

"When rogues fall out, honest men come by their own."

TO THE ENGLISH WORKING MEN.

MY FRIENDS.—I write you this letter from Paris, and if I was to devote days or weeks in endeavouring to describe the state of this country, I could not do it. In 1849, you had a perfect army of spies and informers in England; but they were a mere nothing compared to the number now in Paris. I have often told you that, though Paris is France, London is not England, as I believe the mind in the NORTHERN HIVE has a greater effect upon the Ministerial feelings than the COCKNEY mind has.

The recent acts of the POPE are likely to have a great effect upon all countries; and, however the SPECIAL CONSTABLE may base 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.

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 party holding its daily meetings to develop the course to be taken in the ensuing Parliament. When a general election takes place, the Liberal electors, in most districts, have come to the resolution not to vote, as the recent Electoral Law has deprived a vast majority of their votes. I have gained no slight information as to the present state of France, and I am convinced that, however the force of arms, or the terror of the law, may for a time, and a very short time, keep the satisfied in order, and the dissatisfied in subjection, nevertheless, the time is coming when all will be up and doing.

The Morning Chronicle has given a much fairer definition of the present state of France than the Times; and from that you will learn that England looks to France as its CRUTCH to rest upon. All parties here are now meeting 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.

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 which annoyed me, but of which I was previously aware. He told me that, in a certain district where a Co-operative Society had been established the members of that society had realised some capital, and had, consequently, abandoned Chartism; but, from his account, he explained their folly in an unmistakable 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 energetic and BRAVE CHARTISTS.

It is my intention never to abandon the Chartist principles, and never to adopt any other, and never to allow any other ISM or principle to be mixed up with the Charter. 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 develop his position and the present state of France; and therefore, as we have more liberty of speech and writing in Monarchical England than in Republican France, I shall withhold some of my opinions till I am once more amongst you, which will be early next week, and then I will endeavour once more to rouse the apathetic mind to action.

I wish you could see the manner in which mountains small farms are cultivated in France, as compared with rich land in England, and then you would, one and all, very speedily adopt and carry out my LAND PLAN; and satisfaction upon which the SPECIAL CONSTABLE bases his power is upon the view that the smallest holder attaches to his little plot of 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 you may desert the principles of THE CHARTER, and foolishly adopt any others, I NEVER WILL.

Your faithful Friend and Advocate,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE LONDON TAVERN MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.
SIR.—I find in your valuable journal of last week, a copy of a letter from Sir Joshua Walsley, respecting the report given in your paper of the meeting held by the Executive Committee 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 he dissented from the resolutions proposed. 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 I would not have been made known, had I not consented 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 Chairman.

I remain, Sir,
Yours most respectfully,
ALFRED ELLIOT.

23, College-street, Dowgate-hill.

LIBERATION OF THOMAS JONES.

On Wednesday last this brutally-treated victim of Whig tyranny, after an incarceration of five weeks and eleven days, 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 sureties being approved of, he was liberated. A full statement of the relative treatment between Sir George Grey and William Williams, Esq., M.P., will be given next week.

THE REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.
SIR.—Would you permit me through your columns to inquire what has become of the Registration and Election Committee appointed at the Leeds Conference in 1847? Its movements, through some cause or other, have been for a long time lost to the public. If this body be in existence, and acting in the discharge of its duties, it is strange that their proceedings do not appear for the satisfaction of those who have placed considerable faith in their trusteeship. If it be not, let the fact be made known.

On the close of the late general election there remained in hand, I am given to understand, nearly £80 of the Election Fund. Now, as we have heard of no proceedings on the part of the Committee near, I am inclined to think that the money, I may say, is still on hand, and therefore available for whatever purpose the subscribers choose to apply it.

