injuries in this and resides at Streatham-place, Brixton, near to and other combustible materials behind the particase had anything to do with the death. If one of which place he had a printing office, where the tion against which the box with the candlestick in the ribs had been broken, and had injured the latter mentioned publication is printed. On the Saturday preceding the day of the robbery, the 24th September, the prosecutor was from town, and remained away, for some few days, leaving the two the flour were partially burnt. The partition itself.

Misses Plowman to take care of the house; and it was burnt through nearly up to the ceiling. It was was known to the prisoner that the only person in have survived, and the injuries he received the house during the daytime was Fanny Plowman. had octainly nothing directly to do with his death. On the 24th of September, the prisoner left his Mr. Ballantine, having addressed the jury, called work about five o'clock in the afternoon, the other workmen not leaving until nearly six o'clock, and the prisoner, who upon the night in question was about a quarter-past five, some men went to prothe acting inspector. It appeared from his evidence secutor's house, and asked if that was, Mr. Stiff's, that while going his rounds on the night in question and having been teld that it was, said to the house for trial on the charge of arson. The prisoner was he heard an alarm by the prisoner, and upon going keeper, Fanny Plowman, "Some one you know in the Strand, in getting out of an omnibus, has had the Strand, in getting out of an omnibus, has had been said to the found Bushell lying upon the ground something fall upon her head, and you must take High-street, he found Bushell lying upon the ground something fall upon her head, and you must take and the deceased was on the top of him, and they a cab and go there." The consequence was, that she took a cab, and came as quickly as she could to men upon the immediate restitution of property left were struggling together. He pulled the deceased of Bushell, and the latter said, "See how this fellow has been serving me," at the same time point false, upon which she went back with her sister and one of the men from the office as fast as she could, collar. They then laid hold of the deceased, and and found that the place had been broken into by the Strand, where she found the statement to be in their vehicles accidentally, lead to the exercise of were about to take him to the station house, but forcing an entrance into a stable at the side, and lowing circumstances :- He hired a cab to take him then bursting the door inside with a crowbar. The and his luggage, amongst which was a gun case, place was in great disorder, and the house rifled of from Euston-square to the railway station at Padall that could be found; and amongst other things dington. When he arrived at the station the cabgetting him as far as High-street, and up to this was a gold snuff box that had been presented to pro- man, with the most obsequious activity, proceeded grinding it Elizabeth Jones (the prisoner) came and that street, however, a crowd of the deceased's kept hidden in the top of the piano. Upon an in- his fare; but scarcely had the cab disappeared countrymen had collected, and they were hooting quiry about the robbery being instituted by the when the gentleman missed his gun case. The conwe were all in the cab coming to Albany-street; she said "The old woman (meaning deceased) and she had to say about the robbery being instituted by the robbery in the conversation, countrymen had collected, and they were hooting quiry about the robbery and the conversation, countrymen had collected, and they were hooting quiry about the robbery and the robbery about t would be the place where it would be found out." having a staff of his own, he called out for one, and he did not know where he lived, and beat the boy which had been left in the cab, and to a consideration of the value of which the driver would able portion of the value of which the driver would be provided for his honesty in giving it up. The prisoner Shaw said he was thirty four years of age, and resided in Plough court, Fetter-lane, and, being cautioned in the usual way, said he would reserve what he had to say till the next examination.—

Mr. Joseph was of opinion that the wound was the result of a spent shot. There is an orifice, but one to swear upon me." On the Friday morning on the arm with it one to swear upon me." On the Friday morning on the staff, and he struck the deceased on the arm with it one to swear upon me." On the Friday morning on the staff, and he struck the deceased on the arm with it one to swear upon me." On the Friday morning on the staff, and he struck the deceased on the arm with it one to swear upon me." On the Friday morning on the staff, and he struck the deceased on the arm with it one to swear upon me." On the Friday morning on the staff, and he struck the deceased on the arm with it one to swear upon me." On the friday morning on the staff, and he struck the deceased on the arm with it one to swear upon me." On the friday morning on the staff, and he struck the deceased on the arm with it one to swear upon me." On the friday morning on the staff, and he struck the deceased on the arm with it one to swear upon me." On the friday morning on the staff, and he struck the deceased on the arm with it one to swear upon me." On the friday morning on the staff, and he struck the deceased on the arm with it one to swear upon me." On the friday morning on the staff, and he struck the deceased on the arm with it one to swear upon me." On the friday morning on the staff, and he struck the deceased on the arm with it one to swear upon me." On the friday morning on the staff, and he struck the deceased on the arm with it one who the deceased on the arm with it one who it is,—At Costello's house, when the one to swear upon me." On the friday morning the deceased on the arm with it one who it is,—At Costello's house, when the one on the staff, and he struck the deceased on the arm with it on the staff, and he struck the staff, an

Charge of Assaulting the Police. — Two highly respectable-looking elderly men, one of them 76 years of age, named John Brooks and William Purchess, were indicted; the latter for assaulting two police constables in the execution of their duty, and the former for assaulting one of the constables, and preventing the lawful apprehension of the priand twelve on the night of the oth of last month, His coats were then forced open, and he felt his having purchased the brass of the boy, and said The Inspector.—The blood on the paddock of as police constables Cooper and Fisher, 112 and 117 waistcoat pockets being rifled; but, as he imagined, that he told him that his father had sent him to of the G division, were passing along Great upon some alarm being given, he was dashed to the sell it, and that he was very ill in bed, and wanted ground against the curb-stone, by which one of his the money.—The jury, under these circumstances, pockets in their custody, the defendant Purchess, teeth was broken, and his chin was severely injured, stopped the case, and returned a verdict of Not who was coming along in a different direction, and his assailants then ran off. He was a short Guilty.—The prisoner was ordered to be imme-

street, Gravesend. So much suspicion was attached to the origin of this fire, that on the information of the police superintendent and his officers the borough magistrates thought it incumbent on them to institute an inquiry into the matter. Accordingly, on Monday, Messrs. Oakes (chairman), and Spencer, Smith, and Tickner held an investigation, ing anything that might tend to criminate himself, that about seven o'clock on the previous (Sunday) morning, he had, with his wife, servant, and a gentleman who lodged with him, got up and prepared to go by the train to London, but on arriving at the station they found themselves too late for the train. They then returned to No. 5, the house he occupied, and prepared to go by the nine o'clock boat from the Terraco Pier. Whilst so preparing. he took a candle in a bedroom candlestick, and went down to the cellar to get some coals and wood, to have ready to make a fire when they should return in the evening. While in the cellar he heard the bell announcing the time of the boat's departure from the Terrace Pier ringing, and hurried up, leaving the lighted candle he did not know where in the cellar. Mr. Marder went on to give a statement of all that he alleged to have occurred between seven o'clock and the time of going by the steam boat on Sunday morning so incoherent that it was impossible to find out from it anything that could fix the time of his and his family's departure from the house and the origin of the fire. The first witness called was a porter in the Diamond Steam-packet Company, who deposed declared that at the time he was alleged to have that on Saturday evening, late, he was called to committed the offence he was ill in bed with a fever attend at 5, Harmer-street, and to remove from there three large boxes to the Diamond-packet transported for twenty years.

