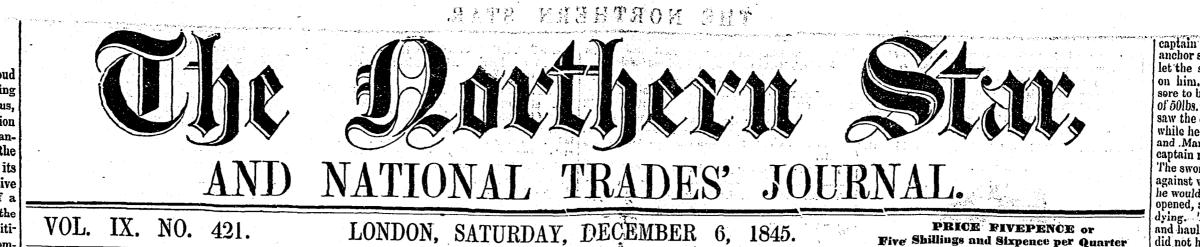


"These are the times to try men's souls." BELOVED FRIENDS AND SLAVES, -The dark cloud betone overshadowed the political world is being that has being degrees, and there is presented to us. dispense a presented to us, through the mist, the scattered members of that faction through the dismemberment cost us so much woe, and anwhere and sorrow, and tribulation. Whiggery, like the roisn, and worm, is now struggling for a union of all its troken work, and if united by ties more dear and extensive rarts, and if united by ties more dear and extensive that those of a political character—the ties of a that the ties of a speciality commerce will be strengthened by the spermanned by the seld. If the Whigs, who attempted to achieve politial power by moulding the franchise to their accommolation, have discovered that their adoption of free monauce, solution of the state trade principles and accompany for them what the Reform Bill failed to secure, does it not follow, as a matter of course, that henceforth they will rest their claim to power upon the adaptation of laws to tended representation ?

The several admissions of Lord John Russell, as to the meaning and HIS owx construction of the Reform together with his assertion that the bill was to be a real deficiency of the commodity in the country. posser the noble lord tells us the Reform Bill was means for its accomplishment which promise the with their own safety and the safety of their order. dustry. And during that chaos and confusion you, prefer accepting office upon the chances of a horse race, if those chances were equally favourable, to ac- you should possess such an amount of power as would cepting it even upon the conditions imposed by the render you liable to no more than your share in any voters, especially in that district, to represent which living without money. once more is the darling object of Lord Morpeth. True he tells us-" I less than ever anticipate any protalle renewal of a political connection between us;" and had not made those two unnecessary statements, we might have inferred the conclusions to which he seeks to lead us; but the very assertion of them proves that Lord Morpeth was just then thinking of "a renewal of that political connection;" and that he was acting in concert, and even in consultation, with LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

There are few men who do not recollect the extensive promises of the Reformers. There are few who do not recollect the treacherous manner in which their every pledge has been broken-their and tyranny which are put in practice at the doors of every promise violated. There are also few who do the Catholic churches and chapels, on the Sundays not now approve the policy of placing professing upon which the O'Connell tribute, as it is called, Liberals in opposition to a Tory Government, in preopposition ever ready to co-operate in deeds of op- have a conscientious scruple against paying money at pression, and even to contend for a full share of the responsibility consequent upon failure or public dison the foolish pretext that the Tories thwarted lec their measures while in opposition, and carried them when in power, wholly forgetting that they only experimentalised upon those measures when they were ther instance of the lagging policy of all political parties. And, as they will achieve office upon the slight:st possible pledges, so, after having made the most extensive promises for its acquisition, will they fritter them away to the smallest possible amount of performance. I have now furnished you with an easy and familiar share in any triumph consequent upon this new coalition. Indeed, that portion of the Whig press coalition. Indeed, that portion of the Whig press which the following placard will more fully explain. which gave its earliest support to the principles of This placard was enclosed to me by the "penny post," free trade, openly and undisguisedly informs us that together with the subjoined pithy correspondence the only ULTERIOR OBJECT of the coalition is to achieve | Had it not come by post, I might have never seen it. its purpose with the slightest possible disturbance of I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Thomas existing social and political ARRANGEMENTS-in other words, that the leaders of the new-born Liberal party, now afraid to call themselves Whigs, will use you with just that amount of moderation that you the last thing when lying down at night, and the first will tolerate, and that may be necessary for the accomplishment of their own purpose. The question, then, is, how far you are once more prepared to be used ; first, as whips in the hands of others, and then to be whipped by them as soon as your moderation shall have tested your subserviency and their power. As the great national party, we fought the League and the Whigs single-handed and unitedly. We beat them; the one into silence, the other out of existence, and we waited patiently for that time, when a general election would develope to the world the improvement that the national mind had undergone since we last met the foe upon the hustings. If another | starve! How this resembles the Apostles! struggle is cunningly urged upon us before we are prepared to meet it (and that is a great object of the what reason, Mr. Arkins could send the foregoing coalition), we shall not be prepared to develope our placard, and the anonymous note which accompanied progress. The haste with which contested elections come upon us, at a time when we are least prepared of other Roman Catholics, against contributing to for the struggle, has been the principal cause of the this unholy fund. And these reasons appear to have postponement of our principles. Can you, my been filched from a pamphlet which emanated from the friends, anticipate a greater national calamity than the restoration of our old prosecutors and deadliest enemies to power? Have not our songs, our jokes, the month of August of that year, Mr. O'Connell our mottoes, and our resolutions, one and all, gone to presented himself to the citizens of Dublin as the commemorate "THE FALL OF WHIGGERY," and are we Whig Government candidate. He, a pledged Renow to turn resurrectionists, and raise the dead from pealer, sworn, as far as words and vows to heaven their tombs ? Are we to forget coercion, starvation, would make the Repeal of the Union a Cabinet and the dungeon ? Are we to forget the sabre, the measure, coming before the Repealers of Dublin as bullet, and the law? Are we to forget the promises the candidate of a Government solemnly pledged to a they made, the hopes they held out, and the manner civil war, with all its horrors, in preference to a Rein which they fulfilled and realised them? ingly invited you and me to the renewed struggle. dates at that general election. Instead of com-The Chronicle sneeringly asks where is CHARTISM ! he put out a pleased sized of the state and Cobden says no POTATOE MAN will now venture and printed by Richard Grace, of Capel-street into the manufacturing districts. To the Chronicle I answer, that Chartism is stronger than ever; and to peal pledge from any candidate at the present genera Cobden I reply, the Potatoe man is ready to meet you. The Potatoe man will be at Manchester, in the Carpenters' Hall, at half-past six, on Sunday evening fused to vote for the Whig candidate the last Dublin next, in the midst of 5,000 of the northern bces, election ; and from that time to the present I have and he invites you, Cobden, and your party of no been the victim of the bitterest and most unrelenting POTATOE MEN, of starvation men, to meet him there, where your strength lies. The Potatoe man dares of Whig Radicals, and ultimately the worst and you to call a public meeting out of doors upon Sunday or holiday, in any populous district of Lancashire or turn £1,000 a-year for his son-in-law, Mr. Fitzsimon, Yorkshire. The Potatoe man will meet you at Bolton now in the pay of the Tories. For his son-in-law, on Monday evening next, at Manchester on Tuesday evening next, at Wigan on Thursday evening next, For his son, Mr. Morgan O'Connell, ex-Repeal mem-



land out of cultivation, and threw its disinherited clamour is kept up, he must submit, or be pointed at, long be resorted to. The Governor-General has on the wounds. The body of Reason was then taken scoffed, and hooted.

This is a subject upon which you must be the principles of free trade rather than upon exquestion, of what apprehension or panic may of them-

selves effect. When Sir Robert Peel, by his tariff, ad one, the 16th of November, 1845, I braved the storm ment proposed for elevating him to the post of Vizier, at the chapel door, but did not hear mass with that Rajah Lall Singh, the commander of the forces, selves effect. When Sir Robert Peel, by his tariff, ad country at a mere nominal duty, without waiting for awful, quiet solemnity which I do upon other occa- shares with her the cares and responsibilities of the bill, precludes all hope of progression from him. Ilis the legitimate result of the measure the panic becaration, that the object of the Reform Bill stricken holders of stock glutted the market, and thus created a papic surplus while there was actually then as a FINAL MEASURE, is not reconcileable with his Again, we have now witnessed the anomaly of a adhesion to a party whose avowed object is to destroy frightful scarcity of potatoes, simultaneously with hat very landlord class, for the preservation of whose great waste and glutted markets, all arising from panic or apprehension, and I use those two figures to pance or apprenension, and I use those two ngures to enacted. I write thus pointedly, to show you that a illustrate for you what, without reference to the expolitical party, struggling for power, will select those pediency or the principle, the inevitable result of a repeal of the Corn Laws must be. The result must least possible amount of change, and the largest be such chaos and confusion, for at least two or three practical amount of popular frenzy that is compatible years, as would completely paralyse agricultural in-Lord John Russell and the Whigs would much who will be least protected, would be the greatest sufferers, and this is the secret of my desiring that free trade party. And yet the noble lord has not the calamity that may occur in the outset, as well as your honesty to confess that he, as the Whig leader, and full share in any prosperity that may result from the Lord Morpeth as a faithful follower of the loaves and change. You must bear in mind that the worst calafishes, have been forced into their present humiliating | mity could only impose the negative evil of living position by the electoral power said to be acquired upon their ready money-upon your masters, while by the League, through the fabrication of free trade upon you it would entail the positive infliction of

I have now for the one thousandth time put you in possession of my views upon this "great fact." I am still ready to persevere in the struggle of right against again he says-"I write this without concert or con- might, and I am anxious to discover whether you are sultation with any one else." Now, if the noble lord prepared to do your part in those times that will try men's souls.

> Ever your faithful friend. and uncompromising servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.

TO THE LOVERS OF LIBERTY ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

It is impossible to give even an idea of the brutality

There are thousands of Catholics who do not go to ference to placing them in power with a strong Tory mass at all upon tribute Sunday; first, because they because they do not like to encounter the sneers and approval. The Whigs now rest their claim to office scoffs of the ruffians who infest the doors as colpaying a pound, or five pounds, as the case may be, the collectors cry out in a sort of chorus, "God bless you ; you were always a patriot and a good Catholic." weak, and upon the eve of departure, and that they, On the other hand, if they do not pay, they are asas a party, resisted them when they were strong enough to carry them. This fact I give you as ano-ther instance of the logging policy of all political country in their hearts." From the period of the collection of the first O'Connell tribute in May, 1829, (upon which occasion I subscribed £10 to it) up to the year 1837, I contributed my annual mite. with the full conviction in my mind that Mr. O'Connell was justly and honestly entitled to an ample tribute from his country. But I did not till then learn, or ever hear of, the purposes guide by which you may unerringly estimate your to which the money was to be applied ; and felt often offended at being told that I was a dupe; that I was collecting money for a banker, a brewer, and an **** Arkins, the City sword bearer, and learned clerk of the corn table, for having transmitted the precious document to me. Let every true Chartist and pious Christian pin it near their beds, that they may see it when rising up in the morning :---

The fast is, that the O'Connell tribute, and the on the subject, and there appear to have been called to take him upon deck. The captain then thoroughly instructed, and to that end I will remind you, leaving expediency and principle out of the unprincipled rascals than any one could have imagined were contained in all Ireland. were contained in all Ireland.

On every tribute Sunday, from 1837 to the present Golaub Sing, 9 not having yet acceded to the arrange-

mind for which I cannot account satisfactorily even to myself. I did not go to mass on tribute Sunday. It was the first time I ever absented myself from that sacred duty. I did not like to encounter the scoffs, sneers, and brutal observations with which I had been annually assailed for the last eight years. The day was gloomy, wet, and stormy, still something or other impelled me to go out and walk in the direction of the Dublin and Drogheda railway. The teno clock train being ready to start, I took a seat for Malahide, got a boat to put me across to the long-range of high sand-banks at the opposite side of the estuary, a wild sequestered spot. the banks stretching along the seagot a boat to put me across to the long-range of high sand-banks at the opposite side of the estuary, a wild sequestered spot, the banks stretching along the sea-coast a distance of between two and three miles. The estuary lies west of the banks, and extends about four miles into the country, and across which the Drogheda Railway, runs at a distance of about a Drogheda Railway, runs at a distance of about a Drogheda Railway runs at a distance quarter of a mile from the sand-banks. The islands that a crisis is approaching. From the Southern of Lambay and Ireland's Eye stand out in the Mahratta country we hear of the execution of the sea about four miles from these sand-banks, the noted freebooter, Soobanah Nickum, at Kolapore, on youth; and on being ordered to state all he knew one south-east, the other north-east. Upon the top of the 13th ult. Colonel Wallace has returned to Belone of these banks, facing the open sea, between the gaum. two little islands, I kneit down, took off my hat, raised my hands towards heaven, blessed myself "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and portance." Trade both at Canton and Victoria was "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," and thence, on the top of the extremely dull, but less inactivity prevailed to the sand-bank, I went to mass on the tribute Sunday, northward, particularly at Shanghai. Our local inthe 16th of November, 1845. I prayed heartily and telligence comprises an account of a large and destructive fire which took place in the native town

fervently. It was impossible to avoid feeling a little dejected and melancholy. The idea of being an outcast in my native land crossed my mind-an outcast, forsaken by mankind, left, as it were, to die alone and unheeded-to be buried in the sand. Having finished the "prayers at mass," I then prayed to God to relieve my country from the odiou

tyranny by which she is oppressed; from her pre sent degraded and prostrate position; from the openly-avowed and soul-degrading system of espion-age to which she is a victim, and to boast of which, iollow-hearted, money-grubbing, professing patriots are not ashamed, but, on the contrary, lay peculiar claim. Accidentally casting my eyes upon my two 13th ultimo this enterprising traveller was still at faithful dogs, Duck and Glunthu, their anxious looks Ghadames, whence it was his intention, in about a indicated sympathy. Poor faithful creatures ! they would not forsake me, nor turn round with base inratitude. Those feelings which are well-known to give relief to a mind harassed and surcharged with a road no Christian has as yet undertaken. He is contending emotions, came to my aid, and were soon | obliged to act as a doctor, attempting to cure all succeeded by a calmness-a firmness, which have, I may say, assured me that my prayers on the sandbank were, in a measure, acceptable to the great tened at him and ran away. He foresees much danger, PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

Author of my being. PA Dublin, November 20th, 1845.

Foreign Antelligence. FRANCE.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION When a man or woman is shamed or coerced into day being the 15th anniversary of the Polish revolu-DISEASE ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.- A letter from tion, about 1,000 members of that nation assembled Antwerp of the 26th has the following :- In the at the Church of St. Roch to celebrate the occasion. course of last month the Kniphausen Einigheydt ar-The Vigie de l'Ouest announces that tranquillity rived in our port, after having lost half her crew in has been perfectly restored at Dinan and the neighbourhood. The Journal des Débats, of Monday, in a long artibe susceptible of contagion, were sent into quarantine, cle, takes a view of the Oregon question, from which and subjected for a fortnight to numerous fumigations. t may be inferred that the French Government i ndisposed to accept the office of arbitrator between THE POLISH REVOLUTION. the British Government and that of the United On the 29th of November last, at seven p.m., the States of America, if offered. Polish exiles assembled at the Union Tavern, John-ITALY. street, Oxford-street, to commemorate the fifteenth THE TYRANT NICHOLAS.—A letter from Palermo, dated the 14th ult., says :------The Emperor Nicholas anniversary of their last glorious, though unfortunate revolution-a revolution, in the success of which, the is still at the Villa Ólivazza, living in ab-olute privacy, whole of Europe took the liveliest interest, and which and wishing to be looked on only as General Roman-off. His Majesty has not received the foreign diplo-doned all idea of national independence, by the in-brute, "and cut him with a sword. The last time he of his body. matic corps, and has refused all the honours and fetes | tolerable and incredible oppressions of the Emperor | saw Mars was at the time the captain was getting which have been offered him. Prince Albert, of Prussia; and five or six other persons, are alone adrealisation of everything that is abhorrent to an enmitted to his table. The evenings pass quietly over, lightened and liberal mind. Without "bating a without any very animated amusements. The Em- jot, either in heart or hope," they rallied beneath name, on de breast, de face, over his head, and all pistols leaded only with powder were discharged in peror yesterday invited the King to a breakfast on peror yesterday invited the King to a breaktast on board the Kamschatka steamer. The Emperor ar-rived there first with the Grand Duchess Olga, to receive his royal guest. The King, accompanied by receive his royal guest. The King, accompanied by the Countess d'Aquila, proceeded there in the royal barge. The Emperor, in a cuirassier's uniform, stood waiting for the King at the top of the accom-modation ladder. When the King stepped on the deck, the Emperor embraced him. The Kamschatka -which they mill never renounce-to national independence-then denounced the atrocious dismemberment of their beloved country by the despoilers of is to proceed in a few days to Genoa, to bring to Europe, Russia, Austria, and Prussia; and then Olivazza the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklen- unfolded the unheard of persecutions practised upon burg-Schwerin, the sister of the Emperor, who is to their countrymen and countrymomen, by the recent unremain there during the whole of the stay of the imperial family. The day of the Emperor's departure is not vet positively known, but it is supposed that it | whole civilized world remains still horror-stricken. will be the 24th instant. After a stay of four days at Naples, he will proceed to Russia, by Rome, Florence, THE TORY.--MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS. Milan, Vienna, and Warsaw. The Empress has caused to be distributed, during her stay at Olivazza, EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE. 7,000 francs a-month to the poor of Palermo." Tuesday afternoon at one o'clock, after the disposal

ducted by the Rance or Queen Mother, Rajah service, and the budy was committed to the deep. Franklin Tucker, one of the scamen who was brought from Deal in irons, said he knew no more state. The Dusserah-a sort of Indian carnival,

about the death of Re. son, except that he saw his corpse brought upon deck. He saw him go into the cabin alive about three-quarter.¹ of an hour previous. He On the present occasion something came over my which is sometimes the season of tragic as well as was then in a dreadful state, and bleeding profusely mind for which I cannot account satisfactorily even mirthful occurrences-appears to have passed over from several wounds on the head. The deceased

> cabin. Reason immediately left me and went down. When I saw him again he was dead, and five of the hands were carrying the body along the desk.

Barry Yelverton, the apprentics, who has been erroneously described as the grandron of the celebrated Lord Avonmore, in one morsing paper, the Times, was next called. He is a very intelligent relating to the death of Mars, the second mate, said and I saw him cut at him. I now allude to the last of it without a wound. day-the day he died. He was down several days day-the day he died. He was down several days before that. I saw a large piece cut off his head by the captain. I cannot tell how many days that was before he died. before he died.

Mr. Broderip : About how many ?-recollest your-

Witness : I think it was the day before-the night time. I saw no more of Mars the day following that on which the piece was cut off his head. The last day he was called into the cabin the captain cut at found Mars in irons, and the captain called for a him a good deal with a cutlass, or sword. At that strand and a heaver, and made a kind of bow-string time Mars was all over blood. I could scarcely see of it, and have it taut round my neck till I was nearly his face for blood.

Mr. Symonds: Was he at liberty, or in any way confined?

Witness : He had been in irons before that. I cannot exactly say whether he had the handcuffs on MR. JAMES RICHARDSON, THE TRAVELLER .- On the when he last came into the cabin, but his hands were 13th ultimo this enterprising traveller was still at in such a position before his body that I have no month or six weeks to proceed to Soudan and Barnou. the time, and one of the boys and Julian tied his and if possible also to Timbuctoo. Ilis route will be hands up to a beam, while the captain cut at him; I gave Julian a wink to take the man down out of that. Mars was so weak at that time he could not manner of diseases, the people running after him in captain ordered him to be taken upon deck. The captain looked at him and said, "Look at the mur-derer, don't he look like one?" I can't say who 700 miles north of St. Peter's, the population of which "Squeeze him, squeeze him, or I will squeeze you." He was taken on deck, and shortly afterwards some amounts to about 600 persons. In consequence of the execution of a Chippewa Indian, at this settlement, for the murder of a white man, the Chippewas

captain to tell the carpenter to put the best bowe anchor shackle on his head. Ilis neck was bared to let the shackle go over it, and the carpenter put it on him. Mars complained that his neck was too sore to bear it (the shackle, it ought to be stated, is of 50lbs, weight, made of iron). In the morning I saw the captain continually heaving a sword at Mars while he was at dinner. I went down into the cabin, and Mars was groaning and bleeding. I saw the captain repeatedly heave the sword at the dying man. The sword frequently rattled against the cabin door, against which Mars was standing. The captain said he would cut him up in inches. The cabin door was opened, and I saw Mars with his head on one side lying. The captain ordered the bands to get a rope and haul him on deck and squeeze him, and if they did not he would have their lives. Mars was taken o the main hatchway, and a strand was put round

his body, but whether the men hove upon it I cannot say. He asked for a drink of water and he was given one, and a worm came up out of his throat. I went down into the cabin again, and shortly afterwards a man came into the cabin and told the captain he was dead. The body was sewed up in canvas, and taken to the gangway. I read the prayers over him, and he was buried.

Franklin Tucker was a again sworn and examined relating to the death of Mars, and he confirmed the last witness in all the material points of his evidence. Tucker was called into the cabin by the captain after Mars was wounded, and the captain exclaimed. "Look at the brute, see what he has brought upon himself, don't touch him with your hands, get a rope's end and haul him upon deck." The captain also ordered Mars to be squeezed, and said if he was not well squeezed the witness should be. Tucker also stated, in addition, that the savage order of the

captain was obeyed, and that Julian Cordiviallo was sent upon deck to see if it was done effectually. A rope was made taut round the body of the unfortunate creature, and Tueker and James Blackden hove upon it as hard as they could. While the mate was undergoing this horrible torture, the witness put his hand on his face and found he was dead. He went below and reported the fact to the captain, who asked if the mate had been well'squeezed. Witness replied that he had, and the captain expressed his satisfaction, and ordered the irans to be removed from the body, and then buried.

Mr. Symonds: Did you examine his body ?- Witness: I did

Mr. Symonds : How many wounds ?--- Witness : I can't say how many wounds there wers upon his b. cy, I was in the cabin when the captain sent for Mars, for it was cut to pieces. There was Fardly an inclu

his berth.

Mr. Broderip : You were cut. Who by ?--Witness : By Captain Johnstone, sir.

Mr. Broderip : Where were you wounded ?--Witness : About the head and hands, sir. I also received several wounds on the shoulder. Next morning I choked, and he called a man named French, and told him to put me in irons, and said I was implicated

with Mars. Mars was then sitting on an em ty spirit cask. French, by the direction of the cipta n, took a sword, bent at the point, to the grindstone, to make the point straight and sharp. French brought it down again, and said that was the sword with the doubt they were confined. Mars could not stand at straight point. The captain then took thesw rd and cut Mars over the head with it, and the blood gushed forth very fiercely indeed. I was then ordered upon deek to my duty. The witness then gave a descripthat. Mars was so weak at that time he could not hold his head up. He was taken down, and lay cabin and upon deck, similar to the evidence of the gasping on the cabin-floor for a short time, until the captain ordered him to be taken upon deck. The ing to behold. The head and breast of Mars were in such a state that it was impossible to lay a finger upon the body without putting it upon a wound. The took him on deck, but I heard the captain say, witness then proceeded to describe the intimidation practised by the captain towards the crew to compel He was taken on deck, and shortly afterwards some them to torture poor Mars. Julian Cordivialto told one came down into the cabin and said Mars was the men if they did not squeeze Mars and heave upon dead. The captain told me to go upon deck, and the strand round his body, the captain would kill all have resolved to commence hostilities against the ascertain if he was dead. I went upon deck, and hands. French was armed with a sword and a brace of pistols, and Sinclair the carpenter, and the apprentices were also armed, to overawe the crew, and compel them to put in execution the savage orders of the captain. When Mars was being squeezed helooked very ghastly, and the breath was not quite out of his body, but he died soon afterwards. Stephen Cone, an able seaman, with wounds on his person, who had been grievously maimed by the priconer. His evidence was short but expressive. He said I was in the cabin before the death of Mars. I saw the captain make one cut at his head with a sword, and he took off a piece that size, your honour. (The witness placed one hand on the other, denoting that the prisoner cut a piece off the head of Mars half the size of his hand. Mr. Broderip: Did you see the prisoner do that, Cone ?-- I did, sir; he cut a piece right off Thomas Gair, a seaman, whose case has excited so much commisseration, next appeared in the witness box. This poor fellow, it will be recollected, was pistols loaded only with powder were discharged in one of their old revolutionary banners of 1830, and his fingers were nearly cut off (sensation). Irespected his face by the captain's orders. Ilis face was much the hands of the gore dyed Nicholas-they first and the boy not to touch him with our hands, but to stated that he was cut by the captain, and that he saw solemnly proclaimed their imprescriptible right prick him up with the bayonet, and make him to him wound Mars while he was in irons. stand up. Then he says, "Are you and Harry not able to make him stand up?" and I said, "No sare." Were any more witnesses?--Inspector I vans said there were several more in attendance, besides the wounded man on board the hospital ship. Mr. Broderip said he had been sitting for nearly eight hours , and that he could not go fur her into paralleled barbarities innicited upon the huns at this cleet. So we make last to both hans hands, which the were in irons together. We did it by the captain's until to-morrow until to-morrow "The prisoner, who leant his head upon the edge of the kock during the greater part of the examination, "The both and the boy little here." afraid of him. While he was fastened up to the cleet and who, when he did look up, seemed to betray the captain struck at him with a sword, as if he was much indifference to the appalling recitals made by a porpoise. The witness here described the sword as the witnesses, was then led away from the dock by two policemen in attendance. The people in front of the court remained till the police van left, when they set up a tremendour yell.

burnt, and the value of the property destroyed is esti-

FOREIGN MISCELLANY. DR. PFYFFER.-A letter from Lucerne says that Dr. Pfyffer has been set a liberty, and the seals have been taken off his papers.

We have advices from Hong Kong to the 30th of

on Tuesday night last, occasioning considerable loss

of life and property. Fifteen persons in all appear

to have perished; a hundred and ninety houses were

a new one, viâ Ghat Aleer, Aghadez, and Damergon

the streets, while the little boys and girls were frigh-

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY has a settlement about

but writes in good spirits .- Malta paper.

mated at £70,000.

"Show this infamous document to the Liberator." 'To Thomas Arkins, Esq."

"No. I won't, you miscreant." ' To Patrick O'lliggins, Esq."

COLLECT THE O'CONNEL TRIBUTE! At the doors of the Catholic chapels make panders of the priests, and receptacles of their churches for

the wages of prostitution !! O'Connell's adulterous progeny must be supported, they cannot live on rotten potatoes. Holy fathers ! help to pamper the Mansfields, the M'Keevers, the Courtneys, the O'Keefes, the O'Briens, the Armstrongs, and their greedy mothers, while virtuous mothers and honest children

For the life of me I cannot discover why, or for it, to me. The placard, however, contains some of the reasons which have influenced me, and thousands of the Opposition. Irish Universal Suffrage Association, and is sold by Cleave, No. 1, Shoe-lane.

I have not subscribed to the tribute since 1837. In unless he would renew the Repeal pledge, give it Already has their press and their champion taunt- to me in writing, and support the Repeal candihe put out a placard, signed "Daniel O'Connell. stating, that "any elector who would demand a Reelection. was an enemy to his country, and in the pay of the Tories; that the pledge should be the Queen and the Melbourne administration." I rechanged.

persecution. Repeal was abandoned. Repealers became a sort of mongrel politicians under the name lowest sort of Whigs. O'Connell lost, but he got in re-Chas. O'Connell, ex-Repeal member for Kerry, £900 a-year. For Mr. French, another son-in-law, £900. tition of my old challenge to you, and from the result of those meetings the Morning Chronicle shall have a from his duped, deluded, starving, half-naked, but

of the night charges, Captain George Johnstone, the stand him, SPAIN. Letters from Barcelona of the 23rd ult., state that

the master of the ship Tory, from Hong Kong, who preferred an unfounded charge of mutiny against the drawing of the conscription at Figueiras having seventeen of his crew, three weeks ago, and who was been attended with some disturbances, the Captain subsequently taken into custody himself, was again General had repaired thither from Girona, at the brought before Mr. Broderip, at the Thames Police head of a column of troops. Martial law had been suspended at Barcelona during the elections, which Court. He stands charged with the wilful murder of were considered likely to terminate to the advantage mate, and Thomas Reason, able seaman, during the

voyage from Hong Kong to London. POLAND. Long before the arrival of the magistrate, more than Posen, Nov. 18 .- To-day again several persons f consequence have been arrested. Besides this 300 persons had collected in the street opposite the other arrests have taken place, so that the number | court, who were all anxious to obtain admission ; but of our inhabitants, who are now lodged in our prison, strict orders had been given to the police not to per-is nearly forty; we say nothing of the persons ar-mit any one to enter the court, except the reporters captain said, "What for don't you arm yourselves ? rested elsewhere, who are daily brought in. To-day for the public press, until the prisoner was placed at Go and call all hands to squeeze that brute-that detachment of infantry, consisting of two officers the bar, at which time the court was filled, but was rascal, or else I'll squeeze somebody else." and eighty privates, arrived from Genesen, to reinforce | not over-crowded. Towards the conclusion of the proa garrison, especially to strengthen the several ports. ceedings, which lasted five hours, the court was not for me to putmy arm on him. I took Mars along The citadel is now closed against everybody at ten crowded to excess, and the heat was almost insuppertable. clock at night.

The prisoner Johnstone, who has been in custody a The Cologne Gazette quotes a letter from Posen of the 19th instant, from which it would appear that the numerous arrests which have taken place originate on which account his examination was postponed last on which account his examination was postponed last and I say, "I don't know, sir." At the time the boy in a secret attempt to restore Poland to its original week, was brought from the Westminster Bridewell nationality, and that the clergy are deeply involved in the police van. He was in a debilitated condition, in that attempt. Three Catholic priests had been and unable to walk without assistance. He was lifted sent from Kalisch to Warsaw. At Ostrowo the troops out of the van by two police-constables, and carried had been supplied with extra cartridges, and the into the gaoler's room. On being brought into the enough for him; don't use so much twine. He military posts doubled. On the evening of the above date the courier had the greatest difficulty in making with a seat. Ile appeared to be very ill, and has be- him. Before Mars was squeezed up he asked for come much thinner since his apprehension. his way through the Polish peasants who had as-The first witness called was Julian Cordiviallo, an know, sir.

Italian seaman, who was given into custody at Deal, brought to London in irons, and charged with mutiny, him that the captain had cut Reason with a sword, the forecastle. was when the ship was crossing the line. On the last correct.

of those meetings the *Morning Chronicle* shall have a from his duped, deluded, starving, half-naked, but fuller and more complete response than that yet re-fuller and more of those meetings the *Morning Chronice* shall have a from its auguet, starting, and those fuller and more complete response than that yet re-ceived by "*locomotives and extraordinary cxpresses.*" My friends, there never was a single period in this country's history more promising or more threatening than the present. If you are fake to your promise will be realised; if you are fake to your order, the threat will fall upon you with horrid seve-order, the threat will fall upon you with horrid sevefolly, I am the victim of persecution; calumniated, slandered, vilified, pointed at as a bad Catholic, the test of Catholicism being slavery to O'Connell. the French. They lost a great number of men, and also the Khalifat, of Bou-Maza, who was found among Thomas Lee, seaman ; Thomas Gair, scaman ; and trange manner about his own country, English laws, asked to be released form his handcuffs. The captain David Johnson, seaman; all bolonging to the Tory, his poverty, and other matters, and the magistrate ordered the carpenter to take off the handcuffs, and then took him into his own cabin (an inner one in the Control of the same in substance as that of strange manner about his own country, English laws, asked to be released form his handcuffs. The captain rity. You must make no difference between the simple expedient of opening the ports and the repeal the slain. There is a report of more importance from directed him to stand down. Cone, but of which revolting statements we have of the Corn Laws. You must look upon either as Colonel St. Arnaud, dated the 22nd ult., from Tenez, William Dunn, the cook, was then called and principal cabin). I heard a great noise in the captain's Well, after all, I am a Catholic, a Roman Catholic. already reported more than enough. The prisoner for he states in it that he had received positive inforsworn. He is one of the men originally charged by cabin, and then heard Mars breathe short and thick was again remanded until Tuesday next, when the the prisoner with mutiny, and brought from Deal to London in irons. He said he could not recollect minute I he ard a noise again, and heard the captain mation that Abd-el-Kader was at Lohha, near Tiaret, evidence of the wounded man Morris, who has up to where he had been joined by all the population. The colonel had been compelled to abandon his operations this time been lying dangerously ill on board the Dreadnought hospital ship, will be taken. dates, and then deposed as follows:-I was in the cabin when Reason was called down, about half-past said he could not, and that he wished to be tried by of cheaper bread, but you must take into calculation, before the Christian era, and a thousand years before near Tenez, and return to Orleansville, in order to firstly, the reduced means to procure it ; and secondly, the name of O'Connell was known in the land. And twelve o'clock one day, and saw the captain, with a the lows of his country. The captain said he should bayonet in his hand, standing over Reason. I heard not, but should have board-of-ship law. Mars was be prepared for any event that might occur. although I would sacrifice my life sooner than give THE MURDER AT NEWINGTON. - On Wednesday the increased power of YOUR MASTERS to withhold it altogether. You must bear in mind that while Cob-den and the League have been drawing pictures of any man on account of his religion. It is due to my the increased power of YOUR MASTERS to withhold it altogether. You must bear in mind that while Co-den and the League have been drawing pictures of hat, at the same time, there was a tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was a tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was a tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was a tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was a tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was a tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was a tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was a tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was a tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was a tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was tax of seven mil-that, at the same time, there was tax of seven mil-the same time as a bigot and no Catholic. But they plus paupers, whose number, in the hey-day of pros-perity, Sir James Graham estimated at one of here and that while devices that a 'nan living in a country which the equilation. Bear these things inmind, and ther at yourselves what the amount of surplus labour the population. Bear these things inmind, and ther at yourselves what the amount of surplus labour the population. Bear these things inmind, and ther shifts of the captain had' is hand at the bood was or jung. I tak the bood was or jung. I tak the same time tax of seven mil-the same to detail to eligious worship without the population. Bear these things inmind, and ther shifts of the captain had' is hand at yourselves what the amount of surplus labour the population. Bear these things inmind, and ther which were use of the captain had' is hand at yourselves what the amount of surplus labour the population. Bear these things inmind, and ther which were tax yourselves what a noise, as if the captain was sticking the bayonet the n brought out of the captain's cabin into the forenoon Mr. Carter, the coroner, and the jury who

saw him lying dead, abreast of the main-hatch, on the larboard side,

James Glover, a boy, who said he acted as steward, was next sworn. He was examined last time as to the death of Reason. He was now directed to con the voyage from the western coast of Africa. The fine himself to the death of Mars. He said that vessel, crew, and the portion of the cargo supposed to Mars was repeatedly called into the cabin, and cut by the prisoner with a sword, and that he died the same day. The deceased was cut about the head. When Mars was called into the cabin on one occasion he had no handcuffs on. On other occasions when he

was called into the cabin and cut he had irons on his hands, and could not have made any resistance if he had been so disposed. Julian Cordiviallo was recalled, and appeared to

have cooled down a little. He was directed to state what he knew about the death of Mars. He said the

"Well, then," says he, "make him fast with a rope somewhere or other." There was a cleet run into the deck, and there was a bag of seizin (old rope underneath the table-so he told us to make fast to paralleled barbarities inflicted upon the nuns at this cleet. So we make fast to both Mars' hands, which a spad, and Mr. Symonds being at a loss to under-

> Mr. Broderip said : He is thinking in Italian, and endcavouring to explain himself in English.

The Italian proceeded, and was told to use the English word for the cutlass. The captain while at dinner kept throwing the sword at Mars, and some times it stuck in one place and sometimes in another William Rambert, chief mate, William Mars, second and when it fell he told little Harry to pick it up and throw it at him again, for he meant to stick him all over. (Great sensation.) Well, then, after he had done so, and all the blood eame from his body, the captain say, "Take that brute away-take him away squeeze him." The captain ordered him to be

The captain sent me up to tell all hands to squeeze him, but with the rest to the main hatch, with the bayonet in my hand, but did not touch him. The captain sent for me back into the cabin. He asked me if that

came upon deck with a pistol in his hand. Mr. Humphreys: Which boy does he mean? Witness : Barry Yelverton, sir ; he came and said he was dead. The captain said a single twine is court, two hours afterwards, he was accommodated meant the canvas and twine to sew it up to bury some water, and I brought him some. That is all I

William Dunn, the cook, was recalled to state what he knew relating to the death of Mars, and he conwhen the captain excepted him from the others, and firmed all the horrible details as related by the LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.-Letters from Buenos Ayres he was immediately liberated. On being sworn, he Italian and other witnesses, but he gave a more dis-LIVERPOOL, LUESDAY.-Letters from Duchos Ayres in a man and by Mr. Symonds, the chief clerk, who tinet account as to what occurred when Mars was Hamburgh, announce that the blockade of the city conducted the examination, to confine himself to the first called into the cabin after the captain came to me while I was lashed in doublecircumstance attending the death of Reason. After aboard from Fayal, about the 25th of September. a good deal of rambling, he stated that he saw Tom The captain, on his return to the vessel, then off the time, and he stabbed me in several places about my Reason sitting on a sofa in the cabin, and the captain island, sent for Mars and spoke to him, and immewas asking him about a mutiny. Reason was hurt diately struck him with the cutlass, and cut his face. before this, and some physic was administered to and he then told him to jump out of the stern winhim. The witness here began muttering to himself, dows of the cabin. Mars said he could not, and was I recovered (I think it was about four in the patch is dated from the bivouack on the Riou, be- in broken English, about his determination to tell sent out of the cabin. In a few minutes he was morning, as near as I can julge), I saw the tween Guelleb-ell-Oued and Kreueg-el-Ketta, the 9th the truth, and that he would not tell a lie for again sent for, and again cut, but on this occasion of November, and gives an account of his march in £20,000. With some difficulty it was elicited from with more severity. He was then sent forward to

THIRD EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE.

The investigation relating to the murder on board the ship Tory, from Hong Kong, was resumed on Wednesday, at the Thames Police Court. The prisoner, George Johnstone, still continues in a very weak state.

The witnesses examined on former occasions have related the circumstances attending the horrible murders of William Mars, the second mate, and Thomas Reason, able scaman; and those cases have been very clearly established prima facie. On Wednesday the witnesses examined confined themselves chiefly to the circumstances attending the death of William Rambert, the chief mate, in September last, when the ship was near the Island of Ascension.

Stephen Cone, who was examined on Tuesday, was again called. He deposed as follows: I was pat in irons on the 23rd of last September, for what reason I know not. It was by Captain Johnstone's orders. Thomas Lee and Thomas Reason were put into irons at the same time. We were all confined on the main hatches. On the 25th, in the evening, I was out into the ship's mizen top.

Mr. Symonds : Did you, during that time, observe anything done to Rambert ?-- Witness : Ses, sir ; during the night of the 25th of Sentember I saw the captain cut Rambert, who was chief officer of the ship, with a cutlass on his head in several places. Rambert was on the quarter-deck at the time.

