

The following Books are published at the Northern Star Office, 340, Strand, and may be had of all Booksellers and News Agents.

Complete in one Vol., neatly Bound in Cloth, A PRACTICAL WORK ON SMALL FARMS.

Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

THE desire of the author has been to furnish a valuable compendium at such a price as would enable every working man to become possessed of it. It contains all the practical instructions, together with Plates, describing Farm-houses, Offices, Tanks, Farm-yards, &c.; with particular information requisite for carrying out all the operations.

N.B.—The above work may still be procured in numbers, price 6d. each.

"I have, within the last few months, visited every part of France, and I declare that I have seen more misery in one street in Dublin than in all France; the people are well clothed, well fed, and merry; they are all employed on small farms of their own, or on equitable tenancies."—*See the Letter in the Morning Chronicle, Oct. 18, 1843.*

Those persons desirous of bettering their condition and of becoming "Independent Labourers," by entering the "Agricultural Labourers' Market," will do well to read "A Practical Work on Small Farms," by FRANK O'CONNOR, Esq. It contains much useful information, invaluable to the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers will find many useful lessons in the new system of husbandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays great practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'CONNOR seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature' in this work; he has not buried his meaning in scientific technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as the theory; and, therefore, mystify that which they cannot explain, by some technical terms, which the poor man reads and passes over as a "hard word," hard to pronounce, and harder to understand when it is pronounced. The reader will find that Mr. O'CONNOR has avoided all these hard names, and suited the language to the tillage labourer, whose college is generally the workshop, or, best, the Sunday School. Though the work is written for holders of Small Farms, yet no Allowance Tenant ought to be without it; the valuable information it contains respecting tilling and cropping is alike useful to all.—*Extract from a Farmer's Letter.*

"This really useful little volume ought to be in the hands of every one at all connected with agricultural pursuits."—*Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper.*

May be had of all Booksellers, in Four Numbers, price Sixpence each; or neatly bound in Cloth, Two Shillings and Sixpence.

Also, Price Fourpence each, Numbers I and II of THE STATE OF IRELAND. By ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

No man can understand the position of Ireland, or the bearing of Irish questions, who is not conversant with the perfect picture of Ireland's condition, the causes of her degradation, and the remedies for her manifold evils.

Also, Price 2s. 6d., Second Edition.

A SERIES OF LECTURES FROM FRANK O'CONNOR, Esq., BARRISTER AT LAW, TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., M.P.

Containing a review of Mr. O'Connell's conduct during the agitation of the question of Catholic Emancipation; together with an analysis of his motives and actions since he became a Member of Parliament. The whole forms a complete key to the political conduct of Mr. O'Connell, and reconciles all the apparent contradictions in the acts of one of the greatest agitators of the present day.

This edition contains the confirmation of J. Attwood, Esq., of the principal charge brought by Mr. O'CONNOR against Mr. O'Connell.

All persons desirous of completing their sets of the LANCET TRIALS, may yet do so, as a few copies still remain on hand.

Portraits of POPULAR CHARACTERS.

Portraits of the following distinguished persons, from steel engravings, and executed in beautiful style, may be had at the Northern Star Office, 340, Strand—Large size, 2s. 6d. each; Small size, 1s. 6d. each. T. S. Donohoe, Esq., M.P., Richard Oastler, Robert Emmett, John Frost, Dr. McQuillan, and Francis O'Connell, Esq.; plate of the Trial of Frost and others at Monmouth; plate of the First National Convention, and plate of the Procession accompanying the National Petition of 1842 to the House of Commons. The price of the above portraits and plates is one shilling each.

Half-length portraits of the following distinguished characters may be had at the Star office, price sixpence each.—Andrew Marvel, General Arthur O'Connell, William Cobbett, Henry Hunt, Richard Oastler, Thomas Attwood, James Brontë O'Brien, and Sir William Milesworth, Bart.

The above portraits have been given at different times to subscribers of the Northern Star, and are allowed to be the most complete collection ever presented with any newspaper.

Price Sixpence.

THE GRAMMATICAL TEXT BOOK, for the use of schools. By Wm. Hill, author of "The Rational School Grammar," "Fifteen Lessons on the Analogy and Syntax of the English Language," for the use of adult persons who have neglected the study of Grammar," "The Complete English Exposition," &c. &c.

Price One Shilling.

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES, selected with great care, and adapted to the Rules and Observations respectively contained in his Fifteen Lessons on the Analogy and Syntax of the English Language, and in his Rational School Grammar. By Wm. Hill. Third edition, revised and corrected.

Price Two Shillings.

FIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have neglected the study of Grammar. By Wm. Hill.

Fifth edition, revised and amended.

"A competent Grammatical knowledge of our own language is the true basis on which all literature ought to rest."—*Disraeli's Letter.*

May be had at the office of the Northern Star, 340, Strand, and of all booksellers and news-agents.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

ROSLAND'S ODOINTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Patented by His Majesty the Queen, the Royal Family, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe. A fragrant White Powder, prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue, for preserving and beautifying the TEETH.

It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes the yellow stain of the teeth, and renders the patient delicate, polished and preserves the enamel, imparting the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Being an anti-scurbutic, the gums also share in its corrective powers; scurvy is eradicated from their sensitive and inflamed condition, induced, so that the teeth (if loose) are thus rendered firm in their sockets. As the most efficient and fragrant aromatic cleanser of the mouth, teeth, and gums ever known, ROSLAND'S ODOINTO has now for a long series of years occupied a distinguished place at the tables of the Sovereigns of Europe, and has been directed to the public demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is held by the public at large.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duly included.

CAUTION.—To protect the Public from Fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have directed the Proprietors' Signatures to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus—

A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden.

Which is affixed on each box.

Sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* * * All other ODOINTO'S are fraudulent imitations.

GREAT MEDICAL BOON.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, LIFE.

THE TRUE and long enjoyment of health may be secured for all the afflicted by the use of the oldest, best, tried, and most successful remedy of the age—

DR. MARSHALL'S PILLS.

Nearly two centuries ago, Mainwaring earned a fame greater than Abernethy by his rapid and certain cure of the most distressing complaints of the human system, and the element of that vital organ, the Stomach, which is indigestion, causing Head-ache, Dimness of Vision, Giddiness, Faintness at the Sight of the Stomach, Wind, Heartburn, Water Brash, and all the various Disorders of the Stomach, attended with Dryness of Skin, Flashes of Heat and Cold, and tendency to Apoplexy. Bilious Affections, having a tendency to Jaundice; Puffiness of the Face; Swelling of the Legs; Indigestion of the Stomach; and Lungs, with short, dry Cough, Phlegm, and tendency to Consumption.

Mainwaring's work on "The Means and Method of Preserving Health," together with his system of curing diseases, have caused him to be quoted and followed by the first medical men of the present day, who hereby admit that the wisdom and experience of the shrewd Mainwaring has stood the test of nearly

TWO CENTURIES OF EXPERIENCE.

Mainwaring's inestimable prescription has been long in private hands until the steady, certain, and permanent cures effected by his Pills have forced them into public notice.

Mainwaring's system is fully explained for the benefit of the afflicted in a small pamphlet, given gratuitously by the agents. All applications for agencies, on the usual terms, are attended to by Agents, J. Marshall, Esq., 1, Shoe Lane, London; and Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester.

N.B.—These Pills are carefully prepared according to the receipt, under the directions of Dr. Marshall, 52, Walcot-square, Lambeth, London.

Dr. Loock's Water gives instant relief and a rapid cure of Asthma, Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, and all disorders of the Breaths and Lungs.

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and indubitability of the voice. They have the most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 6d. and 11s. per box.

Agents.—Dr. Silva and Co., 1, Bridge Lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors.

EQUAL RIGHTS AND EQUAL LAWS FOR ALL!

THE NATIONAL REFORMER, and MANE REVIEW of British, French, and Foreign Affairs. A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and Science, devoted to the instruction and Emancipation of the Industrious Orders.

Price only Two pence-halfpenny.

Being the cheapest Political Journal in the Kingdom.

N.B. The "National Reformer" is published regularly every week in time to reach all parts of the country by post, on or before Saturday. It circulates in every county of England and Wales, in most of the Scottish counties, and in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

Office, 32, North Quay, Douglas, Isle of Man, where all communications are to be addressed.

Published on the 15th of each month, post free.

THE TRUTH SEEKER; devoted to free discussion on the important subjects of Temperance, the Water-Cure, Physiology and Health, Chemistry, Education, National and Social Economy, Mental and Moral Philosophy, the Wine Question in relation to Testimonial and the Sacrament, and other controverted subjects of interest and importance.

THE TRUTH SEEKER is started on perfectly independent principles, unshackled by interest or party, and conducted with candour and fairness. Its columns are open to all communications on the subjects of which it treats, written in a fair and philosophical spirit, whether for or against the doctrines of its conductor. The motto of the editor is that of M. Antoinette—"I seek after truth, by which no man ever yet was injured."

THE TRUTH SEEKER will be sustained and enriched by the literary contributions of many eminent writers, including the author of *Anti-Bacchus*; Dr. E. Johnson, author of *Nova Philosophia*, and *Life, Health, and Disease*; Dr. Wilson, Gully, and other distinguished authors and physicians.