Assault upon A Child.—Henry Johnstone, 21 office, to be sent up by the first boat on the following morning. He removed them with the assistance of another porter, and on the following morning, at roceeded to state, in reply to Mr. Oakes that he had insured his stock (haberdashery) for £250, his furniture for £250, and some glass cases in his shop for £50, on or about the 5th ult., through the medium of Mr. H. Newman, of Gravesend, agent for the Phoenix office, and was also insured, but to what amount he did not mention, in the Metropolitan Insurance-office. The receipt for the premium of insurance in the Phoenix-office he produced, and said his wife had it in her pocket, and that he had not preserved any other receipt, or voucher, or document whatever.-Police-constable Wickham deposed; that about two o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday; the 27th inst., his attention was drawn to smoke issuing from the grating above the cellar window of No. 5, Harmer-street. Finding there was nobody in the house, he called for assistance, and entered-the house through a window at the rear opening into the garden. Finding the he had thrown on it: The candlestick was quite hot. (The candlestick, a brass chamber one, was inserted into the side, or it might be the upper end of the box, of which two sides or ends, and the stuff contained in it, were burnt or reduced to tinder or cinder. The candlestick could by no apparent possibility have accidentally got into the position in the box in which it was found.) Witness went on to state that materials lying on the floor round and in contact; with the box in which the candlestick and the expired snuff of a candle were found by him and: the other persons who came to his assistance. In the bedrooms he found the wardrobes—three in number-all empty; one bed was tumbled as if: slept on, but there were no bed-clothes but an old : blanket and counterpane. On a bedstead in another room there was a mattress, but no bedding. In the shop he found nothing but a few trifling articles of The whole house seemed to have been left in a state other than telling him how the fire was discovered. Witness had no doubt that, tut for the timely discovery of the fire, the house would have been soon. in flames. There was a quantity of broken timber it lay. Above the box, on a sort of shelf, was a quantity of books and papers. Some of them were partially burnt. Some of the books and papers on

A CABMAN'S TRICK.—The rewards paid to cabthe ugly ingenuity of that brotherhood in many ways. A gentleman had occasion to write to the depot in Broad-street some days ago, under the folsecutor by his workmen, and which for safety was to unload, and very quickly drove off upon receiving of the prosecutor's house at the time.—Taylor, who is the son of a highly respectable tradesman, had several witnesses called to his character.—The jury, under the direction of the learned judge, acquitted plainant had described it, but submitting that the A MAN should never put a fence of words around his ideas, because many, who would otherwise give him a fair hearing, lack resolution to climb over such a rugged enclosure.

immediately under the shop.—Other witnesses

having been examined, the prisoner was remanded.

The prisoner was brought up for further exami-

nation on Wednesday, when the above evidence was

recapitulated. Application was made to admit

Mr. Marder to bail, which was refused, the magis-

trates expressing their intention of committing him

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Women at different periods of life are subject to complaints which require a peculiar medicine to it remove, and it is now an established fact that there is none. this resumed at the previous examination, but he gave no satisfactory explanation.

The magistrates have adjourned the examination for several days to procure the attendance of Mr. 33, was indicted for feloniously assaulting Thomas from the attendance of Mr. 34, was indicted for feloniously assaulting Thomas of the analytical chemist, of Bristol, and to Miller, being at th time accompanied by other periods and some tender that there is none so suitable as Holloway's Pills, their purioding qualities acquittals. The other was equally well known.

Trivial Charge.—Joseph Cohen, 29, was inthe middle aged; they are searching, cleaning, and yet invigorating, so that females of all ages may take them for several days to procure the attendance of Mr. 33, was indicted for feloniously assaulting Thomas brass, the property of John Spooner.—It appeared the attendance of Mr. 34, was indicted for feloniously assaulting Thomas brass, the property of John Spooner.—It appeared with perfect safety; and to Miller, being at th time accompanied by other periods of the learned counsel for the specific puriods of the service, was suitable as Holloway's Pills, their purioding qualities.

Trivial Charge.—Joseph Cohen, 29, was inthe middle aged; they are searching; cleaning, and yet invigorating, so that femiles are limiting, so that femiles are limiting to find the limiting are limiting. Thomas in the middle aged; they are searching; cleaning, and yet invited from the middle aged; they are searching; the middle aged; they are searching; cleaning, and yet invited from the middle aged; they are searching; the middle aged; they a THE POLISH AND HUNGARIAN

how much more blessed it is to give than to If there are any who desire to do good here on earth they will either visit the exiles or

I beg that each, and all who reads this, will endeavour to wipe away the stain-hypocrisy-from our national character, which stain may be obliterated by brotherly love made manifest in action; and, at the same time, remembering that all men are our bre-

> WILLIAM RIDER. London, October 30th.

THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE MINERS.

The usual fortnightly delegate meeting was held on the 28th ult., at the Fleece Inn, Bolton. Amongst several other resolutions, it was resolved: -"That the statements be prepared and sent into all the masters in Lancashire and Cheshire, on Monday, Nov. 18th, 1850, demanding an advance of wages. The agents routes were fixed as follows: the report.]
A new lodge was formed last Saturday, at the

Coach and Horses, Pendleton, by Mr. Gregson, and fifty-seven of Mr. Knowles's men were enrolled.

Two lodges were also established in the Halshaw Moor district, on the same day, among Messrs. Hulton and Scowcroft's men. Clifton district represented 271 members at the county meeting.
Yours, &c., D. SWALLOW.