As one who has been cast into that fund, I would suggest what I conceive to be a reasonable appropriation of part of it—namely, the liquidation of the debt due for printing the Convention and Assembly of 1848. It is a stigma upon the vaunted patriotism of that time, to leave unsettled the small claim of the tradesman, who so cheerfully and promptly executed the printing of these bodies, professedly representing so immense a section of the community.

I think, too, that in accordance with the usage, we have a right to know who are active 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 in the form of a balance sheet.

The Northern Star AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

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Chartist Intelligence.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the National Charter Association held their usual weekly meeting on Wednesday evening last, at the Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand. Mr. John Milne in the chair. Correspondence was read from Hastings, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Padstow, Stockport, and Whitechurch. The following letter from Mr. Reynolds was also read, and ordered to be printed in the report:—

Cleasby Villa, Tollerington-park, October 30th, 1850.
MR. DEAR CITIZEN.—On carefully reviewing the proceedings of the Democratic Conference, and considering the results, I do not believe that the project of amalgamation will be adopted by the country. At all events, I am bound to act as if no such plan is in contemplation. It must not relax in its vigorous policy, on the chance of the scheme receiving the popular assent.

I am unable to attend in my place at the Council board of the Executive this evening, but I earnestly conjure you to submit my opinions to my brother members. Were I present, I should recommend:—

1. That an election be immediately taken place, to fill up the vacancy in the Executive created by the resignation of Citizen Thomas Brown.

2. That Mr. O'Connor's suggestion for a Conference be accepted, and that the Conference shall be held in London, and be convened for the 1st of May, 1851, so that it may be enabled to get up a succession of grand meetings during 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 glorious Hungarian exiles, may shortly be expected in England, the Executive shall devise some means of enabling the admirers of those patriots and heroes to present that admiration throughout the length and breadth of the land. Perhaps simultaneous meetings all over the country would be the most proper course.

5. That the propriety of resuming the John-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, I am, my dear Citizen,
Yours, fraternally and faithfully,
GEORGE W. M. REYNOLDS.

Citizen Arnott, General Secretary.
A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Harney, Reynolds, and Arnott having been appointed to draw up an address, to be presented at the next meeting, the Committee adjourned to Nov. 6th.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—A meeting was held on Sunday evening, October 27th, in Mr. Graner's Long-room, Cook Inn, Denton Chare. Mr. Martin Jude in the chair. Moved by John Robertson, seconded by Wm. Murray:—

"That the Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead are of opinion that there should be as soon as possible a Conference held, representing the feeling and opinion of the great body of associated Chartists of the country, and that we recommend the Executive to take the sense of the Chartist body as to the utility of such a Conference, and the time and place for holding the same."—Moved by John Brown, seconded by George Smith:—

"That we are in favour of a union with the Fraternal Democrats, the Social Reform League, and the National Reform League, providing that the Charter be considered as the means, and Social Reform as the end."—Moved and seconded:—

"That the secretary write to Mr. Samuel Kydd for that gentleman to lecture two nights when he visits Newcastle, and that the two nights be Sunday and Monday."—The resolutions 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, where the following resolutions were adopted:—

"That if possible the labours of the committee be brought to a close in one month, from this time." "That Mr. Barnett 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.

STOCKPORT.—A members meeting was held in the Association Rooms, Waterloo Road, on Sunday last, when the following resolutions were passed:—

"That in consequence of the Executive Committee not having been elected by Universal Suffrage, in accordance with the decision of the delegate meeting held at Hebbden Bridge, together with the apparent intention of centralising all power in the metropolis, we consider it highly necessary that a National Conference should be held at Manchester, as suggested by Mr. O'Connor, and recommend the Manchester committee to make arrangements for the same." "That it would better show the purity of Democracy to pay the expenses of 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 Chartist Association, to which we will remain steadfast."