Mr. Broderip : Was he in irons then ?-Witness ; Yes, sir; he had a pair of small handcuffs on. I saw the captain cut him when he was in irons, and when he was tree. I should think this was before twelve o'clock at night. After twelve o'clock the irons in the mizen top. He was quite sober at the. body and on my head, sir. With the loss of blood, and the great pain I suffered, I know I laid for some time quite insensible in the ship's mizen top. After captain on the quarter-deck, with a cutlass. in his hand, running after Rambont, and he jumped overboard-over the ship's starboard quarter. At the same time as Rambert jumped overboard, the ship was running before the wind, with the yards. square. We did not lower any boat, or offer to get

sembled in the streets. The citadel had been closed. and it was said that the garrison would shortly be THE RIVER PLATE.

had been determined upon by the allied Powers.

The Paris papers of Tuesday are filled with despatches received by the Government from the Gover-nor-General of Algeria. Marshall Bugeaud's desand in Ashton on Friday evening next. Here, then, ber for Meath, and the best of the lot, £800 a-year, of November, and gives an account of his march in paid now by the Tories. For six of his nephews the mountains of the Matmatas, in search of the £300 a-year each in the police or detective force, paid absconding tribes, and his endeavours to punish the and that was the cause of giving him medicine. That Mr. Broderip: Where was he cut? Now, be monntaineers, who had taken part in the revolt. His

ALGERIA.

att, anona, at

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DECEMBER 6, 1845

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ALL MAY BE CURED!! BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS. EXTRACT of a Letter from John Martin, Esq., Chronicle Office, Tobago, West Indies :- February 4th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir.-I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this

sland, especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing medicines within their reach, from the immense benefits some of them have derived from their use, as they have been found here, in several cases, to cure sores and ulcers Rapeseed (free of duty) per last of the most malignant and desperate kind. Une gentie-man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, 29 10s, 500 0s, Ware duty) (Signed) JOHN MARTIN. to health and vigour.

Piles, Fistulas, and bearings-down.

A REMARKABLE CURE BY THESE PILLS AND OINTMENT. -A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's Jersy, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffored from piles and fistula, besides a general bearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave himself up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this complication of complaints, together with a debili. tated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities, and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, when every other means had failed. Extraordinary Cure in the West Indics, of Leprosy, and other

direful skin diseases. June 3rd, 1844.

Mr. Lewis Reedon, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes under the above date, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured bad legs that no doctor could manage, ulcers likewise leprosy, blotches, scales, and other skin diseases of the most frightful nature, and that the cures effected there by these wonderful medicines are so numerous and

extraordinary as to astonish the whole population. Cancered Bregst .- A Wonderful Circumstance.

Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, bootmaker, Tatton. near Southampton :---

February 9th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonder-

ful cure of cancers or abcesses, of twelve years' standing, in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, eleven wounds were open at once. The faculty declared the case as past cure, several pieces of bone had come away, and I expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken from me. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your pills and ointment, which, to our utter astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life. I shall ever remain, Your most grateful and obedient servant,

RICHARD BULL, (Signed) Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Casey, No. 1, Compton-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London, April 25th, 1845:---

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,- beg to inform you that I believe I had been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with chronic asthma. For weeks together my business was transacted. In prices we can notice to breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every alteration. Although the number of pigs was good, moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into the pork trade ruled firm at late rates.

a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the

Odessa&Taganrog,hard 63 .. 50 ~ ii 67 30 ----- 80 - 33 . 20 - 11 Oats $-\frac{28}{-29}$...21 Russian - 27 ... 21 - 28 Beans Ticks, 33 to 39, small .. 37 -- 21 Egyptian ... 37 - 41. ... White, 44 to 54, gray ... 40 - 42 ... Dantsic and Hamburgh ----. 86 - 10 Peas Flour (per barrel), fine 31 ³¹ ··³² - ³⁸ ·· ²⁶ - ³ 36, superfiue Canada, 34 to 37, United Buckwheat FUREIGN SEEDS, &c. Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) ... 14 toit Archaugel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigs. berg Mediterranean, 40 to 48, Odessa n 40 £:4

AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 27th of November to the 3rd of December.

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Oct. 25, 1845.	59	5	33	0	24	11	34	5	45	5	11]
Nov. 1, 1845.	60	1	34	3	26	2	33	2	45	3	43](
Nov. 8, 1845.	59	7	35	1	25	2	35	7	45	1	44 (
Nov 15, 1845	58	6	35	0	26	3	38	2	44	5	40
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.. 58 11 33 11 25 3 35 6 44 8 44 . six weeks London averages Nov (endin Duties.. ..

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONPAT, DEC. 1.-In the past week the imports of live story for our market from Hamburg have consisted of oxen and cows, together with 13 sheep, per the Countess of Lonsdale and the Neptune steamers From Harlingen we have received 101 cows and 32 sheep per the Rapid ; and from Rotterdam 64 oven and cows, and 207 sheep per the Venezuela and the Batavier. To-day we had on sale 90 oxen and beasts and 120 sheep in, for the most part, good condition. The whole found buyers at about previous quotations. At the outports, about 90 beasts and 150 sheep have come to hand from Holland. From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were large, even the time of year considered, and gi full average quality, especially as relates to these from the western counties. As was the case on this day se'nnight, the attendance of buyers was numer. ous, owing to which the beef trade was steady, and last week's quotations were well supported. The northern droves comprised 1,800 shorthorns; these from the western and midland districts S00 Here. fords, Devons, runts, &c. ; from other parts of En. land, 700 of various breeds ; from Ireland, 200 beasts. and from Scotland, 100 Scots. The supply of sheet exhibited a slight falling off. Prime old Downs soil readily at very full prices, viz, from 4s. 104, to 58, per Slbs., but all other kinds were a slow inquiry at barely stationary figures. In calves only a limited

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal d. 10 Inferior coarse beasts . Second quality Prime large oxen Prine Scots, &c. Coarse inferior sheep 3 IØ Second quality Prime coarse woolled 5 0 Prime Southdown 10 Large coarse calves . 0 Prime small 30 4 Suckling calves, each 18 Large hogs 3 10 Neat small porkers Quarter-old store pigs, each 16 0 21 \$

Chesterfield. - Mr. J. Roberts, bookseller, Derbyshird street; Mr. John Glinton, druggist; Mr. William Rud-Dewsbury.-Mr. T. S. Brooke, druggist; Mr. Thomas

that statements have been made to us by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various individuals who have taken them, since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to Mr. Dowling ; but they have generally savoured so much of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the statements public. However, we are now satisfied from further accounts given to us, that to hesitate longer would be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellow creatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the most satisfactory result, we perform an act of duty only in most strongly recommending the use of them to the public at large. This we feel the more confidence in doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they cannot be taken by any person without doing him good." -Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazette, Dec. 23rd, 1844.

The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the present day. It has been before the public only a few years ; and in this short period has firmly established to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of respectable names bearing By R. J. BRODIE and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London ing beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and cine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended itself to all parts of the world ; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are now established in every town in the United Kingdom. Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures offected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale agents: London-Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farringoon-street; Sutton, Bow Churchxard. Manchester-Mottershead and Co., Market-place. Edinburgh-J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists. Dublin-Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow -Macleod, and Apothecaries' Company. And Rotailed by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and country.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, 11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each box. in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprie tors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped round each box, without which none are genuine. to Beware of Imitations.

25. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box; or, post free, 3s., 5s. and 125.

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RAY'S BALSAMIC PILLS, a certain, safe, and the most speedy remedy ever discovered for the permanent and effectual cure of strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the loins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, rheumatism, lumbago, gonorrhea, gleets, local debility, irrita. tion of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the urinary passages. The unprecedented success that has attended the administration of these pills, since they were made public, has acquired for them a sale more extensive than any other proprietary medicine extant, and the circumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of having recourse to those disgusting, nauseous, and in many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs &c.), has obtained for them a reputation unequalled in the annals of medicine. Prior to being advertised, these pills were employed in private practice in upwards of 1,800 cases, many of them most inveterate-in many thousand cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, or to produce those unpleasant symptoms so often experienced While taking copails, and that class of medicines usually resorted to in these complaints. The proprietor pledges. himself that not one particle of copaiba, either resin or b Isam, cubebs, or any delaterious ingredient, enters their composition. Cogaiba and cubebs have long been the m st commonly employed medicines in the above compluints; but, from the uncertainty in their effects, together Th their utter inefficacy in many cases, are fast declining

warably produced from taking copaida, especially in the vation and other treatment has been inefficient ; a persecarly stage of the complaint, many of the most able verance in the Purifying Vegetable Pills, in which Messre. modern practitioners condemn it as dangerous, and a me. | Brodie have happily compressed the most purifying and dicine not to be depended upon. Many persons, after healing virtues of the vegetable system, and which is of every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be having suffered more from the effects of the remedy than the utmost importance to those afflicted with scorbutic the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for the virulence of the disease, and, after a patient but pain. affections, eraptions on any part of the body, ulcerations, gonorrhwo, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by im-

Duchess of Kent. Sir C. M. Clark, Bart., M.D. Sir M. Tierney, Bart., M.D. Dr. Chambers. Dr. Paris. Dr. James Johnson. Dr. Conquest.

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MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the con-A ccaled cause of the decline of physical strength and

loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhea, syphilis, secondary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment; followed by observations on marriage, with proper directions for the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with enitself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit gravings, showing the evils arising from the use of mercury, and its influence on the body.

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This medicine should be taken previous to persons entering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the offspring suffering from the past imprudence of its parents, or inquantity of four in one family bottle, for 53s., by which one 11s. bottle is saved.

of such advantage.

universally acknowledged to be the best and surest remedy | form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine for the cure of the Venereal Disease in both sexes, in- is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as tures, seminal weakness, deficiency, and all diseases of and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions, the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be hindrance from business. These pills, which do not contain mercury, have never been known to fail in effecting a in reputation; and, from the unpleasant symptoms in- cure, not only in recent, but in severe cases, where sali-

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"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend." as a work emorecing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how-ever, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a even, contest that a perisai of this work has left such a favourable in pression on our minds, that we not only re-commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—Ane and Argus. "The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be tho-

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ESSENCE, An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humours of the blood ; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina. tions, and impurities from the vital stream ; eradicating the morbid virus, and radically expelling it through the skin.

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Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms disordered nerves, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or else, unscen, internally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the nead and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, heriting any seeds of disease, which is too frequently the tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, case. Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect

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night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected by rubbing your invaluable ointment twice a day into my chest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten again in the morning, for about three months.

(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY.

In all DISEASES OF THE SEIN, bad legs, old wounds and ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated cancers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment ; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of moschetoes, sand-flies, chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases common to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes. Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped" Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London; and by all respectable vendors of patent nedicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and boxes, at 1s, 14d., 2s, 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed o each pot and box

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, DEC. 1. --During the past week, up to Saturday evening, the arrivals of wheat of home produce for our market coastwise were on a very moderate scale; but those of English barley, oats, beans, peas, and flour were rather extensive, and of full average quality. Of Irish and Scotch oats, as well as foreign wheat and oats, the receipts were tolcrably good, From Essex and Kent the arrivals of wheat fresh up this morning were far from extensive ; hence the show of samples, the largest portion of which were considerably out of condition, was by no means large. The attendance of both town and country buyers was moderately good, and who purchased most of the finest qualities of both red and white, at, in some instances, a shade above the currencies obtained on this day se'nnight. As this trifling advance was not general, our quotations remain as last advised. In the middling and inferior kinds of wheat very little was doing, yet the holders were firm, and would not submit to any deduction in the quotations. Except, therefore, for really fine parcels, the market closed anything but firm. The quantity of free foreign wheat brought | 7d, per lh. forward was, comparatively speaking, small, bat

fully adequate to meet the wants of the millers, who purchased that article cautiously at about last week's prices. Wheat, under lock, was a mere drug ; while for all other grain there was scarcely any speculative inquiry. Large arrivals of barley having taken place, the show of samples of that grain was large, but at least two-thirds of them were of inferior quality. Malting parcels sold readily at extreme quotations but all other kinds hung heavily on hand, though they cannot be considered cheaper. Superfine white malt was in good request, and last week's prices were well supported. In other qualities little doing. Notwithstanding the large arrivals of oats, several vessels having come in from Ireland since Saturday, bea m a dying state. Mr. Hart, a survey, triffe more money. In the middling and inferier parcels a good business was doing, and prices were well supported. The show of beans being large, the pired at eleven o'clock the same night. Atter demand ruled heavy at a decline in value of 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and a clearance was not effected. We num, and labelled poison, was discovered seerched had a very large quantity of peas on the market, which sold slowly at a reduction in the quotations of porary Insanity. from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. The flour trade was steady | at previous figures. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN. Lincoln and York, red .. 57 67 white 69

Northumb, and Scotch

.

Distilling

61

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 3,844-Sheep, 22,310-Calves, 58-Pigs, 406.

RIGHMOND CORN MARKET, Nov. 29 .- We had a large supply of grain in our market to-day. The prices were much the same as last week. Wheat sold from 5s. to 10s. ; oats, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 3d ; barley, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; beans, 5s. 9d. to 0s. 6d. per bushel.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 1 .-- We continue to derive liberal supplies of wheat and flour from Ireland, but oats and oatmeal come forward slowly. The arrivals from abroad comprise three cargoes of wheat from the Mediterranean, one cargo of wheat and 9,763 barrels of flour from the United States, and about 1,150 barrels of flour from Canada. The business transacted in our market during the past week has been the lightest we have known for a length of time, the domand for any article of the trade having been almost confined to the consumption of our immediate locality; indeed, for several weeks we have witnessed an unusual circumstance, in the transmission of some quantity of wheat and flour from Warwickshire and the neighbouring counties into this market and Manchester, but principally 10 the latter. Prices have undergone little change within the week, excepting that the importers of Irish new wheat would have taken a little less money if buyers had come forward. The stock of oats here is small; the demand, however, has been of a merely retail character, and we find no drain for them into the interior at present; new mealing are worth 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d., Irish old, for provender 4s. 2d. is 4s. 4d. per 45 lbs. Oatmeal has found a better sale to the Manchester dealers at full prices. Peas fully sustain late rates, whilst beans have rather declined in value; good Egyptian has been selling at 40s.; French, 42s. to 43s. per 480 lbs. No change as regards barley and Indian corn. No transactions have transpired in bonded wheat and flour; both may b bought on easier terms.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 1 .-We have had a larger supply of cattle at market :>day than of late. Anything good met with a brick sale at late prices. Beef 51d, to 6d., mutton 61d. 3

SUICIDE FROM DISTRESS.—On Monday, Mr. W. Baker held an inquest at the City of Norwich, Wellworth-street, Whitechapel, on the body of John litsell, aged 54, a comb maker. The deceased was a native of Glasgow, and had formerly been in affluent en cumstances, but from unforeseen difficulties, he had of late become greatly reduced, and for sometime past had obtained a precarious subsistence by having ing combs about the streets. On Thursday night le was very depressed, and went to hed about eleven o'clock, and on Friday, not coming down stants, his landlady went to call him, and found him n be labouring under some narcotic poison. Antidotes were administered without effect, as he tadeath two phials, containing a few drops of land between the sacking and the bed .-- Verdict, Ter-

THE LATE MIDLAND RAILWAY ACCIDENT.-A?-JOURNED INQUEST ON POLICE SERGEANT STUBES. This inquiry, which was adjourned in order to land the evidence of Walker, the stoker of the pilot english was resumed on Monday afternoon lasi, at three o'clock, in the council chamber of the Court-heurs, Leeds. Walker was in attendance at the time " having been brought from Brighton, while onired. 71 he has been residing since his discharge from the site vice of the Midland Company. His evidence of the 29 32 progress of the pilot engine up to the place where in

Walsall .--- J. H. Watkins, druggist. Wolverhampton .- R. Fowke, druggist.

Wholesale Agents, THOMAS EYRE and Co., Druggists, Rye

Salford .--- Mr. Joseph Sharp, druggist, Chapel-street. Shefield .- Mr. Machon, druggist; J. and J. Wright,

druggists; Ridge and Jackson, booksellers; The Iris Staleybridge .- Mr. William Bevan, druggist.

ful perseverance, have been compelled to relinquish its scrofulous or venereal taint, will cleanse the blood from	mediately analying innamination and arresting further	RECENT TESTIMONIALS.	Grinding 26 2	Boteler. On that occasion he stated that as that
use, the whole system having became more or less affected, all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and re-	progress.		Malt Ship	were coming up to the mail train a white light was
and the disease as ind, if not worse, than at the com- store weak and emacintal constitutions top istine health	Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the	the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at	Oats "Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 26s 0d t 28s 0d; potato, or short, 27s 0d to 31s 0d	seen, and continued to be exhibited on to the line
mencement. As regards cubebs, it is true that those and vigour.	loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urin-	laying down in bed, which continued for several hours	Poland 26s 6d to 21s 0d North and	seen, and continued to be exhibited up to the time a the accident taking place. It was afterwards set gested that this mini have been when when
sident effects are not experienced as while taking consider to Drive 1. 114 or 104 day of and 115 nor how	and have been and the beta metally curer in a	1	and Scotch, Angus, 20s 0d to 30s cd; potato	gested that this might have been a green light, which
but they seldom effect a cure, unless divice active medi- Observe the signature of "R I Brodie and Co	short space of time, without continement or the least ex-	slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges;	28s 0d to 31s 0d : Irish feed 25 6d to 375 ed	at a distance had the appearance of a white one, and
cines are administered. [London," impressed on a seel in red wax, affixed to	posure.	and by taking about half a Box of them in less than		Walker had gathered his impression respecting
The Balsamic Pills are free from any of the above ob- each bottle and box, as none else are genuine.	The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R.	turner four hours the Couch entirely left ment at	29s ed ; Galway, 24s ed to 25s od.	when at a small will his mapression respective
JCCHOUS: THEY act suspinously on the uninger parts of the	and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners, street,	twenty-four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever sinceI am, dear sir,	An 4	when at a considerable distance from the mail traine Upon this question he was strictly examined at the
and from their tonic properties tand to strengthe Alas	Oxford-street, London.	period period and a set and a set, don't sit,		8 Open this question he was strictly examined
system and insurous the sound is the state of the sure to ask for Brodie's Gordial Balm of //ev-	Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual	yours very respectfully, JAMES ELLICE.		adjourned inquest, on Monday last, by Mr. Blus
neither confinement hor alteration of dist arount cheti lanica, or Nature's Grand Restorative, and Purifying Ve-	fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can	(Late Proprietor of the Chapter Cofice House, St. Paui's.)	Flour Norfolk and Suffolk 40 4	burn, the coroner ; but he made a very confused
neuce from stimulants, where considerable inflammation	be taken of the communication.	9, Claremont-terrace, rentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.	Town-made (ner such of 9500he 40 0	1 statement as to the use of signals. It was evident
\$21815) and as experience has entrie mound the will Messre Brodie and Co. Surround man he conculted as		Mr. KEATING.		that he was in a great measure ignorant of the reas
eneri a cure sconer man copalita (the dangerous results ! USUAL at 27, Montague street Bussell cone re. London.				² laid down by the Midland Company for the use ³¹
WINCH, IN the inflammatory starts, are too well known ; from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight is the even.	plaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general	The following Testimonial of a cure of Cough of twenty years'	ENCLISH SEEDS, &C.	signals; and he could scarcely be expected to be other
so need comment), or any other medicine in present use 1 ing, and on Sundars from eleron older in the	occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of	Summing, and revery of screnger, well be read with much	White clover (per cwt.)	Wise, for he said he was a very had render, and the rules had never been read over to him. He asserted
		i interest	1 Bateseed (nor last)	
Tomedy in all stars of those dicordana T_ 33.		Sin, -1 beg to inform you that for the last twenty we	Mustrid seed brown (ner bushel) 0. 4. 10	s that the red lights were seen by him and Wheatier
these advantages, the very convenient form in which this must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of invaluable preparation is offered to the public, must also fi and in all according to the public.	Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as	I have suffered severely from a cough and have been	1 10116.	s half-a-mile distance from the train before them, and
invaluable preparation is offered to the public, must also if and in a secompanied with the usual consultation fee of	usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punc-	i under medien Treatment with but 1945, autors a	A MARCELL VALUES I DEL 1 (000 DI DID EDEDIT 4 11 4 PTD	from that time they did everything they could 3)
a desideratum,	tually, from Eleven till Two, and from Five till Eight.	not for many years been able to walk more than halt's	DA BELON OD LAND	stop their engine, although he atterwards adding
Prepared only by H. O. Wray, and sold, wholesale and N.BCountry druggists booksollars and notant mail	On Sundays from Ten till Iwo, and from Five till Eight.	mile a day. Alter taking three boxes of your Lozennes	FULLION GRAIN,	that an engine going at their speed could be stopped in
setail, at 113, Holborn bill and at the Windowskie and N.BCountry druggists, booksellers, and patent medi-	i india i countil patient to enable	my Cough entirely left me, and I have this day walked to	Fixe Per Quarte	. 300 yards. Eventually the jury decided to the
retail, at 115, Holborn-hill; and at the West-end Depot, 344, Strand, London. May also be had of all respectable medicine venders in town and country. Patients in the man and country.	On Sundays from Tcn till Twelve. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the me, us of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all o. ther means have proved ineffectual.	Ross, a distance of four miles ; for this almost renewed of	Wheat Danisic and Koni, sberg 70 extra 74 57	from their minds this man's evidence. The con-
medicine venders in town and country	all o ther means have proved ineffectual.	life. I am solely indebted to your Lozenges. You are at	Ditto ditto' 65 - 68 54 -	then made some suitable observations upon the
Patients in the momentum of the principal with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal	N R -COURTY Druggists, Rooksellere Patent Madiating 1	I HUPTLY TO MARC WHAT USE YOU BLORED OF this Litter and T		
Treated successfully in the country can be wholesale patent medicine houses in London.	Vender E, and every other shopkeeper can be supplied with	shall be happy to answer any inquister and	Damisn, Holstein, &c. 61 - 67 . 52 -	7 returned a verdict of manslaughter against the unread
and inclosing a remitte	any qua, tity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Con- centrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Spe-	cure I remain, sir, your obedient and obliged Sement	Russian, hard	i John Wheatley.
Warded to an internet which can be for i Ukly one personal visit is required to effect a permanent	centrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Spe-	(Signed) MARY COOKE,	D.tto, soft	⁶ A lady breakfasted at Edinburgh on Monday
	cific Fills, with the asual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses		Ditto, soft	9 morning, and arrived at Silgo the next foreneed, sixty-six miles by land and two hundred and forty by
Observe!-27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London,	in Landow of Willim may be had be "Silent Priced "	To Mr. LEATING, St. Paul's Church Yard, London:	Italian, Tuscan, &c., red	sixty-six miles by land and two hundred and forty by
Bao and	the month of the second of the sound of the sound of the second of the s	i ard, London;	The state of the s	2 sea, in twenty-four hours!
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	a bear in cuchthander fionis:

DECEMBER 0, 1040.

THE NORTHERN STAR

Trades' Movements.

WIGAN HAND-LOOM WEAVERS .- On Saturday last a

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. XO. XXII. "CHILDE HABOLD." No words can sufficiently express the homage due No words can summary express the homage due the lofty genius who could pen the following

Boetry.

lines on ROME. Oh Rome! my country! city of the soul ! The orphans of the heart must turn to thee. Lone mother of dead empires! and control In their shut breasts their petty misery. What are our woes and sufferance ? Come and sea the cypress, hear the owl, and plod your way O'er steps of broken thrones and temples, ye! Whose agonies are erils of a dayworld is at your feet as fragile as your clay. The Niole of nations! there she stands, mildless and crownless, in her voiceless wos. in empty urn within her wither'd hands. n hose holy dust was scatter'd long ago :-The Scipios' tomb contains no ashes now : The very sepulchres lie tenantless or their heroic dwellers : dost thou flow

Old Tiber! through a marble wilderness ? is, with thy yellow waves and mantle her distress. The Goth, the Christian, Time, War, Flood, and Fire. Have dealt upon the seven-hill'd city's pride :

she saw her glories star by star expire, And up the steep barbarian monarchs side. Where the car clim'd the capitol ; far and wide. Temple and tower, went down, nor left a site :-Chaos of ruins! who shall trace the void. O'er the dim fragments cast a lunar light, ind say, "here was, or is," where all is doubly night?

The double night of ages, and of her, Vight's daughter, Ignorance, hath wrapt and wrap All round us ; we but feel our way to err : The ocean hath his chart, the stars their map, and knowledge spreads them on her ample lap; not Rome is as the desert, where we steer Stumbling o'er recollections ; now we clap Our hands, and cry "Eureka"? it is clearwhen but some false mirage ruin rises near.

Alas! the lofty city! and alas! The trebly-hundred triumphs! and the day When Brutus made the dagger's edge surpass The conqueror's sword in bearing fame away ! Alas for Tully's voice, and Virgil's lay, And Livy's pictured page !-but these shall be Her resurrection ; all beside-decay. Alas for Earth, for never shall we see that brightness in her eye she wore when Rome was

free!

0 thou, whose chariot roll'd on Fortune's wheel, Triumphant Sylla! Thou, who did'st subdue Thy country's foes ere thou didst pause to feel The wrath of thy own wrongs, or reap the due Of hoarded vengeance till thy eagles flew O'er prostrate Asia ;--- thou, who with thy frown tanihilated senates-Roman, too, With all thy vices, for thou did'st lie down with an atoning smile thy more than earthly crown. The dictatorial wreath,-could'st thou divine To what would one day dwindle that which made Thee more than mortal ? and that so supine Br ought than Romans' Rome should thus be laid ? she who was named Eternal, and array'd ller warriors but to conquer, she who veil'd Earth with her haughty shadow, and display'd, Until the o'er-canopied horizon fail'd ht rushing wings-Oh! she who was Almighty hail'd!

And thou, the thunder.stricken nurse of Rome! She-wolf ! whose brazen-imaged dugs impart The milk of conquest yet within the dome. Where as a monument of antique art, Thou stand'st :--- Mother of the mighty heart, Which the great founder suck'd from thy wild teat. Scorch'd by the Roman Jove's etherial dart, And thy limbs black with lightning dost thon yet fourd thine immortal cubs, nor thy fond charge forget i

Tully was not so eloquent as thou, Thou nameless column, with the buried base! What are the laurels of the Cæsar's brow ? Crown me with ivy from his dwelling place. whose arch or pillar meets me in the face Titus or Trajan's ? No-'tis that of Time Triumph arch, pillar, all he doth display Scoffing ; and apostolic statues climb To crush the imperial urn, whose ashes slept sublime, Buried in air, the deep blue sky of Rome, And looking to the stars : they had contain'd A spirit which with these would find a home, The last of those who o'er the whole earth reign'd, The Roman globe, for after none sustain'd, But yielded back his conquests :---he was more Than a mere Alexander, and, unstain'd With household blood and wine, scarcely wore Ils sovereign virtues-still we Trajan's name adors.

Bat man he hates; and he goes on to curse him ; till' at the intercession of " the murderer," who is electrified into pity for the human race by the very horror of the divine curses, God promises to send his son - only, however, for that___ -the Incarnate came ; humbly he came,

Veiling his horrible Godhead in the shape Of man, scorn'd by the world, his name unheard Save by the rabble of his native town.

The poet pursues this incarnate God as a teacher of men teaching, " in semblance," justice, truth, and peace ; but underneath all this, kindling "quenchless flames," which eventually were destined

Of truth and freedom, his malignant soul.

He follows him to his crucifixion; and describes him whilst hanging on the cross, as shedding malice upon ; reviler, --- malice on the cross !

A smile of Godlike malice reillumined His fading lineaments:

and his parting breath is uttered in a memorable curse. presents the person of the poet. Shelley had opened his and plundering the Irish people. career as an atheist; and as a proschytizing atheist. But A NOTABLE DISCOVERY !- The Rev. Mr. Ferrie, of

believer in God and in the mission of Christ ; but of one who so far as they had revealed their relations to man.

treated in his speculative boyhood :" and it strikes him down." " that, had pity and kind-hearted expulsion been

tried, instead of reproach and abrupt expulsion, they might have weaned him from the dry dugs of atheism, to the milky breast of the faith and 'worship of sorrow;' and the touching spectacle had been renewed, of the de moniac sitting 'clothed and in his right mind.' at the feet of Jesus." I am not of that opinion : and it is an opinion which seems to question the sincerity of Shelley, -that quality which in him was deepest, so as to form the basis of his nature, if we allow ourselves to think that, by personal irritation, he had been piqued into infidelity, or that by flattering conciliation he could have been bribed back into a profession of Christianity. Like a wild horse of the Pampas, he would have thrown up his heels, and whinnied his disdain of any man coming to catch him with

Christianity was a craze derived from some early wrench Smith_ of his understanding, and made obstinate to the degree in which we find it, from having rooted itself in certain combinations of ideas that, once coalescing, could not be shaken loose; such as, that Christianity underpropped the corruptions of the earth, in the shape of wicked governments that might else have been overthrown, or of wicked priesthoods that, but for the shelter of shadowy whom they overawed. Kings that were clothed in bloody robes; dark hierarchies that scowled upon the poor children of the soil; these objects took up a permanent Babylon of mystery that, to his belief, could not have flourished, under any umbrage less vast than that of association casual and capricious, yet fixed and petrified as if by frost. Can we imagine the case of an angel touched by lunacy ? Have we ever seen the spectacle of a human intellect, exquisite by its functions of creation. yet in one chamber of its shadowy house already ruined before the light of manhood had cleansed its darkness ? Such an angel, such a man-if ever such there were,such a lunatic angel, such a ruined man, was Shelley,

whilst yet standing on the earliest threshold of life. more for the sake of the subject thereof than for the heads to do so.

cetch itself, although it is not void of truth an

Chartist Intelligeruce.

RATHER SUSPICIOUS .- Whenever you go to bed the benefit of a few. This son appears ; the poet tells us after having been out to dine, look at the bed posts ; if they are standing still, conclude that you are

Tít Bits.

may reasonably suspect that you are drunk. IRISH PORTRAIT-PAINTING .- The Repealers are get- the Thames, met at the City Chartist Hall, 1, Turn-

ting to close quarters with each other. For want of again-lane, on Sunday afternoon, November 30th; a fight with "the Saxon," they are beginning to Mr. Gover, sen., was unanimously called to the chair. fight among themselves. The editor of the *Pilot*— Mr. O'Connell's paper—thus speaks of Mr. Duffy of duced in the rules of the society was handed in from them. the Dublin Nation, and Mr. Lucas of the London the following districts : City of London, Tower Ham-Tablet :-- "This Lucas is the prince of all the unprin-cipled scoundrels that ever deluded, to betray, the Irish people. Does he think he can longer delude ensued, in which many members took part. The them-he who has appropriated all Duffy's offences following resolution was ultimately adopted on the and added to them a Saxon stock of his own. He is motion of Messrs. Williams and Laurie :-- "That the infinitely a greater rascal than Duffy. Duffy is at suggestions now handed in from the several districts least sustaining, through with lies and treachery, the be placed in the hands of the delegate, to be by him principles of his journal; Lucas is sustaining a jour-laid before conference as the instructions of his connal in antagonism to his professed principles. Duffy stituents." The following persons were then placed tempered, sour scoundrel, that ought never to have Messrs. Ford and Jones; Mr. Pettit, by Messrs. This atrocious picture of the Deity, in his dealings with deceived, and never could, without the aid of the man, both pre-Christian and post-Christian, is certainly | brilliancy which has departed. Lucas is an ill-counplaced in the mouth of the wandering Jew. But the tenanced unsavoury-looking ruffian, too-but is a Mitchell. The several candidates having addressed viz., F. O'Connor, T. S. Duncoube, S. Crawford, General morden, who came for the purpose of exposing the

scriptural records nobody in the poem disputes,) here re. his way any impediment to his purpose of deceiving Tucker were unanimously appointed tellers. The

he was then a boy. At the date of "Queen Mab" he was Anstruther, attributes the potatoe disease to the a young man. And we now find him advanced from the Maynooth grant ! He argues thus:--- "The blight station of an atheist to the more intellectual one of a being general over the three kingdoms, points out the rulers of the land as the persons whose sin has fancied himself called upon to defy and to hate both, in secured it; and the blight being in the potatoe crop, directs attention to their dealings with Ireland as the Mr. Gilfillan thinks that "Shelley, was far too harshly particular sins which have immediately called it

> ADAM's FALL .- A Scotch clorgyman, a strict catechist, in examining one of his flock a short time since, thus addressed her :----- '' Janet, can you tell me how Adam fell ?" Janet fell a laughing, and answered, "Oh, my bonnie dear doctor, you're nae serious!" "Very serious, inceed," said the doctor. Janet (whose husband's name happened to be Adam,) then said, "Weel, weel, sin' ye will hae't, doctor, you see Adam just gaed o'er the tither night to Lucky Liston's for half a mutchkin of whisky, when an oar lying on the road took his foot, o'er Adam fell -and that's the hale truth of the matter."

CHANCERY.-Every animal has its enemies: the land tortoise has two enemies-man, and the boa a bribe of oats. He had the constant vision of a manger | constrictor. Man takes him home and roasts him ; and a halter in the rear of all such caressing tempters, once having scented the gales of what he thought perfect freedom, from the lawless desert. His feud with the Court of Chancery does a great estate.—Sidney ney and G. H. Tucker; and Mr. W. Hewitt, by

A NICE COUNTRY TO CAMPAIGN IN.-Extract from an American officer's letter, dated "7th Infantry Andrews and Moy having been appointed scrutineers, Camp Corner Christi Toyon Sont 2 1945 # # # the hallot proceeded and torminated in foreur at Camp, Corpus Christi, Texas, Sept. 3, 1845. * * pitch my tent, I killed a water moccosin; about three o'clock in the morning I was wakened up by and spiritual terrors, must have trembled before those the barking of a dog; he had just run a rattle-snake out of my neighbour's tent, when the rattling and ments at the convenience of the shareholder." barking aroused me-nine rattles captured. I again | considerable sum was received as deposits on shares, lay down, and when day broke, a yellow-necked lizard station in the background of Shelley's imagination, not | was cocking his eye cunningly at me from the ridge to be dispossessed more than the phantom of Banquo pole of my tent. I sprang up, seized my boot to dis-from the festival of Macbeth, and composed a towering patch him, lo ! out of the boot dropped a tarantula ! Exhausted from fright and fatigue, I sank back into a chair; but no sooner down than I was compelled Christianity. Such was the inextricable association of rapidly to abandon the position, having been stung in for the balance of money remaining in Mr. Cleave's also resolved, "That the images that domineered over Shelley's mind : such was the rear by a scorpion !" * * * Besides the above hands, together with the note explanatory of the them for the next year." the hatred which he built upon that association,-an mishaps, he lost a valuable dog by a shark. The dog had jumped overboard from a boat, to follow his master to the shore, when the voracious monster Westminster and Somers Town localities appeared caught him.

IN VAIN TO TRY.-The editor of the Buffalonian says he would as soon try to go to sea on a shingle, make a ladder of fog, chase a streak of lightning through a crab-apple orchard, swim the rapids of matches, as to think of stopping two young people We give the above sketch of SHELLEY's character, from getting married when they take it into their

ALGIERS AS IT IS.

"Humanisée, civilisée."

Of delights, since our braves made him free!

Now a song about his " Bugeaud chéri !"

Bullocks, sheep, milch cows, and a farm.

Whom he once would have look'd on as plunder.

And keep him in constant alarm,

Or reclining the green shade under,

And the smiles of his tidy old woman,

If some few exceptions there are-

And a razzia or two to compare 1

Used to strangle his subjects by scores;

To be shot-like soldiers and Moors ?

We have given them a piece-of perfection :

They would choose if they had free election.

And the sun on their pomp shining warm;

F.

Is the King that's prepared for a storm.

DUBLIN ADVERTISEMENT.-An Irish doctor adver-

tises that the deaf may hear of him at a house in

Liffey-street, where, also, his blind patients may see

(And to Perrfides death !) let us sing !

That we promised peace, we know ;

But in sending mild Bugeaud,

To grant, that the Prench made him human.

REFLECTIONS OF A FRENCH JOURNALIST ON

What a most decided change

In the swarthy Moor's range

He is heard, we understand,

Now singing "Happy Land,"

Where horrid fierce lions

Used to roar in defiance,

Now the happy Algerine

Sees quite another scone-

In the sun (so hot before,

He pipes to Amaryllis,

Or to pretty brune Phyllis,

His children's happy looks,

Are so many mute appealings

To the Moor's best feelings,

And if this charming sight

Is not universal quite-

With such ameliorations

The shocking old Dey

Are some paltry suffocations

We were forced to send away

Must it not be better far,

For a race inured to war,

He is just the very Dev.

Then, glory and command

And fatness and increase

To the Benaparte of peace,

Others may more kingly be,

But the fine fat fellow,

him from ten till three.

Who carries an umbrella,

To Philippe, mysterious King!

When the state from clouds is free,

So the Algerines say,

To the civilising land

His fiddle and his books,

Till we cool'd it for the Moor),

LONDON. METROPOLITAN ELECTIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE

sober; but if they seem to be dancing the polka you ruembers residing in the West, East, and Norther." districts of the Metropolis, on the Middlesex side of

show of hands was then taken, the tellers reported the numbers, and the chairman declared the election the meeting for the confidence reposed in him. The the delegate. A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the meeting broke up. The members residing in Lambeth, Southwark,

Greenwich, and the South, or Surrey side of the Thames, with those of Mr. Wheeler's list, met at the South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road, on Sunday evening, Nov. 30th. Shortly after seven o'clock, Mr. J. Morgan, of Greenwich, was unani-

mously called to the chair. Mr. Gathard, the Lambeth district secretary, read the several lists of instructions handed in; and the following resolution was adopted :--- " That the several candidates having | been present, and heard the oft repeated sentiments of their brother members, the delegate be left otherwise untrammelled." Mr. D. W. Ruffy then came

didates, as the present state of his health quite pre. | members having paid up their shares shall receive three | recently availed themselves of the opportunity precluded his acceptance of the honour intended to have dessrs. Cummings and Gathard. The friends of the

candidates having addressed the meeting, and Messrs. the ballot proceeded, and terminated in favour of such privilege, when such member having paid up his Florida may be the ' land of promise,' but Texas is | Mr. Knight, who suitably acknowledged the honour ; | two shares, one ticket shall be put in the balloting box, the land of 'varmints.' In clearing the ground to after which the following resolution was adopted :- and if such ticket be drawn, such member shall be en-"That in order to defray the local expenses of this titled to his four acres."—"That a vote of thanks be district, each shareholder do pay the sum of one given to the proprietor and editors of the Northern Star." shilling per share; such sum to be paid by installand six new shares taken up. A vote of thanks was

given to the chairman, and the meeting separated. NATIONAL VICTIM COMMITTEE. - This committee met at the Hall, Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street, on Sunday, Nov. 30, Mr. Mills was called to the chair. Mr. Stallwood laid before the committee the I. O. U. same, which was ordered to be kept secure by the secretary, Mr. P. M. Wheeler. Deputations from the

to lay before the committee the case of Mr. John Llewellyn. After the deputies had stated their case, the committee duly considered the same ; each member having given his opinion, they came to the conclusion, that Mr. Llewellyn never having been con-Niagara, or set Lake Erie on fire with lucifer victed, was not a victim within the meaning of the rule laid down for their guidance; and, secondly,

A public meeting of the shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society washeld on Sunday, Nov. 30th, at the New Inn, Carrington; members were present from the following places :- Carrington, Nottingham, Radford, Isongreen, and Basford. The following resolutions were agreed to :-- "That none but members be allowed to sit as delegates at the forthcoming conference."-" That Mr. Tames Saunders, of Radford, be nominated as delegate is du'e, and hereby given, to the board of directors."-"That the board of directors be chosen by conference." -"That the present board of directors he re-elected."-"That it be an instruction to the delegate to propose or and other necessary business belonging this association." is a poor, drivelling, talentless, ill-countenanced, ill- in nomination as candidates :- Mr. Wm. Cuffay, by on the allotment of any original holder shall have twelve, and also intimated that he would not be the first to Laurie and Arnott; Mr. John Shaw, by Messrs. Bag- a fair valuation."-" That the number of trustees be general and numerously attended delegate meeting of ley and Lefevre ; and Mr. Davis, by Messrs. Bell and | three, and they be selected from the following gentlemen, internal evidence, as well as collateral evidence from dangerous, talented, laborious, unprincipled Saxon, the meeting, and answered the several questions put Johnson, J. Fielding, Rev. J. Scholefield, J. Linton, R. tyrannical combination of the manufacturers of that without, make it clear that the Jew, (whose version of that spares no means, however foul, to remove out of to them, Mr. Pettit resigned. Messrs. Dunn and Oastler, Wm. P. Roberts, Wm. B. Farrends, and L. to have fallen on Mr. William Cuffay, who thanked years' purchase, and such member shall be allowed to pay After some discussion, the delegates unanimously chairman handed the several lists of instructions to portion to such payments."-" That as the allotments are

CARRINGTON.