Yours, &c., D. Swallow.
[We may as well save our correspondent the trouble of writing such letters in future as that which accompanied the preceding report and which accompanied the preceding report and notice. The Northern Star cannot be allowed to become the vehicle for personal abuse, or the outpouring of individual antipathies. Its mission is to pouring of individual antipathies. Its mission is to advocate the great principles of political, social, working man and the fair tradesman, to support a partial intelligence of all the phases of the popular

two and three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday. Captain Storey, of the coast guard service, boarded the admiral's ship on Monday, at 4 30 p.m., and ascertained that the fleet were from Cherbourg, and bound to Brest, and that they put in from stress of namby-pamby reformers, and concluded an address weather although the wind at the time was down. weather, although the wind at the time was due which lasted above two hours, with tremendous north and moderate. The fleet consists of aix lineof-battle ships and one steam frigate, under the command of Admiral Duchesnes, in the Friedland, and a vice-admiral. The two admirals' ships are ciatory of the sweating system, were unanimously three deckers, and the other four sailing ships two adopted. deckers. On Tuesday afternoon the fleet got under weigh, and proceeded down Channel. The unexpected arrival of the fleet created quite a surprise, and numbers from Brixham and other adjacent towns visited the coast to view the squadron of the

The following appeared in our third edition

has demanded the good offices of the British and as the middle classes did in 1830, and demand that French governments against the menacing of the labour should be protected. (Immense cheering.)

THE LATE BURGLARY AND OUTRAGE AT BIRMINGHAM. The two prisoners, Christopher Healy and Joseph Marshall, charged with the burglary and atrocious outrage at the house of Mr. Marston, were brought

A public meeting was held on Monday evening at Countrymen,—My object in addressing made by the Tailors' Society of an article contained made by the Tailors' Society of an article contained in the Morning Chronicle in favour of the Sweating in the Morning Chronicle in favour of the Sweating and the Daily Press (of every political shade) has native soil, for the heirous crime of Salting Mayhew, who was announced to take the chair. in the Morning Chronicle in favour of the Sweating number of brave men, expatriated from their native soil, for the heinous crime of fighting for their country's weal. They are fifty-four in number; wives and children—if they have any—far away; and themselves literally starving. They are Polish and Hungarian Refugees—men who deserve well at the hands of all nations.

Last evening, one of those brave men called upon me with a message, the purport of which was that they were without food, and required immediate aid. Some, he informed me, had got three-pence for the day; but he had not got anything. I informed him that Mr. O'Comor anything. I stated then, and should visit them in less than an hour. When I arrived in the locality I was allienced to, I passed the place, for one substantial reason—I did not imagine it was an the stantial reason—I did not imagine it was an the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which professed to be the first of a sories in which we have the desire of a favouring the development of the Catholic religion and a should wish the wine the professed to be the f an hour. When I arrived in the locality I was a directed to, I passed the place, for one substantial reason—I did not imagine it was an habitation for human beings. I thought it was a barn or stable, and therefore proceeded to the end of the street, and inquired it was not the respect son habitation for human beings. I thought it was a barn or stable, and therefore proceeded to the end of the street, and inquired for H. Turmuill-street. I was told to go back again, as I had got to No. 73. I therefore protraced my steps until I found 41 chalked on a board about five inches square, and nailed against what I must call the barn door. The lower portion of the building was dark and empty, and on ascending a ladder I found another dark empty room. This room had a communication with another, in which were the Refugees, and a more gloomy, destitute place I do not desire to enter. I stood for several minutes against a stove, but could not see the features of the Refugees, smitcently to identify the one whom I had seen an hour previous. I mused upon their past deeds, their struggles, and their present position, and my feelings were such as to compel me to retire for a few minutes. While at the door my visitor came up, and I again returned, and boing invited to the upper end of the room, I took the opportunity of looking round. They appeared the pleared fine, bold, intelligent men; unbroken the continent of that it present position, and the reformance in the substance of Nottingham, Dervy, Leisent Lings and the communication with another, in which were the Refugees, and a more gloomy, destitute place I do not desire to enter. I stood for see the features of the Refugees smitically and the present position, and my feelings were such as to compel me to retire for a few minutes. While at the door my visitor came up, and I again returned, and being invited to the upper end of the room, I took the origination of the came of the communication with another, in which were the research and the prevent of the prevent of the prevent the opportunity of looking round. They appeared fine, bold, intelligent men; unbroken in spirit, but hunger-bitten. Their wardrobes appeared to be all on their backs, (as I saw neither box nor trunk,) food seemed to be almost a round the specific and the seemed to be almost a round the specific and the seemed to be almost a round the specific and the seemed to be almost a round the specific and a nonentity among them. I saw one have about a quarter of a pint of liquid resembling among another had an onion of which had thin soup, another had an onion, of which he gave a portion to a brother exile. How many retired to sleep upon nothing I know not, yet I know I enjoyed little sleep after witnessing a scene which my pen is inadequate to describe unmutilated insertion, or his (Mr. Maynews) distinct of the correspondence between himself and the editor, from which it appeared that they would not insert it, nor yet allow him to state that he was no longer connected with the paper in question. Under these circumstances, as soon as he had finished the tour he was then endead the correspondence between himself and the editor, from which it appeared that they would not insert it, nor yet allow power of Catholicism."

On the publication of this Bull the English as soon as he had finished the tour he was then endead the correspondence between himself and the editor, from which it appeared that they would not insert it, nor yet allow power of Catholicism."

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I wish those who cannot visit the exiles would do something in the shape of help.

The Queen and Prince Albert might find lime to visit them. It would do them more good than the Opera.

The Ministers and Members of Parliament might find the first and many seed that it was productive of misery and erime street.

Which he was aware would be fathered on him. He knew nothing personally of Mr. Nicholl, he only knew him as one who was dragging down the sind was french Catholic priest to the following effect:

"I had not intended to send the new Cardinal (Wiseman) back to England, but to keep him near the Papal Court, and to employ his talents here. But I am persuaded, added the Pope, that the time is come to set about the great enterprise for which you have just thanked me. I think he has nothing to fear in England. I spoke of it some time ago to Lord Minto, and I understood that the English Government would offer no opposition to the execution of mu plans. Ministers of the Gospel might go and show such unfair traders should be elevated to such a lofty position, in a city where commerce and trade were the paramount interests. Mr. Nicoll had put While they showed their glery to foreigners, let them not shrink from exposing their ignorance, and then they would be able to judge whether England then they would be able to judge whether England earnest petitions from the Catholics of England, herself to be was the great nation she represented herself to be. Cheapness was the Millenium of the Political Econies, "without exciting a clamour." The review of the property of the prop nomists, but cheapness was only a relative term, and if all things were made equally cheap, they would be in the same position as when they commenced, having endured the horrors of the scramble thren, including the Polish and Hungarian for no effective purpose, but to benefit those who produced not. There were two kinds of cheapness. legitimate and illegitimate; the first was produced by a large system of production, and the introduction of machinery; that cheapness might be a blessing, provided they would kill their surplus labourers, but unless they did that, they must either keep them as paupers or criminals. Every day they were learning to do more labour with less hands. In the agricultured districts only now million and a literally giving them self-government, "retaining only his supremacy." The letter concludes:—"It on his being liberated at night he was about to relative to the Catholic Church in England with ideas of aggression on the English government and people, as it is to confound the acts of Pius IX. as Pope with the notion of his temporal sovereignty. For In the agricultural districts only one million and a wages. The agents routes were fixed as follows:—
Gregson to Duncan Park and Heywood; Swallow to Wigan, Clifton, and Oldham; Price to Little Hulton and Wigan; Meadowarest to St. Hellens, all the fortnick."

all the fortnick."

