CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.—It is stated that M. Villemain, Minister for Public Instruction, has been Struck with insanity. Three persons are already indicated as likely to succeed him in office-namely Count Montalivet, M. de Salvandy, and M. Rossi (Peer of France). The latter will be the man, in all

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towards that country in regard of General Woll's

to above shows that Texas, alarmed by the threats of

an invasion by Mexico, applied to the United States Government for the fulfilment of Mr. Murphy's

pledge of military assistance and protection, which, it may be remembered, Mr. Murphy was rebuked for

was pending; and as the treaty had fallen through

by the refusal of the Senate to ratify, the promise had

fallen with it. Outbreaks of the most serious cha-

racter had certainly occurred in different states of

obtain money to prosecute the war against Texas,

and everything was at odds and ends. Congress had voted unanimously an approval of Senor Rejon's

correspondence with Mr. Shannon, and it was though

that Santa Anna, through the impending war, migh

be able, by obtaining command of the purse, to keep possession of the sword of State. Meantime, General

Paredes has placed himself at the head of a revolt,

and has publicly denounced Santa Anna, complain

ing of the disorganization of the army, the abuses of

the treasury department, the disorder existing in the

public offices, alleged breaches of law and violations

of right on the part of the Dictator, and the invasion

of Texas, not on the score of right on the part of the

Texians, but on that of the mismanagement of the

THE MESSAGE.

It is impossible for us to give this documen

SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXPERIMENT .-

STABILITY OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

We have continued cause for expressing our gratitude

to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the benefits and

blessings which our country, under His kind providence,

exciting scenes through which we have passed, nothing

high and important function of electing their Chief

and to place beyond jeopardy the institutions under which

it is our happiness to live. That the deepest interest has

been manifested by all our countrymen in the result of the

election is not less true than highly creditable to them.

and pretensions of those who were presented for their

suffrages; but no armed soldiery has been necessary to

restrain within proper limits the popular zeal, or to pre-

cannot dwell upon this picture without recognising in it

that deep and devoted attachment, on the part of the

people, to the institutions under which we live which pro-

claims their perpetuity. The great objection which has

entire Government. A security against this is found not

only in the fact before alluded to, but in the additional

fact that we live under a confederacy embracing already

twenty-six States, no one of which has power to con-

troul the election. The popular vote in each State is

taken at the time appointed by the laws, and such

vote is announced by its electoral college, without

reference to the decision of the other States. The

right of suffrage and the mode of conducting the election

are regulated by the laws of each State; and the elec-

tion is distinctly federative in all its prominent features.

Thus it is, that, unlike what might be the results under

consolidated system, riotous proceedings, should they

without disturbing to any dangerous extent the tran

quillity of others. The great experiment-a political con-

federacy, each member of which is supreme as to all

matters appertaining to its local interests, and its internal

peace and happiness, while, by a voluntary compact with

others, it concedes to the united power of all the protec

tion of its citizens in matters not domestic-has been so

far crowned with complete success. The world has wit-

nessed its rapid growth in wealth and population; and,

under the guide and direction of a superintending Provi-

as the shadowing forth of the mighty future. In the

bright prospects of that future, we shall find, as patriots

and philanthropists, the highest inducements to cultivate

measure or effort which may be made to alienate the

States, or the people of the States, in sentiment and feel-

ing, from each other. A rigid and close adherence to the

terms of our political compact, and, above all, a sacred

observance of the guarantees of the Constitution, will

while personal liberty is placed beyond hazard or jeo-

THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

the press, of the liberty of speech, of the trial by jury, or

the habeas corpus, and of the domestic institutions of

each of the States-leaving the private citizen in the full

exercise of the high and ennobling attributes of his nature,

and to each State the privilege, which can only be

judiciously exerted by itself, of consulting the means best

calculated to advance its own happiness;—these are the

reat and important guarantees of the constitution, which

the lovers of liberty must cherish, and the advocates of

ing all interpolations by forced construction, under the

guise of an imagined expediency, upon the constitution,

actively and as beneficially felt on the distant shores of

the Pacific as it is now on those of the Atlantic Ocean

cessful expansion (time and space) are so far in the pro-

gress of modification by the improvements of the age

as to render no longer speculative the ability of repre

sentatives from that remote region to come up to th

capital, so that their constituents shall participate in all

progress of time, the inestimable principles of civil liberty

will be enjoyed by millions yet unborn, and the great

benefits of our system of government be extended to now

wilderness yet to be reclaimed, we may well invite the

lover of freedom, of every land, to take up his abode

among us, and assist in the great work of advancing the

standard of civilisation, and giving a wider spread to the

arts and refinements of cultivated life. Our prayers

should evermore be offered up to the Father of the Uni-

duty, so as to enable us to consummate these high pur-

OBJECTIONS TO REPUBLICANISM ANSWERED.

gainst confederacies, by writers on government, is the

local affairs, or in such as affected the peace of others, or

endangered the safety of the whole confederacy. We can-

not hope to be entirely exempt from such attempts on our

important in population and resources not to attract the

observation of other nations. It therefore may, in the

of the different states, may involve in one general de-

should ever be borne in mind that what is true in regard

to individuals is equally so in regard to states. An inter-

ference of one in the affairs of another is the fruitful

source of family dissensions and neighbourhood disputes:

and the same cause affects the peace, happiness, and

to repel all such attempts, should they ever be made.

verse for His wisdom to direct us in the path of our

always prevailed against the election, by the people, or

proceedings against that province.

the following digest:---

THE BLOODY GOVERNMENT.—A Madrid journal of Dec. 17th, publishes the following list of individuals who have been shot for political offences in Spain from December 1st, 1843, to December 13th, 1844:—

In the barrack of San Prancisco, General Narvaez being present, three sergeants, a corporal, and a By General Roncali, at Villafranca, Feb. 14th, 1844,

By General Roncali, at Alicante, March 11th, 1844, officers and peasants * In Galicia, March 13th, 1844

By General Roncali, March 15th, 1844 By General Roncali, the unfortunate secretary, Garrido, March 20th, 1844 By the Baron de Meer, at Barcelona, March 23rd, By the Baron de Meer, in Upper Catalonia, April

cold blood, after being made prisoners, besides those who fell in the field, July 1, 1844 t 12

By General Breton, at Saragossa, suspected of having been implicated in the shooting of Estella, July 13, By General Breton, at Caspe, July 16, 1844, three officers By the Baron de Meer, at Barcelona, suspected of

being engaged in the Theatre conspiracy, Nov. By the Baron de Meer, Capt. Sanjust,‡ Nov. 1844... In Nov. 1844, at Valencia, two officers... ... In Nov. 1844, at Logrono, Zurbano's two sons, brother in law, and five others... In Nov. 1814, at Anso, by Gen. Breton.,. ... At Anso and Echo, by the same At the same places, Dec. 13, 1844...

Abolition of the Slave Trade.-M. Martinez de la Rosa has presented to the Cortes a bill for the abolition of the slave trade. The principle contained in this bill has long been recognised by our Government, agreeable to pending treaties, but a law was wanted, making the trade a penal offence, which is the object of the present measure.

entire, occupying, as it does, nearly a page of the London daily papers. All the "points," however, we do give, and no fact of importance is omitted in MORE ARRESTS .- M. Caballero, Minister of the Interior under Lopez, who was living in seclusion at his country scat, has been arrested and imprisoned as have also several respectable inhabitants of Cuenca. SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetic of the 24th inst. contains the decree of the Government of Lucerne, ordering the re-organization of the landsturm, "to protect persons and property against the attack of foreign hordes of bri-All men able to carry arms were to be incorporated with the landsturm, and to assemble in the chief town of their respective districts at the first sound of the toesin, and "march to destroy the invaders." Dr. Steiger, one of the prisoners taken during the last revolt, had been permitted to visit his patients, accompanied by two gendarmes and eight soldiers. The authorities of Lucerne had seized a sum of 80,000f. in specie, deposited by M. Jules Salzmann in the hands of a banker of that city. Colonel Guggenbuhler had died at Lenzbourg in the arms of his wife and sister. Confined by illness during the whole summer, he left his bed to defend the cause of liberty, and the fatigues he experienced in the outbreak of the 9th inst. had completely exhausted his strength.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CANTONS.—The excitement occasioned by the late conflict in the canton of Vast multitudes have assembled, from time to time, at spread rather than otherwise. A popular assembly of about 3,000 persons, chiefly composed of citizens of Berne, Soleure, and Argau, and refugees from Lucerne, was held in the church of Faubrunnen, on the 16th ult. A plan for an association against the Jesuits was organised, and a petition to the government of Berne finally agreed upon, calling upon it to place itself at the head of the cantons opposed to the establishment of the Jesuits in Switzerland. Hostile resolutions were also passed in a meeting at Zofingue The canton of Schwytz marched troops to 11. frontier of Lucerne on the 16th. Meanwhile, the executive council of Lucerne addressed all the cantons a federal resolution, according which the formation of volunteer corps is prohibited The irritation is displayed in the most violent lan guage. A radical journal, printed at Argau, offere a previous of 75 Swiss francs to whomsoever shall ill a sait, or one of their adherents. M. Walcer mis r of the grand council of Argau, had ten-

· assignation of his seat in that assembly :participated in the expedition against he says, "I cannot remain any longer: g of the councils of the republic. It is with rbines that the Swiss people must, in future, in the their wishes; for the federal compact no longer exists. It has been long since torn and replaced by the golden league: the league of the Bor rowmeans (Catholic party). Not a vestige of that compact is now entire." The grand council refused to accept this resignation. The grand council of Zurich assembled on the 16th, for the purpose of appointing a burgo-master. The election, under exist ing circumstances, was considered of the highest importance. After five ballots, M. Zehnder, the liberal candidate, obtained two votes more than hi competitor, M. Bluntschi, the Conservative cand date, and was declared duly returned.

TURKEY. Constantinople, Dec. 11.—The progress of diplomatic negociations has again been impeded by the birth, on the 9th inst., of another child to the Sultan. This time it is a princess, who bears the name of Muniré, i. c., Brilliant. To-day the Sultan holds, in consequence, a rikkiab, or levee, which is attended by all the high functionaries, who are, therefore, ab sent from their offices. By the last accounts from Persia it would appear that Dr. Wolff will be called upon to make a protracted stay at Tehran, until the settle ment of the pecuniary obligations he contracted on withdrawing from the territories of Bokhara. Reports state that during the late storms some six or eight English vessels have been lost in the Azoff and Black Sea. The weather has cleared up at last, and we shall soon ascertain the real extent of the alleged losses. We have gales here every winter which generally moderate at the end of three or four days, whereas the present lasted, off and on, a full fortnight. Even at present the bosom of the sea is anything but a bed

UNITED STATES.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.—ANTICIPATED WAR BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY EVENING.—The British and North American Royal mail steam-ship Caledonia. Captain Lott, arrived in Bootle-bay at four o'clock this afternoon. The Electoral College had unanimously confirmed the late Presidential and Vice presidential elections. Congress met on Monday, 2d inst., and the President's message, which we annex, was delivered on the following day. The anterior proceedings of Congress are interesting. In the Senate, on the 3rd, Mr. M'Dufic introduced a joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States. The resolution provides that the first eight articles of the treaty rejected by the Senate last session, shall be the fundamental law of union between the United States and Texas, as soon as the supreme authorities of that Republic shall agree to the same and, also, that whatever was stipulated to be done immediately, or at a fixed period after the ratification of the treaty compact, shall be done immediately,

or in a like period after, the authorities of Texas shall have formally agreed to the resolution. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A similar joint resolution was also reported in the House. On the following day Mr. Benton introduced his bill of last session, providing for the "re-annexation of Texas;" and this was also referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. On the same day a resolution, introduced by Mr. Allen, calling upon the President of the United States for information concerning the state of the negotiations pending on Governments, or the people of foreign states, either in their travagantly large issues of paper. As a necessary continuous tion that a warrant was out for his arrest. Dreading Sunday last, when the following Delegates were will now see that the strike stands as it did, and that the Oregon questions, was, after some opposition, adopted by a vote of twenty-four to sixteen. Another resolution, calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, for copies of all correspondence between France and the American Minister at Paris, relative to the proposed annexation, was adopted. A bill to establish a uniform line for the election of electors of President and Vice-president dent was under consideration. We have received a mass of official documents connected with the question of annexation. It appears that during the past spring and autumn an active and exceedingly lengthy correspondence has been taking place between the United States, Mexico, Texas, France, and no doubt England, with respect to annexation; the most important facts disclosed by

Louthern Star,

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1845.

non, the United States Minister to Mexico, at once that at no former period has the peace of that enlightened include in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of fallen to our hands by surrender, but the country con-

order of June last. According to the generality of there is no people who have a stronger interest in cherishrelations with Mexico, but the reports want confirma- and giving it permanence, than those of the United tion. The remainder of the correspondence referred | States.

Since the closing of your last session, a negociation State and her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, residing at Washington, giving, as b yound his authority. This fact was adverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application. over the Oregon territory. That negociation is still clined rendering the assistance, on the ground that the promise was to be in force only while the treaty The J

The President proceeds to recommend the establishment of military posts at suitable points, to protect American emigrants proceeding to the disputed territory. He adds-

It will afford the greatest pleasure to witness a happy Mexico. Nearly one-half of the Mexican army had and favourable termination to the existing negociations revolted, and declared against Santa Anna, if the upon terms compatible with the public honour; and the reports brought by these vessels are correct. The best efforts of the Government will continue to be directed Government were put to the greatest trouble to to this end.

CLAIMS ON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. It would have given me the highest gratification in this ny last annual communication to Congress to have been able to aunounce to you the complete and entire settlement United States and the Government of her Britannic Mais so obviously the interest of both countries, in respect to the large and valuable commerce which exists between them, that all causes of complaint, however inconsiderable, delays should be permitted to intervene. It is true that, the ample resources of that great nation; but they, nevertheless, more particularly that limited class which arise under seizures and detentions of American ships on the coast of Africa, upon the mistaken supposition, indulged in at the time the wrong was committed, of their being engaged in the slave trade, deeply affect the sensibilities of this Government and people.

FOREIGN TREATIES.

The President then goes on to state the result of negociations with other nations:-I informed the two houses of Congress, in my message of December last, that instructions had been given to Mr. with the Gormanic States, composing the Zollverein, if it could be done—stipulating, as far as it was practicable to that great conservative feature of our Government. to accomplish it, for a reduction of the heavy and onerous has enjoyed during the past year. Notwithstanding the duties levied on our tobacco and other leading articles of agricultural production; and yielding in return, on our has occurred to disturb the general peace, or to derauge part, a reduction of duties on such articles, the production the harmony of our political system. The great moral of their industry, as should not come into competition, spectacle has been exhibited of a nation, approximating or but a limited one, with articles, the product of our

in number to 20,000,000 people, having performed the high and important function of electing their Chief Magistrate for the term of four years, without the commission of any acts of violence, or the manifestation of a States Minister at Berlin had received instructions spirit of insubordination to the laws. The great and in- to re-open the negociation, which, it was hoped, estimable right of suffrage has been exercised by all who would result in ultimate success. Belgium had were invested with it, under the laws of the different assimilated her flag to that of the United States, for states, in a spirit dictated alone by a desire, in the selec- purposes of direct trade. Negociations were pending tion of the agent, to advance the interests of the country, with other states.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The President proceeds to a consideration of the unsatisfactory state of affairs existing between Mexico and Texas. He says either made, or purposes to make, formidable prepa- office by Augustin M. Morin. We give the followrations for invading Texas. She has issued decrees and ing extract from the Governor-General's speech :proclamations preparatory to the commencement of hostilities, full of threats revolting to humanity; and which, if carried into effect, would arouse the attention of all Christendom. This new demonstration of feeling, there is too much reason to believe, has been produced in con

made from the United States to Mexico, he proceeds to argue against the practice and policy of the proceedings of the Mexicans, to show that the Texians had only done what was natural and inevitable, for their chief executive officer, has been the apprehension of which the Mexicans were rashly bent on provoking a tumults and disorders, which might involve in ruin the contest, the consequences of which must be fearful He then comes to the annexation treaty:—

Upon the ratification of the treaty, the executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left undefined by the treaty. The executive proposed to settle these upon terms that all the world should have pronounced just and reasonable. No negociation upon that point could have been undertaken between the United States of Mexico, in advance of the ratification if the treaty were ratified; but by that threat they were not to be influenced, nor was it required.

The President adds, his opinion was, that if the treaty had been ratified by the senate, it would have been followed by a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter in difference between the two countries. The treaty liquidation of the public debt. was not ratified; but, said he, a controlling majority have declared in favour of immediate annexa tion. Instructions have thus come up to both branches of congress from their respective constituents in terms the most emphatic. It is dence, the developments of the past may be regarded but the will of both the people and the states. that Texas shall be annexed to the Union promptly and immediately. It may be hoped, in carrying into execution the public will, thus declared, all collateral issues may be avoided. The Texians, he proceeded, were still desirous of throwing them-

selves under the protection of the states, and no complaint could be apprehended from any other quarter. It was a question for their decision whether she should be received or not, the forms preserve union on a foundation which cannot be shaken; of annexation having been already resolved upon wrote, has been put down, and the disturbed disbetween the two governments. The decree of tricts seem to be tolerably quiet. In this Presidency Mexico in relation to retail trade, and the order nothing of a very important character has occurred. for the expulsion of foreigners, were in violation of the treaty of amity; and these questions remained unadjusted.

The President next congratulates the nation on the

The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce and which subjected the Government to the necessity of large amount, has passed away; and, after the payment union must ever cultivate. Preserving these, and avoid and in redemption of more than 5,000,000 dollars of the public debt, which falls due on the 1st of January next. and setting apart upward of 2,000,000 dollars for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, and meeting an in stalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the district of Columbia, an estimated surplus of upwards of 7,000,000 dollars, over and above the existing appropriations, will

remain in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year. BANKING AND TAXATION. It must also be a matter of unmingled gratification that, under the existing financial system-resting upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816-the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness: and the rates of exchange between different parts of th Union, which, in 1841, denoted, by their enormous amount, the great depreciation, and in fact worthlessness of the place to place, and the risk incident to the operation. In the intrigues of Bokhara have been defeated. From a new country like that of the United States-where so the latter place Dr. Wolff has emerged in safety-but many inducements are held out for speculation—the de- of this, in all probability, intelligence will have been positores of the surplus revenue, consisting of banks of any description, when it reaches any considerable amoun requires the closest vigilance on the part of the Govern ment. All banking institutions, under whatever denomin nation they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interest of the stockholders. That interest dividends, and a large surplus revenue intrusted to the liability of the members to be tampered with by foreign custody is but too apt to lead to excessive loans and to ex- tragic issue reached him, coupled with the informasequence, prices are nominally increased, and the spetthe indignity of falling into the hands of the myrmiculative mania everywhere seizes upon the public mind. A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists, peace and safety. The United States are becoming too and, in the language of the day, money becomes plenty. bulk of his large property to be devoted to the esta- liam Sucksmith, who was called to the chair; the Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting blishment and support of a university. The coroner's following resolutions were passed:—That F. W. Suckupon this unsubstantial state of things, but the delusion jury brought in a verdict of Felo de sc. The other smith be secretary for the Dewsbury district.—That progress of time, occur that opinions entirely abstract in soon passes away, and the country is overrun with an in- event is the murder, by Dacoits, of Captain Alcock, the secretary be requested to correspond with the the states in which they may prevail, and in no degree af- debtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to of the Quartermaster-General's department, who was following localities, viz., Heckmandwike, Batley, Dawfecting their domestic institutions, may be artfully, but visit every department of industry with great and ruinous intercepted on a journey, by a band of notorious green, Earlsheaton, and Stanley, requesting them to secretly, encouraged with a view to undertakened. The greatest vigilance becomes neces-docoits, of whom the police were in pursuit, and in carrying out the objects of the Association.—
Union. Such opinions may become the foundation of sary on the part of Government to guard against this being taken for Mr. Unwin, the magistrate, was That this meeting be adjourned to the 19th of January, and the foundation of the contraction of the contrac political parties, until at last the conflict of opinion, pro- state of things. The depositaries must be given dis- dragged from his palanquin, and cut to pieces. Se- 1845, to be holden at the Chartist-room, Dewsbury, ducing an alienation of friendly feeling among the people tinctly to understand that the favours of the Government will be altogether withdrawn, or substantially diminished, struction the happy institutions under which we live. It if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their banking capital, or as the foundation of an enlarged cir- created a very great sensation. culation. The Government, through its revenue, has at all times an important part to perform in connexion with the currency; and it greatly depends upon its vigilance and care whether the country be involved in embarrassbe preserved in a sound and healthy condition. The dan. China, Oct. 12th.

against the manner in which Mexico was acting the true policy of nations would seem to be growing and above constitutional authority; and a reckless and wasteful becoming deeper among the enlightened everywhere; and extravagance but too certainly follows. The important has broken out in the Sawunt Warree country; and in power of taxation, which, when exercised in its most re- the two together an army of nearly 8000 men is occuthe accounts, Mr. Shannon had suspended diplomatic ing the sentiment, and adopting the means of preserving stricted form, is a burden on labour and production, is pied in quelling disturbance. Everything continues resorted to, under various pretexts, for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the extravagance of Governments stimulates individual extravagance, until the spirit of a wild and ill-regulated specuhas been formally entered upon between the Secretary of lation involves one and all in its unfortunate results. In axiom, founded on moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the government; and that whatever exists beyond should be reduced or modified. This doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of be taxed, which a due regard to the public weal would at throughout India at large. Sir Henry Hardinge the most intense interest, and at the conclusion all times suggest to the legislative mind. It leaves the has continued since his arrival constantly at Calcutta, expressed themselves highly gratified and instructed. range of selection undefined; and such selection should and seems to have been gaining golden opinions of consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such course thing to receive his attention, and seems to occupy as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the a most prominent place in his mind. The enthe Government without which all efforts to advance the public prosperity are vain and fruitless. This great ture—the opening of fresh roads, and the construcand adjustment of other matters in difference between the and vitally important tack rests with Congress, and the Executive can do no more than recommend the attention. The most peace-loving suffer from no jesty, which were adverted to in a previous message. It general principles which should govern in its execution. The President then proceeds to observe on the reports of the Secretaries of War, the Navy, &c.; which, however, do not contain any points of general interest. excess of expenditure over income, lately amounting should be with the greatest promptitude removed, that it He strongly advises the establishment of lines of to about a million and a half sterling. News from must be regarded as cause of regret that any unnecessary steam-ships to ply regularly between the United States | China extends to the 10th of October, but it is and foreign ports; and concludes by congratulating entirely commercial, and not important. So extenin a pecuniary point of view, the matters alluded to are the houses of Congress upon the happy auspices under altogether insignificant in amount when compared with which they had assembled, and the improved prospects of trade, manufactures, and revenue. The folowing is the concluding paragraph of the Message :—

Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others more able than myself the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying recollection that, as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified veto, it Wheaton, our Minister at Berlin, to negociate a treaty has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the people nor weakened in any degree their attachment

Washington, December, 1844.

CONVICTION OF A MURDEBER.-NEW YORK, DEC. 40 -The trial of William Miller, which has been in progress before the Circuit Court at Troy for some lays past, on a charge of murdering George West, more than two years ago, in the town of Sandlake, Rensslaer county, was terminated on Tuesday, Dec 3rd. The evidence, though wholly circumstantial seems to have been conclusive; and the jury, after being out a few hours, brought in a verdict of Guilty. On Wednesday morning Judge Parker pronounced sentence of death upon the prisoner, assuring him there was no hope of pardon. The 28th of January is the day fixed for Miller's execution. CANADA.

addition to such other amendments of existing laws on will, no doubt, engage your attention, as well as the state townships of Lower Canada are peculiarly destitute in this particular; and the town of Kingston, in Upper Canada, which has unavoidably suffered much by the rethrough the inland territory, towards the Ottawa, which is essential for the prosperity of that neighbourhood. Notwithstanding the unavoidable expense attendant on Montreal, and other claims to be submitted for your consideration, a considerable surplus revenue will remain, affording the means of making some provision towards the

INDIA AND CHINA. By extraordinary express, despatches have been received from China of the 31st of October, and from Calcutta to the 16th November inclusive. There is no news from China. The intelligence from India is not very important. The Kolapore insurrection has been put down, but it proved of a more serious nature than was anticipated. The murder of Captain Alcock, of the 46th N.I

on his way to Neemuch, has created a great sensation.

(From the Bengal Hurkari, November 16, 1844.) The past month has not been prolific in events of very stirring character. The insurrection in the Kolapore country, which proved to be of a more serious character than we supposed when last we The Governor-General is still at the Presidency, and rumour is silent on the subject of any intended move from the seat of Government. He appears to be quietly perfecting himself in the business of his administration; and such indications as have yet been manifested seem to point to a tranquil and pacific government, pregnant with good to the people of the soil. There is no talk of a war in the Punjab or any other immediate employment of our troops Even the civil war, which many anticipated, in that long-agitated country, seems to be no longer immitwo chiefs, Heera and Golab Singh, but, as we surmised, they were not in earnest, and nothing came of all their menaces. They have now come to a pacific

understanding, and matters will speedily be settled, though, probably, only to be disturbed again. In the meantime, Sawun Mull, the Governor of Moultan, one of the most able and energetic, and at the same time the most moderate and respectable of the Seikh chiefs, has been gathered to his fathers. He was shot by a malefactor, whilst sitting on died of his wound. He has been succeeded by his seem that the dangers which Dost Mahomed apprehended from the designs of the Usbegs and Tartars Keosh have rolled back the tide of invasion, and that received in England before the arrival of the present despatch. Within the Presidency two domestic events have occasioned some interest of a painful character. One of these is the suicide of the Rajah of Berhampote, who having committed, through his instruments, some acts of cruelty on the person of a dependent which occasioned, in the sequel, the poor man's death came down to Calcutta, where intelligence of the

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL. LONDON, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3.-We have received the Overland Mail from Bombay, and are

gers to be guarded against are greatly augmented by too erms. Indeed, it affords me much satisfaction to state, ure itself may come to be seized with a disposition to the two principal forts, for some time besieged, has the meeting separated.

proceeded to do so, by protesting, "in the most and important quarter of the globe ever been, apparently, which may, and most probably would be, found to conflict tinues full of troops. Colonel Ovans, the newly-solemn form," against the invasion of Texas, and more firmly established. The conviction that peace is with the constitution. A fancied expediency is elevated appointed resident, has fallen into the enemy's hands, and most probably would be, found to conflict tinues full of troops. Colonel Ovans, the newly-shands appointed resident, has fallen into the enemy's hands, and most probably would be, found to conflict tinues full of troops. tranguil in Scinde. The health of the troops in the lower country is good. At Shikarpore and Sukkur siekness prevails to a very alarming extent. pore, between 700 and 800 are in hospital. The Puniaub chiefs have become reconciled to each always be made with an eye to the great interests of the all sorts of people. His administration promises to Trades Delegates, were present, thus evincing the country. Composed as is the Union of separate and inde- be a plain, practical, and peaceful one. The deep interest the members of that powerful body pendent states, a patriotic Legislature will not fail, in state of education amongst the natives was the first are now taking in all questions affecting the interest of Labour. As the debate was more for eliciting truth than for a victory over the representatives whole; and thus insure that permanency of the policy of couragement of science, and the promotion of of rival partisans, no resolution was submitted, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman the domestic improvement—the improvement of agricul-

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

tion of bridges, have all received more or less fears; the most war-loving entertain no hopes of conquest or invasion under the present rule. twelvementh of such management will get rid of the sive has adulteration been practised at Bombay, that Malwa opium is quoted at 50 dols. to 750 dols., and s getting rapidly out of repute, so that the swindlers

have their reward in a ruined market.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE PORTE.—The Constitutionnel publishes a letter from Constantinople of the 18th ult., confirming the statenent which announced that the Trebizond affair had een at last settled. The Pasha of that city had been plamed by the Divan, and ordered to wait on the British Consul, and apologise for his conduct towards the dragoman. As respects the latter, the Porte having succeeded in establishing that he was an Ottoman subject, the Governor was only "invited to treat him in future with more moderation.'

TURKEY.

AUSTRALIA. We have advices from Sydney to the 4th of September. The colonies were slowly—very slowly re-viving. Great distress prevailed among the operative classes, and a public meeting had been held to memorialise the Government to take their case into

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

To our readers generally, but especially to those who have relations or friends in South Australia, the who have relations or friends in South Australia, the which it was unanimously agreed upon, that discussionly considered for the Adelaide sion classes be formed forthwith. This body of Char-Observer, will, we think, prove acceptable. In our tists is likely to do well. last number we announced the return of his excellency the governor from his expedition to the southeastern portion of the colony. Since then the remainder of the Government party have reached the city, and we are happy to find that their reports of the country beyond Rivoli Bay are most satisfactory, dexico and Texas. He says—

Mexico has threatened to renew the war, and has there made, or purposes to make, formidable prepa
The Canadian Farnament met, as appointed, on there being now no doubt as to the existence of a great extent of good land in that recently-examined by a substance of the province of the provi have made a successful journey, and many places tional to our maps and charts. We understand their route lay along the overland track to Port Philip, as far as Lake Hawden, after which quite a new country was traversed, and the drays reached Rivoli Bay in little more than a fortnight after crossing the Murray. The desert and inhospitable region that stretches inland from the sand-hills of the Coorong begins to improve gradually as the Coorong ceases, and a chain of salt lagood feed, occurs inland from Lacepede and Guichen had already piloted themselves into the bay, and to remain during the season. A recf extends across the mouth of the bay, and a rocky island shelters it

from the N.W. The governor and party visited the sland and reefs, and found the former covered with innumerable penguins, whilst the latter afforded the rather formidable sport of a sea lion hunt. One of moval of the seat of Government, is devoid of a road these huge animals, eight feet in length, was shot through the head by his Excellency, and afterwards skin, we understand, is intended as an addition to the national collection in the British Museum, together with a variety of rare birds, &c., which are the result of his Excellency's indefatigable zeal in adding new discoveries to the fields of science. From Rivoli Bay, which was made a temporary depot for the drays and men, the party, attended by the police, proceeded on iorseback to Mount Schank and Mount Gambier, a distance of eighty miles. Beyond the Bluff Kaye south of Mount Muirhead, and thence to the Mount Gambier country, an extensive and beautiful tract of land was found, distinguished both by its richness of soil, and the abundance of excellent grass it affords. At the foot of those ranges water occurs in tea-tree gushes up from beneath the limestone rock. But the inest land was yet to come. The rich volcanic region about the extinct craters of Mounts Gambier and Schank afforded an agreeable surprise to the trarellers, who describe it as superior to the best of the Mount Barker land, and verdant to excess. The timber is principally huge black wood and mahogany gum. Water is contained in hollows or old craters of vast depth, and is remarkably pure and limpid. Kangaroo of the largest species were seen in flocks of eight or ten together. The climate of Mount Gambier is considerably cooler than that of any other portion of the colony, and we doubt not but that shortly it will become a flourishing and well-settled district.

Chartist Intelligence.

TURNAGAIN-LANE, DEC. 31 .- At the usual weekly meeting of the members of this locality, Mr. William Dear in the chair, the delegate from the District Council gave in his report; and a subscription was opened for the benefit of that sterling democrat, Mr. Preston. The chairman then left the chair.

TEA PARTY.—The Chartists of this town held a Tea Party and Ball, in the Garden-street Lecture Room, on Monday evening. The room was tastefully decorated with flags, banners, portraits, and evergreens, which gave the place a pleasinging appear-About 200 working men and their wives sat down to tea, and after doing ample justice to the good things set before them the tables were cleared, when Mr. Nuttall was unanimously called to the chair. The meeting was addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., an. Messrs. W. Bell, of Heywood, and Wm. Discar, of Manchester. The dancing then commenced, and was kept up with great spirit until a late hour, when the company broke up, highly delighted with the

evening's entertainment. BIRMINGHAM.

Two LECTURES were delivered in the Democratic leave the reader to judge if such an agreement could Chapel, Thorp-street, on Sunday and Monday, De- | be accepted by honourable men. An aggregate meetcember 29th and 30th, by Mr. M'Grath. For cloquence ing of the Trades has been held, at which it was and clearness of reasoning, these lectures have not resolved, "That the strike did not now rest in the been excelled in Birmingham. We hope soon to be hands of the Joiners and Carpenters, but in the favoured with another visit from Mr. M'Grath, which hands of the Building Trades of Manchester; and we have no doubt will do much good.

DEWSBURY. present:—Edward Cramshaw, George Roberts, Wil-there is no truth in the statement that it has been dons of the police, the wretched man blew out his liam Chapman, Ebenezer Clegg, Ralph Frost, Isaac brains. He had previously made a will, leaving the Wood, Francis Brook, John Waring, Frederick Wilveral of the wretches concerned in this murderous at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon.—That the deed have been apprehended. Such events are of secretary be instructed to insert in the Northern Star, rare occurrence, and the present one has, therefore, that the notice calling a West Riding delegate created a very great sensation.

meeting was a mistake. It ought to have been "a

Dewsbury district meeting."

MANCHESTER.

Mr. Doyle.—The Chartists of this town held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, in the prosperity of states. It may be most devoutly hoped that the good sense of the American people will ever be ready checken and care whether the country be involved in embarrace, and care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, mapping of states, and care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, mapping of still and care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, mapping of still and care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, mapping of still and care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, mapping of still and care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, mapping of still and care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, mapping of still and care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, mapping of still and care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, mapping of still and care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, mapping of still and care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, mapping of still and care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, mapping of still and care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, mapping of the care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, mapping of the care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, mapping of the care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, mapping of the care whether the country be involved in embarrace. The care whether the country be involved in embarrace, in peace, Carpenters'-hall, Garret-road, when that sterling

place in the above room, between Mr. Thomas Cliffe of Halifax, and Mr. John West. Long before the hour of meeting the large room was filled in every part. At half-past seven o'clock, on the motion of Mr. West, seconded by Mr. Cliffe, Mr. Chapman, an elector for both borough and county, was called to the chair. The chairman opened the business by observing that he had never been in that room before, but as he had been called upon to preside, he hoped the meeting would assist him in preserving order, and seeming for each speaker candid hearing. The question was one of vital interest to the working classes, and it was by meetings of that kind that truth could be best arrived at, and correct opinions formed upon any subject. He would read the conditions of the debate, to which he hoped each gentleman would rigidly confine himself, and so afford a useful example to those who called themselves the "Collective Wisdom of the Nation," but who were very Her Majesty's 78th Regiment, with the exception often destitute of common sense. He then read of about 100 men, is wholly in hospital; out of the conditions of the debate, which were that Mr. view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an about 1000 cavalry and native infantry at Shikar- Cliffe should open with half an hour, and Mr. West reply the same length of time, and then alternate quarters till the close. Both gentlemen maintained other, and comparative tranquillity reigns in the their respective positions with great eleverness country of the Five Rivers. There seem to be some and much good temper, mainly agreeing as to the This doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of slight discontents in Gwalior, but not such as to facts, but differing in the conclusions to be drawn a sound discrimination in the selection of the articles to occasion alarm. Peace and prosperity prevail from those facts. The audience listened with

SHEFFIELD.

Fig Tree Lane. -On Sunday evening, Mr. Richard Otley lectured in the above room, and gave general satisfaction. The speech of Mike Walsh at

the Boston Convention was read from the Star, and elicited the most unbounded applause. PUBLIC DISCUSSION ON FIRE TRADE .- On Monday

evening a public discussion on Free Trade took

that the debate should be resumed on some other NORTH LANCASHIRE.

meeting separated: many anxiously recommending

Many of the middle classes, and several of the

Delegate Meeting .- The North Lancashire delegate meeting took place at Accrington, on Wednesday, December 25th. Delegates were present from Clitheroe, Sabden, Burnley, Marsden, Haslingden, and Bacup; Colne was represented by letter. Mr. John Holt was called to the chair. Mr. Barker moved that Mr. M'Grath's travelling expenses be paid by the whole district. Carried unanimously. The following motions were agreed to :- "That the question of paying any future district lecturer, by an equal levy upon the members in all localities throughout the district, be brought forward at the next delegate meeting, and that each delegate bring the subect before his constituency." lelegate meeting be held at Bradshaw's, Temperance Hotel, Burnley, on Sunday, January 19th, 1845. 'That the district secretary be empowered to make application for Mr. Doyle's services for one month onger, and if not obtained, to solicit for Mr. Clark. An address to the Chartists of North Lancashire was then drawn up, and adopted unanimously, after which the delegates separated.

HAGGATE.—On Sunday, the 29th inst., the members of the Haggate Association held their usual weekly meeting, when Mr. Todd, a young man from Marsden, was called to the chair, who opened the business of the meeting in a short but cloquent address, shewing very forcibly the necessity for a proper and a well-directed union among the working classes, to accomplish their just rights. The meeting was addressed by others to the same effect: after

BURNLEY .- A number of Chartists held a meeting on Monday, the 30th inst., for the purpose of forming a locality of the National Chartist Association No. 2. Seven members were nominated to serve on the General Council, and twenty-four cards were ordered to be Rickard's weekly parcel to Burnley; Mr. Rickard will order Mr. Heywood to cause the payment for the same to Mr. Wheeler. All letters to be directed to John Mortimer Lavery, secretary, care of Mr. Rickards, bookseller.

CORNWALL.

Source at Penzance.—The Soirce, applicanced in the Narthern Star on the 21st, took place of Monday evening in O'Brien's Long-room—125 sat down to tea; immediately after which the National Chartist Anthem was performed in good style by a select choir. Mr. William Salmon, of Truro, was called on to preside. Mr. James Skewes, jun., of Camborne, responded to "the People's Charter," and gave such a lucid explanation of the six points thereof, as afforded the highest satisfaction to the assembly. "Rally round him again, and again!" was sung by the entire meeting. "The people" were spoken to by Mr. II. J. Longmaid, of Truro. Mr. William Davy, a miner, who, after a hard day's toil, walked eight miles to meet the friends of Democracy, replied to the sentiment, "Oppression, may it soon cease." His speech "The downfall of Aristocracy, was most cloquent. was responded to by Mr. W. J. Griscott, of Penzance "The Democratic press," was responded to by Mr. Skewes. The proceedings ended with three cheers for Feargus O'Connor, three for the Northern Star. and three for the People's Charter. We had some excellent songs and recitations in the course of the evening; and the dancing was kept up with great spirit to a late hour. Ten shillings, the proceeds of the soirce, I despatch with this letter for the Executive.—Correspondent.

CHARTIST LECTURES .- Two lectures were delivered the Chartist-hall, Briggate, Leeds, on Sunday last, Mr. Wm. Dixon, of Manchester. the afternoon's discourse was-The Rise and Progress of Chartism. In the evening the meeting was bumper, the spacious hall being crowded. Mr. Harris, a sterling democrat, was called to the chair. Mr. Dixon took for his subject-Trades' Unions as they are at present constituted, and how they ought to be constituted, in order to make them a Protection to the Working Man. Mr. D. addressed the meeting for upwards of an hour upon this important subject and concluded with an earnest appeal to those present never to relax in their exertions for making the People's Charter the law of the land. After the lecture, a collection was made for Mr. Muns, one of the Spanish refugees, which amounted to 12s., for which he returns the Chartists of Leeds his heartfelt

MANCHESTER CARPENTERS' STRIKE.—The contest between the Carpenters and Joiners of this town, and neither party showing a disposition to relinquish the contest; notwithstanding the paragraphs which have appeared in some of the newspapers, stating that the strike was at an end; that Messrs. Pauling, Henfrey, and Co., had conceded to the men all they wanted, and agreed to the Manchester rules, and that the men had returned to their work. These reports are calculated to do much harm, inasmuch as parties at a distance, who have been in the habit of sending their aid, believing these statements to be true, have naturally ceased sending the supplies. To prevent these evil consequences the following statement of facts may be necessary :-- Thirteen unprincipled fellows, who turned out from Messrs. Pauling and Co's., have, in a dastardly manner, gone to work for them again; and in order to make themselves appear as white as possible, have stated that the firm had agreed to work by the Manchester rules. The fact is, one honest man went with them, and was present at the interview, and afterwards reported it to the body, to the effect that they had stated that the men who had gone in might work by the Manchester rules, but that the men previously at work might continue to work by the firm's rules. We they would not work for that firm until they agreed to the Manchester rules, and discharged the knob-THE DISTRICT DELEGATE MEETING was held on sticks." Parties who have been misled by the press. Bradford Shoemakers .- On Wednesday evening

a special meeting of the Shoemakers' Society was held in the Boy and Barrel Inn, Westgate, to hear the report of Mr. Smyth, who had visited the Committee of Management in London. The decision of the Executive with respect to the strike was stated by Mr. Smyth; when the meeting resolved "That the conduct of the Executive was partial and unjust, and that that body was not worthy of the confidence of the trade. Secondly, that the Bradford Strike Committee deserved the thanks of this meeting for the able manner in which they had conducted the strike."

ROCHDALE MINERS.—A PUBLIC DINNER WAS given to that sterling champion of Labour's rights, W. P. Roberts, Esq., by the Coal Miners of the Rochdale district, on New Year's Day. The party met at the Amen Corner Inn, the large room of which was filled with a respectable company of Miners. The China, Oct. 12th.

Bonday, Dec. 1.—The intelligence of this month England and Wales. The audience was large and scription, and did much credit to the host and hostess. There has been no material change in our foreign relations since my last annual message to Congress. With all the powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly all the powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly all the powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly all the powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly all the powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly all the powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly all the powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly dent forecast to meet unforeseen continues much disturbed. The second of cause. Mr. D. acknowledged the compliment, and the first the chief interest respectable, and gave Mr. Doyle their unanimous After the cloth was removed, the usual toasts were thanks for his indefatigable exertions in the people's dent forecast to meet unforeseen continues much disturbed. The second of cause. Mr. D. acknowledged the compliment, and the first the cloth was removed, the usual toasts were respectable, and gave Mr. Doyle their unanimous After the cloth was removed, the usual toasts were thanks for his indefatigable exertions in the people's dent forecast to meet unforeseen continues much disturbed. The second of cause. Mr. D. acknowledged the compliment, and the first the cloth was removed, the usual toasts were respectable, and gave Mr. Doyle their unanimous After the cloth was removed, the usual toasts were cause. Mr. D. acknowledged the compliment, and Mr. W. Grocott, and several of the two continues much disturbed. Miners' Association,

* This section includes the unfortunate Bonet, general and president of the revolutionary body.