EMMETT BRIGADE, Bock Tavern, Lisson Grove, Sunday evening, Mr. Kelly in the chair. After the transaction of monetary and local business, Mr. Blake moved, and Mr. Munten seconded, the following resolution:—

"That the Emmett Brigade have witnessed 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 a union of the several democratic sections, deprecating anything savouring of opposition to them or the cause of political and social rights; it is therefore agreed with the 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 Conference or otherwise should originate with that Executive Committee, and have as much reason to commend it as Dr. Smith was in favour of the resolution."

Conference might be held in Manchester with less expense than London, but he thought the latter the most fitting place; if held as early as January he thought it would be a mere local affair, and they would not have the opportunity of knowing what measures parliament would adopt; he feared it was intended to be a party affair. Mr. Wheeler said, that he thought May was too late for the holding of a Conference; if the union was agreed to, the present organisation would be taken up, and seven months was too long a period to be without any settled plan of organisation; there was also a necessity for a Conference, or a series of delegate meetings, at an early period, in order that the Chartists might decide upon the adoption or rejection of the John-street plan of union; the bulk of the members of the other sections were in London, and could at once accept or reject it, but the great body of Chartists were located in the North of England, Scotland, and other parts of the kingdom. He did not believe that the Manchester Conference was intended to be a party affair, and he thought it should not be intended to force them into collision; an arrangement might probably be made for both parties to agree to a Conference shortly after the opening of parliament and the power of calling it would, according to the decision come to at John-street, rest with the union appointed by them. Mr. Frith agreed with Mr. Wheeler as to the folly and danger of bringing the country and the London Chartists into collision. Mr. Russell thought the resolution was rather inaccurate; he was in favour of a Conference being held in London in May; that other nations might see that democracy in Britain was not represented by a few men; but he thought it wisdom to leave the time and place to the discretion of the council they were about to appoint. After some further discussion the meeting dissolved.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL.—This body again assembled at the King and Queen, Foley-street, on Sunday evening. Mr. Stallwood in the chair. Six shillings and ninepence was received from the Emmett Brigade, and one shilling and sixpence from Somerset-town for the Greenwell case. Mr. Jeffrey moved that the council act as a committee to receive funds for the above purpose, and to give notice to the John-street Institution, and to lecture to the money. Mr. Frith seconded the motion. Messrs. Blake, and Wilkin moved an amendment that the localities be again appealed to; the amendment was carried. Mr. Stallwood called attention to the supper on Wednesday evening to Ernest Jones. Several delegates expressed their surprise at the hurried manner in which it had been done. The localities wished it to have been made a metropolitan one, and not a local affair, and to have included the whole of the victims. Mr. Stallwood explained, that owing to the short stay in London of Mr. Jones they were compelled to hasten their arrangements, and that it was not possible to get up by a single locality. Mr. Frith seconded the motion. The motion was carried. Mr. Jeffrey moved that the council be empowered to pay the expenses of the members of the council, and to appoint a sub-committee to receive the funds, and that it was had policy to commence until the affairs of the Conference was decided. Mr. Russell moved that the council be empowered to pay the expenses of the members of the council, and to appoint a sub-committee to receive the funds, and that it was had policy to commence until the affairs of the Conference was decided. Mr. Russell moved that the council be empowered to pay the expenses of the members of the council, and to appoint a sub-committee to receive the funds, and that it was had policy to commence until the affairs of the Conference was decided.

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The CHAIRMAN thought it could not be put on account of the session of the Reform League. This objection was, however, overruled, as the decision of the Council was not considered binding upon the body.

A variety of amendments were then moved, relative to the great number of members to form the Council from each body, and to the manner of withdrawing, and the original motion was carried, 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 WHEELER, the meeting on the first Monday in May" were altered to "the meeting on the first Monday in May" the Conference "any time prior to that, if they deemed it necessary."