The date is omitted in the year of six hundred million men to compete with the fortnick."

That was the great social problem which the report. The date is omitted in the year of six hundred million of workmen. Was it not a marvel that the latter could live at all? That was the great social problem which they had to solve, and which, if not grappled lions. Formerly in Great Britain they had a scientific power of six hundred million men to compete titic power of six hundred million men to compete the latter of four million of workmen. Was it not a marvel that the latter could live at all? That was the great social problem which they had to solve, and which, if not grappled boldly with, would end in horrid destruction; and yet men, like Cohden and Reight was social real and solved the recital at mass of the usual collect or prayer for the Royal Familia. yet men, like Cobden and Bright, were going about the country saying that the people were prosperous, well fed, and happy; let either of these men accom-pany him through that country, and he would shew them such scenes of misery as should fright their

souls with horror, if souls they had—they have none. This was the first time of his stating his views. He knew the press would call him a Chartist or a Socialist; he belonged, as yet, to no creed; he was only a seeker after truth; he saw the few great monopolists, who gave their men less partial intelligence of all the phases of the popular movement. Whatever communications do not fall under these heads will be constantly omitted.—
Ed. N. S.]

The French Fleet in Torbay.—The French fleet, consisting of six sailing vessels and one screw steam vessel, anchored in Brixham-roads between two and three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday.

The speaker then wages than would support nature, and thus threw wages than would support nature, and thus threw wages than would support nature, and thus threw them for support on society. The speaker then went into the question of illegitimate cheapness, and showed that Mr. Nicoll, by saving shop rent, light, trimmings, &c., and paying his men reduced wages, made an annual saving of £19,500 a year, which, during the nine years he had been in business, would amount to about the £180,000 which he professed to have a massed. he professed to have amassed. The speaker then

> applause. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Essery, Prior, Martin, and Segur, and resolutions, denun-

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Mayhew, who, in acknowledging it said, that his vocation was simply collecting facts, but, as far as he had hitherto gone, the best remedy was a combination of working men in trades' unions. The honourable masters of every trade ought to encourage such unions; they were an honour to working men, and The following appeared in our third edition of last week:—

FRANCE.—Paris, Friday.—Prince Callimachi, the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, had a long conference with General Lahitte, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the Hungarian refugees. It is said that the Turkish government upon the working men to throw of their shaekles, has demanded the good offices of the British and as the middle clarges did in 1930, and demands the subject of the British and as the middle clarges did in 1930, and demands the subject of the British and as the middle clarges did in 1930, and demands the subject of the British and as the middle clarges did in 1930, and demands the subject of the British and as the middle clarges did in 1930, and demands the subject of the British and as the middle clarges did in 1930, and demands the subject of the British and as the middle clarges did in 1930, and demands the subject of the British and the public knew of:

They were an honour to working men, and effected far more good in supporting each other, and keeping down poor rates, than the public knew of:

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They were an honour to working men, and the public knew of:

They were an

THE PLITE ROBBERY IN THE STRAND.—Charles and Clapham, jewellers and silversmiths, of 13 and street Police-office, on suspicion of being contablishment. The prisoner was remanded

"CITIZENS,—In the name of all consciencious working Hatters, at a meeting, have unanimously decided upon joining our protestation against, as well as throwing severe blame upon, those misled men who have reduced a great number of your families to great inconvenience. We beg of you to accept our protestations and the sum of our subscriptions of the prisoner was remanded

"CITIZENS,—In the name of all consciencious working Hatters, at a meeting, have unanimously, decided upon joining our protestation against, as well as throwing severe blame upon, those misled men who have reduced a great inconvenience. We beg of you to accept our protestations and the sum of our subscriptions and the sum of our subscriptions.

The Lette Burgelary are on Monday, and resolved unanimously, "That this committee solemnly declares that it considers the present Episcopate of the Church of England to be truly and completely and the sum of our subscriptions and the sum of our subscriptions."

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Appeal of the Church Matters, at a meeting, have unanimously, "That this committee solemnly declares that it considers the present Episcopate of the Church of England to be truly and completely and the sum of our subscriptions."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN

ley. There are to be two sees in the district of Lancaster; that of Liverpool, comprising the Isle of Man, Lonsdale, Amounderness, and West leaving the bar witness pounced upon him, and tral district the see of Nottingham shall comprise the shires of Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln and Rutland; that of Birmingham shall include the counties of Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire. The eastern district shall form one see, under the name of Northampton. "Thus, in the very flourishing kingdom of England, there will be one single ecclesiastical province, ence of the Pope, and were presented by Cardinal Wiseman to thank his Holiness for these measures. Pius IX. spoke on this occasion, as we are informed

The Queen and Prince Albert might find time to visit them. It would do them more good than the Opera.

The Ministers and Members of Parliament ation at the might visit them, as they are not required to attend much to the shop, at present.

The Ministers of the Gosppel might was a disgrace that Ministers should be elevated to such as feed and prepared for picklock purbable of the found a chisel and under the present system, every honest man time to state the great enterprise for which you have just thanked me. I think he has nothing to fit some time ago to Lord think he has nothing to fit some time ago to Lord the great enterprise for which you have just thanked me. I think he has nothing to fit some time ago to Lord the great enterprise for which you have just thanked me. I think he has nothing to fit some time ago to Lord the great enterprise for which you have just thanked me. I think he has nothing to fit some time ago to Lord the great enterprise for which you have just thanked me. I think he has nothing to fit some time ago to Lord the great enterprise for which you have just thanked me. I think he has nothing to fit some time ago to Lord the great enterprise for which you have just thanked me. I think he has nothing to fit some time ago to Lord the great enterprise for which you have just thanked me. I think he has nothing to fear in England. I spoke of the make the gave her thirty-nine sovereigns.—A clerk of the great enterprise for which you have just thanked me. I think he has nothing to fear in England upon the prisoner which you just thanked me. I think he has nothing to fear in England upon the prisoner where just them and the prisoner the doors of the have just thanked me. I think he has nothing to fear in England upon the prisoner which you just thanked me. I think he has nothing to seven the great enterprise for which you have just thanked me. I think he has nothing to seven the great enterprise for which you have just thanked me. I think he has nothing to seven the great enterprise for which you million-nay, three millions-of your countrymen still separated from us may enter into this new the climax upon puffing—he employed the Sheriff's gilded carriage as an advertising van for his registered paletots. He also alluded to the glass palace in Hyde Park, and suggested that another should be erected by its side, to show how the work people lived who produced those wonders of wealth. While they showed their glave to foreigness let. church even to the last of them."