† These murdered victims were Carlists. The remaining 97 of the 217 were Republicans or Liberals, opposed to the informal control of the control of t ing 97 of the 217 were Republicans or Liberals, opposed to the infernal tyranny of Munoz, Narvaez, and Co.

1 Capt. San Just, one of the most devoted and heroic of the Republican defenders of Barcelona. This hero, who, at the period of his death, was but twenty-two years of age, was collaterally descended from St. Just, the immortal legislator of the French Revolution.

which are, that, in pursuance of instructions received

from Calhoun to "use strong language," Mr. Shan-

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Chartist Entelligence. IMPORTANT DISCUSSION ON FREE TRADE

AT ROTHERHAM.

appearances," and if possible prevent the public from getting into the secret, Mr. Falvey, decidedly the cleverest lecturer of the League, was specially sent for, from the South, to try his hand in removing those obstacles which Mr. Cobden found so very perplexing and obstructive. Application was made for the use of the British School and the Corn Exchange for the occasion, but both places were refused: and on Friday placards appeared announcing that Mr. Falvey would deliver two lectures on Friday and Saturday, would deliver two lectures on Friday and Saturday, whole of the proceedings had been conducted with thousands if they could sink the existing Star be in the large room of the Three Cranes Inn. As the whole of the proceedings had been conducted with the greatest secrecy, and the placards not appearing till late in the day, the Chartists were taken by surprise, not having time to make arrangements for a discussion in defence of their principles if it should become necessary. However, several attended the lecture as a corps of observation. At seven o'clock Mr. West let us examine some of the Mr. Polk; a fact Mr. West had not noticed. The duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been anything of the past; was unanimously agreed to. The memorial has been doubled them any thing of the past; he jumped into futurity. The Corn Laws had not told them any thing of the past; was unanimously agreed to. The memorial has been doubled the jumped into futurity. The Corn Laws had not noticed. The duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had duty on wool had been abolished but the price had duty on wool had been abolished but the price had duty on wool had been abolished but the price had duty on wool had been abolished but the price had have h the following night on the manufacturing part. He in the following night on the manufacturing part. He is and the same except the interpolation of the various in the faction. At the conclusion of Mr. Clark's address the landless in the faction. At the conclusion of Mr. Clark's address and solve the landless in the faction. At the conclusion of Mr. Clark's address and solve the landless in the faction. enactments respecting the admission of foreign corn, were cradled abroad; and that we are yearly import- being an advocate of the landlords, because in the faction. At the conclusion of Mr. Clark's address, contending that as they had failed in effective that a start of the landlords are yearly import- being an advocate of the landlords, because in the faction. At the conclusion of Mr. Clark's address, and the start of the landlords are yearly import- being an advocate of the landlords, because in the faction. contending that as they had failed in effecting the ing fresh additions. Well, that admission was of discussion at Blackburn I did not introduce the meeting was further entertained with songs and to object their promotors had in view that at II they are the proposed and the song and the son

on the following evening.

Mr. Lessons, a Chartist: "I accept your challenge, and will find a man to discuss with you." Mr Faland will find a man to discuss with you." AT Falvey: "Very well; I shall be happy to see him." Several persons in the meeting cried out—"Who is he? let us know his name." Mr. Lessons: "It is Mr. West, of Sheffield; I dare say Mr. Falvey knows him well." Mr. Falvey: "O yes; I have met Mr. West. West several times; and since he is to be my opponent, on second consideration, I will deliver my lecture, and at the close Mr. West may make what remarks he thinks proper." On Saturday the Leaguers down the Chartists." Shortly after seven o'clock Mr. Machin was called to the chair, who opened the business by observing that he should act with the strictest impartiality, and secure for all parties fair play. All he had to request was, that the various speakers would confine themselves to the question, and not indulge in personalities or individual recri-minations. He then introduced Mr. Falvey, who commenced by observing that last evening he had laid before them the history of the Corn Laws, and, he thought, clearly proved that they were unjust in principle, and that to remove a positive injustice must be a positive good. Those laws were enacted at the point of the bayonet, and four years afterwards the bloody massacre of Peterloo was perpetrated by the bread-taxers on the defenceless thousands who were assembled to petition for their repeal. But we lived now in more enlightened times; and the support the League received from all classes of politicians was an earnest that better days were in store for the under-fed millions. It was most surprising that the greatest opposition came from those who professed to be advocates of freedom. It was difficult to conceive how those who advocated freedom in science and freedom in legislation, should oppose freedom in commerce. Mr. West, who was present that night to lend a helping hand to the monopolists, would, no doubt, explain it. They tell us that we ought to have no connexion with foreigners; but what can we do without foreigners? Mr. Addison, years ago, in the Spectator, had said that there was nothing indigenous to England but the wild plum and the wild apple. and the wild apple. All our necessaries, and even the an extension of the home trade? and how are we to judge of the merits of any question but by inductive reasoning; from known facts. Let these bawlers for freedom look at America. There the democrats have elected Polk as President, because he was for Free Trade. And if we looked back to the conduct of the great leaders of Radicalism in England, Cartwright, and Hunt, and Cobbett, they all opposed the accursed Corn Laws: but of late a race of mushroom Radicals, calling themselves Chartists, led on by Feargus O'Connor, have leagued with the monopolists in limiting the supply of food. Lord Mount-cashel said the Corn Laws were necessary to enable the landlords to pay their marriage settlements; and Mr. West was there that night to enable them to do so. The Chartists had made themselves the most contemptible party that ever appeared, by their divi-

vote on the question but those who are actual workers and receive wages." Mr. Falvey assented; and this had the effect of making the gentlemen keep their hands in their pockets. Mr. Falvey then put the question: "All who are of opinion that as the prices of provisions fall, wages are reduced, hold up your hands." The great majority of the meeting held up their hands. Mr. Falvey: I see you do not understand my question; "all who are of opinion that as the price of provisions has fallen this last two years, wages have not been reduced, hold up your hands." Mr. West protested against that partial way of putting the question. If they are to decide the question, as to whether wages hab been reduced, let them take the last forty years, which would be a fair criterion. Mr. Falvey persisted in putting his motion in his own way; and after three trials, during which he could only get six persons to vote with him he gave up the contest in despair. He continued We have got this fact, that during the last forty years wages have been reduced; but we had not Free Trade then. The reduction was under a system of monopoly; under Mr. West's favourite system of protection. No doubt, bye and bye, that gentleman would tell them Free Trade would reduce wages; but the real cause was the Corn Laws, which crippled com-merce, and would not allow them to exchange the produce of labour for what foreigners could give us in return. With an increasing population, if the eople were not employed on the land, how could we find employment for them, except by extending our markets; and if by doing so wages should come down, let the price of food come down to the price of labour: and as the higher and middle classes had at present a sufficiency of bread, let but an increased supply come into the country, and those who now live on potatoes would get their fair share. The rent of the landowners must come down; for Mr. M'Gregor had proved that the corn monopoly added millions yearly to their income. After some further remarks on machinery, Mr. Falvey sat down. The chairman introduced Mr. West, who said, that having been invited to attend the meeting, in consequence of Mr. Falvey's challenge, he expected that the question to be brought under their consideration would be the merits or demerits of Free Trade; but he was surpearance; but whatever the cause, it argued a lack of argument, and was an unworthy attempt to excite moral, and it abounds in well-written, harrowing, yet their passions, instead of appealing to their judgment correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled and reason : an attempt which he doubted not would sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its be frustrated. But as the attack had been made, he perusal; to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a trusted that before he entered on the question of well-told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the slanders that had been uttered. Mr. Falvey had insinuated that he (Mr. West) was a mushroom Radical; and that he was an advocate for the landlord. This he (Mr. Falvey) knew to be untrue; for his first appearance as a public speaker, was some three months pefore Mr. Falvey himself; and for the fifteen years that he had taken part in public affairs, he challenged Mr. Falvey to show one instance in which he had not advocated the principles of truth and justice, and struggled, under odium and persecution, on the side be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and of the toiling millions. Mr. Falvey had alluded to the dissensions among some portions of the Chartist body, in order to throw odium on the principles of the Charter. No one regretted their dissensions more than he (Mr. West) did; but there had been a separating of the chaff from the wheat; and those who went from the Chartists only did so because they were not the complaint, the symptoms, agr, general habits of of them. The Chartists were now a firm and united body; and though they were sneered at as powerlessexcept for mischief-they were feared by all nostrummongers, who would not dare to meet the public lest the "disunited Chartists" should appear, and scatter to the winds the humbug and delusion with which they sought to deceive the people. Mr. O'Connor had been charged with inconsistency, because he voted against an unconditional Repeal of the Corn Laws when in the House of Commons; and still continued to maintain the crowning charge was the removal of the Northern Star to London! That was not to be easily forgiven. Star to London! That was not to be easily forgiven.

Monstrous impudence that the organ of Labourshould the subject for discussion? The Chairman: The take its stand, side by side, with the organ of the question is, "Whether Free Trade would be benefi-AT ROTHERHAM.

It was lately mentioned in the Star that the visit of the "League" to Rotherham had been a "great" failure, notwithstanding the seductive eloquence of the hon. member for Stockport. In order to "keep appearances," and if possible prevent the public from getting into the secret, Mr. Falvey, decidedly the start as a charge against ments," and challenges ments and challenges ments, "Whether Free Trade would be benefit or injurions, "and my opinion is that Mr. Faltow, and my opinion is that

constitutes a considerable portion of the stock-in- "workshop of the world." If foreigners were honesty. Mr. Falvey has told you that if the dutum trade of the League lecturers, Mr. Falvey challenged formerly so capable of inventing and improving, are on corn and sugar were repealed, we could then urun discussion, saying he was prepared to meet any man we to suppose that the present race has degenerated dersell the foreigners, because the raw material would facturers of this country have of competing with have been credibly informed that Mr. Badger, jun., were surce great elements in production—the raw duty on wool had been repealed, without depreciation in price; and that, therefore, Free Trade must be to and the wages of labour; and it was only in one or low the Chartiets." Shouth of the chartes and the wages of the transfer of the advantage we formerly had, had been lost by the free exportation of machinery; but even if it were not so, exportation of machinery; but even if it were not so, foreigners have the advantage in their water power, the cheapest of all motive power. The only other stem remaining was the wages of labour; and he challenged Mr. Falvey, or any other man in England, to show how a "cheapening," so as to enable us to undersell foreigners, could be effected but by a reduction of machinery. duction of wages. But Mr. Falvey says, "if wages must come down, bring down the price of food to the price of labour." Will the adoption of Free Trade principles do that? No! and Mr. Falvey knew it. All the great authorities of the League-Mr. Greg, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Whitstone, Mr. Acland, cum multis aliis—all agreed that the effect of Corn Law repeal would be, "not so much to cheapen provisions at home, as to raise them abroad." That humanity was quite of the Alderman Brooks school. It is tythority to prove that the corn monopoly adds men of Rotherham for their conduct.
millions to their income. But what said Mr. M'Grearts and sciences, were of foreign origin: and yet we are constantly told "stay at home, and never mind the foreign trade." What was the foreign trade but millions to their income. But what said Mr. M'Gregor in his evidence before the Import Duties Committee, when asked if a repeal of the Corn Laws mittee, when asked if a repeal of the Corn Laws mittee, when asked if a repeal of the Corn Laws would cause reats to fall? He said no; on the contrary, I think the rents of land would greatly increase. Pretty way that of bringing down rents, if Mr M'Gregor was to be taken as an authority. Mr. Falvey talked a great deal about wages, and said, though wages had fallen during the last forty years, that was under a system of protection, and not under Free Trade, because we have not had it. He (Mr. West) denied that the working classes had "PRO-TECTION." It was for the want of it that they were bound hand and foot, and laid prostrate at the feet of blood-cemented capital. And though they had not what Mr. Falvey called Free Trade, they had some of its anticipated benefits in yearly extensions of com-merce; and what did those prove but that each year we were impoverishing our own country to bestow the benenefits on the foreigner; reducing the wages of labour to sions, their bitter hatreds, and denunciations of each | cheapen the cost price of the article exported; giving other: and could they believe that a party torn to pieces by faction could effect any change, or induce of value in return; destroying the home market, any one to place confidence in their movements? and only conferring benefits on the rich consumers— They were powerless, except now and then to offer a puny opposition to the League. But even that was kinds. And this was the system Mr. Falvey wished fast fading away. The League were a powerful body; to extend, and to persuade them would be a great and since their commencement never had a quarrel benefit. ("No, no," from Mr. Falvey.) Well, if it among themselves. The Northern Star, after living were not so, perhaps Mr. Falvey would tell them of seven years in the country, had removed to the some of the benefits to be derived from Free Trade; south; still preserving its name, which was a misnomer. That paper had always endeayoured to make the working classes believe that cheap provisions by the price of food, and that the terms cheap and dear the working classes believe that cheap provisions by the price of food, and that the terms cheap and dear meant low wages: now he would put it to the working meant low wages: now he would put it to the working meant low wages: now he would put it to the working in price, their wages had been reduced. (Several it is a most complete destruction of the des Mr. West: "In that case I propose that no person

in price, their wages had been reduced. (Several voices, "My wages have been reduced.") He would not take isolated cases, but he would take the sense of the meeting on the subject.

Mr. West: "In that age I responded to by the assembly. The chairman then a six quarter cambric, sixty reed, Bolton-court, could a six quarter cambric, sixty re when wheat was 115s. 11d. per quarter, a weaver of a six quarter cambric, sixty reed, Bolton-court, could purchase with a week's wages at that price, 132 pints of wheat; whilst in the last six years, with wheat of wheat; whilst in the last six years, with wheat under 60s. per quarter, with his week's wages for the sentiment was, "T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M. P. F. same description of work, he could only purchase sixteen pints of wheat! Mr. Falvey; Where is your authority for that

statement? Mr. West handed him Mr. Hobson's Poor Man's Companion, and pointed out the table, "The Free Traders' Looking-glass."

Mr. Falvey: 1 dispute that authority; it is a table without a name to it, and might be fabricated by Mr.

West or his friend Mr. Hobson, to suit their own par-Mr. West: The table is compiled from Mr. Mar-

shall's celebrated statistical work, the Digest of Public Mr. Falvey: I dispute Mr. Marshall as an autho-

rity; he is not considered one.

Mr. West: It was the first time that he had heard the authority of that man disputed; but Mr. Falvey said he was no authority, and therefore all the world must believe so. But he would lay before the meeting the claims of Mr. Marshall to authority, and then they would be able to judge between him and Mr. Falvey. Mr. Marshall was engaged by the Whig Government to make a compilation of 700 volumes of journals and reports on the Trade, Commerce, and Finance of the country, which had been presented to both Houses of Parliament. That Herculean task took him two years of arduous and unremitting labour to accomplish. As a reward for his services, he was to have had the place which Mr. Porter now fills as the head of the statistical department of the Board of Trade; but it was found that Mr. Marshall was too honest, and in some of his notes to the tables he placed the Free Trade policy in its true light, as ruinous and destructive to British interests; and therefore he was placed on the shelf,—his work was limited to about 1,300 copies; but of that number, by an unanimous vote of the House of Commons, a copy at two guineas a volume, was purchased for each member. That work, and his blowing up of the scheme of the sinking fund—for which, after six months' drilling, he made Joseph Hume his instrument—will hand his name down to posterity as an authority—and one, too, that will not suffer much works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious technicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very streats of subjects we believe generally the subjects where the subjects we believe generally the subjects we believe generally the subjects where the subject was subject was subject where the subject was subject with the subject w knew that was not Mr. Falvey's usual manner; and the world knew that those great men and "nobles of therefore he must attribute it to his (Mr. West's) ap- nature" were advocates of the principles of the Charter. The massacre of Peterloo was perpetrated on those who met to petition for Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and Annual Parliaments, and not, as Mr. Falvey would make you believe, for a repeal of the Corn Laws. Cobbett always contended that, before you could attempt to have Free Trade, there must be an equitable adjustment of the debt, and a reduction of the national burdens. The same doctrines the Chartists held at the present day. Those great men were their teachers; and they could not be considered "mushroom Radicals." How many of Mr. Falvey's school would come forward to advocate the principles of the men, whose names they wished to pirate to serve their own selfish purpose? Mr. Falvey had denounced the landlords: but the question as not to be decided by such means. Were he (Mr. West) inclined to recriminate, he could a tale unfold of the robbery, oppression, and absolute murder, perpetrated by the manufacturers and their system a tale that would make even landlords, with all their

> Mr. Falvey: Mr. West has told you that I insinuated he was an advocate for the landlords. I now distinctly charge him with it; for at Blackburn he moved and carried a resolution in favour of monopoly, and never mentioned the Charter. He finds fault the same ground. That specimen of logic he would with me for bringing the conduct of the Chartists for leave Mr. Falvey to explain as best he could. But ward. I had a right to do so, as a Chartist was my

faults, appear as gods in comparison. Both classes

were equally the enemies of labour; and whenever

its claims came under their consideration, they forgot

their differences and united together for the purpose

of keeping the poor man down. In conclusion, he called on Mr. Falvey to point out some of the benefits

that would arise from the adoption of principles of

Free Trade. Mr. West sat down amid enthusiastic

from their fathers, or that all the brains have taken be cheaper. Does he mean, that if we import coror flight from those lands, and settled in the craniums of and sugar, that it will change into cottons, woollenging Englishmen, but more particularly in those of the and silks to be exported? For that is his argumental Anti-Corn Law League? The Chartists always con- Mr. Falvey said, they had Free Trade in Switzerlanded Anti-Corn Law League? The Chartists always contended that foreigners had the capability to manufacture for themselves, and would always do so when they deemed it advantageous to themselves. They were doing so now; and the only chance the manufacturers of this country have of competing with them is by underselling them; and he (Mr. West) the public lands public property—that secured hihit them is by underselling them; and he (Mr. West) the public lands public property—that secured hihit them is by underselling them; and he (Mr. West) the public lands public property—that secured hihit election; a party who cared little about the fudgege election that the control of more of those that a "cheapening" could be enected, so as to enable us successfully to compete with foreigners. In the raw material foreigners had the reigners. In the raw material foreigners had the reigners. In the raw material foreigners had the decided advantage, for they were the growers of it; of silk, cotton, and a great portion of the wool. They had it on the spot, whilst we had to import it, and pay the cost of freight and carriage; so that no cheapening could be effected in that department. In the investment of capital in machinery what little investment of capital in machinery what little the investment of capital in machinery, what little most of our wool, in 1840 they manufactured 76,2883 pieces more than England exported to all these world. Let Mr. Falvey note those facts. We'e were told the Corn Laws produced all the evil inin the country; but would Mr. Falvey explain one fact___ that under the Corn Laws we had bad trade and goodd trade, cheap provisions and dear provisions, higher wages and lower wages. One cause could not produce these opposite effects. But an abundant harvestst had made trade good—a proof, that if we cultivated our own soil we need not depend on the caprice off foreigners. As Mr. Falvey had promised to visitit them again, he would assure them that when he didd come he would find him (Mr. West) there also. (Loude cheers.) They had heard the arguments on both sides, as far as time would permit, and when he (Mr. t West) next came among them, after they hadd calmly reflected on what they had heard, he would ask for their opinion. He had to thank them for thee rannical, anti-christian, and murderous to tax the bread of the people of this country, but quite a matter of "policy" to make it dear to the foreigners! Was ever humbug so barefaced as that? Mr. Falvey said the rent of the landlord must come in Rotherham. Chartism has received a great imdown, and he quoted Mr. M'Gregor as an au- pulse. Too much praise cannot be given to the brave;

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, 1, Turnagain-lane, Skinner-street, December 29th.—Mr. Simpson in the Chair,-Several members having delivered in their reports respecting the projected Duncombe pro-cession, Mr. T. M. Wheeler said communications of great importance had been received from some of the Trades. He, therefore, would suggest the propriety of suspending all operations as regarded the Dun-combe procession for a short time, in order that the Trades might have sufficient time to perfect their arrangements. The Secretary also read a letter from Mr. T. Barratt, Secretary to the Associated Trades of London, breathing the best spirit towards Mr. Duncombe, and promising to bring the matter officially before the Associated Trades at their next meeting. Mr. Pattenden moved, "That the Committee for getting up the Duncombe procession suspend their operations for the present, in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Wheeler." The motion was seconded by Mr. Stallwood, and carried unanimously. The Committee for getting up the late Soirce reported progress, and steps having been taken to effect an immediate settlement of that matter, the Council adjourned:

NORTHAMPTON.

GRAND CHARTIST TEA PARTY AND BALL .- The Char-

tists of this town held a Tea Party and Ball on Friday, December 27th, in the large room at the Saracen's Head Inn. The room was inconveniently crowded. After the good things of life had been disposed of. O'Connor, Esq.; Dr. P. M. M'Douall; James Leagh; James Bronterre O'Brien, Esq.; and all who honestly advocate the people's cause: may they live to see their exertions rewarded by the success of the cause for which they have so arduously struggled." Mr. for which they have so arduously struggled." Mr. Henley responded to the sentiment in an eloquent speech. 3rd sentiment, "Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis: may they speedily be restored to their families and their homes." Mr. Hollowell responded. 4th sentiment, "The Democratic Press: may it be a beacon light to guide the people on the path to freedom." Mr. Crawford responded in a sound Defreedom." Mr. Crawford responded in a sound Defreedom. mocratic speech, in which he ably shewed the advantage of an unshackled press. 5th sentiment, "The immortal memories of Tell, Wallace, Washington, Emmett, Fitzgerald, Hampden, Pim, Cartwright, Hunt, Cobbett, Beaumont, Taylor, and all who lave struggled and died in the cause of liberty." Mr. Mundy responded to the sentiment. 6th sentiment, "The Ladies: may they be found hearty co-operators in the political and social regeneration of our country." Mr. Gammage responded. Dancing then commenced

which was kept up till a late heur. BRADFORD. Working Men's Movements .- Perhaps there is not a town in England where the operatives have a better knowledge of the cause of their degradation than they have here; but, by some means it is found hard to create as good an organization among them as ought to exist; and although Chartism is the darling theme of the masses, scarcely one in fifty are enrolled members. What is the cause? The working men are disgusted with the trickery, shuffling, and empty-headed vanity of some would-be leaders, who remained in their ranks just long enough to create discord and division by endless quarrels and bickerings. At length, finding they could not succeed in foisting themselves and their little nostrums on the people, they vented their spleen on what they term the O'Connorites, and set up as Free Traders. Now that the intellectuals are gone, the organization improves weekly. Lectures are delivered at Butterworth's Buildings on Sunday evenings, which begin to draw public attention, and tend to add to the numbers of the enrolled; and it is shortly intended to engage one of the public halls for the use of the Chartist body.

ETZLER'S "TROPICAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY" has gained a large accession to its numbers here, over one hundred shares being taken up, the main part by Chartists. The first instalment, amounting to £60, was paid up this week.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF NORTH LANCASHIRE.

Brother Chartists-The time draws nigh when our esteemed friend and fellow-worker in the cause of democracy, Thomas Tattersall, will be released from that dungeon which for two long years has entombed his body and separated him from those who are struggling for the principles which the dungeon's gloom will not have estranged him from. No, brethren, we venture to predict that he will return from his dungeon with a stronger impress on his mind in favour of the cause he so patriotically embarked in, and for which he has suffered.

Believing that those principles are still held dear by you, and believing that you have a lively hope of their realization,—a hope that the unhallowed touch of tyranny cannot extinguish,—we venture to solicit your aid in providing a suitable testimonial of OUT affections towards the persecuted sufferer, not only for supplying his immediate wants, but to prevent the opposers of our glorious principles, those who fatten and luxuriate in the sunshine of class legislation,—from reproaching us with ingratitude and indifference to those who have suffered for advocating the cause we are mutually embarked in.

To attain the above desirable object, a "Testimo nial Committee" has been formed in Burnley, who are collecting subscriptions for the purpose of providing Mr. Tattersall with a good suit of clothes, and otherwise to give to him marks of esteem; and leving that the Chartists of North Lancashire will not be backward in aiding the good work, we have thought proper thus to call your attention to it. And we beg further to state that the time being short, we are desirous that parties collecting subscriptions should lose no time in transmitting the same to the Secretary, together with the names of the subscribers,

Communications and subscriptions should be transmitted to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. John Place, Winn Hill, Burnley.

Signed on behalf of the "Testimonial Committee,"

object their promoters had in view, that of keeping some worth. It used to be the cry, that foreigners the Charter; but he has not the honesty to recitations. Votes of thanks to the singers, and to had not skill and ingenuity to compete with English-tell you that he positively refused to hold the discus-Mr. Thomas Clark for his excellent address, closed men; that we were destined by God to be the Sion if I mentioned the Charter! So much for his the evening's proceedings.

Poe rp. THE COMMISSION OF GENIUS. Up, thought! thou hast a mighty work-A glorious task to do, Better than squabbling with the Turk, Or babbling with the Jew; A wider field than Waterloo Hast thou wherein to war; 'Gainst fiercer foes than Cæsar knew, Or Russia's daring Czar. Thou hast no need of spear or sword, Nor shield nor helmet bright, Nor quiver, with sharp arrows stored. To fit thee for the fight: Thine only weapon is thy right, Which, if thou taskest well, Shall arm thee with a giant's might. And strength invincible. Thou hast to pull oppression down-To humble haughty pride-To snatch from vice her jewell'd crown,

And dash her slaves aside ;— To open freedom's portals wide, Wherever shut and barr'd; And be, whatever may betide, A most unflinching lord.

On stubborn error thou must throw Truth's full and startling light, And bid the blinded beldame grow Clear-eyed in years' despite; And through the thick and lampless night Of Ignorance advance, And waken him to visions bright, From dulness' misty trance.

Before the thrones of mighty kings

And tell them place and power are things

Thou must unfearing stand.

Loose-based on shifting sand; That empires may awhile expand, Yet, if unjust their sway, Though snake-eved craft their being plann'd, They surely shall decay. Thou art to go where senates sit, And thunder in their ear-That hearts corrupt are all unfit In government to share. What if they threaten ?- thou must dare

Their vengeance to its worst, Or, through uncounted ages, bear The epithet accurst. Thou hast to burst the barriers strong Which prejudice hath built, And brand each door dark of wrong With his just title-guilt! Remember, 'tis not if thou wilt, But 'tis thou shalt require

From him who hath life's current spilt, A retribution dire. Thou shalt contemn wealth's proffered gold, And, to thy mandate just, In all his glittering stores behold But sordid dross and dust. Nor shalt thou, like cursed Achan, lust For garments rich and rare: Think, as the flames consumed his trust. Thou may'st his torments share. Thou shalt not leave one ill uncheck'd,

Nor dally with the time That looks on peace and comfort wreck'd As anything but crime, Thou know'st how earth was in her prime, And unto thee 'tis given To make her in her age sublime-A secondary heaven. Nay, speak not of thine humble birth;

God sent thee specially to earth, On his commission high. Thou wilt not surely dare deny Thy task, with lying breath; If so, like Judas, thou shalt die An everlasting death! Up!-rouse thee from thy shameful sleep,

'Tis false-thou'rt of the sky;

And with thy wings of lightning sweep The universe around. Why, like a captive gyved and bound, Groan'st thou thine hours away, When, as a monarch robed and crown'd, Thou might'st all living sway? Arise! go forth! for lo, a curse

What dost thou on the ground?

Darker, and deadlier, and worse Than erst was Lamech's sign. Go forth! thine errand is divine: Refuse, and thus 't is given; Thou art a traitor most malign-

Rests both on thee and thine,

A renegade to heaven!

Rebiebs

CONINGSBY; or, THE NEW GENERATION. By B. D'Israell, Esq., M.P. London: Colburn, Great Marlborough-street.

(Continued from the Northern Star of December 14th.) Mr. D'Israell has expended no small quantity of fine writing on the glories of Eton, and the joys, excitements, hopes, and competitive struggles its youthful inmates. Few themes will proof Coningsby, who have had the privilege of to the mass of our readers this applies not, and to pester them with descriptions of Eton life would be but adding insult to injury. At Eton the children of the landed aristocrat, the speculating profitmonger, the tricky lawyer-in short, all who have first fifteen bishops of Jerusalem were Nazarenes, as conmoney, may commingle and compete in common for the glorious prizes which knowledge awards to her successful votaries; but this is denied to the children of the poor man, the offspring of the class whose labour is the support of the classes we have enumerwith every other great public school, which we should have been glad to have seen handled something more severely than it has been by Mr. D'Israeliwe allude to the abominable fagging system. Mr. D'Israell glances at this system, and that is all: he scarcely gives it a word of condemnation. The fagging system we look upon as one of the prime props of existing tyrannies. It is almost invariably seen that the boy who is the most bullied and trampled on during his school minority, becomes, on attaining his majority, as brutally tyrannical as he had been for his past degradation, by degrading and trampling on those weaker than himself. The result of this training is, that the pupils, with rare exceptions, carry from the school into active life the mingled servility and love of despotism which has characterised them in their pupilage. Hence courtiers, and sycophants, tyrants, and slaves are made. The system has been allowed to exist and perpetuate itself because its fruits have been the perpetuity of in-equality, and the prolongation of the reign of caste. Any scheme of educational reform which shall not extinguish every vestige of the fagging system must fail in producing any results widely differing from the existing state of things.

Our readers can hardly fail to have been struck, in

perusing extracts already given from Coningsby, with the very elegant slang which, according to Mr. D'Israeli, prevails in the conversation of Etonians. We were aware that Eton had long been famous for the elequence of its pupils, but we certainly were not previously aware that so much of costermongering slang formed so large an ingredient in the eloquence of Eton's boasted prators! When Coningsby first alludes to Millbank, he speaks of him as "an infernal manufacturer." This word "infernal" seems to be exceedingly popular with the Etonians. Buckhurst speaks of the rebels in the civil war having been "infernally licked." Again, when it is rumoured that Coningsby is drowned, Buckhurst breaks in with "It's an infernal lie!" "Lark" and "row," and many similar phrases, appear to be as natural in the Edmund Burke;" and other works: are articles all mouths of these young patricians as in those of the worthy of attentive perusal; but for further extract humblest plebeians of St. Giles's. We mention this or comment we cannot afford room. merely because it is the fashion of aristocrats. young and old, to turn up their noses, and curl their lips with contempt, at those they are pleased to term the "common people," the for disabusing the minds of those of the "common to the excellent translation of the Wandering Jew, it people" who may have been foolishly disposed to give would be worth far more than the price charged for credence to the vaunted superiority of manners on it. At the present moment, when priestcraft, both the part of their wealthy masters.

The boy Millbank, before-mentioned, one of Coningsby's school-fellows, was the son of one of the of free thought to be everywhere on the alert to prowealthest manufacturers of Lancashire. "His father, vide the antidote to the poison so widely diffused. whose opinions were of a very Democratic bent, sent. The day is not far distant when the struggle complete the poison so widely diffused. his son to Eton, though he disapproved of the system menced by the French Reformers will have to be of education pursued there, to show that he had as consummated. The second great conflict is approachmuch right to do so as any Duke in the land." Of ing. Let the friends of reason and the rights of man course he had the right, for he had the money. But lock to it, that priestly villany does not over-reach very different would be the position of those hundreds, them. We say to the "men of the progress," help or thousands, whose labour was the source of the to circulate by every means in your power this work elder Millbank's wealth. Right they had none, to of Eugene Sue's. It is enough for you to know that send their children to be educated with the children on the Continent the priests everywhere preach and of Dukes, because money they had none! Our Lan- rail against it, and in some countries have succeeded cashire readers will, we fancy, be rather surprised to in getting the civil power to interdiet the printing hear of Denocratic millouners; perhaps we shall be of it; it is enough for you to know that the archenlightened by and bye, as to the democratic opinions hypocrite, the great impestor, the Mokanna of of the elder Millbank. We have seen that the cur time, hir. Lange Connect decreased the first irrance; but an accident happening to the the advocates of human liberty to know these things, the first irrance; but an accident happening to the former while bathing, Coningshy has the good for- to induce them to do their best to circulate a work so tune to save his schoolfellow's life at the imminent hatco and feared by priests. To our readers, we say, risk of his own. This creates a friendship between buy the New Parky Library, and read the Wandering the two, which speedily ripens into an attachment of Jew. the most romantic character. Following this we have an account of the Eton Montem, at which Lord Moneave of his grandson :-

Good bye, my dear Harry," said Lord Monmouth, when he hade his grandson farewell. "I am going translated by the Hon. D. G. Osborne. The first Great Spain; I cannot remain in this Radical-ridden number only has reached us, and this necessarily af-

country. Remember, though I am away, Monmouth fords us but poor materials on which to ground a House is your home—at least as long as it belongs to me. judgment of the work; but we suppose the reputational understand my tailor has turned Liberal, and is going tion of the author of "The Mysteries of Paris" will to stand for one of the metropolitan districts; a friend of be sufficient guarantee with most readers, that aught Lord Durham; perhaps I shall find him in it when I which emanates from his pen must be sterling ore.

THE NEW EDINBURGH REVIEW. QUARTERLY. PART I. We noticed some time ago the first monthly instalment of this new periodical, which we learn is intended to appear in a quarterly as well as monthly shape. In the second and third numbers improvement, in a literary view is, we are glad to say, sufficiently evident. But we must add to this our regret that the good sense of some articles should be neutralised by the unmistakeable trash of others. As an example of the latter, we cite the Review of Chambers' Tracts, No. 1, which purports to be a biography of Louis Philippe. It would be hard to decide whether the Tract or the Review is the greatest mass of nonsense. Again, the writer of the article entitled "Social Meldica from Partial Civilization." Social Maladies from Partial Civilization' argues in favour of Savings Banks as one means of remedy for the distress of the working class! Adding, that workmen should save out of their high wages when trade is brisk to lay by a store for a period of slackness! "The object sought," says this writer, "is to make the good cover the bad years, and this is perhaps possible, were the high wages paid in prosperous times not so imprudently dissipated!" Never was a viler calumny uttered against the working classes than this same Malthusian lie—the "improvidence of the working classes." It would be waste of time and patience to argue this point. Here is the fact, that all the people spend-no matter how they spend itthey have made for themselves. But over and above that, three-fourths of what they have made is taken from them by other classes. The mansions, the mills, the servants, the horses, the hounds, and the harlots of the wealthy, are all paid for by the poor. Every necessary, every luxury, enjoyed by the wealthy, has been produced by the working man, or obtained in exchange for the fruits of his labour. How atrocious, then, is the brazen impudence of the men who charge cious remedy this writer suggests for the distress he the reach of the humblest. acknowledges to exist! We would reccommend him, before he again attempts to play the part of statetinker, to put himself under the tuition of the Bradford Democrat, whose letter appeared in last week's the reward of comber's wages, to meet the wants of a comber's family, would put him up to a thing or two, and among other matters teach him his capabilities of "laying by a store" for the future. If the conductors of the New Edinburgh really wish it to succeed, they will see the propriety of putting a stop to such emasculated puerilities as the schemes put forth by the writer of the article "Social Maladies,"

we gladly turn to articles of a different stamp, of which we are glad to say there are several. We particularly single out an article entitled "Religious Changes." The first portion of which gives the history of Druidism; the second portion, the history of the Apostolic Age; and the third, the history of Papacy, to the Reformation. The writer clearly proves, first, the derivation of Druidism from the East, that fertile birth-place of all superstitions-second, its wide diffusion through nearly all the countries of the earth-and, third, its continuance, in various shapes, down to the present time, as instanced in the names of the days of the week; the British poetical mythology,—the fairies, Pucks, &c., the ceremonies of All-Hallowmas, May-day, and Midsummer-eve; reverence for the misletoe, &c., &c. Of Christianity, the writer clearly shows, that long after the introduction of that religion into this country, the new creed was as much Druidical and Pagan as Christian. "The Pagan temples here, as they had previously been at Rome, being consecrated for Christian worship, and the festivals heretofore kept in honour of heathen deitics, and dear to the populace, were dedirated to the saints of the new promulgation. tianity itself made no progress till incorporated with Paganism. We quote the following:-

The establishment of a new religion indeed is a phoenix, of which the world can hardly yet boast of having inherited or recorded a perfect specimen. Most forms of worship hitherto promulgated and established have been derivative, and held in combination with pre-existing beliefs, rites, and ceremonies. The aboriginal, the Catholic faith of Europe, and probably of mankind, has been shown to have been Druidism; the sanguinary offerings and the priesthood of this primitive worship were exterminated, but its forms and spirit survived and still survive in the popular feelings and usages of nations. Upon the ruins of this superstition the more splendid and visible forms of the heathen mythology were established. Christianity itself hardly ever existed uncombined with pre-existing rites, unless during the brief term of the Author's earthly pilgrimage, and, as delivered from the lips of Jesus Christ himself, it partook more of the nature of a preceptive doctrine for separate individual edification than of a new promulgation intended to constitute national worship. As first offered it was without forms or expression: it had no temple, no sacrifice, no priesthood; it was a faith, a belief, a spirit of communion, which the divine oracle proposed to open between each believer and the Almighty. In this simple state, however, it did not survive the age of the Evangelists. It became incorporated with Judaism. hably be more interesting to those of the readers The first converts were Jews, who were all zealous for the law of their fathers, nor did they consider themselves receiving instruction at that famed school; but exempt from its obligations. They kept the Jewish sabbath, were circumcised, attended the worship of the temple and the synagogue, and in all things observed the Mosaic ritual. St. Paul was a Jew-Christian, observing the law, and who himself circumcised Timothy. The

verted Jews were termed. Jesus Christ gave a new moral and a new faith to man kind, but these were soon lost sight of, if not buried under the superstructure erected out of materials derived from other sources. The Gospel was preached to the Gentile ated. There is a subject in connection with Eton, as i nations, but never obtained a pervading influence over them until it began to be promulgated from their temples, and commingled with their superstitions. Upon this platform the Roman worship was established. The faith might the West, in honour of the same profession; and the prieties; when they gave away oxen and cart-loads the Christ's but the visible and dominant elements which History of the Gentle Craft. in compliment to shoe of bread at their doors to the poor. Now do they be Christ's, but the visible and dominant elements which obtained for the Catholic Church its supremacy were wholly of pagan origin.

That this is the true history of Catholicism has been established by Dr. Middleton, a learned divine of the Church of England. In his celebrated Letter from Rome he exhibits, in a perspicuous manner, the conformity bepreviously base and servile, repaying upon others the of the Romans, in its services and rites, is entirely borinjuries he has himself borne, and avenging himself rowed from their heathen ancestors. But it was by such conformity Catholicism triumphed, and without it Christianity itself would probably have made very slow progress in the conversion of men. Incorporated with a more ancient and popular worship, its propagative force was vastly augmented; it obtained by this union that which it most needed-spectacle and rites, which, appealing to the senses in visible forms, its authority was rapidly extended -first over the Latin empire of the West, and next over

the German nations who subdued it. With another extract we conclude:-

What could be more stainless, meek, and lowly than Christianity in its first advances to mankind? It was infancy—guileless, unblemished, and unpretending. But as it advanced in years and strength, as it mingled with temporal interests, with the pursuits of ambition, power, and riches, its character was perverted. From a holy aspiration, pure and undefiled, it degenerated into an apparatus of wordliness. From being the handmaid of civilisation, it became the great obstacle to social advancement. From the laudable vocation of controlling the passions of fierce and wicked men, of asserting human equality and God's impartial justice to all, its ministers degenerated into oppressors, and erceted a vast superstructure of plunder and monopoly.

The "Autobiography of a Living Writer;" the 'Origin of the Laws and the Three Estates;" "Sand hurst College and its Mathematics;" "Blackguardism, its Rise and Fall;" "Optical Delusions;" "Reviews of the Correspondence of the Right Hon.

THE NEW PARLEY LIBRARY.

This excellent miscellany increases in interest as lower class," de. We thank Mr. D'Isnaell it increases in age. If its contents were limited only abroad and at home, is making such mighty efforts to regain its old ascendancy, it behoves

mouth (Coningsby's grandfather) attended to take Br Ecgene Sur. London: Newby, Mortimerstreet.

This is a translation of one of Eugene Sue's works,

return. I fear there are evil days for the NEW GENERATION."

The Orphan opens with no lack of that mystery so dear to all romance readers. Thus, we have most of the scenes described in Part I laid in the interior of an unpretending coffee-house in one of the most out-of-the-way and unfrequented parts of Paris. Opposite to "Le Cafe Lebœuf is a ombre and long-uninhabited building, called the 'hôtel D'Orbesson." This hotel, after being many years untenanted, is taken possession of by a Colone Ulric, whom nobody knows, and whose pursuits nobody can divine, and who is attended by an equally mysterious janissary. The greater part of the num-ber before us is taken up with an account of the con-trivances had recourse to by the gossips, who were in the habit of assembling at Madame Lebœuf's to satisfy their curiosity as to who and what the 'strange Colonel is. This is followed by the mysterious introduction of two females, one young and very handsome. Then we have the equally mysterious introduction of two exquisites, who appear to belong to that class of unquestionable blackguards, "men about town," or "men of the world." These have a rencontre with the mysterious colonel, who, refusing certain explanations required of him, a duel is threat-ened, and is supposed to "come off," though of this too we are left in doubt. From this slight sketch the lovers of romance will see that there is mystery enough in all conscience to begin with. Perhaps future numbers will afford us materials for an extract or two, which is not the case with that before us. The work will be illustrated by Robert Cruikshank, whose name is sufficient to guarantee the first of talent in his department.