£15 16s. Sd. for one share, £31 13s. 4d. for two shares) which shall be repaid to trustees for the use of this society, and such occupior to pay three per cent. per annum until such loan shall be repaid, and the trustees for such loan until it is repaid. Such occupier to be gaining his allotment, and not wishing to enter upon it. may let it to whom he pleases, but, if such person be not forward and said, he regretted to inform the meeting shall not receive any loan from this society; but if such of their body to represent them in the recent trades' that, in consequence of severe indisposition, he was member wishing to let another member have it and re- conference, the employers simultaneously reduced under the painful necessity of withdrawing the name of his friend, Mr. J. G. Dron, from the list of can-upen it shall have the loan allowed by the rules."-"All pelled to succumb; but, "biding their time," they allocation."-" That balloting of districts be recommended as per plan of Dewsbury, 3rd and 4th rules."-"That any members entering for two shares when he has balloting box if he choose, and if such ticket be drawn, he shall have his two acres; but any member not claiming

> HULL. A public meeting of the members in the Hull branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society was held on Sunday last, at the Painters' Arms, Sykes-street, to bal-

lot for the delegate to the conference, when Mr. John Linton, of Selby, received the unanimous votes of the memverance in the direction of the society's affairs. It was also resolved, "That the conference ought to re-elect

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Chartist Land Association in this town, on the 30th ult., the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and the delegate for the district desired to support them :--" That the society be enrolled." "The mortgage in preference to sale, and the right of purchase to the occupier." "No shareholder to hold more than two shares, or four acres.' "That the directors be elected by the members." "That no momber, when in possession of his allotment, shall from lapse of time, any claim that might have arisen was barred; and that if Mr. Llewellyn's claim was barred; and that if Mr. Llewellyn's claim was

strike of the hand-loom weavers of this town took place, against Mr. W. Ingham, manufacturer, in consequence of his having reduced his weavers' wages Bil. per cut. On the morning of that day a deputation. was appointed by the committee to wait on him, in order that he might be duly informed of the weavers' for the forthcoming conference."-" That a vote of thanks | intentions. After hearing what the mon had to say upon the subject in dispute, he fell into a most violent passion, ordered the men out of his warehouse, and told them that he would reduce them another sixpence upon checks, and one shilling upon gingsupport a suitable provision for the directors."-"That hams! With this answer the deputation left the none but wor, ing men be admitted as members of the board | warehou: e. T.e committee immediately prepared, of directors excepting F. O'Connor, Esq."-"That a con- in their legal and peaceable, but effective way, to ference be held e very year, at such time and place as shall | bring this gen leman to a sense of his duty to his felhe agreed to by the directors, to elect a board of directors | low man; an i we are happy to state that their labours have had the desired effect, for about twelve -"That the rules, when revised, be enrolled as recom- o'clock he sent for the deputation, settled the matter mended by counsel."-"That this society be closed on | in a satisfactory way, and told them that he would the 31st of December, 1.945."-"That any person placed pay as much as any other manufacturer in Wigan ; instead of six months notice to quit such allotment, and drop wages for the future. There has also been a the above body, attended by a deputation from Todplace. It seens, according to the statement of the Pitkethley."-" That no member be allowed more than | deputation, that the masters there are getting their four acres."-" That any member gaining his allotment pieces made from nine to ten yards longer, and only shall have the first refusal of purchasing is at twenty | paying the same wages that are paid in Wigan. for it by instalments, and his rent to be reduced in pro- | agreed that a general conference meeting of selegates from all the weaving districts should be held in made, and cottages are built thereon, the trustees and Manchester, or some other central place, in order board of directors shall fix the amount of rent to be paid | that there may be formed inter one corsolidated union by the occupier of such allotment ; such occupier shall of weavers throughout the kiagdom. The secretary receive a loan from the funds of this society, (say was then ordered to write to the different associations on the subject. After the settling of some local business, the meeting broke up.

THE BELPER HORSE-MAIL MANJARS .- A communication has been received at the office of the Associashall withhold his title deed, or have some other security | tion of United Trades for the Protection of Industry. to the effect, that the above-named industrious body allowed to repay it to the trustees by instalments, and of men, after yielding to many exactions on the part his interest reduced accordingly."-" That any member of their employers, after enduring oppression until endurance became a crime rather than a virtue, have been driven to the necessity of leaving their work. a member of this society, such member or other person. On the day that the workmen deputed two members per cent, per annum until their allotments after the first sented by a considerable influx of trade, to solicit from their employers a return to their former rate of wages ; but this act of justice being sternly refu-ed, the men immediately assembled, and unanimously paid up one share, he shall have one ticket put in the resolvel to give their employers an opportunity of trying whether or no they could, of themselves, supply the increasing demands of their impatient customers without the assistance of that labour they had so eruelly oppressed and insulted. Notwithstanding the men have been already three weeks on strike, they are yet firmly resolved that, come what may, they will not return to work until the ten per cent. is restored.

> STRIKE OF THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS AT MANCHESTER.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester was held in the Carpenters' Hall, Garret-road, on Wednesday evening, the 26th ult., to take into conber, of this branch. A vote of thanks was also given to sideration the tyrannical conduct of a number of the the present board of directors, for their steady perse- master tailors of this town, who have thrown upon the streets to starve, at this inclement season of the year, 300 journeymen, because they would not withdraw from the Union, or Tailors' Society. The meeting was most numerous and enthusiastic ; indeed, we do not remember having seen so large a meeting on any trades' question since the great aggregate meeting of the iron trades. At eight o'clock, Mr. Parker, the secretary to the United Tailors' Protection Society, entered the hall, accom-panied by several other gentlemen, and was received with repeated rounds of cheers, which having subsided, on the motion of Mr. Lindsey, Mr. Gash, operative tailor, was called to the chair.

Mr. Gash opened the proceedings by reading the ever valid, it should have been submitted to a com- shareholder who has not paid the full amount of his placard convening the meeting, after which he said turn out of work 300 men without cause had refused to have the question arbitrated. The employers said this was not a question of wages. Directly it was not, bat indirectly it was sapping and undermining the best interests of the fair-trading employers as well as the workmen. He then introduced Mr. Little. Mr. Little said the present strike was not sought by the men, but had been forced upon them by the masters. But before he entered upon the subject he At our meeting on Tuesday evening, after a vory would read a resolution :--- "That this meeting are lengthy discussion upon the necessity of holding a public of opinion that the conduct of the master tailors of meeting for the restoration of Frost and others, the fol- Manchester is highly censurable, inasmuch as they lowing resolutions were unanimously passed :-- " That a | have deprived 300 workmen of the means of existence, public meeting be held in the people's hall, for the pur- not on the score of wages, but because their workmen pose of memorialising her Majesty, through the House of are desirous of working on the employer's premises rity of the society, that the society be duly enrolled under the Land and Building Society Act."—"That there be a clause in the deeds to allow each occupant the privilege of purchasing his allotment at the original value."—"That no member of the society be allowed the privilege of budding more than four nient to attend the said meeting," "That a sub-com- do. Capital had its duties as well as its rights, and mittee of five be appointed to get up the meeting, and to when it was used for the purpose of further subjuapply to Mr. J. Sturge for the affidavits of several gating the already oppressed operative, it was not respectable men, respecting the Birmingham exiles." applied to its legitimate use. He would now show That the resolutions be sent to the Northern Star." them the manner in which this strike has been The meeting then adjourned to Sunday next, the chair to brought about. One of the masters told his men on the Saturday night that there was to be no more employment for them unless they applied for work unconnected with the association. A meeting of masters was called, when they entered into an agreement to the effect that the first master who should alterations as the members considered necessary, with ad. call upon a society man should forfeit £100. At one establishment in the square, in consequence of the master giving so much out-door work, the men in the shop could not get a living, having to wait for hours together for a job, whilst the master was sending the work in the back streets and alleys to be made. The structions. We had seven new members joined, three of men complained of this to their fellow workmen, and whom paid up their full shares. On Sunday evening they sympathised with them, and called a n-ce.ing, from which six men were sent to meet the master, ture on " the laud, government, and the people," which when the master stated that all should go on as usual gave universal satisfaction to the largest audience that if the men would not interfere with them. The men. understood by this that the system of out-door work was to cease, but on the following day a great deal more was given out than ever there was before. The ABTICHOKE INN LOCALITT, No. 1 .- At a meeting of men again complained to the society, a meeting was 'called, and two men were sent to see if they could conference, Mr. Lashford in the chair, the following reso- manage matters with Mr. Stubbs. He (Mr. Littie) was one of the two. He would not detain the meetthanks of this meeting are due, and hereby given, to ing with the details of what took place; but he might Feargus O'Connor, Christopher Doyle, Thomas Clark, as well state that that gentleman complimented the Philip M'Grath, and Thomas Martin Wheeler, for the deputation on the efficient manner in which they had prsiseworthy manner in which they have conducted the discussed the question with them, but if any more deputations came they must fight. That night a meeting of the body was called to hear the report of mend them to the Manchester conference for re-election ; the deputies, when it was agreed that the men should and further think that they are perfectly justified in ap- come out. However, they would take no advantage propriating the profits arising from the sale of cards and of Mr. Stubbs, a written notice was sent from that rules to the management of the society; and also are of an meeting, signed by the chairman, and taken by him. opinion that that is not sufficient for them, knowing, as Stubbs then called a meeting of some twenty-four we do, the value of lectures ; for, had it not have been for masters, and said, if they would turn out their men, Mr. M'Grath's lectures in Brighton, we should have had that they would starve them into their terms in a no locality formed ; but through his exertions, and by the fortnight. They agreed to turn them out unless they advocacy of the cause in the Northern Star, we now have would leave the society. They, however, reckened several copies of the rules were disposed of. On votes of thanks being passed to the chairman and lecturer, treasurer. out a month, and they had more money now than

Where is the work of Triumph, the high place Where Rome embraced her heroes ? Where the steep Tarpeian rock ? fittest goal of Treason's race, The promonotory whence the Traitor's Leap Cured all ambition. Did the conqueror's heap Their spoil's here ? Yes; and in yon field below A thousand years of silent factions sleep-The Forum where the immortal accepts glow, Still the eloquent air breathes-burns with Cicero! The field of freedom, faction, fame and blood :

llere a proud people's passions were exhaled, From the first hour of empire in the bud To that when further worlds to conquer fail'd; But long before had Freedom's face been veil'd, And Anarchy assumed her attributes ; Till every lawless soldier who assail'd Trod on the trembling senate's slavish mutes, (raised the venal voice of baser prostitutes.

Then turn we to her latest tribune's name, From her ten thousand tyrant's turn to thee, Redeemer of dark centuries of shame-The friend of Petrarch-hope of Italy-Rienzi! last of Romans! while the tree Of freedom's wither'd trunk puts forth a leaf, Even for thy tomb a garland let it be-The forum's champion, and the people's chief, Her new-born Numa thou-with reign, alas ! too brief.

NOTICE.

December the 15th.

33 An extraordinary press of matter has compelled "I'argatory of Suicides."

Reviews.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, DECEMBER. Edinburgh: W. Tait, Prince's-street.

Tait, on the "Rationale of Railway Shares," the "l'otatoe Crop in Ireland," "Politics of the Month," tc. Colonel Jourssox continues his interesting wmance, "Jenny Basket;" the "Life and Cor-for you, only do let me speak: ten years ago, I was waiting up for for you, only do let me speak: ten years ago, I was waiting for you, and I fell asleen, and the for wort out of the for respondence of Nicbuhr" is continued from the June number : and in the "New Novels" we have dished up Mrs. Trollope's most recent production, "The that mak Autractive Aian." The present number also con-to do it. tains a noble ballad on the "Battle of Hastings;" men." Following the description of HAZLITT, Mr. DE QUINCEY next skotches the character of

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

There is no writer named amongst men, of whom, so

and virtuous as-and virtuous as-gentlemen-as- society. the religious section, is not of a nature to be pro-THE LATE MARQUIS OF HERIFORD AND HIS VALET .- | could be expected." NEWMILLNS. Land and its capabilities," which occupied an honr and a litiated: selish interests, being wounded, might be cominhabiting the dwellings 1,120. Of these 35 were Pensated ; merely human interests might be soothed; but Another suit by the representatives of the late Mar-PRIMOGENITURE.--- A rational, sensible, and intelli-It having been announced by the bellman that Mr. half in delivering, being one of the most eloquent and interests, that transcend all human valuation, being so quis of Hertford against Suisse has come to a hearing gent law of our blessed country, which entails wealth sick, from one fortnight up to eighteen weeks, of M'Grath would address the inhabitants of this little powerful lectures delivered in this hall for a length of scarlet, typhus, and other fevers, and diseases of various kinds, commencing since Nevember, and insulted, must upon principle reject all human ransom or before the Tribunal de Premiere Instance, the object and estates upon the eldest son, poverty and debts town on Thursday evening, Mr. Brown's school-room time. The lecturer implored his audience, if they wanted conditions of human compromise. Less than penitential of which was to recover 191,950f. in inscriptions and upon the younger ones; a law completely contrary to recontation could not be accepted: and that is now im- coupons, which it was affirmed by the complainant in ature, common sense, and revealed religion (which was to recover 191,950f.) was filled at the appointed hour with a most attentive to save themselves and their country from falling, like continuing to the present time. We found 12 :naudience. Mr. Baillie Brown was appointed to prethe empire of Rome, they had better hasten and join the habiting and working in a single cellar, 28 in one were surreptitiously obtained possession of by the de- inculcates equality among men), and, therefore, side, who, in an excellent speech, introduced the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, which was the only After describing the views respecting Jesus Christ fendant, but which he averred were freely and volun- leagerly adopted and supported by the thick-headed Possible. house, 90 living in courts and rooms, and only 27 ocseci ty that was capable of bettering the condition of the subject of the land. The chairman was followed by tarily given to him by the marquis. The circum- English ; a law which, while it permits the first-born Mr. M'Grath, whose lecture gave unmixed satisfaccupying houses. Of this number 31 were found toiling millions. A vote of thanks was given to the lecstances of this litigation have already been so fully to marry and beget children, comfortably and at his working for sale-shops, within the same time, on the Put forth by the German and other sceptics, Mr. DE tion. Ten persons enrolled their names as members. turer and chairman, and the meeting separated. A num-Sabbath-day, many in a most distressed state of want. Mr. Parker then exhibited the sanatory map stances of this hightion have already over so hary to marry the deget emildren, comfortably and as mo before the public, that we deem it unnecessary to give the details of the pleadings on this new trial. The court took time to consider its judgment, which a law which, for the sake of raising up one colossus QUINCEY SAYS :---We expect that Newmillns, though late in the field, ber of shares were taken. will, nevertheless, become a powerful branch of the glorious Land Society. These were affronts to the founder of Christianity, HEYWOOD. of London to the audience, and said he was prepared effered too much in the temper of malignity. But it delivered yesterday. The President, after reciting creates a thousand miserable pigmies-for the sake LECTURE,-The announcement of the intended lecture, to prove that there were more journeymen tailors Shelley's was worse ; more bitter, and with less of coun-GLASGOW. the whole of the prior proceedings, concluded—That of erecting one palace, gives birth to a thousand as possession was prima facie evidence of right, that hovels—for the sake of making one man a pampored in the Star, drew together a goodly muster to hear that working in their own homes, in the humble and untenauce, even inishow or shadow, from any fact, or insinu-Mr. Duncan Sherrington has been clected delegate unflinching advocate of the people's rights, Mr. William | healthy parts of London, making garments for the ation of a fact, that Scripture suggests. In his "Queen to the forthcoming conference, by the unanimous Bell, upon the "State of Trade and the coming Panie." rich and pallent, than were engaged upon the Mab," he gives a dreadful portrait of God; and that no as Suisse justified his possession by alleging a manual and luxurious Sybarite. makes half-a-dozen others Bell, upon the "State of Frate and the coming came in the mining that the man of the ingree and the matching was thus made unanimously called to the chair, who introduced Mr. in the very heart of disease, it must of necessity 'e voice of the following places, viz., Glasgow, Greeno.k. gift, which bore with it no improbability, considering | paupers and honourable vagabonds; a law in which question may arise, of what God ? he names him; it is Campsio, Hamilton, Alva, Vale of Leven, and Ar Jehorah. He asserts his existence; he affirms him to on one part the large fortune of the donor, his ha- it would be difficult to say whether absurdity or Bell. The lecturer commenced by taking a review of transferred to the wearer. Nor was it London and broath, being all the places classed within this disbe "au almighty God, and vengeful as almighty." He goes bitual generosity, and the freedom with which he was wickedness most provails; a law in which the original trict, with the exception of West Linton, from which trade, showing its advance, its cause being competition in Livorpool that were the only places where such a on to describe him as the "omnipotent fiend," who found known to give away securities payable to bearer ; framers and present supporters are equally to be deand, on the other, the nature of the services rendered tested and despised; a law that renders us the no returns have been received. foreign markets, the glutting of those markets, and state of things existed. It also existed in Man-"none but slaves" [Israel in Egypt, no doubt] to be "his consequently the decline of trade already felt in some of chester and Locds, and every other large town. Mr. the manufacturing towns of this country, which must P.'s statements were truly astounding, and we trust Mr. M'Grath delivered his second lecture here on by the donee to the donor during the long; period of laughing stock of other countries, and a burden to tools," and none but "a murderer" [Moses, I presume] "to be his accomplice in crime." He introduces this twenty years; that robbery and wrongful appropria- our own; a law which makes the time of birth (v.ot Friday evening. The meeting was well attended, dreading datended, and a build which makes the time of birth (v.ot Friday evening. The meeting was well attended, tion must be proved by positive, or at least presump- the virtues of the heart, or the wisdom of the bead) and the lecture gave the greatest satisfaction uitimately end in a panic, The land was held up to our they will not be lest upon the public of Manchester. Greadful Almighty as speaking, and as speaking thus,tion must be proved by positive, or at least presump- the virtues of the heart, or the wisdom of the breeds duns, throughout. His two lectures have added to our view, and we were solicited to rally round the standard On the motion of Mr. Lindsey, the thanks of the and upon these considerations the tr ibunal dismissed as corruption breeds maggots.—*Hints on the Nature* the suit of the claimants, with cost_{.5}.—Galignani. and Monagement of the Duns. From an sternity of idleness I, God, anoke; in seven days' toil made carth From Ling; rested; and created man,

beauty. We, at all events, must thank Mr. DE QUINCEY for his defence of SHELLEY's "sincerity," against the pitiful surmises of Mr. "Milk"-so GILFILLAN. The scorn and bitterness towards contribution. The scorn and outcomess towards poor SHELLEY, which, Mr. DE QUINCEY tells us, is yet nourished by that gang of knaves and drivellers, the "religious section" of English society, is, of course, quite consistent with that "meek" and "forgiving" spirit which they profess their religion inculcates. Far from regretting it, right glad are we that no "penitential recantation" darkens the name of SHELLEY. Let us add if Mr darkens the name of SHELLEY. Let us add, if Mr. DE QUINCEY imagines SHELLKY was "crazed." there are thousands who, as regards his ideas on religion, are equally "crazed," and, like the poet, prefer perfect freedom to the halter and the manger, even though the latter may be accompanied by the priest's "oats" [Qy. husks ?], and " the milky breast of the faith and ' worship of sorrow.""

PUNCH.

The present monthly part of this excellent publication contains some capital illustrations, amongst others, "Vot's a Panic?" "The Modern Diogness looking for an honest man in Capel Court ;" "The political 'Robin' driven by the severity of the times to seek for grain ;" and "The Irish Jeremy Diddler." The famous "Caudle Lectures" are brought to a close; we give the "last scene of all, which ends this strange eventful history":---

LECTURE THE LAST.

Mrs. Caudle has taken Cold , the Tragedy of Thin Shoes. I am not going to contradict you, Caudle ; you may say what you like-but I think I ought to know my own feelings better than you. I don't wish to upbraid you neither : I'm too ill for that ; but it's not getting wet in thin shoes-oh, no! it's my mind, Caudle, my mind, that's killing me. Oh, yes ! gruel, indeed-you think gruel will cure a woman of anything; and you know, too, how I hate it. Grael can't reach what I suffer : but, of course. nobody is ever ill but yourself. Well, I—I didn't mean Poetical Contributions for our" CHEISTMAS GARLAND" to say that; but when you talk in that way about thin must be at the Office of this Paper by, or before, shoes, a woman says, of course. what she doesn't mean ; she can't help it. You're always gone on about my shoes; when I think I'm the fittest judge of what be comes me best. I dare say-'twould be all the same to us to postpone the concluding notice of Mr. Cooper's you if I put on ploughmen's boots ; but I'm not going to make a figure of my feet, I can tell you. I've never got

cold with the shoes I've worn yet, and 'tisn't likely I should begin now. No. Caudle ; I wouldn't wish to say anything to accuse

you : no, goodness knows, I wouldn't make you uncomfortable for the world-but the cold I've got, I got ten years ago. I've never said anything about it-but it has never left me. Yes; ten years ago the day before yester. Somewhat dry articles, in the present number of day. How can I recollect it? Oh, very well; women re member things you never think of; poor souls! they've good cause to do so. Ten years ago, I was sitting up for

> A SPECULATOR. -" Come, Bob, tell us how much I woke I found I was sitting right in the draft of the you have cleared by your speculations ?" said Bob's key-hole. That was my death, Caudle, though, don't let quizzical friend to him the other day. "Cleared !" replied Bob, with a frown, "why, I've cleared my that make you uneasy, love ; for I don't think you meant

WIFILLAN'S "Gallery of Literary Portraits." Mr. be QUINCET gives a most interesting sketch of Hazirr, whom he somewhat severely portrays, con-tuat "he (Hazirr) was a subtle thinker, an eloquent writer, a lover of beauty and poetry, and man and truth, one of the best of critics, and not the worst of Men." Following the description of Hazirr, Mr. be Ourse a most interesting is seen a solution of Hazirr, Mr. be Ourse a most interesting sketch of Hazirr, whom he somewhat severely portrays, con-way long; she may soon have the key of the caddy now. I think dear mother would keep house beautifully for you, when I'm gone. Well, love, I won't talk in that way truth, one of the best of critics, and not the worst of Men." Following the description of Hazirr, Mr. be Ourse of the state of the best of critics, and not the worst of Men." Following the description of Hazirr, Mr. be Ourse of the state of the best of critics, and not the worst of Men." Following the description of Hazirr, Mr. be Ourse of the best of critics, and not the worst of Men." Following the description of Hazirr, Mr. be Ourse of the best of critics, and not the worst of Men." Following the description of Hazirr, Mr. be Ourse of the state of the state of the best of critics, and not the worst of Men." Following the description of Hazirr, Mr. be Ourse of the state of certainly not. I never would wear 'em thick, and you to his friend, "Quick, quick, give me a word." know it, and they never gave me cold yet. No, dearest Upon which the other replied, "Yes, yes, what word Caudle, it's ten years ago that did it ; not that I'll say a do you want !"

mittee that had ceased to exist for some years.

CITY LOCALITY.-At a meeting of the members of united energies to bear on the question of the Corn Laws; and that we consider the Chartists ought to attend the meetings, and watch over the proceedings of the League.

HOLBECK. THE LAND.-At a meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, held November 30th, the following resolutions was agreed to :---'That it is of vital importance for the better secube allowed the privilege of holding more than four acres of land, and that there be a clause in the rules to allow two acre allotments and four in one community."—"That each occupant holding four acres be allowed the privilege of having the surplus of money over and above expenses of one allotment, with two acres, either in money or in extra building.' "That the board of directors have not the power of taking any money from the land fund for any other purpose than the purchase of land and erections of buildings, &c., but that we coincide with the board of directors taking the surplus of money arising from rules and cards for defraying the expenses of the board of directors, and if insufficient to lay a levy on each member."-" That the present society close taking any more members after the 31st day of December, 1845."

REDDITCH. At a meeting of the Co-operative Land Society, held at the O'Conner Arms, Redditch, on Monday, Dec. 1st, 1845, a vote of confidence in the present board of directors was agreed to, and it was also resolved that the delegates representing this district be instructed to support the re-election of the present board ; after which a resolution was passed to hold a public meeting in the large room at Mr. Prescot's, O'Connor Arms, Redditch, on Tuesday, Dec. 9th, 1845, to memorialise her Majesty, through the House of Commons, for the return of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis.

YORK. THE LAND.-A branch of the Chartist Land Cooperative Society was opened on Sunday last when seven shares was taken up. Any one desirous of joining this society in York are informed that meetings will be holden every Sunday morning at Mr. Joseph Hall's, the Blue Bell, Fosgate.

HAMILTON. On Monday evening Mr. M'Grath addressed a very good audience in the Secession Church, on the subject of the land, and the efficiency of the means proposed by the Chartist Co-operative Land Society to obtain it. A very good feeling was indicated, and

BRIDGTON. The Chartist Hall in this district was filled. on

the meeting separated.

argued strongly in support of the position that, until the people had the land as their inheritance, and the Charter to protect it, the tendency of their con-

dition on the social scale would be downwards. At the conclusion of the locture an amicable discussion took place, in which Messrs. Graham, Murphy, Colguhoun, the chairman, and lecturer, took part. The thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to Mr. Sherrington, as chairman, and to Mr. M'Grath,

the holiest which brood over human life, and which, we've been very happy, haven't we, Caudle ? the resignation of the present secretary." "That we ad-| same plan as the Bradford woolcombers, in having the following as the climax in the address of a barcommittees in every town, for the purpose of visiting workmen's houses, and reporting the same. The journ until the last Sunday in February, 1846." guard the sanctuary of religious truth. Consequently, Good night. Yes, this cold does tear me to pieces rister to a jury in an action for seduction:-Dcscribing his client, he said :- Ere this monster ap- capabilities. At the conclusion of Mr. M'Grath's which is a melancholythought of any friend of Shelley's, but for all that it isn't the shoes. God bless you, Caudle ; scribing his client, he said :--Ere this monster ap-proached to beguile and beiray her, my client was blooming as the rose, gentlemen of the jury." quoth Demosthenes, "light of step as the wild gazelle of the desert; gay as the lark; beautiful as the Houris: will, doubtless, be the formation of a branch of the the desert gay as the lark; beautiful as the Houris: biomen as a continue of the sum of the su MANCHESTER. following is from the Liverpool committee :-- " In 26 the indignation is likely to be co-extensive and co-endur- no--it's not the shoes. I won't say it's the key-hole; but ing with the writings that provoked it. That bitterness, again I say, it's not the shoes. God bless you once more of scorn and defiance which still burns against his name -but never say it's the shoes. his lecture, which was very instructive. Subject-" The ing to 572 persons, and the persons living in the in the most extensive meditative section of English society, -

share, and that such occupant shall remain in possession until he obtains possession of his own allotment." "That no occupant shall traffic in intoxicating liquors." this locality it was unanimously agreed, --- "That we "That the members be located on the principle of call on the Chartists throughout London to come priority." "That the first section close when the numforward and organise themselves, so as to bring their bers amount to five thousand." "That the thanks of the

BIRMINGHAM.

w taken at seven o'clock.

ROCHDALE.

The discussion on the rules of the Chartist Land Society was resumed on Sunday, in the Association Room, ditional suggestions, were embodied in the credentials of the district representative. On Sunday, the 7th inst., the delegates of the various localities will meet the representative of this district at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Working Man's Hall, Oldham, to give him his in-Thomas Tattersal, of Burnley, gave a soul-stirring lecwe have had for a long while.

BRIGHTON.

shareholders to elect a delegate to the Manchester land lution was unanimously agreed to :-- " That the best affairs of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and having implicit confidence in them, we therefore recom-

LANCASHIRE.

The South Lancashire delegate meeting was held in the they had when they commenced the struggle. Ante-room, Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday last, Mr. John were present :---Manchester, Mr. Nuttall and D. Donovan; Oldham, Mr. Yardley; Rochdale, Mr. Bake. Tho following resolutions were passed unanimously :---" That treasurer's hands be paid over to Mr. Leach towards the book." "That the levy for next delegate meeting be twopence on each member, and that each locality receive delegate meetings in future be held every three months, instead of monthly, and that the next he on the last Sunday in February, at Heywood." "That there be a committee of three appointed to superintend the receiving

The resolution was ably seconded by Mr. Gaffiney. Nuttall in the chair. Delegates from the following places and supported by Mr. Linsey, after which it was agreed to nem. con.

Mr. M'Cabe moved the following resolution :---"That in the opinion of this meeting the tai .ring Mr. Leach finish the hymn.book, and add another hymn trade requires special attention to ventilation, is from to each book, and finish it for the sum of £9." "That the sedentary nature of the occupation the health of the secretary's bill be paid." "That the money in the the operatives are affected, disease engendered, and the public at large endangered thereby." He then read several extracts from the Sanatory Commissioners' Report, which went to prove the fact beyond a doubt their proportionate share of the hymn-books." That the that the trade of a tailor, as at present conducted, was most injurious to the health of the operative.

syllable of the matter to hurt you. I'd die first. Mr. Parker then rose to second the motion, and WONDERFUL FRUIT IN GATESHEAD,-The Gateshead much as of Percy Bysshe Shelley, it is difficult for a con-Mother, you see, knows all your little ways; and you Observer states that one of the councillors of that was received with several rounds of applause. It is due to his exalted powers, and yet without offence to wouldn't get another wife to study you and pet you up as place went into his garden last week, and found a impossible to give Mr. Parker's speech at ler gth, but of the levy, and distributing the hymn-books," "That there are some statements which he read to the meet-I've done-a second wife never does; it isn't likely she pair of fustian breeches hanging in one of his fruit feelings the most sacred, which too memorably he outraged. The indignation, which this powerful young should. And, after all, we've been very happy. It hasn't trees, with eight shillings in one of the pockets. By Messrs. J. Nuttall, T. Davies, and D. Donovan be the ing relative to the sanatory condition of the tailoring writer provoked, had its root in no personal feelings been my fault, if we've ever had a word or two, for you what freak of nature the tree came to bear such fruit for his lecture. committee." "That each locality send the name of a trade which we think the public ought to be made those might have been conciliated; in no worldly feel- couldn't help now and then being aggravating; nobody has not been ascertained. candidate for the situation of secretary to the South Lan- acquainted with. We therefore give a few of them. KILMARNOCK. ings-those might have proved transitory; but in feelings can help their tempers always-especially men. Still eashire delegate meeting, that situation being vacant by It would appear that the tailors are acting upon the On Wednesday evening we were favoured with a visit from Mr. M'Grath, who addressed a good meet-ing in the Oddfellow's Hall, upon the land and its A VIRTUOUS CONCLUSION,-A Yankee paper gives

MANY THOUSANDS OF POUNDS STERLING TO BE GIVEN TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO TH PIC

TORIAL TIMES. For particulars of this extraordinary undertaking apply immediately to any Bookseller, or Newsvender, in

England, Ireland, or Seotland, or to the Publisher, Mr. C. Evans, 351, Strand, London, who will be happy to forward a Prospectus.

THE COLOSSEUM.

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MAJESTY ard his Royal Highness Prince ALBERT, has now, in addition to its further alterations, a new Orchestral Organ, erected in the Glyptotheca, on which the most admired pieces of music will be played daily from Two till Four o'Clock. Open from Ten till Half past Four. Admittance, 3s. Children, half-price. The Stalactite Caverns, the most magnificent of all the Temples which nature has built for herself in the regions of night, 1s. each. The whole projected and designed by N. W. Bradwell.

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MMEDIATE Protection, and a prompt and safe final discharge, without the intervention of a Prison or an Attorney. A discharge to Debtors is now imperative because Imprisonment for Debt is now yenal, not reme dial.-Debtors of all grades will be benefitted by applying forthwith to John S. Benstead, 22, Basinghall-street, near the Court of Bankruptcy, London.

TO THE EMBARRASSED .- IMPORTANT. THERE are thousands of persons who have struggled long against the force of misfortune, but few are aware that by a very recent Act all small traders owing debts not exceeding £200, farmers, and all others owing to any amount, can be entirely raised from their difficulties at a small expense, and without imprisonment or bankruptcy. All such Mr. Weston begs will apply to him at Moira-chambers, 17, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, by letter or personaliv.

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ompetitor. ₿₽ Practice hours from eleven till four.

TO TAILORS.

By approbation of Her Most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness Prince Alfjert. THE LONDON and PARIS FASH10NS for Autumn and Winter, 1845 and 1846, ready early in October, by READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloom sbury-square, London ; Berger, Holywell-street, Strand., London, and may be had of all Booksellers whereso ever residing; a very superb Print, representing the most splendid exhibi tion in Europe, an Interior View of the Colosseum Regent's-park, London. This exquisitely executed and beautifully coloured Print will be accompanied with full-

size Dress, Frock, and Riding Coat Patterns ; also, Patterns of the New Fashionable Polka Frock, and Locomotive Riding Coats, and an extra fitting Fashionable Waistcoat Pattern, with every part complete, and a full explanation of the manner of cutting and making them up; also 9 closed, London by Night ; additional atmospheric | extra plates, including 3 sectors, 4 for cutting fancy coats, for waistcoats, the other for cutting Coat Collar Patterns, in proportion, for all sizes, so that any person may complete the whole in the most correct manner, without a previous knowledge of any system of cutting whatever. Price (as usual) the whole, 10s., or post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. 11s. System of Cutting, 25s; Patent Measures, 8s the set. Patterns, post free, 1s each; to be had of all booksellers

For particulars, see "Townsend's Parisian Costumes, 'Gazette of Fashion," "London and Paris Magazine of Fashion," the "London and Country Press," &c.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE,

WAKEFIELD ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Michaelmas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the West-Riding of the County of York, will be held by adjourn ment in the Committee-Room, at the House of Correction at WAKEFIELD, ON THURSDAY, the Eighteenth day of December instant, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of inspecting the Riding Prison, (the said House of Correction) and for examining the Accounts of the Keeper of the said House of Correction, making Enquiry into the conduct of the Officers and Servants belonging t the same : and also into the behaviour of the Prisoners and their Earnings.

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace.
Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakegeld,
2nd. December, 1845.

LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY .- EXTEN SION AND BRANCH LINES. THE Shareholders are hereby informed that the Plans L Sections, and Books of Reference have been duly deposited with the Board of Trade and the several Clerk of the Peace, in conformity with the Standing Orders of Parliament, in respect of the Wakefield and Leeds Exten sion, the Hertford, the St. Alban's, Luton, and Dun stable, and the Stamford and Spalding Branch Lines. By Order of the Committee of Direction. J. R. MOWATT, Secretary,

Office, 7, Lothbury, London, 2nd Dec., 1845.

Just published, price 2s. 6d., coloured plates, S WELL'S NEW GUIDE, for 1845, to all the Night Fun of London ; also may be had, Marriage and Courtship, 2s. 6d., coloured plates; Garrick's Head New Love and Flash Songster, price 5s., coloured plates ; Seduction Unveiled, 2s. 6d., coloured plates; New Coalhole Flash Songster, 5s., coloured plates; Venus's Schoolmistress, large curious coloured plates, £2 2s. : Hints to young Married People, 2s. 6d., plates; forty song books, 1s. each ; Life and Intrigues of the Earl of Rochester, 3s., coloured plates.

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THE NORTHERN STAR.

Important from America.

We have received the following significant and important communication from a memestablishments in New York :---

TO MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

RESPECTED SIR.—Though a member of the order of capitalists myself, I have ever considered that capital possesses an undue influence, and exercises a pernicious authority, over the rights and interests of the working classes of all nations, even the Republic itself. I am now about to state a fact which grieves me, and one, for the promulgation of which I deem your independent paper to be the proper channel of communication. Perhaps I had better submit my information in the form of two distinct queries. The first is—was an order for the sale of all the

cotton, then at Liverpool, the property of Mr. President Polk's family, sent to that town so as to arrive just before the arrival of the Washington paper containing a certain article said to be dictated by Mr. President Polk, and pre-eminently calculated to effect a great reduction in the price of cotton? Second,—Did a certain captain of a trading vessel pay Mr. President Polk a large sum of money for a copy of his inaugural message, upon condition that he should have it in time for publication in London before its official appearance; and did the proprietor of a certain London journal pay a still larger sum for it to the same trading captain? and if so, sir, what a humiliation of Republican principles; and if not, what lengths the enemies of those principles will go to strike at them, even through the sides of an individual. As we are considered likely to have a war with England, it is essential that this circumstance should be made known, as, perhaps, it has been propagated for the purpose of undermining Republican principles in the English mind. I send this for publication, but, from my position here, I

request you will withhold my name. Your obedient servant,

[So great is our distrust in capitalists, that we shall not venture a single comment upon the above letter.—ED. N. S.]

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1845.

THE STRUGGLE.

For more than forty years the confiding people of England struggled under Whig leaders for such a Parliamentary Reform as would secure such alterations in the system as their improved position in society entitled them to. Within that time the Whigs had occasionally clutched power during periods of un natural excitement, and although they made but slight PARLIAMENTARY progress, as far as the question was concerned, yet the deep rooted hatred of Toryism was of itself sufficient to secure a continuance of popular zeal on behalf of the great measure. The obstinacy of a strong boroughmongering opposition, backed by a mad monarch, whose every vein was brimful of black and Tory blood, was THEN a suffi-

cient apology for delay, and in the then sectionalised state of society the mere nominal distinction of parties

middle classes recognised in them, even in those days not make the necessary concessions to popular reof comparative ignorance, the perfect embodiment of quirement, and we wait for LORD JOHN'S SECOND BID. ber of one of the most influential commercial all the principles of the glorious Revolution of 1688, Will it be the LAND and the CHARTER ? if not, he which placed the present Royal Family upon the | must BID AGAIN.

throne of this country. When Fox and the Whigs down to the mere ineligibility of Government contractors to sit in the House of Commons. Subsequently Lord GREY became the champion of Reform ;

of French Republicanism and Irish Revolution. many years the leaders urged the people on acts of frenzy as would frighten a strong Ton sition, and compel them in times of threaten ger to surrender the Government to the party.