> gentleman, asserting that "it is difficult for the uninitiated to comprehend the technicalities of a papal document," contends that the entire measure been one of liberality and concession on the part of his Holiness," and that the Pope has transferred from his hands "into ours, the local episcopacy,"

of the usual collect or prayer for the Royal Family: It is asserted by a correspondent in the Times, of Thursday, who was present at the meeting in St. Patrick's Chapel, that when Dr. Wiseman ordered the suppression of the prayer, no reference was made to any regulation of the Vicars Apostolic, but that the only ground he assigned for what he required was, the impropriety of having the name of an heretical Prince mixed up with that of the Pope in the mass.

The Archdeacon and Canons of Westminster have presented a memorial to the Bishop of London, asking for his counsel under circumstances of an unprecedented character, and how they may best vindicate the rights of the church and the country, avert the dangers with which they are menaced, and maintain the peace of society, and the cause of

unity and truth. The reply of the Bishop was made public on Tuesday. It says:—" The recent assumption of authority by the Bishop of Rome in pretending to parcel out this country into new dioceses, and to appoint archbishops and bishops to preside over them, without the consent of the Sovereign, is a schismatical act, without precedent, and one which would not be tolerated by the Government of any Roman Catholic kingdom. I trust that it will not be quietly submitted to by our own." With respect to "the proper conduct to be pursued on this occasion," the Bishop says:—" You will do well to call the attention of your people to the real purport of this open assault upon our Reformed Church, and to take measures for petitioning the legislature to carry out the principle of the statute which forbids all persons other than the persons authorised by law to assume or use the name, style, or title of any arch-bishop of any province, bishop of any bishopric, or dean of any deanery in England or Ireland, by extending the prohibition to any pretended diocese or deaneries in these realms. It is possible that such prohibitions might not have the effect of preventing the assumption of titles by the Papal bishops, when dealing with their own adherents; but it would make the assumption unlawful, and it would mark the determination of the people of this country not to permit any foreign prelate to exercise spiritual jurisdiction over them.'

"clergy, regular and secular, and the faithful of his archdiocese and diocese," in a long epistle, which was read on Sunday in all the Roman Catholic coming to excite sedition and distarts the public paces. These symbols related to the Count of paces. The part relationship of the Symbols related to the Count of paces. The part relationship of the Symbols related to the Count of paces. The part relationship of the Symbols related to the Count of paces. The part relates the paces are symbols related to the Count of paces. The part relates the paces are symbols related to the Count of paces. The part relates the paces are symbols related to the Count of paces. The part relates the paces are symbols related to the Count of paces. The paces are symbols related to the Count of paces. The paces are symbols related to the Count of paces. The paces are symbols related to the Count of paces. The paces are symbols related to the Count of paces. The paces are symbols related to the Count of paces. The paces are symbols related to the Count of paces. The paces are symbols related to the Count of paces. The paces are symbols related to the Count of paces. The paces are symbols related to the Count of paces. The paces are symbols related to the Count of paces. The paces are symbols related to the Count of paces. The paces are symbols related to the Count of paces are symbols. The paces are symbols related to the Count of paces are symbols related to the Count of paces. The paces are symbols related to the Count of paces are symbols. The paces are symbols related to the Count of paces are symbols related to the Count of paces are symbols related to the Cou

Signed for the company of French Working Hatters recent Papal Bull, together with an address from in London, Cardinal Wiseman, feels itself compelled to state Cardinal Wiseman, feels itself compelled to state, that it considers the same, with the claims therein

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. - ROBBERY AT LICENSED VICTUALLER'S. - John Hobbs, John Smith, and George Epps, were charged the former prisoner with robbing his employer, Mr. William Mitchell, landlord of the Masons' Arms, Oxford-market, and the two latter with aiding and assisting him in comhouse, and secreted themselves in an empty room overlooking the bar and the lower part of the house. Shortly after seven o'clock the prisoner Smith came down stairs followed by Hobbs and the other prisoner, and after going into the tap room, Hobbs went to the bar door and unlocked it by means of a key, which he took from his pocket. He then called to the other prisoners to come to him, and witness saw him draw a pot of ale and hand it to the prisoner Smith, who took it into the tap room. The prisoner then passed a bottle of ginger beer to Epps, who also left the bar. Witness then saw the prisoner Hobbs go to a drawer and take out a quantity of cigars and tobacco, which he put into his pocket. He then heard the prisoner

took him into custody. The other two prisoners were taken in charge by Sergent Smith. On searching Hobbs witness found three shillings, all marked money, a quantity of cigars, and about twenty screws of tobacco in his pockets, and on subsequently searching his box he found £2 5s. in gold and silver, a case full of eigars, and several bottles of spirits; the marked money and the other property were identified by the prosecutor, as having been taken from the bar. Witness then conveyed him to the station.—Mr. Hardwick committed them for trial.

BURGLARIES PREVENTED.—Henry Johnson was charged by Police-constable Ayres, C 133, with having been found in a house in Falconburg-court, under the following suspicious circumstances:-About two o'clock on Sunday morning, while going his rounds, the constable heard a noise in the passage of a house in Falconburg-court—a place resorted to by bad characters. He went forward and found the prisoner in the passage of the house. He asked what he was doing there, and the answer being unsatisfactory, he took him to the stationhouse. On searching him the following stock in trade of a burglar was found: A jemmy, with a sharp chisel at one end and a screw at the other; a new rope of a strong and peculiar make, a lifepreserver, and a box of lucifer matches. All these articles were quite new, and of superior manufacture. The constable said he had no doubt whatever that the prisoner was in the house in Falconburgh-court for the purpose of renewing the attack on Mr. Parker's house. He believed the prisoner to be one of the thieves concerned in the previous burglary .- Mr. Hardwick remanded the prisoner till

keys had been filed and prepared for picklock purposes. The superintendent of the division accompanied him round Bond-street, and other streets, for the purpose of trying if these keys would open the leafs of the street deeps. open the latch locks of the street doors. They found that the keys opened every one of the Bramah locks to which they were applied.-Mr. Hardwick thought that a curious circumstance, as it was generally believed such locks could not be picked.—The inspector said these keys opened them readily. The only locks which baffled the thieves were Chubb's locks, which they were unable to pick. picked.—The inspector said these keys opened them readily. The only locks which baffled the thieves were Chubb's locks, which they were unable to pick.