THE WHOLE ART OF CHESS AND DRAUGHTS. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street. We must confess our ignorance of the art of which this little book treats, and, therefore, our incompetence to decide on its merits. Chess has been described as the "Amusement of princes, sages, and conquerors;" and it will not be the fault of the pubon the working classes dissipated and improvident ment of the million. We subjoin the introduction; habits; when, owing to the robberies of the rich, the for the very full instructions on every point connected poor have not the means to either improvidently with this popular pastime we must refer our readers expend, or criminally dissipate. And then the pre- to the book itself, which may be had at a cost within

THE HISTORY OF CHESS. idle or the relief of the studious, chess stands pre-eminent. Star. A six months' sweating at the combs, with It is the most refined and ingenious of all games, and the greatest characters, whether kings, warriors, or philosophers. As an amusement, it possesses an advantage

> Chess is of unknown origin and antiquity. Some writers have ascribed its invention to the Greeks, some to the Hindoos, others to the Chinese, and a fourth class to the Persians. There can be little doubt that it originated in the east, and at a very remote period of history; and it is certain that it has been known in Hindostan, and adjacent regions, for at least two thousand years. From the Persians it was introduced by the Arabians into Spain; thence it found its way to France; and was made known in England during the reign of William the

> The name of the game, and also the names of the pieces with which it is played, have undergone many mutations in travelling from country to country; nevertheless. in the present terms which we employ, the semblance of the original eastern appellations may be seen. In Hindostan it possesses the Sanscrit name of chaturanga, which imports the four members of an army—elephants, horses, chariots, and foot soldiers; the game being a scene of mimic warfare, in which these elements respecifically act a peculiar part. The Persians corrupted the Sanscrit word into chatrang, which the Arabians softened into chatranj; from that appellation it passed into scacchi, cchecs, and finally chess. By the French it is called

> been abandoned, and there have been substituted a king, queen, bishops, knights, castles or rooks, and pawns, only English, being a substitution for elephant. The knights represent the horse-soldiers. The term rook is from the eastern word rokh, a hero, and represents an armed chariot or fortification; the English give the piece the form of a castle. The pawns are the foot soldiers, the name being from peon, an attendant.

The chess pieces made in India, or China, for sale to wealthy Europeans, are sometimes made of solid ivory, five or six inches high, and are exceedingly beautiful, no degree of labour being spared in the carving. The king and queen are seated on elephants, under a canopy, the bishops are camels, with archers as their riders; the knights are on horseback; the castles are elephants, with castles on their backs filled with warriors; and the pawns are soldiers, one a sergeant, another a drummer, another a fifer, and the rest ordinary fighting men.

THE CLOTHWORKERS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sm,-The able, though mind-paining prose picture of the present condition of the male and female cloth-workers of Bradford, as given, from a correspondent, in your last number of the just-departed year, has suggested to me the propriety of transcribing, for the first number of the new year, a companion-piece, by way of contrast, in a picture in poetry, as written about two centuries and a half ago, and referring to a period much more remote. The author is Thomas Dclony, who wrote various of the popular ballads of the time—the Spanish Lady, Fair Rosamond, Wat Tyler, and many others; but the extract given is to be found in a small volume, purporting to be a life of John of Winchcombe, a rich, and otherwise celebrated clothier, in the reign of Henry VIII., and who had his name from the town of his birth. Delony also wrote the History of the Six Worthy Clothiers of History of the Gentle Craft, in compliment to shoe-

hundreds of years back. Should you, sir, therefore, consider the accompanying transcript worthy of insertion, as a small "item in this way, it is at your service, and will, no doubt, occasion some interest in its perusal. Much of the

instance, of the women carders, "Who synging sat, with voices cleare; and of the "maydens" with "Their smocke sleeves like to winter snow."

"Each sleeve, with a silken band, Was featly tied to the hand."

"Pretty maids," indeed! as the writer calls them; spinning their soft threads out of the beautiful fleece, hit off—the children of humble, inoffensive fathers, or of "poore silly men," as the phrase is here set forth in the manner of expression of the period. And again, what a glorious John Bull finish the poet makes. Such a fulness of all good eating; and such a clatter of "dishes, pots, and pans!" And of all this, even the "seven score and ten" children, had their rich bellyfuls, and a clear penny "every one;" beside, "at night," a penny, which would purchase more of other eatables than six times the sum does now. But let the poet tell the tale himself, and here

JOHN OF WINCHCOMBE'S WORKE PEOPLE.

Within one roome, being large and long,

There stood two hundred loomes full strong. Two hundred men, the truth is so, Wrought in these loomes all in a row. By every one a pretty boy Sate making quils with mickle joy. And in another place, hard by, An hundred women, merrily, Wore carding hard with joyful cheere, Who singing sat with voices cleare. And in a chamber, close beside, Two hundred maydens did abide, In peticoats of stammel red, And milk-white kerchers on their head: Their smocke sleeves like to winter snow That on the western mountaines flow, And each sleeve, with a silken band, Was featly tied to the hand. These pretty maids did never lin, But in that place did all day spin; And spinning so, with voices sweet, Like nightingales they sung full sweet. Then to another roome came they, Where children were in poore array; And every one sat picking woll, The finest from the coarse to cull: The number was seven score and ten. The children of poore silly men. And there, their labours to requite, Had every one a penny at night, Beside their meate and drink all day, Which was to them a wondrous stay. Within another place likewise, Pull tilly proper men he spice; And these were Shearemen every one, Whose skill and curning there was showne-And hard by them there did remaine Full foure score Rowers taking paine. †

A Dye-house likewise had he then, Wherein he kept full fortie men. And likewise in his Fulling Mill, Full twentie persons kept he still. Each week ten good fat oxen he Spent in his house for certaintie; Besides good butter, cheese, and fish, And many another wholesome dish. He kept a Butcher all the yeere : A Brewer eke for Ale and Beere : A Baker for to bake his bread. Which stood his householde in good stead. Five Cookes within his kitchen great, Were all the yeare to dresse his meate; Sixe scullion boyes unto their hands To make clean dishes, pots, and pans: Beside poore children that did stay To turn the brooches every day. This was a gallant clothier sure, Whose fame for ever shall indure!

Wishing all the readers of the Star, and everybody else, to soon see these starry times again. I remain, Sir, yours, very truly, The Editor of the "Cordwainers' Companion.

P.S .- Would not the new version of the "Em-

CHARLES DICKENS-BOZ.

Sir Walter Scott died in 1832, and Dickens appeared in will be pleased with the curious coincidence in point of will be pleased with the curious coincidence in point of the pulllisher of this little work if it be not also the amusement of the million. We subjoin the introduction; the old joke—that Scott wrote well, but Dickens he wrote
for the very full instructions on every point connected to the pullwill be pleased with the curious coincidence in point of the little will be free—but one
farthing!—who would be free—but one
farthing!—themselves must—down with your farthe very full instructions on every point connected to the pullwill be pleased with the curious coincidence in point of
time, which we offer to Mr. Dickens' admirers in lieu of
farthing!—themselves must—down with your farthings!—strike the blow! Only a farthing!" Weller. Some of his first efforts, his Sketches by Boz, were written for the old "Monthly Magazine." We recollect falling in with a stray sheet of this magazine, three or four days after its publication, for it became waste paper, so sickly was its then existence, the day after It has been justly observed, that among all the in-door amusements invented by man for the employment of the pleasure, though the writer's name was more unknown it was out. We were all ears and eyes, merriment and to us than the real origin of Junius. From the pages of had a wide circulation, and the name of "Boz" was

> "Far as loud Bow's stupendous bells resound." They were immediately collected by Macrone, and illustrated by Cruikshank. The demand was unprecedented and the supply at first was not equal to the demand. We recollect a dowager countess calling at Macrone's, in St. James's-square, for a copy of the work. He had sold the last, and the new edition would not be ready before tomorrow. The countess, all impatient, begged for the loan of the two volumes. He had sold his own. She would look in the shop, she said, for herself, and actually left her carriage to rummage for a copy. The search was ineffectual, and the noble lady drove off really offended day or two. with the young and handsome publisher. He had not as yet taken the people; but the "Pickwick

Papers," his next publication, completed that triumph. Not much was expected from the first number, and Mr. Macrone, it is said, had more than foretold its failure, With the third and fourth numbers it rose into reputation, and Macrone willingly admitted the incorrectness of this conclusion. Our morning and evening papers abounded with paragraphs from Pickwick, and Sam Weller became more the idol of the people than the great Lord Essex, Jack Wilks, Sir Francis Burdett, or Lord George Gordon It was in this the heyday of his rising reputation that time.—His appearance is prepossessing; his figure small —but well made; his look intelligent, and his eyes pe-culiarly expressive. He seemed scanning you, not ob. Criech, in the district of Rosehall, and county of Suthertrusively, but unobservedly, from head to foot. As he land:entered, there was a cry like that of Pope, Pope !- the cry "Dickens is here; here is Dickens," in a concealed kind disruption of the Church of Scotland, in May, 1843. of under breath—confidentially telling what each wishes forming six distinct classes of pieces. The term bishop is to know. In a mixed party stupid people abound, and relief in spring last to the Kirk session and minister of the about Boz, and modest as we then were, we were content | the state. that night with seeing Dickens—retiring to another room in expectation of some other and early occasion of forming his acquaintance. This we have since done, and we believe we have both his good will and his good wishes. To our thinking "Boz" has never outdone or equalled

> observation, so unmistakeably true to human nature. Sam needs no letter of introduction to our sympathics; he is just as welcome for the period of his existence as Falstaff, not the heart to attempt distributing the miserable dole. Uncle Toby, or Tom Jones. The critics who call Hogarth a comic painter, call Mr. both cases. Hogarth and Dickens are painful moralists satirists that unveil vice and effect a moral good. Mr. Dickens has been a benefactor to his species-he has smoothed the brow of pain, the face of sorrow, and lent balm to the bed of death. 'This is praise sufficient for a

called cheap schools—and to those real prisons, our mion workhouses.—Pictorial Times. A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

life. Yet he has done more. He has enlarged our public

sympathies, calling attention to the neglected bastard

and to the penniless poor-to those thin-dieted asylums.

THE BISHOPS. Certainly there is something the matter with the Bishops. It is not for Punch to criticise the lawn with the eye and finger of a lady who would buy pocket-handkerchiefs; but there is something the matter with the Bishops. There was a time when we never heard of them save in their Christian proevery day occupy—to the exclusion of much instruc-From a notice in Stow, I find he was outlawed in tive and amusing matter—three or four columns of 1596, by the authorities of the City of London, for writing some verses on the dearness of corn,* and had been blamed before this for printing a book in favour of the silk-weavers, when they were engaged in some struggle connected with their craft; and hence the productions were necessarily most chicationally the silve and sing matter—since or four countries of the city of London, for the Times. Surely, this is not as it ought to be. People get up of mornings and wonder what Exeter will say—just as certain folks, the first thing they do, consult the weather-cock. Then, again, they look struggle connected with their craft; and hence the productions were necessarily most chicationally the same that the conduction were necessarily most chicationally the silver in the paper. This must be wrong. productions were necessarily most objectionable to We had come to this conclusion, when we were made the "powers that be." Both these compositions, it to stare by the Bishop of Chester. That good man appears, are now lost, though "pity it is" it is so. was, doubtless, uneasy at the notoriety which rewarded certain of his brethren. He therefore determined to written, and not alone from yesterday, but through call public attention to himself; and so signed a petition to the Queen, for mercy to Mary Gallop, by her own confession, the murderess of her father. And the Bishop observes—

That she was not influenced to this great crime by any malignant hatred to her father, BUT as a means that occurred lescription is at once simple and engaging; as, for to her mind of enabling her to marry the person to whom sho

Now, should some Dean or Canon put arsenic in the Bishop of Chester's turtle-soup, in the hope of Some time since, there was a prejudice against

certain candles, it being alleged that they were impregnated with arsenic that they might burn the and mingling together their "voices meet, like pregnated with arsenic that they might burn the Thomas M'Cale, an Irishman; John Steeprock, an nightingales?" And then, too, how exquisitely the brighter. The morality of Mary Gallop (according Indian; John Underhill and Thomas Jackson, employment of the "seven score and tenchildren" is to the Bishop) partakes, and, for the same reason, of Americans; John Gildersleeve and Joseph Smith, the brilliancy of these tapers; for he says-That should the Queen's mercy be extended to this mi-

> ployed in teaching young persons in one of the schools in any place to which she may be transported. This wretched woman administered two doses of poison to her father. With no touch of conscience—

no remorse, she gave the second dose, the first having failed. And this is the instrument to teach young persons! Imagine with what solemn emphasis would flow, from the lips of the parricide, these words :-" Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth

ously—where were the Bishops to plead the cause of 15 seconds, the Indian well up, and Gildersleeve ously—where were the Bishops to plead the cause of an outraged, broken-hearted woman? But then Mary Furley had not poisoned her father; she was, probably, not eligible as a Christian monitress. In a word Mary Furley was not Mary Gallon.

An Accomplished Young Lady: Modern Fixish.

An Accomplished Young Lady: Modern Fixish.

Her edication is slicked off complete; a manty-maker gets her up well, and she is sent back to home maker gets her up well, and she is sent back to home halgh being still third and fourth. Barlow from this word, Mary Furley was not Mary Gallop.

Let it not be thought that we advocate, under any It is our belief that the gallows is the worst reformer. play the mountebank to humanity.

stickler for three-farthing honesty, has his pew and since returned to England, leaving Greenhalgh bealt things proper, and pays his devotions regularly as hind to complete some matches he had undertaken.—

his taxes. And then when he returned to his jocund New York Paper.

home, and having said grace, enjoyed like a good man his Christmas dinner, with what extreme selfcontentment he must have looked upon his children (if he be blessed with such cherubs), thinking of the felonious Jane Allen's babe in Oxford gaol. And then, when he turned himself round to his fire, thinking of the faggot, what pleasant things he must have seen in the embers of his Christmas log! What a Jacob's ladder must his fancy have pictured. with John Page, chairmaker, upon all but the topmost round! And is this a man to want a faggot? Certainly not; Punch would give him one with all his heart and all his strength.

THE CHRISTMAS WAITS.—The following were the most popular last week:—John Bull waiting for a Repeal of the Income-Tax. The Parishioners of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, waiting for a settlement

A FARTHING FOR REPEAL; OR, THE IRISH CON-JUROR .- Our English readers may recollect an ingenious wayfarer, who was wont to levy small contributions on the pockets of his spectators by means of a sheet of white paper; yes, of one sheet of Bath post. This paper the adroit beggar would fold up ployer and the Employed" go off in a neat cheap pamphlet? The "Garland," too, is beautiful, it is a thoroughly blooming Winter Wreath, though so much of it is tear-fed.

* The account is in the stereotype edition of Stow, and the words are:—"The maker of the scurrilous ballad was the words are:—"The maker of the scurrilous ballad was the words are:—"The maker of the scurrilous ballad was the words are:—"The maker of the scurrilous ballad was the words are:—"The maker of the scurrilous ballad was the words are:—"The maker of the scurrilous ballad was the words are:—"The maker of the scurrilous ballad was the words are:—"The maker of the scurrilous ballad was the words are:—"The maker of the scurrilous ballad was the words are:—"The maker of the scurrilous ballad was the words are:—"The maker of the scurrilous ballad was the words are:—"The words are: the words are:—"The maker of the scurrilous ballad was one Delonic, an idle fellow, and one noted with the like spirit, in printing a book for the silk-weavers, wherein was found some such foolish and disorderly doctrines."

"He could not," says the same authority, "be found, and sent in his place a copy of the ballad, as a sort of joke upon big mayor ship."

The crowd would by their applicate declare to be a coal-scuttle, and nothing else. Now, this man was an honest showman, though he dealt in sleight of hand; though he earned his mutton and potatoes by dexterity of finger—he was, nevertheless, no cheat; what he promised to do, he faithfully his mayor-ship."

† This term "paine," I suppose, is intended to convey the carefulness with which the "rowers" executed their tasks; though what is meant by "rowers" I am not like him, he deals in legerdenain—why, like him, does he not put an honest face upon the matter? 1839. Those who love to trace the descents of genius, you shall see. Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not— HANDSOME TURN-OUT .- The Duke of Buckingham

and Chandos, the Labourer's Friend, and Farm-ser vant's Father, has lately been exercising a little wholesome fatherly severity upon his Irish tenants in Westmeath, where eighteen families have been turned adrift by the Duke's steward. Pleasant weather this for the wet bog, or the ditch-side! It appears that no rent was due from them. Doubtless, the "Monthly Magazine" his labours were transferred to on the occasion of the next agricultural jubilee at possesses a charm which has rendered it a favourite of the columns of the "Morning Chronicle." Here they Stowe, these eighteen families will form part of the pageant. The conduct of the Duke of Buckingham proves the truth of what has been often said of him, that " no landlord can turn out a finer set of tenants." A Good Beginning.—A pension of £600 has fallen into the Civil List. We wish the Civil List

"a happy new year, and many of 'em."—Punch: Conscience Money.—Mr. Punch begs to acknowledge several sums of money from the different concoctors of the London pantomimes and burlesques, for the very liberal use they have made of his jokes and subjects of the past year. The list will be published, and the amount forwarded to a magistrate for the relief of the Fountains in Trafalgar-square, in a

THE DETENTIONS AT THE POST OFFICE .- A gentleman, living in Camden Town, would feel particularly obliged to Colonel Maberly to return to him, as soon as he has done with them, the goose and Epping to the penny. sausages, which were sent to him through the post last week by a friend in the country.

INFERNAL TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN SUTHERLAND. (From the Glasgow National.)

We have just received, from a highly-respectable correswe had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Dickens for the first | pondent in the North of Scotland, who pledges himself to its accuracy, the following most extraordinary statement

"In the district of Rosehall, within the parish of Criech, According to the modern European arrangement, the described by Sir J. Reynolds as hailing the appearance of and county of Sutherland, there are upwards of fifty poor idea of elephants, horses, chariots, and foot soldiers has that illustrious poet. There was a sort of whisper of persons who have received no parochial relief since the "A deputation of their number presented a petition for

> some were there that night who expected he would talk the parish, by whom it was contemptuously returned, with next number of Pickwick, or create a new Sam Weller for the intimation, that they would receive nothing, as they the amusement of the party. There was quite a buz had gone out from the Established Church, and from "Despairing of relief by other means, legal proceedings

> were commenced by one of their number, whose case was taken up by Mr. Charles Spence, S.S.C. On receiving a petition from him on behalf of that individual, the minister his Sam Weller-that happy creature of fine and fertile poor's money, sent his session clerk with two pounds, to be "The clerk, after travelling twenty miles with it, had

> and carried it back to the minister again. "A meeting of the heritors and kirk-session was then Dickens a comic writer. The description is incorrect in convened, which was held at Invershin on the 20th December, and which was attended by heritors, or their fac--men that prove human nature to the quick-healing | tors, representing property to the amount of between

£40,000 and £50,000 per annum. "After reducing the list to fifty, by striking off the names of some poor persons, and distributing these fifty persons into three classes, they assessed themselves in the lustrate the point by an instance in my own person; sum of twelve pounds; which together with the two pounds from the kirk-session, making in all fourteen pounds, they mediately interposed in one of his blandest smiles. ordered to be divided among these fifty people—each to receive five, six, and four shillings, according to the class in which they were placed—as maintenance for the last twenty months, and probably for twelve months to come. "Of the fifty persons to whom this aliment has been

awarded, two are blind—three are idiots—many are above eighty years of age—some are entirely, or almost entirely, confined to bed-several are in such extreme destitution, that their neighbours were repeatedly afraid that they would be found dead, in their wretched huts, of actual want-and almost all have no means or subsistence, except the charity of neighbours, who are nearly as poor as them

Fourteen pounds sterling, as thirty-two months maintenance for fifty poor persons—two of whom are "blind"—three of whom are "idiots"-many of whom are "above eighty years of ace"-several of whom are "almost entirely con fined to bed"—and several are "in such extreme destitution that their neighbours are afraid they will be found dead in their huts of actual want!" Of a verity, 'tis a princely sum-honourable to the hearts, and no less honourable to the Christian feelings of those by whom it is doled out. We hear much in these times of the oppression of the poor by the millocracy-of their hard work, and their long hours, and their small wages. And no doubt-and the more's the pity-there is sometimes but too much truth in the accusation. But, gracious Heaven! such evils are well-being-are comfort-are happiness itself, when compared with those sustained by these poor people. "Fourteen pounds sterling," as "thirty-two months' maintenance" for fifty poor aged, infirm, starving, destitute persons! We have heard much-much, too, that has astonished us, of the condition of the labour

ing poor in this end of the island; but of a truth this

eclipses all.

GREAT PEDESTRIAN MATCH.—The great pedestrian obtaining his bishopric, would not the prisoner have match between the English and American runners, this excuse—that he had no "malignant hatred" to for 1,200 dollars, came off on the 19th ult. on the Beathe Bishop;—certainly not; only too much love for con Course, at Hoboken, opposite New York, and his see? competitors were-John Barlow and Thomas Greenhalgh, two Englishmen, natives of Lancashire Thomas M'Cabe, an Irishman; John Steeprock, an of New York; and J. P. Taylor, of Connecticut The distance to be performed was ten miles, over serable woman, she might prove of great use in being em- ground extremely heavy, from the rain of the previous evening. The betting was decidedly in favour of Barlow and Greenhalgh, who had obtained considerable reputation in this country as pedestrians, and also from their having carried off prizes at a former trial of speed over the same course. After the arrangement of the usual preliminaries, the start took place, the two Englishmen leading at a tremendous pace, closely followed by the Indian and Gildersleeve. Barlow accomplished the first mile in the short space of 5 minutes 10 seconds, the Indian being second, and Gildersleeve and Greenhalgh third and By the way, when Mary Furley was suffering under the agonies of the death-warrant so atrociously inflicted upon her—yes, Sir James Graham, atrocimile kept increasing the distance between him and school." She astonishes the natives round about circumstances, capital punishment. Certainly not. the other competitors. He closed the four h mile in where the old folks live, and makes 'em stare agin, 5 minutes 25 seconds; fifth mile, 5 minutes 28 Our strictures are only intended for the sophists who seconds; sixth mile, 5 minutes 31 seconds; seventh piano, two pieces, they were crack pieces larned onder mile, 5 minutes 34 seconds; eighth mile, 5 minutes the eye and car of the master; but there is a sceret A FAGGOT CASE.—At the Watlington Petry Sessions, one John Page, chair-maker, of Wheelend, Stoken-church (blessed be his door-posts!) charged "Jane Allen, a wretchedly distressed-looking woman, with an infant at her breast, with having stolen, on the stoken of the stok the 25th of November, a small faggot of wood, of the time, 50 minutes 52 seconds. In the last mile Green-value of 'one penny,' from off a pile in Thirdswood." halgh made a most desperate effort. passed Gilder-Now, John Page, having this faggot very much next sleeve, and gained 40 seconds on Barlow, though the sech the world. She was in London for a few weeks. his heart—indeed, it must have been pretty well of latter ran this nile 10 seconds quicker than he did the the been to the Opera once, and has the same stuff—insisted upon a conviction, and the the ninth. Greenhalgh, it is supposed, must have theatre. She has been to the Opera once, and has woman—John Page's recording angel has written run this mile in about initiates 48 seconds. Barlow and Grisi, and is a judge of dancin' and singin'. She was committed to Opera once and last the Indian exactly 173 yards, while Greenhalgh and Grisi, and is a judge of dancin' and singin'. She was committed to Oxford gaol, to take her trial was less than 90 behind him. It is supposed that saw the Queen a horse-back in the Park, and is a at the Quarter Sessions, charged with stealing had Greenhaleh made his running in the ninth mile, judge of ridin'; and was at a party at Lac, the said faggot, of the value of three-farthings." instead of waiting for Gildersleeve, he would have buby and knows London life. This variation What a very pleasant Christmas this John Page beat the Indian, and thus become entitled to the whole year. The two new places must have passed! What a remarkably nice man to second prize. The purse was thus divided:—Barlow, songs get old, and the draw spend a Christmas with! With what sweet serenity 700 dollars; Steeprock, 250 dollars; Greenhalch, and the London milliner he must have gone to church—for, of course, such a 150 dollars; and M'Cabe, 25 dollars. Earlow has Queen has another re-

Tit Bite.

GOOD LAW FOR THE GIRLS .- By an ancient Act of the good old Scottish Parliament, passed in the reign of Margaret, about 1288, it was "ordonit that during ye reign of her maist blessit Majestie, ilka maiden ladee of baith high and low estait, shall hae liberty to speak ye man she likes; gif he refuses to take her to be his wif, he shall be mulet in the sum of an hundrity pundis or less, as his estait may be, except and always gif he can make it appear that he is bethrothit to another woman, then he shall be free."

THE LAND,-How would you like a rural cottage with a flower garden on one hand-a vegetable garden on the other—a green lawn in front behedged with fruit trees? Would it not be rather better than stifled up apartments in a crowded street? Would of their accounts. Lord Brougham waiting for the Woolsack. The fountains in Trafalgar-square waiting more likely to awaken virtue in your children than the trafalgar wall. the filthy sights and sounds that greet them in the city? Would they not grow up better, both in body and soul, for having all the wholesome and gentle influences of nature springing up around them?
WANTED A STEAM PARSON,—An iron church ha

been built at Glasgow, to be sent to Jamaica. THE LAND OF EDEN .- The following is the address of the principal of a boarding-school, in the vicinity of Sydney, New South Wales:—Mrs. Love, Harmony-house, Concord, near Kissing Point. NEW OCCUPATION FOR A DENTIST. - An itinerant

dentist lately called at a house in one of the far west towns, and applied for business. "Don't you want your teeth drawn?" says he to the owner. "No."
"Don't your wife?" "No." "None of the children?" "No." "Can't you give me some sort of a job?" asked the dentist. "Why," replied the man, "I have an old cross-cut saw, the teeth of which are out of order; "you can have a job if you'll fix 'em!" AN EYE TO THE FUTURE.—At a meeting, convened by the friends of Clay, held in Woodstock, Vermont, How long is it since he has promised to show all the features of the doll Repeal?—and up to the present time she is muffled like an Indian beauty. "Give a farthing—only a farthing—and you shall see what pause, as if inviting an answer. "I never did," pause, as if inviting an answer. "I never did," exclaimed a fair democrat in the crowd, who had been married about six months previous, "but I know

> " A sweet RETURN," exclaimed the husband, when his wife threw the sugar basin at him. An American says that he has a nigger servant so black that a piece of charcoal makes a white mark

> Worth Remembering .- Write injuries in dust, but kindness in marble. Lay not your faculties in the sepulchre of idleness. Envy is a turnkey by birth, and an executioner by profession.

> MARCH OF GENTILITY .- Some years ago a wit introduced a match vender to an innkeeper as a tra-veller in the sulphur and timber line from the firm of Beelzebub and Co. It will not be disputed that the present age is a progressive age, since ladies and gentlemen have superseded the way-faring adventurers. A mendicant called a few days ago at Money-hill, near Rickmersworth; he rung the bell, which being duly answered by the cook, she bargained for a box of congreves, for which she paid a penny, besides looking him up sundry crumbs that fell from the rich man's table. Whilst "the traveller" was stowing away the prog, the cook inquired if he had any dipt matches? "No marm, I never carries the like: a gentleman what's close at hand dools in the cook in quired in the cook in the cook in quired in the cook in the cook in quired in deals in them: I say, Long Tom (vociferated the cadger), this ere lady wants some o' your sort." gentleman forthwith supplied marm, who gladdened his heart with a plentiful supply of prog in addition

> THE STATE OF SALVATION .- On the high road to Chesham, a few miles before entering that ancient town, stands the picturesque village of Chenies. At the entrance of the village some gothic almshouses, erected by a Countess of Bedford, remind the traveller of the good old times, when to steal a goose was expiated by bestowing the giblets in alms. The goose that furnished the giblets alluded to, was nested in the reign of "bluff Harry," and taken possession of by the ancestors of the present "Lord Finality" for conscience sake. In the village is a school for the perpetuity of ignorance under the immediate patronage of the Reverend Lord incumbent and my Lady patroness. A young damsel, who had received a large share of "my lady's instruction," chanced to captivate a young paper-maker from a neighbouring mill. The happy day of wedlock arrived, when a goodly muster of villagers assembled to witness the ceremony, which, as a special mark of condescension, was performed by "my Lord" in propria persona. Every thing passed off with the utmost decorum until the clergyman addressed the bride, "Wilt thou have this man to thy wedded husband?" &c., to which the damsel replied with infinite alacrity, "Yes, verily; and by God's help so I will. And I heartily thank our Heavenly Father, that he hath called me to this state of salvation!" "My Lord" looked very queer, "My Lady" essayed to appear serious amidst the roar of laughter, in which she was at length compelled to join: rendering it evident that mirth is a thorough democrat, an out-and-out leveller.

MATRIMONIAL BASKETS.—A lady of fashion stepped into a shop not long since, and asked the keeper if he had any matrimonial baskets, she being too polite to say

Sir Fletcher Norton, when pleading before Lord Mansfield on some question of manorial rights, chanced unfortunately to say, "My Lord, I can il-I myself have two little manors." 'we all know it, Sir Fletcher."

A REASON FOR NOT GAMING.—Some gentlemen being at a tavern together, for want of better diversion, one proposed play. "But," said another of the company, "I have fourteen good reasons against gaming." "What are they?" said another." "In the first place," answered he, "I have no money." "O!" said the other, "if you had four hundred reasons, you need not name another."

Owing Sheridan .- "How is it," said a gentleman to Sheridan, "that your name has not an O attached to it, your family is Irish, and no doubt illustrious?" "No family has a better right to an O than our family," replied Sheridan, "for we O (owe) every-

WILLIAM PITT .- The fashionable hours of the prcsent times were neatly censured by this war-making Minister. "Mr. Pitt," said the Duchess of Gordon, "I shall expect you to dine with me at ten this evening." "I must decline that honour," said the premier, "for I am engaged to sup with the Bishop

LEGAL WIT.—A barrister observed to a learned brother in court, the other day, "that the wearing of whiskers was unprofessional." "Right," replied his friend, "a lawyer cannot be too barefaced."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE SMITHFIELD CATTLE CLUB SHOW,-The first to greet her Majesty on that occasion was "the black-polled ox of the Scotch breed, bred by Prince Albert;" which had been "removed from the dark corner it had previously occupied, into the light near the entrance." When the Prince approached, his grateful foster-child attempted to lick his hands: and her Majesty was so touched, that, on learning it had already been sold to a bitcher, she declared her resolution to redeem its life from the shambles.—Spectator, Dec. 21.

O Bullock, thou wast wide awake, And thus escaped'st sticking, I wish, for the poor Otter's sake, He'd given the Prince a licking!

AMERICAN CRITICISM.—The New York Japers speak in high raptures of a Madame Pico, who has appeared at the Italian Opera-house in that aty. She appeared first in Ricei's Criara di Rosoberg, then in Donizetti's Lucrezia Borgia. Upon the latter event an American critic says:—"Madang Pico represents the leader of the conspirators, and dos the noise and the jollification. She was exquisitely dressed, sang with as little of the split straw in her soprano as we ever heard her sing with, and acted to her singing with what the Greeks called onomitopeia—movement linked with sound indivisibly. The fourth act represented the youths at the fatal supper, Pico the principal customer. After a little hob-nobbing on the ther side of the table, she gides round, upon her plumptitudinous locomotives, and dashes into a song, rich and rolicking. Down weit the bucket for the first time into her well of contralto and up came the liquid and golden music, of a round, true fulness, that made the ears thirst a luxury." (!) AN ACCOMPLISHED YOU'G LADY: MODERN FINISH.

she is so improved. She plays beautifully on the will larn. She has two or three beautiful drawin's; but there is a secret here too—the master finished 'em, and she can't do another. She speaks French beautiful; but it's fortunate she ain't in France now, so that secret is safe. She is a very agreeable gal, and talks very pleasantly, for she has seen the world. She was in London for a few weeks:

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY IN PARIS. - NARROW

ESCAPE OF AN INNOCENT MAN.—The cashier of one

SPECIAL MEETING, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1845 .-This body held a meeting for special purposes, this day, assembling at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There was a good attendance of members; and among them Mr. Joshua Hobson, who still retains his qualification and seat in the borough. The "notice paper" exhibited more notices than the usual number, of business to be transacted; and but a portion of them was gone through. The first motion was the appointing of four trustees of the advowson of St. John's church. Three Whigs and a Tory were proposed by a Whig alderman: Mr. Hobson proposed two Whigs, one Tory, and one Chartist, that all the parties in the Council might have their finger in the " Churchpic," in proportion to the amount of representation to a division, having the votes recorded. There were several members in the room who declined voting; so many as to make it doubtful whether the original resolve should receive the assent of a majority of the ence by shooting himself through the head. It apwere present, but neutral, the mayor ruled that those rows. when the very men thus held to be absent were sitting around and looking the wise Mayor, who so ruled, straight on the face. The appointing of Whig Trustees being so settled, Mr. Councillor Heywood moved for piece, and discharged the pistol into his mouth. The the appointment of a select Committee to inquire into certain alleged acts of malversation on the part of the chief police-officers of the borough, who had, if his information were correct, obtained money both from the County-rate, the Leeds Borough-fund, and from the parties on whose premises robberies had been committed, for alleged sevices and expense in searching after | Tuesday, when the jury returned a verdict of—Suicide and apprehending the offenders; and this too in cases where not a single farthing of expense had been incurred. Mr. Alderman Luccock moved, as an amendment, that the charges be referred to the Watch Committee; and the supporters of the original motion offered to acquiesce in the amendment, if Mr. Heywood was added to the Watch Committee, and be thus placed in a position where he could prosecute the inquiry he proposed, and adduce the evidence by which the allegations were sustained. On a division the amendment was agreed to; and Mr. Hobson immediately moved that Mr. Heywood should be constituted a member of the inquiring Staite was commenced yesterday, and after the exbody, in accordance with the all-but universal practice of all deliberative bodies. This was refused by the "tyrant majority"; and Mr. Heywood immediately announced his intention not to go with his cases before the Watch Committee, but to produce them, one by one, in open Council, having his "evidence" ready-to be examined by a Committee of the whole house. Several other matters were then disposed of, and Mr. Councillor Jackson moved "That a memorial from the Council be transmitted to her majesty, praying for the liberation of John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, now banished from the country." In introducing the motion, he grounded his claim for the interference of the Council on humanity and mercy. He was not sufficiently aware of the facts of the case to be able to say what was the extent of crime with which the parties suffering were really chargeable; but when he reflected on the undue haste with which the prisoners had been hurried to trial the strong excitement and fears that existed at the time to operate on the jury class; the fact that Frost had provided for a Bill of Exchange, falling due the very day of the alleged revolt; the different result of the legal objections taken in their case to those taken in a recent case in Dublin, he thought that there were so many extenuating circumstances about the case and such a suspicion of injustice having been committed, as would justify the Council in taking the step he asked it to take. He also read letters from Mr. Frost to his familly, and from Mrs. Frost to her beloved husband, to show that he was not the blood-thirsty, ferocious "miscreant" that interested parties had represented him to be. Mr. Councillor Brook seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Ald. Shaw, on the plea that he could not conceive quest could be made. He went into a history of the alledged facts attendent on the case: argued that the punishment under the circumstances was not severe for the parties concerned might think themselves for tweate that their lives had not been sacrificed to the vengeance of the law by the hand of the public executioner. He was replied to by Mr. Hobson, who detailed a number of facts relative to the ramifico been done to the prisoners, in hurrying on the trial system of Spaism that existed at the period, ac counted for the entrapping of Frost into the appearance of being engaged in transactions which his soul loathed and abhorred; showed that justice had not before a jury of ignorant prejudiced Welsh farmers, frightened to death by the fear that their property were to be taken from them; and showed that the reasoning of Alderman Shaw respecting the legal objections, their nature, and force, was wholly invalled; and that if equal justice had been meeted out to the persecuted Chartist, as to other parties, they would never have been sent out of the country at all. We regret our inability this week to give the facts relied on by both parties to this im-

the following letter :—
To the Editor of the Leeds Mercury, GENTLEMEN, -As you have lately turned the Leeds Mercury into a record of good or bad breeding—particularly registering the "vulgarities" of the members of the Leeds Town Council; and as you lately deemed an imputed "vulgarity" of mine sufficiently important to form the subject of a leading article; and as I have just now discovered a fit companion, whose "breedment, behavement, and broughting-up-ment" is every whit as "vulgar" as my own, in the person of Mr. Jonathan Shackleton, who me a statement of a brother councillor yesterday, that he had violated a pledge given in the presence of hundreds of his constituents, with the elegant phrase, "It's a lie, -I beg to apprise you of the fact, fearing that your re porter, who is remarkably deaf at times, may not have I am, gentlemen, Your "ill-bred" servant to command,

portant discussion; but shall take care to shortly

bring them before the public in some shape or other.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hobson's address the mo-

tion went to the vote; when eleven voted for it:

twenty-nine against, and three were neutral. One

of the neutrals had pledged himself to his consti

tuents to vote for the liberation of the martyrs

and when reminded of this fact in open council by

Mr. Heywood, he made use of an expression which

Mr. Hobson made into "a peg" on which to explain

a gross misrepresentation affecting himself by the

Leeds Mercury. The facts of the case are set forth in

Leeds, Jan. 2, 1845. JOSHUA HORSON. P.S .- On the whole, I think that "friend" Jonatha

rather beats me in the matter of "vulgarity." He did give "the lie direct," in plain, unmistakable language: I only pointed out the fact that Mr. Yewdall had also done so, when he charged Mr. Martin Cawood with "using language which HE ENEW to be untrue." I did this, because our "very strict" and "orderly" Mayor allowed Mr. Yewdall to so "give the lie" without reproof or obsprivation; and my having done so, was twisted by you is to having given "the lie" myself. However, of this do not much complain. I can afford to sit under a good dead of misrepresentation: and in this case am quite content to be in no worse position than "friend" Jonathan.

Be fore the motion for adjournment was carried, Mr Hobse in gave notice of his intention to move a standing ORDER that those members who were "present" should not be reckoned as "absent." The meeting then ad journed to Monday next.

ATTEM PTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Saturday week the neighbourhood of Cripplegate was thrown into a pair aful state of excitement, in consequence of the discove my of a father having tried to murder his own offspri, 1g-a little girl, and afterwards attempted to take awa y his own life. The particulars connected with this dis tressing affair are as follow: It appears that between eleven and twelve o'clock the attention to be served by the proposed demonstration; our obof some of the ? neighbours residing in Lower Whitecross-street, was attracted to No. 50, occupied a bookseller an d newsvender of the name of Flood through hearing 'a violent screaming proceeding from the upper part . of the house. One of the parties He says-"I AM ONLY STRONG WHEN I REPRESENT THE immediately wen. and knocked at the door. eciving no answer, it was deemed advisable to force the door, which be ing done, another man of the name of Dalfihin, an li alian warehouseman, rushed up stairs, and upon op. ming one of the room doors. most distressing spec tacle presented itself. Upon the Flood, apparently dying, and his daughter, a fir we little girl, close by, screaming with all his might, and I suffering the most exeruciating agony. It was at o nee apparent that both father Labour. It may be urged that Mr. Duncome's po- long, but the various matters therein and daughter were suffering from the effect of some deadly poison. Messenge is were therefore despatched for medical assistance. In a very brief period two are admitted facts. They are facts; but then neither should not be withheld from the knowledge of those the press nor the different leaders of political sections. pump, and the usual ant idotes. They were, however, unable to eradicate th a whole of the poison from the man's stomach, it has ing such a strong hold we have not much to complain of, as the proposition of the whole of the system, and, as the last resource of Mr. Duncombe is but the postnonement of the to save his life he was removeed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where, at seven o'clock last evening, the Hospital, where, at seven o clock last evening, the demonstration—namely, the Trades' Delegate free people commences by directing public attention little hopes of the unfortunate man's recovery. The Conference to be held in London. remedies administered to the girl had a better effect, and it is hoped that she may ulti mately recover. The probable cause of the unfortunate man making such his wife died, which so preved upon his mind that ever since he has been noticed to be in an exceedingly low heard to say, that he feared he should one day die by

MANCHESTER.—A WOMAN STABBED BY HER HUS-

lice-constable, named Ayliffe, on his beat in Greenman-lane, Poplar, heard the screams of a woman, and cries of "Murder," "Fire," proceed from the house, No. 3, inhabited by a person named Ellen He endeavoured to obtain admission, but was unable to do so until he broke open the door when the unfortunate creature (Walsh) fell into his arms with her garments blazing around her. Ayliffe with great presence of mind, threw his great coat about her person, flung her on the ground, and rolled her over and over until he extinguished the flames She was removed to the London hospital, and deatl has since relieved her of her sufferings. The woman was of the class called "unfortunate." and went home intoxicated on Christmas-night, leaving a caneach had achieved for itself. He pressed his motion dle burning on a chair by her bed-side, and the light communicated to her clothes.

MANCHESTER.—DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Tuesday week Mr. Charles Swengley, landlord of the Wamotion was carried, the law requiring that every terloo Tavern, Cockpit-hill, put an end to his existmembers of Council present : and although the record pears that on Monday evening he went to the shop of attendance proved that the neutrals were present; of Mr. Conway, gunmaker, Blackfriars, to purchase and although the record of votes itself proved that they a pistol, saying it was for a little boy to shoot spar-He procured one, which he afterwards who declined to vote when a question was put, were thought too small, and came back for a larger one. absent, and could not be treated as present! and this too | The next morning he was found by the servants lying near the fire-place of the bed-room with his head blown to pieces. It is conjectured that he placed himself before a large glass, which stood over the chimneypistol was found laying by his side. Some powder and shot were on the table, together with a piece of paper on which the unfortunate man had written a w lines, in a rather trembling hand, declaring himself to be "broken," and wishing to be pardoned for all his faults. An inquest was held on the body on under temporary insanity.