Hence we find, in the outset. that physic was the requirement to which cautious and concessions were offered, and we had an al qualification very speedily manifest at Pe Newcastle, and Bristol. When the people h qualified THEIR LEADERS for power, a new set up by the MORAL PHILOSOPHERS, who in upon the acquisition of power, warred against qualification-physical force. The new test wa LEDGE, the most undefinable thing, as no course could be established, and no very distincould be affixed to such national improven would warrant the ceding of the CAUTIOUS A DENT CONCESSIONS. Resolved upon victor working classes, however, did enter upon t terious course of mental progression, and th succeeded to such an alarming extent up to examination, namely, the last general electi subsequently in the embodiment of their pri and the substantial manner in which they co them to the very TABLE OF THE HOUSE OF CO that their masters stood aghast at their sagacity. Thus had the people establishe claim to all cautious and prudent concession the prescribed conditions of physical resist Toryism, and the acquirement of sound y knowledge. Indeed, we may fairly own, that the restoration of the Whigs to power, the working classes have progressed in knowledge any, or all other nations upon the face of the However, another, and, to an oppressed people, trying test, was proposed-the test of calm su and obedience to authority, to be manifest in r tranquillity. That requirement has been co with since the moment the Whigs were ejected from office, and now, as the reward of popular obedience to Whig recommendation, the leader of that party melts down his CAUTIOUS AND PRUDENT CONCESSIONS to an alliance with the people's bitterest enemies, and offers a mere expedient as the reward of their several qualifications :- BUT HE MUST BID AGAIN.

BID AGAIN LORD JOHN.

IT now appears that Parliament is to be assembled early in January for the purpose of giving the Corn Laws the finishing stroke : thus PEEL has been before hand with the truculent Lord, and has out-bid him. We have published our opinions so frequently upon this subject, and last week we entered so fully into the consideration as to what the inevitable social result must be, that we have now merely to place our

principles contained in the People's Charter some CHIEF." However, be that as it may, our course is WM. GROCOTT.-It is impossible for us to notice the letter sixty-six years since, a very large section of the clear and defined. It is obstruction to all who will

The only statesmanlike conclusion that we can got into office, the great principles of Reform were draw from the policy of Sir ROBERT PEEL is, that lost sight of, and the people's triumph was frittered | war is inevitable, and that while he sops off the Free Traders with a repeal of the Corn Laws, he will at the same time, say to the landlords, 'There's war for you :' a better protection than the Corn Laws, and and popular concessions, especially to Ireland, were a better sliding scale for prices than I have offered based, as we are now able to prove, upon the success you ; and thus the Right Honourable Baronet hopes For to kill two birds with one stone.

i to such		information to ascertain if any point therefrom favourable to the restoration
ory oppo- ened dan-		Home Tones Billie and stheme
popular	IMPORTANT NOTICE.	for if the Americans once allow Europe in their affairs, they will soon be sa
cal force	Henceforth all communications for the Northern Star	
prudent	must be addressed simply thus :	a war, he hopes that the working c
ibundant		the fighting to the landlords and
	16, Great Windmill-street,	When the people fight, our correspon- will fight for their wights and the Che-
Peterloo,	London.	will fight for their rights and the Cha- let starvation, bone-gnawing, and other
had thus	I request particular attention to the above notice.	be done away with, and let the peop
test was	FEARGUS O'CONNOB.	and happy, and England will never be
nstantly,		foot of an enemy.
st the old	THOMAS, CITY Copies of all wills are not deposited in	
as know-	Doctors' Commons. His mistress only has the power of	RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO.
o defined	prosecuting the person who opened his letter to her, as	
netlimits	the letter was her property when it passed from the hands of the writer. If a master or mistress refuses to	
ement as	give a servant such character as they are entitled to,	SUARES,
AND PRU-	the servant has an action, and will be awarded damages against such master or mistress ; and generally damages	Aberdeen, per R. M'Kay
ory, the	are awarded so as to remunerate the servant for loss of	Prescot, per J. Robinson.
	time as well as loss of character. JAMES WYATT.— We beg to inform the City locality,	Chorley, per Wm. Wilkinson
the mys-	through Mr. Wyatt, that all reports of their meetings	City of London district, per J. Dunn
they had	that have come to our office have been published in the	Nottingham, per J. Sweet
the first	Northern Star. W. E., MANNINGHAM, NEAR BRADFORDThe only custom,	Hanley, per II. Foster
tion, and	unfortunately, that the occupant could have held, is	Stockport, per T. Woodhouse
inciples,	that of landlord toleration. If the landlord seeks to	Merthyr Tydvil, per D. Morgan
conveyed	eject him he could give him a half year's notice, W. B. W. must really think that we have a large amount	A Friend at Loughborough
OMMONS,	of spare time upon our hands. He asks us to furnish	Norwich, per J. Hurrey Warwick, per H. Donaldson
pupils'	him with the name of a judge who tried a bigamy case	Bilston, per J. Linney
ed their	seven years ago; if we don't know the name. he asks us to furnish him with the particulars, and if we know	
ons upon	neither name or particulars, he requests us to send him	Preston, per J. Brown
tance to	a newspaper with the report. We cannot furnish either one or the other, and perhaps all may be superfluous if	Pershore, per W. Conn
political	he had them, when we inform him that he is at perfect	No. 1 Branch, Colne, per II. Horsfield Salford, per J. Millington
at since	liberty to marry again if he has stated his case truly. Renfrewshire Advertiser.—We find it quite as much as we	Reading, per G, W, Wheeler ,, ,,
	can do to manage one newspaper, and must decline to	Worsborough Common, per R. Ellison
English	purchase another.	James Godward, Calais
e beyond	W. BROOK, LEEDS — We should have the greatest pleasure in complying with his request, if it was at all possible,	Bradford, per J. Alderson
ie earth.	and the more especially as we are justly indebted a visit	Hebden Bridge, per J. Smith
e, a more	to our Leeds friends ; but the work that we have chalked	Swanwick, per G. Yarnold
suffering	out for next week is more than any person living in our present state of health would undertake; a work which	Ashton-ander-Lyne, per E. Hobson
national	nothing short of our love of Whiggery and the League	All monies for the Land Fund may be during the sittings of the conference, ad
complied	would induce us to encounter; and while engaged in	Star office, London, and will be acknow
ted from	which we must request as much free air as possible, and our friend Brook knows what we suffer from preach-	tofore. The sum acknowledged from Leicester
lience to	ing in the Leeds boiler. He must, therefore, wait till we	last week, should have been from Armley.
	get more strength on till he gets more wind	

Fund may be sent, as usual, conference, addressed to the Il be acknowledged as here

The sum acknowledged from Leicester, per W. Oates. last week, should have been from Armley. PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

get more strength, or till he gets more wind.	last week, should have been from Armley. PER GENERAL SECRETARY.
H. L., PRESTON,-Mr. O'Connor begs to recommend all	SHARFS
Mr. Cobbett's works on Agriculture, especially his "Cot- tage Economy." The price of useful knowledge, pro- perly entitled "British Husbandry," is, we believe, £2 12s. 6d. complete, and therefore out of the reach of the humble classes. Mr. O'Connor will shortly have ready for publication a new work upon small farms, with an agricultural encyclopedia, or dictionary, to be printed with the most important portions of his work	£ s. d. Mr. Smith, Green- ford
upon Small Farms—one that he means to contain every single tittle of information, even to the boiling of pota- toes, for the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society.	G. Hartwell. 0 1 4 Greenwich 2 0 II. Webb 0 1 4 Somers Town 3 0 0 Rouen 5 0 0 Boulogne 2 9 0
THOMAS L., MANCHESTERNO.	CARDS AND RULES.
 THOMAS WILCOCK, BRADFORD.—We will give due notice of the time we may be able to attend the proposed meeting. C. B., FENTON, STAFFORDSHIRE —We never give advice in 	York 0 6 0 Norwich 0 0 10 Scarborough 0 7 0 Trowbridge 0 3 2 Yeovil 0 1 6 Burnley 0 11 8 Tiverton 0 1 4
quarrels between members of the families of working classes, except for the purpose of uniting them and caving the suppose	LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE. PER MR. O'CONNOR.

classes, except for the purpose of uniting Saving law expenses. D. P., BIRMINGHAM,—What does he mean by asking such Rochdale, per E. Mitchell City of Loudon district pur City of London district, per J. Dunn a quartian? of course the warrant of atter

THE FRAMEWORK-ENITTERS .- In reply to the statement of Mr. Winters, that not a thousand of the Leicester. shire framework-knitters have joined the United Trades' Association, Mr. J. Warner, of Sheepshead states that, some time ago, upwards of three thousand framework-knitters, in the Sheepshead district, sent in their adhesion to the association. Since then the their adhesion to the association. Since then the organization has been extended, and Mr. Warner says, that, by the expiration of the present quarter, it is most probable that nearly the whole of the framework knit.

ters, in the northern division of the county, will be registered in the books of the association. DIXON FUND .- Todmorden, 16s.; Bath, 6s, 2d.

this week.

ME. ARNOTT, Somers Town, wishes to know on what grounds the conviction of Samuel Chambers was bad as reported in last Snturday's Star. He desires this as reported in ascertain if any point can be deduced the restoration of Frost, Wil. others.

approves of the resolution Tammany Hall, New York, allow European interference 11 soon be saddled with mo. ant curses. If there is to be he working classes will leave idlords and moneymongers. our correspondent hopes they s and the Charter. He adds. ving, and other abominations let the people be made free will never be trodden by the

ARTIST CO-OPERATIVE OCIETY.

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onying up the arrears and interest, and the difference between the two rates, thus becoming entitled to participate in the whole of the profit of the institution.

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Thus, for example :--- A person in the twenty-fifth year of his age, need only pay 18s. 9d. per cent. yearly for the first five years, and afterwards by paying up the remaining half with interest, and the difference between the above rates, he will be entitled to share in the entire profits, which it is expected will reduce the future payments to little more than half the original Mutual rate. The GREAT BRITAIN is the only Society in which this very great accommodation is given to the Assured.

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icat.on to A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director. Agents wanted in Towns not pre-occupied, and applications from respectable and influential parties addressed to the Managing Director, at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London will meet with immediate attention.

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Salford, Manchester. THE Directors of this Association, appointed by the Late National Trades' Conference, have to announce that their arrangements for receiving subscriptions are completed, and that they will commence operations as soon es £5.000 shall have been received as deposits upon Shares.

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Stafford Gaol : among which are :---Kucky Sarson the Barber ; or the Disciple of Equality. Raven Dick the Poacher; or "Who scratched the

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was sufficient to enlist the co-operation, or provoke

the opposition, of the industrious classes. However confused, obscure, and indistinct, Whigh policy may have appeared, it stoud in fair contrast with the hangings, the butcheries, and the cruelties of their Tory opponents, and naturally enough the public mind warred against the active, the powerful. those CAUTIOUS AND PRUDENT CONCESSIONS due to their the ruthless foe. The greatest fronzy under which position.

the popular mind can suffer is the delusion which carries confidence beyond its legitimate limits, and silences wholesome censure. This delusion, however, did exist up to the very consummation of the THING called PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, and the spell was only broken by the possession of-

" The beauteous toy so fondly sought,

Which lost its charm by being caught." In proportion to their suffering and allegiance to the Whigs, the people very naturally looked for protecand courage had carried, against the most powerful and bigotted aristocracy that a country was ever cursed with. The only man who ventured to check popular frenzy, and to interpose between the people and the delusion, was' HUNT; and his life of untiring action, of consistent patriotism, of dungeon suffering, was pleaded, but pleaded in vain. The public mind had risen to flood tide, and all past services, sufferings, and sacrifices, were so many straws, swept onward by the irresistible torrent.

When the measure was carried, popular fury was at its height. A good-natured king, who flung up his royal cap in commemoration of THE PEOPLE'S TRIUMPH, filled the throne. The pride of an iron Duke had been humbled, the old aristocracy had been triumphed over, the people's friends had been exalted, the people's battle had been won, and popular fury subsided. Such ever has been the case when the working classes have been left to the leadership of faction. Apathy ever follows the blow which proclaims THEIR VICTORY; and the first moments of triamph are spent by the conquerors in the concoction of measures for the overthrow of that party whose power may be one day used for humbling those whom it had exalted. Such, precisely, was the policy of the Whigs. They invoked the co-operation of the trades, and then struck a deadly blow at their order. They evoked the hill-slave from his solitude, and the valley-serf from his retirement, and then transported their abettors. There was no resisting the Whig charm, the syren note, the national delusion. So they dealt, with parties, and not less boldly did nations feel their vengeance.

The Irish boasted that an Irish majority had neutralized an English and Scotch minority, and for their reward received the first blow-coencion. The English, for their untiring co-operation, received the second-starvation; and Scotland only escaped her share of friendship because the monster was satiated,

the savage was gorged. Not only did the Whigs apply their maiden power to the overthrow of the party to whom they owed it; but, from that moment to the present, they have followed it up by acts, not only of oppression, but of cruelty. In power they systematically opposed the popular voice ; in opposiwould court a restoration to popular favour by an alliance the most galling and humiliating. An alliance which must for ever check even the feeble streams of Reform, by making property not only the test of representation, but the very talisman of power.

This alliance has so completely sunk Whiggery distinctive party cognomens in the more expressive term of the TARDIGRADE COALITION. Lieutenant Sir ROBERT PEEL will propose, and what Lord JOHN TARDIGRADE, in one of the characters in Mr. PEAKE'S will hid, while, at the same time, they should

•

record. The abandonment of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S stereotyped opinion upon the question of the Corn Laws, at a moment when he stands in the pillory of party, proves the length to which individuals will go for the preservation of power; while we fear lest the popular party should accept the noon as one of

opinions as to the immediate consequences upon

If it was possible to make distinction of time of importance, Sir ROBERT PEEL has certainly embraced the most seasonable for the accomplishment of his measure. Had the Minister proclaimed his intention during the sitting of last session, the consequence would have been a considerable diminution of home produce for next year. The delay has secured the cultivation of an average "breadth," while upon the other hand, the consequent panic may, and probably will, have the effect of hurrying the sale of last year's produce, and thus reduce the price at home to a lower figure than the farmers or their landlords will be satisfied to bear. And if so, THAT REVOLUTION, which we announced as the inevitable result of the repeal of the Corn Laws under existing circum-STANCES, must follow. However, as the matter appears settled, it now becomes our duty to inquire firstly, whether it is a sufficient remedy for the present disarranged state of our social, commercial, and political relations; and secondly, in how far the people can protect themselves against the threatened infliction.

We are not comfortably at peace with France or America. We have witnessed the use that may be made, by the Bank of England, of the powers conferred upon it by Sir ROBERT PEEL. We are stared in the face by total famine in Ireland and scarcity in England, and are told of our slender hopes from foreign nations who have nothing to spare. Many Commercial interests, hang upon the mercy of increased discounts, while the whole social system has been shaken to its centre by rash and headlong speculation ; together with which we hear of increased production, with increasing pauperism, and withall a powerful agricultural party, standing at the foot of the pile, as the proffered victim to appease the wrath and satisfy the cravings of all. Is, then, the measure proposed adequate to social, commercial, and political requirements ? or will the Whig party, thus cheated of their prey, now add the REQUIRED ADJUSTMENT ADDOUNCED by Lord JOHN RUSSELL as their superior title to power? It is not in nature to suppose that the Whigs baffled thus, after their humiliating conversion to a new faith, will stop short in their career, and accept from an opponent that measure upon which they hoped to stalk into office. and what are the cautious and prudent concessions the noble Lord and his party will now offer as their equitable adjustment ?

Will they bear the triumph of their foe augmented by their adhesion to his principles ? or will they boldly say it is NOT WHAT SHALL BE DONE, BUT WHO SHALL DO IT ? In last week's Star we stated that we would rather see the measure carried by Sir ROBERT PEEL than by the Whigs, but this was a tion they lent their aid in support of measures at mere comparative view of the question; as we fear variance with their every pledge; and now they that the party who has forced the Minister into the adoption of their principles, will also force him into a recognition of their policy-the policy of strengthening his Government on the condition that they, and they only, shall have all the benefit arising from the change. Under these circumstances, the duty of the working classes is clear and defined. It is into Leagueism, that, henceforth, we must merge the their duty to watch what are THE CAUTIOUS AND PRU-DENT CONCESSIONS, and what the ADJUSTMENT that

to B. gives him no further power than to act as his agent, and may be revoked at any time, nor does it destroy any of the rights of A.'s heirs.

J. K. C.—We have not as yet been able to ascertain the required information, but shall take the first opportunity of inquiring from our City friends as to tents and margues may be most advantageously pur-

. L. B., HULME.-The two children have no right whatever to receive any portion of the property without a general understanding among the whole seven, unless the respective shares of each were particularly devised by the testator. As to putting the matter into Chancery, it must be inferred that that was a notice intended to be given to the parties, and a very foolish one it was, as the law vultures will swallow up the whole property. R. J., FAIRFORD .- We are much obliged to you for the advice to print the star in large type for the benefit of 109, Travis-street, St. Ancoat's, Manchester. weak sight, our own being rather bad, and especially as it would be a great saving to our pocket, while we fear that it would not be a satisfactory excuse for excluding

a quantity of matter. W. BELL, HEYWOOD.-Mr. O'Connor will be happy to see him during his stay at Manchester, and if possible will comply with his request. ISAAC KELSALE .- He has no possible means of re-possess-

ing himself of the land upon which the chapel i built. Perhaps his best course would be to eject t congregation, and so try his title. STAR AGENTS .- We have received many complaints of London agent either not supplying the Star, or doing it in a very rude and unsatisfactory manner. Weregre the circumstance, but have no power to correct the TO MR. THEMAS MARTIN WHEELER, GENERAL SECRETARY

J. J., CLITHEROE,—The post master is not bound to sell single stamp. JAMES MOONEY, TODMORDIN.-If Mr. O'Connor's health

will permit his longer stay at Manchester than during the sitting of the conference, he will have much pleasure in addressing the people of Todmorden. HENRY CLARKE, STOCKPORT. - The meeting of con

ference is so near at hand that Mr. O'Connor would rather decline giving any opinion upon the rules, while in the present case his answer would be certainly. HENRY DAVIS, CLARE MARKET .- The above answer will also serve as answer to his case.

G. H. Y .- The custom is to allow apprentices the same time as journeymen of the same trade for their meals, and G. If. Y's master has confirmed the custom by so long preserving it. If the master stops his wage for after hours, upon a summons before the magistrates he will be compelled to pay it. The law is very strict in such

G. W. S.-The parties can join and sell the estate, bu the woman can only sell her life interest in it, as upon her death it must, according to the terms of the will, revert to G. W. S.

Joseph Cope.—The landlord has the power to distrain for any amount of arrears due, and the receipt of a for any amount of arrears due, and the receipt of a gence on the part of the Post-office authorities, it appears year's rent would not be satisfaction up to the period of distress, but would go in liquidation of so much of the of November I read a letter from Mr. Stead, of Huddersgeneral amount. This is what Cope was driving field, and on the 18th one from Mr. Crossland, of Italifas at, though he did not exactly know how to put the ques- informing me that they had not received these papers. I

W. R., BELLINGHAM.-A tombstone is considered as a legal title to a certain quantity of ground, about as much as the size of the grave; and a church-yard is supposed to be the parson's property. We cannot furnish the Act of Parliament, which is rather an extravagant request. The parsons do claim the right, and have the right, of charging for the erection of a tombstone, but we much doubt whether, in this case, he would either remove it or proceed for the recovery of the amount, it being up.

THOMAS TATTERSALL .- We have received the following letter from Mr. Tattersall :- "Sir, in the Northern Starof I received another communication from Mr. Stead, of Saturday last, there is an appeal from you to the Victim Fund Committee on my behalf, in which is displayed that philanthropy which has distinguished you in public and private life ; and for which I, as an individual, shall ever feel grateful. However, I am happy to inform you that I am in a great measure recovered from the effects of my illness, and having been appointed agent in the tea business, I do not need any support whatever. I of not having received the notice to proceed to a nominatherefore decline to receive the £3 so kindly awarded to tion until after the weekly meeting, and that some of the me by the Victim Fund Committee, and for this very simple reason, that I do not require it. Returning you yesterday morning, naming the two candidates and my other friends my sincere thanks for your kind interference on my account, I remain yours, respectfully, -"Thomas Tattersall."

THE WIDOW AND FATHERLESS FAMILY of our late active and zealous brother Chartist, W. H. Bain, formerly of Lambeth and Wandsworth, and latterly of the Tower Hamlets.—A theatrical benefit for the above will take place at the Royal Standard Theatre, facing the terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, Shoreditch, on Wednesday evening next, December 10th. An excellent bill of fare is provided for the occasion, and we trust that the Widow Bain will meet with that support the sterling qualities of her deceased partner so justiy merits. Tickets can be obtained of Mr. Drake, Stanso justiy dard of Liberty, Brick-lane ; Mr. J. Shaw, Gloucesterstreet, Commercial-road, and at most Charttst-halls and other places of meeting5

'ETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WILOWS' AND CHIL-DRENS' FUND.—The committees of these two funds met last Tuesday night and disbursed £4 for the further Intradiately upon the receipt of this, 1 wrote to Mr. relief of the sufferers. I beg to acknowledge the re-ceipt of £2 from "an enemy to oppression," and 3s. 6d. from Mr. Livesey. The quarterly public meeting for

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	Nottingham, per J. Sweet	••	••	••		-	
1	Alexandria, per J. M'Intire	••	••		0	-	6
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1	Warwick, per A. Donaldson	••	••		0	0	6
1	Preston, per J. Brown	••	••		0	2	6
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	week, be addressed to T. M.	Wheele	ér, at M	r. M	lur	ray	Α,
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NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE.

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TO THE LAND SOCIETY. SIR,—We, the members of Lower Warley, are dissatisfied with the proceedings going on in the West Riding, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Manchester Land Conference, as we and members from other places went to the Halifax meeting, on Sunday, November 23rd, pre-pared with a candidate, and lo ! Mr. Joshua Hobson came forward, and stated that it was too late, and he was very surry for it. Ilimself and Mr. Crossley he said were the candidates. The members of the separate localities were dissatisfied, and Mr. Smith, of Halifax, were ordered to write to you for an explanation. As not one of the loca-lities, with the exception of Halifax and Huddersfield, had received their instructions. We have not voted for either of the above candidates. As we have received no satistion in the district. Some say that you are concerned in the plot. Many have been to me to ask what I thought about you and the West Riding. Yours, &c.,

JOHN LAWSON.

Lower Warley, November 30th, 1845. In relation to the above statement, and the election of a delegate for the West Riding generally, I can only state that myself and Mr. Doyle enclosed instruction papers w each locality in the West Riding, and that Mr. Boyle con-veyed them to the Post-office. By some mishap or neglimmediately posted another packet of them to each e these gentlemen, the packet containing a notice for each locality in the whole district. Up to this time I was in perfect ignorance that the papers had not been received at the other places in the district. I heard no more upon the subject until November 24th, when I received a letter from Mr. Stead, stating that Mr. Hobson and M. Cross land were the only candidates, and that the ballot would take place on Sunday, at Halifax, Hebden bridge, Sowerby, &c., but not even an allusion was made to he missing papers. This letter was posted on the Saturday, but was not received until the Monday. On Tuesday, the 25th which the following is an extract :- " I have read no notice of any nomination for our district, except str. lleb son and Mr. Crossland, and consequently I wrote to each of the places named in the election papers you sent mer informing them that those two gentlemen were the calldidates for this district. I have since heard from a gentheman who was at Halifax yesterday, that they complain villages had no notice whatever until they received mine ever, I think this should not be any obstacle, as they know the names of two candidates, and may choose whill they think proper now." The five o'clock afternoon [95] brought me also a letter from Mr. Smith, of Halifax, ef which the following is a copy :-" Kind sir, your letter, with postage stamps, I received this day, and thave seed a letter with Mr. Crossland, stating that you wrote to me on Thursday (week), enclosing printed circulars, at. I have not received any such letter; likewise at a meeting of our members this evening, they request you would imnish the following localities with printed circulars, ach and to know if they could nominate a candidate beared the 22nd and the 30th :-Stainland, Ovenden, Heber Bridge, Mountain, Lower Warley, Sowerby, Longroup Good sir, we will have another meeting this day Be so good as to send me an answer how we shall act. Shall all these places nominate a delegate, for at present there are conflicting opinions. Concerning the same, how ever, your answer, with your advice, will settle the doubt.

amount of subscription, or by the recommendation of	A Christmas Rhyme.	inimitable comedy of the "Sheriff of the County," is	will blu, which as the same time, they should be	presentation of accounts and election of officers for the ensuing quarter, will be held in the City Chargies Hall	to each locality in the district, stating that the nomina
the largest number of Shareholders at the Annual Meet-	Published also by Mr. How, Fleet-street, about to re-	upon all occasions through life just one minute tee leter	i prepared. through their leader in Parliament Mul	ensuing quarter, will be held in the City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at	tion was open until the 29th; and a letter to Mr. cum
ing of the Association.	move to 209, Piccadilly.	and, as we learn from the result of yesterday's Cabinet	DUNCOMBE, to state unequivocally what those conces-	1, Turnagain-lane, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.—Thomas Cooper, secretary, 134, Blackfriars-road.	explanatory of the mishap. I have thus done and a far a
The object of the Association is to elevate and improve		and, as we learn from the result of yesterday's Caolnet	sions are and that adjustment is which must be	Blackfrians wood Thomas Cooper, secretary, 134,	power to accommodate an parties, and remedy, ""
the condition of the Working Classes; to increase, by		Council, that it is PEEL's determination to repeal the	sions are, and that adjustment is, which must be	Futon Annia Channe	understanding. I am grieved that any of the locality
legal, peaceful, and practical measures, the general hap-	FATAL ACCIDENT.—At a quarter-past one on Tues-	Corn Laws without restriction, poor Lord John is in	part and parcel of their claim. For ourselves, we		
piness and prosperity of society ; and the Directors con-	1 day, a most melancholy and fatal occurrence hap-	the distriction of the unlocky Tientenent place of	declare for nothing short of the principles contained		
fidently appeal to the Trades and the Public for support	pened close to Aston's Ale and Stout House, Commer-				
in an undertaking which aims at promoting the welfare	cial-road, to a poor man, named Isaac South, in the	ONE MINUTE 100 LATE. We announced that the		and and an and an and a source will be that himself and i	I HERDIIS TO MW AWN 42 TA TAAN INTANAAT
of all.	employ of Mr. Humphreys, of Avely, Essex. The	day of auction would come, and that PEEL would out-	adoption of those principles to be the only means by	friends are about commencing a branch of the Char-	THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.
Application for Shares by Trades or individuals to be	unfortunate fellow had come to town with a load	bid Russell. How true, but how miserable, the posi-	which revolution can be averted, we call upon every	tist Land Society at Middlesboro'. He adds his earnest	
made either to the Secretary, the Provincial Agents, or	of straw, and was quietly walking by the side of his	tion of the tandy I and who in and any ming to close	working man in the kingdom to arouse from his	approval of the proceedings, lately taken in London,	DARING STREET ROBBERY, -At the Surrey Sessions
any of the Directors.	team, when he suddenly fell down, and the wheels			towards obtaining the restoration of the end	in a second s
J. T. STOREY, Secretary, pro. tem.	passed over his body and head, crushing the latter in	every one, has pleased nobody, and lost his party and	lethargy, and to be prepared for that struggle which		
FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.	a most frightful manner. Of course, instantaneous	his character for consistency into the bargain.	is now at hand, and of which his share will be what	cularly to those of South Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire, to follow the example set them in Andre	able silver watch his property. The complainant ha
To the Directors of the United Trades' Association for	death was the consequence. Fonce constable, II.	We have an four above how Deferred mon achieved	his resolution and courage entitle him to, a'ud no	of Yorkshire, to follow the example set them in London. He says that at the time the lives of the Wels	been accosted in the Borough read by the priseller, w.
the Employment of Labour in Agriculture and Manu-	189, conveyed the body to the London Hospital. We			He says that at the time the lives of the Welsh martyrs were in jeopardy, he attended six or sown martyrs	solicited him to recommony how home to her resident
factures.	understand the poor fellow has left a wife and	how it was used, and what have been its results to	more.	were in jeopardy, he attended six or seven meetings a day, and got four or five thousand similarity for	Thut he refused to do an and well-of amore from her.
I [or we, if a Trade] request that you will insert my	family.	those for whose especial benefit it was claimed, and	It is only out of the conflict of party that the	day, and got four or five thousand signatures to peti- tions in their behalf, and, he is now work to peti-	prisoner however a llowed him to the Surray Thea!
[or, our] Name for Shares in the above Associa-	BURGLARY AND EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN A TAVERS.	lied and have bairing acre to anavoration and we shall	people can look for their reward and to the	tions in their behalf, and, he is now ready to start afresh for them. He appeals to his counterpoint	when she anne in fants of him and siving a sort of
tion. And I [or, we] hereby undertake to pay the in-	-On Thursday morning, at an early hour, an en-	now see upon what terms the cautious and prudent	it thay must be prepared to take the	afresh for them. He appeals to his countrymen and countrywomen to be up and doing in this with the	twitch yound along to his sound and group and joined
stalments, and conform to the rules and regulations of		now see upon what terms the cautious and prudent	to they must be prepared to take their part. Although	countrywomen to be up and doing in this noble	man who stood about the person, ran away, and y
the Association.	in High streat Wanning which is frequented aviati	CONCESSIONS of which Lord LOUN RUSSELL Snoaks in	we write as if the struggle was over, yet we must	vork.	the first of how about twenty yards on. Her manue
Name in full	pally by captains, mates, and others engaged in the	his letter, were promise I, and whether or no the	not lose sight of the opposing power of our hereditary	A ML'MBER OF THE LAND SOCIETY Suggests that a portion of la'nd be set apart, in each colony for the set	the fact of her running away, caused his suspicion, and
	Scottish trade, and Bank of England notes and sove-	people have, by a compliance with the several re-	logislators. We cannot chut any	of la'nd be set apart, in each colony, for the election of a sche'ol-room and play-ground for the election of	induced him to examine his pocket, when he tout
Trade or Occupation, if any	reigns, to the amount of £275, were taken from a cash	people nave, by a compliance with the several re-	legislatorst a common shut our eyes to the fact, that	a sche 'ol-room and play-ground for the children of	his watch was gone. She was immediately capture T
11340		- quitomonde cumpled themselves to the promised re-	their loyalty depends upon the slender thread of pro-	a sche'ol-room and play-ground for the children of the occupation,	the police, and the watch found in her boson
Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Asso-	I quainted with the promiser and a party is suspected.	ward. When CHARLES JAMES Fox and the Duke of	tection; nor can we convince ourselves that they will	EDWARD BA RBER The well-written but were here	Unairman sentenced her to ten years transportation
ciation may be had on application at the office,	of whom the policeare in active pursuit.	Bigunan produined the mineriales the identical	commit suicide at the bidding of their "poaring		she was removed from the bar bellowing at the lop of
	t an inwaid and house house house harante	. warman his summing the hemerbres' me inclines.	Wannay what we are bloding of their " DOATING	hand too late for insertion.	voice, and uttering the most frightful paths against
			·	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	chairman, prosecutor, &c.

chairman, prosecutor, &c.

December 6, 1845. Summary of the Week's Pelus.

MONDAY. INCLAND. — THE POTATOE CROP. — Many of the IRELAND. — THE POTATOE CROP. — Many of the With reference to this Oregon question. We hate war, nor do we look to the weakness of England, by which is more tok to the weakness of England, by IFELAND. I have a much more which is meant the over-taxation of her industrious Roman Cature of a start of any other nation more trimer to bear the expense of war as a popular intimate acquainteness of any other nation upon triumph. We speak not of the legitimate claim of condition than the clergy of any other nation upon triumph. We speak not of the legitimate claim of condition than any who are much more efficient judges the republic to the whole of the Oregon territory in discarth, and who had all the Government commis-profit the subject than all the Government commis-profit have within the last week given it as their immediate casus belli is the apprehension least the sioners, have belli loss of what appeared sound of English Hudger Dev D sioners, have the total loss of what appeared sound of English Hudsor, Bay Fur Company should take posopinion time crop is fast approaching. It must be session pending negotiations of the most important the forme in mind that the Roman Catholic clergy of posts of the commanding pesitions of that territory; borne in mind this opinion, receive their un- we do not stop to inquire whether 900 Englishmen, Inclaire, many source from which no Go-biased impressions from a source from which no Go-under the double protection of the bye-laws of an remnient agent can expect it, and that so far from second non-the non-sense of the priests leading or misleading committed double protection of Parliament, shall have the old nonsense of the priests leading or misleading the old nonsense of the priests leading or misleading the people being true, it is the people who lead the the people being true, it is the people who lead the the people being true, it is the people who lead the thousand Americans; nor do we stop to ask what the the property action and especially on a white the private to either country would be of the possession of priests to sense y action, and especially on a subject more land than either of them can possibly want; but ing me nevers is dear to every Irishman, and of which he we do hesitate to inquire of what possible bencht the may therefore be supposed to have some knowledge war can be to the proper of the respective countries may the condition of his food). It may not be out of who will have to bear all the burthens. We fling place to state two facts here, which will account for from our minds the debasing expectation of any what appears paradoxical to the English mind. The pational improvement through the bloody process of one is the fact that the Irish people hate and detest, i murdering, wherever it takes place. The long conone is the last space, and think it an honour to | tinuance of an European war created lewdness, preielate, the Saxon laws. The other is, that the sumption, and expense among our aristocracy; while Roman Catholic clergy have been their trainers in the power that war ever confers upon the great, has, this thought, and their abettors in resistance. Now, above all other enemies, kept down the rising genius of we admit both facts, and honour the priests and the political progression. War is a thing that may be people because they are sustainable upon every prinjocosely canvassed by those who have not to bear ipic of law and justice. The triumph of Eugland its horrors, to feel its wounds, or suffer its desolation. over Ireland was marked by the degradation, the War may be a joke with those who fatten upon its fruits ; but war is a thing not to be thought lightly of coercion, the chastisement, the punishment, and dehasement of the Roman Catholic priesthood BY LAW. by those who have to bear all its hardships. We hope By laws the most penal, the most savage, the most that the day is not far distant when all national dis-barbarous that ever disgraced a statute book. This putes will be submitted to the wise arbitration of harbarity, added to the indomitable courage of the | nations having a mutual interest in the preservation of peace, and, therefore, as we look to the inseparable Roman Catholic priesthood, served to make them objects of admiration as well as of reverence, and to interests of everymember of the American Republic to establish their double claim to popular sympathy and | set us a wise example, in this instance we trust that support. The shafts of the law were always aimed rather than embroil brothers, fathers, and sons in an unnatural war, which is only to add an incumat the poor priest, while the most tender of the flock brance of more land to already overstocked states, in turn became a little shepherd to guard the hunted that we think the matter should be left to arbitranastor. This state of things very naturally produced tion, rather than to the sword and the bullet. and knit the bonds of affection between priests and War is to trade what the hotbed is to the plant, people, and rendered them mutually dependent upon each other for counsel and support. The priest was it forces it but strengthens it not in its growth; the only man above his own station in life to whom while peace is as the pure air of heaven, which the peasant could look for any consolation, and his forces it not, but strengthens it till it arrives complaint being always of the law, and the law always at a wholesome maturity. We conclude our combeing the priest's avowed and bitter enemy, the priest ment upon this painful subject with the following made for the prostration of their religion and the woint I mistake the feelings of the British Ministry, then humiliation of their pastors, and until time and the restoration of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland to their proper position shall heal this old and deep Let the reader compare the above, which appeared in to their proper position shall heal this old and deep to their proper position shall heat this out and deep wound, the priests and the people will hate the Saxon laws as much as ever they did, and we honour them ing passage from the Star of Saturday:—"Thus the leading journals of both sides would endeavour to fofor it. As this is a very interesting subject, and one ment strife between the Northern and Southern upon which the mind of England has been grossly States, and now open their eyes to the abominations misled and deceived, we shall further illustrate our of slavery. We will say merely a word here upon the position by indisputable facts, and we shall show that relative destructive capabilities of the two nations. it is not so much to Protestantism, to Orangeism, or Landlordism, as to the Saxon law, that the Irish Our fire-ships may, in passing, pay their compliments people are opposed. For instance, then, we will supto Sandy Hook, and may bury New York in its ashes, it is true ; but if we consign their buildings to ashes, pose that the most griping clergyman, the most rackas the old women, in olden times, cast their tea to the rent landlord, or the most bloody Orangeman, whose dee , may not their successors consign their cotton lives have been spent in acts of tyranny and oppresto the same element ?" " Pooh, puoh, nonsense, sion, to come within the fangs of the law; that is, responded the speculators who know not the meansuppose a judgment, or other legal process, to be suppose a judgment, or other legal process, to be responded the spectrators who know now how how how here here is a process, to be responded the spectrators who have here here and here a man, the very parties who have been oppressed by both one and the other will watch night and day to both one and the other will watch night and day to take vengeance on the Saxon law through the miserexecuted against either landlord, parson, or Orange-man, the very parties who have been oppressed by take vengeance on the Saxon law through the miserand money," but "liberty and vengeance." able process server or sheriff's officer, whose only offence has been so far his connection with the administration of Saxon law. Hence we have solved another riddle, and one which required solution, be-People of England, avoid war as you would avoid plague, pestilence, and famine. If Napoleon had not been a tyrant looking for his own personal aggran cause we honour both priests and people for their hostility, opposition, and courage. We now resume the subject of the potatoe. It appears that the speculators disement, and if a long war against his aggressors had having laid in their stock, have now succeeded in forcing an illegitimate rise in the price of the article, not been undertaken, you would have had your land and your Charter long since. Therefore again we say, and thus we have to face the double calamity of poavoid war.

tate famine in Ireland, and low wages famine in England ; while it is a notorious fact that the culpasence of Government, the ignorance of the

mongers have actually succeeded in getting stocks up refused to work. The governor, finding them thus en- temper which even a Tory aristocracy need hesitate declining markets and stoppage of mills bear une- stomach as he did not deem it necessary, having inters have actually succeeded in getting stocks up a bit. We shall now put our opinion upon record with reference to this Oregon question. We hate war, nor do we look to the weakness of England, by which is meant the over-taxation of her industrious people, to bear the expense of war as a popular triumph. We speak not of the legitimate claim of the prison, and having investigated the case, informations from the commerce and industry which it represents."

Address of the Tipperary Magistrates to the BRITISH PUBLIC.-We give the following puling appeal from the above worthies to the British public :--

From August, 1844, to February, 1845, there occurred in this riding of Tipperary sixteen murders, sixteen attempted murders, and fifty-two cases of firing into houses, robberies for arms, grievous assaults, and threatening notices. To each succeeding Government, have representations and recommendations been forwarded from the magistracy of this county, similar to those contained in our late address, and the answer received is in spirit still the same as though the day were gone by when measures of coercion for Ireland could be proposed to Parliament with any chance of success. We hold a different opinion. Jealousy may exist as to anything like an infringement on political rights. We confine ourselves as magistrates, to the recommendation of extraordinary measures when all else has failed, to prevent the continuance of a system of terror and assassination, and in this righteous cause we deem ourselves entitled to call on good men of all parties, without distinction, for their support and assistance. houses by night. Persons absent from their homes, or soldiers were to be shot. strangers discovered in houses not their usual places of | THE NEW Move .-... The Liberator, amid deafening failing to do so satisfactorily, might be brought before a military tribunal or a special commission, and subjected humbler classes, who might then be induced with less recountry, and detection would be more likely to follow the commission of the crime of murder, inasmuch as the perpetrators of such acts are usually strangers who come from a distance. In the sanguine hope that we have not in vain addressed this remonstrance to the British public, and that the majority of our representatives, of all shades of political opinion, may be prepared to advocate in Parforward in defence of the outraged rights of humanity, We remain, fellow countrymen, your faithful servants,

DUNALLEY, Chairman.