The size of this of *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, and the price, 1s. 6d. per copy, or 10s. per annum. An allowance of 25 per cent., where more than six copies are taken. It will go post free in any quantities, and to any address, within the United Kingdom; also to Canada, the West and East Indies, France, Spain, and the Channel Islands.

The advertisements inserted at the following low rates:—Under 50 words, 2s. 6d.; under 100, 4s.; under 150, 6s.; under 200, 8s.; under 300, 10s.; under 400, 12s.; under 500, 14s.; under 600, 16s.; under 700, 18s.; under 800, 20s.; under 900, 22s.; under 1000, 24s.; under 1100, 26s.; under 1200, 28s.; under 1300, 30s.; under 1400, 32s.; under 1500, 34s.; under 1600, 36s.; under 1700, 38s.; under 1800, 40s.; under 1900, 42s.; under 2000, 44s.; under 2100, 46s.; under 2200, 48s.; under 2300, 50s.; under 2400, 52s.; under 2500, 54s.; under 2600, 56s.; under 2700, 58s.; under 2800, 60s.; under 2900, 62s.; under 3000, 64s.; under 3100, 66s.; under 3200, 68s.; under 3300, 70s.; under 3400, 72s.; under 3500, 74s.; under 3600, 76s.; under 3700, 78s.; under 3800, 80s.; under 3900, 82s.; under 4000, 84s.; under 4100, 86s.; under 4200, 88s.; under 4300, 90s.; under 4400, 92s.; under 4500, 94s.; under 4600, 96s.; under 4700, 98s.; under 4800, 100s.; under 4900, 102s.; under 5000, 104s.; under 5100, 106s.; under 5200, 108s.; under 5300, 110s.; under 5400, 112s.; under 5500, 114s.; under 5600, 116s.; under 5700, 118s.; under 5800, 120s.; under 5900, 122s.; under 6000, 124s.; under 6100, 126s.; under 6200, 128s.; under 6300, 130s.; under 6400, 132s.; under 6500, 134s.; under 6600, 136s.; under 6700, 138s.; under 6800, 140s.; under 6900, 142s.; under 7000, 144s.; under 7100, 146s.; under 7200, 148s.; under 7300, 150s.; under 7400, 152s.; under 7500, 154s.; under 7600, 156s.; under 7700, 158s.; under 7800, 160s.; under 7900, 162s.; under 8000, 164s.; under 8100, 166s.; under 8200, 168s.; under 8300, 170s.; under 8400, 172s.; under 8500, 174s.; under 8600, 176s.; under 8700, 178s.; under 8800, 180s.; under 8900, 182s.; under 9000, 184s.; under 9100, 186s.; under 9200, 188s.; under 9300, 190s.; under 9400, 192s.; under 9500, 194s.; under 9600, 196s.; under 9700, 198s.; under 9800, 200s.; under 9900, 202s.; under 10000, 204s.; under 10100, 206s.; under 10200, 208s.; under 10300, 210s.; under 10400, 212s.; under 10500, 214s.; under 10600, 216s.; under 10700, 218s.; under 10800, 220s.; under 10900, 222s.; under 11000, 224s.; under 11100, 226s.; under 11200, 228s.; under 11300, 230s.; under 11400, 232s.; under 11500, 234s.; under 11600, 236s.; under 11700, 238s.; under 11800, 240s.; under 11900, 242s.; under 12000, 244s.; under 12100, 246s.; under 12200, 248s.; under 12300, 250s.; under 12400, 252s.; under 12500, 254s.; under 12600, 256s.; under 12700, 258s.; under 12800, 260s.; under 12900, 262s.; under 13000, 264s.; under 13100, 266s.; under 13200, 268s.; under 13300, 270s.; under 13400, 272s.; under 13500, 274s.; under 13600, 276s.; under 13700, 278s.; under 13800, 280s.; under 13900, 282s.; under 14000, 284s.; under 14100, 286s.; under 14200, 288s.; under 14300, 290s.; under 14400, 292s.; under 14500, 294s.; under 14600, 296s.; under 14700, 298s.; under 14800, 300s.; under 14900, 302s.; under 15000, 304s.; under 15100, 306s.; under 15200, 308s.; under 15300, 310s.; under 15400, 312s.; under 15500, 314s.; under 15600, 316s.; under 15700, 318s.; under 15800, 320s.; under 15900, 322s.; under 16000, 324s.; under 16100, 326s.; under 16200, 328s.; under 16300, 330s.; under 16400, 332s.; under 16500, 334s.; under 16600, 336s.; under 16700, 338s.; under 16800, 340s.; under 16900, 342s.; under 17000, 344s.; under 17100, 346s.; under 17200, 348s.; under 17300, 350s.; under 17400, 352s.; under 17500, 354s.; under 17600, 356s.; under 17700, 358s.; under 17800, 360s.; under 17900, 362s.; under 18000, 364s.; under 18100, 366s.; under 18200, 368s.; under 18300, 370s.; under 18400, 372s.; under 18500, 374s.; under 18600, 376s.; under 18700, 378s.; under 18800, 380s.; under 18900, 382s.; under 19000, 384s.; under 19100, 386s.; under 19200, 388s.; under 19300, 390s.; under 19400, 392s.; under 19500, 394s.; under 19600, 396s.; under 19700, 398s.; under 19800, 400s.; under 19900, 402s.; under 20000, 404s.; under 20100, 406s.; under 20200, 408s.; under 20300, 410s.; under 20400, 412s.; under 20500, 414s.; under 20600, 416s.; under 20700, 418s.; under 20800, 420s.; under 20900, 422s.; under 21000, 424s.; under 21100, 426s.; under 21200, 428s.; under 21300, 430s.; under 21400, 432s.; under 21500, 434s.; under 21600, 436s.; under 21700, 438s.; under 21800, 440s.; under 21900, 442s.; under 22000, 444s.; under 22100, 446s.; under 22200, 448s.; under 22300, 450s.; under 22400, 452s.; under 22500, 454s.; under 22600, 456s.; under 22700, 458s.; under 22800, 460s.; under 22900, 462s.; under 23000, 464s.; under 23100, 466s.; under 23200, 468s.; under 23300, 470s.; under 23400, 472s.; under 23500, 474s.; under 23600, 476s.; under 23700, 478s.; under 23800, 480s.; under 23900, 482s.; under 24000, 484s.; under 24100, 486s.; under 24200, 488s.; under 24300, 490s.; under 24400, 492s.; under 24500, 494s.; under 24600, 496s.; under 24700, 498s.; under 24800, 500s.; under 24900, 502s.; under 25000, 504s.; under 25100, 506s.; under 25200, 508s.; under 25300, 510s.; under 25400, 512s.; under 25500, 514s.; under 25600, 516s.; under 25700, 518s.; under 25800, 520s.; under 25900, 522s.; under 26000, 524s.; under 26100, 526s.; under 26200, 528s.; under 26300, 530s.; under 26400, 532s.; under 26500, 534s.; under 26600, 536s.; under 26700, 538s.; under 26800, 540s.; under 26900, 542s.; under 27000, 544s.; under 27100, 546s.; under 27200, 548s.; under 27300, 550s.; under 27400, 552s.; under 27500, 554s.; under 27600, 556s.; under 27700, 558s.; under 27800, 560s.; under 27900, 562s.; under 28000, 564s.; under 28100, 566s.; under 28200, 568s.; under 28300, 570s.; under 28400, 572s.; under 28500, 574s.; under 28600, 576s.; under 28700, 578s.; under 28800, 580s.; under 28900, 582s.; under 29000, 584s.; under 29100, 586s.; under 29200, 588s.; under 29300, 590s.; under 29400, 592s.; under 29500, 594s.; under 29600, 596s.; under 29700, 598s.; under 29800, 600s.; under 29900, 602s.; under 30000, 604s.; under 30100, 606s.; under 30200, 608s.; under 30300, 610s.; under 30400, 612s.; under 30500, 614s.; under 30600, 616s.; under 30700, 618s.; under 30800, 620s.; under 30900, 622s.; under 31000, 624s.; under 31100, 626s.; under 31200, 628s.; under 31300, 630s.; under 31400, 632s.; under 31500, 634s.; under 31600, 636s.; under 31700, 638s.; under 31800, 640s.; under 31900, 642s.; under 32000, 644s.; under 32100, 646s.; under 32200, 648s.; under 32300, 650s.; under 32400, 652s.; under 32500, 654s.; under 32600, 656s.; under 32700, 658s.; under 32800, 660s.; under 32900, 662s.; under 33000, 664s.; under 33100, 666s.; under 33200, 668s.; under 33300, 670s.; under 33400, 672s.; under 33500, 674s.; under 33600, 676s.; under 33700, 678s.; under 33800, 680s.; under 33900, 682s.; under 34000, 684s.; under 34100, 686s.; under 34200, 688s.; under 34300, 690s.; under 34400, 692s.; under 34500, 694s.; under 34600, 696s.; under 34700, 698s.; under 34800, 700s.; under 34900, 702s.; under 35000, 704s.; under 35100, 706s.; under 35200, 708s.; under 35300, 710s.; under 35400, 712s.; under 35500, 714s.; under 35600, 716s.; under 35700, 718s.; under 35800, 720s.; under 35900, 722s.; under 36000, 724s.; under 36100, 726s.; under 36200, 728s.; under 36300, 730s.; under 36400, 732s.; under 36500, 734s.; under 36600, 736s.; under 36700, 738s.; under 36800, 740s.; under 36900, 742s.; under 37000, 744s.; under 37100, 746s.; under 37200, 748s.; under 37300, 750s.; under 37400, 752s.; under 37500, 754s.; under 37600, 756s.; under 37700, 758s.; under 37800, 760s.; under 37900, 762s.; under 38000, 764s.; under 38100, 766s.; under 38200, 768s.; under 38300, 770s.; under 38400, 772s.; under 38500, 774s.; under 38600, 776s.; under 38700, 778s.; under 38800, 780s.; under 38900, 782s.; under 39000, 784s.; under 39100, 786s.; under 39200, 788s.; under 39300, 790s.; under 39400, 792s.; under 39500, 794s.; under 39600, 796s.; under 39700, 798s.; under 39800, 800s.; under 39900, 802s.; under 40000, 804s.; under 40100, 806s.; under 40200, 808s.; under 40300, 810s.; under 40400, 812s.; under 40500, 814s.; under 40600, 816s.; under 40700, 818s.; under 40800, 820s.; under 40900, 822s.; under 41000, 824s.; under 41100, 826s.; under 41200, 828s.; under 41300, 830s.; under 41400, 832s.; under 41500, 834s.; under 41600, 836s.; under 41700, 838s.; under 41800, 840s.; under 41900, 842s.; under 42000, 844s.; under 42100, 846s.; under 42200, 848s.; under 42300, 850s.; under 42400, 852s.; under 42500, 854s.; under 42600, 856s.; under 42700, 858s.; under 42800, 860s.; under 42900, 862s.; under 43000, 864s.; under 43100, 866s.; under 43200, 868s.; under 43300, 870s.; under 43400, 872s.; under 43500, 874s.; under 43600, 876s.; under 43700, 878s.; under 43800, 880s.; under 43900, 882s.; under 44000, 884s.; under 44100, 886s.; under 44200, 888s.; under 44300, 890s.; under 44400, 892s.; under 44500, 894s.; under 44600, 896s.; under 44700, 898s.; under 44800, 900s.; under 44900, 902s.; under 45000, 904s.; under 45100, 906s.; under 45200, 908s.; under 45300, 910s.; under 45400, 912s.; under 45500, 914s.; under 45600, 916s.; under 45700, 918s.; under 45800, 920s.; under 45900, 922s.; under 46000, 924s.; under 46100, 926s.; under 46200, 928s.; under 46300, 930s.; under 46400, 932s.; under 46500, 934s.; under 46600, 936s.; under 46700, 938s.; under 46800, 940s.; under 46900, 942s.; under 47000, 944s.; under 47100, 946s.; under 47200, 948s.; under 47300, 950s.; under 47400, 952s.; under 47500, 954s.; under 47600, 956s.; under 47700, 958s.; under 47800, 960s.; under 47900, 962s.; under 48000, 964s.; under 48100, 966s.; under 48200, 968s.; under 48300, 970s.; under 48400, 972s.; under 48500, 974s.; under 48600, 976s.; under 48700, 978s.; under 48800, 980s.; under 48900, 982s.; under 49000, 984s.; under 49100, 986s.; under 49200, 988s.; under 49300, 990s.; under 49400, 992s.; under 49500, 994s.; under 49600, 996s.; under 49700, 998s.; under 49800, 1000s.; under 49900, 1002s.; under 50000, 1004s.; under 50100, 1006s.; under 50200, 1008s.; under 50300, 1010s.; under 50400, 1012s.; under 50500, 1014s.; under 50600, 1016s.; under 50700, 1018s.; under 50800, 1020s.; under 50900, 1022s.; under 51000, 1024s.; under 51100, 1026s.; under 51200, 1028s.; under 51300, 1030s.; under 51400, 1032s.; under 51500, 1034s.; under 51600, 1036s.; under 51700, 1038s.; under 51800, 1040s.; under 51900, 1042s.; under 52000, 1044s.; under 52100, 1046s.; under 5