WESTMINSTER.—A Candidate for Imprison.

MENT.—Thomas Willis was charged with creating a little prisoner had been receiving parochial relief for the convicted the prisoner had been receiving parochial relief for the convicted the prisoner had been receiving parochial relief for the convicted the prisoner had been receiving parochial relief for the convicted the prisoner had been receiving parochial relief for the convicted the prisoner had been receiving parochial relief for the vehicle at the time of the accident was so conflicting that the magistrate said has should not deal with the question of damage done to the phaeton. For the offence of being drunk, of the prisoner had been receiving parochial relief for the vehicle at the time of the accident was so conflicting that the magistrate said has should not deal with the question of damage done to the phaeton. For the offence of being drunk, of the phaeton. disturbance, and threatening to break glass in Dean-street, Westminster. The prisoner was brought up on the previous day for breaking glass, &c., but as his object evidently was to be sent to gaol, Mr. Broderip would not adopt that course, but ordered him to be locked up for the day without food, and threatened to serve him the same as often food, and threatened to serve him the same as often

the notion of his temporal sovereignty. For my part, engaged as I have been in the negotiation throughout, I know that no political objects are with a violent assault upon a married woman throughout, I know that no political objects are named Ann Clark .- The complainant was returning from the Broadway to her house in Orchard-street on the previous afternoon, between four and five o'clock, with a baby in her arms, when she met the defendant, who made a kick at the dog which was running in front of her. She remonstrated with him, when he said he would serve her the same, and did give her a severe kick on the ankle. and directly after aimed a blow at her head, which she received on her arm, considerably bruising it. He then ran away, but was taken into custody by police-constable 56 B.—Mr. Broderip fined the prisoner 20s., or fourteen days' imprisonment.

CLERKENWELL.—Notice to Housekeepers

Mr. Henry Price, chief clerk in the employ of Mr.

Furber, auctioneer, of Warwick-court, Gray's-inn, was placed at the bar charged by Mr. Henry Charles Frost, of No. 64, Russell-square, under the following circumstances:—Mr. Frost being sword, said that on Monday forenoon, about half-past eleven o'clock, the prisoner entered his house, and proceeding to the various apartments he commenced taking an inventory of the goods, &c. Witness knew him to be Mr. Furber's clerk. He (witness) had given a bill of sale, which was not due, and he requested the prisoner to desist and quit the premises, which he refused to do, saying he would obey his instructions, on which witness took hold of the prisoner's arm and put him out, when the prisoner felt disposed to bring matters to a trial of strength, the result of which would have been blows if he had not succeeded in getting him out.-Mr. again. Combe put questions to the witness, and elicited that the prisoner had been in the house taking the inventory from half-past eleven o'clock in the fore noon until half-past three in the afternoon, when he was put out of the house in the presence of a police-constable, whom he (Mr. Frest) took with him. Mr. Combe recollected Mr. Frost having made an application to him that morning in reference to this subject, when he referred him to his solicitor. The interfered as he had done, as serious consequences give the real owner into the custody (to the officer). In future you be careful, and do not go off your

which had recently been perpetrated upon the pre-mises, introduced himself as one of the detective police of the Marylebone district, on the faith of which statement he obtained access to the upper which statement he obtained access to the upper which statement he obtained access to the upper part of the house, for the purpose of examining the apartment from which the property had been abstracted, and was furnished with every particular connected with the transaction. While he was thus occupied, one of the real detectives happened to call at the house to receive instructions, and after a conversation with the prisoner, feeling satiscall at the house to receive instructions, and arrer a the volumes and illustrations produced, and stated the volumes and illustrations produced, and stated that they were nurloined from his stack. short conversation with the prisoner, receing satisfied that he was an impostor he at once took him that they were purloined from his stock, to which

Shorter, a decent-looking woman, with an infant in her arms, residing in Ayr-street, Bethnal-green, was charged with carrying and conveying eleven and a quarter pounds of foreign manufactured tobacco, the same not having paid duty. Inspector Shain, of the River Police, saw the prisoner passing Shain, of the River Police, saw the prisoner passing through. Whitechapel, and observing a more than usual development of bustle, with an almost proportionate frontal protuberance, he suspected something wrong, and asked if she had any tobacco about thing wrong, and asked if she had any tobacco about the prisoner, it appeared, had absconded in July thing wrong, and asked if she had any tobacco about last, and soon after it was discovered that he had neglected to pay to the widows of deceased members. thing wrong, and asked it she had any total admitted neglected to pay to the widows of deceased members her. She at first denied, but afterwards admitted neglected to pay to the widows of deceased members her. She at first denied, but afterwards admitted that she had five pounds, which she said the officer monies that had been paid over to him by the might take, and she would give him something besides to make it all square. You need not know that the prisoner had signed the chairman's name me she said, and I need not know you; but he withstood her allurements, and took her to the withstood her allurements, and took her to the ground that the principal witness resided at South withstood her allurements, and took her the ground that the principal witness resided at Southstation-house, where, on being searched by the ground that the principal witness resided at Southstation-house, where, on being searched by the female searcher, two bags of tobacco and cigars, ingeniously contrived, were discovered—one to represent a "bustle," and the other to suit the seeming in which "ladies wish to be in who love their lords." Besides the tobacco she had £6 17s. in money .- Mr. Cornell, the Queen's appraiser, proved the value of the tobacco, including duty, was £5 11s. 4d. The prisoner, who pleady guilty, hoped his worship would be lenient, in consideration of her four small children.—Mr. Ingham said he had no alternative but to inflict the penalty of £100 or six months' imprisonment.—Prisoner: If any thing moderate were proposed, there might be some prospect of my paying it.—Mr. Ingham: Anything postte to the house, and said he was one of the poster of the house, and said he was one of the poster of the house, and said he was one of the poster of the house, and said he was one of the poster of the house, and said he was one of the poster of the house, and said he was one of the poster of the house, and said he was one of the poster of the house, and said he was one of the poster of the house, and said he was one of the poster of the house, and said he was one of the poster of the house, and said he was one of the poster of the house, and the property in question stolen. On the morning before (Monday,) while having his breaknow to be done must be done by memorialising persons by whom the robbery had been committed