Let the English reader reflect upon the above apyear he prepares his puppet and machinery for the pearing simultaneously with the coercion Whigs atensuing season juggle. We cannot dismiss this weekly notice of the Irish tragedy without directing tempt to regain power. Think of their modesty. The measures which they specially recommend are, the pointed attention of our readers to the letter of that real philanthropist, brave patriot, and true Christian, Patrick O'Higgins-a name that will ever live in the hearts of the English Chartists, because or attempt to murder, shall have occurred, the prothey know that the greater portion of his suffering ceeds to be paid over to the family of the injured has been a consequence of his steadfast adherence to party. Aye, aye, we'll agree to that ; but, firstly, let their principles. Is it not a melancholy and heartus have a measure placed on the statute book to disrending reflection that an Irish Catholic, whose cover who the murderers are! and we wager our country's struggle for centuries has been for liberty existence that all the money in your coffers would not of conscience, should, in Catholic Ireland, be compelled to celebrate mass for himself on the top of a atone for one half of the murders you have committed within the last forty-five years. The worthies go on — 'the insurrection act to which we refer would enship should subject him to the taunts and revilings ower the authorities to enter all houses by night." that religious liberty which the Liberator says he has | wages. You burglars, that was the worst part of your Coercion Bill, and then they proceed thus-" Persons absent achieved for his country ? And is the brave O'Hig-IRELAND .- RAILWAY SPECULATION .- We take the from their homes, or strangers discovered in houses gins to be driven from the sanctuary for no other not their usual places of residence, would be obliged reason than putting the Liberator's theory and pledge hie account of railway affairs from into practice and effect? Ireland demanded Re-| godless education. to account for themselves, and failing to do so satispealers. She had struggled through two contested factorily, might be brought before a military tribunal, elections-the elections of 1833 and 1835-upon or a special commission, and subjected to severe punishment." Here we have the military courtsnartial again in 1845. If we were dubious as to the real condition of the Irish peasantry, and if we were at a loss for any justification for their acts of revenge. we find both the one and the other in the exordium lid not pledge himself to support the Liberator's naof the address to the British public, which was too tional injunction—the injunction to vote for none but Repealers. The Liberator had a country and a would have thought it a joke. lengthy to publish; but from which, however, we select the following landlord condemnation. They say, "the Irish peasant occupies a thatched cabin. family to sell, and met the stern obedience of his They pupil with a tyrant lash of the detested apostate. He, who had pledged Ireland to Repeal, said, in most cases with a frail and ill-fastened door, and "Whoever asks for further pledge from a candidate than the support of the base, bloody, brutal, and coercion Whigs, without the probability of escape (now how you would snaffle them), he and his family are exposed, during is Ireland's enemy.' the long nights of winter, to the vengeance of th " Alas, poor country, ruffians, against whose laws he may have offended. Almost afraid to know itself." Oh! horrible, here's a state for a people to live in. But fear not, brave O'lliggins; you have manfully In mud cabins, with a frail and ill-fastened door, and without the probability of escape from the laws of the maintained your ground amid the pelting elements, ruffians who hunt them like wild beasts. This docuand each day's increased knowledge will lead to ment is signed by the NOBLE chairman and fifty of his increased discovery and give you an increased BROTHER NOBLES, and as they ask for a response from strength THE RENT for the week was announced to be the British public, we give it as follows :-- "Noble Lord and Gentlemen Tyrants-We, the British pub-£262 7s. 31d. ic, having read and carefully considered your address, THE POTATOE CROP .- As we announced in our last, the forestallers of the people's food are getting beg leave to express our horror at the acts of venafraid of their own monster, and are now beginning geance to which your unmitigated acts of tyranny to assure the country, through their organs, that have driven a brave, a generous, and confiding people. Are you aware, my lord and gentlemen, that your there is no fear of scarcity, and that there never was heartlessness has become a by-word with the British a better crop. This is done in order that the ignopublic, and are you aware that we, the British public, rant people should abstain from glutting the markets, have entered into a solemn league and covenant with from an apprehension that their potatoes won't keep, the Irish people to secure for them houses with well- and that the speculators may thereby have the full fastened doors, and from which there will be no benefit of scarcity in the certain rise that must take necessity for them to fly in the dead hour of the night, place. Upon the other hand, the patriots who meet and into which there will be no possibility of your | at the Mansion house, publish weekly accounts of the entering without being subjected to that penalty increasing malady. They, as a matter of course, are guided solely by the effect that excitement ever which the law inflicts upon thieves who break into other people's houses at night .- We remain, my lord has upon the Conciliation money-market. and gentlemen, your uncompromising friend, STATE OF IRELAND .- We have this day received > John Charter, Chairman. frightful instances of popular determination not to THE POTATOE CROP.-An Irish gentleman writes to the Times, stating that its commissioner knows nothing at all about the potatoe disease, but, at the same time, stating that his own crop is all either gone double rent when they have completed the operation or going. We also learn that provisions of every of digging. kind are getting up to an enormous price. SHARE MARKET .- This new channel of industry ENGLAND .- THE RUSSELL DODGE .- Thomas Wakis now pretty nearly closed, and the pigeons who have ley, M.P. for Finsbury, and coroner for Middlesex, escaped with some feathers, are seeking a new outlet seems determined to lose no time in tendering his for the remnant in a little bit of home consumption, allegiance to the Russell dodge. Now, this is scarcely through the patronage of Irish railway committees, fair, as Mr. Wakley's brother, and some more of his all sitting in Dublin, and entailing an expenditure, family, have tasted the sweets of office under Tory merely upon the working hands, of no less than one million of moncy. What fat picking for the patronage. We should like to know what pickings above £1,200 a year Mr. Wakley, official assignee for the Newcastle district, receives? And when this is vermin ! answered, we have a few more clumsy questions to ask. "Last night Mr. Wakley, M.P., attended at the George Inn Coffee House, Holborn, to meet the ENGLAND .- The English press is like the dog that lropped the substance to grasp at the shadow. As if by mutual consent, our journalists have this morning abandoned the Oregon for little John, the shadow overseers of the several metropolitan parishes, whom of Whiggery. Mr. Cayley, one of the Yorkshire he had invited by advertisement, to discuss the pro-priety of calling upon the Government to throw open members, has addressed a long letter to Lord John Russell upon his sudden conversion ; and the Times. the ports, or repeal the Corn Laws." Now, this after belabouring the Corn Law question in every notice is very significant, but unfortunntely the numshape, except fixed duty, which is now thought to be ber who accepted the invitation being so few, only too late, indulges in a running comment upon the eight or ten, the meeting separated without coming to any other resolution than to try another go. Our anti-monopolist and the monopolist. The Times, friends will bear in mind that during the last days jumping to certain and permanent conclusions upon of Whiggery, we designated Tom Wakley, Joe Hume, the most fantastical presumptions, and all through Arthur Roebuck, William Henry Ward, William Molesworth, John Temple Leader, and some few dealing with the present scarcity as if it was to continue to everlasting and world without end-the others, as the ROTTEN STAFF of Whiggery, who, Times. instead of dealing with Mr. Cayley's argualthough they now and then proposed what they con-sidered popular measures to secure their position with ments, would put a fringe to his curtain. We give one instance of our friend's sophistry. The Times We give the people, that neverthelesss they were ever ready says-" Compared with gold, wheat is as scarce now to fly to the rescue when the Whigs were in danger. at 70s. a quarter as it was at 90s. during the war. We have no doubt that those worthies, every one of whom are yet unfortunately in Parliament, will en-Compared with the price of clothing, that is, with those commodities which the Manchester operative deavour to get up some other new move, professing has to offer in exchange for food." Now, although to go beyond Whiggery, and determined to PUSH the comparison between the relative value of gold and wheat is admissible, yet we aver that the price WHIGGERT beyond the mere principle of free trade WHEN THEY GET INTO OFFICE. Against these, our of clothing and the price of food is an absurdity, in. old, our implacable, and most wily foes, we must be asmuch as the price of clothing never does regulate prepared to take the field, for if we let them THEY'LL SELL US AGAIN. THE OREGON .- The Times of this morning has dislaunches out of its depth by plunging into an amount covered what we announced in our yesterday's summary, that Mr. Daniel Webster not only is NOT AMEdissolves the view that many people take of the effect RICA, but that he is only the puny leader of a puny minority. The question of the Oregon, notwith standing the desire of the press of both factions to modify American feeling towards England, is still doing its work on 'Change, although the improve-

ditional assumption of the Oregon territory, the money- | upon, acting at the instigation of Quirk, some of them | obstructs and injures them. This is, surely, not a promptly in attendance, and after a desperate resistance, neither has, nor can have-so far as we can undersucceeded in placing the mutineers in irous. The Mayor stand—any other 'ulterior object' than to go about and the local inspector arrived almost immediately at its business, and make up for lost time abstracted

> slightest possible disturbance of existing social and jury that delusion has sustained. political arrangements, that they may have their hands free once more for those pursuits of quiet and obstruct and injure them. Our friend then says, then, so the working classes and the Tory aristocracy are to be propitiated by one and the same means? Ah, Mr. Chronicle, your dodge served for 1832, but

thirteen years of experience has taught the working classes the value of your professions, as well as the fact you admit, that there is no difference between a Whig and a Tory Government.

" Tanta, ra, ra, ra, Rogues all, rogues all." WEDNESDAY.

IRELAND.-This morning's post has brought us a full account of the Platonic battle between the Liberator and the Gutter Commissioners, in which The measures which we especially recommend are the pugilists mill each other to their hearts' content, as follow-first, that a modified insurrection act and the battle finishing by the Liberator crying be placed on the statute book, to be resorted to enough. He says "he'll never again mention the by Government only in the case of any particular barony name of the gutter commissioner," while the gutter of a county, which shall appear to the Lord Lieu- commissioner invites all travellers in Ireland to visit tenant and Privy Council to require the same! Cahirciveen, and judge for themselves. Mr. Fitzand secondly, the creation of a law imposing a fine on gerald, the chairman, amused his audience with an any district where a murder, or attempt to murder, shall account of his travels, and Mr. Smith O'Brien told have occurred, the proceeds to be paid over to the family the meeting, amid cheers, that he had no objection of the injured party. The insurrection act to which we to a war in which English soldiers may be shot, but refer would empower the authorities to enter all that he had a great objection to a war in which Irish

residence, will be obliged to account for themselves, and, cheers, in responding to the appeal of Lord J. Russell, said that the Irish would never unite with the Whigs, or any other party, except for a Repeal of the to severe punishment. Such a measure would at least Union. Well done, Dan; stick to that; but we fear afford security during the night to the houses of the the young Hannibals have already been well provided for under the desolating union. The Liberator luctance to come forward as witnesses in a court of again announced that, on the next day of meeting, justice. The bad characters, most of whom are well he would be prepared with an act to enable her Maknown to the police, would soon be expelled from the jesty to summon her Irish Parliament. We were promised that three weeks ago. 1843 was to have been the Repeal year; 1844 the clenching year; and 1845, now drawing to an end, was to have been the "Give me but one year of perfect tranquillity, and the Repeal is sure." It should always be borne in mind that Dan's greatest exertions for Ireland are to be found between the time of his return from Derryliament the cause of true freedom, and fearlessly stand nane (after he has gained strength) and the tribute day. From the beginning of August to the beginning of October Dan trains, and from the beginning of October till the tribute day he does his work, an I from that till the beginning of August in the next

THE MARKETS .- From all parts of the country the death .- By the coroner: He had not analysed the Head-constable Lynn, with a party of police, was just-minded Government need dread. The League their profits during the last three years of prosperity, deceased, whom he found stretched upon her bedin and how many years of idleness could the working classes sustain upon their share of the profits! We pause for a reply.

were sworn by their directions on Friday against the Here, then, is a pretty significant hint as to the to give "the thing" a momentarily favourable hoist, The woman Burdett, and another woman who washed conspirators.—Kilkenny Moderator. quite agree with our friend that the leaders would all is gloom and despondency, as no temporary im- recriminations, in which each accused the other with evidently prefer achieving their victory with the provement can make amends for the permanent in-having given deceased wrong medicines, and Burdett

COURT CIRCULAR .- We have not been well enough to visit the court this week, and not wishing to rely profitable PILLAGE in which FOPULAR RIGHTS would upon the reports of our contemporaries, we abstain also thrown away, and these facts, coupled with the from any notice of royal movements, other than we fact that she had been buried without a medical "This is, surely, not a temper which even a Tory have the satisfaction to know that our DEAR FRI aristocracy need hesitate about propitiating." What, are all well, or we should have heard from them. have the satisfaction to know that our DEAR FRIENDS THE GOVERNMENT.-A Cabinet Council was held vesterday, when nothing was done; another will be held to-morrow for the same purpose.

THURSDAY.

IRELAND .- THE POTATOE CROP .- Lord Mountcashel, a very extensive Tory proprietor, residing in with the Act of Parliament, and that he would again, the county of Cork, writes to his friend, Lord Ban- if an opportunity presented, act similarly. The don, a brother Tory, announcing the fact that he fears that the whole of the potatoe crop is lost to the men, and the jury, having consulted for a short time, people. These are parties who are likely rather to they arrived at the conclusion that an analysis of the suffer than to gain from excitement.

MOLLY MAGUIRE IN THE CAPITAL .- We learn that the Castle officials have been busy in investigating | the analysis may be fully performed. the placard that we published three weeks since in the Star, and which has been extensively circulated in Dublin. The officials proceeded in their work with | FALL OF THREE HOUSES,-LOSS OF LIFE. closed doors, and it appears they have discovered the printer. It will be remembered that the Liberator tendered the services of the Repeal Association as a "DETECTIVE FORCE" to aid the inquiry. We really saw nothing in the placard to warrant all this circumspection, and were at a loss for an assignable reason for the Liberator's alarm, until we read his character

asa landlord, published by the 'Gutter Commissioner.' ENGLAND .- A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, ment should be called together early in January, for poor LITTLE John has been baulked of his triumph, Peel is not just the man to stand over nice points when office and the distribution of the loaves and the CHARTER was one of them ?

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.-We have heard of over twenty suicides, recently committed, arising out of ing the persons buried. In a few minutes one of the the mad railway speculation. The public never hears of those things, as coroners are very CREDULOUS, and very EASILY DECEIVED. There is no better plaister for an awkward wound than GOLD DUST. Upon the whole the money and share market begins to look upwards, and the jobbers look cheeringly upon the prospect of diminishing their losses.

has another long yarn upon free trade, and refers to so that the mcn might pursue their work uninteran able document enforcing the principles that was rupted. The men laboured unceasingly for threepublished twenty-five years ago by the merchants of London. Does our contemporary forget at that very same period the working classes assembled at Peter- saw the deceased Oliver Carroll in a sitting position, loo, in Manchester, for the very same purpose, and about three yards distant from where he was. The were butchered and cut down by the merchants of men redoubled their energies, and in another ten Manchester? Then the people were justified in look- minutes they cleared an enormous mass of timber ing for a repeal of the measure, and now they are and brick which were on the deceased, and Sergeant and capital had not assumed that ascendancy which driven between his knees, and his back was appawould have converted all the benefits of change to rently broken. He was, to all appearance dead, but, old bleak hill, lest his attendance at a place of wor. the purposes of their owners, while now the working nevertheless, was conveyed with the utmost celerity of his misguided countrymen? Is this the fruit of trade has been promptly followed by a reduction of

FRIDAY,

her clothes, and quite dead. Upon inquiringwin was her medical attendant, he was informed that . woman named Burdett had perscribed for her, and THE MONEY MARKET .- Thojobbers have contrived that all her remedies had been mysteriously applied "That all was not right." Her son, who ensaid, tered the room at the same time, said that his mother had not been fairly dealt with. The medicines were certificate, her death being registered as the result of cancer, whereas it followed from the effusion upon the chest, raised in his mind strong suspicions that her death had been hastened by the application of improper medicines. Mr. Fitch, the district registrar, said that he obtained the best certificate he couldof her death, and that he had acted in perfect accordance coroner, Dr. Walker, and the other medical gentlestomach was indispensably necessary. The inquest was accordingly adjourned for a week, in order that

On Tuesday night, about eight o'clock, an occurrence that at the time caused great excitement, and has since spread a gloom over the neighbourhood, took place in Cavendish-place, Wandsworth-road. It appears from the inquiries made by the reporter that Mr. Corrall, a builder, had recently crected four sixroomed houses with shop fronts, in Cavendish-place. They had been covered in, and the lathing and flooring had been completed, but there yet was some at which it was unanimously decided that Parlia- plastering, and other matters to be done. On the night in question Oliver Carroll, the son of the the purpose of repealing the Corn Laws-and thus | builder, who was only in his twentieth year, his brother, and a labourer, were at work on one of the basement-floors of the houses, laying concrete, when, as it is supposed, the end wall of the house nearest fishes are at stake. What will the little Lord bid the Cavendish Arms, bulged out, and in less than a next? Perhaps as he has swallowed the landlords at | minute the three houses separated from the fourth, a gulp, he may wash them down with HER MAJESTY'S which was apparently much more strongly built, and SUBJECTS, and bid the CHARTER. The noble Lord has fell with a loud crash, burying in the ruins the two certainly reserved an extensive field of consistency in | brothers, the labourer escaping with a few bruises his CAUTIOUS AND PRUDENT CONCESSIONS AND EQUITABLE | from the falling bricks. An instant alarm was given, ADJUSTMENT. Will he have the boldness to say that and in an incredibly short space of time a large body of men assembled, and commenced removing the bricks and timber with the sanguine hope of preserv-Carrolls was discovered, and brought out; he was alive, and owed his preservation to two pieces of timber falling crossway, and thus preventing the rubbish suffocating him. Ile was carried home by two men, suffering from some very severe contusions. In about ten minutes after the accident occurred, Sergeant Emmerson, 16 V, with a number of constables, ar-THE MORNING CHRONICLE. - The Morning Chronicle | rived, and cleared away the mob that had assembled, quarters of an hour, when a sufficient opening was made for a man to creep in, who reported that he classes understand full well that every extension of trade has been promptly followed by a reduction of wages. ferers. Mr. Palmer resorted to bleeding, the appli-IRELAND .- The Roman Cotholic bishops are at cation of stimulants, &c., but although one or two blood came there was no sign of rons of

landlords, the tricks of the Irish patriots, and the Northern Whig of Saturday :-speculation of the Irish "food forestallers," have RAILWAY SPECULATIONS - T ombined to cause the consumption, the waste, and loss of a scanty crop to an enormous extent. Yes, we aver that panic gave rise to the notion, a correct one too, that the potatoes would not keep; this notion created glutted markets, glutted markets created low prices, and low prices created waste, so that, in point of fact, panic has served its end; and now the patriots are beginning to get afraid of their own monster, and hence we find some of those made dumb by Whig patronage, enforcing upon the Government the necessity of meeting an evil which they themselves might have prevented. We give the following as a specimen of what the Irish patriots propose as a means of staving off their own trial :--

"Resolved,-That the several commissioners which of late years have inquired iuto the state of Ireiand, all concur in demonstrating that the misery, poverty, and destitution of the people are extreme.

"That this unhappy state, mainly caused by want of employment, will, we have reason to dread, be frightgressively augmenting malady that has seized on the potatoe crop.

"That to avoid the evils of the impending famine, every esertion should be made to procure employment for the people, and that speedy legislation on the Irish railway bills, of which so many notices have been given, would greatly promote such employment.

" That the facility for passing such railway bills would be greatly increased were the inquiries on them to take place in Dublin, much expense would thereby be saved to the promoters, much inconvenience avoided by the witnesses, and much money retained to fructify in Ireland that, under the present system, is spent in London.

"That therefore our respected chairman, Sir G. Hodson, Bart., be requested in the name of this board to lay these our unanimous resolutions before the Lord Lieutenant, and to pray his Excellency to use his influence with her Majesty's Government to induce them speedily to call Parliament together, and to adopt such measures as will enable all inquiries on railway bills to sit without delay in Dublin,

" Signed on behalf of the meeting, "GEORGE HODSON, Bart., Chairman, " Rathdown Union."

Now let it be borne in mind, that this Mr. Christopher Fitzsimon, the Clerk of the Hanaper, a snug berth, is Mr. O'Connell's son-in-law, and was Repeal member for the county of Dublin, which he sold for the clerkship of the Hanaper, and our conclusion is, that there must be something very tempting or very threatening in famine when it makes the patriots, who have been so long dumb, speak out. Q-Does Mr. Fitzsimon consider his salary as a sinecurist any injustice towards Ireland ? and does it require the Repeal of the Union to induce him to surrender it to the Saxon Government ? We are now about to state one other fact connected with Irish patriotism. of the highest legal functionaries in Ireland, and if not the ostensible purpose of a pleasure trip, and as soon true, we shall be happy to receive a contradiction of as he found himself in a convenient situation, he it from the Nation or the Freeman's Journal. The fact, as stated to us, is this-that Mr. O'Dwyer, Repeal member for Drogheda, was sopped off, by the Whigs, upon a salary of £660 a-year, for which he had to do little, not much,-that his office has since been abolished, and paradoxical as it may appear, we are informed that Mr. O'Dwyer receives a compen-Sation OF THREE THOUSAND AND SIXTY POUNDS PER AXXLM for doing nothing, in lieu of six hundred a year for doing little ; and the question we now ask is, whether the three thousand and sixty pounds a year, or the three thousand and sixty pounds, was given to Mr. O'Dwyer for compensation, and in either case, will the dumb patriot require the Repeal of the Union to induce him to surrender the REWARD OF VIRICE ? Oh ! Ireland has a terrible account to settle with her friends as well as her foes.

STATE OF IRELAND .- It appears that a special commission is to issue for the trial of the persons charged with the attempt to murder Sir Francis Hopkins, in the county of Westmeath, while we learn that Mr. Lloyd, of Longford House, NO DOUBT THE BEST LAND-LOED IN THE WORLD, and the poor man's magistrate, has been fired at in the county Tipperary-that a man named Gailmartin has been fired at through the window of the house, and severely wounded in the head, and that a man named Molowney, also in the county Tipperary, has been killed for taking land over the heads of parties that were ejected. This, we

fear, is only the beginning of the end.

lowing grap starchy Irish commissioners, the folly of the Irish the London papers of this morning, and from the

TUESDAY.

War is a game that princes would not play at."

"If their subjects were wise,

RAILWAY SPECULATIONS. -- The recent failures in Dublin, and circumstances connected with one in parucular, to which it would not be prudent to allude, have thrown a gloom over the city, which, it but one-fifth of the current rumours turn out to be well founded. it would be difficult to foretell the ultimate consequences. Money is scarce and difficult to be obtained at any sacrifice. The prices of provisions are rising every day, and owing to the suspension of business by several large estallishments a number of persons will be deprived of respect able and profitable employment. The panic in railway speculations must by this have nearly reached a crisis. Private sales were, I am informed, made within the last two days at a loss to the sellers which a few months ago would be regarded as wholly incredible ; and these not the scrip of any of the numberless bubble lines which

are just now worth so much waste paper, but shares in what were deemed legitimate and solvent projects, and which with a deposit of £2 10s. paid realized a premium ranging from £7 to £3 and upwards. These very shares could only be got rid of no later than yesterday by the holders submitting to part with them at a discount of $\pounds 3$ fully increased in the approaching season by the pro- each. The following melancholy statement bearing upon this subject appears in the Northern Whig of yesterlay :-

"An English friend of ours, who called at our office yesterday on business, gave us the following account of the melancholy results of railway speculation. It was contained in a letter to him, from a friend in the north of England. The parties referred to are all personal friends of his family; and it is to be feared that the details but too faithfully represent a wide and extending field of misery and ruin brought about by the mania of railway speculation. The following is an extract from the communication :-- 'Trade here is in an awfully stagnant state; and we are expecting such a crash as has seldom or never been known in L----. You will, before this, have heard of poor H----'s suicide. The family have wisely kept all as secret as possible; but speculation has left his widow and child dependent on their friends for everything. His widow will be confined of her second child in the ensuing month. A---- has stopped payment ; he has lost in speculation £12,000. He is able to offer 6s. 8d. in the pound, which will be accepted. F---- poisoned himself this morning, solely

from the consequences of injudicious share-jobbing. He leaves a large family with sorry prospects. Twenty years of unsullied reputation have thus been blasted by six months of folly. P----- and Co. have shut up; and they

have told me themselves that they have not one penny left. Six months ago H---- came into the house with a capital of £5,000, and it is all gone. We have many more minor cases of suffering ; and perhaps no family in this district can say that, individually and relatively, they are unscathed by this devastating mania."

Is not this horrible ? In our summary of last week we stated that three shocking suicides had occurred within the week in Liverpool, and here we have two of them accounted for. The other case was as follows :-A person with a wifeand family, who had gone beyond It is a fact, which we assert upon the authority of one his depth in railway speculation, hired a boat for threw himself overboard, exclaiming, in agony, "The railways have done this; oh, my poor wife and family !'

CONSEQUENCES OF FAMINE, AND LANDLORD TY-RANNY .- The Limerick Chronicle of Saturday contains the following :---

" To show that no rank or station, from the humble cottier to the noble peer, is safe from outrage, which now is become a system in the country, we have to announce that on Thursday evening last, so early as six o'clock, the gatekeeper's lodge at Mountshannon, the seat of Lord Clare, was entered by an armed party, who demanded a gun, and abused the innuates when they could not find the prize they sought. The Earl of Clare has offered a reward of £50 for the discovery of the audacious miscreants. What can be the object of such daring aggres sions as this indicates on a nobleman resident in Ireland,

who expends a large fortune in labour and improvements upon his demesne and estate, all the year round, in which his tenants beneficially participate, and whose excellent private character is a theme for praise and model of imitation in every circle of society ? We cannot believe the magistrates of Castleconnell will remain inert under this gross affront to the highest and most esteemed member of their order in that district. In the neighbourhood of Newcastle. near this city, notices are posted demanding an increase of wages and a reduction of rent. At Bridgetown, in the county of Clare, notices have been posted, signed 'Molly Magnire,' not to pay rents ; the tenants to keep the money in their pockets, and to have the fear of

ENGLAND.—The all-absorbing topic, in every circle, Molly before them. On Thursday night a notice was named Arabill, at Erina, in the served on

ENGLAND .- The Premier's determination to repea the Corn Laws is no longer a speculation. They are the single principle of Repeal. That principle had doomed ; and it is our business to try for our share grown into the one all-absorbing national affection. in the change. The poor little Standard of last night, In 1837, O'lliggins said that he would go with Ire- and the Herald of this morning, are in fits at the and's young love, and would vote for no man who notion that the Times should be made the organ of Government, and are jealous that the first intimation didn't come through them. If it had, the country

> THE TARRIGRADE COALITION held a meeting at Leeds on Wednesday, at the little Court House, in the day time, when the working classes were engaged, when William Brook, Chartist, moved an adjournment to the evening, and to a larger place. Gardiner seconded him, and although they had justice upon theirside—the anti-monopolists and dissenting parsons nearly devoured the poor working men who had time to look in.

breathing a warlike determination. We again re- rested by hearing a noise resembling the fall of peat then, that Peel knows all this, and has merely some heavy substance from the lower part of exchanged the sliding scale for a war scale, to silence the League and tickle the landlords.

AMERICA .--- The news from America is condensed, but will be read with intense interest.

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

SAVAGE ASSAULT .- At the Thames police court, on Monday, James Goggin, a brutal-looking fellow, was charged with assaulting and wounding Anne Butler. The complainant, who was far advanced in pregnancy, and had the mark of a severe wound over her left eye, a sober, quiet man, and seldom frequented public-

houses, was drawn into a row with the prisoner and of awful accounts of attempts to murder, as well as his brother at the Lord Nelson public-house, Robin Hood-lane, Poplar. Being an Englishman among a dig their potatoe crops, unless the landlords consent number of Irish she was apprehensive that he would to give them free of rent. The poor fellows who be killed, as they treated him in a very savage found the seed and labour will have paid more than manner, bit at his head, and tore the hair out in mouthsful with their teeth. She succeeded, however, in getting him kome, and afterwards went out to

procure some supper. In doing so she passed the prisoner, who was in company with two women. One of the women, as she passsed, made an allusion to complaint's situation, and, at the same time, made a kick at her. The prisoner, with many imprecations, swore he'd have some one's life that night, and then putting his hand in his bosom, he took out something, with which he struck her near the left temple, and nearly stunned her. He was about to repeat the blow,

when two men came along whistling, on which one of the women cried out, "Uncle, there is somebody coming." and the three of them ran away. She could not say whether the weapon she was struck with was a poker; but if it was it was a very short one. She was, however, quite satisfied that it was a piece of Iron, and the blood flowed copiously. The chief-clerk .- Have you any witnesses ? Complainant. -No ; they took care of that. Had I had the other blow and been killed, no one would have been aware respective merits of the manifestoes of the lordly of it but himself and the woman. Howe, 157 K, was called to the complainant's house, 45, Well-street, Poplar, and found the blood flowing from a fearful wound over the eye. He then went to the prisoner's lodgings at Buffets-court, Robinhood-lane, where he found him sitting in a chair, and took him into custody. Ile said nothing at the time, but he afterwards swore vehemently at the station-house that he was innocent of the charge. The prisoner, in his defence, again vehemently assorted that he was not the party, but complainant, being recalled, said she was quite certain he was the man. The prisoner, in defalt of bail, himself in £40 and two sureties of £20 each,

was committed for trial. EXTRAORDINARY DEATH. - On Thursday morning great excitement prevailed in the vicinity of Doctors' Commons, from the extraordinary death of a gentleman named Rice, who lived close to the Prerogativethe price of wages, which is the thing that regulates office, in Doctors' Commons. He had for some time the labourers' ability to buy food. The Times been employed in the Prerogative-office as clerk, but his habits, it is said, have been lately very dissipated. of presumptive sequitars. For instance, the Times He went home late on Wednesday night to his lodgings, but was heard in the course of yesterday that the importation of foreign corn would have upon morning to go down stairs, as it was snpposed to the domestic cultivation, and also tells us that population privy. As he was not seen at the usual hour, some is increasing beyond the power of the land, under its persons went to his bedroom, but received no answer wards of two hours after the outbreak, and given up present management, to furnish subsistence. Well, to their knocking, and at last they forced the door. we admit the first; that as a matter of course, the The deccased was not there, but every article of his burning building. It appears that between two and doing its work on 'Change, attnough the improve ment we noted yesterday has rather increased to-day. IRISH HATRED OF SAXON LAW.—The Times of this morning favours us with an article upon the above subject, but is unable to discover the causes from which we traced the NATURAL AVERSION in our sum-mary of yesterday. We wish we could spare room for the article from the Times. Really the London

fested, and the surgcon gave it as his opinion that the deceased must have been sufficiated some time. One or two carpenters were in the act of leaving the building at the time of its falling, so that their escape may be considered miraculous. The materials of the houses were evidently of a very common description, the mortar especially seemed to have been made without that great essential, lime, for there was scarcely a brick to which it adhered.

DREADFUL FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE

On Friday morning, between the hours of twelve and one, a fire, attended with serious destruction of property, and it is feared with fatal consequences to an aged female, broke out upon the premises belonging to Messrs. Cooper and Willard, boot and shoe manufacturers, carrying on business at No. 9, Bed. ford-place. Commercial-road East. At the time of the outbreak there were nearly a dozen persons in THT STOCK EXCHANGE.—Securities of all kinds, and especially exchequer bills, have a downward tendency, owing, it is supposed, to private letters from America the premises. He immediately opened his room door, andpe receiving the smell of fire, he raised an alarm, and having procured a pail of water he hastened to the front shop, which he found wrapped in flames. He endeavoured to extinguish the flames. but he soon found, from their increasing vigour, that he was unable, and he forthwith hastened to the upper part of the dwelling to arouse his wife and the rest of the inmates. Scarcely, however, had he got into the apartment that he had but a few seconds before quitted, than flames and smoke, with an immense body of sparks shot up the staircase with such rapidity as to cut off all chance of escape by the regular means. stated, that on Saturday night her husband, who was In this extremity he succeeded in procuring a rope, of his which he fastened round the waist wife, and after much trouble he managed to lower her out of one of the upper windows. Several of the other parties living inthe place were, however, not so fortunate, and to escape being burnt to death, they were forced to resort to numerous expedients. One of the females threw her infant out of the window, and pitching upon the window-blind, the canvass gave way, and the child fell through, but was, fortunately, caught in the arms of a spectator, and received no personal injury. Several other parties effected their escape by leaping from the upper casements, at the period the flames were breaking through the front window shutters, and extending nearly half across the carriage road.

On the arrival of the engines they were instantly put to work from an abundant supply of water, furnished by the East London Works. Such a firm hold, however, had the destructive element obtained of every part of the premises, that it at once appeared certain that nothing could save them from destruction. The fire still progressing, it caused several other brigade engines to be turned out, and also the one belonging to the West of England Company, with Mr. Connorton, the chief officer.

The firemen, from their first arrival, set to work most vigorously, and by judiciously distributing the water, they happily succeeding in preventing the fire from extending to the numerous contiguous buildings. and by a quarter-past two o'clock the conflagration was safely subducd. At that time the whole of the valuable stock in trade, belonging to Messrs. Cooper and Co., was destroyed, and the furniture of the lodgers consumed.

For a considerable time it was feared a bed-ridden female, eighty years of age, named Lea, had perished. she having been in bed at the time of the outbreak on the first floor. After much inquiry, it appeared but too true that the poor woman had perished, as not the slightest tidings could be heard of her, and from the fact of her being bed-ridden, she was unable to help herself. This, coupled with the fury of the fire, makes it but too probable that she had fallen a victim to the destructive element.

MARKABLE PRESERVATION OF AN AGED FEMALE,-The recent fire at Messrs. Cooper and Wellard's, in the Commercial-road-cast, which occurred yesterday morning (Friday) was attended, happily, with no fatal results; but the preservation of Mrs. Lea, an aged and blind woman, who lived on the first floor, forced himself head foremost into the soil, which is flooring which remained untouched by the action of the fire. Upon entering one of the upper rooms the fire-QUACKS AND QUACKERY.—On Saturday night Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Plough, Carey-street, the bed wasstill standing in a corner, l'erceiving some-Lincoln's Inn-fields, upon the body of Mary Iloskin, thing move upon the bed, and imagining that it might aged 60, late of No. 2, Vere-street, Clare-market. In be the poor blind creature, a desperate effort was consequence of a report that the deceased had lost her made to reach it; but this was found not to be a

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and in every newspaper, is the time Lord John Russell to the principle of free trade, and county of Clare, the estate of Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, not the UNFREMEDITATED COINCIDENCE OF OFINION between the noble lord and the ex-Secretary for Ireland, Lord example. Eight armed men were observed traversing Morpeth. As far as we can learn from the most le- | that district a few nights before."

passages as this-"Well, Fergus, isn't that a 'new HOTE? Eh ! but you were right, and if they come out at ----, won't we floor them. You must be up and at them again, and never fear the people." We will be up and at them again, and we never did fear the people, the Whigs, nor the League, and we don't fear them now.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.-The bloodsuckers and the GENEVESE TRAVELLER who writes for the Times have got afraid of their own "thunder," and are now

gitimate sources, HER MAJESTT'S SUBJECTS, we are happy to find that they are perfectly alive to the Whig dodge, and will be prepared to resist to the death. Some of our letters have such significant Dassage on the result of the present famine presents, for bringing the foul deeds of the best landlords in the world, and the poor man's justices to justice, we should still continue to hear of their great sacrifices and liberality, and of the foul and base ingratitude of the barburous Irish people.

HUNGER WILL BREAK THROUGH STONE WALLS .- The following is from the Kilkenny Moderator :-

MUTINY IN KILKENNY GAOL .- Mr. Duncan, governor of the city prison, having lately received private endeavouring to mitigate those fears created by the information that an attempt to effect an escape was in Oregon cloud, as their stocks have already suffered contemplation amongst the prisoners, and that the actwoefully from the apprehension of war. The majority ing liberty-man, a person named Quirk, under sentence of English capitalists would just as soon trade in for burglary, was concerned in the conspiracy, active human blood, human suffering, and human misery, measures were adopted to prevent the success of the as in railway scrip ; and this is one of the greatest project, and the liberty-man was changed. On Thursday horrors of an unconstitutional oligarchy. The alarmed morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, Quirk having bring the old trickster, Daniel Webster, to their aid, been sent into the yard to work with other prisoners, as if this money "bawd" was America, and because the conspirators at once perceived that their plot was as it this money "bawd" was America, and because the conspirators at once perceived that the perceived the provide and profitable industry in which monopoly for the pit in a "main" or a "shake."

for the Northern Star.

THE WHIG PRESS AND THE NEW DODGE .- The managers of the Morning Chronicle have been taking vast pains to have the first pluck at the new pigcon. The breath of the little Lord has fanned into new life special trains, and "extraordinary expresses," and all the old appliances of Whiggery. Its columns teem with the most absurd and ill-reasoned calcula-

tions upon industrial support, and in order to strengthen our assertion, that the working classes are to look for nothing more than the increased profit of capitalists from the Russell coalition, we give the following silly admission from a leader of the Chronicle, which concludes thus: "The great and

upon a still more scanty subsistence. Upon the about ten feet deep.

second proposition we aver, that although the present system of cultivation does deny the necessary amount of subsistence, yet an IMPROVED SYSTEM of cultivation would at once dissolve all the hobgoblins of the Times.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE .- This worthy Whig coadjutor has a very funny article this morning, in which an attempt is made to force Sir Robert Peel into the Russell "CONSISTENCY" trap; and let the reader just mark the virtue of our public instructors. The Chronicle says "that Lord John Russell has been so inconsistent that Peel need not now be afraid of the charge of inconsistency ; and that if Hansard

life through quack medicines, the inquest-room was human being, but a cat in the agonies of death, which crowded with medical men, parochial officers, and in- had crept down the bed clothing to escape the suffohabitants, anxious for the result. An unusual num-ber of jurors having been sworn, the coroner stated that he felt it his duty to have the body disinterred that he felt that he fel and examined by the surgeon of King's College here a singular scone presented itself. The firemen, Hospital, in consequence of written and other com-munications which he had received respecting the Were startled at seeing something move. This was Chronicle, which concludes thus: "The great and terrible LEACUE itself is a mere transient association, of the most heterogeneous political elements, by the way, for a specific object, which object being at-tained, it dies a natural death. That object it with achieving it with the slightest possible disturbance of max have their hands free again for those pursuits of the congressing upon the lung, caused death. max have their hands free again for those pursuits of the congressing upon the lung, caused the inflamma. Of the congressing upon the lung, caused the inflamma. Interview of the congressing upon the lung, caused the inflamma. Interview of the congressing upon the lung, caused the inflamma. Interview of the gressing upon the lung, caused the inflamma. Interview of the gressing upon the lung, caused the inflamma. That lung was congested, and contained cancelous remarkable now she endured the caused the inflamma-tion which caused the effusion that terminated in hours which the fire was burning.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

PEACE AND WAR. [From the New York Journal of Commerce.] If there ever was a reason in time of peace maintaining a military force it appears to us that now is the time, especially if, as our Washington correspondent intimates, we are about to terminate the joint occupancy of Oregon and extend our territory to Intitude 54° 10'. If such be our intention, we ought to increase both our army and our navy on a scale commensurate with the dangers we incur. At the same time we ought, much more than England, to be fortifying our coasts and girding on our armour. The idea that we can take possession of Oregon, as a substitute for the joint occupancy, without bringing on a war, is not founded upon any argument drawn from the nature of man or from the lessons of experience. The millennium has not yet come, and will not until nations learn not to provoke war as well as to abstain from war. To stand here and talk about the spirit of the age while we practise the spirit of past ages is absurd. If we take separate possession of Oregon England will do so too. If we fortify and garrison important points she will do the If we send armed ships there, she will send same, How long can such a state of semi-hostile more. competition exist without producing actual hostilities? It matters little whether the war begin in Oregon or on the Atlantic, whether with or without a declaration. Begin where or how it may, the flame will spread swiftly over land and sea till two great nations, bound together by the ties of nature, religion, language, laws, commerce, &c., have become enveloped in the direful conflagration. And how or when will it end? Who will first cry "Peccavi?" Who will first make overtures for peace? Neither, until exhausted by loss of blood a proper regard to the claims of others, until made to of war? No, Gentlemen ; the spirit of the age is appreciate the blessings of peace by their loss, and the against it. I have said I will not undertake to exhorrors of war by their dread reality.