rested on a charge of robbing his just been arrested. The case is rather a remarkable one, of showing the narrow escape of an innocent man, as the desk of the cashier had been broken open, and the above sum, out of 60,000, that it contained, was extracted. The cashier made his declaration to the police, and the poor fellow, establishment, having his lodging was searched, and in it was found a clue corresponding exactly with the marks on the desk where it had been forced. The poor fellow, however, protested his innocence energetically, and entreated the police to visit the lodging of the cashier before they committed him to prison. Although no suspicion was entertained of the cashier, this was done, but nothing was found to criminate him. Subsequently the police, having ascertained that his mode of life was not suspicious, and that he was not a thief, and then confessed that he had stolen the money, and had adopted the means resorted to in the act, only to cause it to be believed that the robbery had been effected by some other person. He stated that he had taken the money to Maisons Lafitte, and there buried it, but on going to the spot with the police no money was found. The prisoner persisted in asserting that he had buried it there, and said he must have been seen doing so by some person, who had since re-

EXTENSIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DUMFRIES.—On the morning of Wednesday last, 24th of December, the extensive premises occupied by Messrs. Beck and Son, coachbuilders here, with their dwelling-house, were entirely consumed by fire. It may be stated that the premises front English-street, in which the dwelling-house was situated, and run back a considerable way towards New Market-street; and the premises were occupied by the Messrs. Beck, varnish, turpentine, paints, and other inflammable materials were kept, and several large rooms, built on the ground floor and in the upper stories, filled with carriages and gigs of various descriptions, both new and old. When the alarm was given, and an entrance was effected to the premises, it was found that the fire was raging in a part of the building on the west side, near New Market-street, lately occupied by the riding-school. The engines were soon on the spot, and the fire was extinguished in carts, while numbers of persons soon collected, and anxious to assist in putting down the fire. It was accordingly proposed to cut off the part of the building on fire from the other premises, if possible, and thus prevent it spreading farther; but before any measures could be taken to effect this desirable result, it was discovered that the entire part of the building, and the dwelling-house, and the materials were kept, was also on fire; and soon afterwards the fire was seen proceeding from the garrets of the dwelling-house. The destructive element, proceeding from so many different points, spread with such rapidity, that it soon became evident that the Messrs. Beck's premises could not be saved; and the attention of those present was directed towards the preservation of the adjoining houses, as well as to the removal of the furniture and other articles in the street. In some of these objects the efforts made were successful, for although one small house adjoining was actually on fire, the flames were got under without much damage, while nearly the whole of the Messrs. Beck's furniture and a number of vehicles on the ground floor were saved. There are strong reasons for believing that the fire was not accidental, but wilfully produced, as it was in several different places at or about the same time, and in the west side of the premises, which was not burnt down, contained strong evidence that the hand of a incendiary had been there at work. Among the buildings consumed is the large show-room, in which Mr. O'Connor lectured the last time he was in Dumfries, when Parson Mackenzie, the Non-Unitarianist, so shamefully withheld the key of the Assembly Rooms, and the premises were then engaged by the Chartist committee. The lecture was given by the owner, who had let the place for the occasion.

EXECUTION OF MARY GALLOP, THE PARACLETE.—Chestor, Saturday.—The anxiety of all classes to ascertain the fate of this woman was, until a late hour last night, great in the extreme; for though, in the estimation of those capable of judging in such matters, the petitions forwarded from this city for a mitigation of the sentence were altogether unavailing, yet the necessity of carrying the utmost vigour of the law into effect, rather than call for the exercise of that mercy to which they professed to appeal, yet it was considered that, under all the circumstances of the case, a respite, at least, might have been expected. The document misnamed a "confession" of the miserable girl had no claim to that character; it was, as the petitioners had justly and properly asserted, a "getting it up," had admitted, compounded, and evaded, rather than confessed, the crime. A series of "leading" questions, to which the culprit merely replied by the monosyllables "Yes" and "No," while the questions themselves were inserted as her spontaneous avowals. Such serious matters should be superintended by better qualified persons than those whose zeal prompted interference on this point. The suggestion in the plea of ignorance that capital punishment should be inflicted, if it prevailed, the authorities at the Castle were relieved of all doubt on the subject by a communication received from Sir J. Graham on Thursday last, stating, that after due investigation of all the points urged in favour of the prisoner, together with the evidence produced at the trial, it was deemed inconsistent with the duty of the law to arrest the course of law in this case, and the necessary steps for execution were accordingly made. The shock produced by the appalling intelligence was at the moment distressingly great, but she soon rallied, and resumed the same calmness, almost amounting to indifference and reservedness of manner, for which she had previously been so remarkably distinguished. As, in