Mr. STALLWOOD moved, and Mr. IVORY seconded, the third rule:—That the members formed into localities shall be empowered to enact by-laws for their own guidance, and to nominate, not less than seven of their body, to be a sub-treasurer and sub-secretary, to be a sub-committee or council for three or six months. The said officers to see that the said notices received for members are duly forwarded to the General Committee, at least once a month. They shall also promote and extend in every possible legal way, the objects and principles of the Association, and otherwise act as the General Committee shall direct, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. HARNEY moved, the following:—That the fourth rule, which was seconded by Mr. SHAW, and Mr. IVORY, be altered to:—That in the event of the foregoing proposal being adopted by the National Chartist Association, Fraternal Democrats, Social Reform League, and National Reform League, such adoption shall be immediately followed by the merging of the several societies into the National Chartist and Social Reform Union. The several societies to elect members to the provisional Central Committee in the following proportion:—the National Chartist Association to elect nine representatives, the Social Reformers three, the Fraternal Democrats three, and the National Reform League three. Mr. HARNEY then moved, that the National Chartist and Social Reform Union, be immediately followed by the merging of the several societies into the National Chartist and Social Reform Union. The several societies to elect members to the provisional Central Committee in the following proportion:—the National Chartist Association to elect nine representatives, the Social Reformers three, the Fraternal Democrats three, and the National Reform League three. Mr. HARNEY then moved, that the National Chartist and Social Reform Union, be immediately followed by the merging of the several societies into the National Chartist and Social Reform Union. The several societies to elect members to the provisional Central Committee in the following proportion:—the National Chartist Association to elect nine representatives, the Social Reformers three, the Fraternal Democrats three, and the National Reform League three.

Mr. HARNEY explained, that although the Fraternal Democrats were Chartists, yet they belonged to a different school to the "whole hog men, and nothing more," so that the advantage to the Chartist cause would be to have the National Chartist and Social Reform Union, be immediately followed by the merging of the several societies into the National Chartist and Social Reform Union. The several societies to elect members to the provisional Central Committee in the following proportion:—the National Chartist Association to elect nine representatives, the Social Reformers three, the Fraternal Democrats three, and the National Reform League three.

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DU BARRY'S HEALTH RESTORING FOOD
THE REVALENTA ARABICA.

CAUTION—The most disgusting and injurious tonics being sold by unscrupulous speculators, who take the credulity of the Public, under close imitation of the name of **DR. BARRY'S REVALENTA ARA-BICA FOOD**, or with a pretence of being similar to the original, and thus causing indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, and Liver Complaints, Messrs. **DR. BARRY** and **CO.** caution Invalids against these barefaced attempts at imposture. There is nothing in the advertisement of the above, but what may be called **SALEABLE** to **DR. BARRY'S** and **CO.** on their estates alone, and for the preparation and purchase of. Let **Grocers** and **Chandlers** sell their Machines, and **Druggists** sell their Pills, and **Physicians** their names, and not trifle with the health of Invalids, who are the persons, for whom **DR. BARRY'S REVALENTA ARA-BICA**

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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 their 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. Deane, 116 Mount-street; Abbas, 60 Gracechurch-street; Browning, 4 Gracechurch-street; Skelton, 49 Bishopsgate-street; 109 and 451 Strand; 4 Cheapside; 56, Lamb's Conduit-street; 54, Upper Baker-street; 6 Edward-street;

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An Analysis by the celebrated professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c.—I have heretofore, that, having examined Dr. Ure's *Essays*, I have been enabled to inform you that Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and to relieve the most distressing symptoms of the nervous system.—ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Analytical Chemist, 24, Bloomsbury-square, London, June 8th, 1845.

A FEW CASES.

TAKEN BY THE EXPENSE OF RUSSIA.

The COMBUSTIBLES have been ordered to inform Messrs Du Barry and Co., that the Revalenta-Arabica, they had sent to his Majesty, the Emperor, has, by imperial permission, been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace.—RUSSIAN COMMISSIONER, London, December 2nd, 1847.

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies,
General Officer Commanding the Forces of the
of the "Revolution Food." It is only due to the public and
to yourselves to state, that you are at liberty to make any
use of this communication which you may think proper—
I am, Sir, Dear Sir, Yours truly,
Darius, Donagan, Coppin; County Waterford, February
16th, 1849.