But suppose actual war should not ensue,-suppose only a state of uncertainty, distrust, and preparation should exist, until the expiration of the year's notice, and until some fortunate plan of adjustment should be hit upon, which might just as well be adopted now,--who will restore to us the millions upon millions wasted upon such precautionary measures, and the millions upon millions more lost through the derangements of business, the uncertainty of commercial calculations, and the innumerable train of evils connected with the serious apprehension of war with such a power as England ? When Mexico growls river crosses on the forty-ninth parallel, it makes and snarls at us, we look on calmly, or perhaps with a turn, and flows nearly southward. Very well. a smile, knowing that she cannot seriously harm us; but before we encounter the power of England, especially with a bad cause, and having refused friendly overtures, it becomes us to sit down and count the cost. The plea that she has more to lose by war than we have, even if it were true, is of no importance. Men are not always governed by considerations of dollars and cents. A madman is willing to perish, if he can destroy his foe. This is precisely the spirit of war; it is also the spirit of hell. It fires the vilest passions, converts men into fiends, and then sends them to destruction. Admit, for the occasion, that England would lose most by a war; should we gain what she lost? Suppose we could blot England from the page of nations, or even from the earth, how much should we gain by it? Would not her destruction rebound with terrible effect upon ourselves, and in a multitune of ways? But we need not borrow trouble on that head. England can take care of herself. She is unquestionably at this day the most powerful nation on the globe. At the same time, she appreciates the strength and resources of the United States. This is evident from her efforts for the peaceable adjustment of the dispute; and also from her formidable preparations of defence as well as offence when the prospect of a friendly issue recedes. If these views are "anti-American," as the Hartford Times is pleased to term them, we cannot help it. If to be an American it is necessary to play the bully and the fool, we will leave the honour to others.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

and they ought to do it. I look forward to the period when they will do this as not so far distant, but that many now present, and those not among the youngest of us, will see a great Pacific Republican nation. 1 being the time appointed by Mr. William Carter, the no excuse for you; you (prisoner) ought to have corner for the eastern division of Surrey, for holding what Fitzgerald had been saying." human destiny that a great state is to arise, of English and American descent, whose power will be established over the country on the shores of the Pacific; and that all those rights of natural and political liberty, all those great principles that both nations have inherited from their fathers, will be transmitted through us to them, so that there will exist at the mouth of the Columbia, or more probably further south, a great Pacific Republic, a nation where our children may go for a residence, separating themselves from this Government, and forming an integral part of a new government, half way between England and China, in the most healthful, fertile, and desirable pertion of the globe, and quite too far remote from Europe and from this side of the American continent to be under the governmental influence of either country. This state of things is by no means so far off as we may imagine, by no means so remote from the present time as may be supposed; and, looking to this state of things, this question becomes one upon which intelligent and well-di-posed men might very readily come to an agreement. But, Gentlemen, in this point of view, is this a subject upon which it is proper by popular appeal, or by loud representations of patriotism, or by a sort of stormy defiance of the power of a great nation on our side-is it proper, on the other side, by cries about the maritime ascendancy of England, the great wealth, the dignity, the power, the

martial prowess of England-it is a question on which, by outcries of this sort on either side of the ocean these two great communities are to be embroiled and plagued in all their commercial and friendly reand treasure, until restored to right reason and lations, or to be compelled to run into the horrors press an opinion as to the manner in which the quesmay be settled. I will say, however, what appears to be natural. It is well known that the forty-ninth

degree of latitude is the boundary line between the western part of this country and the British provinces, as far as the foot of the Stony Mountains. It seem: to be natural enough, if the two Governments contemplate a change, that they should agree to an extention of this same line westward; that the two should keep on abreast, side by side, with the same line of division till they reach the Pacific Ocean. It is well known that, about where the Columbia Suppose it made as sudden a sweep to the northward. England would then naturally say, this river, which has been making westward, sweeps to the northward; instead of making with it a great bend to the north, we will leave it and go on straight to the Pacific Ocean on this parallel of 49 degrees. For the same reason, it is not unnatural for the United States to say, since it proves that the river makes a circuit to the south, instead of following that circuit, we will go straight upon the 49th parallel till | place, Newington-road, and found eleven bullets and we meet the shore of the Pacific Ocean. This very proposition has been made to the British Government three successive times. It was made in 1818. in 1824, and in 1826, again and again, to follow up the 49th parallel westward from the Lake of the Woods, not only to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, but over the mountains and onward to the ocean. I

am not about to say whether this is a proper division of the territory or not. But I do say, that it has been so often repeated in this manner twenty-five. and twenty, and eighteen years ago, it is an admission that there is something to negotiate about and treat about for either side - that it is not a question free from difficulty on either side. (Applause.) Now, Gentlemen, who is the man at the head of either Government who will take upon himself the responsibility of bringiug on a war between two nations like Great Britain and America, upon a question of this kind, until he is prepared to show that anything and everything that he could do has been done to avoid such a terrible ultimate result ? (Mr. Webster was interrupted here by renewed cheers.) If a British Minister, SPEECH ON THE OREGON QUESTION BY under whose administration a war should ensue on

the question, cannot stand up in Parliament and bject at Boston, which may be regarded as ex- done everything which an honest and sensible man could do to avert the conflict, I undertake to say that remembered that his party are the Whigs-the no power or popularity can uphold his shaking position for an hour (cheers). And in the same sense and spirit, I say, that if, in this country, any party shall, before we are aware of it, plunge us into a war upon was rejected and Polk elected. We are no admirers this question, it must expect to meet a very severe of Daniel Webster nor his party; but as we wish to interrogatory from the American people-must expect to prepare itself to show that it has done all it "momentous question," and as, with that view, we could, without any bias from the pride of success or gave last week the views and declarations of the Polk the love of war-all that it could do to keep the nation men, it is not only fair, but is also necessary, that safe from so great a calamity, with the preservation of its rights and its honour.—Gentlemen, it appears to me that any man, Prime Minister of England, or President of the United States, who should unneessarily light up the flames of war upon such a subjec -flames, let me add, that will burn over the whole be a public indignation before which no popularity. public or private, can stand-it will melt down every monument of the dead, it will destroy all respect for shall turn cities to smoke-shall cost thousands and cities, and that destruction of property, and that sacrifice of life, shall be found over the whole globe half as bad as war itself. It interferes in all the business and arrangements of life. It confounds and confuses men in regard to their own business plans. What we want is settled peace, and the conviction that peace will remain until there is some just and sensible cause for war. On this subject I have only further to say, that while it is our duty not to take or to spread alarm, to believe and trust that the government, that the country will act soberly and wisely and justly, it is a less difficult thing than some people imagine to begin a dispute whose result no man in the end can control. Let the government the late Presidents of the United States, let us claim

THE MURDER AT NEWINGTON.

INQUEST .- Saturday afternoon, at half-past three, the inquest on the body of the murdered man. Daniel Fitzgerald, at the Peacock Tavern, on the New- evening ; he appeared much hurt. Thinks Fitzington-road, to which the unfortunate man had been gerald and prison erwere on good terms; both were carried, was long before that hour thronged by per- wrestling togeth erabout a fortnight before, when desons of the neighbourhood, who continued congre- ceased hurt himself so as to be off work about a fortgated outside of the house throughout the day, not- night. Witness did not see prisoner alter that. withstanding the unfavourable state of the weather. Mrs. Quennell expected him up on Monday. She The jury having been sworn, they proceeded to the had seen Fitzgerald afterwards. On Tuesday she club-room on the first floor to inspect the body. asked whether Fitzgerald had seen prisoner? He llaving returned to the inquest-room, the evidence of said "No." the witnesses was immediately gone into without the By Mr. Games Fitzgerald lived. accused being present at the inquiry.

Owen M'Carthy was the first witness sworn. He Lambeth Police-court, at the examination of Samuel quarrel, by either party. Witness has been at pri-Quennell, the individual accused of the murder. soner's lodgings. Never knew prisoner had a pistol, After Samuel Quennell was taken, he went to ac. but has never been into prisoner's room. quaint his brother of what he had done. It was quite light enough for him to see who the person was who met them. He had not the slightest doubt that S. Quennell was the cause of the deccased's death.

Mr. W. Henry Cutting, of No. 8, Frederick-place. Vauxball, was the third witness called. He merely repeated the evidence he gave at the police court asto topping Samuel Quennell, and taking him to the

station house. By the Coroner : At the station-house a pistol and some pieces of lead, or chips of lead rolled up, were taken from the person of the individual witness stopped. They were taken from his trousers pocket. Inspector Carter was then sworn, and deposed : I belong to the L division. On the evening of Thurslast I was on duty at the station-house in Kennington-lane when Samuel Quennell was brought there by the witness, Mr. Cutting, and Mr. Allam, and other persons. Mr. Cutting said the man they had brought had shot another man. I questioned the prisoner as to his name, when he replied, "Samuel Quennell." I then asked him if he had a pistol or anything else in his pockets, to which he replied in the negative. I desired him to be taken into a back room, and told a policeman to search him. Just as Lockyer was going to do so, Quennell placed his own hand in his ight-hand trousers pocket, and said, "Ilere," and immediately seized hold of his arms and pulled out the pistol produced, and some pieces of lead rolled up, each of which was upwards of an ounce in weight. On Quennell was also found a piece of twisted worsted | After some words between the shopman and prisoner, rope, upwards of two yards long. I examined the pistol, and found on it a portion of a percussion cap; it had evidently been recently discharged, and smelt strong of gunpowder. It was not then charged. The charge was then entered on the police sheet, but not in the presence of the accused, but it was afterwards read over to him. He said nothing on its being read

By the jury: The hammer at the lock was down upon the nipple when I examined the pistol. I afterwards examined the prisoner's lodgings in Frederickeleven percussion caps of a small size, a small quantity at the time, but does not know what kind of cap. of gunpowder, and a small quantity of shot. Each of the latter was screwed up in pieces of paper on the mantel-shelf.

The witness here produced the bullets and caps and also the pistol. The latter was a small pocket one.

Examination continued: The bullets and caps fit the pistol. Found nothing else at the lodging relating to the subject of this inquiry.

Mrs. Anne Westwood repeated the evidence she gave at the examination of Quennell.

Thomas Slater, a policeman, deposed that about five o'clock on Thursday evening he was on duty in the Newington-road, when he heard that a man had been shot. He came to this house and saw a man, who proved to be the deceased, up stairs. He appeared to be in a dying state. Blood was coming from his body. A surgeon was then present. He saw the wound probed, and afterwards found the bullet produced on the floor of the passage. There was a hole through deceased's pocket-waistcoat and shirt in front. His clothes were not perforated behind.

Mr. John Marnes, gunmaker, 31, Walworth-road, [Mr. Webster has made a long speech on this show that it is not his fault—cannot show that he has beech a person having come to his shop, and better than five months. He is a labourer. Knows beech as ex- done everything which an honest and sensible man having purchased a bullet-mould, but he could not the prisoner. Saw him first on Thursday evening at the top of Peacock-street, near the Peacock, about swear to the man, as it was rather dark at the time. Mr. William Popham, apothecary, of High-street, a quarter past five o'clock. She was close by when Newington, was taken to see the deccased by a police- the pistol went off. Before that she saw two men He opened his clothes, and found a wound on | and said to her companions (little girls) she would man. the left of the middle of the chest, which had appa- | not go that way : she saw something white, that was tently been made by a gun or pistol shot. The un- the men in white clothes. Witness had scarcely fortunate man was sinking fast, and he died in a few | said so when the pistol was fired. Witness saw minutes. He probed the wound, and found it ex- prisoner leaning with his back against Mrs. Brent's tended the whole length of the probe. The wound door, and saw a man, whom she knows now was in the back resembled a wound made by the exit of Fitzgerald; he was standing in Peacock-street. The a bullet. The witness then went on to describe the pistol was fired immediately after. Prisoner came appearance of the body upon a post mortem examina- | up Peacoek-street, and passed witness, and knocked tion, and said the wound was such a one as would against her, nearly knocking her down. Prisoner cause instant death. The Coroner then asked if there were any witnesses to prove the animus of the party who shot the decased.

gerald's fault ; he had urged him on to it. Fitzgerald had said to the prisoner he knew Quennell better than he (prisoner) did. Mrs. Quemell added, "That was SHOCKING MURDER OF A LAD'Y IN ENNISKILLEN.

By Mr. Games: She knows prisoner knew where

Mrs. Quennell was re-called : She certainly did not

Owen M'Carthy : Does not know whether prisoner and deceased had seen each other last week, before the occurrence. Witness as he went to dinner saw prisoner opposite the Horse and Groom. Does not know when Fitzgerald was there. Witness was not near prisoner. Prisoner was in the road before the Horse and Groom with his face towards Kenningtonlane

By Mr. Games : Witness saw a person coming towards him before the flash, but had not time to speak before. Immediately on deceased saying, "I'm a dead man," witness saw prisoner quite clearly, and Kennington-lane. Witness lost sight of him at the corner.

James Parker, plane maker, has seen the prisoner before. Never but once before, and that was Satur- ously attached itself to her; nor, indeed, to anybody day night week, nearly about eight o'clock, at Mrs. lubbs's, in the New-cut. Her shop is a general sale shop. Prisoner came up to the shop front and handled a pistol, which was hanging at the shop Witness was then in the shop. Prisone door. turned it round and examined it; he then pulled the trigger and broke the hammer. This called prisoner went a little way from the shop door, but repistol, and paid 2s. for the accident, and 5s. for the pocket, prisoner took up an accordion. The pistol bought was oue of a kind the same as that in court. He turned the accordion, and smiled when asked to buy it, and laid it down and went out. Witness never saw him after. Had kept his eyes closely upon prisoner all the time, and is certain he is the same person. Is quite sure. Prisoner wore a cap By Mr. Games : Witness did see 5s. paid ; it was

paid outside the shop. Is quite sure it was 5s. By the Magistrate: Knows the whole amoun vas 75

W. Welling, oilman, Walworth-road : He had seen risoner before more than once. Is acquainted with im as a customer. He may have come to make purchases for the last four or five months. Prisoner pennyworth of gunpowder. He said, "Let me have a pennyworth of gunpowder, and let it be the best." said nothing about it. There might be about half an ounce, certainly not an ounce. It was not weighed. He left the shop without any observation. Witness observed nothing unusual in his manner. He might be in the shop about a minute altogether. It was his usual manner-his usual mode of addressing witness. He seemed quite sober. There was nothing to excite suspicion. Witness asked no question of him.

Harriet Denyer, a girl about 12 years of age, No, 8, Peacock-street: Has lived with her father there MURDERS IN IRELAND.

The Dublin Evening Mail conta ins the following :---"ENNISKILLEN, NOVEMBER 29 .- - A very shocking murder-happily, however, unconnected with the agrarian system—has just come to lig. ht in the vicinity of this town.

"On Wednesday was a week, a Miss Irvine, sister to the clerk of the crown for the county of Fermanagh, was found dead, under the feet of her horse, in the stables attached to her house, which stands almost in the suburbs of Enniskillen. She was covered with wounds and bruises, particular. 'y on the head; one of her arms was broken, and the shand of

it very much damaged.

It was supposed that Miss Irvine, who, though an elderly lady, was of very active habits, had, vipon owen in carries was the first witness sworn. The know of any quarrel, or intimation of intention to this occasion, gone to fetch some apples from the loft above the stable, where they had been stored, and that in her descent, either the step-ladder has slipped, or that she had fallen from it under the horse's feet, and had thus been kicked and trampled to death. This would have been the more extraordinary, as the animal was known to be very gentle. and, moreover, very familiar with, and attached to, his mistress, who frequently used to feed him. The death, however, was considered accidental, and the body way buried without an inquest. "Things remained in this state until late yesterday

(Friday) evening, when a lad about sixteen or seventeen years of age, who had recently been taken into Miss Irvin's service, came forward under the direction of his father, and gave such information as infollowed him up. Prisoner began to run when near duced the magistrates to arrest the woman servant who lived with Miss Irvin at the time of her death. This woman had been reared by her Mistress from her childhood, and no suspicion whatever had previ-

"The body was this day (Saturday) exhumed, and an inquest was held, but at so late an hour that the sitting was obliged to be adjourned to Monday mornng. Two hpysicians, Doctors Ovenden and Nixon, deposed, I understand, that the injuries of which the lady died were not such as could have been produced witness's attention to the prisoner, for he thought it by the hoofs of a horse, and that some at least of them a bad thing for his family, it being Saturday night. were inflicted by a sharp instrument, such as a Witness heard the shopman say it was a bad job, but hatchet or cleaver, (of the latter there had been one he must pay for it. Something passed between in the house which cannot be found). The boy prisoner and the shopman after that, but it was not deposed that a few evenings previous to the murder, heard. Witness recognised the shopman in court. her fellow servant had said to him, 'Now, if some stranger should come and murder the mistress, what would become of us?' He also stated that, on the turned, and both came into the shop. He bought the day of the murder, this woman had sent him out of the

way, on the pretext of fetching her an apron, and pistol, adding, "I did intend buying one, but not to- other articles of clothing, from some distant place, night." After this, having put the pistol into his and that on his return she would not admit him by the shortest and most usual entrance, but sent him a long round. On her opening the door for him, he observed blood upon her hands, but supposing she had been killing a turkey, he took no further notice of it at the time. The woman said nothing about the murder, and he went about his business, until having occasion to go into the stable, he saw blood, upon which water had been thrown, flowing from under the stable door, and on entering it found his mistress dead as described.

"This is the material part of the evidence, as far as I have heard it; and I have reason to think it is es entially correct. The woman and the lad are, of course, both held in custody until the result of the

inquest shall be known. "The motive to this horrid deed is not yet aseervas last at his shop last Thursday afternoon, about | tained. Some impute it to the desire of robbery, as four or a quarter-past four o'clock. He bought a the old lady was rich ; and the woman has been ob-

served to have more money than usual about her. Others think it arose from resentment and revenge He had the best. He said nothing more, and witness for the mistress having recently discharged a manservant, on the grounds of too great a familiarity having existed between him and the woman."

> HORRIBLE MURDER. - It appears that a woman named Bridget Barrett cohabited with a man of the name of Mannion, by whom she had a child. It having lately come to her knowledge that he was about being married to another woman, she being aware of his mode of living and some secrets connected there-

with, threatened to expose and prosecute him if he did not marry her. In order to quiet her he held out some promise of marriage, and induced her to sell a cow she had to pay the marriage expenses. He

going to the mainland, told her sister the particulars,

enjoining on her to keep the matter secret. The

sister did not do so, but told a male acquaintance

of hers all she heard, and he being curious to see them

off, hid himself behind a rock on the shore, and

plainly saw Mannion, with his brother-in-law.

l'homas Cosgrove, and Bridget Barrett, enter a boat

together, and push off towards the mainland. He

the boat. At this very time, on the opposite shore,

there were a number of persons playing at cards

of a woman, crying out, "Oh, my back is broken."

about a mile beyond Maidenhead station, ashort about a line boyont distance over the bridge which crosses the Thames At this time it was quite dark. The guard was then sent back towards Slough, for the purpose of signalising any train, which might be proceeding down the

line to stop. Observing the train, which had been detained a short time at Slough, by Mr. Howell proceeding towards him, and being unprovided with light, an unaccountable omission, he pulled of hig a light, an unaccount has only on parts of his might attract the attention of the driver, and made the usual signal, by holding both his hands up above his head for the train to stop. The distance between the two trains at this time was nearly a mile. The engine-driver, however, passed the man unheeded, and in less than two minutes afterwards a most fearful collision took place. The last train ran into the one which was stationary with a dreadful crash, shivering the only first-class carriage which was attached to it literally into a thousand pieces scattering the fragments over the line. Fortunately the engine-driver, stoker, and guard, and the two or three passengers had left the train, and were stand ing by the side of the bank when the crash occurred. ,'Iad the latter remained in the carriage, their lives ce uld not have been saved. As it was, however, they pro videntially escaped, as well as those who were with the other train, with the exception of some slight' bruises of but little importance. The engine which ran into the carriage sustained no injury, except to one of the buffers. The whole of the parties who wer, e travelling by both the special trains then proceeded' with the sound engine (which, after some delay, was shifted by the moveable rails on to the other line, as soon as it was cleared of the wreck) to their places of destination. It is stated that the engine attached to the first train was without a single light, and that it was the intention of those entrusted with it to provide themselves with lamps upon their arrival at the Reading station. It was not until nearly midnight that the down

line was cleared of all obstruction, and open for traffig. Several of the trains, both up and down, were considerably delayed in consequence of the accident.

The Oxford train, which started from Paddington at seven o'clock, did not reach that city until nearly an hour beyond its usual time ; and the last up-train, instead of reaching Paddington at half past ten o'clock, did not arrive till nearly midnight.

The accident is solely attributed (independently of the neglected state of the bars of the furnace) to the guard proceeding up the line to endeavour to cause the down train to stop, without being provided. on a dark night, with a lamp of any kind whatever.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tucsday's Gazette, December 2, 1845.)

Lucy Lang and Ann Bayley Smyth, of 33, Charter-house-square, and 11, Charterhouse-street, boarding-house-keepers-John Clark, of the Crescent, Mincries, City, merchant-Edward Redwood, jun, new of 6, Windmill, street, Lambeth, and late of 51, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury, china dealer-John Maylard, of 120, Fetter. hance, City, grocer-Benjamin Baldwin, of 120, retter-lane, City, grocer-Benjamin Baldwin, of Liverpool and Manchester, and of Old Jewry, City, warehouseman-John Bromiley, of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, manu-facturer-Samuel Phillips, of Kingston-upon-Hull, hatter and ship broker-William Guy Taylor and Elizabeth Guy, of Liverpool, hosiers.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY. Thomas Meger, of Holborn-hill, and Coventry-street, Haymarket, poulterer, November 29. Michael Jones, of 48 and 49, Theobald's-road, Holborn

grocer, December 2. BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

Joshua Swallow, of Manchester, sharebroker. Samuel May and Pryce Mottram, of Shrewsbury, dra.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED. George Elwell Jackson, of Birmingham, dealer in iron, second and final dividend of 51d in iho pound, payable at Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Friday. Thomas Smallwood, of Birmingham, grocer, third and final dividend of 1s 31d, payable at 7, Waterloo-street,

Birmingham, any Friday. William Menzics, of Gloucester, draper, first dividend of 5s. in the pound, payable at 19, St. Augustin's-place, Bristol, any Monday,

> DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED. At the Court of Bankruptcy, London.

Jonathan Thomas Maund, of Birmingham, laceman December 23, at eleven—Edward Mansfield Marks, of 21. Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, and 10, Stanhops enjoined on her the most strict secrecy, stating that street, Regent's-park, upholsterer, December 23, at halfhe had no money, and that his friends would be enpast two-Thomas Wells Wright, of Devonshire-street, raged at him if they heard it. It was arranged that Portland-place, merchant, December 23, at three, on a given night they would be married, and that

pressing the sentiments of his party; but it must be "outs"-who have no power, save the power of publie opinion, and that, or at least the opinion of the majority, was declared against his party when Clay give our readers all the information we can on this Englishmen should hear the other party].

I suppose it is the sentiment of every sensible and just man that the preservation of the peace of the country on honourable terms, and under circumstances favourable to the great interests of the country, is an object in itself highly desirable. I suppose I may globe-may well consider the genius of his take it for granted that, in the judgment of this country addressing to him the words which assembly, the public peace of two great commercial the orator of Rome supposed the genius of countries, which hold together a daily intercourse his country would address to him, if he did exceeding that between any other two countries in not quell the Cataline conspiracy: "An cum bello the world, shall not be lightly disturbed ; and upon | Vestabitur Italia vexabuntur urbes, tecta ardebunt ; the foundation of these general ideas to say a word or | tum te non existimas invidiæ incendio configratwo upon a subject which seems within a few days to turum." (Applause.) No, Gentlemen ; the man have excited considerable alarm. The only question now remaining out of all those which have excited or party pride, kindle those fires of war over the globu attention between the countries, is the question of on this question must look out for it-must expect to the Oregon territory. What is the question ? How be himself consumed in a burning conflagration of does it stand? The Oregon territory embraces that general reproach. (Prolonged cheers.) There will part of the continent which lies west of the Stony Mountains, and between the Stony Mountains and the Pacific. It is not necessary to go into the history of the discovery of the territory, or of the rights the living, it will burn up every vestige of respect which one or other party find to it. It is enough to for individual worth, if unnecessarily, it recklessly, i say it is in dispute between England and the United ambitiously, it has plunged the subjects and citizens States, and has been in dispute for forty years. This of two civilized Christian states of the world into warcontroversy seems now to be approaching a sort of a war which shall cause the loss of millions of wealthcrisis ; and there are, from time to time, symptoms of alarm on one side of the Atlantic or the other, as to hundreds of thousands of lives : and those smoking the consequence of the course of policy which either Government may pursue. Let us look fairly and calmly to see how it stands. The territory, as I in every latitude and longitude, surrounding the ball have said, has been the subject of claim, in whole or on which we live. Now, Gentlemen, I do not propose in part, by both Governments for a great many that on this subject we take any alarm. I propose years. It has constantly been the subject of negotia- that we keep ourselves cool and calm. In some of tion, and yet the Government has not been able to the Southern citics there is now some agitation for agree. As far back as 1818, not being able to come fear of war. I, regret this much. I hardly say I to terms of agreement, they stipulated by a convention, regret the feeling ; that is natural. But I regret the which is in force at this present moment, that the whole cause. It is a common mistake of men not in the territory should be thrown open to both countries most elevated position, that they think they can play until the boundary was finally settled. That was the small patriot safely in a small style. (Laughter.) the provision of convention, which was continued at first to limit of ten years; afterwards continued by war with England and any other nation; and get agreement indefinitely-or until one of the two na- credit for their patriotism and lofty love of country, tions expressed a disposition to terminate it. That but keep the game in their own hands. That may signification of a disposition to end it as never been not happen. At any rate, that is not the way nor the given by either party, and the whole country of course which just, and lofty, and respectable men feel men, I desire to speak with the utmost care, and I understood, while I proceed to make a few remarks both Governments for the whole length of time. It was because the two Governments could not agree as to the

America. While the English Government did not tion to pay witness an account, and stopped its pro-gress, when prisoner went out. Prisoner gave no WORCESTER .- DREADFUL ATTACK ON A MAN BY A accede to this proposition of our Government, it did WILD BOAR.—On Saturday last, as John Hardman, one of the shareholders of the Chartist Co operative not insist upon any right to the whole of Oregon. APPREHENSION OF A MAN ON SUSPICION. reason for Fitzgerald's doing this. Ilis manner of say-Therefore the position of the question, by the adbrutally murdered his uncle, John Dillon, at Lavally, During the progress of the conflagration, police-Land Society, in the employ of Mr. Birch, of St. ing this was his usual manner, sullen and indistinct. mission of both Governments, through this long series during the noonday, in the month of December last. John's, after cleaning out the piggery, went to the sergeant Regalesford ascertained that in the early Witness never heard him speak against Fitzgerald. of years, is that of a question for discussion and ne-To the best of witness's knowledge, prisoner and part of the evening a young man had applied at Mr. field to drive to the stye the boar, when the animal gotiation, and compromise, and amicable settlement. (Prolonged applause.) Now, Gentlemen, I read, county gaol, by Mr. J. S. Lane, justice of the peace. made a most ferocious attack on Hardman, lacerating | Fitzgerald were always on the best of terms. Before | Cane's farm for permission to sleep in the barn, which the Saturday, witness heard of these words from Fitz-gerald, but had said nothing of it, lest it should ex. had been refused, and Mr. Cane and other persons having expressed their conviction that the homestead had been wilfully fired, that officer lost no time in his thigh dreadfully. Hardman tried to escape, but with interest of course, the discussion upon this subthe ferocious beast again seized him, and tore the ject in the House of Commons three months ago, re-COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN calf of one of his legs. Hardman again tried to essulting in an expression of opinion by the British some difference between witness and prisoner, asked endeavouring to trace that person, which he succape, and, jumping over a hedge, got clear away. RAILWAY. Premier, which received the sanction of that house; Fitzgerald what the reason was, and thus came to ceeded in doing, and about midnight he was appre-know and to speak of it. After Wednesday week hended at the Waggon and Horses beer-shop, at Coln-His cries for help brought several men to his aid, who and I am willing to avail myself of the language of that Minister upon this subject, and apply it to one removed him immediately to the infirmary, where he received all necessary attention, and is now in a fair prisoner did not work for witness. The conversation brook, and on searching him there was found on him side of the question, as he did to his. I have nothing happened on the Saturday following. Witness saw a number of luciter matches, and a small bottle conway of recovery. The boar was secured and taken to complain of as to the temper of that language; I prisoner on Sunday morning near the Ship public- taining oil of aniseed. He was immediately conback to his den. am free to say that it was a temper becoming a large-Child Munder and Attempted Suicide.- A meminded, liberal, and just statesman. But what the British Minister said in the House of Commonslancholy case of murder and attempted suicide has in its sum and substance—was, that England had occurred at Pittington, near Durham. It appears, rights in regard to this question that must be and from the particulars that have reached us, that a would be respected. I adopt the same language on young woman, who had lived servant in Durham, had our side, and say that we also have rights that ought | a child by the son of her master, which was put to to be, must be, and will be, respected. (Cheers.) nurse with a woman residing in this town, the ex-Now, Gentlemen, I do not propose to express to you an opinicn upon this subject. I have no better opi-nion than any one of you as to the manner in which this adjustment ought to be made, but I have full confidence the utwest consistence in the statement of the child was obliged to confidence, the utmost confidence, that it can be take it home on Monday. She lived at Pittington made ; that it can be made, by wise and mode- with her father and step-mother, the latter of whom rate measures in a manner perfectly consis-tent with the honour and with all the rights of all parties. (Cheers.) I am the more confident of ther to desperation. She went out with the child on thought them too tamiliar. Had not seen his prother satu the function will be carried in case he could get a train consisting, in addition to the engine and tonder, linking about the premises. By "sullen" witness of oil of aniseed he carried in case he could get a train consisting, in addition to the engine and tonder, this when I look a little forward and see the state of Monday evening and returned without it. When things which is not far in advance. Where is Oregon ? asked by her father where it was, she roplied it is On the shores of the Pacific, 3,000 miles from us, and safe now, and would be no more expense to them. twice as far from England. Who is to settle it? She lotrayed groat uncasiness of mind during the Americans mainly ; some settlers undoubtedly from whole of that night, and on the following morning Mrs. Quennell (wile of the last witness): Reconects and questions, one and the ben given, that In this train were three or four gentlemen engaged England ; but all Anglo-Saxons ; all men educated her father bid her go and bring the child back. She nold, 1s. in notions of independent government, and all went out, proceeded to the river there, and threw paid by her husband, about 7 P.M., and asked him the prisoner was the perpetrator of the vile deed, in upon a similar errand to those on the former one. any sensible may in the river there be hereft in, and would have perished, but her conduct how he could be so unkind as to speak so to Fitz- detaining him longer in custody. The origin of the Mr. Howell having informed the engine-driver and

He was informed that there were not.

is not my duty to search out the evidence, but to re when he got up to the pump near the Peacock. ceive that which you have searched out. I am aware Witness is certain of the prisoner. Has no doubt that there are many reports in circulation on the sub- | he is the same who passed her. ject, as to the causes that led to so fatal a result, and I have received private information that, if the inquiry is adjourned for a day or two, a witness will be in attendance, who will speak to what the feeling of a particular individual was towards the deceased.

Inspector Carter: I have heard that the brother of the accused can give evidence as to that point. The Coroner: And have you not summoned him

here to-day ? Inspector Carter : No, I have not.

The Coroner then made some remarks as to the impropriety of keeping back evidence for the police court which was not produced at the inquest, and considerable discussion took place between the Coroner, Inspector Carter, and the jury. No more witnesses wore, however, called in, and at twenty minutes to seven o'clock the inquiry was adjourned until Wednesday.

RE-EXAMINATION AND COMMITTAL OF SAMUEL QUENNELL.

On Monday Samuel Quennell was brought up efore Mr. Henry, for re-examination, charged with the wilful murder of Daniel Fitzgerald.

Wm. Quennell, Kennington-lane, is half-brother to the prisoner by the same father. Prisoner is about 22; witness is 39 years of age. Prisoner was in his employment as a labouring man. Knew Daniel Fitzgerald, the deceased, who was also in his employ.ment up to his death on Thursday last. Witness heard of his death about five minutes after witness had paid him half-a-crown; then the other labourer came back and said he was shot. Witness went to Peacock-street and found deceased had been carried into the public-house. Witness had not discharged

should be assigned to England, and all south belong to with a party of the constabulary, after the most unfault. A person came in at this point of the conversa- Fire-office for £1,500, but the amount of his loss is

was walking then up Peacock-street. Witness then saw Fitzgerald near Mrs. Brent's, and saw Mrs. Brent lift the dead man up. Witness is not snre that it was the prisoner who leaned against Mrs. Brent's door. She is sure it was prisoner who passed her ;

The Coroner : Well, it is most extraordinary. It she looked up into his face. Prisoner began to run

On this evidence the magistrate committed the prisoner to take his trial at the sessions.

Mr. Games thought it proper at present to refrain from making any observations.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT POYLE, NEAR ashore where the accused and Bridget Barrett had COLNBROOK.

recognised as that of Bridget Barrett, although SLOUCH, SUNDAY .- Last night, at a quarter-past much disfigured, the hands and legs having been eight o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in the farmliterally torn off; it is thought they were tied yard of Mr. John Cane, an extensive farmer at together, and then tied to an anchor, which is missing Poyle near Colnbrook, about three miles and a-half from one of the neighbouring boats. The place about from the Slough station on the Great Western Railit was dragged, and it is supposed that the drag came way. For the time of its duration it raged with inin contact with the body, and tore it away from the conceivable fury. A considerable time clapsed before anchor. Much praise is due to Mr. Jones, R.M., any engines were on the spot; at last the Colnbrook for the diligent exertions he made to discover the engine arrived, followed by those from Windsor, perpetrators of this murder. On the body being Staines, and Uxbridge, accompanied by a number of found, he sent for Mr. Andrew Hosty, coroner, Tuam, labourers, and a party of the T division of the mewho held an inquest on the body, on the days of the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th ult. The following is the tropolitan police. At this time the flames had reached three stacks of corn, two barns, the granary, stables, and other outbuildings. By the great exertions of Mr. Buley, of Colnbrook, and the constables in the county of Galway, by James Mannion and of the adjacent villages, assisted by a strong party of Thomas Cosgrove (Dominick), both of whom wilfully labourers, the live stock, with the exception of the murdered the said Bridget Barrett on the high seas. poultry, was rescued from the flames. The inhabiin the bay of Roundstone, on the night of the 10th tants of the neighbourhood, notwitstanding the inday of September last."-Galway Vindicator.

clemency of the weather (the rain descending in tor-ANOTHER TIPPERARY MURDER .- "Since the first rents during the time) made strenuous exertions to save the thrashed corn and other property. The meeting of magistrates, on the 10th ult, consequent engines were at length got into full play, and there upon the murderof the late Mr. Patrick Clarke, two being an excellent supply of water from the neigh-bouring mills, the fire was subdued. The property of Longford-house, was fired at ; a poor man named destroyed consisted of a rick of wheat, one of bar-

In the Country.

they should go to the mainland on that evening from they should go to the mainland on that evening from the island they lived on, Errislannen, a distance of little more than half a mile, to Roundstone, where the priest lived. Bridget, Barrett, however, before the priest lived. at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester-Joah Sugden, of Springfield and Huddersfield, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturer, December 23, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—Thomas Boddy, of Leeds, mahogany merchant, December 23, at eleven, at the Court of E-ukruptcy, Leeds-Henry Warburton, of Harpurhey, Lancashire, joiner, December 23, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Manchester-John Railton and Company, of Manchester and London, merchants, December 23, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Manchester.

remained there a considerable time, awaiting their CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the return, but there were then only two men in

contrary on the day of meeting. Benjamin Hornby, of Hoylake, Cheshire, innkeeper December 23.

the door of the house they were in being open, one of CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless them remarked that he surely had heard the scream cause be shown to the contrary, on or before December 23. John Giles, of Headless Brass, Worcestershire, publican --Robert Buckler, of Portsea, Hampshire, Grocer-James Colquhoun Kemble, of Liverpool, merchant--Matthew Murphy, of Shrewsbury, Shropshire, haberdasher. However, Bridget Barrett was nowhere to be heard of. Suspicion having fallen on those parties, one of them, Mannion, was sent to our country gaol a few

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

days ago. After a good deal of scarch and inquiry John Calvert and James Procter, of Bradford, Yorkshire, had been made, the body of a woman was washed smiths—Charles Husbaud and John HenryArnold Reinold, of Kingston-upon-Iluil, ship brokers—Peter Nuens and Lopez Fonseca, of 32, Broad-street, City, perfumers— George Haines, Joseph Ward, and William Ward, of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, general agents (so far as regards George Haines)—Owen Thomas Prichard and Evan Deiohord of Octa and Book Form, Choching Jointer proviously got into the boat. The body was at once Prichard of Oxton and Rock Ferry, Cheshire, joiners-Benjamin Baker and Francis Martin, of 75. Aldermanbury City, commission agents – James Morris and William Gray, of Manchester, sharebrokers–Joseph Bullen and John Hignett, of Liverpool, tobacco manufacturers–Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Lord Lyttleton, William Ewart Gladstone, James Boydell, and Charles Townsend, Oak Farm Iron and Coal Company, Staffordshire-Thomas Haigh and Charles Edward Smith, of Sheffield, brass casters-Robert Yates and Robert Crompton, of Great Bolton, Lancashire, grocers-Thomas England and John Beaumont Hollawell, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, attorverdict :---- We find that the said Bridget Barrett neys-James Richos and Henry Napoleon Deering, of 19, was allured into a boat in the harbour of Rosnenule, Carey-street, Lincoln's inn fields, law stationers-Charles Bowman and John l'aine, of Tallington, Lincolnshire, millers-J. Bloor and Robert Archer Hackett, of Tutbury Staffordshire, tanners-Thomas Griffin and William Hudson Griffin, of 196, Holywell-street, Shorediteh, wine mer-chants-Jonathan Robinson Ashworth and George Cart-

wright, of Manchester, manufacturers-William Grips, William Wright, Alfred Large, and William Lottimer, of New York and Nottingham-James Slack, Samuel Willifer, and William Slack, of Manchester, filtering machine manufacturers-John Perry and John Powis, of Hanley, Staffordshire, ironmongers.