been many years at sea, and had just returned, and that he had been paid off, and received a good deal of money. He told her that he had not sufficient money in the house to change the note, and that one of the men she saw run out of the house the she had better take it elsewhere; on which she begged of him to let her have a few pounds on it, bery.—Police-constable James Tyrrell, 108 L. and she would leave it for a day or two. This pro- said that at the time of the robbery, or immediately posal disarmed his suspicions, and he gave her £10, after, he met the prisoner and another man coming and the change of a sovereign, deducting for the from the direction of the house of the prosecutor. beer and liquor she had purchased. Next day he on the night before, after taking the prisoner, he paid away the note to his brewer. On the same searched his lodgings, and there found a chisel sion, stationed at Barking, said the prisoner lived there, and about two years ago was servant at a beer shop and canteen at Winley, in Essex, where gardens.—From the evidence it appeared that Me she left for a time, and then went back again. He believed she had not been in service for more than eighteen months.—Mr. Holmes said the prisoner, not knowing the real value of the note, had been hawking it about as a £5 note before she changed it at the shop.—The prisoner, in answer to some questhe prisoner had been receiving parochial relief for soner in a penalty of 20s., or fourteen days' imsome time, up to Thursday last .- Mr. Yardley re- prisonment. manded her.

vage and Elizabeth Savage, man and wife, were brought up on remand before Mr. Yardley, charged with stealing ninety-four bottles of sherry, claret champagne, and other wines, twenty-one pounds of tea, eighteen glass tumblers, two decanters, a dozen of plates and dishes, table cloths, sheets, and a large quantity of pickles, preserves, arrow-root, curry powder, sugar, and other property, from the house of Mr. Henry Morris, master mariner, now at sea; on a voyage to the East towns, and various provincial districts. Mr. Henry, Indies, and who resided before leaving England at No. 13, York-square, Stepney.—Mr. Pelham conducted the prosecution.—It appeared that Mrs. Sarah Morris, the wife of Captain Morris, left town to accompany her husband to Portsmouth on the 10th of August Sociation. The proposal to style it the "Scoules." 29th of July, and returned on the 10th of August. She left home again on the 10th of August for Margaie, and finally returned on the 27th of the same month. She left the female prisoner in charge of the house during her absence on both occasions, and having great confidence in her, permitted the other prisoner to visit her as he pleased, and to sleep with her in the house in York-square. The woman was on board wages, and received money in advance from Mrs. Morris before she left home. Solve themselves into branches of the National Se-When Mrs. Morris returned to Stepney on the last cular School Association." A numerous and influ-occasion, she missed several articles.—Several wit- ential committee was appointed. In the evening nesses were examined, and the prisoners, who made | the delegates dined together at the Albion Tayern. no defence, were committed for trial.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY SERVANTS .- Thomas Sa-

SOUTHWARK,—THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD,—A respectable-looking man, named Alfred Mason, who was described as a schoolmaster at Rivington was charged with being drunk.—The defendant said he had been unwell for some time past, and unfortunately he took a glass or two of wine with a friend on Saturday night, which took effect on him. He was certainly in a very disgraceful position.— Mr. A' Beckett told him that, being a schoolmaster he ought to have set a better example. He must pay 5s, for being drunk.—Defendant said he had only 3s.—would that do until he went home?—Mr. A'Beckett discharged him on paying the 3s., and told him to be more careful when he went abroad

ATTACK ON A POLICE CONSTABLE.—Thomas Smith a bricklayer's labourer, was brought before Mr. A'Beckett, charged with committing a violent assault on Robert Woods, a police constable, 185 M, while in the execution of his duty.—The officer said he was on duty in the Bermondsey New-road, when he saw the prisoner creating a disturbance at the door of a public-house, threatening to kill any per-son who came near him. Finding a mob of several constable of the E division was now present as a witness.—Mr. Combe, addressing him, said he ought to be very cautious how he acted in his capacity as an officer of police; he had no right to have interfered as he had done as socious constants. The son who came near nim. Finding a mob of several people gathered together, witness went to the spot and told the prisoner that unless he went away he should be compelled to take him into custody. He became extremely violent and rushed at several interfered as he had done as socious constants. persons, and believing that he might commit some might be the result. He would not apply it to this case, but a swindler might get possession of a house, and, being in possession, he would have no more to do but to call in a police-constable and him several times on the thighs, and before he could get up he soigned that he had been as the high said before he could get up he seized hold of him with such violence as to render him almost insensible. He, however, Cardinal Wiseman has also addressed his 'clergy, regular and secular, and the faithful of his reddicese and diocese," in a long epistle, which reddicese and diocese, in a long epistle, which reddicese and diocese, and reddicese and diocese. The reddicese are discovered by the carterin, and do not go on your called out for assistance, when the prisoner let go and ran away. Witness immediately recovered himself sufficiently to run after him, and kept him in sight until another officer stopped him and took was read on Sunday in all the Roman Catholic have consulted with his superiors as to their inchels, by the Divine mercy, of the Holy Roman Church, by the title of St. Pudentiana, Cardinal Research Arabbisher of Washington and Catholic have consulted with his superiors as to their inhiminto oustody.—The prisoner said he was drunk at the time, and he should not have done so had not inquired of Mr. Frost what he was. Mr. Frost: I the constable used him violently.—Mr. A'Beckett am an artist.—A solicitor for the prisoner now

soon secured.—In answer to the charge, the prisoner said that he wanted shelter for the night, and also something to eat. He had come from Ireland about three months ago, and paid 2s. 6d. for his voyage.—Alderman Gibbs: Who gave you the 2s. 6d.? Prisoner: I worked for it before I left.—Alderman Gibbs: Why not have stopped in Ireland and, and earned more money? Prisoner: I could not get it.—The prisoner was sentenced to six months in Bridewell, and the property to be restored to Mr. Martin.

WORSHIP-STREET.—Personating a Police—Man.—A respectably dressed person named William

WORSHIP-STREET.—Personating a Police—New Testament," saying that they were imperfect, and that they constituted what in the trade is termed was a bookbinder, that the volumes were imperfect, and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is the prisoner. The prisoner is the prisoner in the prisoner is and that they constituted what in the trade is termed and that they constituted what in the trade is the prisoner. The prisoner is the prisoner is and that they constituted what in the trade i MAN.—A respectably dressed person named William and for which they asked six shillings. The ciroutrage at the house of Mr. Marston, were brought up for final examination at the public office of final examinati Rust, who stated himself to be a rent collector and cumstance of the prisoners offering such a work for

fied that he was an impostor he at once took him into custody. He was ordered to pay the mitigated penalty of ten shillings, or to be committed for ten days to the House of Correction.