THE LATE MURDEROUS ATTACK ON THE EARL OF COVENTRY'S KEEPERS, AT CROOME.—Yesterday week Superintendent Harris, of the Pershore station, accompanied by Superintendent Petford, apprehended three men in Pershore, suspected of having been concerned in the latal fatal affray. They are severally named Francis Dingley, Samuel Turvey, and William Brimfield. We understand that Turvey and the three other prisoners have already been convicted of poaching, and strong suspicion exists that all participated in the deplorable outrage. The inquest on amination of several witnesses, was adjourned to the 7th of January.—Worcester Herald of Saturday.

n the Press, and will be published on Friday next, the 10th inst., Price Fourpence, (forming a Pamphlet of 48 pages demy Svo.)

A FULL and COMPLETE REFUTATION of the PHI-LOSOPHY contained in a TRACT recently published by the MESSRS, CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, entitled the "Employer and Employed." This valuable little work will contain the most com-

plete defence of the demands of the Working Classes for their fair share of the enormous wealth created by Ma chinery, as well as a justification of Trades Unions; and will be prefaced by a short Dialogue between a Factory Infant Female Operative, her Mother, and Grandmother; the latter of whom remembers the days of yore, befor Machinery had supplanted Manual Labour. The numerous appeals that have been made to Mr.

O'Connor from nearly every part of the kingdom for the publication, in pamphlet form, of those Dialogues that have recently appeared in the Star, have determined him to gratify what appears to be the almost unanimous wish of the Labouring Classes. Heywood, 58, Oldham-street, Manchester; Cleave, 1

Shoe-lane, London; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham at the Northern Star Office, 340, Strand, London; and Yorkshire will save carriage by ordering of Mr. Heywood from whom they will receive the l'amphlet upon the same terms as if supplied from the Northern Star Office.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1845.

DUNCOMBE AND THE TRADES.

"THERE is a time to build up and a time to pull down," saith the proverb. There is also a time for activity and a time for slumber. There is a philosophy in idleness, and wisdom in doing nothing. From the time that the busy bustle of the Parliamentary session is over, until the law-makers again meet, there is little to disturb the monotony of life, except the summer and winter assizes, the November fogs and consequent suicides, and the Christmas pantomimes. All these interludes between the sessions of 1844 and 1845 have passed away, without much to distinguish them from those of former years be yond the lamentable catalogue of crime, and conse quent destruction of human life, developed at the recent winter assize; a corresponding increase of the London fogs, and the more than usual amount of laughter produced by the Christmas pantomimes. From the commencement of the new year to the opening of Parliament is to the Minister, and indeed to all political parties, a period of anxiety and suspense. There is doubt and hope; doubt as to the

allegiance of friends, and hope in the weakness of

French Chambers—with one of those senseless royal | thanks and cheerful response of the millions to their speeches, "made to order for the occasion;" with chief. We have been knocked off our high horse, the opening of the Canadian Assembly, prefaced but, determined to have a ride, we will see if the by another semi-royal prologue; and the opening of the American Congress, with an excessively | be gratified with the company of their leader at a tea long, though not unimportant, yarn from Mr. PRESIDENT TYLER. The French Monarch appears to of February, the night previous to the opening of attach paramount importance to his personal intimacy with the Queen of England, and the many acts of kindness that he received from the people of that tion, but we attach much more to the necessity of country, meaning, we presume, thereby, the attention | following the advice of the acknowledged leader of exhibited towards him by the lacqueys who attended the people; and therefore, in our disappointment at him at the Royal table: while the Governor-General | the blow, we shall merely say with the Irishman,of Canada attaches surpassing interest to the birth of "By Shasus, your honour, but I'd rather you'd knock a Royal Prince. In all these new year's gifts for me down, than that another should laugh in my royalty, aristocracy, and the middle classes, we do face!" not recognise one single sentence, line, or word, to the advantage of the working classes; and was it not for the "message" of Duncombe to the people of England, which will be found in our seventh page, we should have found it difficult to select a single incident cheering to the heart of Labour.

Mr. Daury, matter of more importance to the work that Mr. Duncombe dislodges us from our own hobby, too good soldiers to be guilty of a single act of disobedience, and too well understand the importance of following the instructions of our leader to utter a single murmur of complaint at our own disappointthe proposed demonstration was to convince our assembled representatives, who could not close their upon political topics; and any one who reads the admieyes against the importance of such an exhibition, rable Message of the American President, will disthat Mr. Duncombe did represent the organised cover the great advantages that a Republican form of strength of Mr. DRURY's order, which is the order of Government possesses over all others. True, it is pularity, and his influence over the working classes, the press nor the different leaders of political sections whose interests are mainly involved in the several will admit them as truth. However, upon the whole grand object which we anticipated would result from

endeavoured to direct the attention of the Trades; united voice of a people who are all equal in the eye a desperate attempt to destroy his own life, and that nor have we altogether failed in preparing the public of the law, and all equally represented in the constiof his daughter, is the following:—A few days since mind for the adoption of the scheme, coming, as it tution. It is that portion of the President's Mesnow does, with the full force of recommendation, from | sage to which we would direct the especial attention and desponding state, and he has more than once been one who has never flinched, and who pledges himself of our readers, because, from its perusal, they will never to flinch, from the advocacy of Labour's cause. One of two results must now occur: either the Trades | lamentations of the Tory press of England, against On Monday, a man named John Roberts, a must meet and devise plans for the protection of the means resorted to to procure a fair representation of the means resorted to the mean a previous day, was brought up at the to every infliction the present system imposes upon charge of stabbing his wife.—

them, and must henceforth transfer their abuse of ir
udent of police, produced a - effect that the female was responsible Government and uncontrolled power of

presentative of the working millions, I feel emboldadvice upon the following subjects." Then follows craving Mr. Duncombe's opinion through their legitimate organ; we have that opinion elearly, explicitly, manfully, thoughtfully, and ably given; and now the only question to be considered is, whether the Trades will follow the advice of their friend. His opinion is asked as to how the Trades can be relieved from their present hopeless condition. Ho tells them how; and should they fail to act upon that opinion, they cannot blame us if we shall henceforth call them by the name of their own adoption-"WILLING SLAVES."

Again, Mr. DRURY asks for a plan by which the Trades shall not only be prepared, and enabled to meet any legislative assault, but he very wisely asks for a plan by which they may be enabled to meet and withstand the still more active aggressions of THE CAPITALISTS WITH WHOM THEY ARE MORE IMMEDIATELY AND INDIVI-DUALLY CONNECTED." The above passage in Mr. DRURY's letter, taken in connection with the following passage in Mr. Duncombe's reply, is incontrovertible evidence on the necessity of a Trades' Conference, apart from any assault that Government may meditate against the interests of their order. We have always contended that the active power of capital is a more deadly and pernicious enemy to the working classes than the most stringent legal enactment; and, therefore, we are happy to find our opinions confirmed by the good sense of a practical working man, as well as by the sound judgment of a legislator. The following is Mr. Duncombe's opinion as to the necessity of a Trades' Conference, apart from any consideration of legal enactment. He says '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 "Factory" and "Masters and Ser-

In order to arouse the Trades and the working classes to a sense of their duty, the herald thus sounds the warning note. He says, "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." Now this is a timely forewarning, and, no doubt, Mr. Duncomme sees in the recent brutal speech of Earl Fitzwillian, the cringing letgive effect to that object, than that which you suggest, | to subjugate the rising genius of liberty by the swor viz., that the wise and virtuous from 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, of which they have so long and so justly complained, but shall also tend to disabuse 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."

Here, then, we have reasons cogent, strong, and all-sufficient to justify us in the belief and hope that the dull, the sluggish, and slothful armour of selfits stead. With these extracts we conclude our comment upon these two admirable documents: much that have been delivered for the last ten years. We to Easter, a period when, apart from essential business of their own, the cheap trips may induce thousands to visit the metropolis, and thereby considerably imit the expense consequent upon the delegation. We trust that the letters of Mr. DRURY and Mr. DUNcombe will be read at every public meeting of the Trades and working classes; and that by next week The new year presents us with the opening of the we shall have the pleasing duty of recording the hearty "workies" of London cannot, without a procession, party at the Crown and Anchor, on Monday the 3rd Parliament. We candidly confess that we had attached much importance to the proposed demonstra-

MR. PRESIDENT TYLER'S MESSAGE

The practice of saying less than nothing in those royal speeches by which our Houses of Parliament are annually opened, has been variously commented upon. The old maxim "Vir sapit qui pauca lo Our readers will see in Mr. Duncombe's reply to quitur"-"theman is wise who speaks but little"-has we presume, given rise to those very meagre royal ing classes of England than the opening of all the prologues with which the national farce of legislation Representative Assemblies in the world. It is true is annually preceded. In a country like England, where taxation upon the many for the benefit of the the grand "Duncombe Demonstration," but then we are few surpasses all other nations upon earth, her people, who are to pay those taxes, might very naturally expect such a bill of fare as would satisfy them that the banquet to be paid for was one in which those who were to discharge the bill were to have some ment. In passing, however, we may say that we did share. Indeed, we have always thought that every contemplate an object, and a very important one too, measure, such as Coercion, Starvation, Masters' and Servants' Bills, Arms Bills, and the like, should be reject was to give Mr. Dunconer that strength, with- ferred to in the royal speech, in order that the people out which, to use his own words, he is deficient in might have an opportunity of knowing the extent that power whereby his exertions may be successful. and value of those measures which they are called

The perusal of Mr. President TYLER's Message to the American Congress may give us some notion of the reasons why monarchs are in general so very brief one and all of national importance, and such as questions. Instead of devoting the first portion of his Message to the gratifying intelligence that "he continues to receive the most friendly assurances from all foreign powers," the Chief Magistrate of a to those free institutions by which all foreign powers To this project we have for now nearly two years are compelled to pay respect and homage to the receive the best answer to the many charges and

of the national will in the person of Mr. Polk. When Mr. President TYLER speaks of one of the most important questions submitted to Congress-the annexation of Texas—he boldly defends his own policy langerous state; capital, to the apathy, subserviency, and cowardice of upon the subject, by reminding Congress that he has as further rethe Trades. If Mr. Duncombe's letter is of paramount appealed from the decision of the Senate to the voice

cance. Mr. Drung says that he speaks as the organ absurd and ridiculous objections urged by the Tory of the Trades of Sheffield; his words are-"As the press of England against the principle of Universal Trades of Sheffield (in common with the working Suffrage. The Pope, the Devil, and the Pretender classes of the country) regard you as the veritable re- | could not have presented greater horrors to the imagination of our contemporary the Times, than Polk, ened on their behalf to request your opinion and the Oregon, and Texas. Nor could the great Wizard of the North, or any of our Christmas harlequins, have the subject upon which Mr. Duncombe's advice is more magically dissolved the hobgoblinism of the sought. Hence we have the Trades of Sheffield affrighted journalist, than has Mr. President Tyler dissolved this triple bugabooism. The increase of commerce, the prosperity of trade, the additional value given to Government securities, the termination of hostilities with the India tribes, the preservation of universal peace, the ability to cope with the Queen of the Ocean, the increased facilities for the transmission of American produce, as well as for more extensive intercourse with all the other nations of the earth; the certainty of annexing Texas to the United States without the dread of war; the probability of settling the Oregon question without a recourse to arms, together with a prospect of completing such other measures as shall insure peace and prosperity to the New World-Mr. President TYLER ascribes the hope of being able to effect one and all of those things to the Republican institutions by which the United States are governed.

Mr. Tylen's very statesmanlike method of administering the retort courteous to the Tory press of England dignified, masterly, and unique. Of course it would be beneath the dignity of the chief magistrate of a great people to make direct allusion to those mouthing royalists, but mark how the critic lashes the hirclings. In speaking of the principles by which the manufac. tures and commerce of a country should be governed, Mr. Tyler says-

Commerce and manufactures, which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and subatantial footing.

No doubt Mr. Tyler had England in view when he penned the following admirable strictures upon the duties of Government. He says-

The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs are rigidly, and without favour or affection, so to interprethe national will, expressed in the laws, as that injustice should be done to none-justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus, it is believed, that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow-citizens, who, from time to time, have been drawn to the seat of government for the settlement of their transactions with the government, have gone away dissatisfied. Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited; and this in the absence of all favouritism or partiality. The government which is not just to its own people can neither claim their affection nor the respect of the world.

Mr. Tylen says, "the Government which is not just to its own people, can neither claim their affection, nor the respect of the world." How true and how applicable to our rulers is the above biting sarcasm! And who can entertain a doubt that it was intended as a retort to the slavish English press, that preaches up the free dom of the people and daily lends its columns may be had of all Booksellers and News Agents in Town | ter of Mr. WARD, and the damnable philosophy of to the destruction of their every right? And may it and Country. All News Agents in Lancashire and the Chambers', the flash that but precedes the law's not be justly concluded, that the want of this fosterthunder. Again Mr. Duncombe says, "I know of ing care, and the disregard of popular rights, has led no course (excluded as the working classes are from to that fraternisation of kings and princes, by which the Parliamentary franchise) better calculated to tyrants hope to hold free thought in trammels, and

> Again, what a full-length picture of our system and its consequences the President pourtrays in the following trite and undeniable paragraph. He

The dangers to be guarded against are greatly augnented by too large a surplus of revenue. When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may—and, most probably, wouldnediency is elevated above constitutional authority; and a reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly importance will be east from the body of Labour, and follows. The important power of taxation, which, when that the active dress of agitation will be assumed in exercised in its most restricted form, is a burden on labour and production, is resorted to, under various pretexts, for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant; and the extravagance of government stimulates higher in importance than all the Royal speeches individual extravagance, until the spirit of a wild and ill regulated speculation involves one and all in its unfortu do not regret the time being changed from February | nate results. In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the government; and that whatever exists beyond should be reduced

Those who have read our recent article upon Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Surplus, will have seen the striking similarity of thought that exists between ourselves and Mr. President Tyler upon this subject, while the concluding portion of the paragraph assigns good and sufficient causes for the debasement of the English character, the immorality and debauchery of the aristocracy, the cupidity and avarice of the mid dle classes, and the consequent poverty and degradation of the poor, because unenfranchised, people. Upon the whole we find much to congratulate the English people, who so nobly persevere in the struggle for their political rights, in the clear and comprehensive Message of the first magistrate of America. The manner in which the value of the Suffrage is laid down as the means of ensuring national prosperity, local happiness, and foreign respect and esteem, must convey to the mind of the most apathetic, the value to be attached to the inestimable blessings of self-representation.

We long to receive the "little go" of her Britannic Majesty upon the opening of the approaching Session; and however war-ships, the cannon and the sword, her assurances of the amicable disposition of foreign princes towards her crown and person, and her tender solicitude about her subjects to be taxed, may tickle the ears and dazzle the eyes of hereditary legislators, and the nominees of landed proprietors and capitalists, yet will the national demand for selfrepresentation break through all the tinselled and fascinating barriers that oppose it, and enable us ere long, under a Chartist Parliament, to demand from the Executive the development of those measures. for the support of which the people are to be taxed. in the enactment of which the whole people shall have an equal share, and from the administration of which the blessings upon which Mr. TYLER congratulates his countrymen, may be conferred upon

To Readers and Correspondents.

a letter from Mr. Campbell, containing a copy of a letter according to Mr. Campbell's desire, we should certainly have published his letter, had not recent circumstances determined us to take no further notice of the subject | John Gideon, Barnard until we discovered some such change in the conduct of the leaders, as would inspire us with confidence in their sincerity, and a belief that the agitation was designed to serve some better purpose than the feeding of a set of poor idle gentlemen upon the gullibility of their enthusiastic and confiding dupes. We are willing to atone for the error into which we fell last summer in confiding in the extravagant declarations of Mr. O'Connell, while we think we stand justified in the plea that we thought it impossible that so much heartless and cold-blooded treachery could be practised by any mortal towards the brave Irish people; however, if they prefer juggle and amusement to nationality and freedom, we have no right to complain. While, at the same time, we should have been guilty of gross dereliction of duty, had we omitted to record our deep censure of the Government prosecution of O'Connell and others; and Mr. Campbell himself must have sufficient judgment to understand that nothing would have so much pleased Mr. O'Connell as the indifference of the English people upon a subject involving great constitutional principles: an omission of which Mr. O'Connell would have made a famous handle for the perpetration of hostilities between the people of both countries. We trust, thou, our promise not to be again juggled ourselves, will furnish apology sufficient to satisfy our correspondent.

and who is supposed at present to be in the neighbour-

Death by Burning. — On Thursday week a po- importance, Mr. Drury's is not deficient in signifi- of the nation; and thus triumphantly refutes the many Thomas Coores, Bradford.—Mr. George White collected Mr. W. Gouldsborough's; J. Alderson's, Hope and Anchor; and other places, for Mr. Cooper, now confined in Stafford Gaol. He despatched 13s. 6d. to him on Dec. 26th, and will forward the list to the Northern Star when complete. Further subscriptions received by G. White, J. Alderson, and W. Gouldsborough.

Mr. JOHN CLARK, district secretary of the Durham and Northumberland Mines, desires us to say that he has received 5s., collected at the Ship, Steelhouse-lane, Bir

R. BLACKSHAW .- It is impossible for us to post an other paper than the Star. Some postman changes it Let Ford write to the General Post Office if it occurs

ENEY COLLINSON, late of Hull .- The letter of Decem ber 3rd does not contain the address. Send it, and DB, M'DOUALL AND THE GLASGOW CHARTISTS,—On Thurs

Executive of last week between Dr. M'Douall and one of the Glasgow Chartists. Our correspondents are aware that communications from individuals should be sent to the office at the latest on Wednesday. We should willingly give insertion to the correspondence referred to this week, was it in our power to do so. For the present, however, we must content ourselves with an abstract of the points contained in each, allowing them to speak for themselves fully next week when we shall publish them at length. Dr. M'Douall thinks the right course would have been to have transmitted the private letter written to Mr. Clark to him for reply. He denies the accuracy of the information given to the Executive. He states that all attempts to fraternise England and Scotland having failed, that he looks to the fraternisation of all nations as the best mode of securing Chartist principles. We beg to keep the essential reason assigned by the Executive for the publication of the document in question clearly in view Dr. M'Douall should have the opportunity of explaining, not to an individual, but to the public. A course which, in our judgment, is pre-eminently calculated to guide all parties to right conclusions. Mr. Smith, the secretary of the Glasgow Chartists, has also written upon the subject; his letter shall appear in our next. Mr. Smith states that his letter, not being intended for publication, might have been written unguardedly, but that the essential facts of the correspondence are correct. He also states, that on the 16th of December, he wrote another letter to Mr. Clark, mentioning circumstances which partly altered the opinions contained in his first. We have also received a letter from Glasgow, bearing the signatures of Duncan Sherrington, Robert Burrell, and James Livingstone, all of whom state that they were present at the conversation, when Mr. Kidd defended a national organization, and upon a full explanation, the difference of opinion between the Doctor and the others was not very material. They state that Mr. Smith is a man of superior character, and that there is not one in Glasgow who exerted himself more to further and assist the mission of Dr. M'Douall. We have also a letter from Thomas Whilton, chairman of the Dundee Association, in which he states that the Doctor's lectures at Dundee had done much good, and regrets the publication of Smith's letter. All these letters shall appear in our next, and with them the matter, as far as the Star is concerned, shall terminate. This course we consider the wisest, while, if the Executive had withheld the communication, even from a private source, perhaps we might have been dragged into a long controversy between parties amongst whom there appears to exist but a trifling difference of opinion. OMMUNICATIONS WITHHELD .- Owing to press of matter we are compelled to withhold the following communications till next week :-- Mr. O'Connor's letter on Mr Duncombe's intended motion in the House of Commons for the Repeal of the Rate-paying clauses in the Reform Bill : Mr. Clark's letter to the Chartists of Scotland : the Address of the North Lancashire Delegates; and the Address to the Journeymen Tailors.

George Burr, Glasgow .- With every wish to publish the favours of our friend, we must decline inserting his present communication. It contains too much of blood and murder, and is too like the preceding year's "re-

THE WAY TO CURE THE MESSES, CHAMBERS, A COLjustice to the Messrs. Chambers to try to convince them that there is some virtue in Labour Unions, by some party or person undertaking to supply the masses with literary food from another source than the Edinburgh weekly, would, you may depend on it, sir, do much towards restoring the Messrs. Chambers to their senses. Hoping this will meet with the attention of my "Order," I beg to subscribe myself, one who used to take in

CAPTAIN FRANCISCO MARGARIT .- In the Star of the 7th of December appeared a paragraph, setting forth that Captain Magarit was about to proceed to Spain, and soliciting assistance from the lovers of freedom for that gentleman. The paragraph was in several particulars incorrect. Captain Margarit had intended to return to his own country, but unfavourable circumstances prevented the fulfilment of his intentions. He has not secution of the tyrants who at present trample upon returning his heartfelt thanks to his London friends for their sympathetic aid, and gratefully acknowledges the following donations subscribed by them :- Received 2s. 6d. : collected at the Northern Star Soirce, £1 7s. ; from other London Chartists (locality not remembered), per Mr. Wheeler, 7s. All letters for Captain Margarit to be addressed to the care of Mr. Julian Harney, 17, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London. VM. PAINE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON,-Mr Julian Harney knows nothing of the letter he speaks of. The account of Crowley's arrest has already appeared in the

LIVERPOOL .- Mr. Paine, news agent, of Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, writes us that two Chartist friends of his. emigrating to Indianna, U.S., were shipped on board the Ashburton at Liverpool, which port they left on the 21st of October last. Not having heard from his friends, and doubtful of their safety, he wishes to know from any Liverpool friend, who will take the trouble to inquire whether the Ashburton reached her destination safely, with all her passengers EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION. - Joseph Morgan,

Dentford, writes to us that the three localities, Deptford, Greenwich, and Lewisham, have commenced the good work of "getting on to the land." Our corres. pondent says, "Although we are not so fluent in speech as some men are, yet we have brains enough to understand that we have been accumulating wealth for others, and that if we can do that, we can also create wealth for ourselves." In answer to those who object to buy the land, and who contend that the people must get the Charter before they think about getting on to he land, Mr. Morgan replies-"They might as well tell us that we ought not to buy food and clothing, wait for the Charter, when we shall get them free of taxation." Mr. Morgan adds, that it is not poverty that makes him a Chartist, and such a resolute stickler has a vote for the Borough. May his example be fol-

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

From a few female friends, Dundee

RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SUBSCRIPTIONS Stratford (six weeks) 1 6 Camberwell ..

Alva (three months in

All localities who are indebted for cards or subscriptions are requested immediately to transmit the same, as the Treasurer has a heavy bill for printing, which must be immediately discharged. It is also requested that the localities furnish themselves with the Registration and Account Book (price four shillings), ordered by the late Convention, as the Executive have experienced a heavy

outlay in procuring them to be printed THOMAS M. WHEELER,

Accidents, Offences, Enquests, &c.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CROYDON .- On Wednesday morning, between the hours of two and three, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. R. S. M'Leod, maltster, at Thornton's Heath, Croydon. When first discovered, the flames were raging in the kiln and stove-room. From that portion of the premises the flames extended to two malt-floors, well stored with grain; the length of one was 110 feet by about 30 wide, the other was upwards of 60 feet long by 32 wide. A spacious coach-house and a two-stall stable, belonging to Mr. Maud, next became ignited, and, in spite of every effort to save them, they were speedily burnt down. The damage done is as follows:-Malt-kiln If Joshua Stowell, tailor, who lived at Ashton-under- and stove-room burned down; the two malt-floors Lyne in 1842, and went from thence to Carlisle, &c., had their contents and roofs destroyed; and about and who is supposed at present to be in the neighbour-hood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, would communicate with fire and water. Coach-house and stable, belonging to hood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, would communicate with James Heaton, Pawnbroker, Clitheroc, he would hear Mr. Maud, consumed. The fire originated from the Nott, one of the "heroes" of Afighanistan, died this

of the public companies in Paris has just been are rested on a charge of robbing his employers of 90,000f. The case is rather a remarkable one, is showing the narrow escape of an innocent man. desk of the eashier had been broken open, and the above sum, out of 50,000f. that it contained, was ab stracted. The cashier made his declaration to the police, and the porter of the establishment, havin a key of the room, was suspected. He was arrested his lodging was searched, and in it was found a chis corresponding exactly with the marks on the desk where it had been forced. The poor fellow, however, protested his innocence energetically, and entrented the police to visit the lodging of the cashier before the police to visit the longing 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 living was beyond his means, he was interrogated and then confessed that he had stolen the money, and and then comessed that he had adopted the means resorted to in the act in order day morning we received several letters upon the subto cause it to be believed that the robbery had been effected by some other person. He stated that he had ject of a conversation referred to in the address of the 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, 25th of Decem

ber, the extensive premises occupied by Messra. Beck

moved it.

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: they consisted of workshops, storehouses, where varnish, turpentine, paints, and other inflammable materials were kept, and several large rooms, both on the ground floor and in the upper stories, filler publication of the document in question dearly in the many the desire to make it so public, as that 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 Mr. Greig as a riding-school. The engines were soon on the spot, and a supply of water procured in carts, while numbers of persons soon collected, able 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 object, it was discovered that the centre part of the buildings, in which various combustible materials were kept, was also on fire; and soon afterwards the fire was seen proceeding from the garrets of the welling-house. The destructive element, proceeding from so many different points, spread with such rapidity, that it soon became evident that the Messis. 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 stock and furniture in the burning buildings. In both 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 floors were saved. There are strong reasons for believing that the fire was not accidental, but wilfully produced. It broke out in several different places at or about the same time; and a wood shed on the cast side of the premises, which was not burnt down contained strong evidence that the hand of an 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-Intrusionist, so shamefully withheld the key of the Assembly Rooms, Assembly-street, after they had been engaged by the Chartist committee, and in defiance of his own manager, who had let the place for the occasion.

EXECUTION OF MARY GALLOP, THE PARRICIDE. Chester, 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 respondent writes as follows:-Would it not be strict a matter, the petitions forwarded from this city for a mitigation of punishment were calculated to enforce the necessity of carrying the utmost rigour 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 miscalled a "confession" of the misc rable girl had no claim to that character; it was, as Mr. Rowe, a Dissenting minister, who assisted in getting it up," has admitted, composed from a 'leading" questions, to which the culprit merely replied by the monosyllables "Yes" and 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 occasion. But though suspense in the humane hope that capital punishment would not be inflicted thus 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, lishmen will afford him a refuge against the deadly per- that after due investigation of all the points urged in favour of the prisoner, together with the evidence Captain Margarit takes this opportunity of adduced at the trial, it was deemed inconsistent with the duty of Government to arrest the course of law in this case, and the necessary preparations for execution were accordingly made. The shock produced from Mr. Wheeler, 7s. 6d.; Somers Town Chartists, by the appalling intelligence was at the moment dis tressingly great, but she soon rallied, and resumed the same calmness, almost amounting to indifference

and reservedness of manner, for which she had pre-

viously been so remarkably distinguished. As, in accordance with custom, the prisoner had to be removed to the city gaol, on the walls of which 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 by Mrs. Bennion, the matron, to whom she clung as if dreading the moment of separation. 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 chaise cart. Mr. Rowe, the Dissenting minister, took his seat on her left-hand, at her especial request, and police-sergeant Doherty sat on her right; and thus, with a number of policemen on each side, Mr. Haswell, the governor of the city gaol, and Mr. Hill, walking behind, she proceeded slowly onward through the silent streets. On arriving before the city gaol the gibbet suddenly met her view, and all her fortitude seemed 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 taken to a room, in 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 because both are heavily taxed, and that we had better attendants to the chapel, where prayers were offered up, after which the sacrament was administered by the Rev. Mr. Eaton, the chaplain of the gaol; during the whole of which the unhappy prisoner seemed for the land; for his wages are £1 14s. weekly, and he overwhelmed by the sense of her dreadful situation. She was soon afterwards re-conducted to the apartlowed, and may there be many such as he by the next | ment she had left, where a short time was again devoted to prayer. But the awful moment was then fast approaching; the executioner entered and piher arms as she sate, and, finding her quite incapable of standing, she was carried in a chair and placed under the fatal beam. The cord was quickly idjusted; her spiritual teachers uttered their parting words of consolation; the executioner asked and obtained her pardon; shook her hand with all the kindness he could assume, and left her alone upon

> Confession of a Mundener.—During the last few days William Kendrew, the murderer of Mr. W. Inchbald, 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. Last week he caused a letter to be written 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 following is the purport :- He stated that a fortnight before the murder, Mr. Inchbald had threatened to have him transported for poaching before the expiration of three months, in consequence of which, he (Kendrew) on the 28th of September, lay in wait for Mr. Inchbald, and having arrived at the place described at the trial fired and hit him in the back.

the scaffold. The next instant the bolt was drawn,

and then the awful plunge-the mortal struggle

(which, in consequence of the little fall afforded by her

sitting posture, was of frightful duration) the

equally appalling stillness that succeeded, when the convulsion of the countenance and the quivering of

the limb announced that suffering was at an end,-

Mr. Inchbald then turned round, when Kerdrew 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. Inchbald then, although so seriously wounded 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. Inchbald, but that he had committed the deed entirely out of revenge for the threat which he

had used towards him.—Fork Herald. SETTLE.—THE ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY.—The abovenamed society held their first anniversary on Christmas-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

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NOTT, day, at a quarter before two, A.M.

PEMBROKESHIRE, DEC. 31.—One of those fearful af- leaving this house he found himself unable to profrays that are continually taking place in different | ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in parts of the kingdom—arising from the evil tendency of the Game Laws—occurred on Friday night last, at Picton, on the estate of Sir R. B. T. Philipps, Bart., M.P. for the borough of Haverfordwest. It appears tense frost, and having nothing to eat except the rethat on Friday night and on Saturday morning, the

dent connected with this extensive and mysterious New Prison, Devizes, on the Wednesday week, robbery will show that it has created a greater detailed the 11th December; that upon exchanging the gree of interest on the continent than in London. In prison dress, which was warm, and putting on his the Times of Saturday, under the head of the city own old waistcoat and slop, he felt the cold severely. from Messrs. Rogers relative to the course pursued sat there some hours to warm himself, as it was very put into circulation; this, coupled with the assist-ance rendered by the police of France, Belgium, Germany, and Holland, has been attended with the the crawled out and proceeded a little farther on the utmost success. The gentleman sent out by Mr. Hobler was Mr. Justin, and while on the continent, in looking over the foreign journals, he read a paragraph in one of the Frankfort papers, stating that one of the stolen notes had been offered for change at Hamburgh by an English navigator. The paragraph appearing 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. Without losing a moment, Mr. Justin procecded 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, Cannonstreet, but who at the time was over at Hamburch superintending the construction of the city to the labour, because the surgeon certified that the man who had attempted to of October last, for two months, with hard labour. He 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 burgh superintending the construction of the city he was afflicted with palpitation of the heart. He sewers, which are nearly completed. The acsewers, which are nearly completed. The acof the name of Goldsmid, who at once sent for Mr. Mundy. Upon the arrival of that gentleman nesday, the 11th of December, about nine o'clock he caused the house of the man to be searched, in the morning, after breakfast, taking with him when between £3,000 and £4,000 of the stolen notes were found secreted. The statement led Mr. Justin to inquire what had become of the man; the reply was that Mr. Munday 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. Mevines, a magistude of the workhouse they received one shilling and three trate, when that functionary rendered Mr. Justin the loaves, and a promise from the relieving officer to assistance of the police, who proceeded to that part find her husband work. He was referred to a railway of the city in which the alleged offender was said to contractor, who refused to employ him, saying that be confined in the sewer, and saw Mr. Munday, who immediately said there was not a word of truth in the and balf starves them, he must find them work." rumour, although the tale of the bill being offered, Her husband then went into Wales, and she came the discovery of the £4,000, and his confining the man back into the workhouse. In about eight weeks in the sewer, was the subject of general conversation. Finding the whole to be a hoax, Mr. Justin instantly commenced retracing his steps, when Mr. Munday also being required at home, they both set out togelish officer, and that he was returning with the person who had committed the great robbery at the rich English banker's, and it was to catch a glimpse of so renowned a thief that the public curiosity was excited. The explanation caused considerable merriment. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that none of the stolen notes have even been offered for circulation in any of those places through which Mr.

Belfast.-Alarming Fire in A Pawn-office.rick-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. Nearly the entire property of pawned goods were consumed.

MURDER IN CUMBERLAND .-- On Monday morning last the inhabitants of the town of Ulverston 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 vestigate the cause of death of a young man, aged wife in the most brutal and barbarous manner. On twenty-one, named Frank Dixon Manning, formerly inquiry, the melancholy rumour was found out to be footman in the family of a clergyman residing in a too true. On Friday night the husband returned neighbouring county, but latterly a frame-work hosehome in a state of intoxication, and a quarrel ensued maker, in the employ of Mr. Morley, of Nottingham. between him and his wife, which at length terminated There is a family residing in Derby of the name of with blows. The enraged man eventually seized the Allen; the father is a copper-plate printer. He has poker, and struck his wife a formidable blow with it six daughters and one son. Two years ago he reand must, it is supposed, have produced instantaneous deceased, Manning, became acquainted with his death. Not satisfied with what he had done, the endaughter Caroline, and made proposals to her, which, raged murderer commenced kicking the head of his however, were rejected until about a year ago. Cavictim, with such violence as to force one of her jaws roline frequently went over to Nottingham to attend entirely out of its place; he then brutally kicked her on various parts of her body, which he decadfully vocalist, and received certain wages for her services, mutilated. He then stripped the dead body entirely whatever those might be. During her visits there naked, and threw it down stairs, after which he burnt the whole of her clothing. Having done this, he left and pressed for their union. He complained of his the house, and went to his wife's sister, and coolly restricted means, and she gave him on one occasion told her he was afraid his wife was dead. In the two sovereigns to get the banns published, and to purmeantime two children (a boy and a girl) awoke, and chaso the necessary articles for the wedding. The women. The unfortunate man mounted the scaffold the neighbours, who had heard the noise, were first banns ran out about two months ago, and the deceased latter had been but, beyond that, betrayed no emotion or fear. It cured.—Carlisle Journal.—The inquiry into this horrible affair was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last, the 28th ult., before Mr. W. Blendal, when a verdict of Wilful Murder was returned against the prisoner, Thomas Donahoo, for murdering his wife, bar. In the course of the inquest the son of the sire. He wished to know whether she still desired in the act of picking pickets! orisoner was examined, and deposed that his father that the acquaintance should cease. Her reply was had kicked and struck his mother both up and down that she did, and she urged the propriety of this Accident.—Manchester. Manchester. stairs, and dragged her by the hair of the head, and in various other ways abused her. The prisoner has they parted in good feeling. Next day he spent sehad six children, all of whom are dead, with the exversi hours at the hours at the hours of Caroline's father, and conception of a boy about twelve years of age, and a parent to an ignominious death.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN JERMYN-STREET .-- Monday morning, about nine o'clock, the inhabitants of Jermyn-street, St. James's, were alarmed by a tremendous report, accompanied with 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 involves in its consequences the sacrifice of no less than four human beings (labourers employed by the contractor). One 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, and began to vomit. The deceased told her that the small hopes being held out of his recovery. It appears day morning, no suspicion having been entertained to see the object of his affection in the arms of antibot the arms of antibo that the scaffold was at all in a dangerous state, it the clergyman with whom he lived as servant, being composed of strong upright poles, which are being composed of strong upright poles, which are and with whom he cloped, a divorce having since rendered scener by long cross pieces of timber firmly been obtained) was about to be united to her coursely the control of the c wedged to the brickwork and tied with thick cords. They were in the act of running the scaffold up some she (Allen) been willing to marry him; and father's house. The engine was going at a somewhat It was only a few seconds after we were outside that I the or twelve feet higher, for the purpose of completing the ornamental coping on the parapet of the house, when they were alarmed by the boarding of the scaffold suddenly receding from the flooring of the scaffold suddenly receding from the flooring of the scaffold suddenly receding from the stairs, where she vomited repeatedly; and presently afterwards the deceased rushed into the bedroom, carbon of the scaffold suddenly receding from the stairs, where she vomited repeatedly; and presently afterwards the deceased rushed into the bedroom, carbon of the scaffold suddenly receding from the stairs, where she vomited repeatedly; and presently afterwards the deceased rushed into the bedroom, carbon of the servants not to make so with some of his much afraid for my son, but was soon assured of his afterwards the deceased rushed into the bedroom, carbon of the servants not to make so with some of his much afraid for my son, but was soon assured of his afterwards the deceased rushed into the bedroom, carbon of the servants not to make so with some of his much afraid for my son, but was soon assured of his afterwards the deceased rushed into the bedroom, carbon of the servants not to make so with some of his much noise. We all got on to the leads, and there was men 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 their strong opinion, that the seaf-dearing terms, and expressing a hope that she would folding had been made to bear a much greater weight be saved. He then fell to the ground, foaming at the than it ought to have done.

expired. The weather was then, as our readers no Monday afternoon the jury came to a verdict of Felo the adjourned inquest on the bodies of the sufferers in the deubt recollect, bitterly cold, and he was most desc. The house where the body lay presented a sad late fire in Guilford-street, was resumed before Thomas miserably clad, having exchanged his warm woollen scene of misery. prison dress for his own clothes - mere rags; the upper garments consisting of an old waistcoat and a time slop. He was also suffering from a diseased linguist.—Saturday afternoon Mr. Wakley, M.P., heart, a complaint of long standing. On leaving the coroner for the western division of Middlesex, imheart, a complaint of long standing. On leaving the coroner for the western division of Middlesex, imheart, a complaint of long standing. On leaving the coroner for the western division of Middlesex, imheart, a complaint of long standing. On leaving the coroner for the western division of Middlesex, imheart, a complaint of long standing. On leaving the coroner for the western division of Middlesex, imheart, a complaint of long standing. On leaving the coroner for the western division of Middlesex, imheart, a complaint of long standing. prison he had a loaf of bread and fourpence given him panelled a jury of fifteen of the principal inhabitant's Hall (mother of the boy Hall) was then examined, and for his sustenance on the road home—a distance of and farmers of the parish of Ashford, at the King's deposed: I am cook to Ur. Farey. I left my kitchen to nearly twenty miles. He had proceeded only about liked Inn, in the village of Ashford, near Staines, to go to bed at ten minutes before eleven o'clock. Sarah three miles, when he was driven by the cold into a investigate the circumstances attendant upon the Wale, the parlour-maid, and Maria Tanner were left up.

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 inmaining portion of the loaf which was given him on article, appeared the substance of a communication On arriving at Rowde, he went to a public-house, and by the firm to prevent any of the stolen notes being cold. He then went on a short distance and laid road to another public-house. There he remained until Wednesday, when he was brought to the work-house. Mr. Jeston stated that he attended the deceased, and found his feet to be frost-bitten, and, to all appearance, dead, which ultimately led to his death. He had attended deceased before when suffere 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 plained. The temperature of the prison was from about a pound and a half of bread and fourpence. Mary Matthews, widow of the deceased, stated that her husband, self, and child, came into the Malmesbury Union workhouse in March last, and remained there "if Mr. Wightwick keeps the people in the union day, for leaving her and the child chargeable to the culiarly susceptible of its effects.

> ACCIDENT ON THE NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILway.—The course of this line has been suddenly innibuses, and luggage to waggons, in which they are to have been at all inclined to insanity. They deconveyed by the turnpike to the Corbridge station, scribed him as having been lazy and violent, and where they again get upon the line. where they again get upon the line.