Guilmartin, at Lateragh, was also fired at through ATROCIOUS CRUELTY .-- A case of horrid cruelty Oregon at this moment is open to the hunting, the on the great question of peace or war. This constant the window of his dwelling, and soverely wounded ley, and one of beans, two barns in which a large came before the mayor and magistrates at the Guild-hall, Rochester, on Saturday, in which Mary Ann Vigo, a girl, aged 13, was charged with forcing Sarah settlements, the commerce, and the ships of both speculation, this supposition that war may come, is the prisoner. He worked on witness's premises last in the head; and another act of atrocity has just quantity of oats and wheat had been housed for been perpetrated. A poor man named Molowney, in the parish of Drom, near Templemore, took some Wednesday week. Witness told him last Saturday nations, under treaty stipulations. Now, Gentlethrashing, the granary stored with wheat, only a week, at night, on paying him his wages, that he had small portion of which had been saved; part of a Gould, an infant between three and four years of age, better look out for work somewhere else, as they hope that I may not be in the slightest degree misland, which had been evicted, or in dispute, filtcen rick of hay, a large stack of straw, the farming utenshould be slack. This he told prisoner on Wednesday vears ago, and had been in possession of it ever since. into a quantity of hot tea, by which she was so dreadsils, and all the outbuildings. previously. On Saturday he added as a reason what Fitzgerald told him. Witness's wife first began, on this subject. And, in the first place, I say to you, fully scalded that the skin fell from the soles of her The provincial executive, however, being under the The property totally consumed consisted of two and through you to the country, what all know, that feet, and the effect of which cruelty will be, should impression that the "existing laws" had no power barns, containing about fourteen loads of wheat Samuel," said she, "how came you to say what the sufferer survive, that the feet will be contracted in the whole scope of this question it appears that to check their course of legislation, sent some fellows you did say against William, after he had been so ready for market, a large quantity of old beans and about six months ago to give Molowney warning to and she will become a cripple. The evidence of Mr. this is a subject for negotiation, for discussion, for kind to you?" Prisoner said, "I don't know that I have been saying anything wrong." "What in the straw, three stables, cow-house, pig-sties, guit. They then attacked him, and drove him off Baker, the master of the union, of Mrs. Burnham, amicable settlement; and so it has been regarded by his own land. This warning not producing the desired the schoolmistress, and other witnesses detailed the effect, on last Sunday, the day generally selected for following revolting particulars :-- One witness stated good hiding ; and if you got money you meant to set straw, a waggon, two carts, eight harrows, all the deeds of blood, four men, two of whom were armed, proper division of the territory, or upon any other arthat in a conversation with the prisoner on Sunday, good hiding; and if you got money you meant to set up in business against him, and go round to his customers." Prisoner said he had said some things, but Dan had told more than what he had said, and that it was through Fitzgerald that he had said what he different fitzgerald had tried to get him to he different fitzgerald had to get him to he different fitzgerald had to get him to he different fitzgerald had he had said what he had rangement that in 1818 they determined on joint oc-cupation until they could come to some understanding the late Presidents of the United States, let us claim entered his house after dusk, and beat the unfor-23rd ult., she distinctly told her that she hated the child and would do her some harm. On Wed-nesday she watched the opportunity when the schooltunate man to such an extent, that his death ensued about it. And, with the same spirit, this Government, all that is right, and ask for nothing that is wrong, in about twenty-four hours after. He was a cripple, at three different times, in 1818, in 1824, in 1826, has | freely and magnanimously and without any particular mistress was gone to her tea, and stole into her and could make no resistance." ARREST OF A MURDERER. -On the night of the 20th, Constable Holmes, of the Clomanto station, room, where she procured the key of the gate proposed to the British Government a straight line he did say. That Fitzgerald had tried to get him to and four of hay, are more or less damaged by water, array of patriotic declaration. of division, the parallel of 49 deg., all north of which leading to the kitchen, which she opened and say things against witness. It was all Fitzgerald's &c. Mr. Cane is understood to be insured in the Sun went out ; she shortly afterwards returned with a wearied exertions, in a remote part of the county of ing tea, and placed it on a stool ; she then took one pail which she had partly filled from a copper of boilof Tipperary, succeeded in arresting James Dillon, a of the children and attempted to place it in the boilnative of the Queen's County, charged with having ling liquid, but it got away from her; she then seized her innocent victim ; and, pulling off her shoes The prisoner has been committed for trial to the stifle its cries, she forced a leather ball into its mouth, and stockings, placed it in the pail, and in order to at the same time pressing its knees so as to prevent the withdrawing of the feet from the horrible torture it was enduring. Mr. Jacob, the surgeon of the union, described the injuries the poor child had received In the course of Saturday night, and up to a late hour on Sunday evening, no less than ten express down trains left Paddington, and three up express trains any state of the right foot had come off in one piece, and that on the left was very loose. He thought there would be a contraction and deformity trains arrived at that station, conveying parties con- of the feet, and, on account of the constitutional disnected with projected lines of railway, charged with turbance and depression arising from the severity of prisoner on Sunday morning near the Ship puone- taking of or understation at Staines, for the purpose the necessary plans to be deposited at the office of the the scalding, he did not consider her out of danger. house, but had no conversation with him since veyed to the police section and before the local magistrates on Board of Trade, Whitehall. One of these express The prisoner, who is illegitimate, was formerly in the Fitzgerald. Witness is not aware whether pri-Fitzgerald. Witness is not aware whether pri- monday, on monday as whether he union was soner ever after came to his yard. Prisoner lives to the Red Lion Inn at Felsham, where at twelve first-class carriage (in the latter were two or three formed she was removed to that establishment. In in Frederick-street, which is near Peacock-street. O'clock he underwent an examination before Captain gentlemen proceeding to Excter with railway plans, 1843 she was taken out by parties supposed to be her in Frederick-street, which is near Peacock-street. O clock he under which an examined or protecting to factor with ranway plans, 1843 she was taken out by parties supposed to be ner One might go from Kennington-lane to Frederick- Carpenter, of Sunbury, and Mr. G. Patterson, of the evidence the county of Deren) left Baddington and parents, but in August last she was again found at a One might go from Kennington-lane to Frederick-street through Peacock-street. Five o'clock is the proper hour for leaving off since last Saturday week. went further than to prove the fact that the prisoner proper hour for leaving off since last Saturday week. went further than to prove the fact that the prisoner proper hour for leaving off since last Saturday week. went further than to prove the fact that the prisoner proper hour for leaving off since last Saturday week. went further than to prove the fact that the prisoner proper hour for leaving off since last Saturday week. were in the neighbourhood at the time of the fire. been left by a woman named Phillips, her mother have proper hour for leaving off since last Saturday week. went further than to prove at the time of the fire, passed by Slough, Mr. Howell, the superintendent at ing run away. She admitted the offence, and told an ing run away. She admitted the offence, and told an Witness believes prisoner knew this. Twelve o'clock was in the neighbournood at the time of the witnesses went far to establish an is the dinker hour. Had not seen the prisoner on whilst one of the witnesses went far to establish an that station, observed the burning coke falling out, Thursday. Fitzgerald had been in witness's employ-ment seven or eight years, and the prisoner for five ucifier matches in his possession, and for what pur-ment seven or eight years, and the prisoner for five ucifier matches in his possession, and for what pur-ment seven or eight years, and the prisoner for five ucifier matches in his possession, and for what pur-ment seven or eight years, and the prisoner for five ucifier matches in his possession, and for what pur-ment seven or eight years, and the prisoner for five ucifier matches in his possession, and for what pur-ment seven or eight years, and the prisoner for five ucifier matches in his possession, and for what pur-ment seven or eight years, and the prisoner for five ucifier matches in his possession, and for what pur-ment seven or eight years, and the prisoner for five ucifier matches in his possession, and for what pur-ment seven or eight years and the prisoner for five ucifier matches in his possession, and for what pur-balance of the bars had become displaced. Within ten ment seven or eight years, and the prisoner for nye factore interest in the pose he carried about essential oil?-The prisoner of the bars had become displaced. Within ten mother had threatened to kill her if she did not scald months. Had observed prisoner and Fitzgeraid, and pose he carried about the prisoner of an au become displaced. Within ten mother had threatened to kill her if she did not scan thought them teo familiar. Had not seen his brother said the lucifers were to light his pipe, and the bottle minutes after this train had passed, another express the child. She was committed to Maidstone gaol for thought them two families. By "sullen" witness means a disagreeable manner of answering. By Magistrate : Witness expected prisoner to apply for work again on Monday, buthe did not. The con-versation took place in the front kitchen, where they in the habit of paving the men. how he could be so unkind as to speak so to Fitz- detaining him longer in custody. The origin of the Mr. Howell having informed the engine-driver and THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR.—At a meeting of the and now let me ask it there of acreed in, and would have peristic, out her contact, and her plunged in and se-bundred themselves on the shore of the best of the body of it the body for a themselves on the shore of the body of the bod how he could be so unkind as to speak so to Fitz- detaining init longer in the same of the source in the engine-driver and the Employment of LABOUR.—At a meeting of the grand about his master? In the morning Fitzgerald fire was quite a mystery; but Mr. Cane having guard of the circumstances he had observed connected board of directors (T. S. Duncombe, M.P., in the told her, that at the building were prisoner was at always had the reputation of being a very kind with the first train, and giving them strict instruction. So, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, Mr. James that they will long consent to be under the rules ledged the child was hers, and that she had thrown his bort and sources that any individual of an hour. The first train, having a disabled engine of the American Connected with the neighbourhood would have caused (it having been found that sources the protect. Several shares that sources the protect. Several shares have been taken up and set up arainet him. it is brother on the head, and if he had money he they had no reason to suspect on at any maintain of the had money he they had no reason to suspect on at any maintain of the had money he they had no reason to suspect on at any maintain of the had money he they had no reason to suspect on at any maintain of the had money he they had no reason to suspect on at any maintain of the had money he they had no reason to suspect on at any maintain of the had money he they had no reason to suspect on at any maintain of the had money he they had no reason to suspect on at any maintain of the had money he they had no reason to suspect on at any maintain of the had money he they had no reason to suspect on at any maintain of the had money he they had no reason to suspect on at any maintain of the had money he they had no reason to suspect on at any maintain of the had money he they had have caused (it having been found that several of the bars of the b

Foreign Mobements.

" And I will war, at least in words, (And -should my chance so happen-deeds,) With all who war with Thought!"

"I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."-BIRON.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

CRIMES OF THE MUSCOVITE MISCREANT.

We have to correct an error in our article of last week, for which the author of "Eastern Europe and the Emperor Nicholas" is responsible. The and the grand the name of the heroic abbass of the heaven with it his secret. error auces of the network aucess of the persecuted nuns: an eminent Polish patriot informs persecuted name of this noble martyr is IREXA able than the former. The abbot, Scigenny, whose worth HS LUAR MIECZISLAWSKA, and not MIECESLAS (Mieceslas is a and noble patriotism are the universal theme in Kielce, Slavonian Christian name given only to men, and was arrested, together with a very great number of his never given to women). It is necessary that the real countrymen, about the end of the year 1844. He was never given by a start of the real name of this brave woman should be known. That accused of having been preparing an insurrection against name is now the property of Europe, nay, of the world at large, and will go down to posterity with the Russians. Having already undergone the horrid punishmemt of the knout, one evening the committee of that of Nicholas-the former to be revered, the latter inquiry, interrogating him about the names of his accomto be execrated through all time.* plices, threatened him with the most terrible tortures. The good priest stretched forth his hand over the flame

We now proceed to place on record some further of the lamp, and allowing it to burn, calmly said, "You statements of the barbarous doings of the miscreant NICHOLAS-

may martyrize me ; my life is in your hands, but my soul As in Poland NICHOLAS labours to convert the is with my God, and with Poland. Do what you may, no Catholic population to the Greek Church, by what human power shall induce me to perpetrate an act of perfily." Whilst they were attempting to drag him from hellish means we fully described last week, so he purthe lamp, he seized hold of it, and drank the boiling oil. sues the same object as regards the Protestant popu-In a few minutes he expired, defying his persecutors, and lation of the Baltic provinces. The latest news from those provinces is of a most melancholy nature. thus achieved that immortal glory, reserved only for The work of Russianising the people is proceeding in spite of all opposition. These provinces were for-merly under Prussian domination, and were for some those who sacrifice their lives in vindication of their faith, and of their devotedness to the interests of humanity.

dungeon has at the top a small shutter, through which,

every moment, the sentinel can observe what the prisoner

is doing ; and to -add still more to the wretchedness of the

unfortunate, there is a light burning all night; so that

even when reposing on his straw pallet, the prisoner is

made to feel that the eyes of a foe are constantly upon

In its number of the 23rd of September, the journal time governed by the Swedes; but neither Prussia L'Unicers, gives an account of the martyrdom of fortynor Sweden dare to interfere, Russia is too powerful seven Polish Catholic nuns, who suffered the most horand every one must take care of his own affairs. It rible tortures rather than renounce their faith to adopt is, therefore, not for one moment to be imagined that the religion of the tyrant of their country. We will not the imperial double eaglo of Russia is to be frightened again allude to so melancholy a recital, as it is already from gorging himself there in the destruction and known to our readers.

dissection of an old limb of Germany by the very slight clamour that is raised against him. What are L'Univers accuses the French press of being, by its silcuce, the accomplice of Nicholas. We are anxious to the Russians doing there ? They are attempting to prove that this accusation cannot be applied to the jourchange the most sacred things a people possess-their nals of the revolutionary party. Our party never covelanguage, customs, and religion. This they have no nanted with the infamous Nicholas. There is not a right to do, for these provinces were ceded to them by a treaty in which they promised to respect and single radical who would not cheerfully sacrifice his life, so that the deserved punishment of God might speedily protect old customs and laws, and especially the language and religion of the people. During the first four years of the present Emperor's reign the Germans fall upon him who is by all good men called the execrable tyrant of the north.

And it is not us, above all, that they can accuse of hold and their customs there were respected and protected, ing our tongues through a miserable interest of antibut the unhappy fate of Poland seems to draw after religious or anti-national policy. Revolutionists! we will it into the same slough the other portions not nationdo all in our power to assist at crushing the tyrant of ally belonging to the Russian empire. Everything Poland under the chastisement of his crimes. Catholics! is to become Russian.

we would wish to deliver to divine justice the schismatical Let us now return to unhappy Poland, which Pope, w!:o, by his abominable cruelties, and his unheard of country was visited by Nicholas last summer. To persecutions, has sunk into oblivion the names of the all the evils which continue to afflict Poland these fifteen years, to political oppression and religious persecution, without a parallel in modern history, a tyrants Nero and Diocletian. Oh, that it were in our power to aid our Polish brothers, the world would then see how great is our detestation of the monsters who persefresh calamity has lately been added. The bad har cute them. But how is it that the soit disant religious vest of last year has occasioned a scarcity, and the journal reproaches revolutionary France? Was it not in overflowing of the rivers at two distinct periods, in the spring and immediately before the harvest, has rathe reign of Louis XV., of shameful memory, that Poland raged every habitation and every field in many a district. These misfortunes have been aggravated was torn in rags ? He could have saved her ; she invoked him, but he shamefully sacrificed her to the infamous debauchees of his royal seraglio. France, on the contrary, and prolonged by the scarcity itself, which prevented the sowing of half the land. As to the potatoe crop, when she was delivered from the Bourbons, has always extended a helping hand to Poland. On all the battle the principal food of the poor, its deficiency in the autumn raised the price of that useful plant so exfields of Europe, the blood of Poles was intermingled with that of ours; and the white cagle had never a more faithorbitantly high, as scarcely to admit the possibility of using it for seed; so that, to the appalling effect of present misery is superadded most threatening anful ally than the old drapeau of republican France. Was it us who, in the year 1830, sold Poland to obtain the good graces of the Emperor of Russia ? Was it us who ticipations for the future. said, "Order reigns in Warsaw?" If, then, France has

It is more particularly in the ancient palatinates of not defended her old ally, it is because she herself was no Sandomir, Plock, Lublin, Augustow, as well in part of the palatinate of Cracovia, that the famine and all longer free, that she clso had been sold to conciliate the European monarchies. the evils in its train have been the most felt. In

Whatever the Unicers may say, we are grateful to the those unfortunate provinces entire masses of people. Chamber of Deputies for their annual declaration that deprived of every necessary, wander about the country, divided into bands, in search of the most Poland depends upon us, and the noble refugees of that immortal nation applaud with us this remembrance, which loathsome food, which is oftener more adapted to southe their hunger than afford nourishment. Num- causes more than one forchead to blush.

It was not the people who flattered our artists, when berless diseases, the unavoidable consequence of they were about to prostitute their renown to the caprices destitution, rapidly diminish the number of these of the hangman whose throne is at St. Petersburg. unfortunate men, and despair sometimes drives them If we were in the place of our deputies, not only would to acts of violence which the authoritics are not we protest against the oppression of Poland, but we always able to repress. would refuse all credit to the government to entertain At the sight of so much misery who could remain ambassadors and agents in Russia. It is a shame for nnmoved? What hatred, be it ever so implacable, could avoid relenting? Yet the Emperor has re-France to be represented at that nation of slaves and executioners, and we sicken at hearing of a Russian ammained indifferent! He has seen nothing, or he bassador being at Paris. would see nothing; and he has not even inquired The Univers is right when it says, that formerly the into the causes of the calamity, or thought of any ccounts of so many cruelties would have excited the remedies by which it might be alleviated. All his horror of all Christians, and that no sovereign would have time at Warsaw was engrossed by military pomp and dared to commit them. It was so, because the treason of parade. He repeatedly visited the citadel, as if to the name and faith of Christ was not sitting on the throne of convince himself with his own eyes that it is in a St. Peler. good posture of defence; and he betrayed, in this respect, some of the anxiety usual with one who It is because we are truly Catholic that we accuse the high clergy, and above all the Pope, of unworthy weakness towards the tyrant of the north. Now, how is it, that in the sight of the horrible persocution which for so many examines his weapon on the eve of using the same. He also made several trips to Georgiesk (formerly Modlin), situate a few miles from Warsaw, and destined to check the country all around. From years has decimated a Calibolic population, more jealous of preserving its faith than its life; how is it, that the a letter written on the banks of the Vistula. Catholic clergy remain silent? It is not to obey temporal in August last, we take the following description of a power, for, in these days the cross is raised against the visit paid by the great bear to the students of Warceptre for much less important causes. If our priests saw :--- " One day the Emperor, perambulating the were still solicitous about the Catholic faith, public streets of Warsaw in his carriage, fell in with prayers would be said in behalf of our brothers, the two students, who neglected to uncover their heads in his presence. He immediately ordered his Catholic martyrs, in all our churches; no priest would esachman to overtake them, and he himself asked ascend the pulpit without recalling them to our memory Catholic martyrs, in all our churches ; no priest would them if they did not know who he was. One of them ; the voice of the gathering friar would be heard soliciting having answered, 'No, my General.' He abruptly alms, and he would exert himself in favour of his brethren by giving them the material means of rescuing themselves This apostrophe struck the two young men with terror, while his Majesty added, 'Look at me well, retorted, 'What, then, not know your Sovereign ? not bartered the humble habit of the apostles of Christ for vestments of goid and silk, would they not put themthat another time you may not forget the person of your Emperor; but I shall take care, besides, to make myself known to all the students." Next selves at the head of a new crusade-would they not make, and the spiritual head of the church, is he then materimorning all the schools received an order to appear alised to that point, that he should have totally forgotten before his Majesty, with due solemnity, their gothe energies of his predecessors ? Is there not remaining vernors and professors at their head. The Emperor a single line of the acts of Gregory VII ! Is then all walked slowly through their ranks, inquiring of remembrance of the Popes, who caused the preaching Marshal Paskewicz whether he was satisfied with the students of Warsaw. The marshal, always on his of the crusade, lost for ever? The Saracens, who ruled over the sacred earth, did not perpetrate more cruelties, guard, and knowing well his master, cautiously rencr more persecutions against the Christians, than plied, 'that he was not altogether quite satisfied.' Nicholas has, and, notwithstanding that, Nicholas is the The Emperor then cast a frowning look over the poor ally of the Pope. s udents, and fastened his eye upon one of them, unfor-Can a more monstrous alliance be imagined ? What tunately a plain-looking youth, whom he pointed the Pope, the ally of the head of the Russian schismatics ? o it to his suite, saying, 'Mark, what mouth, what snout (roza, snorda, literally a vulgar and con-What! is the successor of St. Peter almost the bosom friend of the executioner of the Catholics ? Verily a temptucus expression, applicable to a pig)-I will wager that he is a wretch capable of any crimes. strange spectacle! If the nations lose their faith in Rome, it is because Rome has abandoned itself to the The unhappy student thus described happened preenemies of the faith! ciscly to be remarkable for his good conduct and pro-The cause of this unworthy abandonment by the ficiency; and as the professor ventured to whisper Catholic clergy and their head, is, that the head is himself the fact to the counsellor of state, Muchanow, who also the tyrant of a portion of the Catholic family. All is at the head of public instruction in Poland, Muchanow thought it his duty to repeat it to the Emthem in solido : the decrepit old man, who reigns in the peror, but his Majesty rebuked him in no gentle Vatican, wants the strong arm of the Petersburgh despot terms, and told him to hold his tongue, while he himfor his own maintenance. More solicitous about his self gave vent to his angry feelings, in a lecture to temporal power than of his Christian functions, he turned the students, in tone and spirit very similar to his king. As king, as an untit and bad king, he oppresses celebrated speech, bestowed on the municipality of those whom he calls his subjects; he compresses their Warsaw. On this occasion he closed his paternal adinsurrections against his tyranuy only by his hangmen monition to the students with the exhortation that and gendarmes; being accustomed to see human blood they were henceforward to behave in such a manner shed around him, how can he feel when a tyrant is about as to descrve the good opinion of the marshal, as to shed it afar off? Therefore, good understandings beotherwise he would close their school and distribute tween the Pope and the Czar are officially and regularly the students without distinction among his different carried on, and it is not impossible, that the day may regiments, where they would be obliged to serve as arrive, when the Roman Pontiff will be surrounded by common soldiers and recruits. It is not difficult to imagine the consternation which this imperial Russian soldiers for the express purpose of annihilating, in Italy, every Christian idea of liberty. speech has spread in every Polish family." Like ourselves, the Univers is devoted to France, and, To some the above statements may appear trivial, to us they appear important; the brutal speech to like ourselves, does not hesitate to accuse our French the poor inoffensive student sufficiently stamps rulers of treachery to Poland. Seeing that the Univers, NICHOLAS as an uncivilised rullian ; but we have now like ourseives, professes itself to be Catholic, why does it to call the attention of our readers to horrors almost ! not unite with us to challenge those who rule over the equalling those to which the nuns of St. Basilius were Catholic community to do their duty ? Why does it not join its voice with ours, to denounce the treachery of the subjected, described in our paper of last week. The fellowing most important article is translated Christian name occupying the Catholic pulpits ? from a French monthly periodical, an organ of the We are well aware that it is but too easy to complain of working class, and exclusively written by working our press, which has basely abandoned the cause of men. The facts therein stated have not hitherto ap-Poland ;---we ar. but too well aware, that people may peared in any English journal. We are indebted for even have courage enough to denounce the temporal power nation devoted to France ; but it is, uuquestionably, a far alluded to :---

APPALLING SHIPWRECK.

CHARGE AGAINST THE OWNERS.

him. Le stoux having found means of lulling the vigilance of the sentinel, barricaded the door of his dungeon, wreck of the Mary, an emigrant ship of London, in ord or to delay those who might wish to open it, then placing his light beneath his pallet, he wrapped himself while on the homeward voyage from Sydney, and the dreadful fate of nearly all the female passengers, settlement was twenty-five miles, and the road imup in his coverlet, and, commending his soul to God, awaited for death. The flames being perceived by the have been received by the arrival of the Penyard Park practicable to delicate females and children. The packet ship, on Sunday last, in the London Docks. soldiers they burst open the door, and found Levitoux The Mary, which was built at Ipswich in the year burning, yet still alive ; they then renewed their threats, 1811, has for some years been engaged in the conveywhen the martyr, transported by a holy zeal, tore open his throat, and expired. Thus his soul alone carried to The second instance of martyrdom is no less remark.

sured 363 tons. On her departure from Sydney, iu addition to her crew, she had on board forty-three passengers. She was also freighted with a valuable cargo, comprising wool, tallow, oil, and other merchandise, with a case of bullion.

The loss took place six days after leaving Sydney, on a sunken rock off Flinder's Island, in Bass's Straits, between 300 and 400 miles from Sydney. So sudden was the catastrophe, which happened in the middle of the night, that seven minutes only elapsed from the period of her striking and breaking up, and lamontable to state that seventeen women and children met a watery grave. The chief-mate had the watch at the time, and at about eleven o'clock he called Captain Newby up, saying he thought land was near. The captain, however, was unable to perceive it, and shortly afterwards saw broken water on the lee-beam. There was no wind to make the ship answer her helm, she refused stays,

and drove broadside on the rocks. The survivors will more fully explain the circumstances attending the wreck.

Captain Collins, of the 13th Light Dragoons, gives the following account :- The Mary sailed from the in rotten or broken-backed ships. heads of Port Jackson on Monday morning, the 19th of May, and the wind being unfavourable for New Zealand, Captain Newby coasted to the south, and Mary started, he found she made fourteen inches of upon the stomach or poison. ttempted the passage through Bass's Straits. After doubling Wilson Promontory, the wind veered to the water in twelve hours; but on her getting to sea he west, and the captain fearing that at that advanced did not think that she would make more. When season of the year the wind would continue for a she got to sea, however, he found that it increased, length of time to the westward, resigned all hope of and remembered some of the steerage passengers exlength of time to the westward, resigned all hope of going home by the Cape of Good Hope, and, putting about ship, made for New Zealand. He expressed regret at the disappointment he had met with, as from the leaky state of the ship, which made six inches of water per hour, he wished to keep near the land as long as he possibly could, the rigging being also defective, and not having a second suit of sails on board. At about a quarter past eleven o'clock, on refuted the declarations of the ship's unseaworthiness. on board. At about a quarter past eleven o'clock, on Saturday night, the 24th, the alarm of the ship being in danger was given by Captain Newby to the cabin passengers, who were all in bed, and he desired them to dress and hasten upon deck. The cabin passen-to dress and the breast, two maid servants, and myself. We had secarcely left our berths when the string trunck upon the reef and the crucking on is of in ad she been kept clear of the rocks. They also de-string trunck upon the reef and the crucking on is of in ad she been kept clear of the rocks. They also de-to a raship struck upon the reef, and the crushing noise of had she been kept clear of the rocks. They also dethe timbers was distinctly heard above the roar of clare that she was furnished with a new and second the breakers, and in less than three minutes the suit of sails, and everything necessary to secure her water rushed violently into the cabin, as high as our safety. knees, when she struck a second time. The main mast As ha As has been mentioned in Captain Collins's narrathen sunk through the bottom of the ship, its maintop and topmasts being supported by the main deck. The same shock that caused such devastation, forced the cabin door, which opened and shut in a slide, to to close nearly on us, the ship at the time being so much on the starboard side, that it was doubtful whether she would not capsise. Fortunately I per-ceived the door closing in sufficient time to informed ceived the door closing in sufficient time to introduce few days succeeded in raising a sum of money for their bought the poison on Friday and took it. Too much my hand into the open space so as to push back the temporary aid. Most of them are completely ruined time had elapsed since she took the poison for the Iny hand into the open space so as to push back the door, and with the utmost difficulty 1 succeeded in getting upon deck all the passengers. This was scarcely effected when the bottom of the ship separated from the sides, carrying away the lower cabin deck, which we had justleft, the tons of oil and cargo dashing against the reef, and the breakers washing over us with fearful violence. The only bests that were available. It is possible to be serviceable. It is possible remedy, but she continued to get so bad, that be the calamity. Those who perished were Mrs. Heather and two daughters, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Thurnbull, Sarah Folkes, the whole family of Mrs. Evans—six in num-ber; the three daughters of the commander, Captain he whole means and the breakers washing over us with the applied every possible remedy, but she continued to get so bad, that he called in Dr. Marshall Hall. Her case was hope-less, and she sunk gradually until Saturday, when she died. She was sensible, and suffered intensely to the last moment. Upon a post mortem examination, he found visible traces of the commander, Captain the last moment. Upon a post mortem examination, the found visible traces of the content of the section of carterio content of the section of carterio content of the section of the sectio fearful violence. The only boats that were available, where the whale-boat on the larboard quarter, and the The ship and cargo were a total loss; valued belong-boat on the main deck. Some of the passengers tween £20,000 and £30,000. were put into these boats : and I had just placed Mrs Collins in the long-boat when I heard Sarah calling THE ATTACK ON THE PIRATES OF for me to take the bay from her, as she was unable to BORNEO. hold him any longer. I, with great difficulty reached The following is an extract from a private letter her, and put a rope into her hand, which I desired her to hold by until I had put the child into the boat, received from one of the officers engaged in the late nately or without caution, returned a verdict of when I would return for her and my two girls-Augusta and Kate. I had scarcely left her when a tains a more graphic account of the affair than has whale boat, which was lying upon the skids alongside and the Hon. Company's steamers the Nomesis and of it, and immediately after the fore and mizen- Pluto, started for Borneo, from Singapore, in July masts, with all their sails sct, also fell overboard on last, touching at Serawak, and thence sailed for the starboard side; on which the deck righted, but | Borneo, where the Sultan, who nominally possesses | court, and eyed each other closely from the seats in the rigging of these masts all lying across the deck, the country, lives. This place being situate up a front of the witness box. The third and fourth hus-intercepted the communication fore and aft. I was river, the ships could not get up on account of their bands were nowhere. The novelty of the case excited searching for my two daughters. Augusta and Kate, great draught of water, consequently the only vessels great interest, and occasionally, considerable merriand the maid Sarah, when I saw the captain, who that could go up were the three steamers Vixen, Ne-informed me that he had just put them with his mesis, and Pluto, with the Admiral and all the capfamily a moment before in the whale boat on the lar- tains, and about 200 marines on board. The board quarter, where they were all safe, that the marines weresent as a guard of honour, but, in the deck was about breaking up, and if I valued my life end, proved rather valuable coadjutors. They were would follow him. He wished to have returned received very civilly by the Sultan, who appeared de-I would follow him. The wished to have returned to the whale boat, but the deck beginning to sepa-lighted to see them; not so, however, a brother of rate, he made immediately for the long boat, which we contrived to reach. At this critical moment, when all hope of preserving life had nearly abandoned when all hope of preserving life had nearly abandoned most certainly come down, take the vessels, and cut when all hope of preserving life had nearly abandoned us, the deck studdenly parted between the main and foremasts, and the long boat studdenly pitched stern foremast into the sea, and notwithstanding the quan-tity of water and people in her she quickly righted. We found the water gaining on us, and then disco-vered that both the plugs were out, on which one of the men tore the sleeve off his shirt, and by its aid partly succeeded in stopping the water. With the the sultan, who concluded instanter that the English partly succeeded in stopping the water. With the the sultan, who concluded instanter that the English partly succeeded in stopping the water. With the the sultan, who concluded instanter that the English partly succeeded in stopping the water. With the the sultan, who concluded instanter that the English partly succeeded in stopping the water. With the the sultan water as the search as the sear aid of boots, shocs, and hats, we continued to keep were all mad. The Admiral then sent a message to the boat affoat, but having only one oar, we had the the Sultan's brother, to say that his object in coming greatest difficulty in avoiding the numerous casks there was peace and not war, but that he was quite and broken wreck which threatened us on every side. as well prepared for one as the other, and advised From the time the ship struck until the deck broke him, at the same time, to keep a civil tongue in his up, only seven minutes had elapsed. While we were head. This he would not listen to; but the next surrounded by the floating pieces of the wreck, a morning he came down, with a number of men, to [loud laughter]. Him and them went away, and huge wave dashed a cask of tallow over my head the two forts, near the position of the three steamers, against the inside of the starboard side, near and opened fire upon them, which we (the English) the stern, and carried away eighteen inches of lost no time in returning, and, in almost as short a the gunwale and upper streaks; a tun of oil time as I am telling you, the forts were demolished followed the course of the cask of tallow, striking by shells, the marines landed, and the man that off my hat in its passage, but the cask of tallow having already made a breach in the side of the boat, it posed his army, ran off to the hills as fast as met with no resistance, and passed into the sca, his legs would carry them. The guns (brass, and very deluging the boat with oil. One of the sailors, valuable) were all taken and given to the Sultan, named Todd, swam to the boat from the wreck with together with everything of value that could be an oar, and we then got into smooth water. The found, and then his (the Sultan's) rival's place was sea outside the reef, as well as the wind, being set on fire and burnt to the ground. The Sultan apan oar, and we then got into smooth water. The found, and then his (the Sultan s) rival s place was sea outside the reef, as well as the wind, being nearly calm, we heard the voices of some sailors, which we supposed to be the men in the whale boat, and we steered in the direction the sound came from. On nearing these men, they stated that the whale boat had foundered, and that Mrs. Newby was the boat had foundered, and that Mrs. Newby was the boat had foundered, and that Mrs. Newby was the boat had foundered, and that Mrs. Newby was the boat had foundered the first of the enemy is supposed to have been were effected by here. the tyrannics, all the oppressions, are bound amongst which we supposed to be the men in the whale boat, spot a treaty of alliance, &c., with the English. Our boat had foundered, and that MRE Newby was the very great. Two prisoners, of latered inter and an and the married Murray, then Daty, then a man of the name of the store was effected by her catching a rope alongside the broken deck in the escape, were found here, and, from their information, water, when one of the men hauled her on deck. The Admiral decided upon proceeding with the and denied that he was ever married to any other was the store when the place pointed out by them, at the store when the place pointed out by them. at the deck, on which we found twelve men and Mrs. Newby. We obtained six oars more, and two tubs; the men pirates, and teach them a lesson as to English pu- during the time that he was a bachelor, and, after he We obtained six oars more, and two tubs; the men prates, and teach them a reson as to angular the fund the time that he was a bachelor, and, after ne also found a cask of brandy, and asked whether they nishment for piracy. We arrived there on the 17th of married the prisoner, he sent for the female in should drop it into the boat, but the sailors, noble August last. It was an immense bay, at the head of fellows, were unanimous in rejecting the brandy, from a sense of the evils it might cause. Nothing several branches, up one of which the pirate colony robbed him could surpass the undaunted self-possession which was situate. To all appearance no one would suppose that any human being was ever created there, for as characterized the conduct of the captain and crew throughout this most fearful night, and the men we far as the eye could reach there was one mass of imrescued from the wreck waited there in the most collected and steady manner until each was called by name, when he dropped quietly into the part of the boat assigned him. The ladies and children were is the murder of an European. This place, then, sitting up to their waists in water and oil, and the it was resolved to destroy, and, to effect a consum-boat was stove in three places. The large breach mation so devoutly to be wished for, an expedition, made by the tallow-cask the carpenter had tried consisting of three steamers and about 700 men, was partially to repair with his coat, and some tallow he dispatched under the command of Captain Talbut, of found in the boat and the broken pieces which he the Vestal. On reaching the mouth of the branch of picked up. In this wretched state, the water gainthe river it was found to be too shallow to allow the ing on us whenever the least interruption took place passage of the steamers, so, as a dernier resort, we the translation to the eminent Polish patriot above which sacrifices to its own convenience the vitality of a in baling the boat, we continued for nine hours and were obliged to take to the boats, with about 350 a-half, and at half-past eight o'clock on Sunday seamen and 200 marines, and see what we could do Every day are we hearing from Poland an account of more courageous act to manfully break off with the morning we landed on the island, about eighteen with them. This was on the 18th of August last, miles distant from the reef struck by the ship. On about three p.m., and, as darkness soon set in, it was reaching the shore, those who were piously disposed decomed advisable to anchor and wait for daylight,

supply of bread and course mutton was spread out ing town in the morning a perfect desert. The loss before our famished eyes. The distance from the of the enemy was very great."

wind was unfortunately adverse, and we determined to await the return of the captain, who arrived in the middle of the night. The next morning, the wind ance of passengers and emigrants between London and New South Wales, and was the property of several persons. She was barque-rigged, and mea-torrents, and the wind remaining unfavourable and being still against us, the captain sent off the crew torrents, and the wind remaining unfavourable and strong, the communication with the settlement, both by land and water, became impossible for two days— tinued so long that I suspected that she had taken only the females and children receiving an allowance

water towards the settlement, and reached it about half-past ten o'clock that night.

Captain Collins concludes by stating that it is dilute in half-a-pint of water, and administer to here wident from the manner in which the bottom every ten minutes. I did so, but she got worse. separated from the sides that the Mary would have oundered in the first gale of wind, at all events she sinking and striking through the bottom proved the | it to kill rats. reasonableness of the assertion. A sound ship might at least in the port of Sydney, to prevent the lives effects of the poison. and property of British subjects being jeopardized Coroner: You mig

In confirmation of Captain Collier's statement, the

was entering the bower, when I heard a cheer, (some of them severely) fifteen. But amply were and in a few minutes a strange man and boy, they revenged. No quarter was given or asked. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE, AND FRIGHTFUL SUFFER-INGS OF THE SURVIVORS—LOSS OF THE EMI-GRANT SHIP MARY, OF LONDON—SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE OWNERS. the day. Two of the men who had accompanied the and destroyed all the guns, and made in the brief The melancholy details of the appalling ship- captain now made their appearance; an abundant space of time-viz., of two hours-what was a flourish- Journal.

SUICIDE BY POISON. On Monday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Victoria, Chalton-street, Somer's-town, upon

the body of Miss Mary Anne Ilunter, aged 19, the daughter of Mr. Hunter, printer and publisher, in the said street. Mrs. Mary Hunter examined : I am the mother of deceased. Last Sunday morning week my daugh-

some deleterious stuff. I examined her clothes, and of food. On Saturday the weather became more in the pocket of her gown detected a packet of yellow moderate, the rain ceased, and we received a fresh arsenic, when I said to her, "Mary Anne, have you knowledged that he had sold her a pennyworth of arsenic, and gave me a white powder which I was to dilute in half-a-pint of water, and administer to her

Dr. Delany being present, the coroner asked him what could have induced him to sell arsenic, one of could not be reasonably expected to double Cape the deadliest poisons, to the young girl?-Dr. De-Horn. The very circumstance of the main-mask lany : I knew the girl, who told me that she required

Coroner: Well, and when you understood that she have forced a head and got into clear water. I am took the poison, how can you account for your con-satisfied, that from the facts elicited, an inquiry is in- duct in not having the stomach pump applied ?-Dr. evitable, and trust that some measures may be taken, Delany : I sent proper medicines to counteract the

Coroner: You might as well have spat upon the poor creature. The carbonate of magnesia only diluted the poison. It did not remain upon the stocarpenter, John Stansbury, observes that before the mach, and therefore could not have acted effectively

Dr. Delany: I deemed it a trivial case.