moved to the city goal, and the prisoner had to be taken to the dismal apparatus of death was erected, a short time after midnight Mr. Hill, the superintendent of police, proceeded to the Castle and produced an order for the delivery of the prisoner into his custody, and the wretched girl soon appeared, kindly supported as he is dreaded by the matron, to whom she clung as if dreadfully in need of maternal separation. The matron, having placed a thick veil over the head and shoulders of her unfortunate charge, resigned her to those who were to form her escort, and she was lifted into a small coach cart. Mr. Rowe, the Dis-senting minister, took his seat on the left-hand, and a police constable, and police-sergeant Doherty sat on her right; thus, with a number of policemen as her escort, she proceeded to the city goal, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Hill, walking behind, she proceeded slowly onward through the silent streets. On arriving before the city goal the gibbet suddenly met her view, and all her fortitude ceased to forsake her. It was with difficulty that she was saved from falling forward, and when the cart stopped she was so utterly helpless that Mr. Hill took her in his arms and carried her up stairs. She was then placed in a room which the matron and the wife of the governor awaited her, and immediately paid her the kindest attentions. At about half-past eleven o'clock this morning the prisoner was led between her two female attendants to the chapel, where prayers were offered up for her, and the sacrament was administered by the Rev. Mr. Eaton. The explanation of the goal, and the whole of which the unhappy prisoner seemed overwhelmed by the sense of her dreadful situation. She was soon afterwards re-conducted to the apartment she had left, where a short time was again devoted to prayer. But the awful moment was then fast approaching, this executioner entered and pi- tioned her arms as she was to be hanged her in- capable of standing, she was carried in a chair and placed under the fatal beam. The cord was quickly adjusted; her spiritual teachers uttered their parting words of consolation; the executioner asked and obtained her pardon; shook her hand with all the force he could assume, and left her alone upon the scaffold. The explanation of the goal was drawn, and then the awful plunge—the moment of death (which, in consequence of the little fall afforded by her sitting posture, was of frightful duration)—the equally appalling stillness that succeeded, when the curiosity of the countenance and the quivering of the limbs indicated that suffering was at an end, and all was over.

CONFESSOR OF A MUDDERER.—During the last few days William Kendrew, the murderer of Mr. W. Inchbold, of Low Dunsforth, near Boroughbridge, under the instruction of the Rev. Thomas Sutton, the chaplain at the Castle, has exhibited a greater degree of penitence than might have been expected after the indifference he has manifested since his conviction. He has written a letter to his friends, in which he stated that he was innocent of the crime, but on Thursday last he made a verbal confession to Mr. Sutton, of which the fol- lowing is the purport:—He stated that a fortnight before the murder, Mr. Inchbold had threatened to have him transported for poaching before the expira- tion of three months, in consequence of which, he had written to Mr. Inchbold, and had been told by Mr. Inchbold, and having arrived at the place de- scribed at the trial fired and hit him in the back. Mr. Inchbold then turned round, when Kendrew discharged the second barrel, and wounded him in the left arm. Not being satisfied with this, he went up to the unfortunate man whilst he was lying on the ground, and struck him with the butt end of the gun. Mr. Inchbold then rose up, and Mr. Kendrew got up and followed Kendrew, who immediately went into the fields and saw no more of the deceased. The culprit asserted that he had no intention of robbing Mr. Inchbold, but that he had committed the deed entirely out of revenge for the threat which he had uttered to transport him. *For details*

SETTLE.—The Anti-Slavery Bazaar. The above-named society held their first anniversary on Christ- mas-day, when the whole of the members sat down to an excellent dinner provided for the occasion. At the close of the dinner the meeting was addressed by several speakers, after which several new members were enrolled.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NOTT, G. C. B.—MAJOR-GENERAL, JAK. 1st.—General Sir W. Nott, one of the most distinguished and successful

AFRAY WITH GAMEKEEPERS.—Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, Dec. 31.—One of those fearful affrays that are continually taking place in the neighbourhood of the game laws, occurred on Friday night last, at Pictou, on the estate of Sir R. B. T. Phillips, Bart., M.P. for the borough of Haverfordwest. It appears that on Friday night and on Saturday morning, the gamekeepers heard the report of fire-arms in the neighbourhood, and collected in the morning to the place from whence the sound issued, and lay in wait for the poachers until they should retire. One of the poachers wounded, but did not bring down a bird, which he immediately pursued to the edge of the plantation, and was laid hold of himself by one of the keepers or poachers, and where every attention was paid him, and they quickly came to his support. The keepers endeavoured to secure their man, but failed to do so, and in the fight the poachers inflicted an awful blow on one of their party, which he will not probably long survive. The poachers then made off, carrying with them their wounded man; however, one poacher covered the retreat in such a manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a bank on which he stood, they were knocked down quickly one after the other. At last he thought proper to decamp, taking away all the game, splinters of the butt ends of guns, &c., and the whole party got safe off. Persons in the neighbourhood of this town are suspected, but proof cannot be obtained on account of the unwillingness of the necessary to give information. They view poaching as a very real offence against law, if at all. This is another consequence of class legislation.

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY.—The following incident connected with this extensive and mysterious robbery will show that it has created a greater degree of interest on the continent than in London. In the *Times* of Saturday, under the head of the city article, appeared the substance of a communication from Messrs. Rogers and Martin, stating that they had been to the office of the stolen notes, which had been put into circulation; this, coupled with the assistance rendered by the police of France, Belgium, Germany, and Holland, has been attended with the utmost success. The gentleman sent out by Mr. Hobbes was Mr. Justin, and while on the continent, in looking over the frontier papers, he perceived that one of the stolen notes had been offered for change at Hamburg by an English navigator. The paragraph accompanying with something like authority, Mr. Justin instantly started for that city, when, upon his arrival, he found the report to be in every person's mouth, and without delay, Mr. Justin proceeded to make the necessary inquiries, on which he was informed that the man who had attempted to negotiate the note was one of the navigators in the employ of Mr. Mundy, of Abchurch-lane, Cannon-street, but who at the time was over at Hamburg superintending the construction of the canal, which, when completed, will be a great boon to the commerce of the city. Mr. Justin, who was accompanied by a Jew of the name of Goldsmit, who at once sent for Mr. Mundy. Upon the arrival of that gentleman he caused the house of the man to be searched, when between £3,000 and £4,000 of the stolen notes were found secured. The statement led Mr. Justin to inquire what was the name of the man who had been sent to Hamburg, and he was informed that Mr. Mundy had caused him to be secured until some person, empowered to take him into custody, should arrive from England. Hearing this account from different sources, Mr. Justin instantly proceeded to the residence of a Mr. Mevins, a magistrate, when that functionary rendered Mr. Justin the assistance of the police, and he proceeded to the city in which the alleged offender was said to be confined in the sewer, and saw Mr. Mundy, who immediately said there was no word of truth in the rumour, although the tale of the bill being offered, the discovery of the £3,000, and his confining the man in the sewer, was the subject of general conversation. Mr. Justin, who was accompanied by a Jew of the name of Goldsmit, who at once sent for Mr. Mundy, who immediately said there was no word of truth in the rumour, although the tale of the bill being offered, the discovery of the £3,000, and his confining the man in the sewer, was the subject of general conversation. Mr. Justin, who was accompanied by a Jew of the name of Goldsmit, who at once sent for Mr. Mundy, who immediately said there was no word of truth in the rumour, although the tale of the bill being offered, the discovery of the £3,000, and his confining the man in the sewer, was the subject of general conversation.

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

MURDER IN CUMBERLAND.—On Monday morning last the inhabitants of the town of Carlisle were thrown into a state of the greatest consternation, and alarm by a report that an itinerant razor grinder, who is an inhabitant of that town, had murdered his wife in the most brutal and barbarous manner. On inquiry, the melancholy rumour was found out to be true. On Friday night the husband returned home in a state of intoxication, and a quarrel ensued between him and his wife, which at length terminated with blows. The enraged man eventually seized the poker, and struck his wife a formidable blow with it on the head, which completely shattered her skull, and must, it is supposed, have produced instantaneous death. Not satisfied with what he had done, the enraged murderer commenced kicking the body of his wife, and with such violence as to force her jaws entirely out of its place; he then brutally kicked her on various parts of her body, which he dreadfully mutilated. He then stripped the dead body entirely naked, and threw it down stairs, after which he burnt the whole of her clothing. Having done this, he left the house, and went to his wife's sister, and coolly demanded of her the money which she had given him. He then went to his wife's sister, and coolly demanded of her the money which she had given him. He then went to his wife's sister, and coolly demanded of her the money which she had given him.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN JERMY-STREET.—Monday morning, about nine o'clock, the inhabitants of Jermy-street, St. James's, were alarmed by a rumbling noise, which sounded like a discharge of ordnance. On proceeding to the spot it was ascertained to have been caused by the sudden falling of an exceedingly high scaffold, erected against the premises of Mr. Slater, butcher, now undergoing repair, and which had been erected by a man named Slater, who had been employed by the contractor. One man was taken out quite dead, and two are missing, who it is feared have been crushed by the weight of the falling timber. Another was removed on a stretcher to the hospital in a very precarious state, small hopes being held out of his recovery. It appears the workmen proceeded to work on Monday morning, and the scaffold was at all in a dangerous state, it being composed of strong upright poles, which are rendered secure by long cross pieces of timber firmly wedged to the brickwork and tied with thick cords. They were in the act of running the scaffold up some ten or twelve feet higher, for the purpose of completing the ornamental coping on the parapet of the wall, when they were alarmed by the hearing or blowing of the scaffold suddenly receding from the wall, and before they could warn their fellow workmen the whole fell and occasioned the dreadful result. An inquest was held the same evening upon the man who was killed, and the jury, after considerable discussion, returned a verdict of Accidental Death; they, however, added to the verdict, that the scaffold had been made to bear a much greater weight than it ought to have done.