Twenty-seven years dyspepsia, from which I have suf-
fered since childhood and immaturity, and for which I have
consulted the advice of many, has been effectively cured by
your excellent Revellent Arabian Food in six weeks' time,
viz.—Baron de Bisantz, Captain Royal Navy, 4/4;
Pope's Lane, London, writes me as follows:

Dear Sir,—I will thank you to send me, on receipt of
this two-ten-pound certificate of your "Revellent Arabian Food,"
one pound each of the same, so that I may be enabled to
be fully appreciated by dear Sirs your mother and sister.
Yours truly,
Tnos. Kins. Major-General, Louisa Terrace, Exmouth,
August 17th, 1849.

I feel it my duty to draw attention to all complaints, espe-
cially those of the skin, which are often neglected until they
become a heavy old age. I am as well as ever I was, and even
quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance
of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered for
many years. I can now do anything I wish, and am en-
tirely able at my time of life. About sixty years ago I had a fall
from my horse, hemiplegia was the consequence, my left
arm and legs were paralyzed; also, my left eyelid and the eye
itself were affected. I have used your medicine, and ob-
tained all remedies until now; at the age of eighty-five,

by two years use of your delicious breakfast food, my left leg is now as good as new, as useful to me as the right, and the left eyelid restored to its normal position. I am so much so, that it requires no spectacles, &c. I deem this extraordinary cure of much importance to sufferers at large, and I am sure that you will be glad to have your food at your disposal, in any way that will promote the welfare of others. Faithfully, Wm. HUNT, Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, Oct. 15th, 1891.

My dear friend, I have been very much afflicted with a nervous and pleasant food, doing good in my own and other functional disorders. (REV.) CHARLES KERR, Winslow, Bucks Jan. 22nd, 1892.

It is not to be told all the benefit your breakfast food has been to me; and my little son cries for a dainty of it every morning; he has never wanted a doctor since it came into the house. Consider your a blessing to society and to the world. I am, dear friend, ever, your sincere friend, S. Manning-place, St. Saviour's, Jersey, Nov. 4th, 1891.

Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him a small canister of their Revelante Arabian, he is spreading it well with his hands. He was six days dead when it commenced living on the Revelante, Nov. 21st, 1891. When intercourse, Baywater, Nov. 22nd, 1891.

My dear friend, I have given your Revelante Arabian Food to my little girl, who has been very much afflicted with a nervous and does her work of school, and is, I believe, as good as new. I am, dear friend, ever, your sincere friend, I. CLARE, Oxford, Nov. 11th, 1891.

from, Somersetshire, Dec. 16th, 1848.

Beloved Friends, — I have given your Arabian Food a trial for a fortnight, and I can assure you had no other day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes often. The fourth day after she commenced throwing up, vomiting ceased altogether, and she has no longer thrown up.

WM. 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, and vomiting, and was unable to subsist shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physicking, and, sometimes, blood. I am happy to report to you that she is now perfectly well, and that she has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and no vomiting. I am happy to say, that *THEOBA WOODNESS*, Devon County, is another regular user.

Dear Sir, — I can repeat, as my daughter has been benefited by taking your *ROVALENT ARABIAN FOOD*. If croupy fits are much less frequent than formerly, instead of being once a week, she is now only once in three, or even six weeks between, and with very little coughing. I am in great hopes they are gradually leaving her, as she is greatly improved in health and strength. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JAMES H. ALLEN, Captain R. A. London, 9th February, 1850.