William Haynes, who stood charged with having been implicated in the robbery above referred to, the dishonesty of the prisoners they had given him they me William Haynes, who stord charged the been implicated in the robbery above referred to, was then placed at the bar for further examination, and it having been intimated by the police that they were unable to carry the case any further against were unable to carry the case any further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him to a greater extent to the bar for further against soners had been plundering him the prisoner, he was discharged.

Soners had been plundering him to a greater extent than he was at present aware of, not having taken than he was at present aware of, not having taken stock vet, and that with the money they missely stock yet, and that with the money they raised i

stock yet, and that with the money they raised in that way, they intended paying the expenses of their passage. The prisoners were remanded.

LAMBETH.—CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AND FORGERY.—Mr. John Bates, late secretary to the Traveller's Rest Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows. ampton, and to give her time to attend. Mr. Elliot granted the request, and remanded the pri-

soner for a week. CHARGE OF BURGLARY.-William Linnet charged with breaking into the house No. 16, Lambeth-terrace, with intent to commit a robbery, and with stealing therein a time-piece and other articles.

Henry C. Bennington, a sergeant in the Coldstream Guards, deposed that on the morning of Saturday, the 5th inst., his house was broken into now to be done must be done by memorialising the Board of Customs. The prisoner was then locked up in default.

Charge of Stealing a Fifty Pound Note.—
Bridget Donovan, about 30 years of age, was charged with being unlawfully possessed of a £50 note, suspected to have been stolen.—William Skiller, landlord of the Ship public-house, in Highstreet, Poplar, identified a £50 note produced as one he had changed for the prisoner. She came to him on Monday, the 14th inst., and purchased three gallons of beer, and a half-gallon of rum, and tendered the £50 note in payment. He was rather startled at a woman of her appearance producing a note for so large an amount, and asked her where she obtained it. She said that her husband had been robbery had been committed. He (witness) in consequence ran out and went up to the prisoner, who kept looking behind nim as he went along, and said "Do you know 16, Lambeth terrace?" The prisoner said "Yes, I used to work there." He (witness) then observed, "Yes, and you have been there since, and if you had what you deserved you would have had six inches of cold steel into you." The prisoner said "You had better mind what you are saying, else you'll get yourself into trouble." The prisoner then gave him anote for so large an amount, and asked her where she obtained it. She said that her husband had been committed.

He (witness) in consequence ran out and went up to the prisoner, who kept looking behind nim as he went along, and said "Do you know 16, Lambeth terrace?" The prisoner said "Yes, I used to work there." He (witness) then observed, "Yes, and you have been there since, and if you had what you are saying, else you'll get his name and address, and, finding the latter controlled." The prisoner said "You had better mind what you are saying, else you'll get his name and address, and, finding the latter controlled." The prisoner said "You had better mind what you are saying, else you'll get his name and address, and, finding the latter controlled in giving him into custody. He afterwar

shop.—Mrs Bennington, the wife of the prosecutor; said that for several days before the robbery she observed the prisoner lurking about her house in a suspicious manner, and felt convinced that he was

gardens .- From the evidence it appeared that Mr. Moffatt was driving a phaeton with two ladies in it along the York-road, and in turning into the Westminster-road to go over the bridge, the prisoner run against his vehicle, and caused damage to the amount of £3.—The description given as to the position of the vehicle at the time of the acci-

NATIONAL SECULAR EDUCATION.

On Wednesday a Conference, called by the Lancashire Public School Association, took place in the Mechanics' Institution, Manchester, to promote "a general system of secular instruction, maintained by local rates, and managed by local authorities." Upwards of 350 persons were present. A great number of delegates were present from the leading sociation. The proposal to style it the "Secular" School Association was rejected. It was also re-solved :—"That the branches of the Lancashire Public School Association, the London Working Men's Association for National Secular Education, and the associations and committees which have been formed to promote the same object in Birming ham, Leeds, Leicester, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Coventry, and other places, be invited to re-

The Gazette.

From the Gazette of Friday, October 15 BANKRUPTS. John Roden, of Stamford, draper-Robert Turner, of

Worthing, Sussex, draper—William Binder, of Orsett, Sussex, builder—Caleb Evans, of Merthyr Tydyil, Glamorganshire, ironmonger—George Hall, and Francis Skelton Fell, of Tynemouth, Northumberland, timber merchants.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, October 29th. BANKRUPTS.

William Alsop, Plymouth, potter—Andrew Little, York, draper—Michael Lord, Roeddale, Lancashire, sheep salesman—James Porter, High-street, Camden-town, upholsterer—Henry George Stahlschmidt, Fenchurch-street, merchant—Thomas Woodroffe, Webb's county-terrace, New Kent-road draggiet New Kent-road, druggist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. J. Douglas, Kirkaldy, engineer-M. W. Ivison, Edicourgh, silk spinner:

Markets, &c.

CORN.

MARK LAME. Wednesday, Oct. 30.—We had a short supply of English Wheat at this morning's market, which sold readily at last Monday's prices. Of foreign Wheat and Flour the arrivals in the past week have been large, and to-day we had but a retail trade in both articles, though we cannot alter our previous quotations. Fine Barley sold fully as dear, but interior sample went off slowly. New Beans dull, but old unaltered. In White Peas little doing and prices is. per ibs. lower. Our supply of Oats was good, consisting chiefly of Irish, which were 6d, cheaper, but good fresh English and Foreign maintained former prices.

prices.

RICHMOND, (YORKSHIRE,) Oct. 26.—We had tolerable supply of grain this morning, and all was cleared off. Wheat sold from, 4s 6d to 6s 6d; Oats, 1s 8d to 3s 4d; Barley, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; Beans, 4s 6d to 4s 9d;

Sydney, 107 from Germany, and 150 from Peru. The market has been rather quieter.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—There is a little demand for Laid Highland Wool, which must either rise from the consumers of the class having freely supplied themselves at the clip time, or that it is found higher now than some other sorts as a substitute. White Highland is in fair request. Good Crossed and Cheviots are more inquired for, without leading to much business.

Foreign.—There were public sales here on Wednesday, the 23rd, at which the attendance was good. About 3,000 bales were offered, 1,500 of which were East Indian which sold at full prices, in most classes at 1d. to 1d, ad, vance, and all sold. Buenos Ayres, except the best descriptions, were in less request. 100 bags Oporto broughtlate rates. Egyptian principally withdrawn.