HORRIBLE CASE.—DEATH FROM THE INCONVENIENCE OF THE WEATHER.—As sad instance of the vicissitudes to which the poor are exposed, and of their many trials, happened last week. A man named John Matthews, belonging to the parish of Brinkworth, and who had been committed to the New Prison here for two months, for having left his wife and children chargeable to the parish, was discharged on Wednesday, and was in the form of imprisonment having expired. The weather was then, as our readers no doubt recollect, bitterly cold, and he was most miserably clad, having exchanged his warm woollen prison dress for his own clothes—mere rags; the upper garments consisting of an old waistcoat and a thin shirt. He was also suffering from a severe cold, and was in a very precarious state. On leaving the prison he had a loaf and bread and fourpence given him for his subsistence on the road home—a distance of nearly twenty miles. He had proceeded only about three miles, when he was driven by the cold into a public-house, the Bell, at St. Edith's Marsh, where, in order to have the benefit of the fire, he purchased

a little beer and ate part of his loaf. Soon after leaving this house he found himself unable to proceed, and took shelter in a skilful near the road, in which there happened to be some straw. Here, according to his own account, he remained from the Wednesday evening till the Monday morning, during a most intense frost, and having nothing to eat except the remaining portion of the loaf which was given to him at the prison, he in the morning was left in a state of great weakness, and crawled to the Shoulder of Mutton public-house, at Bromham, where he was taken care of by the landlord, who is overseer of the parish, and who, on the Wednesday afternoon, conveyed him in a comfortable covered cart to the union-house at Malmesbury, where he was immediately attended to, placed in the sick ward, and where every attention was paid him. On reaching Malmesbury he appeared in pretty good spirits, but was unable to walk, his feet being so badly frost-bitten that Mr. Jeston, the medical attendant, declared he must lose them. On Saturday he expired, and an inquest was taken before Mr. Winstanley, the coroner, at Malmesbury, where the Union Workhouse, on his body. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Musgrave, the master, that deceased was brought in a cart to that place from Bromham, on the 18th Dec. The general health of deceased appeared as good as when before in the workhouse, and it seemed to him unnecessary to say that he was in a state of great weakness, and that he was sent for, who attended him, and who continued to do so until his death, which took place on the Saturday following. This witness gave wine and brandy to the deceased according to the directions of Mr. Jeston, and every attention was afforded him until his death. On the day after he was brought to the union, deceased told him that he had left the New Prison, Devizes, on the Wednesday week the 11th December; that upon exchanging the prison dress, which was warm, and putting on his own old waistcoat and cap, he felt the cold severely. On arriving at Rowde, he went to a public-house, and sat there some hours to warm himself, as it was very cold. He then went on a short distance and laid down in a skilful near the road, and remained until the following Monday morning. On that day he crawled out and proceeded a little further on the road to another public-house. There he remained until Wednesday, when he was brought to the workhouse. Mr. Jeston stated that he attended the deceased, and found his feet to be frost-bitten, and to all intents and purposes dead. He had attended deceased before when suffering from palpitation of the heart; and he thought a person with such a complaint would be more likely to be affected by a sudden change of dress and temperature. Mr. Haywood, the governor of the prison, stated that deceased was committed there on the 12th Dec. He was committed there by Mr. Winstanley, who weighed on being admitted, 127lb., and upon leaving he had increased to 135lb. He was not put to the labour, because the surgeon certified that he was afflicted with palpitation of the heart. He appeared in good health whilst there, and never complained of the temperature of the prison was from 60 to 65 degrees, and he was never ill. On the Tuesday, the 11th of December, about nine o'clock in the morning, after breakfast, taking with him about a pound and a half of bread and fourpence, Mary Matthews, widow of the deceased, stated that her husband, said child, came into the Malmesbury Union Workhouse in March last, and remained there until July, when he was sent to the workhouse of leaving to go into Wales to redeem some clothes which she had pawned there. Upon their leaving the workhouse they received one shilling and three pence, and a promise from the relieving officer to find her husband work. He was referred to a railway contractor who refused to employ him, saying that "if it was not for the people who keep the people in the workhouse, they would not employ him." Her husband then went into Wales, and she came back into the workhouse. In about eight weeks afterwards her husband returned, when he applied at the workhouse for admission. He was immediately admitted, and was committed to prison the same day, for leaving her and the child in the workhouse parish! The husband told her that whilst in Wales he was nearly half starved; and that he had been cheated of some wages through the failure of another person. Her husband had always been kind towards her and the child, and was a sober man, and brought his earnings home when able to work. Verdict.—That deceased died from the inconvenience of the weather; and the jury are of opinion that disease of the heart, and sudden exposure to cold on leaving the prison with insufficient clothing, rendered him peculiarly susceptible of its effects.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—The course of this line has been suddenly interrupted by the falling in of the tunnel between the Riding Mill and Corbridge stations. It appears the engine was engaged in widening the tunnels, in order to enable the line of railway, which has been recently made good in this part of the country, to put in having been insufficient to support the superincumbent mass, it fell in suddenly on Saturday last, only a few minutes after the passage of a train. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the injury done to the works is so great as completely to interrupt the traffic on the line. In consequence of this accident, the Newcastle to Carlisle now stop at the Riding Mill station, where the passengers are transferred to omnibuses, and luggage to waggons, in which they are conveyed by the turnpike to the Corbridge station, where they again get upon the line.

DREADFUL AFFAIR AT DREBY.—On Monday last a coroner's jury was summoned to the Town-hall to investigate the cause of death of a young man, aged twenty-one, named Francis Dixon Manning, formerly footman in the family of a clergyman residing in a neighbouring county, but latterly a frame-work hosier, who was employed by Mr. Manley, of Derby. There is a family residing in Derby of the name of Allen; the father is a copper-plate printer. He has six daughters and one son. Two years ago he resided at Leicester, and some time before then the deceased Manning, became acquainted with the daughter Caroline, and married her. He was a very good man, and was respected until about a year ago, when he frequently went over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for his services, whatever those might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. His complaint of the disease of the heart, was rejected until about a year ago, when he was frequently sent over to Nottingham to attend a saloon there, in the capacity,

FAST AND PRESENT ASPECT OF THE CRIMINAL CODE; OR "PROGRESS" IN JURISPRUDENCE.

The growth of a reverence for human life is one of the surest indications of advancing civilisation. In proportion as we find this sense of the sacredness of humanity characterizing the Criminal Code of any country, may we calculate its progress towards the ideal of associative existence.

In the earlier stages of society, and at this moment, in semi-barbarous countries, the sword or the hangman are the "rough and ready" instruments which cut the Gordian knot of all difficulties. "Off with his head!" is a summary, and, in its way, a most effectual reply to all rebellious doubts or "risings" against "the powers that be." The policy saves a world of arguments, which, if called for, might, like Glendower's "spirits from the vasty deep," not come when wanted. The gradations from this stage to that in which higher and sounder principles of jurisprudence are recognised and acted on are numerous. Now far has Great Britain advanced—what is its present position with reference to this vital question? The answer will enable us to judge of the moral progress of the nation, as our former essays have of the political, economical, and educational.

Up to a comparatively recent period the laws of England, with reference to crime, were of the most sanguinary character. They seem to have been based on the declaration of the celebrated Draco, who said that "the lightest crime was deserving of death," and he could not find any worse punishment for the greatest." In fact, retribution, or vindictive punishment, not the reformation of the offender, seemed to be the main object of the legislator; and this beget a reckless disregard of life on all hands, the reaction of which was of the most injurious description.

Great and important changes have, however, been made in our criminal law during the last thirty years. Like other improvements, they have not been achieved without numerous and continuous struggles on the part of the advocates of humane and enlightened principles; but since the year 1803, in which the late Sir Samuel Romilly brought forward his first motion for the reform of the criminal laws, there has been a gradual advance. In that year a law was repealed, by which the common pickpocket—the man who filched five shillings from his neighbour's pocket—was doomed to be hanged. Till the year 1812 a law existed, which made it a capital offence for soldiers and sailors to be found begging in the streets, and it cost Sir Samuel ten years of effort to abolish capital punishment for the crime of shoplifting, notwithstanding he showed that in 1755 there were ninety-seven executions for this offence in London alone.