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scene of the accident. To the importance of the

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, was examined at the Central Police Court by Mr. Macdonald, 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 Wednesday last, and presented it for payment of £100, which he wished to retire the old. This bill also purported to be indorsed by Mr. Readman, but when the two were compared, the signatures were

the police was made acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and 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 obtained, and it was ascertained that a man had been sent to the Broomfield for shipment by the Commodore steamer for Liverpool. Acting on this information, the police went to the Liverpool wharves, and there, in the course of a few minutes, they were enabled to be near his property, the telegraph was had ready to be sent, and 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 hid to the quay, where the accuracy of the conjecture that had been formed was at once verified. The Commodore, being informed of the matter, was just about to start, when, when he reached it, among the things he found

crowded the deck eager to step on shore, he was at once recognised, and separating him from his neighbours, he had, to his infinite bewilderment, the information communicated to him that he was a prisoner. He was forthwith brought back into custody of the officer by whom his arrest was effected. He stoutly avers that he was not guilty of the crime, and that he must, therefore, be innocent of the crime of which he is accused.

—*Glasgow Daily Mail.*

STEAM BOAT COLLISION ON THE CLYDE.—On Saturday last a steam boat collision occurred on the Clyde, nearly opposite the Cloch Lighthouse, which occasioned the most lively apprehension among the parties who were exposed to danger, though fortunately no personal injury was sustained. It appeared that about five o'clock on Saturday morning the Dundrun Castle, from Skye, was steaming up Clyde, she was met by the Duke of Cornwall, on its way to Campbellton. From the course the latter was shaping, the fears of the passengers on board the Dundrun Castle were instantly excited, but they had hardly time to express their alarm when the vessels came into contact with a fearful shock, the Dundrun Castle striking the Duke of Cornwall on the bow. The confusion among the passengers on board, on 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 so violently wedged together for nearly two hours, and no might but the aid of the tug boats could separate the unpleasant and dangerous situation, had not the Captain and Lady Kelburne come to their aid. By their assistance the vessels were, with some difficulty, disentangled from each other, though the damage re-

ceived by the Duke of Cornwall in particular, was such that she had to put back to Greenock in a very short time. The Duntroon Castle was also considerably damaged about the same time, and was obliged to put back to Greenock. The vessel was driven 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 and the wind very light; while the water was perfectly smooth. The vessels were, therefore, and in a channel so wide as it is at the Cloch, heavy collision should have occurred is quite unaccountable.

PENALTIES FOR OVERCHARGES BY RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have fined the Dundee and Abroath Railway Company in £100, for overcharges on Parliamentary, or third-class passengers, besides taxing the whole of the money paid by the passengers at the rate of five per cent. as if it had been passengers at the first or 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 deforcement of the law, in connection with the water-rate 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—James McLaughan, Robert Bannerman, tobacco-pipe maker; James Fullerton or Wilson, Elizabeth Convey, and Osborne. The evidence appeared as follows. From the evidence given, it appeared that several sheriff's officers and their concourneurs had, on the 8th ult., proceeded to a house in Dempster-street to distraint 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 open, and, in the absence of the occupants, carried off the water meter.

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ZOOLOGICAL CURIOSITIES.—*Galignani's Paris Messenger* says:—*The Jardin des Plantes* at present possesses two animals which are altogether new to the common pale of zoological classification. One is an hermaphrodite ass, and the other a calf with two heads. The former is a native of Africa, of small stature, grey in colour, and timid of character; the latter is a stout healthy animal of a black colour, having affixed to his regular neck a long, thin, cord-like prolongation, in which an artery is felt to beat, and which terminates in a sort of fleshy appendage at the end of the neck, and a sort of tongue, the latter always in motion. Both of these animals may be seen in the large rotunda in which the zebras are placed.