Dreadful Affair at Denby.—On Monday last a

on the head, which completely shattered her skull, sided at Leicester, and some time before then the she frequently supplied the deccased with money, murdered his mother. The wretched man was se- came mere reconciled to the match. The match was was observed, however, that as the executioner was broken off at the girl's request, but by desire of the deceased she subsequently wrote to him as a friend se-frame, while his chest heaved convulsively. After veral times, and on one occasion saw him at Notting-ham. On Christmas-day he arrived in Derby, at a pub-down, and taken within the gaol, where it will be lic-house kept by a person named Glue, at which place | buried in accordance with his sent ace. A young on Friday, the 20th ult., by striking her with an iron | Caroline met him in the evening by his particular de- man was detected, almost at the foot of the scaffold ducted himself much as usual. In the evening he girl about three. The evidence of the boy was of went to a saloon, and took part in the singing or per-itself conclusive as regards the father's guilt, and will formance, and Caroline went there to see him, and probably, when given elsewhere, consign the guilty after remaining a short time bade him good night, and then proceeded to another saloon, where she remained until four o'clock in the morning, and was taken home by a young man, who is supposed to be somewhat enamoured of her charms. On Friday morning the deceased again returned to Allen's house. At that time Caroline was in bed. Two other sisters, Eliza and Emma, were in the house. The deceased called to Caroline at the foot of the stairs, and she got up, dressed herself, and then descended to the house place. Meanwhile the deceased had sent her sister Emma for a pint of ale, and on Caroline descending the stairs he inquired kindly after her health, and then presented a glass of ale to her, say-"Caroline, drink with me; it's our parting glass." She complied, and had no sooner got some of the contents into her stomach than she became ill, reason he had done it was, because he could not bear sin; but that he "should not have minded, rying a glass of ale in his hand, and seemingly very much agitated. Caroline called to her sister, as well as she was able, to save him, but it was too late; he drank the contents of the glass, then walked up to the bed and kissed Caroline several times, using endaughter, and had killed him on the spot. Nothing daughter, and had killed him on the spot. Nothing ing the smoke, for there was a current established, and can expect the grief which this redenable event has mouth, stretched out his legs and arms, and threw his HORRIBLE CASE.—Death from the Inclemence head about continually, but there was no motion in ter was burned to death about twelve months ago; 80 and the boys were copying it. I was sitting in my study, of the Weather.—A sad instance of the vicissitudes his arms, or any other part of his body. He died that this may with truth be called an unfortunate with my door open, and they were in the next room, and to which the poor are exposed, and of their many almost immediately. Medical aid was procured, and trials, happened last week. A man named John all available means taken, but without effect, in so far Matthews, belonging to the parish of Brinkworth, as regards him. The girl continued in great danger and who had been committed to the New Prison here for some time, and is still very ill, but in her case life for two months, for having left his wife and children is not despaired of. A razor, and a phial containing chargeable to the parish, was discharged on Wednes- prussic acid, were found in the waistcoat pocket of day, the 11th Dec., his term of imprisonment having deceased's clothes; and after a long investigation on

THE LATE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT ASHFORD .-

dered the boy, one of the children of the deceased, to be brought into the room, which was done; and he table. He appeared to be an intelligent boy, and, in answer to questions put to him by the coroner, said: put there by my mother on the Monday afternoon. It was a pennyworth that she had bought. Father was sitting there when mother put the tea into the caddy. When mother drank the tea that father quently. Sometimes I have had victuals, and sometimes not. Father used to have 2s. and four loaves mother so. They paid the rent with the money. house at Isleworth. Have been out with father beghear father and mother talking during the night. Heard no blows in the course of the night. Father spoke to me just as it was getting light, and told me there was a basin of tea and some bread and butter in the cupboard in the other room that I could have. There was a coke fire in the room on Monday evening, board ?-Mr. Richardson said there was not.-Mr. Christopher B. Emmott, examined: I am a surgeon, coroner to make a post mortem examination of the taken into custody, and committed to prison the same apparently bread and egg; the white of egg. The lining membranes of the stomach were not affected prison with insufficient clothing, rendered him pe- same appearance as bodies of persons who have died by drowning. The lips were swollen and the lining membrane cut, and the nose was flattened.—Mr. Embody I found the chest healthy, the lungs healthy. terrupted by the falling in of the tunnel between the and very little blood in the heart. On examining the Riding Mill and Corbridge stations. It appears the stomach I found the mucous membranes very much traffic on the line. In consequence, the trains from slightest doubt in the matter.—Several witnesses Newcastle to Carlisle now stop at the Riding Mill were then examined as to the state of the man's mind station, where the passengers are transferred to om- previous to his death. None of them considered him

coroner's jury was summoned to the Town-hall to in- Felo de se in the case of the man. THE LATE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS Father, and subsequent Suicide. — On Tuesday of his infant daughter. After a long inquiry (the I was nearly suffocated. I drank something out of a pot facts of which appeared in the town edition of last but I could not tell whether it was brandy or wine, or Saturday's Star), the jury returned a verdict that-The deceased destroyed himself, being in an unsound | bottles used. There was no time for nothing. I don't think state of mind. The child was ordered to be sent to the liquor got the better of me. I was more frightened

the workhouse. Knaresborough. The scaffold was erected at an early being suspended the usual time, the body was cut

DENSE FOCE IN MANCHESTER .- FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT. - MANCHESTER, MONDAY NIGHT. - The should find the papers in my study on fire. The study is weather in this town, which has been unusually bright about twenty-one feet above where the fire originated. for some time past, broke on Friday last. Since that When I got as far as my study I found the fire was lower period we have had occasional fogs and gentle showers. This morning the fogs became so dense that the whole of our manufactories and places of business were obliged to light their gas. About nine o'clock in the morning the fog was so dense that it was quite imstreet to the other. At that hour several gentlemen. on passing St. Peter's church, which is one of the ten yards' distance from the steeple, it was impossame hour every part of the town was in a similar condition. All, or nearly all, the traffic through the afraid my wife would be suffocated. I therefore restreets was at a stand-still, and there were several instances of parties walking in different directions | try to save anything, or even to speak, except it was absocoming in collision with each other, in consequence lutely necessary. I then pushed her on up to the third of the extreme difficulty of seeing any object, how- landing, and at last succeeded in getting them all out on ever near to it. We regret to add that one fatal ac- the leads inio the fresh air. The smoke was not so thick cident has occurred, and of a character most distress- as we ascended to the top of the house .-- Coroner : How ing and deplorable. $\,$ It appears that some days ago a | do you account for the boy Robinson not being saved ?—Mr. young lady, the daughter of Mr. Forsythe, one of the Farey: He did not come to my recollection until we were principal servants on the Liverpool and Manchester all out. He had not been long with me, and I did not think Railway, died, and that her funeral was fixed for this of him so soon; besides, there was a mistake, which made morning. Mr. Thomas Forsythe, brother of the de- me think all was right. When I had collected them all ceased young lady, is also a servant on the line, being superintendent of the locomotive department. About ten o'clock he was going to his father's house to attend the funeral of his sister, and had ordered one of the calling out for her son, and my son assured her that he ing their route a short distance, he found that the very little space to stand upon, and I cautioned them not engine had passed over the body of his father, who to fall over, or let any person pull them over. On going was also making his way to attend the funeral of his back into the house, I found much more difficulty in faccan exceed the grief which this melancholy event has here I met my sou. All this did not occupy more than caused in the family. The son lost a leg some time four minutes. I was occupied that night in drawing out ago, by being run over by an engine. Another daugh- a report for the Vice Chancellor. I wrote the original, family. On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body of the father, when the jury returned a verdict of-Accidental Death. The same grave will receive the remains of both father and daughter.

THE LATE FATAL FIRE IN GUILFORD-STREET. -- AD-JOURNED INQUEST .- On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, Wakley, Esq., M.P., at the Angel Inn, High-street. Witnesses having been examined, who identified the bodies of

AFFRAT WITH GAMEKEEPERS.—Haverfordwest, a little beer and ate part of his loaf. Soon after tage in that village. The jury having viewed the o'clock, the room filling with smoke, which, however, did from an ironing stove in the laundry, which goes upwards taken to Slough, and was present at the inquest. The coroner adjourned the jury till Saturday morn-bodies, and examined two or three witnesses whose evidence was of minor importance, Mr. Wakley or smoke coming from the flue in the next house, and I At least so it appears to me from the observations I have ing, ordering the prisoner to be kept in custody thought it was owing to that. Our room was on the third made. It is almost impossible that this flue can be swept floor, at the back of the house. About a quarter after on account of the acute angle it forms in its ascent, and was placed standing on a chair at the foot of the three I was sensible that the house was on fire. I jumped I think it was at this angle where I observed the fire out of bed and opened the door, and was nearly suffo- through the smoke. There is one part of the wall in that on Friday night and on Saturday morning, the gamekeepers heard the report of fire-arms in a plan-gamekeepers heard to the Shoulder of Mutton publication, and which was given thin on the heard to the Shoulder of Mutton publication, and where evening between the potential in little closet where the woodwork, but in the wide heard to be very well-in the fire originated in a lit cated. I awoke my fellow-servants, and screamed out which an arch is formed to admit the pipe, enclosed in a 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 an effectual of the statement of the survive. 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 an effectual of the statement of the survive was on wednessay, but I put valuate to the surface mer, netther and I near find the surface mer, netther and in the surface mer, netther and I near find the surface mer, netther and in the surface mer, netther and I near find the surface mer, netther and I near find the surface mer, netther and I near find the surface mer, netther and in the surface mer, netther and one poacher covered the retreat in such an effectual manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a manner, that on the least dangerous. 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I manner, that on the least dangerous is not in the least dangerous is not in the least dangerous in the least dangerous is not in the least dangerous in the least dangerous in the least dangerous in the least dangerous in the least dang 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 seed for a doctor that day, but on the next Mr. Is the proper to decamp the butt ends of guns, &c., and the whole party got on the next Mr. Is the form the numerican between the and the numerican between the nume are suspected, but proof cannot be obtained on account of the unwillingness of the peasantry to give count of the unwillingness of the peasantry to give information. They view poaching as a very venal offence against lawif any at all. This is another consequence of class legislation.

The Late Bank Robbers.—The following inciseveral flues all branching into one chimney, which was poor boy must have been dead. He must have been formed in such a peculiar way that it was impossible to suffocated by the smoke, When the frame is not healthy A phial, partly filled with some light-coloured liquid be swept, and the soot might have accumulated there for the smallest quantity of smoke will, in some passages of the fire originated on the ground floor?—Mr. Farey: No, have been the case here.—Mr. Farey observed that sir; I should think it began on the landing above. After Robinson had a difficulty in breathing, and always made she said it was very nasty. I had a basin full. the fire originated on the ground floor ?—Mr. Farey: No, have been the case here.—Mr. Farey observed that Father poured it out for me. He was not in the sir; I should think it began on the landing above. After Robinson had a difficulty in breathing, and always habit of doing so, but he did that night. When I the cook met me on the stairs I went down to look at it. did so with his mouth open. Hall was very much I went to bed I wished him 'good night,' and he If I had not been an expert diver in my youth I should not alarmed at the time he was trying to awaken wished me so too. Father often beat mother because she would go to fairs. He did not threaten to beat her that night. Mother did not get tipsy, but father used to do so. Father used to beat me frequence was unimportant. The coroner questioned for the coroner questioned in the tumbler and have been able to go down; but as it was I did, and there him. Mr. Farey, jun., went back afterwards to beat the fire amidst the smoke, just like a gas light try to get at him, but could not. The Coroner then addressed the jury, at the conclusion of which the jury taken to London to be analysed.

Destructive Fire at Stoke Newlygron.—Susher as to whether there were any persons in the kitchen expressing it as their opinion that the fire originated in drinking on that night, or had you any company; for it one of the two flues alluded to in the evidence. Before every week from the relieving officer. Heard father tell has been stated that such was the case, and that there the jury separated Mr. Geary, architect, 10, Hamiltonwere policemen in the house late at night; and if it was not | place, New Road, placed on the table, for their inspection, ing from palpitation of the heart; and he thought a person with such a complaint would be more likely to work. Father had been in the Brentford union work- nesses indignantly denied it; and an inspector stepped nesses indignantly denied it; and an inspector stepped by party-walls, instead of lath and plaster partitions, so forward and said that every inquiry had been made, and constructed as to be rendered almost fire-proof. The ging. Father beat me on the night before he died.

Last week we had nothing to eat for two days. Heard a blowing noise on Monday night like wind. Did not fellow-servant, the cook, aroused me when the fire was no such thing had occurred. The men who were on duty cost of the improvement is but a very trifling amount. found out. I was not the last person up. Sarah Wale went to bed after me. There was no company in the ment, and if followed out would be the means of saving kitchen that night .-- Mr. Farey observed, that there must have been some scandalous and improper behaviour somewhere, for many bottles of the bestFrench brandy, gin, and wine had been drunk, and the bottles were lying but it went out before I went to bed."-The coroner about the kitchen and other places.-Mr. Wakley said asked if any basin of tea had been found in the cup- that he hoped that an inquiry before the commissioners of the police would be made, if Mr. Farey had to complain of anything .- Mr. Farey did not implicate any of the and live at Hounslow. I received an order from the police, but he did not know how to account for the disorder in his wine-cellar .- Coroner : Was there any person bodies of the deceased. I went yesterday to the cot- at the top of your house to assist you in your escape !until July following, when her husband was desirous tage, and found the two bodies in an inner room. The Mr. Farey: No; we all got out by ourselves, and there of leaving to go into Wales to redeem some clothes body of the woman appeared to have been compressed was no person to help us. We got on to the roof of the against the bed, particularly the upper part; the lips | next house, No. 68, and there remained some time shoutwere swollen and the face red, and bore marks of the ing out to the crowd below, but we could not draw the clothes underneath. Examined her eyelids. They attention of any person whatever, and I broke off one of were not much reddened. The body of the woman my nails in endeavouring to pull up a piece of slate to was quite different in appearance to the pinched throw at a policeman. However, after we had been expression of the body of the man. On opening standing out naked in the piercing cold for about a quarter the body of the woman I found the lungs much of an hour, to the great danger of our lives, a policeman 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 taken into the generally. The stomach contained food, the police particularly to this. Nine fires out of ten originated underneath the bed-rooms, and the only escape for the large into the generally. inmates was through the roof of the house, and the inmates was through the roof of the house, and the for a long time on very bad terms, in consequence of police should always direct their attention to the top of the vicious courses of the latter, and that she had ther. The Elbe being frozen over, it was necessary to travel in sledges. To the surprise of Mr. Justin, as well as Mr. Munday, those portions of the city half starved; and that he had been through which they had to pass, as well as through they have the sledge was, by which they had to pass, as well as that part of the Elbe where the sledge was, by which they had to pass, as well as that part and the chira chargeant to the vicious courses of the latter, and that she had decomposite the vicious courses of the latter, and that she had decomposite the vicious courses of the latter, and that she had lock in the vicious courses of the latter, and that she had lock in the vicious courses of the latter, and that she had lock in the vicious courses of the latter, and that she had lock in the vicious courses of the latter, and that she had lock in the vicious courses of the latter, and that she had lock in the vicious courses of the latter, and that she had lock in the house. They should go through the adjoining house, repeatedly threatened to destroy him. One of her lock-ups, charged with the sabbing a companion and the was nearly half starved; and that she had lock-ups, charged with the house. They should go through the adjoining house, at all. There was a slight appearance of decomposition. The mucous membranes were perfectly healthy.

I have leaved to the vicious courses of the latter, and that she had lock-ups, charged with the house. They should go through the dock-ups, charged with the house. They should go through the dock-ups, charged with the house. They should go through the dock-ups, charged with the house. They should go through the house. They should go through the dock-ups, charged with the had been repeatedly threatened to destroy him. One of her lock-ups, charged with the house. They should go through the house. They should go through the house of the work in the house. They should go through the hou of the Elbe where the sledge was, by which they were her and the child, and was a sober man, and brought I believe that she died from suffocation, by respiration danger would perfectly justify them in doing so .- William to travel, was discovered to be densely crowded by his earnings home when able to work. Verdict having been impeded by force.—The coroner said he Dilley, the coachman to Mr. Farey, was next examined; in people of all ranks and grades. Finding they were the objects of the people's curiosity, they inquired into the cause, when they ascertained that a report had got into circulation that Mr. Justin was an English of the work of the decased died from the inclemency of the was much struck on seeing the bodies by the great the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The lock also, which was one of chubb's taken very ill, but an officier de scante was called in, patent, was broken.—The coroner asked who could say and, by his treatment, although he was ignorant that patent, was broken.—The coroner asked who could say and, by his treatment, although he was ignorant that The inspector said he could produce evidence to prove ter was so relieved as to be out of danger. On this mott: The man's skin was pallid. On opening the that they were. The evidence of John Park, policeman and Edward Quaill, carpenter, clearly exonerated the deceased men from the charge of drunkenness. The Riding Mill and Corbridge stations. It appears the company were engaged in widening the tunnels, in order to form a double line of railway, it having been originally made single in this part, and the props put in having been insufficient to support the superin-line having the superin-lin Belfast.—Alarming fire in a fawn-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 Gilphore, broke out in the premises of Mr. Robert Gilphore, broke out in the premises of North-street and Care of North-street and Ca sensible to humanity as to be drinking at such a time.— The jury perfectly coincided with the coroner, and had no doubt of the sobriety of the policemen at the time of their death .- Maurice Williams, the man who was found drunk. was next examined. He said, I am a coachman to Mr. J. Hackingman, of Russell-mews. I heard the alarm of fire. coroner summed up, and the jury returned a verdict and went into the house by the back passage. I went to of Wilful Murder as to the death of the woman, and the front-area door, and let in some policemen by taking out the bolts. Jenkins was looking out for a dog. I was pulled out by a policeman. I had been about half an hour in the house. I saw a policeman break open the evening an inquest was held at St. Bartholomew's wine-cellar with a poker. He looked into it by the light Hospital, on the body of Noah Flood, aged 43, who of his lamp, and said, "This is the wine-cellar; I thought destroyed himself, and also attempted to take the life it was the plate-room." The policeman then went away.

> out of the back part of the house, and the policemen would not let me walk, but carried me on a stretcher. I was taken to the station-house and kept in the cold lock-up for four hours and a half, and when I was brought out the water ran from me. I was taken before the magistrate, and was told to go about my business.-John Farcy, Esq., was examined. He said, I am an engineer, at present living at No. 26, Regent-square I was awoke between a quarter and half-past two o'clock. Up to that time I had no knowledge of any fire in the house, but at that time my attention was occupied about fire, as I had told Robinson to put the fire-guard on the fire-bars in my study. I have since seen it hanging on the bars. My first consciousness was that I was dreaming o the house being on fire, but I soon found it was no dream, but reality. I got out of bed and ran out of my room. went up stairs to arouse the servants, and met the cook who asked me if she should open the windows. I said "No, no!" I then returned, under the impression that I down, so I shut my eyes and went down, expecting to get below the smoke, but I found it increased as I proceeded and the smoke was so pungent that it nearly made me cough, and if I had opened my mouth I should have been continually coming backwards and forwards into my room and back into their room. There was an Arnott stove in the latter with a fire in it, as well as an ordinary fire in my study. There was also a fire in an Arnott stove in the washhouse, which heats the drawing-room conservatory. I had it lighted on that night as I had been out for a ride in the afternoon, and felt rather cold in the evening. I had also a long night of business before me. and I therefore thought it advisable to provide against the

> side an Arnott stove, the flue of which passes vertically

through the wall to the outside, and straight up outside

of the wall of the conservatory. The flue goes com-

pletely round the conservatory, which is of a semi-

circular shape. The stove had other branches; one came

was near the stove. The floor of the pantry was the ceil-

what it was. It was too dark to see. I saw about two

than anything else. There were two policemen in the

kitchen. I was perfectly sober when I went in. I don't

know what I was taken into custody for. I was taken

the model of a house, in which the building was divided The doors are also constructed so as to let a current of air pass through, making them completely fire-proof. The Coroner said he really did think it was a capital improve-

many lives and much property. DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER BODY IN THE RUINS .- The firetask on Tuesday morning of turning over the immense the engine authorities in town of the occurrence. mass of burnt ruins, and on examining a pile of embers, With all promptitude, engines from Whitecross in the north-western corner of the back parlour, they discovered the perfect skeleton of a human foot, and in the course of the morning they found the shin and part of bone and part of a scalp. The finding of these remains ill-fated person could have been.

Poisoning in France.—A trial in a case of poisonrolsoning occupied the Court of Assize of the Haat Pyrénées on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst. The prisoner was a woman named Chambriet, the wife of an innkceper at Bonnefont. It appeared from the evidence that the husband and wife had been living.

Monk Stabbing.—Stockfort.—A boy not more against so horrible a project, she left him under the impression that she had abandoned it. Subsequently poison had been administered to the husband, the latoccasion his wife appears to have had some remorse of conscience, for medical aid was applied for by herself; but the return to better feelings was of short metropolis in consequence of a diabolical attempt physician could arrive, the husband was dead. The Antoinette, and consequently the legitimate heir to wife being accused of the crime by public rumour, the the throne of France. His life has been twice preauthorities interfered, arrested the woman, and had the body of the deceased examined. Large quantities on the 10th of November, 1838, in the garden of the of arsenic were found in it, and in his pocket was found a paper containing some of that poison. This, it was proved, had been placed there by the wife, in arsenic himself, and committed suicide. She was of a peculiar character, and the Duke of Normandy found guilty, but the jury, being opposed to capital superintended the getting up, and worked at it him-punishment, returned their verdict with extenuating self. During the last fortnight he had been working circumstances. She was, therefore, sentenced to night and day in the shop in which the engineer's lathes imprisonment for life, with hard labour.

FOG AT LIVERPOOL, AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—During the greater part of Monday forenoon we were visited with one of the densest fogs we have seen for a long time in this part of the country. It enveloped all parts of the town, and prevented objects from being visible at the distance of only a few yards. We have had to conduct their business by gas-light. All the chandeliers at the Exchange News-room were lighted. forth brilliantly, and dispelled the thick exhalations. During the fog a steam-tug on the river was twice run into, and considerably damaged.

THE CONDEMNED CONVICTS AT LIVERPOOL .-- We understand that both Evans and Stew, the two men convicted of murder at the recent assizes, will undergo the extreme penalty of the law on the 4th of January (Saturday next), at Kirkdale. The former retains his wonted obduracy, whilst the latter is in a most depressed state of mind.—Liverpool Chronicle.

Suicipe.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Higgs, deouty coroner for Westminster, held an inquest at the Salisbury Arms, Durham street, Strand, on the body of Mrs. Fanny Renton, aged 45, wife of Dr. Alexander Home Renton, of the island of Madeira, who committed suicide under very painful circumstances. Mrs. Fanny Enoch said she had known the deceased for the last nine years, and attended on her. She arrived with her husband in England from Madeira on Christmas-day last, and took apartments at Osborne's Adelphi Hotel. Dr. Renton brought her from Madeira on account of insanity having manifested itself there. Whilst in Madeira she several times attempted her life by strangulation, and also morning the fog was so dense that it was quite impossible to distinguish any object from one side of the back again. I succeeded, however, in regaining my room, that morning (Wednesday) witness begged of deceased where my wife was, and said. "The house is on fire, I to go to bed, to which she answered she must wait a must make an alarm." With that I opened the sash, and little while. She then went to the water-closet, and largest of our modern places of worship, say that at | called out "fire," as loud as I could. This took away the | in less than a minute witness followed her, and found effects of the smoke upon me and renewed my strength. the door fastened. On looking through the hole of sible to see even any trace of the building. At the The draft occasioned by my opening the window brought the door, witness observed by the light Mrs. Renton the smoke into the room in such quantities that I was had with her, that she was on her knees, and heard the blood running into the basin. She instantly gave quested her to do exactly as I told her. I told her not to an alarm, and the door was burst open. The deceased was then found leaning over the water-closet, and the blood pouring from her throat. After the examina- Dodds, heard a crash, but from the darkness and fog tion of other witnesses, the jury returned a verdict-That the ideceased destroyed herself, by cutting her

throat, whilst in a state of insanity. Suspected Murder at Salt-Hill .-- An inquest was held on Thursday, at the Three Tuns, Salt-hill, before Mr. J. Charsley, upon the body of a woman named Sarah Hart, suspected of having been murdered. From the evidence of the witnesses examined it appeared that the deceased, who lived by herself, passed for a married woman, her husband being abroad. Her husband was the son of a Quaker the kilns should be strongly fenced off from the gentleman, named Tawell, residing at Berkhampstead, in whose family the woman had lived as a Ashlee, who resided next door to the deceased, heard near the kitchen fire-place, containing a £5 note of a noise in the deceased's house resembling stifled screams, which continued for more than a minute. The witness took a candle in her hand to see what of lime in the dairy, containing a cheque for £5 drawn was the matter. Before reaching the door she met | on Messrs. Bailey's bank at Abergavenny, and a £5 the Quaker leaving the house, in appearance much | note of the Kington bank. None of this property has agitated. On entering the room the witness found as yet been identified as having belonged to the deeceased lying upon her back with her clothes nearly up to her knees. Her cap was off her head, and she to the one he generally used.—Swansea Journal. appeared as if she had been struggling. She was then making the same stifled noise the witness had before heard. She was then alive, but died almost immediately. In the meantime the alarm had the branch railway between Tonbridge and Tonspread, and notice was given at the Slough station to bridge-wells. On the 3rd of December, whilst at look after the Quaker, should he make his appearance there. The notice was scarcely received when deceased being covered with it, fell with his back the suspected person did appear, and took out a across a piece of metal. He was conveyed to the first-class ticket for London. He was allowed Swan beer-shop, at Tonbridge, where he remained to depart, but orders were despatched by means under the care of a surgeon until the 17th of Decemof the electric telegraph to the police at Paddington, to watch him on his arrival. In a few minutes afterwards an answer was returned, stating that the sus- that deceased, when admitted, was suffering underpected party had arrived, and that Sergeant Williams fracture of the spine and back, which caused death. had left the terminus in the same omnibus for the There was no positive evidence to show how the accicity. The Sergeant followed him from the Bank into | dent occurred, but deceased informed his father, preinto the drawing-room under the window, and another the Borough, and from there, back to a lodging- vious to his death, that the earth had given way, house, in Scott's-yard, Cannon-street. There he was and he had been forced with it into the cutting. He

THE SUSPECTED MURDER AT SALTHILL.-SLOUGH FRIDAY EVENING .- This extraordinary affair still continues to excite much interest throughout this neighbourhood. The deceased had two children living with her at the time of her death. They had been was occasioned from the effects of some potent poison. was found this morning, thrown over the rails of Mr. evening, after leaving Bath-place, to proceed to the Slough station. The contents of this phial, and also the remainder of the porter found in the tumbler and

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT STORE NEWINGTON.—Sus-PECTED INCENDIARISM.—Shortly before three o'clock this morning (Saturday), a fire was discovered in the stack yard of Mr. Holland, butcher, of the Lower Road, Islington, bursting from a rick of hay containing about fifty loads, situate in the Glebe Fields. Stoke Newington. Flames were first perceived issuing from the body of the stack by police constable 275 N, who, after having given the necessary alarm, received assistance from the residents of the neighbourhood, one of whom immediately mounted his horse, for the purpose of giving information of the outbreak to the several engine stations. He had not proceeded far, however, on his mission, before DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER BODY IN THE RUINS.—The fire-the animal shied and threw him with considerable men of the London brigade, under the directions of Mor-violence to the ground. Without delay, after the ris, the foreman of the Holbern station, completed their accident, a police constable was dispatched to inform street, Farringdon-street, and the West of England station in the Waterloo-road, were in attendance. The rick at the time of their arrival presented one the course of the morning they loudd the sinh and part of the rick at the chine of the third a most brilliant appears to be an arm- body of five, which exhibited a most brilliant appearant of ance. After an ineffectual attempt on the part of has strengthened the rumours that there had been improper conduct on the part of some parties who had been firemen from town succeeded in drawing one of the blundering Mr. Farey's wine-cellar. The discovery has large engines to the side of the brink of the New also given rise to the supposition that a fifth party must River; but it required several hours of incessant have been in the house for some improper purpose, al- labour to subdue the conflagration. Fortunately the though at present it is impossible to conjecture who the stack was defached from any other property, so that the fire was confined to that alone, or the amount of damage would have proved far more serious; as it is,

MORE STABBING .- STOCKPORT .- A boy not more than from twelve to fourteen years old, is now in the hours, on Monday evening, they should retire and settle the business by a fight, in a field adjoining. They did so, when the prisoner took the opportunity of stabbing his opponent with a penknife in the neck The injured lad, we are informed, now lies in a dangerous state. It is not certain whether he will be sufficiently recovered to be able to give evidence at the sessions, held to-day (Wednesday).

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE DUKE OF NOR-MANDY .- Great sensation has been excited in the house he then occupied on Camberwell-green. On that occasion two pistols were discharged at him, and three balls entered his person. An order had been recently order to lead to a belief that he had purchased the received for the manufacture of some machinery are fixed, and though generally attended by some of his pupils, he was occasionally alone, as was the case in this instance. It appears that on Thursday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, the duke was at work at the lathes, which face the window, and was in the act of polishing a piece of brass, when he was suddenly alarmed by a loud explosion, and the place seldom witnessed a greater darkness than prevailed during its continuance, nor a more murky and unwholesome atmosphere. Most of the shopkeepers and occupants of country of continuance and occupants of country of continuance and occupants of country of country of continuance and occupants of country of continuance and occupants of country of continuance and occupants of country of country of continuance and occupants occupants of continuance and occupants occupants of continuance and occupants occupants occupants of continuance and occupants o and occupants of counting-offices and public offices mentary sight of the broken window convinced the duke of the true nature of the explosion, and he instantly blew out the candle and stooped down beneath About half-past twelve o'clock the sun presented a the lathe to avoid another shot. The report indark crimson appearance, and about that time shone stantly brought Mr. Tucker, the manager, and some of the students, to the spot. Search was made for the assassin, but in vain. Information was g ven to the police; but up to Saturday morning their-efforts to trace out the rullian have been fruitless. The duke informed the police that he had received a letter from a French priest three weeks previously, informing him that there was a plot to take his life, and he had also received two communications from the Baron de Berryer, informing him that two Frenchmen had endeavoured to enlist him in a conspiracy to destroy him. The duke imputed the hostility of the Catholics towards him to the fact of his having recently abjured the Roman Catholic creed.

A CHILD FOUND MURDERED IN THE REGENT'S PARK.—On Thursday afternoon a jury was impanelled before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Elephant and Castle, King's-road, Camden Town, on the body of a remarkably fine newly-born female child, found in the Regent's Park. The child was wrapped in a coarse coling wrapper, and had on a bedgown. It coarse calico wrapper, and had on a bedgown. It was lying on its face and its nose was flattened. The coroner said the florid appearance of the child indicated suffocation. The jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown.

STRANGE ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday an inquest was held at Sheffield, on Thomas Wilkinson, a boathauler, residing at Masborough. The unfortunate man had been drinking, on Saturday evening, at the Lincolnshire Potato Inn, having the same afternoon purchased a horse. About six o'clock he set off to return home, mounted on his new purchase. His brother was also mounted, and had a little boy, a son of the deceased, behind him. They proceeded along Blast-lane, the deceased being behind; and on getting near the toll-gate, the keeper of the gate, named of the night was afraid to venture towards the lime kilns. On the following morning, about nine o'clock, the toll-keeper proceeded towards the spot where he fancied he had heard the noise on the previous night, and there, at the bottom of a lime-kiln, some twenty feet deep, found the horse dead and the man in a state of insensibility, having lain fifteen hours at the bottom of the kiln. He was conveyed to the infirmary, and died directly. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, with a recommendation that

THE LATE MURDER NEAR TRECASTLE.—A few days Messrs. Wilkins and Co.'s Brecon Old Bank, with £5 in gold and 15s. in silver, and the other in a heap ceased David Lewis, and the purses are neither similar

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- On Thursday evening Mr. Payne held an inquest at Guy's Hospital, on the body of John Jones, aged 20. He was employed on public-house, the Bell, at St. Edith's Marsh, where, in order to have the benefit of the fire, he purchased of the fire was about a quarter after two labout eleven feet above the stove, and I was perfectly awake. In order to have the benefit of the fire was about a quarter after two labout eleven feet above the stove, and I was perfectly awake. In order to have the benefit of the fire was about a quarter after two labout eleven feet above the stove, and I was perfectly awake. In order to have the benefit of the fire was about a quarter after two labout eleven feet above the stove, and I was perfectly awake. In order to have the benefit of the fire was about a quarter after two labout eleven feet above the stove, and I was perfectly awake. In order to have the benefit of the fire was about a quarter after two labout eleven feet above the stove, and I was perfectly awake. In order to have the benefit of the fire was about a quarter after two labout eleven feet above the stove, and I was perfectly awake. In order to have the benefit of the fire was about a quarter after two labout eleven feet above the stove, and I was perfectly awake. In order to have the benefit of the was from the fire was about a quarter after two labout eleven feet above the stove, and I was perfectly awake. In order to have the benefit of the was from the first sign of the

LABOUR PLEADING ITS OWN CAUSE. THE EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

A FAMILIAR DIALOGUE .- PART IV. Dialogue between Smith and Jackson resumed at Shoddy Hall," by special desire of Mr. Smith. Jackson is announced and theun into Mr. Smith's study, at one end of which is suspended a map of Shoddy Hall, the property of J. Howard Percy Smith, Esq., and, over the chimney-piece at the other end, the armorial bearings of the Smiths, with a pedigree removal training of the small, each to prayers vuderneath, proving their descent from Belted Will Howard in the male, and Ann Percy, sixth cousin to the second Duke of Northumberland, in the

Smith.-Have you wiped your shoes, Jackson ? Jackson—Yes, sir, I have wised them.
Smith.—O, that's right. This is a Turkey carpet it cost me eighty guineas, and the least footmark

discolours it. Jackson (aside, with a sigh) .- O, my £500! Smith.—Now, Jackson, sit down, and let us hear what you have to say upon the subject of machinery fer to tell you the truth, that old Robin has awakened

such curious thoughts in my head, that I am staggered like upon the subject. He's an astonishing man for his age, that old Robin.

Jackson.—He is so, sir. But I am told he spoke

like a lad at the meeting last night. Smith.—Aye, by the byc, about the meeting what was done there? Any resolution? Jackson.-Yes, sir. Your cousin, Mr. Smith, the

Smith.-Pooh, pooh, that's all a mistake; he's no cousin of mine, Jackson-he's merely of the name, and there are so many Smiths; but very few from

the old stock of the Howards and Percys. Jackson.-O, I beg your pardon, sir. Smith, the grocer then, moved a resolution in favour of free trade, as the only means of averting the impending and existing distress of the country.

Smith.—Well, and was it carried? Jackson.-No, sir; Samuel Bowyers, a shoemake moved an amendment. I have a copy of it here; I'll read it for you:-" Resolved, that we, the working classes and shopkeepers of the borough of Devil's Dust, in public meeting assembled, having long suffered the most galling privations, whilst all other classes are daily accumulating wealth from our in-dustry, for which they find it difficult to procure an outlet, and believing the unrestricted use of machinery, as a substitute for manual labour, to have mainly led to this unjust inequality, whereby the employer becomes rich, as if by magic, in spite of opposing obstacles, whether they arise from natural or artificial causes—from bad harvests or fluctuations in trade, from a scarcity or an abundance of circulating medium in the country-while the condition of the employed becomes correspondingly deteriorated, good trade, plentiful harvests, and a surplus of the circulating medium having a tendency to increase rather than to diminish their poverty; and that in order to correct this unnatural state of things, this meeting is determined never to relax in its exertions until the people's Charter becomes the law, whereby the land of this country may, by a proper, just, and equitable distribution, be made subservient to the wants of society at large, instead of seeing it barren and unproductive, while those labourers who could make it rich and fertile are desired to look to other countries for a sufficiency of food, or to emigrate to foreign climes in search of the means of existence, which they are denied in the land of their birth."

Smith.—Good God, Jackson, who seconded that? Jackson.—Mr. Sparerib, the butcher, sir. Smith.—And was it carried? Jackson.-Yes, sir. Old Robin tells me that only

five hands, in a crowded Hall, were held up against Smith.—Well, but Jackson, what do they mean by the distribution of land? Do they mean to take it

themselves, and pay no rent for it? Jackson.-No, sir, they mean no such thing. What they mean is, that, having lost all controll over the labour market in its present artificial state, they are determined to have recourse to a more just system, whereby those who are displaced by machinery shall cease to be a competitive reserve for the masters to fall back upon, as a means of keeping down

wages to the mere existence point. Smith.—Well, but do you mean to say that all the machinery in the country is to be destroyed, or al-

Jackson.—No, sir, I do not: but I mean that those who are not able to withstand that competitive system amongst the masters, in obedience to which you to make up profit, and keep themselves safe even in bad times, may have some better channel open for pulling oakum, in a prison dress, and under the eye of a hard-hearted gaoler! Smith.—Well but, Jackson, what will become of

the trade of the country? Where would the masters Jackson.—In abundance, sir; but they should hire

them in the cottage or the homestead, instead of in the cellar or the bastile. The people are beginning to think, sir, that the man gets a better price for his pig if the butcher comes to the stye to look after him than if he takes the pig to the butcher to buy him, bocause he is necessitated to sell it.

Smith.-Well but now, Jackson, what has all this to do with the question of machinery? I am not so dogged in my own pre-conceived notions as not to be tive listener in our previous discussions upon the subject; and if you have anything really to urge against machinery, and your reasoning is sound, I shall unhesitatingly confess my conversion.

Jackson.—Sir, independently of what Robin has already said upon the general topic, and apart from what I may yet say, you yourself have, though perhaps unconsciously, urged so many weighty arguments against it, that I think I shall only be called upon to furnish you with an analysis of your own reasoning to bring you to a different conclusion.

-What have I urged against machinery Why I have been all along pleading for machinery and arguing that the causes of its unjust unpopularity arise from the "improvidence," "dissipation," and "viciousness" of the working classes themselves.

Jackson.—That's just the point, sir, and I am happy to have the admission; and I undertake to prove that what you call causes are effects; -that is, that machinery is the cause, and "improvidence," "dissipation," "vice," and "immo:ality" are the effects.

Smith.—Jackson, let me repeat what I have previously said, and which I think embodies my opinious upon the general question; what I said was this:-

The thing which governs them is the general supply of hands—the supply according to the demand. There is a | in particular those which bear on domestic economycertain quantity of work to be done here and elsewhere, and a certain quantity of hands to do it. If there be rise; if little work, and an excess of hands, wages will parents. Without any mutual arrangement, the manufacturers come to a uniformity of wages. Indeed, it is not the masters, but the labourers, who settle the rate of wages. They settle it by competing against each other.

one another, so do the labouring classes compete against one another. All find it necessary to work, in order to live: and to get work, they accept of what wages are to be had. If they, however, hear that higher wages are going elsewhere, they carry their labour thither. They there compete with those who are already settled, and perhaps bring down wages to a lower level. Thus, without any mutual understanding among either masters or Jackson.—Very well, sir, I understand you

fectly. Your proposition involves three distinct considerations; namely, the governing power that you ascribe to machinery; the means of correcting evil effects that you admit; and the result which must naturally flow from that correction. You must admit, sir, that when the population of a whole country becomes deficient in those moral excellencies which all nations, under good laws and fostering government, are capable of attaining, and when immorality becomes the rule, instead of the exception, of the national character (for you have been unreserved) culate so nicely. And being made valuable in the and sweeping in your strictures upon the working classes), I say in such case you must admit that there is a deep-scated evil resting somewhere; an evil which has originated with machinery, grown with its growth, and strengthened with its strength. Smith.—Well but, Jackson, this is all assertion.

Jackson.—It may be so, sir, but it is assertion founded upon your own admissions, and, as I shall that masters' profits, and their protection against wages, and when machinery alone enables them to conclusion can be come to, than that the working classes should consider this governing power as their greatest enemy? And what more legitimate than that they should seek, by combination or otherwise, to destroy its effects; and what more natural than to care of the children while she was at work, and I have seek another channel for their industry, over which the same anomalous power can have no controul?

depraved state of the working classes no controll or been obliged to try and live when we were idle, until power can emanate from their body that must not we got employment again. And then, sir, nearly have a prejudicial effect upon their order. Jackson.-Mr, Smith, men are born with propen-

sities, which may be nourished into virtues or thwarted into vices, according to the training in infancy, the education in childhood, and the treatment practised towards them in manhood. Smith.—Well but, Jackson, that's the very thing that I complain of. Look at children now-a-days.

The mother doesn't care for them. The father neglects them. They are wholly uneducated, and the gin palace, the brothel, or the workhouse is their first introduction to society.

Jackson .- I thank you for saying "now-a-days,"

THE CHAMBERS' PHILOSOPHY REFUTED. | England in olden times, when parents had the bring ing up and controul of their families, is proof that some new agency has wrought the change. And now, sir, let me state my principal objections to the unrestricted use of machinery. First, it places man in an artificial state, over which the best workman, the wisest man and most moral person, has no controul. Secondly, while it leads to the almost certain fortune of those who have capital in sufficient amount to command those profits made up, as you admit, by the reduction of wages; upon the other hand, it leads to uncertainty in the condition of the employed, against which he is incapable of contending. Thirdly, it disarranges all the social machinery of which formerly individuals were necessary items, families honoured branches, and small rural districts important sections of the one great whole. Fourthly, the present fluctuations give rise, in good trade, to an augmentation of artificial classes, if I may so call them, who have no natural position in society, but are merely called into existence by present appearances, trade upon nothing, traffic in fiction, and, like your order, speculate on what they may retire upon when trade begins to flag. Hence dear? we find each fluctuation in trade followed by a new race of shopkeepers, who are grasping in prosperity, compound when appearances change, and retire when

> Smith.-Well but, Jackson, surely you wouldn't put restraint upon any branch of commerce? Jackson .- Yes, Mr. Smith, I certainly would impose some restraint upon that branch of commerce which enables masters to make up their losses in other speculations by a reduction of wages; and would also apply some wholesome regulations to those speculations which deprive the infant of the mother's fostering care, and the child of proper education, by depriving the parents of the power of conferring both the one and the other.

adversity comes, leaving a vacuum to be filled up by

the next alternation from panic to speculation.

Smith.-Well, Jackson, how does machinery de prive you of that power? Jackson.—I'll tell you, sir. I have been working for you for fifteen years, and during that period I have been one-sixth of the whole time, or two years and a half out of employment; while I have been compelled to submit to reduction after reduction, or to merge into the idle reserve. If there was a bad market or two in Devil's Dust, Squint, your overlooker, would come to us on Saturday night, and tell us how the mill must close, if we didn't consent to this reduction, and that reduction, and the other reduction. Sometimes it would be three per cent., sometimes four per cent., sometimes five per cent., and so on, till in '42 there was twelve per cent. These reductions would be always made upon the very first appearance of slackness, and then, when the India market and the China market were opened, and home trade became brisk, and we asked for an advance, we were told that since the first reduction the masters had been losing, and that we were only employed upon charity, and that losses for bad years must be pulled up out of the improvement. Well, we thought that even if our produce was warehoused, that our losses and reductions should be made up as well as those of the masters; and when we met Mr. Squint upon the subject, he told us that we might go to the devil for Smith and Co. had got good men that wouldn' be always grumbling to do the work of a score; that the machinery was all "double-decked," and that spindle after spindle was to be worked by "mules," and that the strong man that could do the work of two, with a boy to help him, would only be required to manage each, and that they would have to pay for the boy. Well, what could we do? We had families, and couldn't let them starve; and so we were obliged to work on at any price that was offered; and we were too poor to support the surplus created by machinery, and so, as you observe, they became a competitive power; and when the good trade came again, there was the machinery already to work, with the least possible attendance, and then, when there would have been otherwise work for all to supply the temporary demand, machinery competed against us. Smith.-Well but, Jackson, I assure you, upon my word and honour, conscientiously, and as a country

you, but I beg lcave to differ with you upon the meaning of the term. If by losing, you mean that you couldn't calculate your profit so nicely after every market-day, I may agree with you; but taking them in the lump, I think present appearances fully justify me in coming to the conclusion that you have taken pretty good care of yourselves, and that you so managed matters as, upon the balance of the whole account, not to be losers.