To the persevering and benevolent efforts of Romilly, Mackintosh, and others, the late Lords Ellenborough and Eldon, backed by their peers, offered the most bigoted and determined opposition, because "they introduced an innovating spirit into the criminal legislation." They instinctively felt that the slightest leaven of this "innovating spirit" would impregnate the whole mass, and speedily destroy the gigantic system of bloodshed and injustice they desired to maintain—because it maintained them. In the year 1811, when four bills were introduced for the abolition of capital punishment for stealing to the value of five shillings in a shop—stealing to the value of four shillings in a dwelling-house, or on navigable rivers—and for stealing from bleaching grounds, Lord Ellenborough said—"these bills went to alter laws which a century had proved necessary, and which were now to be overturned by speculation and modern philosophy." And again—"he trusted that laws which a century had proved beneficial, would not be changed for the illusive opinions of speculators." Lord Eldon said—"Hang them, hang them; for it is so nominated in the bond." Christian bishops supported the same views; and the bills were consequently lost. It was not until fifteen years afterwards that the punishment of death was abolished in these cases, by bills introduced by the present Prime Minister. Indeed, the conduct of Sir Robert Peel on this, as on many other questions, may be taken as a tolerably accurate barometer of the growth of public opinion. In the year 1819, Sir J. Mackintosh, after the death of his friend Romilly, moved the appointment of a committee "to consider so much of the criminal law as related to capital punishments, and to report their observations and opinions to the house." The previous exertions of himself and friends had so far gained the ascendancy over the narrow and cruel opposition of the Eldons and Ellenboroughs, that the motion was affirmed by a majority of 19 in a house of 276 members—too small for practical purposes, but large enough to show the way Peel "which way the wind blew." Accordingly, in 1823, he began his career as reformer of our criminal code; and it has been evidently characteristic of the man, that he has, at every step of his progress, to use one of his own expressions, "cautiously felt his way." He commenced by abolishing the punishment of death in cases where the offences were either obsolete, or where the juries had so unequivocally shown their determination to resist the severity of the laws by returning verdicts of acquittal, that milder enactments were a matter of absolute necessity to prevent the commission of crime with impunity. He has pursued the same course ever since; at all times waiting till the public voice was so well and unmistakably matured on each particular reform, that there was no danger of risking the support of his party by stepping forward to do its bidding. In three cases only does the punishment of death now remain on the statute-book. One by one the sanguinary edicts of past times have been swept away. Experience proves they have been so beneficially; and that, so far from relaxation of our criminal code stimulating to the commission of offences, the contrary has been the case. There are infinitely fewer forgeries committed now, than when it was a capital offence; and when it was customary before breakfast to hang some dozen or sixteen poor wretches in front of the Old Bailey, for forgeries on the Bank of England. These wholesale murders are now numbered with the nose-slitting, ear-cutting, hand-chopping, and pillorying of the days of "Good Queen Bess," and we should as soon think of returning to them as to the practice which also obtained in the times of that famous "Virgin Queen," of exposing human heads, and quarters of human bodies, to fester and rot above city gates, and by our public walks, as "tokens to evil-doers."

The inefficiency of such means to restrain from the commission of crime, and the fact that the multiplication of executions has generally been found co-ordinate with the multiplication of the crimes for which this penalty was inflicted, is well shown by Sir Edward Coke, when writing of the times to which we have alluded, and during which it is quaintly said, "Rogues were trussed up apace," so that there was not "one year commonly wherein three or four hundred of them were not devoured and eaten up by the galleys in one place or another." The total number of victims during Elizabeth's reign was not less than 19,000—yet it is observed, "That at the time of doing execution on such as had been attainted of any murder, felony, or other criminal cause, ordered chiefly for example and terror to evil-doers, people perished as their felonious slights and devices." This ancient testimony is corroborated by the modern evidence of Mr. Gibbon Wakefield. "When I entered Newgate," says he, writing on the basis of an experience of several years within its walls, and summing up an elaborate argument on this very point—"I had not a doubt of the efficacy of public executions as deterring from crime. By degrees I came firmly to believe just the contrary."

The general experience of society confirms this statement. At the present moment the office of Jack Ketch is almost a sinecure. Yet, when were life or property better protected or more secure? It is not only in the matter of capital punishments that a more humane and enlightened spirit is observable. It extends to secondary punishments also. The savage *tailorings*, the law of *retaliation*, which constituted the principle of all early codes, has been, theoretically, at least, abandoned. Even the more modern justification of punishments for the commission of crime—that of, by its means, deterring others, and preventing, through the medium of example, the spread of criminality among the population—is gradually waning in its influence. The idea of punishment is giving way to that of reformation. The offender against the laws and well-being of society is regarded in the light of a fellow-creature who has gone wrong under

strong temptations, but who may nevertheless be reclaimed by being subjected to better moral influences. Hence, the institution of a REFORMATORY HOSPITAL for adult criminals, at Pentonville; and for juvenile offenders at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, by the Government; for in that light do we regard both of these establishments. We rejoice in their formation, as proofs of the introduction of truly Christian principles into our legislation, and as heralding the advent of that happy period when the principle of LOVE, the grand and distinguishing doctrine of Christ's Gospel, will supersede in human institutions the principle of FEAR, on which they have in all past ages been based.

Concurrent with this manifestation of an improved moral feeling in our jurisprudence, may be noted the appearance of symptoms of a more kindly feeling among the different sections of the community. No doubt they are yet too much estranged from each other, and so long as they occupy their present relative positions, must continue to be so. But if we look from the strife of contending parties to the great mass who take no part in such struggles, we think we perceive evidences of an extending sympathy and good will. Every party is less virulent than it used to be. It is—as it ought to be, if honest—as bold as ever in defending its own position and views; but it is less disposed to attack, criminate, and abuse its opponents. On many points the two extreme political parties of the nation hunt in couples—and that, too, without the slightest surrender of independence or the least admittance of compromise on either side. When W. FERRAND and T. S. DUNCOMBE walk out into the lobby together, on a "Short-time," or "Poor-Law" question, they show not that either they or the parties they represent have abandoned any peculiarly or doctrine of their respective political creeds; but that they are agreed on measures as essential to the welfare of the industrious classes.

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

YOUNG ENGLAND.

Correspondence.

DUNCOMBE AND TRADES' UNIONS.

The following correspondence between Mr. Drury, secretary of the Trades of Sheffield, and T. S. Duncombe Esq., will, we feel assured, be read with heartfelt delight by every man who lives upon labour.

Sheffield, Dec. 19, 1844.

RESPECTED SIR,—Every-day occurrences convince me that the cause of Labour has arrived at a crisis, when it requires a more vigorous course of action to be pursued by all those who feel interested in Labour's emancipation; this has been the impression on my mind ever since I received your kind note in answer to that of mine, which accompanied the reply to Lord Fitzwilliam, of the tenor of that note, it appears that you apprehend another insidious attack upon Trades Unions, and I am confident that the working classes generally feel themselves bound to support you, Sir, for the reasons given them in your timely warning. As the Trades of Sheffield (in common with the working classes of the country) regard you as the veritable representative of the working millions, I feel emboldened on their behalf, to request your opinion and advice on the following subjects:—First, I have long been of opinion (and every day's experience serves but to strengthen it) that the working classes, in order to secure the most effectual protection of their rights, and to prevent oppression and persecution, whether emanating from the Legislature, or from capitalists, with whom they are more immediately and individually connected.

Secondly, it is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that I have seen suggested that a demonstration should take place in London, to escort you to the House of Commons on the Saturday on which Her Majesty opens the session of the present Parliament. This, I conceive, is well calculated to arouse the working classes to increased exertions in defence of their rights, and will at once call forth the masses to rally round you, their champion, and inspire them with a confidence to battle by your side, in such a manner as no other movement can at present effect. It will congregate delegations from all parts of the country, bearing testimony of the respect entertained, and the confidence reposed in you, and, at the same time would teach this lesson to those whose enemies to Labour's rights—that the producers of all wealth are fully able to do any attempt that may be made to grope Labour still further at the shrine of Capital. That demonstration, Sir, you must allow me to forward, and, I earnestly calculate to produce morally a great good.

Thirdly, I have seen by the public prints that you intend originating a motion for the *Repeal* of the "rate-payers clause in the Reform Act." As I believe that the efforts of hon. members to effect any measure of reform may be greatly assisted by the support which they receive out of doors, I wish to know if numerous petitions in favour of that object will be admissible? In short, as it is necessary to strengthen your hands on various questions that may arise, in which the rights of Labour are concerned, I would wish to know how it can be most effectually accomplished.

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

Your obliged and grateful servant,
JOHN DRURY.

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

The Albany, Dec. 23, 1844.

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

As to the time when this conference should be held I should recommend about Easter, as by that time all ministerial measures, whether affecting trade, commerce, or labour, either will or ought to be before the country, and it could not then be said that it was either premature to discuss them, or too late to resist them. As to the contemplated demonstration on the opening of Parliament, I know nothing of it beyond rumour, and what I read in the public prints; but it is solely intended as an accompaniment to myself, and a mere parading through the streets, upon the same day as the Queen, without any definite object or possible benefit to the working classes, I beg to say that, as far as I am concerned, I will be no party to it, and no man shall leave his employer, or lose his day's wage, on my account.

I am rejoiced to find that you attach some importance to my intended motion for the repeal of the rate-payers clause, and I certainly think that petitions, numerously signed, and presented by the members representing the localities from which they emanate, will have a most beneficial effect, for I have yet to learn why borough elections—men whom I have always found, if not superior, at all events equal in intelligence and education to county elections—should be compelled to pay their taxes by a certain day as a condition of their registration, while the same freeholder, and the same tenant-at-will of an aristocratic landed proprietor, is exempted from any such condition.