EXTINCT SPECIES OF OX.—A fine specimen of the head and horns of a gigantic species of ox, which formerly inhabited the Scotch forests, was found in the tile or marine clay near Rothsay, by Dr. Lorrain. This animal, which in size exceeded the largest of existing ruminants, was formerly a native of Europe but that curious bird, the Dodo, has become extinct. It was known to Cæsar, who found it in the forests of Germany, and described it under the name of *Bovus*. It became extinct during the sixteenth century, when it was mentioned by Haberstee, who saw it alive in Russia. Dr. Lorrain

Police.

the Office, in the same street and parish,—Saturday
November 2nd, 1850,

On Wednesday a Conference, called by the Lancaster Public School Association, took place in the

the "Secular" school association, took place in the Mechanics' Institution, Manchester, to promote "a general system of secular instruction, maintained at local rates and managed by local authorities," upwards of 350 persons were present. A great number of delegates were present from the leading towns, and various provincial districts. Mr. Henry, P., presided, and Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting at considerable length in favour of the object in view. It was resolved to convert the Association into a national instead of a local one, and to call it henceforth the National Public School Association. The proposal to style it the "Secular" School Association was rejected. It was also re-

It is to be regretted that the branches of the Lancashire and Yorkshire School Association, the London Working Men's Association for Educational and Moral Education, and the Association for National and Popular Education, have declined the invitations of the National School Association and the associations and committees which have been formed to promote the same object in Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Leicester, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Coventry, and other places, be invited to reserve themselves into branches of the National School Association." A numerous and influential committee was appointed. In the evening the delegates dined together at the Albion Tavern.

The Gazette.

From the Gazette of Friday, October 15.

BANKRUPTS.

John Roden, of Stamford, draper—Robert Turner, of Northampton, draper—William Binder, of Oreston, draper—Caleb Evans, of Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, ironmonger—George Hall, and Francis

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

BANKRUPTS.

William Alsop, Plymouth, potter—Andrew Little, York, cooper—Michael Lord, Roundale, Lancashire, sheep seller—James Porter, High-street, Camden-town, upholsterer—Henry George Schalschmidt, Fenchurch-street, merchant—Thomas Woodroffe, Webb's county-terrace, Kent-road, druggist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Douglas, Kirkcaldy, engineer—M. W. Ivison, Edinburgh, silk spinner.

MARKETS. &c.

CORN.

WHEAT.—Last London, Oct. 30.—We had a short supply of English wheat at the London market, which sold readily at last Monday's prices. Of foreign wheat the Flour arrivals in the past week have been large,

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

CATTLE.
Surrendered, Wednesday, Oct. 30.—From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up here from 400 to 500 head have been the rule for the last few nights; nevertheless, the total supply was unusually large, but, owing to its middle quality. The prime breeds moved off very freely, at fair prices. All other kinds of Beef a very small quantity. The limited number of calves for the total clearance was not effected. Notwithstanding that the supply of Sheep, especially English breeds, was considerably on the decrease, last description of stock; owing to the small number of the same being offered for sale. The supply at last Monday's prices. The highest figure for the prime wethers was 4s. per fibra. We are seasonably well supplied with wares, for which the demand lately heavy, but the old divisions prices. Prime small Porkers were sold at as dear as last week. In other kinds of Pigs little gain on our quotations.

WOOL.
 rry, Wednesday, Oct. 30.—The imports of Wool into
 last week were smaller, comprising 790 bales from
 107 from Germany and 150 from Peru. The mar-
 has been rather quiet.
 rvesport, October 26.—There is a little demand for
 Highland Wool, which must either rise from the con-
 of the market, or have freely supplied themselves at
 clip time, or that it is not higher now than it was
 or sorts as a substitute. White Highland is in fair
 . Good Crossed and Cheviots are more inquired for,
 than leading to much business.
 r origin.—There are 1,600 bales here on Wednesday,
 29d, at which the attendance was good. About
 90 bales were offered, 1,000 of which were East Indian

On Sunday, 27th ult., the wife of Mr. Richard Morley, Alway Cottages, Eldon-lane, Shildon, Durham, of a son, named Ernest O'Connor Morley. 100 bags Operto withdrawn.

Esq. M.P., and published by the said WILLIAM RIDES, at the Office, in the same street and parish.—Saturday November 2nd, 1850.