Smith.—Well but, Jackson, you must not argue the case from my position as an individual. Jackson.-No. sir. I wont. I will argue it from the general condition of the master-class, and then their industry than that of "cracking" stones and what do I find? Why, that immediately after confidence is restored, and trade becomes good, the masters are enabled to abstract nearly two hundred millions of money from trade-mind, from trade, Mr Smith-still preserving stock and capital; and to invest that sum in railroads, building, mining, purchase of land, and all sorts of other speculations

Smith.-O but, Jackson, you are in error! The masters alone have not been the parties who invested that amount in speculations. All other classes have Jackson.-Pardon me, Mr. Smith, the labouring

class that created all, have had no share in them; so that you see your bad markets led to reductions against which we couldn't contend, and improved machinery compelled us to submit to a continuance of those reductions when trade revived. Smith.-Well, Jackson, I confess there's much

sound reason in your arguments. I have known very many large masters whose dissipation and expensive families I thought must ruin them, and yet, wonderful to say, they have become rich. Yes, indeed, I am sure I have been often shocked when business has driven me to meet a customer at any of the hotels, to see the bar-parlour at all hours of the day and night filled with masters smoking cigars, and drinking glass after glass of brandy and water; and as to Manchester, the dissipation there is beyond all con-

Jackson.-Well, Mr. Smith, you see, then, that dissipation is not confined to the working classes, and them to starvation nor prevents them from educating and providing for their families. So, sir, you must naturally suppose that some portion of the working classes would, if able, discharge their duties to their families. And just see how machinery precludes the possibility of it. You have said, sir, that women ught to be instructed in domestic pursuits. Indeed think I can repeat your words; they were very

Along with this species of instruction, it would be o the utmost importance to teach females many useful arts : cookery, cleanliness, needlework, and the rearing of children. To bring up children with good habits is in it- evil, sir, you admit it; and that the people themselves much work, and comparatively few hands, wages will | self a matter demanding the most careful attention of

> Now, sir, I fully agree with those sentiments; but give me leave to ask you how, under the present system, women can discharge those domestic func-How can they possibly devote their whole day to unnatural toil in a cotton mill, and discharge their family duties?

Smith.—Jackson, that's wrong—it's very wrong, That's a thing that shouldn't be allowed. Jackson.—No, sir, it should not be allowed; but then if you admit the value in after-life of early training under the mother's watchful eye, and if you deprive the rising offspring of that salutary protection, can you expect any other result than those abomina tions of which you complain, and which I deeply deplore? And is it not machinery that drives man from the labour market, and enables the master to substitute the more pliant female, when she should be attending to those domestic pursuits? Is that, then not a cause of dissipation, and is it not an effect also of machinery? Nay more, sir, you have condemned early marriages, but what can be more likely to lead to them than displacing man from his natural position and placing woman in his situation? If young men may be brought to philosophise upon the evils of early marriage, as you would wish them, you cannot bring voung females, with hot blood in their veins, to cal market, may it not happen that their wage, rather than their affections, is the thing courted by the young man who has become a reluctant idler?

Smith.—Upon my word, Jackson, you astonish me Do you know that I never gave those important sub jects a thought before.

Jackson.-Well, sir, hence I shew you the impos sibility of the mother discharging those duties required rove, upon an incontrovertible basis. When you admit at her hands; and then see the injustice, nay, the palpable indecency of compelling old and young, male fluctuations in trade, are made up by reductions in and female, robust and weakly, to rise at the same hour, eat at the same hour, work nearly the same take this undue advantage of their hands, what other hours, and only the same hours allowed to all for rest. Now, sir, I am not an improvident man. No man ever saw me drunk. I was never absent when I could get a day's work. My wife worked in Grub's mill and was obliged to pay a kind of step-nurse to take never been able to keep her at home—nover been able to spare wherewith to give my children any education. Smith.—Jackson, I tell you that in the present Just as I often hoped to do a little for them, we have every working man in England lives from hand t mouth, and are thereby compelled to accept any terms that the masters choose to offer, and as you see the working classes are not now able to stand one week unemployed; and yet you wonder that hungry men, who are able and willing to work, should prefer look ing for some general remedy for all those grievances. to starving tamely while all above them have more

than they know what to do with.

Smith. — Well certainly it is a most deplorable situation for the working classes to be in, but why not look for free trade as a remedy, and open the markets of the world to British industry? Just see what

Jackson.-Free trade is moonshine! Mr. Smith. Open all the ports to-morrow, and by that day twelvemonth machinery will have closed them, and have blocked up every available avenue. The free exportation of machinery is but burning the candle at both ends. The law which allows free exportation of machinery is but young, and yet so great have been the improvements in manufacturing machinery by machinery, that the working mechanics are deprived of those advantages which would have otherwise flowed from the traffic. And you must also bear in mind, sir, that the extension of that trade is, day after day, limiting the great advantages which British manufacturers anticipate from free trade. Surely, sir, you cannot be ignorant of the progress that all the nations of the carth are making in the art, and England cannot suppose that those foreign capitalists will tamely submit to be ruined by cheap English produce. You must know full well, that the same influences produced here by a class, will be put in operation by the same classes in other countries, and further, that the influence of that class must be always greater in countries where land is cheap than where land is

Smith.—Then, Jackson, you don't advocate a repeal of the Corn Laws? And do you know, that since I have had time to consider the subject, my opinions upon that head have undergone great alteration. What will be the effect of a repeal of the Corn Laws upon the land at home, Jackson?

Jackson.-Why, sir, a general stagnation of all pursuits. The landlords wouldn't reduce rents until it was too late. The farmers wouldn't employ labourers; and, as a matter of course, the agricultural labourers would all flock to the manufacturing market. There would be a general scramble, and I think that, instead of shooting one another or killing one another, the level every mill in the country, and demand the land as the readiest means of subsistence.
Smith.—Good God, Jackson, is that really your

Jackson.-It is, sir, my confirmed opinion; for talk as you may, and reason as you will, you never can drive the belief out of the heads of the people, that that which does their work, while they are starving, is their greatest enemy; and you'll mark my words, sir, that before two years pass over your head, Sir Robert Peel will be compelled to tell the fundholders that they must compound, because machinery consumes nothing, while he cannot reach the profits

made of it by the few. Smith.-Well, Jackson, I hope if that time ever does come, that the working classes will be forbearing, for certainly they have suffered great hard-Jackson.—Yes, sir, I'll warrant they'll never kill or

shoot each other when that time comes. Smith .- You see how necessary education would be, then, Jackson.

Jackson.-Yes, sir, and while you talk of the want of it, and deplore the existence of immorality, isn't it shocking to contemplate that the English Church establishment, whose principal duty it is to inculcate morality and diffuse education, should receive annually the sum of £9,459,565, while the people are taunted with ignorance and immorality. It is not wonderful, ir, that the English people should be ignorant when their education costs annually less than the support and education of the Queen's horses!

Smith.—Jackson, I will once more repeat for you what I consider to be the main causes of distress. I will speak candidly. I acknowledge, with great pain, there is a considerable amount of destitution demanding compassion and alleviation. By a concurrence of causes, general and particular, large numbers of the labouring population have got into a condition of considerable embarrassment and suffering-from want of education, abandonment to bad habits, and loss of selfrespect, perhaps natural incapacity to compete with more skilful neighbours, also by fluctuations constantly increasing the mass of destitution in our large towns. The misfortunes and imprudences of the higher order of workmen and the mercantile classes, also cause much destitution, and swell the numbers of the unemployed. It is very much owing to the offers of this unemployed and half-famishing body of individuals that wages are kept down or reduced. On the principle of "better half loaf than no bread," they will gladly take something below the current rate of payment. crowds of poor needle-women who offer to make shirts at three-halfpence each, of lads clamouring to be employed as apprentices, of wandering paupers who are glad to work for the barest means of subsistence. You see that it is the unemployed who determine the rate of wages. Whether these unemployed be men dismissed in consequence of a slackness of trade, or be new hands, the same result

Jackson.—Now. Mr. Smith, you have furnished lead to destitution, and can you point out one single one that is not of an artificial nature, and created by an artificial system? You would enforce them as charges against the working classes, and denominate them causes: while I contend that they are quences of causes over which they have no controu at present. But, sir, as you have admitted that a lependent surplus, created either by bad trade or improved machinery, is the great power in the hands of the masters, and the greatest enemy of labour, I ask you, sir, in fairness and reason, according to the laws of nature, and rules that govern human transactions, even according to those self-protecting regulations by which the masters make themselves safe the working classes should devote their undivided attention to the means by which this surplus may be provided for as to be taken out of the hands

Smith.—Well, Jackson, perhaps I may admit that, but then two questions arise—first, as to how the evil is to be met; and, secondly, if correction is practicable, by whom is it to be administered? for you know the old saying-

"Better keep the ills we have, Than fly to those we know not of."

f the masters ?

Jackson.-True, sir, but can you paint a hell blacker than the present, even as depicted by yourself; for you speak of men, whole classes indeed, receiving £3 to £3 10s. a week, being dissipated and wholly abandoned to vice; indeed your words are vages saving, and men with large wages extravagant. that many persons have come to the conclusion that high vages prove a curse more than a blessing. The curse, however, is brought on the workmen entirely by them-

Now. sir. if I acquiesced in this sweeping charge, and absurd and ridiculous conclusion, that high wages was rather a curse than a blessing, we must infer as a and the exclusive patrimony of the working classesthat large fortunes also are a curse rather than a blessing, and your reasoning would fully justify a recourse to "equal distribution," Then, as to the are the only parties likely to correct it, must be inferred, for this grievance does not come in to that cate gory of evils to which you would apply any legal remedy; and, sir, to deal with this surplus, and to make it available to national purposes, instead of to the interests of masters, is now the grand and allabsorbing consideration with the working classes themselves. And hence you find all those sections and mere class questions, to which the consideration of the trades were confined, giving way to the more sweeping combination by which they hope unitedly to master the evil. The surplus of each craft is now ressing hardly upon the employed of its class; and the very moment that the privations of that surplus. becoming daily augmented, are insufferable, then sir, will all the sections of labour combine in one general struggle against their oppressors. This is the great tendency of the age, sir; but the rules of our mill having denied me the right to confederate or protection of my labour, I am not acquainted with the details of combination: the next branch of the subject to be argued, and as old Robin has been leading man in all trades' movements, perhaps you will have no objection to hear what he has to say upon the general principle?

smith.-No, upon my honour, Jackson, I have not the slightest objection to hear old Robin, for, as I said before, I think we ought to hear both sides of the question, and I really do see no good or sufficient reason why the working classes should not combine to keep up wages as well as the masters to keep up profits; especially when I remember reading in Chambers' Journal, of 1833, that it was the opinion of the Chambers, "THAT IT WAS NOT ONLY THE Messrs. INTEREST OF THE WORKING MEN TO COMBINE, BUT THAT IT IS A NATIONAL ADVANTAGE TO DO SO."

that those were Chambers' words? since reading many admirable tracts in *Chambers'*Journal upon the rights of labour, and the duty of the working men to combine.

Jackson.-Well, sir, you do astonish me. But it's only another instance of the many enemies that the people have to contend with. They nourish many vipers in their breast to sting them, and, in spite of past warning, they still go on, giving power and influence to their greatest foes, and look coidly and suspiciously upon their best friends.
Smith.—Well, Jackson, I presume you have now

closed your observations upon machinery, and I shall be glad to see Robin whenever the old man can toddle for raising food for cattle; the four-crop shift is better un to "Shoddy Hall," or I'll send my gig for him if he should think it too far to walk. Jackson. — Thank you, sir. And now, as the thread of our dialogue has been somewhat broken, I

beg to submit a summary of my objections to machinery. Firstly, the application of inanimate power to the production of the staple commodities of a

valueless. I object to machinery, because under its a naked fallow.—Antisell's Agricultural Chemistry. existing operation you admit the necessity of emigration, better ventilation, education, improved morality, manners, habits, and customs of the working classes, of little value; I had it drained and laid down, thereby showing that a state of recklessness, ignoploughing in a mixture of lime, bog-stuff, and salt; rance, want, and deprayity exists; which, as I belit yielded a fair crop of hay the second year; and fore said, you admit to be consequences of the present system. I object to machinery for this reason: Mr. Grab, in Devil's Dust, employs 4,000 hands, and in 1841, after two bad markets, he reduced the hands upon an average three shillings a week each; and tion eighteen inches deep, done first by taking off since then he has come lower. And now observe, sir, eight inches in breadth with the common plough, the reduction that this one master had the power to having men following with the spade, who threw up make, and that the hands had no power to resist, the subsoil, so as to cover what the plough turned gave him an annual sum of £31,200, without re- My neighbours took the liberty of predicting that it ference to any other speculation; and for the three | would not produce me a crop of oats; nevertheless last years has given him £93,600 - a sum out of without further ploughing, I sowed it with black which those from whom it was plundered might have oats, at the rate of sixteen stones to the acre, and in are alike; and if all do not employ 4,000 men, and white) through the oats; on the part where the cannot have an equal amount of profit upon individual filching, each set of hands has its tyrant to deal with, matter from the gas works; the whole was put in at and equally suffers from the infliction. I object to the same time under the harrow, and rolled. Now upon you, sir, in your present state.

machinery affect me now?

Jackson.—Why, sir, Grab, and the others that have squeezed the life's blood out of the poor, and that have coined infants' sweat and marrowinto gold, nowtell them to go to the land for support, and to look to the poorworking classes, operatives, and agriculturists would rates for subsistence. I object to machinery, because it leads to commercial tariffs and regulations in all the countries of the world, which affect the price of my labour, and over which I have no controul. I object to machinery, because, although it cheapens produce, it cheapens labour so much more, that I am less able with my earnings to buy the cheapened produce. I object to machinery, because, while each improvement diminishes the value of my labour, the national debt, for the payment of which that labour is pawned, increases in an inverse ratio; for every shiling taken off my wages I have two additional to pay in support of this burthen. I object to machinery. because it prostitutes man, and displaces him from that exalted situation which nature designed him to occupy. Instead of being the controller of his household, and the support of his wife and family, he is as lumber in the corner, dependent upon the labour of his wife. Instead of supporting his family when he's unemployed, the bit he cats from the scanty meal of the children is grudged him, and from despair he either betakes himself to dissipation, which prematurely hurries him to the grave, or, tired of existence, commits a crime to avoid the workhouse, which expatriates him from his country. I object to machinery, because it has made one of my children a dwarf and another a cripple. I object to machinery, because it subverts all the rules of nature and nature's God. With a seemly and frugal life, the number of years promised to me is three score and ten, and how old would you take me to be, Mr. Smith? Smith.—Why perhaps turned of fifty, or handy on

> years older. Jackson.—Ah, sir, I am not yet thirty-four. commenced with you at nineteen; so you see, sir, what ravages that hard labour, which you tell me is nothing

towards sixty: I'm fifty myself, and you look some

to the toil of fox-hunting, has made upon me; while all that "mental anxiety" of which you complain still leaves you the gait and appearance of manhood, aye, and even the blush of youth. I object to machinery, because overlookers render themselves the more acceptable to their employers by tyranny, coercion, lying, slander, hypocrisy, crucity, "fines, batings," stoppages, and plunder of every sort. Smith.—Yes, yes, Jackson, I do remember—I well

remember, that Squint was always the first to recommend a reduction, and always appeared most happy when the fines, and batements, and stoppages were largest.

becomes, the more difficult I find it to purchase. I may be induced to rent a house upon the supposition that that employment will continue, and because, while out of work, I am obliged to pay the same rent that I compounded to pay out of constant employment. I object to machinery, because it huddles thousands and tens of thousands into large and filthy towns and cities, where temptation is ever in the way of youth, and dissipation the only resource of the unwilling idler. I object to machinery, because it has made character of no value; because I am surrounded by an unhealthy atmosphere; because I never see a green field-because I never see a tree, or hear a bird singing on its branches. I object to machinery because it compels me to live from hand to mouth thought of preserving a wretched existence for another hour of misery absorbing all other considerations. I object to machinery, because, after a hard week's incessant toil, my poor wife is compelled to bustle her way through the market, thronged with slaves, to buy the refuse provisions that have been pawed through the day by her betters, who had the first of the market, out of her sweat. I object to machinery, because, when my children have come the dread of starvation baulked me of a righteous satisfaction. I object to machinery, because I would like to reverence and adore my God, to love my neighbour, to honour and obey the laws, and all who are appointed to execute them; but my ragged condition sees in me a competitor in the labour market, and keep pace, enforces a monotony of labour destructive cation; for dissipation, dissatisfaction, immorality, and discontent: for the existence of labour combinations; for early marriages; the necessity of emigration; better ventilation; poor-houses, increased poor-rates, increased police force, increased tax-

Smith.—Upon my honour you have, Jackson, and saw it in before. Good bye, Jackson. Perhaps this trifle may increase your Christmas cheer, and I shall

expect to see you and Robin at twelve to-morrow. Jackson.—I thank you, sir, and we'll be with you. Good morning, sir.

(To be continued.)

Agriculture and Morticulture.

THE ROTATION OF CROPS .- All crops exhaust a soil and the whole art of manuring is, to return the ingredients and restore the soil to its fertility, whereby the same crops can be again grown. And if, as Boussingault has well written, we could procure an unlimited supply of manure and labour cheap, there would be no necessity for following out any system of rotation—there would be no fear of want of manurcand the business of the farmer would be to calculate the probable value of his harvest against the expense of manure and labour. This is exactly what takes place in gardening, but on large farms it has been found that too large crops cannot be raised off ground without the outlay more than counterbalancing it It has been found necessary, then, to adopt some regular system, and instead of additional manure, to alter the crop each year, and this system has been called the "Rotation of Crops." On the model farm of Glassnevin, under the Commissioners of National Education, and superintended by the intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Skilling, two systems of rotation are followed. The four-crop system consists of 19 acres to their depredations. Continue to turn over, and laid down in fields of 4 acres 3 roods each. The five- make composts at every opportunity. Jackson.—Good God, sir, you don't mean to say crop rotation consists of 30 acres in fields of 6 acres at those were Chambers' words? | each. It is laid down in these two systems to show Smith.—Yes, but indeed I do, for the conversation | the pupils the practical working of both systems; that I have had with you and old Robin led me to a were it not so, the whole would be laid down in the closer investigation of those matters, and I have been five-crop rotation. The crops raised by the fourcourse shift are-

1st year, Mangold wurtzel, turnips, &c. 2nd , Oats.

3rd Artificial grasses, rye grass, and clover. " " Wheat. The five-crop rotation is as follows:-1st year, Potatoes, turnips, mangold wurtzel, &c.

,, Oats. 2ndGrass pasture, some reserved for hay. 3rd ,,

Italian and perennial rye grass and clover. 5th Wheat or barley. This is well suited for light soils, and well adapted

small farms close by a market-town, inasmuch as more cattle can be kept on the same quantity of land than by any other rotation, there being two green crops and one grain crop, viz :-Ist year, Potatoes and turnips.

with a comparative state of existence. I object to extent. Thus, after cropping corn off a soil, a quantute in extricating art unions from the difficulties negation till a demonstration be given."

machinery, because, without reference to the great tity of phosphates and nitrogen has been abstracted; under which they had been placed, and procuring machinery, because, without reference to the great tity of phosphates and nitrogen has been abstracted; legislative enactments for their protection, had been placed, and procuring the straw in the shape of dung restores the questions of definition of the masters can play with unconscious labour as they please, and always deal themselves the trumps. I object to machinery, because it may be multiplied to an extent wherehy manual labour may be rendered alterether. questions of demand and supply, the masters can returning the straw in the shape of dung restores the whereby manual labour may be rendered altogether from the same soil, thus saving the loss arising from CARROTS SOWN WITH OATS .- I have a field which

and the commence of the state o

three years since, was so wet that it was considered last year, not considering it sufficiently drained, and not liking the grass on it, I determined on again breaking it up; and late in the season (say February) I had it well drained and subsoiled in addilived comfortably through the present distress. All a few perches of it I sowed carrot seed (red and carrot seed was sown I threw a few loads of lime machinery from the injustice that it imposes even for the results. I had a good crop of oats on the whole field, which was reaped in August, and all Smith. Upon me, Jackson! How-how-how can the field, save where nine perches of carrots grew, was ploughed up, got a good liming, was sown with vetches and rape transplanted, which are now doing well; and last week I had sixty-six stones of carrots dug out of the nine perches, weighed without the tops. I can readily get 5d. per stone for the carrots, which make the produce.....£1

One man five days digging them out, 4s. 2d.; but allow half the expense for having the ground so well dug, 2s. 1d. I put the tops of the carrots against the labour of a

Put £20 per acre, besides the oats. Make what use you please of this information. P.S.—Since writing the above, I recollect that put about 120 gallons of liquid manure on the carrots after the oats were cut.-J. R .- Farmers' Gazette. EXTRAORDINARY WHEAT CROPS.—A correspondent

of the Norwich Mercury communicates the following account of some extraordinary crops of wheat :- "The land (under five acres) lies in Haddisburgh, contiguous to a homestead belonging to G. Wilkinson, North Walsham, whose intelligent steward, Ducker, took the greatest possible pains to ascertain the exact quantity produced, and also the exact measurement he is also the first who put in practice, on an exient of the field, to obviate any doubt as to the perversion of sive scale, the new dynamic principle, of which he is truth. It was Spalding wheat, and the product one hundred and ten coombs two bushels, being nearly twenty-two coombs (a coomb is four bushels) and a motive of strong dimensions—experiments which have half per acre. Such a productive crop has never been produced from any given quantity of land within the memory of the oldest Norfolk agriculturist, and many years may clapse before a similar instance can be re-corded. The east of wheat in this neighbourhood generally, the product of this year, is really excellent Mr. R. Cully, Bacton, has some land which produced seventeen coombs per acre, and land in this and the adjoining village of Wilton, belonging to Lord Wodehouse, which generally produces eight or nine coombs, and last year only from five or seven, has this year produced twelve coombs per acre. The east and quantity of the barley, which was considered likely to At one of the late sittings of the Academy of Sciences, have been extremely indifferent, has proved quite the M. Arago explained, with much precision and ability contrary.'

LIME.—Lime, whether quick or carbonated, acts in two-fold capacity, mechanically and chemically. Much of the advantage derived from its application to clayey soils is due to its physical property of lessening the tenacity and increasing the porosity of the original soil: so, also, by applying marl to sandy soils, Jackson.—I object to machinery, because I find that each "extension" leads to increased reduction; and because the cheaper the produce of my own labour and because the cheaper the produce of my own labour be cooling to hot lands; but if firesh lime be wished to caoutchouc, which forms but one body out of the be applied to sandy lands, it is well to mix it previously with a little clay, lest, when the soil is any way wet, it would combine with its sand, and form a This mechanical effect is well obtained when the form oosen the clods, and allow the young roots to shoot their radicles in every direction. Where a soil is destitute of calcareous ingredients, lime acts beneficially by becoming one of its earthy components; to soils, however, which are nearly or entirely destructive of vegetable matter, it is absolutely injurious, and it is in this way its application to over-wrought soils that we explain its hurtful effects on some application. When weeds are to be got rid of, its action on dead vegetable matter is somewhat different; in some grounds, especially those which are moist, this vegetable matter, instead of going through the regular process of decay, and terminating by the evolution of certain gaseous combinations, stops short, forms a compound-a solid substance, which is quite

Cottagers' Gardens .- If the cottager wishes to have a dish of Scakale towards the beginning preparation for obtaining it. If a small quantity of leaves can be collected for the purpose of mixing with a little stable dung or other litter, which will cause | de Fer. a gentle fermentation to take place, there will be little difficulty in effecting this object. Let the roots be covered with tolerably large flower-pots; any old partly-broken pots or other material that will keep looks upon me as an enemy; the laws crush me, and the manure off the tender shoots are suitable for the those who are appointed to execute them punish me purpose. On these shake a sufficient depth of ferif I complain. I object to machinery, because its menting material to raise a heat of from fifty degrees never-varying motion, with which I am compelled to to sixty degrees. The heat may be less, but should not exceed sixty degrees, or the stems will be weakly of strength, injurious to health, and blunting to the drawn. In the same manner Rhubarb may also faculties of man. I object to machinery, because it be produced early; but in the case of the cottager s man's curse, while I would hail it as a blessing if possessing a warm dark room or cellar, where potted t was made man's holiday, by lessening that toil for livits can be placed, Rhubarb may be produced with which it has become the substitute, without depriving greater certainty, and with less trouble. At this me of the means of existence. I think, sir, I have season, under the constantly varying weather, little now accounted for female ignorance of domestic can be done in the garden. In light dry soils, howduties; for the want of early training and after edu- ever, a small sowing of the early-frame Pea may be made; they will come in a little earlier than those sown in spring. Raspberries and all kinds of fruittrees, may now be pruned. With regard to the former, which produce their fruit entirely on the previous year's wood, the old shoots should be removed, and ation, and increasing hostility between the classes four or five of the strongest of the young ones tied that rule and riot, and those that are ruled and up in their plants, cutting clean off by the root all the rest of the young shoots. After they are tied up to the stakes, shorten them to four feet in height, you have placed the matter in a light that I never | In exposed situations, a good way of training Raspberries is to tie the points of one-half of the shoots on the stools respectively with each other, thus forming arches, which have rather a neat appearance. Those cottagers who possess a frame, containing a few choice plants, should keep a sharp look-out for infor in winter, the plants being comparatively inactive, cannot readily put forth fresh leaves to compensate for all destroyed. Keep every thing inside the frame as dry as possible, and give air every day when not too cold. Carnations do not require much water at this season, especially if the soil in which they are wintered is of rather close texture.—Auriculas. Take care that these plants get no drip, and that the covering, whether glass or prepared calico, is perfectly watertight .- Pansies. Those wintered in soil of too rich a nature have suffered most. These, with late planted ones, have sustained a severe check. Pansies, in order to stand the severity of the weather, with little or no covering, ought not to be of too gross a habit. Look over the seedling beds, as the roots of many will be thrown out by the frost; these must be very carefully replanted .- Tulips will now each succeeding week be getting nearer to the surface; some slight protection will be necessary where they are grown for exhibition, in order to prevent all possibility of injury mats may be thrown, will be sufficient. Where the roots are not of so much consequence a few leaves will prove equally efficacious.—Pinks may be sheltered with small pieces of Spruce Fir-boughs stuck round the beds. In snowy weather rabbits and hares devour them with avidity where they happen to be exposed

Science and Art.

INSTITUTE OF THE FINE ARTS .- On Saturday evening last the first general meeting for the present season of the members of the Institute was held in the great room of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi. Mr. F. G. Hurlstone, who presided, explained the man was immediately sent back to prison, whither objects of the meeting to a numerous assemblage of artists and others, and described the advantages likely to be derived to the fine arts of the country, and to artists, from the formation of the Institute. Since ton, of Guinea-street, Exeter. The deceased, up to their last meeting it had been determined by the the last seven weeks, enjoyed excellent health and council that for the future ladies should be admissible spirits. He lived for upwards of sixty years in the to the meetings. By allowing ladies to participate house in which he died, and never till lately allowed in the instruction afforded, it had been thought that any one to go into it. He was a herbal doctor, and suited for strong, heavy soils, able to bear much cul-tivation. The three-crop shift is what is adapted for and the council had resolved that every member should have the privilege of introducing a lady at each meeting. (Hear.) The minutes of the last meeting were then read by Mr. Fahey, the honorary secretary. Eighty-nine members had been admitted power to the production of the stapic commonties of a country must inevitably depreciate the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of man's labour in an equal degree lowers the working man in the scale of society, as well as in his own esteem: thus scale of society, as well as in his own esteem: thus scale of society as well as in his own esteem: thus scale of society as well as in his own esteem: thus scale of society as well as in his own esteem: thus scale of society as well as in his own esteem: thus scale of society as well as in his own esteem: thus scale of society as well as in his own esteem: thus depends upon suiting the crops to the nature of the scale of society as well as in his own esteem: thus depends upon suiting the crops to the nature of the scale of society as well as in his own esteem: thus depends upon suiting the crops to the nature of the scale of society as well as in his own esteem: thus depends upon suiting the crops to the nature of the scale of society as well as in his own esteem: thus depends upon suiting the crops to the nature of the scale of society as well as in his own esteem: thus depends upon suiting the crops to the nature of the scale of society as well as in his own esteem: thus depends upon suiting the crops to the nature of the scale of society as well as in his own esteem: thus depends upon suiting the crops to the nature of the scale of scale and various that while a scale of scale and various and turnips.

2nd ,, Wheat and barley sown down with grass.

3rd ,, Cutting grass.

Times.

When are an ax Exp.—The following advertisement and the remarks of making him a mere passive instrument, subservient soils, and varying them with each other, so that while Houses of Parliament; and Mr. Fahey afterwards try.—The advertiser will engage, by means of his

The prize of £20 for the best essay on history, literature, and present state of the fine arts in Great Britane, and the fine tain, had been awarded to Mr. George Foggo. Pel tions had been presented to Parliament for the formation of a national gallery of casts from the last specimens of ancient and modern sculpture, and was hoped the prayer of them would be granted to the Legislature. Mr. Buss read a paper on the in portance of building capacious studios for artists, in which great works could be executed; a college for such purposes might be built with good effect in the neighbourhood of Belgrave-square; and Mr. Stanler read a paper on the state of the arts at Munich. resolution expressing the satisfaction of the meeting at the conduct of the council, and one of thanks is the chairman, having been passed, the company sena

rated at half-past ten o'clock.

SUMPTION.—The Medical Gazette contains a long article from the pens of Dr. Hastings and Mr. Robert Storks, surgeons, descriptive of a remarkable operastorks, surgeons, accountion, by the perforation of the cavity of the lung through the walls of the chest. It consists in making an opening between the chest. It consists in making an opening occurrent the ribs into the cavity which forms in the lung during the latter stages of consumption. The immediate effects of the operation (which requires only a few seconds in its performance, and which causes but slight pain) in the case in question was the diming tion of the frequency of the patient's pulse, which fell in twenty-four hours from 120 to 68; freedom of respiration, which had been a very distressing symp tom; loss of cough and expectoration, both of which had been very severe. This operation, which has established the possibility of curing this hitherto fatal disease, appears to have been completely successful the report of the condition of the patient a monit after its performance being, that he was rapidly regaining his flesh and strength, whilst his respiration had become natural, his pulse had fallen to 80, and his cough and expectoration had wholly ceased.

REMARKABLE OPERATION FOR THE CURE OF COM

POTASS AND SODA CONTAINED IN SEA WATER.-W Balford states that, by processes discovered by him £1 2 5 and now employed in the south of France, he could notwithstanding the contrary opinion announced by Murray and Wollaston, obtain from sea-water an indefinite quantity of sulphate of soda, and enough potass for all commercial wants. Further, that if the efforts he is now making be crowned with success the quantity of sulphur obtained from the oxi-sulphuret of calcium, hitherto rejected as uscless, will perhaps, be sufficient to supplant the solfataras o Italy.—Medical Times.

COMPRESSED AIR LOCOMOTIVE. M. Andraud is the

first person who proposed to substitute compressed air for steam, for the purpose of traction on railways motive of strong dimensions—experiments which have demonstrated the fact, that the problem was completely resolved, at least in a technical point of view for it is only by means of a very extensive experiment that we can know what is to be expected from the employment of air locomotives in a commercial sense However, this is well known—viz., that these sort of locomotives cannot work profitably but by the em. ployment of compressed air at a very high degreesay, from eighteen to twenty atmospheres. M. Andraud has just completed his invention, by the discovery of the means of only employing compressed air at very low pressures-say, one or two atmospheres, of what this new combination of the inventor consisted. Here, then, is no locomotive of any description. Like in the atmospheric system, a trial of which is to be made at St. Germain, there is between the two rails a long tube extending from one end to the other without interruption; this tube is flexible, being composed of a strong description numerous folds. This arrangement allows the motive piston outside the cylinder to work, in which the air is liberated. Now, the form of this external piston

(which constitutes the basis of the new invention) is a simple lathe, composed of two rollers, pressed one against the other by means of springs, the tension of which may be varied at will by the conductor. Let any one imagine, then, this lathe piston to be fixed at the head of the first or the last waggon of a train, and that the tube of which we have spoken passe between the two rollers; it will be then evident that if we introduce compressed air at one extremity of the tube, the other extremity being open, the tube will expand as far as that part where it is pressed by the lathe, and that this lathe being pushed like a piston, will draw with it the waggon to which it is attached, and the whole train likewise. It is also clear that the impulse will be so much stronger in proportion as the air is the more compressed, or as the diameter of the tube is the greater. Such is the new system presented to us by M. Andraud-a system as we may perceive, exempt of all mechanism, and of extreme simplicity; this flexible tube having no kind of opening, allows none of the power to k wasted; it will be of an extremely trifling cost, and easy to be placed in any direction. The small model which M. Andraud has placed before the Academy has worked perfectly. It is said that the Government, who have already assisted M. Andraud in his operations, will put him in a condition to continue them in a more decisive manner on a line to be provided for him as a specimen .- Journal des Chemina

Influence of Oxygen on Health. - A man in first-rate condition" from training for prizefighting, or for running, will consume much more oxygen than another man in less vigorous and florid health. And if he be removed from the pure air in which he has been trained, to an atmosphere less salubrious, he quickly loses his activity and energy. They do not subside, however, sufficiently sudden correspond with the imperfect oxygenation in his lungs; and that portion of food which was previously consumed in these organs, and converted into carbonic acid and water, is now deposited in the system as fat. Hence it is that men often become corpulent by exchanging out-door occupation in the country for sedentary employment in the town. In proportion as the circulation is quickened, from whatever cause, in that proportion does a supply of oxygen become requisite. In ardent fevers, for instance, the anxious hasty breathing is a necessary consequence of the inbreathes be impure, and the room ill-ventilated, the maladyrages with greater violence, and perhaps communicates itself by infection. Hence the advantage of roomy apartments and fresh air in the treatment in the country, and are less fatal there, than in towns in the higher, cleanlier, and less populated districts, than in those that are low, ill-ventilated, and dirty—in large and commodious hospitals, than in small ones—on land than on ship-board, &c .- Medical

THE PHENOMENA OF COLOURING.—The colour of all organic productions appears to vary with the position those productions occupy on the earth; for, whilst the and beautiful character in the vegetable kingdom these gradually degenerate in brilliancy, until approaching the limits of vegetation, where the most prevailing colour is that of white. Not only are flowers thus acted upon by climate, but birds and animals, inclusive of man himself, are almost equally influenced by the geographical position they occupy.-Medical

Ingenious Scheme.-Jean Picard, who had been condemned to thirteen months' imprisonment by the Correctional Tribunal, which sentence he had undergone at the Depôt des Condamnés, yesterday (Friday week) finished his time, and his order of liberation was signed. At the moment of his departure ho officiously offered to the overseer of workshops to carry to the cart belonging to the contractor for the work a large sack, which was filled with finished goods. He got into the cart, where the sack was deposited by iim at the bottom of the vehicle, which proceeded on its journey. It had scarcely arrived in the middle of the Rue de la Roquette, when, to the great surprise of the guardians conducting it, and who had also taken their places in the carriage, the sack of goods began to make strange movements—an arm was so n seen to come from it, then a head, and the conductors remained stupified on recognising an individual condemned to five years' imprisonment, and who had re cently entered the prison of Roquette to fulfil his punishment. He had made an agreement with Picard, who had put him in the sack instead of the goods, and he had hoped to be fortunate enough it escape by this singular retreat without being per; ceived, when a sensation of suffocation had forced him to show himself so opportunely. The gentle-

Picard had likewise to return .- Gazette des Tribunaux. DEATH AT 108 YEARS OF AGE. Died, on Monday last, at the patriarchal age of 108, Mr. Morris Thurs as such travelled through Devon, working marvellous cures. De followed his vocation till within the last two months, and such was his repute, that people applied to him for advice, and received his nostran whilst on his death bed. He was an alchymist, and

because I am arguing that the governing powers, an impetus the free exportation of machinery has machinery the principal is—"now-a-days" the cause of given to the mechanics' trade? And why not give fliet, to any rules the owners may impose, and satisfied peared that the soil shall not suffer to an undue peared that the success of the exertions of the Insti-

PAST 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 characterize the Criminal Code of any country, may we calculate its progress towards the proofs of the introduction of truly Christian princiideal of associative existence.

In the earlier stages of society, and at this moment. in semi-barbarous countries, the sword or the hang- grand and distinguishing doctrine of Christ's Gospel, man are the "rough and ready" instruments which will supersede in human institutions the principle of cut the Gordian knot of all difficulties. "Off with FEAR, on which they have in all past ages been based. his head!" is a summary, and, in its way, a most effectual reply to all rebellious doubtings or "risings" against "the powers that be." The policy saves a appearance of symptoms of a more kindly feeling world of arguments, which, if called for, might, like among the different sections of the community. No Glendower's "spirits from the vasty deep," not come doubt they are yet too much estranged from each when wanted. The gradations from this stage to other, and, so long as they occupy their present relathat in which higher and sounder principles of juris- tive positions, must continue to be so. But if we prudence are recognised and acted on are numerous. look from the strife of contending parties to the great land, acquainted with what is going on, as one local How far has Great Britain advanced—what is its mass who take no part in such struggles, we think present position with reference to this vital question? we perceive evidences of an extending sympathy and The answer will enable us to judge of the moral pro- good will. Every party is less virulent than it used gress of the nation, as our former essays have of the to be. It is—as it ought to be, if honest—as bold here, and which through your aid we hope will soon

political, economical, and educational. England, with reference to crime, were of the most opponents. On many points the two extreme politisanguinary character. They seem to have been cal parties of the nation hunt in couples-and that. hased on the declaration of the celebrated Draco, who too, without the slightest surrender of independence his wife, and four children, could live on two shillings said that "the lightest crime was deserving of or the least admittance of compromise on either side. DEATH, and he could not find any worse punishment When W. FERRAND and T. S. DUNCOMBE walk out for the greatest." In fact, retribution, or vindictive into the lobby together, on a "Short-time" or "Poor-believed, but on inquiry it turned out to be substantially punishment, not the reformation of the offender, Law" question, they show not that either they or the correct; and further, that the commissioners, eager to seemed to be the main object of the legislator; and parties they represent have abandoned any pecu-satch the lowest possible expense of supporting the poor, this begot a reckless disregard of life on all hands, liarity or doctrine of their respective political creeds: the reaction of which was of the most injurious de- but that they are agreed on measures as essential to

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 1808, in which thelate 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 1785 there were ninetyseven 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 party, offered the most bigotted and determined opposition, because "they introduced an innovating spirit into the criminal system of bloodshed and injustice they desired to main- been of opinion (and every day's experience serves but to when four bills were introduced for the abolition of shillings in a dwelling-house, or on navigable rivers the virtuous from the various classes of wealth-producers, philosophy." And again—"he trusted that laws which a century had proved beneficial, would not be changed for the illusory opinions of speculatists." 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 275 members-too small, for practical purposes, but large enough to show the that may arise, in which the rights of Labour are conwary 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 verdiets 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 unmistakeably 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 the 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 "terrors to evil-doers." The inefficacy of such means to restrain from the commission of crime, and the fact that the multiplication of executions has generally been found coordinate 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 gallows 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, ordained chiefly for example and terror to evil-doers, people persevered in THEIR FELONIOUS SLEIGHTS 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 very contrary."

Jack Ketch is almost a sinecure. Yet, when were wage, on my account. 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 lex talionis, the law of retaliation, which sion of crime—that of, by its means, deterring others, against the laws and well-being of society is regarded in the light of a fellow-creature who has gone wrong under unflinching advocacy of the rights of the industrious cured by their means.

strong temptations, but who may nevertheless be re- classes shall be continued, until, with their assistance, claimed by being subjected to better moral influences. Labour, which is their property, shall be placed upon a Hence, the institution of a reformatory hospital perfect equality with the property of all other classes in for adult criminals, at Pentonville; and for juvenile the state. I have the honour to be, dear sir, 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 ples into our legislation, and as heralding the advent of that happy period when the principle of LOVE, the

Concurrent with this manifestation of an improved moral feeling in our jurisprudence, may be noted the as ever in defending its own position and views; but Up to a comparatively recent period the laws of it is less disposed to attack, criminate, and abuse its graph in the Medical Times, published about six weeks

the welfare of the industrious classes. This brief sketch of the prominent moral pheno-

Young England.

Correspondence.

mena of the present epoch must suffice.

DUNCOMBE AND TRADES' UNIONS.

The following correspondence between Mr. Drury, secretary of the Trades of Sheffield, and T. S. Duncomber 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 most vigorous course of action to be pursued by all those who feel interested in Labor '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; from 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 under great obligations to you, sir, for having given them timely warning. As the trades of Sheffield (in common legislation." They instinctively felt that the slightest with the working classes of the country) regard you as leaven of this "innovating spirit" would impregnate feel emboldened on their behalf, to request your opinion and the veritable representative of the working millions, I the whole mass, and speedily destroy the gigantic advice on the following subjects:—First, I have long tain-because it maintained them. In the year 1811, strengthen it), that it is essentially necessary that there should be a thorough organization and consolidation of capital punishment for stealing to the value of five desirable an object, they should meet by delegation at a the various trades of this country, and that to effect so shillings in a shop-for stealing to the value of forty conference to be holden in London, when the wise and - and for stealing from bleaching grounds, Lord might be enabled to devise, and perfect, a plan for the of the deaths, might be attributed to the destitution of the

Secondly. It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that I have seen it suggested that a demonstration should of whose evidence proves that the relief given to our destake place in London, to escort you to the House of Com-Parliament. This, I conceive, is well calculated to thieves, and prostitutes; and further, that our managers arouse the working classes to increased exertions in de- of the poor descend to the most flagitious trickery, meanfence 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 delegates 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 moral lesson to those who are enemies to Labour's rights that the producers of all wealth are fully alive to any attempt that may be made to prostrate Labour still further at the shrine of capital. That demonstration, sir, you must allow to go forward, as it is eminently calculated to produce morally a great amount of good.