I beg to conclude by assuring you that my untiring and unflinching advocacy of the rights of the industrious classes shall be continued, until, with their assistance, Labour, which is their property, shall be placed upon a perfect equality with the property of all other classes in the state. I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Yours, very faithfully,
THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE.

To Mr. John Drury, Secretary to the Committee of the Central United Trades of Sheffield.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EDINBURGH.—DR. HANDSIDE'S SYSTEM OF PAINFUL EXERCISE.—THE MURDERERS OF THE POOR SHOWN UP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, are requested by the committee of the working classes to send you a report of matters connected with the report of the commissioners for inquiring into the state of the poor of Scotland, a subject that is engrossing much public attention in Edinburgh.

It is more necessary for us to apply to you to make the British public, especially the people of Scotland, acquainted with what is going on, as one local paper, with a partial exception, maintains a culpable silence on the matter, notwithstanding its vast importance.

The origin of the inquiry now existing so much interest here, and which through your aid we hope will soon extend over Scotland, was the appearance of a paragraph in the *Medical Times*, published about six weeks ago, stating that the people of Edinburgh, in a meeting before the commissioners that a man could live in food at the rate of sixpence a week, and that a man, his wife, and four children, could live on two shillings and sixpence, and that they might live comfortably on three shillings or three shillings and sixpence.

This statement appeared so absurd that it was disbelieved, but on inquiry it turned out to be substantially correct; and further, that the commissioners, eager to catch the lowest possible expense of supporting the poor, have, in their recommendation to Parliament, laid considerable stress on the Doctor's evidence.

It behoves us, then, to rise in opposition to such a monstrous and iniquitous proposal; for, in the event of its being carried into effect, it will, like a devoted pestilence, spread its baneful influence through the length and breadth of the land; for surely it follows, if the poor of Scotland can live on sixpence a week, it is legitimate to infer the same for the English poor.

A number of working men called a public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, to adopt such measures as they considered proper to be taken to counteract this matter. The meeting was held in Richmond-croft Chapel, and although the evening was very wet, and the Chapel somewhat out of the way, yet it was a crowded house.

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

A memorial to the House of Commons, containing their against paying attention to such evidence in forming a legal provision for the poor, was also unanimously carried. A numerous and respectable committee was also elected to draw up the memorial, and to present it to the House of Commons. The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House. The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

classes shall be continued, until, with their assistance, Labour, which is their property, shall be placed upon a perfect equality with the property of all other classes in the state. I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Yours, very faithfully,
THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE.

To Mr. John Drury, Secretary to the Committee of the Central United Trades of Sheffield.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EDINBURGH.—DR. HANDSIDE'S SYSTEM OF PAINFUL EXERCISE.—THE MURDERERS OF THE POOR SHOWN UP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, are requested by the committee of the working classes to send you a report of matters connected with the report of the commissioners for inquiring into the state of the poor of Scotland, a subject that is engrossing much public attention in Edinburgh.

It is more necessary for us to apply to you to make the British public, especially the people of Scotland, acquainted with what is going on, as one local paper, with a partial exception, maintains a culpable silence on the matter, notwithstanding its vast importance.

The origin of the inquiry now existing so much interest here, and which through your aid we hope will soon extend over Scotland, was the appearance of a paragraph in the *Medical Times*, published about six weeks ago, stating that the people of Edinburgh, in a meeting before the commissioners that a man could live in food at the rate of sixpence a week, and that a man, his wife, and four children, could live on two shillings and sixpence, and that they might live comfortably on three shillings or three shillings and sixpence.

This statement appeared so absurd that it was disbelieved, but on inquiry it turned out to be substantially correct; and further, that the commissioners, eager to catch the lowest possible expense of supporting the poor, have, in their recommendation to Parliament, laid considerable stress on the Doctor's evidence.

It behoves us, then, to rise in opposition to such a monstrous and iniquitous proposal; for, in the event of its being carried into effect, it will, like a devoted pestilence, spread its baneful influence through the length and breadth of the land; for surely it follows, if the poor of Scotland can live on sixpence a week, it is legitimate to infer the same for the English poor.

A number of working men called a public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, to adopt such measures as they considered proper to be taken to counteract this matter. The meeting was held in Richmond-croft Chapel, and although the evening was very wet, and the Chapel somewhat out of the way, yet it was a crowded house.

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

A memorial to the House of Commons, containing their against paying attention to such evidence in forming a legal provision for the poor, was also unanimously carried. A numerous and respectable committee was also elected to draw up the memorial, and to present it to the House of Commons. The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

The memorial was then presented to the House of Commons, and a copy of the memorial was distributed to the members of the House.

Trades' Movements.

TO THE TRADES OF ENGLAND.

Organize! Organize!! Organize!!!

To the contemplative mind, the events of the present time are fraught with instruction. They speak language that we understand, and predict a "trumpery" longer, that the battle between labour and capital has commenced in earnest. The Messrs. Chambers' tract is the precursor of that onslaught which capital is about to make on prostrate labour. It is looked upon in this light by the conductors of the *Northern Star*, who nobly sound the alarm from the Lancashire and Yorkshire counties. It will be well if the working men are properly alerted by the Trades of the country. The enemy is already in the field; and it behoves the Trades of England to perfect their organization without delay. There is no time to be lost; for even whilst the Trades are perishing, the battle is raging in deadly strife in various parts of the country. The present crisis is one of vital import to the Trades, as the following facts will show. The struggle is not one sought by the working men. They have not struck work for advances on their present wages, nor to prevent present reduction. No! onslought is the masters'; and the men are obliged to act on the defensive, or become the victims of the counter-attack. The Trades of the country have failed to carry Lancashire's *Trades' Union* Bill last session of Parliament, are determined, if possible, to crush everything like Trades' Unions; and what they could not accomplish by legislation, they are determined to achieve by the power of that wealth which they have extracted from the sweat and toil of those who they now wish to trample under their feet. In order to do this effectually, they are determined to employ no men that belong to the Trades' Unions, nor even such clubs, if they are connected with the Trades; and in order to gain their point, they have, in many instances, turned the heads of several Trades' Unions into the hands of the masters, and declared that they were no longer connected with the Trades. The Manchester Dyeers were turned out by the masters the week before last, and upwards of seven hundred men are now walking the streets. They have posted the town with large placards, stating that in 1843 the masters reduced their wages two shillings per week, from twenty-one to nineteen shillings, and that they would not give more than 18s. a week. They revived they would advance the two shillings back. A few weeks ago they reminded the masters of their promise, when eleven of them gave them the two shillings, but the others would not. The consequence was that the two shillings were taken off when they came to receive for one week's work. The iron masters, before last the document was presented to them to sign. This, of course, the men refused to do; and they are now out, determined to starve rather than suffer tyranny to ride rough-shod over them. The Moulders of Liverpool have also been turned out because they would not give up their Union, and were connected with their Trade. The iron masters of Manchester have, in some of the largest shops, given their men notice that they must either quit the Union or leave their employment. We have much pleasure in saying, that out of the six Mechanical Trades in this town, in the aggregate a very numerous body, have not yet gone to the wall. The result of the action at one time the master sent for the men, and informed them, that after their notice was up, they must either leave the Union or leave their work. They answered that they required no notice, under the circumstances; they could leave then if he thought proper. He then sent for his nephew, who broke up a stick and buried it in the wall. The men remained and instructed those that he might get? To this the man replied: "I would see you d—d first." At another very large establishment, the master called the men together, and after a good deal of humming and hawing said, that if they did not sign the declaration they would break up a stick and bury it in the wall. The men thought to stop the works for a week, whether they signed or not, in order to reply the boilers and the engine. One of the men asked—Were they to understand that if they did not leave the Union that they were to leave work on Saturday night? The master said yes; that was what he wished them to understand. The man said, "If the men will not to mend the boilers and engine yourself, for we will not do it for you; and then you will see how you like working." A number of the Coal-Kings in the neighbourhood of Wigan have also given their men notice, that at the end of fourteen days they must either leave the Miners' Association or leave their employment. The men have refused to sign the declaration, and are now casting away their culpable apathy, and at once get the organization complete. They may rest assured that this is but the beginning of the end. The next summer will either place the Trades of England in a proud and honourable position, or destroy that independence they have so long enjoyed.

The Trades of the country have failed to carry Lancashire's *Trades' Union* Bill last session of Parliament, are determined, if possible, to crush everything like Trades' Unions; and what they could not accomplish by legislation, they are determined to achieve by the power of that wealth which they have extracted from the sweat and toil of those who they now wish to trample under their feet. In order to do this effectually, they are determined to employ no men that belong to the Trades' Unions, nor even such clubs, if they are connected with the Trades; and in order to gain their point, they have, in many instances, turned the heads of several Trades' Unions into the hands of the masters, and declared that they were no longer connected with the Trades. The Manchester Dyeers were turned out by the masters the week before last, and upwards of seven hundred men are now walking the streets. They have posted the town with large placards, stating that in 1843 the masters reduced their wages two shillings per week, from twenty-one to nineteen shillings, and that they would not give more than 18s. a week. They revived they would advance the two shillings back. A few weeks ago they reminded the masters of their promise, when eleven of them gave them the two shillings, but the others would not. The consequence was that the two shillings were taken off when they came to receive for one week's work. The iron masters, before last the document was presented to them to sign. This, of course, the men refused to do; and they are now out, determined to starve rather than suffer tyranny to ride rough-shod over them. The Moulders of Liverpool have also been turned out because they would not give up their Union, and were connected with their Trade. The iron masters of Manchester have, in some of the largest shops, given their men notice that they must either quit the Union or leave their employment. We have much pleasure in saying, that out of the six Mechanical Trades in this town, in the aggregate a very numerous body, have not yet gone to the wall. The result of the action at one time the master sent for the men, and informed them, that after their notice was up, they must either leave the Union or leave their work. They answered that they required no notice, under the circumstances; they could leave then if he thought proper. He then sent for his nephew, who broke up a stick and buried it in the wall. The men remained and instructed those that he might get? To this the man replied: "I would see you d—d first." At another very large establishment, the master called the men together, and after a good deal of humming and hawing said, that if they did not sign the declaration they would break up a stick and bury it in the wall. The men thought to stop the works for a week, whether they signed or not, in order to reply the boilers and the engine. One of the men asked—Were they to understand that if they did not leave the Union that they were to leave work on Saturday night? The master said yes; that was what he wished them to understand. The man said, "If the men will not to mend the boilers and engine yourself, for we will not do it for you; and then you will see how you like working." A number of the Coal-Kings in the neighbourhood of Wigan have also given their men notice, that at the end of fourteen days they must either leave the Miners' Association or leave their employment. The men have refused to sign the declaration, and are now casting away their culpable apathy, and at once get the organization complete. They may rest assured that this is but the beginning of the end. The next summer will either place the Trades of England in a proud and honourable position, or destroy that independence they have so long enjoyed.

The Trades of the country have failed to carry Lancashire's *Trades' Union* Bill last session of Parliament, are determined, if possible, to crush everything like Trades' Unions; and what they could not accomplish by legislation, they are determined to achieve by the power of that wealth which they have extracted from the sweat and toil of those who they now wish to trample under their feet. In order to do this effectually, they are determined to employ no men that belong to the Trades' Unions, nor even such clubs, if they are connected with the Trades; and in order to gain their point, they have, in many instances, turned the heads of several Trades' Unions into the hands of the masters, and declared that they were no longer connected with the Trades. The Manchester Dyeers were turned out by the masters the week before last, and upwards of seven hundred men are now walking the streets. They have posted the town with large placards, stating that in 1843 the masters reduced their wages two shillings per week, from twenty-one to nineteen shillings, and that they would not give more than 18s. a week. They revived they would advance the two shillings back. A few weeks ago they reminded the masters of their promise, when eleven of them gave them the two shillings, but the others would not. The consequence was that the two shillings were taken off when they came to receive for one week's work. The iron masters, before last the document was presented to them to sign. This, of course, the men refused to do; and they are now out, determined to starve rather than suffer tyranny to ride rough-shod over them. The Moulders of Liverpool have also been turned out because they would not give up their Union, and were connected with their Trade. The iron masters of Manchester have, in some of the largest shops, given their men notice that they must either quit the Union or leave their employment. We have much pleasure in saying, that out of the six Mechanical Trades in this town, in the aggregate a very numerous body, have not yet gone to the wall. The result of the action at one time the master sent for the men, and informed them, that after their notice was up, they must either leave the Union or leave their work. They answered that they required no notice, under the circumstances; they could leave then if he thought proper. He then sent for his nephew, who broke up a stick and buried it in the wall. The men remained and instructed those that he might get? To this the man replied: "I would see you d—d first." At another very large establishment, the master called the men together, and after a good deal of humming and hawing said, that if they did not sign the declaration they would break up a stick and bury it in the wall. The men thought to stop the works for a week, whether they signed or not, in order to reply the boilers and the engine. One of the men asked—Were they to understand that if they did not leave the Union that they were to leave work on Saturday night? The master said yes; that was what he wished them to understand. The man said, "If the men will not to mend the boilers and engine yourself, for we will not do it for you; and then you will see how you like working." A number of the Coal-Kings in the neighbourhood of Wigan have also given their men notice, that at the end of fourteen days they must either leave the Miners' Association or leave their employment. The men have refused to sign the declaration, and are now casting away their culpable apathy, and at once get the organization complete. They may rest assured that this is but the beginning of the end. The next summer will either place the Trades of England in a proud and honourable position, or destroy that independence they have so long enjoyed.

The Trades of the country have failed to carry Lancashire's *Trades' Union* Bill last session of Parliament, are determined, if possible, to crush everything like Trades' Unions; and what they could not accomplish by legislation, they are determined to achieve by the power of that wealth which they have extracted from the sweat and toil of those who they now wish to trample under their feet. In order to do this effectually, they are determined to employ no men that belong to the Trades' Unions, nor even such clubs, if they are connected with the Trades; and in order to gain their point, they have, in many instances, turned the heads of several Trades' Unions into the hands of the masters, and declared that they were no longer connected with the Trades. The Manchester Dyeers were turned out by the masters the week before last, and upwards of seven hundred men are now walking the streets. They have posted the town with large placards, stating that in 1843 the masters reduced their wages two shillings per week, from twenty-one to nineteen shillings, and that they would not give more than 18s. a week. They revived they would advance the two shillings back. A few weeks ago they reminded the masters of their promise, when eleven of them gave them the two shillings, but the others would not. The consequence was that the two shillings were taken off when they came to receive for one week's work. The iron masters, before last the document was presented to them to sign. This, of course, the men refused to do; and they are now out, determined to starve rather than suffer tyranny to ride rough-shod over them. The Moulders of Liverpool have also been turned out because they would not give up their Union, and were connected with their Trade. The iron masters of Manchester have, in some of the largest shops, given their men notice that they must either quit the Union or leave their employment. We have much pleasure in saying, that out of the six Mechanical Trades in this town, in the aggregate a very numerous body, have not yet gone to the wall. The result of the action at one time the master sent for the men, and informed them, that after their notice was up, they must either leave the Union or leave their work. They answered that they required no notice, under the circumstances; they could leave then if he thought proper. He then sent for his nephew, who broke up a stick and buried it in the wall. The men remained and instructed those that he might get? To this the man replied: "I would see you d—d first." At another very large establishment, the master called the men together, and after a good deal of humming and hawing said, that if they did not sign the declaration they would break up a stick and bury it in the wall. The men thought to stop the works for a week, whether they signed or not, in order to reply the boilers and the engine. One of the men asked—Were they to understand that if they did not leave the Union that they were to leave work on Saturday night? The master said yes; that was what he wished them to understand. The man said, "If the men will not to mend the boilers and engine yourself, for we will not do it for you; and then you will see how you like working." A number of the Coal-Kings in the neighbourhood of Wigan have also given their men notice, that at the end of fourteen days they must either leave the Miners' Association or leave their employment. The men have refused to sign the declaration, and are now casting away their culpable apathy, and at once get the organization complete. They may rest assured that this is but the beginning of the end. The next summer will either place the Trades of England in a proud and honourable position, or destroy that independence they have so long enjoyed.

The Trades of the country have failed to carry Lancashire's *Trades' Union* Bill last session of Parliament, are determined, if possible, to crush everything like Trades' Unions; and what they could not accomplish by legislation, they are determined to achieve by the power of that wealth which they have extracted from the sweat and toil of those who they now wish to trample under their feet. In order to do this effectually, they are determined to employ no men that belong to the Trades' Unions, nor even such clubs, if they are connected with the Trades; and in order to gain their point, they have, in many instances, turned the heads of several Trades' Unions into the hands of the masters, and declared that they were no longer connected with the Trades. The Manchester Dyeers were turned out by the masters the week before last, and upwards of seven hundred men are now walking the streets. They have posted the town with large placards, stating that in 1843 the masters reduced their wages two shillings per week, from twenty-one to nineteen shillings, and that they would not give more than 18s. a week. They revived they would advance the two shillings back. A few weeks ago they reminded the masters of their promise, when eleven of them gave them the two shillings, but the others would not. The consequence was that the two shillings were taken off when they came to receive for one week's work. The iron masters, before last the document was presented to them to sign. This, of course, the men refused to do; and they are now out, determined to starve rather than suffer tyranny to ride rough-shod over them. The Moulders of Liverpool have also been turned out because they would not give up their Union, and were connected with their Trade. The iron masters of Manchester have, in some of the largest shops, given their men notice that they must either quit the Union or leave their employment. We have much pleasure in saying, that out of the six Mechanical Trades in this town, in the aggregate a very numerous body, have not yet gone to the wall. The result of the action at one time the master sent for the men, and informed them, that after their notice was up, they must either leave the Union or leave their work. They answered that they required no notice, under the circumstances; they could leave then if he thought proper. He then sent for his nephew, who broke up a stick and buried it in the wall. The men remained and instructed those that he might get? To this the man replied: "I would see you d—d first." At another very large establishment, the master called the men together, and after a good deal of humming and hawing said, that if they did not sign the declaration they would break up a stick and bury it in the wall. The men thought to stop the works for a week, whether they signed or not, in order to reply the boilers and the engine. One of the men asked—Were they to understand that if they did not leave the Union that they were to leave work on Saturday night? The master said yes; that was what he wished them to understand. The man