Thirdly. I have seen by the public prints that you intend originating a motion for the Repeal of the "ratepaying clauses in the Reform Act." As I believe that the forts 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 not be advisable? In short, as it is necessary to strengthen your hands on various questions cerned, I would wish to know how it can be most effec-

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

Your obliged and grateful servant, JOHN DRUBY. To T. S. Duncembe, 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 acted upon wisely, is all that the Trades and industrious classes require, to obtain for them not only political allude principally to their plan of restriction, to which my attention was more immediately directed during the discussions of last session upon the "Factory" and "Masters and Servants" Bills. If my former note, in which I an nounced to you the probability of a similar attack upon Labour being made next session, shall have forewarned the Trades and working classes, by stimulating them to such neans as through union may make their opposition irresistible, I shall consider myself amply repaid. I think be pursued in Parliament by the representatives of wealth from certain speeches, letters, and publications that have recently appeared, and which leave little doubt gorous stand. I fear you over-rate my powers of resistance—I am only strong when I represent the organised 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 organizafranchise) better calculated to give effect to that object than that which you suggest, viz., that the wise and virtuous from all parts of the empire should meet by delegation at a conference in London, where, co-operating with the metroas shall not only obtain protection to the sons of toil from that oppression and persecution of which they have so long and so justly complained, but shall also tend to disabuse 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, who will not come forward to promote their own immeor labour, either will or ought to be before the country, and it could not then be said that it was either premature you may soon see the object nearest your heart accomcontemplated demonstration on the opening of Parliament, I know nothing of it beyond rumour, and what I read in the public prints : but if it is solely intended as a compli-The general experience of society confirms this say that, as far as I am concerned, I will be no party to tion. Several candidates are spoken of-Wilberforce,

clauses, and I certainly think that petitions, numerously signed, and presented by the members representing the localities from which they emanate, will have a most beneconstituted the principle of all early codes, has ficial effect, for I have yet to learn why borough electors theoretically, at least, been abandoned. Even the more men whom I have always found, if not superior, at all a blacksmith, residing at Cuckold's Point, in May tion. Let the Lancashire Miners look to this, and last, was going to Guy's Hospital, to undergo the events equal in intelligence and education to county amountation of his look which had been had for some the look of th electors—should be compelled to pay their taxes by a cer-

Yours, very faithfully, THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE. To Mr. John Drury, Secretary to the Committee

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EDINBURGH .- DR. HANDYSIDE'S SYSTEM OF PAINFUL EXTINC-TION.—THE MURDERERS OF THE POOR

of the Central United Trades of Sheffield.

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

make the British public, especially the people of Scotpress, with a partial exception, maintains a culpable silence on the matter, notwithstanding its vast import

The origin of the inquiry now exciting so much interes extend over Scotland, was the appearance of a paraago, stating that Dr. Handyside, of Edinburgh, had three shillings or three shillings and sixpence. This statement appeared so absurd that it was dis-

have, in their recommendation to Parliament, laid considerable stress on the Doctor's evidence.

len9th and breadth of the land; for surely it follows, i 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 the interests of the people demanded in reference to this matter. The meeting was held in Richmond-court Chapel somewhat out of the way, yet it was a crowded The evidence of Dr. Handyside was read, and after

ddresses by Messrs. Brown, Baker, Peddie, Cummings, and others, who were listened to with profound attention, resolutions condemnatory thereof were moved and unani nously carried. A memorial to the House of Commons, cautioning them

against paying attention to such evidence in forming a legal provision for the poor, was also unanimously carried. I numerous and respectable committee was also elected to watch the question, and they were, by the meeting, in structed to procure a full copy of the Commissioners' Report, and to call another meeting to consider what further steps might be necessary. In pursuance of their instructions, as soon as the report was obtained, they called a public meeting, which was held in the South the doors being opened the hall was crowded to suffocation, and such was the interest excited, that, had the hall been four times as large, it would have been filled, Mr. Walker was called to the chair, and opened the

proceedings with a few pithy remarks. Mr. Peddie read the whole of the evidence of Dr. Handyside, and commented upon it with well-merited severity. This man's nearly all the diseases, especially typhus fever, and many a shopkeeper, formerly a journeyman mason, the tenor titute poor is an insult to suffering humanity, and that numbers of them, to live, must become street-beggars, ness, and deceit, to get rid of their claims; for instance, he gave the case of a widow with three children, who apof age, and so not admissible to the poor-house. They supposed this woman would not come into the house, and tion for any more, they made her an offer of the house This she refused for her children's sake, who, if separated from her, would have no friend or place of refuge, and be voman's refusal to part with her children, our most Christian managers refused her all relief, thus leaving

hem to live or die, as chance might determine. disapprobation. After Mr. Peddie finished his com ments, Mr. Green read the evidence of Mr. Aitken, coffee house keeper, formerly a journeyman tailor. This man's evidence was similar to Mr. Wright's. He swears that Trades' Unions universally produce the worst consequences to the workingmen themselves, and that they were beginning to be convinced of this, and were dissolving their unions, and, amongst others, the Curriers' Union was broken up. The reading of this statement called up Mr. Brogden, who stated that, so far from this being fact, he was prepared to prove it a direct falsehood. He had been a member of the Curriers' Union for eighteen years, and so far from its

being dissolved, it is now in a very prosperous condition. The meeting considered the report so important, that they requested their committee to publish extracts from it in a cheap form, to place in the hands of the people without delay. This will be done on the 1st of January The meeting then adjourned till that day fortnight. On Monday, 23rd of December, a public meeting was also Mr. M'Rea in the chair. The meeting, which was a most enthusiastic one, after listening to Mr. Peddie

ment on the subject. ROBT. PEDDIE.

Edinburgh, Dec. 29, 1844.

TO PATRICK O'HIGGINS, ESQ., DUBLIN. DEAR SIR,-I return you my sincere thanks for the andid truths contained in your letter to Mr. Webb, of Stockport. It is indeed disgusting to hear a man declaiming against Government, and complaining of want period in which I have not paid from sixpence to ninepence for that infernal stinking weed; but after reading your admirable and truly patriotic letter (in the presence of several other supporters of excise and oppression). broke my dirty old sooty pipe in pieces; for I grew ashamed of myself, and looked upon myself as a traitor to the sacred cause of Chartism, and a hypocrite, inasmuch the coffers of those who enslave, plunder, and cheat us of our rights. Thank God, you have made a reformation in me, at any rate; but, what is still better, hundreds have promised to follow my example by never using tobacco again in any shape or form.

A vote of censure should be passed upon you for having remained silent for the long space of six months, when honest man in the British empire who does not feel delighted when he sees your name in the Star.

It is a pity that you have been put to so much expens by the promotion of a cause in which you have no in terest, except that of humanity and philanthropy. You have the elective franchise already, and you go to great expense to put others on a political footing with yourself plished—the complete triumph of Democracy in all its I am, yours respectfully, just rights,

JOHN LOWERY. Ballyhaunes, Dec. 25, 1844.

evening next, at six o'clock. 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 interval of the restrict of of the re

Trades' Movements.

TO THE TRADES OF ENGLAND. Organize! Organize!! Organize!!!

To the contemplative mind, the events of the pre-

sent time are fraught with instruction. They speak

in language that cannot be understood, and proclaim

'trumpet tongued," that the battle betwixt 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 John O'Groat's to the Land's End; and it will be well if the warning be properly attended to by the Trades of the country. The enemy is already in the field; and it behoves the Trades of England to perfect their fect their organization without delay. There is no time to be lost; for even whilst the Trades are perusing this, 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 in trade, are driven to the rate-payers for support in trade, are driven to the rate-payers for support. 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! onslaught is the masters'; and the men are obliged to act on the defensive, or become worse, much worse, than Russian serfs. The capilold an opinion that it is illegal. Counsel's opinion talists having failed to carry Labour's Degradation has been taken, who state that it is contrary to law; BILL last Session of Parliament, are determined, if and should their opinion be established in the Court possible, to crush everything like Trades' Unions; of Queen's Bench, the present system must be and what they could not accomplish by legislation, sworn before the commissioners that a man could be kept they are determined to achieve by the power of that in food at the rate of sixpence a-week, and that a man, wealth which they have extracted from the sweat and sixpence, and that they might live comfortably on their feet. In order to do this effectually, they are and toil of those who they now wish to trample under determined to employ no men that belong to the man who works in the lace machine? Or other Trades' Unions, nor even sick clubs, if they are conmachinery? Or the man who works his master's nected with the Trades; and in order to gain their ploughs, harrows, thrashing and winnowing machines, point, they have, in many instances, turned the or any implement? In bringing this case before you, men of several Trades out of employ because they we do not suppose that men ought to purchase would not sign a declaration to that effect machines and receive no interest for the capital em-It behoves us, then, to rise in opposition to such a monstrous and iniquitous proposal; for, in the event of its being allowed to pass unnoticed, it will, like a devastating pestilence, spread its baneful influence through the length and breadth of the land; for surely it follows, if week, from twenty-one to nineteen shillings, at the manufacturers would act any way honest to the Heath, New-cross, Old Kent-road, omnibus proprietorswhich time the masters stated that when trade men. It would do away with a vast deal of that unwhich time the masters stated that when trade revived they would advance the two shillings back.

A few weeks ago they reminded the masters of their others, to the injury of the honest manufacturer, and and E. Sheldon, Austin-friars, City, merchants; as far as shillings, but the others would not. The consequence lifty or one hundred frames under his own roof was, that the two shillings were taken off when they receiving from 3s. to 4s. 6d. per week from each Chapel, and although the evening was very wet, and the had received the advance for one month. Week before last the document was presented to them to can, and does go into the market with his goods sign. This, of course, the men refused to do; and considerably below the manufacturer who only they are now out, determined to starve rather than receives one bare 1s. 6d. per week; and such is the suffer tyranny to ride rough-shod over them. The case, Manufacturers have found, when they have Moulders of Liverpool have also been turned out gone into the market, these very bag hosiers underbecause they would not give up their Union, and break up a Sick and Burial Club which they had in connection with their trade. The iron masters of Manchester have, in some of the largest shops, given their man ratios that they must either guit the Committee, Joseph Johnson, Chairman. Thomas Winters, Secretary.—Committee - Room, Upper their man ratios that they must either guit the Committee of Convence and Con their men notice that they must either quit the Union or leave their employment. We have much MINERS' MEETING IN YORKSHIRE.—Mr. Se leasure in saying, that out of the six Mechanical Frades in this town, in the aggregate a very numerous body, the masters have not got one to sign the declaration. At one firm 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. Bridge Hall, on Tuesday, December 24th. Immediately on 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 is the foreman, and asked, "If the men left, would he remain and instruct those that he might get?" this the man replied: "I would see you d-d first." At another very large establishment, the master mented upon it with well-merited severity. This man's called the men together, and after a good sworn testimony produced a feeling of abhorrence in the deal of humming and hawing said, that if meeting seldom witnessed in this city; which may easily they did not sign the declaration they would be conceived when we tell you that the Doctor swears that have to stop work at the week's end; and he Ellenborough said—"these bills went to alter laws which a century had proved necessary, and which a century had proved necessary and which he recommends sixpence a-week for food! After Dr. had a grand dinner at the house of Mr. John Saturday night? The Gildersome-street Side, when between seventy and the wighed them to Gildersome-street Side, when between seventy and the value of near the provided and master said "yes; that was what he wished them to understand." Then," said the man, "you will have 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 employonce 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. summer will either place the Trades of England in a proud and honourable position, or destroy that independence they have so long made their boast. Let them rally round each other, and form such an union left to starve, or take to the most vicious habits. On the of Trades, on a national scale, as will frustrate every attempt of unprincipled capitalists to trample on the rights of the industrious producers.-Manchester

MINERS, BEWARE!

Correspondent. P.S. We have just received the

information from a source that may be relied on, that

the firmness of the men in refusing to sign the masters'

declaration, and the knowledge that the whole of the

Messrs. Daglish, Blundell, and a few other of the proposals to the men in their employ to sign a document, binding them not to leave the pits until they have earned four shillings as a remuneration for the labour of the day. Now this might be well work performed as would enable the men to earn from eight till half-past ten o'clock, adjourned till that | present prices; but we insist on your not leaving the | Hart's Head, 2s. 6d.; Strange, Royton, 1s. 10d. pits till you can legally demand from us four shilday week, when they will again meet to petition Parlia-As the importance of this report justifies its length, we who are your best friends; the fellows who peramtrust you will give it insertion, so that the attention of the | bulate the country, denouncing what they please to Scotch may be directed to the watching of any legislative call "Coal-King Tyranny," or we, whose interests measure that may be based on the evidence contained in are bound up in yours, and who, as a proof, offer you the chance of making yourselves and your families comfortable, by insisting that you shall not get less than four shillings per day. This is a precious "dodge," when it is known that the men, at present prices, must at the least work ten hours for two shillings and sixpence! But the coal-kings see that the strength of the Miners consists in their determination to restrict their hours of labour, and thereby keep the supply and the demand somewhat equal. This plan has succeeded wherever it has been acted on; and the masters know full well that unless they can put a stop to it, the day of the Miners' redemption is at hand. Therefore they have given notice that they must earn four shillings a-day clean; and that one-third of the men must be discharged to give the other two-timps an opportunity of working from twelve to fourteen coals to the bank. We trust that the Lancashire Miners will be cautious how they proceed, and let no step be taken that would in any way weaken their present position. Let all eyes be on the coal tyrants of the Pemberton district: for if they be allowed to carry out this attempt, it will be a vital blow to the Miners' Association. Let them break up the system of restriction, and away goes the strength of the Union. We are aware that the men in Lancashire have asked of their employers to give some little advance, which in a great number of instances has been complied with: we are also aware that the masters have advanced the coals one shilling and eightpence per ton to the consumers, whilst the men only ask for an advance of twopence-halfpenny a ton! In fact, the coal-owners have advanced the price of coal in the Manchester market three shillings and fourpence per ton; and if the poor Miners had all they ask for, it would but amount to fivepence per ton! leaving the coal-king two shillings and elevenpence more profit than they received last year. The advance on forty tubs of the best coal in the Olddiate interests. Wishing you a happy new year, and that ham district, within the last twelvemonths, is no less a sum than ten shillings. The Working Miners have had no advance out of that, they being same as they were twelve months ago. And a Miner gets for his labour in producing forty tubs the splendid sum of four shillings and fivepence! out of which he the public prints; but if it is solely intended as a compliment to myself, and a mere parading through the streets,

BRADFORD ELECTION!— NOTICE—FIVE POUNDS has to find candles, powder, and tools. The public will now see that the coal-king is putting into his ment 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 dreds. The various electioneering staffs are in mothan that he in the population of the coal-kings, who have the coal-kings and seven pence on every forty tubs that he sells. It may now be seen who are "exorbi-dreds. The various electioneering staffs are in mothant that he is that he sells. It may now be seen who are "exorbi-dreds. The various electioneering staffs are in the coal-kings, who have the coal-kings, who have the coal-kings are the coal-kings are the coal-kings. The coal-kings are the coal-kings. The coal-kings are the coal-king statement. At the present moment the office of it, and no man shall leave his employ, or lose his day's Rand, and Col. Thompson. The first a Tory, the has but one paper, the Northern Star, to defend him second a Tory and Freetrader, and "Old Betty" a from his calumniators. This one fact will be suffiphilosophical Whig-Radical Chartist Free-trader. This cient to open the eyes of the public, and let them see I am rejoiced to find that you attach some importance is a queer squad to choose from. Five pounds re- who it is that is "taxing them." We caution the to my intended motion for the repeal of the rate-paying ward for any sterling John Bull Duncombeite, to be Lancashire Miners to beware what they are about at 'ready to start" on the 4th of February! A pre- the present moment. On no account strike until the liminary meeting, to choose a non-electors' committee, Pemberton men have got out of the struggle. There can be no doubt that wages are important to the the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Acraman, working man; but it is more important to defend that Bristol. will be held at Butterworth's Buildings, on Sunday can be no doubt that wages are important to the HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- James Little, which alone will enable them to get wages, the restric-

them.—Manchester Correspondent.

'THE LEICESTER FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS' ADDRESS .-TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF To the Inhabitants of the Town and County of Leicester.—The Framework-knitters of the town and county beg to inform you that they have for a long time been in a most depressed condition, arising Rye, Sussex, miller—Jan. 21, R. Armfield, King-street, City, bankers—Jan. 21, F. Barry, Rye, Sussex, miller—Jan. 21, R. Armfield, King-street, City, bankers—Jan. 21, F. Barry, Rye, Sussex, miller—Jan. 21, R. Armfield, King-street, City, bankers—Jan. 21, F. Barry, and County begins the control of the county of long time been in a most depressed condition, arising from the heavy deductions made by the manufacturers and middlemen from their wages, in the shape of frame-rent, standing, taking-in, profits for giving out, and per centage for being employed, to the amount of nearly 170 per cent. on our gross carnings. In adsevere stoppages on their labour. About the year 1835, our wages were much higher and charges much lower. Masters then could live comfortably, and To alter this dreadful state of things, the poor men have resolved, with your assistance, to bring their case before her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, to try whether it is lawful to make these deductions. Several respectable attorneys hold an opinion that it is illegal. Counsel's opinion altered. Gentlemen, we ask you, as men, and as christians, whether it is right and just for the Stocking-maker to have all these deductions made, any more than the journeyman printer, who uses his lers-H. T. Wright and J. W. Bazalgetie, Great Georgemaster's type, cases, galleys, press, &c.? Or the man who works in the lace machine? Or other machinery? Or the man who works his master's type, cases, galleys, press, &c.? Or the street, Westminster, architects—R. Watson, S. Broom, and A. Grumbold, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, wool-machinery? Or the man who works his master's staplers; as far as regards S. Broom—F. O'Brien and J. Reven, Liverpool, corn merchants—W. Fairbairn and J. Watson, S. Broom—F. O'Brien and J. Reven, Liverpool, corn merchants—W. Fairbairn and J. Watson, S. Broom—F. O'Brien and J. Reven, Liverpool, corn merchants—W. Fairbairn and J. Watson, S. Broom—F. O'Brien and J. Reven, Liverpool, corn merchants—W. Fairbairn and J. Watson, S. Broom—F. O'Brien and J. Reven, Liverpool, corn merchants—W. Fairbairn and J. Watson, S. Broom—F. O'Brien and J. Reven, Liverpool, corn merchants—W. Fairbairn and J. Reven, Liverpool, corn merchants—W. Reven, Liverpool corn merchants The Manchester Dyers were turned out by the mas-barked: but we do think it reasonable and just promise, when eleven of them gave them the two the workmen. For instance, a manufacturer having regards W. Vaughan—H. C. Kempson and T. S. Lea, Kidshillings, but the others would not. The consequence lifty or one hundred frames under his own roof, derminster, millers—J. Ainsworth and H. Ward, Blackframe, in addition to the regular middlemen's profits,

> MINERS' MEETING IN YORKSHIRE.—Mr. Septimus Davis has visited the following places:—Monday night, Dec. 16, Gildersame-street. After the lecture the rules of the Miners' Mutual Benefit Society were read got an advance, they have given up paying to the union. But we are informed that the coal-king is Birchencliffe, near Huddersfield. There are some stanch union men at this place.—'Tuesday night, 24th, a shilling a week to raise a fund. It would be well course on the benefits of union. A lengthy discussion followed regarding the Miners' Mutual Benefit Society, when it was resolved that the Miners of Gildersome commence a fund exclusively for accidents in the mines. A little before eight o'clock, P.M., the meeting separated highly pleased with the proceedings of the day.—Thursday night, 26th, Mr. Davis lectured to the men at Adwalton.—Saturday night, 28th, Mr. Davis again lectured at Osset-street.

NORTHAMPTON.-Boot and Shoe Makers' Mutual Assistance Association.—At the last meeting of this body the following resolution was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously: "That the journeymen Boot and Shoe Makers of Bradford are entitled to our best support, for the part they have taken in their present struggle against a reduction of wages. And pledge ourselves to continue that support until they have achieved their just objects." THE OLDHAM MINERS.—At a meeting of the Coal

Miners of Oldham, held on Tuesday, the 24th inst., six Trades were united together, has made the at the Old Messhouse, Oldham, the following resomasters withdraw their notices, and tell their men to take no notice of them, but go on as usual. If proof lution was agreed to :- "That the statements already was wanting of the necessity of general union amongst given in are right and just; and we pledge ourselves the Trades, this circumstance is sufficient to convince to stand by them; and we trust that the Colliers the most sceptical. Had the six Iron Trades not of the county will not be duped by the falsehoods of been united in one body, the masters would have the masters." The men here are standing out for taken them, a trade at a time: and if they had not their just rights. They return their sincere thanks beaten them, they would have caused the spending for the kind support the following places have rendered Barley, them—viz.: Gathered, per Richard Siddall. 10s. 73d.: of a vast amount of money, and entailed a serious Downing, 10s. 22d.; Mr. Garnet's men, 1s.; Bailey and amount of suffering and deprivation. This fact is Co., Lees, 4s. 11d.; Copperas House Pit, £3 3s.; Ireland Pit, £1 3s. 6d.; Home Pit, £2 0s. 3d.; worth something; therefore, let the Trades look High Crampton, 6s. 101d.; Greaves Factory, 7s. 51d.; George Hirst, Fitton Hill, 5s.; John Robinson, Bull's-head, 2s. 6d.; George Knight, Three Crowns, 2s.; Modern Druids, No. 201, Bull's-head, 3s. 3d. coal proprietors of Wigan and Pemberton, have Spence's spinners, 5s.; Two Friends, Bull's and its Neighbourhood, £1 1s. 5d.; Park Bridge Forge, 14s. 02d.; Broad Oak New Mine, 16 men, 16s.: Rochdale District, £3 13s. 1d.; Hole Bottom enough, if these gentlemen paid such prices for the Colliery, 19s.; A Few Friends, 1s. 11d.; Broad Oak, work performed as would enable the men to earn anything like the above amount: but "no," say Shade, 2s. 2d.; Ditto Tobber, 6d.; Edward Brierly, they, "we will not give you any advance on your 1s.; Foundry Mill, 7s. 8d.; Royton Foundry, 5s. 6d.; also the I. O. of A. D., Gladwick, 7s.; Union Mill, ings for your day's labour. You will now perceive 4s. 4d.; A Few Friends, 5d. Samuel Kitson, Treasurer; Joshua Hirst, Secretary.

A MINERS' DISTRICT MEETING was held at the Horse Shoe Inn, near Bardsley, Ashton district, when the following resolutions were agreed to :- 1st. "That the demands of the Miners of Oldham are justifiable inasmuch as the masters have not advanced their 2nd. "That we, the Miners of Ashton and Rochdale, pledge ourselves to support the Miners of Oldham, as far as lies in our power, through their

Bradford.—The Mechanics are on the alert concerning the "clearance" proposition of the Lancashire masters, and are resolved not only to resist it, but assist their Lancashire brethren to the utmost.

THE SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE continues without change. both parties being resolved to win. The sons of Crispin hold out as stout as lions. They have an excellent committee, composed of steady, clear-headed men, and it is thought that the struggle must, ere long, terminate in their favour.

THE WOOLCOMBERS' SOCIETY has been inactive for the last few months, but as some of the manufac turers are encroaching a "leetle" too much, they are

BARNSLEY WEAVERS.—Two men engaged by Union have this week measured the warping mills belonging to Mr. Frudd, one of which was six yards too ong, and the other five and a half. However. he readily agreed to have them made right. Mr. George Smith was next visited, but would not allow his mills to be measured. In justice to the other masters it is to be hoped that he will set his mills right, if not steps will be taken to compel him. Mr. Benjamin Horsefield was next waited upon, who distinguished himself by that conduct which always characterises a petty tyrant; but he may depend that he will not be suffered to filch away the rights of a whole town with impunity. A branch lodge of the Union has been opened at Dodworth, which is likely to do well Weekly meetings will be held at the Chandlers' Arms.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS. (From Tuesday's Gazette.)

George Bartlett, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, manufacturer of plaster ornaments—William Ellis Gould, Finsbury-place South, City, carver—Frederick Dudley, Rochford, Essex, builder—John Toffor, Market-street, May-fair, carpenter—Ralph Eldridge, Bletchingly, Surrey, innkceper—Thomas William Burford, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, victualler-Emily Sarah Ann Findlay, Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, milliner. DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Hilton, Tipton, leather-seller, second dividend of 11d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Christie, Birmingham. L. Flersheim, Birmingham, merchant, first dividend of 7d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Christic,

J. Wicks, Trowbridge, clothier, first dividend of 2d in

R. G. Roberts, Liverpool, timber-merchant, fourth and final dividend of 3-16ths of a 1d in the pound, on new proofs 1s 41d and 14-16ths of 1d in the pound, any Monday, amputation of his leg, which had been bad for seven they have, what every working man ought to have, years; there were upwards of twenty ulcers on it, and "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work." Again rers, first dividend of 10s in the pound, any Tuesday, at

Mr. Stanway, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS. Jan. 21, E. L. Aarons, St. James's-place, Aldgate, City, tye, sussex, miller—Jan. 21, R. Armfield, King-street, Cheapside, City, button-manufacturer—Jan. 21, E. Graham, Dover-street, Piccadilly, singing-master—Jan. 22, C. Mann, Romford, Essex, banker—Jan. 22, T. Pearson, Liverpool-roud, Islington, builder—Jan. 23, E. Turmaine, Canterbury, porter-merchant—Jan. 23, J. P. Davis, Bromley, Kent, innkeeper—Jan. 23, W. Read, King-street, Chemical Street, Canada and C dition to the above, the Framework-knitters have to purchase needles, candles, coal, winding, &c., &c.; so that when men are ill, or only partly employed, they have nearly all their real wages deducted, as they have to pay the same on all occasions, with the exception of a few better disposed masters. Men and women have been driven to the parish for relief, to eke out a miserable existence, in consequence of these severe stoppages on their labour. About the year Jan. 23, H. Read, King-street, Covent-garden, engraver—Jan. 23, J. Stonebridge, Wivenhoe, Essex, corn-merchant—Jan. 23, L. Fenner, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant—Jan. 23, W. Fenner, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant—Jan. 23, W. Fenner, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant—Jan. 23, C. Terry, Shoe-lane, City, merchant—Jan. 23, W. Espivent, Coleman-street-buildings, City, merchant—Jan. 24, R. Lang, Millbridge, Yorkshire, tallow-chandler—Jan. 23, T. Eyre, Gainsborough, Lincoln-shire, corn-merchant—Jan. 21, J. Metcalf, Liverpool, grocer stoppages on their labour. About the year Jan. 22 H. Ward. Stafford, builder: -Jan. 22, H. Ward, Stafford, builder.

CERTIFICATES TO BE GRANTED, UNLESS CAUSE BE SHOWN TO THE CONTRARY ON THE DAY OF MEETING. Jan. 22, W. Scovell, jun., Chilworth, Hampshire, brick-maker—Jan, 22, D. J. Mackenzie, Chambers-street, Minories, provision-merchant—Jan. 23, H. Bragg, Montague-place, Southwest, Lan. 21, C. S. Haway nories, provision-merchant—Jan. 23, II. Brags, Montague-close, Southwark, bottle-merchant—Jan. 21, C. S. Harvey, George-street, Hanover-square, dress-maker—Jan. 21, M. and B. Lee, Duke-street, Piccadilly, tailors—Jan. 21, J. Dyson, Sheffield, scythe-manufacturer—Jan. 21, B. W. Franklin, Liverpool, merchant—Jan. 21, G. Winning, Dover-street, Piccadilly, upholsterer—Jan. 21, T. R. Au-drew, Ashton-under-Lyne, tea-dealer—Jan. 21, L. D., H., and G. F. Smith, Gutter-lane, City, crape-manufacturers. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Kelly and J. H. Law, Holcombe-moor, Lancashire, coal-proprietors—C. Canning and B. Evans, Birmingham, iron merchants—J. Iredale and J. Oxley, Rotherham, Yorkshire, tanners—W. Gresham and J. Lecto, attorneys—J. R. and J. Hayward, Manchester, wholesale booksel-Hetherington, Manchester, machine-makers—W. and J. Fairbairn, Manchester, engineers—J. Gadd and H. Huskisson, Nottingham, lace-manufacturers—J. Pickard, W. B. Earl and R. Dickinson, Conside, Durham, brick-manufacturers; as far as regards J. Pickard-H. Stoddart and burn. Lancashire, cotton-spinners.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Monday, Dec. 30.—The supply of all kinds of grain from our own coast and Scotland was small during the past week, and there were no arrivals from Ireland, whilst from abroad the receipts consisted of a few small parcels of linseed and rapesced. At to-day's market there was a small show of wheat by land carriage; samples from the home counties. Only moderate supplies of barley, beans, and peas, and a few cargoes of Irish oats fresh up. The weather has for several days been very damp, and the samples of grain were consequently to the meeting. The union is going on well at this not in very good order this morning. The demand place.—Tuesday night, 17th, Adwalton; the cause for wheat was far from active, the inferior condition of union is going on well at this place also.—Wed-rendering millers unwilling to buy; and in this nesday, 18th, Cargate, near Wakefield. It is dis-position of affairs, some difficulty was experienced in graceful to the men of this place, that since they have making sales at last Monday's quotations. The inquiry for free foreign wheat was likewise of a retail: character, but holders were very firm, and the little going to put the riddles into the pit again—perhaps business done was at fully previous rates. Flour moved off somewhat slowly, but neither town nor night, 19th, Crigelstone.—Monday night, Dec. 23rd, country manufactured was cheaper. Barley excited little attention; choice malting qualities were scarce and quite as dear, but the ordinary kinds were very Osset-street Side. The men of this place are paying unsaleable. The transactions in malt were on a restricted sale, and quotations remained precisely the thought to stop the works for a week, whether if all the men in Yorkshire who have got an advance same as last week. Oats were held at rather enhanced eighty of the hardy sons of toil sat down to a good rates were about supported, and the value of peas dinner of beef and pudding. Dinner over, a meeting also remains much the same as on this day week. In was held, when Mr. Davis delivered a lengthy dis-Clover seed continues to be held at too high prices to allow of much business being done. Canary seed met little attention to-day, and was rather easier to buy. Linseed and rapeseed supported former prices, and there is no change to notice in other articles. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER .- British.

QUARTER.—British. s s s s s Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 42 48 White 50 54 Norfolk and Lincoln. . . . do 42 46 Ditto Northum, and Scotch white 41 45 Fine frish red old 0 0 Red 40 44 White Old 33 95 New 35 34 Brank 36 38 Grinding . . 27 29 Distil. 30 32 Malt. 34 88 Grey 32 33 Maple 33 35 White 36 40-Lincolns & Yorkshire Feed 22 24 Poland 23 26 Scotch Angus 23 25 Potato 25 26 — Irish White 21 23 Black 20 22

Per 280lb. net. s s Per 280 lb. net. s s

Town-made Flour . . 43 45 Norfolk & Stockton 33 34 Foreign.
Wheat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c -Marks, Mecklenburg 48 54 -Danish, Holstein, and Friesland red 45 47 -Russian, Hard 45 46 Soft . . . 45 47 -Italian, Red . . 46 50 White . . . 50 52

— Russian feed 20 21 —Danish, Friesland feed 20 22

Flour, per barrel 25 28

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, Dec. 30 .--As is almost invariably the case at this season of tho year the supply of beasts brought forward here to-day was but limited, and of very inferior quality. The attendance of both town and country buyers being small, the demand for all kinds of beef was in a very sluggish state, at a decline on last week's quotations of 2d. per 8 lb., the highest figure realised for the few orime Scots offering not being more than 4s. 2d. per 3 lb., and at which a clearance was not effected. Since this day se'nnight, the imports of foreign stock have been miserably small, in consequence of the severity of the weather in Holland; and very few beasts or sheep are expected for our market for some time nence. The bullock droves fresh up from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, were compose of about 800 short-horns. From Norfolk, Suffolk Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 400 Scots, &c.; from the Western and Midland districts 600 Herefords, Devons, runts, &c. ; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland 185 horned and polled Scots, The numbers of sheep were sufficiently numerous. The very primest old were sufficiently numerous. The very primest old downs were in fair demand, at late rates; but the eneral trade was extremely dull, and it was with lifficulty that last Monday's prices were supported, a clearance of the supply not being effected. standing the supply of calves was small, the inquiry or them was inactive, at about stationary prices. Upwards of 200 pigs were on sale from Ireland ; while the pork trade was in a sluggish state, at our

By the quantities	of 8	lb., s	inki	ng th	e off	al.	
				s.	d.	s.	ď
Inferior coarse beasts				2	8	2	10
Second quality .				3	0	3	- 4
Prime large oxen .				3	6	3	10
Prime Scots, &c				4	0	4	2
Coarse inferior sheep				2	10	3	4
Second quality .				3	6	3	8
Prime coarse woolled	·			3	10	4	Ö
Prime Southdown .			:	4	2	4	• 4
Large coarse calves .				3	4	4	Ō
Prime small	·	·	•	4	$\tilde{2}$	ã	. Ā
Suckling calves each	•	•	•	18	ō	зī	â
Large hogs	•	•	•.	3	ň	3	ē
Neat small porkers	•	•	•	9	8	4	6
Quarter-old store pigs e	da	•	•	16	۸	20	Ò
Suarter-our store bigs e	HCII	•	•	10	v	40	v

(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 3063-Sheep, 24,510-Calves, 75-Pigs, 280. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.-Monday, Dec. 30.-

The week's imports of grain, &c., are again of very moderate amount. The only change in the duties on foreign produce is an advance of 1s. per quarter on barley, being now subject to an import of 4s. per quarter. With the interruption of the holidays, the week's business generally has been more than usually limited, but for wheat we have to quote previous rates as quite maintained; new has been in for the best Irish red. No change in the value of flour. The arrival of two or three parcels of oats for last Friday's market, and a very low demand, rendered them rather easier to purchase; good mealing were to be bought at 3s. 2d. per 45 lbs. Oatmeal has met a tolerably fair demand, at 24s. 9d. to 25s. 6d. per 240 lbs. for old and new. There has been little passing in either barley or beans, and we have to note previous rates as barely sustained for either article. No alteration as respects peas.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.—SATURDAY, DEC. 28. -The business transactions of the week have been confined to the actual demand for consumption of all articles, and no change in prices can be noted. There was but little passing in wheat at our market this morning, and we repeat the quotations of this day se'nnight. Flour was in fair request, and the sales effected were without change from the previous currency. In the value of oats or oatmeal no alteration can be noted; and, although the demand for either article was but limited, purchasers were compelled by scarcity to pay full prices.

2098 sheep, 3579 pigs, 1 horse.

an end to her existence. The witness added that she had a man, who was stripped to his shirt, rise slowly parish surgeon. given to him the names of some very respectable relations up from a ditch skirting the footpath, and who called out upon his suggestion, to seek the humane interposition of me;" he then made an ineffectual attempt to scramble woman to be removed to the Compter till Friday, that state of exhaustion. She felt so greatly terrified that inquiry might be made as to her friends.

FRIDAY .-- RIGHT WAY TO "PUT SUICIDE DOWN."-Hannah Haines, who was charged on Wednesday with stared at her as she passed him, and continued watching having intended self-destruction, was brought up for reexamination. The defendant had mentioned upon her first examination some particulars about her husband's relatives, and the Lord Mayor directed that care should from their house, her husband thought it would be be taken of her by the matron of the Compter. His lordship said he found the poor woman's statement was unexaggerated, and that she was really an object of compassion. He handed her a sovereign, which, he said he had received for her, and desired her to leave her address with Mr. Goodman, and to call at the Mansion House on Monday next. The appearance of the defendant was much altered for the better.

GUILDHALL.

SATURDAY.—BREAKING A POLICEMAN'S ARM.—RObert Clifford, a carpenter, residing at No. 4, Dudleycourt, was charged with breaking a policeman's arm. The prisoner has been several times remanded for the offence. City police constable Coveney, No. 36, said that on the morning of the 8th instant, between one and two o'clock, he was on duty in St. Martin's-le-Grand, when he saw the prisoner standing at the top of Newgate-street. The prisoner seeing witness, called out, "Where is Newgate-street?" Witness told him that he was in Newgate-street. Prisoner replied "You are a b—liar." Witness crossed over and asked him what he means by such language, but he asked him what he means by such language, but he till promised in always a street of the police, and placed at the bar before Mr. Jarding, the was the prisoner witness. still persisted in abusing witness. Seeing he was slightly intoxicated, witness told him if he did not immediately go away he would lock him up, when he (the prisoner) pushed his feet from under him, and ing therein several pieces of silk, linen, &c., to a considerhe fell upon his elbow and broke his arm. The prisoner was then taken to the station-house, and witness who was tried and acquitted, about nine months back, at was removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the Oxford Assizes, on a charge of having been concerned he had ever since been laid up. The prisoner said he had been drinking at a house in Clerkenwell on the tenham coach. The prosecutor said that shortly after night in question, and was returning home when the accident occurred. He asked the complainant the he left home for the purpose of going to Tonbridge Wells, way to Newgate-street, when he pushed him about, and in the scuffle that ensued the policeman must have accidentally slipped down. — Mr. Alderman that his premises had been broken open, and property posed to take his grandchild off his hands and bring her

STEALING BRASS .- John Mahoney, an apprentice to Mr. Dunkin, the extensive engineer, of the Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, was charged with robbing his employer of a considerable quantity of brass-work. The discovery of the prisoner's dishonesty arose from the circumstance of his jacket being found in the engine-room, with several brass articles of considerable value, which were broken for the purpose of heing made portable, so as to carry off the premises without observation. When he was called into the counting-house to explain the matter, it was then found that he had several other brass articles con-

William Young, who on the same morning completed a term of six mouths' imprisonment for stealing articles of

WORSHIP-STREET.

MONDAY .- SUPPOSED MURDER .- Several respectable looking persons attended before Mr. Broughton, the sitting magistrate, to make a statement touching the mysterious disappearance of Mr. William May, a silk-manufacturer on a minor scale, resident in New King-street, near Bonner's Hall, Bethnal-green, who had been missing since the 9th Dec., under circumstances which induced his friends to believe that he had been murdered. A large printed bill, offering ten guineas reward for his discovery, and which had already been extensively circulated in the district, was handed to the magistrate. In this it was stated that Mr. May was last seen on the night of the 9th of December, between the hours of ten and eleven, near the police station in Chapel-yard, Spitalfields, by some person who knew him, and the following morning his hat and handkerchief were found in a field near the Twig Folly Bridge, near the Angel and Crown, at Twig Folly. From that time nothing further could be ascertained respecting him, and it was added, that he was therefore supposed to have been murdered. He was described as about forty-four years of age, five feet three inches high, of fair complexion, marked with the small pox, was dressed in a brown Taglioni coat, black satin waistcoat, black trousers, with black satin stock, and his linen marked "W. M.," and he had about him £6, and a pair of blue steel spectacles in green case, mounted with

TUESDAY .- ATTEMPTED SUICIDE .- Mary Parker, a good-looking young married woman, was placed at the bar, charged with attempting to commit self-destruction by throwing herself into the Regent's canal. It appeared from the statement of a respectable middle-aged woman, named Mary Ann Gooch, that having been hastily summoned between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday night to attend the death-bed of a neighbour, she was proceeding to that person's residence, which closely adjoins the canal, when she saw the prisoner suddenly rush down the bank from the side of the bridge, and, without waiting to divest herself of any of her dress, plunge headlong into the water. Without a moment's delay the witness ran in after her, and succeeded in catching hold of the prisoner, but the latter struggled so violently to disengage herself from her grasp, that the back of witness's dress was entirely burst open in her efforts to save her. Witness at length became so completely exhausted by her exertions, that she must have been dragged under the water, had not two young men, who were attracted by her cries, fortunately come up to her assistance, and by their aid they were both rescued from their perilous situation. The prisoner was then conveyed to a neighbouring public-house, where she soon after revived; but the first use the prisoner made of her recovered powers of speech was to revile the witness in the most vituperative terms for having effected her preservation. It appeared the prisoner had been taken to the Shoreditch workhouse, where, after maintaining an obstinate silence for some time, she had at length stated herself to be the wife of a person employed in the docks, and living in Pelhamstreet, Spitalfields, with whom, she said, she had had a quarrel, which determined her on self-destruction. The magistrate warmly commended the conduct of the witness, Mrs. Gooch; and, after stating that he considered her well worthy of a reward from the Humane Society, directed Tilt, the usher, to present her with a trifling gratuity in acknowledgment of her humane and courageons behaviour. A decent-looking man, who said he was the prisoner's husband, here stepped forward in great agitation, and stated to the magistrate that he was wholly at a loss to account for his wife's conduct. She was a most sober, well-conducted woman, and had two children, to whom she was tenderly attached; and so little suspicion had her family of her intentions, that they had been in a state of distraction in consequence of her unaccountof her husband, however, who promised to guard against such an occurrence in future, the prisoner, who throughout displayed an air of firmness and self-possession, was ultimately set at liberty, and left the court with her

THE COINING CASE.—James Green, and his daughter,

man named William May, a commercial traveller in the silk trade, recently residing at No. 8, New King-street, Bethnal-green, who had suddenly disappeared under circomstances of mystery and suspicion. A few days since, two brothers of the missing gentleman, stated that the latter left home on the evening of Monday, the 9th ult., to visit a friend in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields, from whom he parted in good health and spirits about eleven o'clock the same night, since which time nothing whatever had been either seen or heard of him. The applicants expressed their conviction that their brother had been murdered, and their suspicions to that effect were strengthened by the fact that his hat and handkerchief had been found early next morning on the bank of the Regent's Canal, near Police-constable Mountford, K 108, stated that the occurrence had created a strong sensation in the neighbour-

of her husband, and their addresses, and seemed desirous to her in a faint voice, "For God's sake stop and help the Lord Mayor .- The Lord Mayor directed the unhappy out of the ditch, but fell back again, apparently in a she hastened on, but had only proceeded a few yards when she encountered a tall man standing still, who her till she was out of sight. Immediately on reaching home, she mentioned the circumstance to her husband; but the place in question being a considerable distance then useless to take any steps in the matter. The officer added that he had seen the hat of the missing gentleman, which had been picked up by two working men, named Hill and Goldsmith, and he was satisfied from its appearance that it must have been struck violently by some heavy instrument, as the crown was completely beaten in, and one side of it split open down to the very brim. Mr. Bingham said he thought he had heard quite sufficient to justify him in entertaining a suspicion that some foul play had been practised, and he should, therefore, immediately communicate with Mr. Ratford, the canal company's superintendent, who he was satisfied would as soon as possible cause the water to be drawn off from that part of the canal in which the body of the unfortunate gentleman is supposed to have been

charged with burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Thomas Cox, clerical tailor and robe maker, 29, able amount. The prisoner Elliot is the same person who was tried and acquitted, about nine months back, at in stealing the sum of £800 from the boot of the Chelpieces of linen, worth £20, and a great coat, the price of sented. He went to see the child two or three times up peated on Saturday. This aunouncement was received which was £4, which was taken from a stand in the shop. to four months since, when it was apparently doing well; There were also 146 yards of linen, being eight pieces, he had no opportunity of speaking to his grandchild with some remnants, and eighty-two yards of lavender- alone, and Mrs. Ross suggested that he had better discoloured silk, all of which bore his private mark. In-

found that he had several other brass articles concealed in his trousers and beneath his waistcoat. Mr. Traill said he should commit the prisoner for trial, but that he should be brought up again on Monday.

In tact, takes advantage of ms admiration and foolismess, and at length entraps him into an elaborate and diverting hoax, by Mr. W. Dear, English gentleman, who said he was she could compare her to nothing else than a living skele-length entraps him into an elaborate and diverting hoax, by Mr. W. Dear, English gentleman, who said he was she could compare her to nothing else than a living skele-length entraps him into an elaborate and diverting hoax, by Mr. W. Dear, English gentleman, who said he was she could compare her to nothing else than a living skele-length entraps him into an elaborate and diverting hoax, by Mr. W. Dear, English gentleman, who said he was she could compare her to nothing else than a living skele-length entraps him into an elaborate and diverting hoax, by Mr. W. Dear, English gentleman, who said he was she could compare her to nothing else than a living skele-length entraps him into an elaborate and diverting hoax, by Mr. W. Dear, English gentleman, who said he was she could compare her to nothing else than a living skele-length entraps him into an elaborate and diverting hoax, by Mr. W. Dear, English gentleman, who said he was she could compare her to nothing else than a living skele-length entraps him into an elaborate and diverting hoax, by Mr. W. Dear, English gentleman, who said he was she could compare her to nothing else than a living skele-length entraps him into an elaborate and diverting hoax, by Mr. W. Dear, English gentleman, who said he was she could compare her to nothing else than a living skele-length entraps him into an elaborate and diverting hoax, by Mr. W. Dear, English gentleman, who said he was she could compare her to nothing else than a living skele-length entraps him into an elaborate and diverting hoax.

Language of machine and control entraps him into an ela TUESDAY .- EXTENSIVE ROBGERY .- A young man named | told him that that gentleman did not live there, and he | they had walked all the way from Battersea, and that that went away. Presently he came again, and was again person had left her, telling her never to come back again, informed that Mr. O'Connor did not live there. After The child was ravenous for food; her bones almost broke wearing apparel to the amount of upwards of £50, was some hesitation he went away, and witness went up stairs through the skin, her body was covered with bruises and placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with to the drawing-room; but he had scarcely got to the top sores, and her feet was one mass of blood and corruption. placed at the bar before Mr. Rawhason, charged with having committed another robbery of almost equal extent. The prisoner was remanded.

The prisoner was remanded. Davis said, "I told you before that he did not live here;" and after some hesitation the prisoner went down, but her ears until they were absolutely torn and bleeding. I beg to say I have not the means of paying so large a woman, at four o'clock in the morning.—Mr. Clive, the Hopley, the popularity of which this new piece bids fair to magistrate, ordered a warrant for the immediate apprearies. It is entitled Marianne, the Child of Charity, and sum as £10; some smaller sum, perhaps, I might pay. | magistrate, ordered a warrant for the immediate appre-If I had known what I had been about, of course I should hension of this she-brute, not have done what I did, so far at least as worldly prudence is concerned. I should also tell your worship that I have had no sleep for many nights past, in consequence of the annoyance I have experienced from Mr. O'Connor of the Annoyance I have experienced from Mr. O'Connor of the Annoyance I have experienced from and several other riotous persons making a disturbance child not eight years of age, was placed in the hands of about my apartments. From that cause I have had no sleep for the last six nights; what little I have had was one afternoon, during the day time. Now that, as your worship must be well aware, makes a great difference in the heaving of a person, and gives the imagination a great of the summoning-officer, and yesterday morning he reported to Mr. Paynter, the sitting magistrate, that he apprehended the accused at nine o'clock on Wednesday in Mr. T. Higgie. Mr. W. Searle was very successful in the worship must be well aware, makes a great difference in the heaving of a person, and gives the imagination a great of the summoning-officer, and yesterday morning he resonant the summoning-officer, and yesterday morning he resonant to the station of the stat the bearing of a person, and gives the imagination a great station. She expressed much surprise at being taken I dare say I should not give a very good explanation of my conduct; but, perhaps, your worship would rather that I should give even a bad explanation than none at all (a laugh.)—Two persons who knew the prisoner (he laugh.)—Two persons who knew the pri complained of noises in his head, and had fancied persons | the Wandsworth Union, where she received the care her him to imagine Mr. O'C. to be one of those who annoyed her present removal it is considered would be attended him to imagine Mr. O'C. to be one of those who annoyed him. He was a person of education and general mildness of demeanour. He never drank anything but cocoa and water. His family lived at Brighton, but were rather of Mr. Rayner, so deservedly popular on the Yorkshire boards, was again performed at this theatre on Wednesday evening, when that gentleman resumed his original part of Walter poor in circumstances.-Mr. Jardine, seeing that the

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

TUESDAY .- EMBEZZLEMENT .- Frederick William Parker, formerly clerk to Mr. Winch, livery-stable keeper, Great Windmill street, was brought up for final examination, charged with having embezzled various sums of money belonging to his employer. The particulars of this case have already been made public. The prisoner was fully committed for trial on two charges. The prinot more than three weeks ago, was paying his attention to a bar-maid in the Haymarket, and preparations for a second marriage were so far advanced that banns soner's apprehension.

previous evening, asked his wife to give him some return the money she would forgive the prisoner and She left the house, and went into a grocer's shop, and most positive terms, and a policeman coming up was standing by the counter when she felt a thrust at her at the same time, the prisoner addressed him, sayside, and on turning round, saw the blade of a knife pro- ing, "This female accuses me of robbing her." The jecting from her husband's hand. The prisoner was police asked her of what she had been robbed, when held to bail for the sessions.

FRIDAY .- CASE OF GREAT DISTRESS .- Yesterday, Henry Gruffett, a man whose appearance bespoke great distress, applied for relief .- He stated that he was a native of Leeds, in Yorkshire, but had been in Toronto, in able disappearance. The magistrate said he should come tober last he landed at Liverpool, and proceeded forthwith and despreasance. In a magnetian said de snowd commit the prisoner to gaol; but, at the earnest intercession to Leeds for the purpose of seeing his father and mother, got there, to which he replied nothing. The key was, servedly, to attract audiences crowded infinitely beyond who lived there; but on reaching Leeds he found that they were both dead. Falling in with some old associates he became intoxicated, and was robbed of all he wife and family there. He wrote at once to his wife, stating his condition, and requested a remittance; and, Anne Green, a child 11 years of age, who stood charged about ten days ago, he had received an answer from her. with having been found engaged in the manufacture of stating that she would send him in a few days a sum speech. The learned counsel said, it was one of the most Faucit's Virginia was replete with grace, gentleness, and with having been found engaged in the manufacture of stating that she would send him in a few days a sum unholy prosecutions ever brought into a court of justice. classic simplicity. It would be impossible to act the character better. The remaining dramatis personar were the Helen (William Miles), of London, and the Nimapprehension, it will be recollected, two officers, named letter to the London Post-office. In Leeds, in order to Brannan and Cole, were seriously injured, were placed support himself, he was obliged to pawn the principal at the bar for final examination. The particulars part of his clothes; and on arriving in London, three days of the former hearing have already been published. In defence the male prisoner said that his daughter was you apply to the parish?—I did apply to Clerkenwell learned counsel called several witnesses, who proved defence the male prisoner said that his daughter was perfectly innocent; and for himself he should say nothing at perfectly innocent; and for himself he should say nothing at present, under the advice of Mr. Duncombe, his solicilief; they would take me in.—Mr. Combe: And why did you not go in !—I would die first. I would rather endure tor. Both prisoners were then fully committed for trial. You not go in !—I would die first. I would rather endure mediately returned a verdiet of Not Guilty.

The prosecutrix to be a person of the lowest character, and rasmonator Day refrormances, commencing at half-past one, and terminating at half-past one, and terminating at half-past one, and contradicted her testimony in essential points.—The Chairman summed up at great length, and the jury invalidation of novel acts of horsemanship; the songs, dec. any suffering than go into such a filthy place as their THUBSDAY.—Suspected Murder.—Mr. Bingham was straw-yard.—Mr. Combe: How do you know whether it engaged in an investigation relative to the fate of a gentle- is filthy or not ?- I was, unfortunately, obliged to take refuge in one on my way from London to Leeds .- Mr. Combe ordered the poor fellow a trifle from the poor

> ASSAULT. - John Walshe, an Irish mechanic, was charged with wounding James Tomlinson, whereby his life was endangered.—The wounded man was conveyed son of the celebrated "Young Roscius," as his father was charged with wounding James Tomlinson, whereby his from the hospital to the court yesterday; his head was bandaged, and he seemed pale and feeble.—The prisoner was fined £5 or six weeks' imprisonment.—The prosecutor was conveyed back to the hospital.

LAMBETH.

the bridge at Twig Folly, the former being much crushed Mary, Lambeth, accompanied by a number of the inha-and broken, evidently by heavy blows, while some of his pa-bitants of Hooper-street, Westminster-road, entered the court, and complained of the gross and inhuman treatment of a child named Pratt by its parents. A decent-looking woman entered the witness-box, and stated that praise. There was a general show of discretion in his

wards, a woman named Smith, living at Twig Folly, ob- peared to be the constant habit of one or other of them,

WEDNESDAY.—Robert Pratt, for whose apprehension a warrant had been granted on the preceding day, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Henry, on a charge of ll-treating his son, Richard Pratt, a child of five and in half years old. Eliza Kingate gave evidence of the frightful cruelty perpetrated by the unnatural parent on his own child fully corresponding the cridents. WEDNESDAY .-- Robert Pratt, for whose apprehension a his own child, fully corroborating the evidence adduced on the preceding day. Four other witnesses were examined; one of them, a tradesman who lives opposite the prisoner, added that one day he heard a violent screaming issue from Pratt's house, and on hurrying across and looking through the window, he saw the child hanging from the top baluster by a rope, with a noose round his neck, and his feet about six inches from the ground. He this tangely in the English language, and on the English stage, has been anticipated with great curiosity ever since M. Laurent, the manager of Covent Garden, signified his intention to bring it out; and wofare happy to say public curiosity has not been disappointed. It was acticipated that the tragedly must be a failure, or if anything could save it, it would be Mendelssohn's music. How widely different the result! The music proved detrimental, whilst the lad who was in his employment, and who cut the child the result! The music proved detrimental, whilst the down. The witness added that he did not impute to the prisoner or the others in the house the dreadful crime of attempting to hang the little fellow, but his impression was that he had been tied to the the top help the top hel was that he had been tied to the top baluster, and by en- antique one for the occasion, the stage has been approxi deavouring to release himself had got into the position which he had before described, and had he not been obtained to the Greek sufficiently to produce an effect both picturesque and satisfactory. The scene represents a procenium. The entrances from the palace are from served so soon his death in a few moments must have been

that the prisoner would turn over a new leaf with the ping her hands in the last dead calm of grief, and finally new year, the Magistrate said, in consideration of his leaving the stage with eyes now cast to the ground, now

respectable looking elderly man solicited the magis-

at Mr. Canton's house on Monday evening, when the pri- full of sores. She asked the child how she had come soner came and asked for Mr. Feargus O'Connor. He there, and she said Mrs. Ross had brought her there: that disposed to persist in saying that he did live there. Mr. alone, and made the poor child her servant, had been seen to strike her, and to drag her up and down the garden by just as he got outside the door, and Mr. Davis was about | They would prove also that Mrs. Ross made the child sleep to shut it, he turned round and smashed the glass to on the door-mats, and frequently left her locked up in the atoms.—Mr. Jardine asked the prisoner what he had to house without food or firing for many hours together. say to the charge.—The prisoner said, in the first place, | She had also been seen at work, such as was only fit for a

predomination over the judgment. That being the case, into custody, and said she had always behaved kindly to made a noise near his room; but he had not before known case demanded. She is still in a precarious state, and

THURSDAY .- A "FREE-BORN ENGLISHMAN,"-Thomas prisoner was evidently insane, directed that he should be Walsh, a man advanced in years, was charged with stealprisoner should be in a situation to pay, he would advise defence was, that he came out of gaol pennyless; that with a view of procuring some food. He had no wish to conceal the facts, and would prefer being sent to gaol to remaining at large without the means of subsis-

SURREY SESSIONS, JAN. 3.

Hazel Frazer, a young man of highly respectable appear- ances concluded with the plantomime, which continues in soner, although a married man, and his wife confined ance and connections, surrendered to take his trial, high favour with the visitors, charging him with feloniously stealing from the person of Ann Thorpe, wife of Richard Thorpe, one half-crown and were reported to have been put up at a church on the statement of Ann Thorpe it appeared that she went into other side of the water only the Sunday before the pri- a public-house in the borough, on the evening of 4th of December last, to call for a glass of gin, and while standing at the bar she felt some person's hand in her pocket, and on turning round saw the prisoner take his hand TUESDAY .- STABBING .- William Benny was charged away, when she immediately accused him of the robbery. with attempting to stab his wife. The prisoner, on the The prosecutrix at the same time said that if he would money; she declared she had given him all she had. let him go. The prisoner denied the robbery in the she stated that the prisoner had robbed her of two half-crowns and a latch key. One of the half crowns the he was at the present moment in the full enjoyment. The

The Theatres.

COVENT GARDEN.

A new candidate for histrionic honeurs-i. c.. new to the metropolis, made his debut in the character of Humlet, surnamed, at the time when the precocity of his talents for the stage excited so extraordinary an interest. The celebrity of the clder Betty's name still continues, and is his efforts at the various provincial theatres. In all the public. TUESDAY.—BRUTAL PARENTS.—CRUEL TREATMENT or A CHILD.—Dunn, one of the beadles of the parish of St.

Mary, Lambeth, accompanied by a number of the inhalithough its nowers unnegred impaired by heaves a solution of the inhalithough its nowers unnegred impaired by heaves a solution of the inhalithough its nowers unnegred impaired by heaves a solution of the inhalithough its nowers unnegred impaired by heaves a solution of the inhalithough its nowers unnegred impaired by heaves a solution of the inhalithough its nowers unnegred impaired by heaves a solution of the inhalithough its nowers unnegred impaired by heaves a solution of the inhalithough its nowers unnegred impaired by heaves a solution of the inhalithough its nowers unnegred impaired by heaves a solution of the inhalithough its nowers unnegreed impaired by the conceiver to be good, although its nowers unnegreed impaired by the conceiver to be good, although its nowers unnegreed impaired by the conceiver to be good, although its nowers unnegreed impaired by the conceiver to be good, although its nowers unnegreed impaired by the conceiver to be good, although its nowers unnegreed impaired by the conceiver to be good, although its nowers unnegreed impaired by the conceiver to be good.

Metropolitan Bolice Intelligence. which adjoined the canal. About half an hour after-turning home at the most unseasonable hours, and it apment of the evening was greeted with cheering marks of encouragement: in the course of the play he was repeat-MANSION HOUSE.

WEDERDAY.—ATTENTED SUCCED.—A female of reportable appearance, but appearing to labour under much mental distress, who stated her name to be Harned, in a deployable eld-destruction. One of the City police stated her have in the young man, however, made her no reply, and that he found the prisoner in the neighbourhood of the river Thames, in a deployable state of mind, and when the inquired the cause of her distress, she stated that her he inquired the cause of the riding close to the canal, toth thin that, shortly stire of distress, and at the same month heard and he inquired the cause of the riding close to the canal, toth her was proprehended for the purpose of the many and the considerable makes and the same hought it makes and taken away with him the servant maid; that shortly after because what her landed threatened to fail the grain and the same mount in third was alarmed as the same mount of its which she was alarmed a to serve what was alarmed as ment of the was alarmed as ment of the most of the many paphladed of the manner. On that morning witness heard the little fellow's cries on two occasions, the first time about two check, and the same mount of a recall before the curtain when all gland to manner. On that morning witness heard the little fellow's cries on two occasions, the first time about two clocks, and the same mount of the performance of the latter geutleman, who is entired, she questioned little dow's cries on two occasions, the first time about two clocks, and the same mount of the performance of the latter geutleman, which is the most shocking state. The poor child, who is only the manner. On the the most shocking state. The poor child, who is only the most shocking state. The poor child, who is only the most shocking state. The poor child, who is only the proposed of the fatter geutleman, who is clink the first discrete the canal, toth the same hour in the most shocking state. The poor child, who is only the proposed of the fatter geutleman, who is considerable intelligenc tions. He delivered with considerable effect the noble sen-timents it is embucd with, and in case of action and elegance of deportment left little to be desired. The per-

served so soon his death in a few moments must have been the consequence. The prisoner declared that the greater part of what the witnesses had stated was false, and wished to have the child examined. He was remanded.

Seeing the Old Year out, and the New Year including help of the chorus. The scene, which was richly decorated with fresco paintings, is admirably executed by Mr. John Macfarren. Of the actors, we must give the palm to Miss Vandenhoff, who played Antigone. Declaiming with dignity in the early part of the play, where she sets Crewn at defiance, completely preserving the everan said it was all owing to the lumbago, and seeing the old year out and the new one in.—The Magistrate: Yes; but that's no excuse.—The prisoner pleaded hard for forgiveness; he had fought bravely his country's battles, but the lumbago, and the parting glass with the old year, had overcome his reason..—Upon the understanding that the prisoner would turn over a new leaf with the prisoner would turn over a new leaf with the last dead calm of grief, and finally to the chorus, flinging the hair from her forehead, dropping her hands in the last dead calm of grief, and finally to the chorus agent of the ground now curtains hung in the centre, and there are doors correctly new year, the Magistrate said, in consideration of his services, he was disposed to let him off.—The prisoner promised amendment, and was discharged.

WANDSWORTH.

Wednesday.—Infamous Treatment of a Child.—A respectable looking elderly man solicited the magisten o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, 24th December, he left home for the purpose of going to Tonbridge Wells, from whence, in consequence of a message he received, he returned on the Thursday following, when he found that his premises had been broken open, and property amounting to nearly £200 had been taken away. The Hooper, after condemning in severe terms the conduct amounting to nearly £200 had been taken away. The of the defendant, committed him to take his trial at the next London sessions.

Inst his premises had been bloken open, and properly amounting to nearly £200 had been taken away. The up as her own. She said she would perform the duties of a parent towards the little girl, and she should live the next London sessions.

Inst his premises had been bloken open, and properly amounting near the form its extreme simplicity, and striking by its deep solemnity. The audience with her as a companion. To this proposition he as applause. It was announced the extreme simplicity, and striking by its deep solemnity. The audience with her as a companion. To this proposition he as applause. The applause of the curtain were most clamorous in their applause. The audience with her as a companion. To this proposition he as

> with acclamations. Mr. Maddox produced another of his Anglo-Italian operatic versions on Monday evening—Rossini's L'Italiana coloured silk, all of which bore his private mark. Inspector Shackle, of the detective force, proved the capture of the prisoners, and the recovery of a considerable portion of the property, all of which was identified by the prosecutor. Several witnesses were examined, and Mr. Jardine ordered the prisoners to be remanded.
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> The policy is highly comic, and its purport may be put into a small compass. Mustapha, the Bey of Algiers, is tired of deplorable state. It appeared that the father of the child in a small compass. Mustapha, the Bey of Algiers, is tired of his wife Elvira, and he commissions the chief of ennucls had enlisted for a soldier, and the mother had accompanied him to Ireland.—Mrs. Smith, a bonnet-maker of Westminster, said that on Monday, about half-nast eight TUZSDAY. — FEARGUS O'CONNOR O. NECROMANCY.—
> Westminster, said that on Monday, about half-past eight o'clock, she found the child standing at the shop-door; degree of excitement, was placed at the bar before Mr. she was in a most horrible state of emaciation. In fact, takes advantage of his admiration and foolishness, and at Condell played Isabella, and sang several lively cavatinas with neatness and brilliancy, and appeared to be more at home than in the Castle of Aymon. Mr. Allen was the lover, and his singing was by far the best of the evening; while Mr. Leftler laboured hard to be droll as Taddeo. The Rey was in the hands of Mr. P. Corri, who saug the airy phrases of Rossini's music with a fine Irish brogue and other eccentricities. In the last scene, when in the course

> VICTORIA.
> We dropped into this well-conducted theatre on Tuesday evening, but too late to witness the commencement of the new drama which Mr. Osbaldiston has this week produced for the entertainment of his patrons; we, however, saw sufficient to induce us to give our full approval to the new piece—an approval which seemed to be universally enter-tained. The drama is from the pen of the author of Susan details the adventures of a poor but virtuous girl, Marianne, be dead, but who returns from slavery in time to rescue Herbert, as Job Scroggs, a cat's-meat vendor, kept the house in a roar of laughter the whole time he was on the lodged with one of them) stated that he had for some time | geon, was sent for, and ordered her immediate removal to lowed, and kept the house in a continued fit of good humour until the commencement of the pantomime, the merits of which we have before noticed.

> OLYMPIC. the heroine. The piece consists of a strange medley of scenes and circumstances, among which may be enumetaken to the surgeon of St. Martin's parish, and feer a medical opinion had been obtained, he would make an order respecting him. The magistrate told Mr. Canton bearing suffered six months' imprisonment, and that he house of a publican. It appeared the prisoner had just come out of gaol, after having suffered six months' imprisonment, and that he fords scope for the display of Mr. Rayner's peculiar that he regretted there was little chance of his getting paid for the damage done. The fact of it being over £5, took it out of his jurisdiction. If the relations of the ing, when he was taken into custody. The prisoner's pathos by which some of the scenes were distinguished. pathos by which some of the scenes were distinguished, defence was, that he came out of gaol pennyless; that The audience were extremely liberal in their plaudits, having lost his character no person would employ him; Mrs. W. West laboured hard and successfully to make the the pangs of hunger impelled him to take the articles most of an indifferent part. The house was well at-

> > We visited this elegant theatre on Thursday evening. The performances were Barnaby Rudge, succeeded by Mr. A. Morgan's splendid panorama of the scenery of Affghanistan, made famous by the late war. The panorama re-Alleged Robbery by a Man of Property.—George flects the greatest credit on the artist. The perform-

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION .- At this festive season, when so many are in search of enjoyment, it bea latch-key, the property of her husband. From the comes the duty of the public journalist to point out to his readers those places where may be found rational amusement and pleasing novelty. Among the many such places with which this great city abounds, none can give more satisfaction than the Royal Polytechnic Institution. All kinds of amusement are to be found there; lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and other branches of science. We must especially notice Mr. C. E. Horne's Lectures on the National Music of different nations. Mr. Horne ranks among the highest as a composer and musician. We are glad to find that this institution maintains its ground so well, and recommend our readers to pay it an early visit,

ENGLISH THEATRICALS IN PARIS. PARIS, DEC, 31 .- Notwithstanding the fatiguing occu prosecutor gave a description of, stating that it was a pations of the Carnival, and particularly of the prepara-George the Fourth's one, and black at the edges. The tions for the Jour de Vin-notwithstanding the bals hrisoner was taken to the station-house, where he pulled masques of the Opera-house, of the Opera Comique, and Canada, for the last eighteen years. On the 20th of Oc- his handkerchief out of his coat pocket. The policeman, other theatres, and the countless soirces dansantes of the however, found in the handkerchief, at which the pri- their hopes. The performance of Humlet has been tol. soner seemed thunderstruck, and said he could not lowed by the Virginius of Mr. Sheridan Knowles, and has account for the possession. He was then searched, been not less successful. At the conclusion the curtain possessed. He was a storekeeper in Toronto, and had a and two half-crowns were found in his pocket, descended amid transports of applause, which were kept one of which the prosecutrix indentified as belong- up until Mr. Macready again appeared to receive the ing to her, and swore it was the same as she lost, renewed expression of the gratification derived by the Mr. Charnock, on behalf of the prisoner, made a powerful public from this remarkable performance. Miss Helen

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. The first of "Batty's Equestrian Morning Fetes, and Fashionable Day Performances, commencing at of "the Southern Minstrels, Messrs. Woolcot, Robbins, Park er, and King, in their American nationalities and Ethopian entertainment;" and, lastly, a splendid equestrian pageant, executed by eight horses with their dames and cavaliers, entitled, the "Quadrilles of the Moyen Age." The acts of horsemanship, by Mr. Newsome and Mr. Selim Bridges, wore admirably performed; and the feats of the "Spotted insured in France. The following is an extract of a Steed, Taglioni," trained by Mr. R. Smith, excited letter written by a mercantile house at Tagarog:—nuch applause. The Southern American Minstrels "I am sorry to have to inform you that six English contributed greatly to the pleasure of the entertain- vessels, laden and ready to sail, were, in the late gale no small stock in trade for an aspirant to public favour to commence with; in addition to it, however, Mr. Henry select than numerous; for the announcement of could only learn the names of four of them—viz., the these morning fêtes has not yet become sufficiently Elizabeth, Ann, Metcalf, and British Queen.

SADLER'S WELLS. On Tuesday evening, the 31st ult., we visited this lost near to Nindre. really popular theatre. The play was Sir Edward | BRADFORD WOOLCOMBERS.—On Monday, a meeting Litton Bulwer's, Lady of Lyons; or, Love and of the woolcombers in the employ of Mr. Willett, was Pride. The house was a complete overflow. The characters were sustained as they can only be sustained at this theater. Mr. District of the consideration the propriety of sending a tailor of this theater.

his representation of Napoleon was much applauded.
One of the dresses in which the General appeared of the workmen are gloomy in the extreme.

Monday. The National Gallery, Trafalgar-square.—Large collection of pictures, by ancient and modern masters-any day except Friday and Saturday.

East India Company's Museum, East India House .- Large collection of objects of interest from the Eastern worldon Saturday. Geological Museum, Craig's-court, Charing-cross .- Most interesting collection of geological specimens and remains

in natural history—Daily.

London Missionary Museum, Bloomfield-street, Moorfields. -Heathen and other curiosities brought home by the missionary preachers of the society from every quarter of the globe. This collection has been made with great

Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—This museum, founded by the celebrated John Hunter, contains almost innumerable objects of interest, amongst which are the skeleton of O'Brian, the Irish giant (nearly eight feet in height), and of Miss Creachame, the Sicilian dwarf, who, when alive, was stated to weigh but six pounds .- Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,

and Thursday.

Sir John Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.—Thursday and Friday.

Government School of Design, Somerset House, Strand .-United Service Museum, Great Scotland-yard, Whitehall. An immense collection of naval and military trophies, brought from all parts of the world,-Saturday-any other day by a member's order.

Hampton Court Palace. This ancient palace can be seen daily (Friday excepted). Greenwich Hospital and Painted Hall .- Friday.

Delwich Gallery of Paintings .- Every day, except Fri

The following also may be viewed, by obtaining a member's order:—Society of Arts, Adelphi; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Asiatic Museum, Graftonstreet; Entomological Museum, Bond-street; Linnwan Collection, Soho-square; Botanic Gardens, Chelsea; Economic Geology Museum, Horticultural Gardens, Chiswick; Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's-park; and the Stafford Gallery, Belgrave-square.

Arish Movements.

IRELAND,—REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

Royal Gardens, Kew .- Daily.

Dublin.-Monday.-The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held this day. The proceedings were devoid of even a particle of interest.

Mr. O. N. Daunt presided, and Mr. Ray, Mr. S.

O'Brien, and Mr. Grattan severally addressed the meeting. The rent for the week, including £40 from the Repealers of Australia, was announced to be £178 16s.

REPEAL IN LONDON .- THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 2. -Gray's Inn Ward, Albert, Gray's Inn-lane.-On Sunday evening last the large room was respectably filled. Mr. Minton, an English gentleman, in the chair, who delivered an excellent address. He was followed intended procession to honour Mr. Duncombe on the opening of Parliament had been postponed until Easter Monday, when delegates from all parts of England and Scotland would be present. But though the law prohibited delegates from Ireland, there was no law to prohibit visitors from attending. Mr. Dear then passed a high eulogium upon the Repealers of London, and sat down loudly cheered. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Collins, R.W., and Mr. Reading, R.W. Several new associates were en-

DRURY-LANE WARD, Craven's Head, Drury-lane.-On Sunday evening last, Mr. Barnes, an English gentleman, presided. The meeting was ably addressed by Mr. Denis Lane, R.W. Mr. Harrington also addressed the meeting, and several members were enrolled.

LORD FRENCH'S WARD .- On Sunday evening last a numerous and respectable meeting was held in the long room at the Fountain and Still, Golden-lane; Mr. T. Lally, R.W. and V., in the chair. Mr. P. Calanan, R.W., Dr. Looney, Messrs. Collins, Healey; and M'Carthy addressed the meeting.

In Greenwich and Deptford the cause progresses admirably, under the fostering care and experience of Dr. Drury.

WASHINGTON WARD, Cable-street, Wellelose-square -At the last meeting of this Ward there could not have been less than 700 persons present. The meet ing was addressed at gleat length by Mr. W. J O'Connell, inspector-general.

ALDERSGATE WARD, Sun Tayern, London-Wall. At the last meeting of this Ward, Mr. Murphy in the chair, it was severally addressed by Messrs. Peckham and Looney.

Mr. W. J. O'Connell, Inspector-general, will attend the Inspector-general's Ward, Prince's Head, Storey's-gate, Westminster; and the Lincoln's-innfields Ward, Temperance Hall, Clement's-lane, Strand, on Sunday evening next, Jan. 5.

BRIGHTON CONCILIATION WARD.—At the last meeting Mr. Guiness, of Dublin, presided. A letter was read by Mr. Freel, R.W., which he had received from Mr. Ray, the secretary of the Association in Dublin; the following is an extract:-"That some persons professing Chartist and Socialist principles have got in amongst you, and you are bound to prove that you are determined now, as ever, to exclude from our body such dangerous characters." It anpears that some persons had collected monies for the Association, which were returned, and which led to the letter above quoted. The names of the parties were expunged from the books of the association. A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Ray for the prompt manner in which he had acted.

********** SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

More Shipwrecks.-Late on Sunday night week a schooner, the Minerva, belonging to St. Ives, foundered off St. Eval's Head. She was laden with copper ore from Wales, and a heavy gale springing up on the night previous, she sprung a leak, and although the pumps were worked, the water so rapidly gained upon them in the hold that the crew, for the preservation of life, took to the boat, and within a quarter of an hour afterwards she sunk into deep water. On Sunday a shipwreck, very nearly attended with the most lamentable results, happened on the coast of Ennismore, Ireland, to the Lady Grace, a schooner, belonging to Kilrush. She was from Glasgow, running to that port, when, by some unlucky chance, she was driven by a north-easterly gale upon a reef of rocks, north of Hinchead, a few miles from Ennismore. The crew were lashed to the rigging, and after great difficulty were saved, and got ashore. Early on Monday morning a fine new barque, called the Taegar, Captain Reddington master, belonging to Liverpool, was wreched on the Blackwater Bank. There being much wind from the eastward, and much surf among the breakers, the crew took to the boats, and succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. The wreck lies in a most dangerous position, and there is no doubt will shortly go to pieces. A large Prussian steamer, named the Prince, is announced to be wrecked near Mongenok. She is valued at £17,000, but there is no knowing as yet whether any lives are lost. In the course of Christmas-day a small vessel, supposed to be named the Joseph, is reported to have been lost, with all hands, at the back of Pendennis Castle, a large quantity of wreck having been found the Helen (William Miles), of London, and the Nimrod, of Aberdeen, both wreeked on the northern chair, the following resolution was unanimously ist. The ship Frameis, of Livernool, Captain Shap, sunk in Mumble Bay in October last, having a due, and hereby given, to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., valuable cargo of copper ore from Valparaiso, bound for the able manner in which he has replied to the to Swansea. The crew of the American liner, Eli- trashy pamphlet of the Messrs. Chambers and Co." zabeth, wrecked a few weeks since, and who were

supposed to have perished, it is now ascertained were picked up and all saved. DREADFUL DISASTER AT SEA.-IMMENSE LOSS OF Shipping.—Marseilles, Drc. 28.—We continue to receive from all quarters the most dreadful accounts of the disasters committed by the late storms. It appears certain that no less than eighty vessels were gineer—John Woodhead, Todmorden, Yorkshire, clogger. of the disasters committed by the late storms. It

was expected that the cargoes of the two last would be saved." Nine vessels, principally Grecian, were

currence had created a strong sensation in the neighbourhood. He had ascertained that at eleven o'clock on the
night in question the missing gentleman had left a public
house in Spitalfields, called the Job's Castle, at twelve
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GENERAL Tom Thumb.—We paid our respects to labours we regret to say were useless, and a general ment of the evening was greeted with cheering marks of encouragement; in the course of the play he was repeatedly and warmly applauded; and at the conclusion, the honours of a recall before the curtain were awarded to him, accompanied by the usual demonstrations of unqua-

SPIRITED CONDUCT OF THE RUNNING HORSE So. CIETY OF CARPENTERS.—On Monday evening, December 30th, 1844, the quarterly meeting of the above society was held at the Running Horse, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square. Mr. J. W. Young, President of the society, occupied the chair. Messrs. Stallwood and Dowling were introduced as a deputation from the "Duncombe Testimonial" Central Committee and were most courteously received. The deputation having briefly addressed the meeting, withdrew after which Mr. James Grassby, in an eloquent speech, detailed the many virtues of the patriotic Duncombe, and concluded by moving that the sum of £10 be voted from the funds of the society to the Duncombe Testimonial." The motion having been duly seconded, Mr. Heath said the Running Horse Society of Carpenters had achieved fame for taking the lead in good and patriotic works (cheers); and he was sure they would not be backward in exhibiting to the world their gratitude for the great services rendered them by T. S. Duncombe, M.P. (Cheers.) He would therefore move, as an amendment, that the sum of £20 be given as their quota to the Duncombe Testimohial. The amendment having been duly seconded, the President put the questions to the vote, when the amendment of Mr. Heath for £20 was unanimously adopted amid loud cheers. The depucare, and is highly interesting—Thursday, Saturday, and tation was then called in, and the President having stated to them the resolution come to by the society, Messrs. Dowling and Stallwood, in the name of the Central Committee, returned their thanks and re-

> DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL, Central Committee of Trades, &c., Saville-house, Leicoster-square, Wednesday Evening, January 1st, 1845; Mr. J. Grasshy in the chair .- Mr. J. Whetstone, steward to the Running-horse Society of Carpenters, attended, and handed in the £20 voted by that Society on Monday evening. A letter was read from Mr. Drury, secretary to the Trades of Sheffield, to Mr. Duncombe and also one from Mr. Duncombe, in reply. This correspondence was deemed of such importance that it was resolved that the offer of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., be accepted; and that ten thousand copies be printed for circulation amongst the Trades. A letter was read from R. Norman, Esq., the treasurer, apologising for non-attendance, and acknowledging the receipt of the £20 from the Corkeutters' Society. A letter was read from Mr. Kibbey, Tiverton, an nouncing £5 5s. from two other gentlemen in that borough; and that all sums collected would be forwarded to the treasurer in a few days. A letter was read announcing that the Associated Trades of Dublin had taken up the Testimonial with spirit. A letter was also received from Mr. C. Pavitt, Bootcloser, enclosing £1 4s. 8d., the subscription of a few Shoemakers in the city of Oxford.

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—The central committee will meet for the dispatch of business, at Saville House, Leicester-square, on Wednesday evening next, January the 8th, at half-past eight precisely.

Dr. Wolff.-Authentic information has reached Bombay from Persia respecting the adventurous Doctor. The tyrant of Bokhara had permitted him to leave, and he was, when the Elphinstone left the Persian Gulf, safe in Persia.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings,

CITY OF LONDON.—The public discussion will be resumed in the Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday morning next, January 5th, at half-past ten.

—A meeting of the shareholders of the above Hall will be held in the Coffee Room, at the same hour on the same day. SOUTHWARK AND LAMBETH.-Mr. J. F. Linden wil

lecture in the St. George's Temperance Hall, Blackfriars-road, corner of Webber-street, on Sunday evening next, January 5th, at seven precisely. CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .- A meeting will be

held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, January 6th, at eight o'clock pre-HAMMERSMITH.—A meeting will be held at the Dun

Cow, Brook-green-lane, on Tuesday evening, January 7th, at eight precisely. Somerstown.—Mr. P. M'Grath, president of the Executive, will lecture on Free Trade, at the Brick-

layers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, Cromer-street, on Sunday evening next, January 5th, at half-past Whitechapel.—Mr. J. Dowling will lecture at the

White-house, St. Mary-street, on Sunday evening next, January 5th, at half-past seven. Tower Hamlets .- Mr. John Sewell will lecture at

the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, on Sunday evening next, January 5th, at seven o'clock precisely. WESTMINSTER.—A lecture will be delivered in the Assembly Room, Clock-house, Castle-street, Leicester-square, on Sunday evening next, January 5th,

KING OF PRUSSIA, TOOLEY-STREET .- The members of the St. John's and St. Olave's locality are requested to attend on Tuesday evening next, at

by Mr. Gardner, at seven o'clock.

Turnagain-Lane.—The members of this locality are requested to meet, at eight o'clock, on Tuesday evening next, January 7th, when T. S. Duncombe's letter will be taken into consideration.

WHITTINGTON AND CAT, CHURCH-ROW, BETHNAL-GREEN.-Mr. Sewel will lecture on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock.

SAFFRON-HILL.—On Tuesday next, January 7th, a meeting will be held at Hopkinson's Coffee-house, Saffron-hill, chair to be taken at half-past eight o'clock, for the purpose of re-organizing this locality. Tower Hamlets.—The general councillors residng in the Tower Hamlets are requested to meet at

the Standard of Liberty, 171, Brick-lane, Spital-fields, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock. Nottingham .- Mr. Dorman will lecture in the Chapel, Rice-place, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock. Subject: A Review of Mr. T. Bailey's pamphlet, entitled the Rights of Labour. The members of the Byron Ward locality will meet at Mr. J. Sweet's on Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

Newcastle .- A discussion will take place in Martin Jude's long room, Three Tuns, Manor-street, next Sunday evening, at seven o'clock. Subject: Will a Repeal of the Corn Laws, under present circumstances, be beneficial to the Working Classes? All communications to be addressed to Laws. Nichett All Communications to be addressed to James Nisbett, at Mr. Harrison's, tanner, &c., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. Dovle's Last Fortnight's Route. - Bacup Jan. 13th; Haslingden, 14th; Accrington, 15th; Oswaldwistle, 16th; Wheatley-lane, 17th; Clitheroe, 18th; Sawley, 19th; Sabden, 20th; Barnoldswick, 21st; Colne, 22d; Barrowford; 23d; Marsden, 24th; Haggate, 25th; Burnley, 26th.

Mr. West will lecture at the following places on his route to Macclesfield, where he is going to reside :- Leeds, on Sunday, Jan. 5th; Bradford, Monday, 6th; Hebden Bridge, Tuesday, 7th; Todmorden, Wednesday, 8th; and at the Carpenters' Hall, Manchester, Sunday, 12th.

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING. This meeting will be held in the Working Man's Hall, Bullclose-lane, Halifax, on Sunday, Jan. 12th, 1845, to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Mr. JAMES LEACH will lecture in the National

Charter Association Room, Bank-street, Great George-street, Salford, on Sunday, January 5th, at half-past six o'clock in the evening. A member meeting will take place in the above room on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The Chartists of Salford are requested to meet in the above room on Tuesday evening next. THE CHARTISTS OF DERBY are requested to attend

a general meeting, on Sunday next, January oth, at six o'clock in the evening; to be held at Mr. Thomas Chester's, No. 10, Castle-place, Siddel's Lane. All communications for the Chartist Association of Derby, must, in future, be directed to Mr. William Chandler, Upper Brook-street, Derby.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD. MEETING.—At the usual weekly meeting of the members of the above locality, Mr. Turner in the "That the thanks of this meeting are

BANKRUPTS. (From Friday's Gazette.)

George Edward Lanhan, Southampton, builder - John Weightman, Cotton-end, Northampton, wharfinger-Benjamin Wyment Palmer, Daventry, wine-merchant-Au-

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 24, W. Cock, Bungay, Suffolk, grocer—Jan. 30, J. Crich, Sheffield, maltster—Jan. 30, T. Fisher, Selby, Yorkshire, linendraper—Jan. 30, J. Jackson, Kingston-upon-liuli, iunkeeper—Jan. 30, G. Sheppard, Thornton Le Clay, Voylghing torm Jackstell, Light W. College, Light 1990, Yorkshire, corn-dealer—Jan. 24, W. Jackson, I iverpool, baker—Feb. 1, G. Grantham, Manchester, grocer—Jan. 25, T. Robinson, Leicester, wine-merchant.

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Saturday, January 4, 1845.