Coroner: What! To take arsenic a trivial case. Dr. Delany: Yes, sir; her mother told me that she had thrown the arsenic into the fire, and therefore I deemed it trivial.

Mrs. Hunter: How could I have told you so when I showed you the remains of the arsenic in paper ?

Mrs. Hunter's examination resumed : At night 1 sent for Mr. Roper, surgeon, of Ossulston-street, who attended her until her death, which took place last Saturday morning. She had been ill for three years, and for the last three months insane. She com-

than to sell so deadly a poison as yellow arsenic to a last week or two. Block tin has advanced in price person so diseased in mind. To sell poison to a ra-fully £10 per ton within the current month, and, tional person is bad enough, but to sell it to an insane from the continued scarcity, a further rise may be person is unpardonable. It is putting in such a per- expected. Copper remains firm with a fair demand. son's hands, the instrument of death, which she may Tin plates are very dull, and are quoted at 33s. to turn against herself or others. The family had a 36s. per box for 1. C.

most fortunate escape. Several jurors : Indeed they have had. It is fortunate she did not poison them.

Mr. Gilio Lymond Roper, surgeon, deposed that he was summoned to attend deceased on Sunday night week. She was then very sick, suffering intense pain, and retching. She told him that she had bought the poison on Friday and took it. Too much he found visible traces of the action of arsenic upon the stomach, which caused her death.

General Intelligence.

WHAT NEXT ?-- We have written upon paper manufactured from iron, and seen a book with both leaves and binding of the same material .- Mining

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE WHITE SLAVES OF ENGLAND. -At Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, the blacks are forming "Joint Stock Campanies," and becom-ing the proprietors of the very soil they once cultivated as slaves.

CASTOR OIL.-It is important to all invaliduate know that castor oil may be most easily taken mingled with orange juice-a little sugar being added to the juice, if the orange be not ripe and sweet. The difference between this and any other mode of taking this valuable medicine is surprising.

THE GOSPORT FORTIPICATIONS .--- Workmen are employed upon the Gosport fortifications, putting them in a state for efficient defence.

THE BIRTH PLACE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, IN College Wynd, Edinburgh, is now a public house.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM .- A Mr. Richard Whig has invented a mode of applying electro-magnetism to the taking of soundings, by which it is asserted that the great difficulty of ascertaining depths by sounding lead in deep water, and in strong currents, will be obviated.

NO ADMISSION FOR JESUS CHRIST !- Chas. Goddard D. D., Sub-dean of Lincoln Cathedral, has directed the officers not to admit to the stalls or pews any person who has not "the character of a gentleman.

MORE HONOURED IN THE OBSERVANCE THAN IN THE BREACH !- In the days of William III, the House of Commons was accustomed to sit at nine o'elock in the morning.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE SEA .- The sea on the coast of Kent is making continual encroachments on the beach. To the farm house called Hampton hill, which lately disappeared, is to be added the destruction and disappearance of the field containing the old footway, in the district of Studhill, at Swalecliffe.

The largest newspaper ever seen was the London Gazette of Tuesday Nov. 18th, which consisted of not less than seventy-three sheets of paper, each sheet bearing the usual penny stamp

WORTHY OF IMITATION .- £700 and upwards have been subscribed at Cheltenham for the purpose of affording refuge for destitute females. The Cheltenham Journal says the carrying out of this benevolent scheme is thus a matter of certainty.

THE MILITIA .- It is said that the Government has ordered clothing for 40,000 militiamen; and in the metropolis, in circles likely to be well informed, it is admitted that the militia papers have been in readiness some time, and that the embodiment of a strong corps of militiamen only awaits the sanction of the Queen and Parliament.-Bath Journal.

BIRMINGHAM METAL MARKET .- The Birmingham metal market has been tolerably brisk during the

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SPIDER .- An American paper records a circumstance of a woman dying, after fourteen days' illness, from the bite of a spider on the lip.

THE POTATOE CROP .- More than one cargo of potatoes, imported into the Tyne, have been sent out to sea again, within these few days, to be thrown overboard as rubbish, and some hundred of tons in warehouse have been, and are, in the course of being uttorly spoiled by the rot.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR .-- On Sunday accounts were received from Turville Park, Bucks, giving the statement that Lord Lyndhurst was rapidly advancing to convalescence.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS, who has been on a visiting tour in Scotland, before leaving Edinburgh, trans-Coroner (to Dr. Delany): I sincerely trust this will mitted to the Lord Provost £100 for the benefit of the poor.

atrocities perpetrated by Nicholas against that uuhsppy priestly oligarchy, which basely abandons its faith to tem-

Almighty for the miraculous interposition He had or pirates, and the disadvantage we should be under with four men whose names are unknown, and five the eves of the tyrant, are guilty of the twofold crime of Catholic, is animated by the same idea, and when been pleased to manifest in so signally preserving us from the numerous dangers that had threatened us. knowledge of the country. In the morning we all ter]. being Catholics and Poles. He martyrizes the Catholics she is freed from the obstacles which at present oppose women whose names are unknown, and two children Prisoner : I never lived with any man but yourwhose names are unknown, came by their deaths by because they refuse to aljure their faith, and to recognize her progress, like ourselves will cheerfully offer the hand self and Murray, and a pretty pair of fellows I had in The day was mild and warm, and we commenced roused up, and, about seven a.m. on the 19th of because they refuse to abjure their faith, and to recognise the projects into death the Poies of brotherhood both to Poland and to Italy. She pos-him as their spiritual chief; he puts to death the Poies of brotherhood both to Poland and to Italy. She pos-because they refuse to acknowledge him as their king, and so his career as an executioner never terminates. and so his career as an executioner never terminates. being suffocated and drowned in the passage-boat you, God knows [great laughter]. As for you, Daly, Longford, in the Royal Canal, near Clonsilla-bridge aforesaid, on Tuesday, 25th November, 1845, and Desirous, on our part, that our readers should have , we shall see that infamous crew of slaves and exethat it was in some measure occasioned by the we possessed was the carpenter's axe, the edge of proceeding about ten miles up, two boats pulled neglect of the master, Christopher O'Connor, the some idea of the bloodthirstiness of the Czar-desirous, cutioners, who now carry into effect the atrocious well as I did, at the time, that I was married to which had been broken in endeavouring to cut away a-head to reconnoitre, and, after pulling for about steersman, James Dunne, and the very culpable neglect of Patrick Teeling, a free passenger; and we also, to make known the devotion of two of his victims, orders of Nicholas, expelled into their native deserts; Murray, for I told you so, and you had months to conthe masts, &c., of the ship. Some of the party went three miles, on rounding an abrupt point we came in for shell fish along the beach, but only succeeded in full sight of the pirates' position, which consisted of then we shall also see the temporal power of the Popes we here give two instances of it, not yet published :--sider whether you would have me or not. You have On the . 'till of August, 1810, Charles Levitoux was ar- broken to pieces; and the successor of St. Peter, freed further find, that the upsetting of the said boat was been three times before Mr. Rushton for drunkenoccasioned by the most gross negligence of the said rested on L'te charge of being a conspirator, and impri- from the care of maintaining his tyranny, will then expicking up a few limpets, which were divided in equal two batteries of eight very heavy guns on each side ness, and once for beating the servant. Murray has Patrick Teeling after the helm was given in his charge proportions with a small piece of pumkin to eack of the river, in addition to several large brass wall Soned in the stisdel of Warsaw. After having, in vain, clusively become the spiritual and devoted head of had three women living with him, and one of them person. On reckoning the number landed, we found pieces, and other weapons calculated to do a great for one entire ver, exhausted upon Levitoux, and upon ' Christians, and will once more impress the world with the by the said James Dunne : and we further find the had him up here for having a child. Oh, it's a pretty that forty-two persons had been saved, and seventeen deal of mischief. On coming in sight a tremendous said Patrick Teeling guilty of manslaughter. We also thirty of his frie uds, who were accused with him, every idea of the ancient glory of the Pope, which was to be the pair of fellows I got amongst, God knows [loud laughdrowned. On the afternoon of Sunday Captain Newby, with five of the crew, left us in scarch of the arms, and in two minutes the batteries were swarmfurther find a great want of caution in the existing Physical and moral torinre that the human brain could servant of the servants of God .- L'Attalier for October, ter]. regulations concerning the construction of the Mr. Rushton : The girl has been made a victim devise, his friends were liberated; Levitoux, alone sus- 1845. passage boats, the regulation of the number of settlement, as we knew government had a station on ing with men, armed à la sauvage, with shield and Flinder's Island, but we were uncertain that the spear. About 200 yards below the batteries was an among you. That she has been married twice is beyond a doubt, but you, Daly, were perfectly well (To be continued.) pected of being the head of the conspiracy, was detained passengers to be carried, and the duties of the crew ; prisoner. A new president having been appointed and we further find a doodand on the said boat of island we were on was the same. The only food the immense boom across the river for the purpose of acquainted with the state of the case when she marpreventing vessels from approaching the town. Ilaving observed all that was necessary, we pulled to the committee clip Tool with the prosecution of party took with them was one slice of pumpkin each. EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF RAILWAY SHARES. - On £100 sterling." ried you. the accused, he was user k with the similarity of All Monday passed over, the ladies and children Tuesday information was received by the police that The coroner then made out his warrant, and com-Daly: Will you keep her from me? I know not what I shall do in the town if she is let loose. the mode of their defer we, and had ordered Levibegan to sink, despair was expressed by many, and back to the other boats, and having made arrangemitted Teeling for trial at the commission for manbetween ten and eleven o'clock on the night of Saturtour's dungeon to be min wilely examined, and they day last, as Mr. Richard Avery, of No. 5, Penton-place, Walworth, was crossing the road from the Alfred Head to the Elephant and Castle, his coat ments for proceeding, the plan was this :-- The fervent were our prayers to God for aid. Never did slaughter. found traces of a complicity t 'etween the prisoners and a few of the citizens of Warsaw. Levitoux, who was in vain interrogated, r. ceived three hun dred stripes of the knowt be completed. Mr. Rushton : It is one of the consequences of your the words of the Lord's Prayer appear to me so im-pressive as they then did—" Give us this day our boom, and the large boats (of which there were ten), vices. You had better take care Murray, what you boom, and the large boats (of which there were ten), are about. daily bread." Bereaved of two of my children, and with carronades on board, were to cover them by their HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Mr. Samuel pocket was picked of 685 railway and other shares. Murray: I know well what I am about sir; she is to compel him to denounce his accomplices. The next those saved hourly sinking before me, calling repeat- fire during the operation. This being arranged, off Coudy, a carpenter and builder, residing at No. 24, The 10bbery was supposed to have been committed by day, his wounds still bleeding, the executioner repeated edly for bread and nourishment which I was unable we started. Directly we were seen again a flag of truce my only wife. Houghton-street, Clare-market, was on the 21st of October last, admitted a patient, with three dreadtwo women of mean appearance who walked behind The prisoner was then discharged. the atrocity, and also threatened even still more to aggra-vate and increase his sufferings, when Levitoux, not doubling to the sufferings when the sufferings is not the to give them ; my wife, endeavouring to nurse her was sent out to us, and after a great deal of palaver Mr. Avery as he crossed. infant boy, herself famished; and, tortured with ex- to no purpose, returned to the batterics. In about five infant boy, herself famished; and, tortured with ex-cessive thirst, almost naked, and exposed to incessant rain, which fell all Tuesday, and continued during the night. On the morning of Tuesday, the third day, my eldest surviving daughter, near seven years old, showed great symptoms of debility, and death seemed stamped in her countenance. I had successed in collecting come limpets and most galling fire, which killed ten and wounded ful ulcers on the back part of his neck, at King's An English watchmaker, named Symington, has doubling his courage nor his love for his 's country, but his taken out a patent for a clock, the motive power of strength, which he feared might fail him at the exwhich is the dropping of water. It requires no wind-ing up, and but little attention, and is said to be a treme moment, resolved to die. The door of each Russian *We must correct another error; by an un "accountable verv successful experiment, Hunder we spoke of the 30th of November as the anni-tersay of the Polish Revolution : the 29th is th. THE BEST PHYSICIANS are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and sary, not the Soul. Dr. Merryman. their means, when every other means have failed.

caution to you in future. Dr. Delany: Indeed it will; I will never again get in such a predicament.

The jury having severely censured the proctice of medical men and druggists selling poisons indiscrimi--Temporary Insanity.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF POLYGAMY. woman of handsome cast of countenance and flippant tongue, who gave her name Margaret Daly, performed at Gretna Green, will cease to be legal was brought before Mr. Rushton on a charge of hav-

ing married four husbands, all of whom are said to be living. The first and second husbands appeared in ment. The prisoner did not seem in the slightest degree abashed.

Thomas Conlan, an elderly Irishman, was the first witness. He deposed that he was the prisoner's father, and that he was at present living in Salt-house-lane. "I was present," said he, " at the mar-

Prisoner : It was in St. Michael's Church, father the parish church.

Witness : you are quite right, Kitty, so it was. Murray and herself lived together for a short time in Liverpool after the marriage ; and then he sent for the wife he married eleven years ago, and then, when they came back to Liverpool again he banished Kitty from him. He banished her last Easter Sun-day, of all days in the year; and then begar, he took another old woman to live with him continued laugh-were recognised, and then arose a shout of grief and

Mr. Rushton: What! another? Prisoner: Another; and the old woman has since poisoned herself.

Witness: Yes, she poisoned herself a fortnight

Mr. Rushton : If Murray was married to another

woman except the prisoner. An elderly female had in- rewarded him in a handsome manner. Coffins were north end of the island (Bornco), to exterminate the deed kept house for him twelve or fourteen years, August last. It was an immense bay, at the head of question to come to him again. In consequence which was a large river divided at its mouth into of the prisoner and her father having both

Prisoner: Oh, Murray, Murray ! you ought to be ashamed of yourself to say such a thing.

Murray (in continuation): In consequence of this he was obliged to leave them, and after an absence from Liverpool for three years, he was compelled to strongly to his colonel. In fact, nothing should be allow the prisoner so much a week to live upon. left undone by the company to make every prepara-The talk about the second marriage was all hearsay. tion they could, and as to the property which was now

time he married the prisoner she showed him a letter tion of the property or claims to it hereafter by the was dead ; and she went in black for him.

Alice Riley proved that she was present at the marriage of the prisoner and Daly. It took place two years ago last October, at the Registrar's office, in Islington.

another man, of the name of Lawton [loud laugh-

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND has, at length, agreed to accommodate the Free Church with sites for the building of churches, on his estates in Sutherland.

INCENDIARISM IN ENGLAND .--- Incendiarism is again manifesting itself in Berkshire. A serious fire occurred last week at Wantage.

GRETNA GREEN. - All young mon and maidens who wish to follow the example of Captain Ibbetson At Liverpool Police Court, on Saturday, a young and Lady Adela Villiers, must decide speedily, for, by a recent act, all marriages similar to that recently after the first of January next.

BEAUTIES OF THE ENGLISH SYSTEM.—A few days ago a vessel arrived at Yarmouth with seventy tons of nutmegs, which, being the produce of Dutch colonies, are inadmissible for home consumption. They will therefore be sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and then re-shipped for this country as British colonial produce !

IRISH AMUSEMENT.-- A fiction fight between the Caseys and Carraghrocs took place a few days ago, at Cloondora, when three men were left for dead,

COMMISSIONER OF BANKRUPTS .- The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Burge (the Queen's Counsel, and formerly Attorney-General of Jamaica), to the Commissionership of Bankruptcy, vacant by the

THE LIEUTENANT PHILLPOTTS, who was killed in New Zealand, was the Bishop of Excter's son.

DEFTFORD DOCKYARD. -- Sixty hired shipwrighte and twenty sawyers have been entered at Deptford Dockyard, to complete the ships there.

THE CALAMITOUS OCCURRENCE ON THE ROYAL CANAL, IRELAND.

The preceedings at the inquest on the fifteen persons drowned in the passage boat in the Royal Canal, was resumed on Thursday, November 27. An im-mense number of persons were present. It was painful in the last degree to witness the visiters examining the bodies-as many persons had come from town lamentation which the sternest heart could not resist. There still remain six persons whose bodies have not been recognized ; one of them is a beautiful young girl, christian name supposed to be Mary. She came from Liverpool in company with a person named Morris, and she told him she was going to a provided for all the bodies, and some of those recog-

nised were taken away by their friends in the course of the day, when the jury was called over. Mr. Perry said, on behalf of the company, that they

had resolved on sending the survivors home free of all expense; the company would make good any loss or damage sustained by the passengers, send them home free and give to each of them $\pounds I$ in addition to their expense and loss. To Jessop they would give $\pounds 5$, and make good his loss, and also recommend him The talk about the second marriage was an inclusion of the project of the property when we have the in possession of the police and the superintendence of the magistrates the company would give a guarantee to the magistrates for it, in order to bear them Daly, the second husband, here said, that at the harmless if any mistake might occur in the distriburepresentatives of the deceased parties.

The examination of witnesses was then proceeded with.

After about half-an-hour's consultation, the jury returned the following verdict :---

"We find that thesaid Edward Rutledge, Thomas nation. This crowned monster is continually putting to poral domination. Daly : After she left me, she went to live with returned their grateful and unfeigned thanks to the knowing the treacherous disposition of the Malays, death our unhappy brothers of the north. The Poles, in France, which, like ourselves, is revolutionary and Bannon, Michael Moran, and Catharine Mulligan,

Law Intelligence.

8.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

MONDAY. - THE WINE TRADE. - IN BE JABVIS AND JABVIS.-- A sub-division court was appointed to be held JABVIS. - A sub-unision court was appointed to be need of the facts and arguments with which our readers are this day for the purpose of the further examination of a Mr. James Beckenham, of York-road, Lambeth, cigar manufacturer, between whom and the bankrupts there had been extensive dealings in wines, &c.; but the accounts relating to which were deemed so unsatisfactory by the learned commissioner (Mr. Commissioner Goulburn), before whom the case in the matter of Jarvis was heard, that the present hearing was considered to be necessary. The evidence of the witness was in substance as follows :- My name is James Beckenham, and I have carried on business for the last four years as a cigarmerchant in the York-road, Lambeth, and as a winemerchant in the Belvidere-road, and the only books I used were a ledger, an order-book, and a banker's book. The only account my ledger contained was that "if there was any customer whom I regularly served, and to whom I gave credit, that I there kept an account of it," and the order-book contained the orders I received from my customers ; but I have not these books here to-day. I began to deal with the bankrupt Jarvis on the 26th of March, 1814, and my last transaction with him was on the 3rd of January last, "according to the statement which has been delivered to me." I have no means of testing the accuracy of that statement; but I have receipts from Jarvis, and memoranda in my banker's book, of payments which I made to him. At the time the goods were delivered, I kept the invoices until I settled with him, when I paid the balance due to him, and received a receipt in full. In the nine or ten months of your dealing with Jarvis, what was the amount of wines which you received from him ?-The invoices might be between £5,000 and £6,000, but the value was very little. These wines were delivered in different parcels, and at different times. I purchased by "sample," and we agreed upon a price when I " tasted," but our dealing was principally one of barter for cigars, and some money. The wines delivered, however, did not all accord with the samples. Then why did you not return them?-Because, having taken them in barter, I was bound to keep them. The examination of this Burgess, "It's Burgess, let go the cart, it belonge to him" witness was proceeded with at great length, as to the amounts purchased at different periods from Jarvis, but he could not speak positively. He had borrowed £100 from Jarvis, to whom he subsequently lent, but could not recollect if he had any vouchers for either transaction. He had paid Jarvis for the wines about £700 in cash, and the difference in cigars ; the invoice price of the purchases being about £5,700. He had supplied Jarvis with a great many thousand pounds weight of cigars, and he sent him some previously to the settlement of the 2nd of October. perhaps a month before that time; and he bought them, to the best of his recollection, from a person of the name of Strong, of Watling-street. They were East India cigars, and were sold at about 1Ss. per pound without the duty, although the market price would not be more than one-half that sum. He bought the cigars in barter, and he sold them in barter. The delivery of the cigars to Jarvis could be very easily ascertained. He received the wines at his own vaults, and they were delivered by Jarvis's own porter, or by his wine-cooper. Witness here detailed the periods and amounts of his payments to those parties, and his examination having concluded, Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque: What is it you ask, Mr. committed for having given about as unreasonable and improbable an account of his transactions with Jarvis as it was possible to imagine. Here was a man having large transactions in trade, who said he had no bill-book, no cash-book, and if the interests of trade were to be protected, this man should not be allowed to escape scot free. The learned commissioners having consulted for a short time, each declared that there was not enough in this case to justify the commitment of Beckenham. though, upon further inquiry and examination, they might feel it necessary to resort to such an extreme proceeding.

COURT OF COMMON PLEA

CRIM CON .-- CLARE v. DUNSFORD .-- This was an action brought by an attorney resident in Bristol against a medical practitioner of the same city for compensation in damages, on the ground of criminal conversation had by the plaintiff with the defendant's wife; the damages were laid at ten thousand pounds. The case occupied the court the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, Mr. Butt, Q.C., and another learned gentleman represented intiff: Sir Thomas Wilde and Mr. Sergeant Chan

for the prisoners Joaquim, Ribeiro, Martinos, and Francisco; and Dr. Harding for the other prisoners, Serva. Majaval, and Alves. The case occupied the court the whole of the day. The speeches were mostly a repetition already conversant. The Judges then, at 5 o'clock, retired. No judgment is expected to be publicly given ; but the proper quarter. If it be that the conviction is bad. the Home Secretary will be advised to recommend a free pardon ; if the contrary, the law will be allowed to take its course when the respite expires.

Central Criminal Court.

MONDAY .-- CUTTING AND WOUNDING .-- William Carney, Benjamin Barnett, and William Lewis, were placed at the bar, charged with cutting and wounding two police constables, Edward Burgess and Joseph Bray, whilst in the execution of their duty, with the intent to do them grievous bodily harm. Mr. Bodkin having stated the case to the jury, proceeded to call the witnesses .--Edward Burgess, police constable, 198 II, said he was on duty, in plain clothes, in the Whitechapel-road, at halfpast eight o'clock in the evening of the 13th of November. As he was passing before the King's Arms public-house he saw a horse and cart stop before the door of the public-house. In the cart were two men, known as associates of thieves. In consequence of this he called a brother officer (Bray) and left him in charge of the cart, whilst he entered the public-house. Whilst in the publichouse he saw several men, all associates of thieves, but could not find the two men who drove the cart. He then came out of the public-house. He said to Bray, "Come along; we must bring their cart and horse to the station-house." They had already laid hold of the horse's head, one on each side, when somewhere about twenty men rushed out of the public house and surrounded them crying out not to let the constables take away the cart. Carney attempted to get up into it, but

did not succeed in doing so. Lewis and Barnett were also amongst the crowd round the cart. Barnett said to (pointing to a man of the name of Myers, who was sitting in the cart.) Burgess said he should take away the cart. and whilst doing so he was struck two or three blows in the chest by Lewis. Immediately after Carney struck him on the face and cut the end of his nose almost off, the end only holding by a small piece of skin. The blow was immediately repeated, and took effect on the left temple. He immediately fell, and was taken to a doctor by two of the persons present. He was afterwards taken to the hospital. The officer then stated that he knew all the prisoners at the bar as thieves and associates of thieves. Joseph Bray corroborated the evidence of Burcut the nose off Burgess. Mr. Henry Shirley Saunders, surgeon at the Lendon Hospital, stated that Burgess had | defendant to twenty-one days' imprisonment. been brought there on the 13th, at ten o'clock in the evening. There was a gash on his nose inflicted evidently by some sharp instrument. The cartilage and the whole of the left wing of the nose had been separated. There was also a gash on the left temple. They were both clean cuts, and might have been inflicted by a pen-knife. Carney, on being called on for defence, said he was innocent of the charge brought against him, and that he was a long distance from London on the evening of the 13th. No witnesses, however, were called in proof of this fact. Mr. Payne having addressed the jury for the defence of Barnett, proceeded to call witnesses to prove that Barnett was not the man who struck the constable Bray. The Recorder having summed up, the jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners. A former conviction for felony was proved against Carney. The Recorder then sentenced Carney to e transported for the term of his natural life, and Lewis and Barnett to be transported severally for fourteen years. The prisoners were then taken away, loudly protesting their innocence.

KILLING AND SLATING .- John Horrobin, aged 29, was indicted for that he on the 22nd of November, at St. George the Martyr, Southwark, did feloniously make an assault on Mary Horrobin, his wife, that he struck her with both his hands on her head, face, and body, and inflicted divers mortal wounds and contusions, whereof she lingered until the 24th day of November last, when she died; and the indictment further stated that he, the

counts, one of which charged the prisoner with inflicting divers mortal wounds with a certain knife. The prisoner ilso stood charged with manslaughter, on the coroner's for the prisoner, whose appearance indicated great distress and wretchedness. Mr. Platt stated the case for the prosecution, which was promoted by the parish officers of St. George's. ----- Bryant, au intelligent little girl, stated that she lodged in the same house as the prisoner and his late wife. On the night named in the indictment, she heard a noise up stairs, and something like quarrelling. High words passed, and as she thought blows. She at length went up to the room, when she saw the deceased lying dressed on the bed, and the prisoner was in the room, and seemed a good deal excited. The deceased complained of ill usage. Witness then left, and went into her own room, where she remained for an hour, when the disturbance up stairs recommenced with renewed violence. Witness and her mother then vent up to the room, and other persons came in. Of the number who came was a Mrs. Bland, who found that the leceased was very bad, and appeared to have been beaten, She bled very freely, and, on examination, an incised wound was discovered in the back. Mrs. Bland went in quest of a doctor, and witness went after the prisoner's son to inform him. The doctor came after her return, and examined the deceased, and pronounced her very badly injured. Several other persons wese examined, but their evidence did little more than confirm that of upon the prisoner for his defence. The prisoner said he stated, since he had only put questions to one of them. went out more than once in the course of the evening, and once she fell down, and she might then have inbetter than any other woman in the world, what need jured her back. He had lived for the last five years with his wife, as his children (now present) could prove. He concluded convulsively exclaiming, "I loved that woman as I loved my life. I declare to Gcd, and you, my lord, I never killed her." Mr. Commissioner Bullock summed the case was one of a very doubtful nature. There was great confusion in the evidence of the first and most important witness as to the time when the injuries were inflicted. It would seem that the deceased made some sort of declaration as to how she came by her wounds, but that could not be used in evidence ; it did not, bowever. appear, except in one instance, which cannot be received, that she implicated the prisoner. It also appeared that he manifested great anxiety about his wife, and sent for doctor. The surgeon had discovered a great effusion of blood on the brain, and was of opinion that might have caused death. Some knives had been produced, but they did not appear to have been recently used, nor could an inference be drawn as to their having inflicted the wound on the back. The jury had heard what the prisoner had said by way of defence. He had declared that he lived on amicable terms with his mother, whom he supported and lodged. His lordship reiterated the doubts which surrounded the case. The jury, without much hesitation, acquitted the prisoner. CUTTING AND WOUNDING .- Sarah Fowling, a very decent-loeking woman, aged 35, was indicted, for that sne on the 26th ult. did assault, stab, cut, and wound, Hannah Connor, on her forehead, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm .--- Mrs. Connor (the prosecutrix) is the wife of a shoemaker, residing at No. $19\frac{1}{2}$, Moor-street, Bishopsgate. Her father, mother and sister, live and lie in the same room as witness and her, husband. She went down stairs for some water on the night in question. and ran up-stairs again without shutting the front door, but, at her request her father went down to shut it. The prisoner met him in the passage and abused him. Her mother then went down, and some words took place between them. Witness was standing near the door, and the prisoner challenged her by calling out-" Come here." Witness approached, and the prisoner then took from behind her a small chopper, and struck her on the forehead, and she fell down on the floor. The wound inword to her that night .- Timothy Ryan, the landlord of the room, although suffering under a severe complaint of the lungs, gave his evidence with fine Hibernian emphaand Connors were very noisy and quarrelsome. He was witness to the beating of the prisoner, before she in her defence struck the blow. Witness exclaimed, "By -----, called in the policeman. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty of a common assault. The prosecutrix recommended her to mercy. The learned Judge sentenced the prisoner to be confined in the Giltspur Compter for three

and Dr. Phillimore, appeared for the Crown ; Dr. Addams Jones, W. Pryor, T. Colliman.

Wilkinson, J. Dobbins, R. Aldridge, W. Prior, T. Nicholls, she would have poured all the water over me. She the opinion of their Lordships will be communicated in White, J. Wait, J. Owen, J. Woodward, R. Martin, T. Dobson.

For Four Months .- Elizabeth Brackenbury, W. Hammond, B. Werrow, J. Cronin, H Hemonens, J. Catlin, R. White, R. Green, F. Nicholls, C. Kingston, W. Hyde, R. Mills.

Three Months .-- Mary Ann Vickers, Ann Hamesworth, Mary Ann Winson, Eliza Russel, Rachael Lindon, Sarah Fowler, W. Ogen, T. Watson, L. Benjamin, G. Marshall, J. Mann, J. Boddy, G. Collins, J. Smith, W. Jones, J. Dodd, J. Whitehead, J. Williams, J. Houghton, W. Wyman, J. Collins, G. Reed, W. Smith.

Acquittals .- The undermentioned were acquitted and discharged :---Mary Ann Brown, Mary Ann Sherley, Mary Ann Baring, Mary Crawley, Mary Smith, Mary Davis, Ellen Quinn, Margaret Kelly, Jane South, Sarah Sanders, Eliza White, T. Rasberry, J. Lawrence, T. Matthews, P. Bryan, J. Jessop, J. Popert, M. Hakal, R. Tarley, M. Crawley, T. Brown, C. Powell, E. Smith, H. Smith, J. Elam, J. Wright, J. Ticks, W. King, R. Wild, C. Lee, E. Andrews alias Brag, G. Mackerford, J. Vials alias Jeffreys, . Merrington, - Lockington, J. Horrobin, W. Hall, Pierre Batty, R. Dowlan, J. Brown, H. James, J. Brett, J. Sheen, J. Jones.

Ignored Bills, and Discharged by Proclamation. -- The grand jury ignored the bills preferred against the followng prisoners, who were discharged forthwith :-- Wm. Thompson, Ann M'Carthy, J. Crew, C. Kemp, T. Wilson, Catherine Barry, Eliza Grimes, W. T. Thompson.

Minor Adjudications and Session . 1 Results. - Imprison ment for two months 2, six weeks 1, one month 4, fourteen days and under 4, three weeks 1, judgments respited upon 6, remanded and traversed 5, discharged on suret.es 5, privately whipped 1, confessed judgment 27, verdict annulled 1, surrendered for trial 9, acquitted for want of evidence 1, called on recognisance 9.



MONDAY .- ASSAULTING A POLICE-CONSTABLE. - William John Greer, of 12, Crown-street, who described him. self as an assistant to a civil engineer, was brought before Mr. Hardwick, charged with having violently assaulted and resisted police constable Frisby, C 166, in the execution of his duty. The defendant had, without the slightest provocation, assailed a man and woman in the street, with some very scandalous expressions, on the gess. He saw Carney open a penknife and attempt to policeman interfering, the defendant attacked him, striking and kicking him. The magistrate sentenced the

MARYLEBONE.

MONDAY .- A "GENTLEMAN."-Mr. George Whitley, who described himself as a "gentleman," residing at No. 40, Handress-street, Ramsgate, was brought before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with having grossly insulted a married woman who was waiting in the street for her husband, while he was seeking a hackney coach. The defendant when remonstrated with by the husband struck him and endeavoured to excite him to fight. The "gentleman," who denied the charge, was fined £5 for each assault, and ordered to find bail to keep the peace for twelve months.

WORSHIP-STREET.

WEDNESDAY. - ROBBERY IN & BROTHEL. - A middle. aged woman, named Jane Clark, the keeper of a house of bad repute, in Gregg's-court, St. Luke's, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Broughton, charged with having been concerned, with two other women, not in custody, in stealing between £40 and £50 in bank notes and gold, from the person of a gentleman named Stephens, residing in City-terrace, City-road. It was the old story over again, the complainant had treated his fair but frail friend with wine, gin, stout, and sandwiches; his share of the drink had been drugged, and while in a state of semi-insensibility, he had been plundered and turned out of the house. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

THURSDAY .- DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE .- Charles Latham and Edward Haycock, two young men of respectable apprisoner, did feloniously kill and slay. There were pearance, described in the police sheet as surgeons, the former residing in Church-street, and the latter in Greenstreet, Bethnal-green, were placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, charged with having committed a violent and inquisition for the county of Surry. No counsel appeared unprovoked assault upon Charles Bailey, a poor labouring man, living in Half Nicholl-street, Shoreditch. The complainant, whose right eye was greatly swollen and discoloured, stated that while proceeding to his daily labour at five o'clock that morning, he stopped to pro-cure some refreshment at a coffee-house, in Shoreditch, on leaving which the defendants, who were passing at the moment, suddenly assailed him without the slightest provocation, and dashed him violently against the wall. The defentant Latham then made a cut at him with his cane, and to avoid further ill-usage, he hastily crossed the road, but was closely followed by the defendants, who began amusing themselves by pushing him about from one to the other, and ultimately thrust him back with such force, that he fell heavily upon the pavement. On recovering his feet, he made another effort to effect his escape, when the defendant Latham, instantly struck him a tremendous blow on the face and felled him to the ground. The defendants then walked rapidly away, but were pursued by a policeman, and taken into custody. The magistrate ordered the defendants to pay a penalty of £5 each, or to be committed in default for six weeks to the House of Correction. The fines were soon after paid and the defendants liberated.

van, Mary Baker, G. Hammond, C. Barron, J. Knight, J. | pushed me towards the grate, and taking the kettle off the fire, poured the scalding water down my back. For Six Months.-Martha Lynham, Ann Gardner, Jane The pain gave me strength, and I managed to Cribb, Ann Garner, Caroline Bay, J. Silk, J. Niers, A. turn away the spout of the tea-kettle, or else Thomas Kibble, F. Davis, A. Dark, J. Brown, T. D. next got the maneker (a wooden instrument for Wrench, T. Calendar, F. Deane, C. Gray, J. Smith, R. crushing potatoes), and began to "pun" (punch) me on the head. She slinked that away, and took up the rolling-pin, with which she began to beat me about the head and face till she thought I was almost gone. I became almost insensible, but I recollect my mother kept working at me, though I was nearly choked with the blood which returned into my mouth from the

wounds on my head and face. Mr. Aubrey asked if she had any recollection of being struck with a bill-hook ?

The witness replied-I suppose that after having beated me with the rolling-pin, she took up the billlook : but by that time I was quite insensible. When

I came to a little I found my mother was lugging me along the floor towards the pantry She had hold of my arms, my head resting against her stomach. When she got me into the pantry I was sensible. Seeing that I was not dead, she took up an old shoe, which had nails in it, and began beating me about the head. I remember her saying, "Oh, but you are a tough one; I'll finish you yet." I had no power: happened. I saw that she went into the outer room, and having fetched the broom, she turned up my clothes, and began to "pun" me with the "stail"

(handle) about my legs and thighs, &c. The prisoner, who seemed perfectly composed, had nothing to say.

She was committed for trial at the next assizes.

CURIOUS ROBBERY BY ONE OF THE CREW OF THE Torr.-On Wednesday evening, during the inquiry into the case of Captain Johnstone, late master o the Tory, a curious robbery was committed under somewhat singular circumstances. Amongst the witnesses examined on Wednesday, was a woman named Blewitt. It seems that Blewitt, though a married woman, with a husband still living, had contracted an intimacy with Dunn during the voyage, and determined to make him her "second" in de spite of the laws against bigamy. Having to appear with her as a witness on Wednesday's inquiry, she resolved that her intended should show to the greatest advantage, and to that end she rigged him out in "spick and span new" toggery and they went arm-and-arm to the court. On the way she handed him the key of her apartment, of the contents of which he was, no doubt, well aware, for better security, fearing she should be flurried whilst giving her evidence. With the natural curiosity of her sex, Mrs. Blewitt, conceiving that she was the heroine of the piece, stood out the whole performance, but Dunn, as soon as he quitted the witness-box, hastened to Mrs. Blewitt's apartment, and abstracted so much from her desk as will, when apprehended

qualify him for a prominent appearance in the dock Mrs. Blewitt, on missing her gallant escort, whom she expected to find in the opposite public-house, had sundry misgivings, and hastening to her lodgings, dis covered that her faithless swain had anticipated her visit, forced her desk, abstracted £20, and bolted. She gave instant information at the Denmark-street station-house, when it was ascertained Dunn had set sail for Liverpool.

THE LATE MURDER IN ENNISKILLEN, --- ENNISKILLEN DEC. 2, 1845 .- The coroner's inquest held on the body of Miss Irvine has brought in a unanimous verdiet of Wilful Murder against Anna Coen, or Keown the servant maid, who has been accordingly committed to prison to abide her trial at the ensuing assizes.

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.

CLERKENWELL .--- At a preliminary meeting held at the Red Lion Tavern, Rosaman-street, Clerkenwell, Mr. Denham in the chair. After a short speech resolution was adopted, "That the persons present form themselves into a committee to get up a public meeting for the return of Frost, Williams, Jones, Ellis, and all political offenders." It was further re-solved that one hundred bills be printed, calling

For Nine Months.-Caroline Williams, Mary Ann Sulli- | bottle, and broke. I then became very faint. She | opinions repugnant to theirs; wou'd he not feel they were very illiberal, and instead of their being friends to free enquiry, and the onward progress ot' the human mind, enquiry, and the onward progress of the standard charted chartist co-operative LAND Society he was a Chartist, and that, in despite of persecution or prosecutions he would, while he was able to ravise his voice, advocate those principles, because he hones dy believed they inculcated pure truth and justice, and if carried into operation would be a means to an end, and that end the social happiness of the entire people. Mr. Doyie then commenced his lecture, and drew the attention of his audience to the vast importance of the subject they had met to inquire into. He proved from the authority of Parliament itself that those who said the land of the United Kingdom was inadequate to the wants of the population were egregiously mistaken, for there were upwards of 30,000,000 acres uncultivated, 15,000,000 of) which were susceptible of the best possible cultivation, and would, if there was a sufficient quantity of labour expended upon it, produce food adequate to the seven.

wants of 21,000,000 of people. These were not his own opinions, but those of scientific men, well acquainted with the subject, and yet it was a notorious fact that there were four millions of paupers (so called) in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. If the Government, and those who aided it. in guiding the helm of the state, were at all desirous of doing away with pauperism, poverty, and crime, aye, but I had my senses, so as to know every thing that and £7,000,000 a year as poor's rate too, they had only to allow each able bodied pauper as much of this (now waste and unproductive) land as would be necessary to supply himself and family with all the real comforts of

life, and then it would be done. Ah! but they had rather see the gaols filled with poverty-made felons, the bastiles with unfortunate beings, whose only fault (if fault it can be termed) is, they are poor and wretched the cities, towns, and villages with starving creatures, willing to labour, but cannot find it, while the majority of those who do labour, only receiving what is merely sufficient to keep them alive. Mr. Doyle then went into the second part of the subject, and adduced many facts, which clearly shewed the capability of the fertile soil of England. After which he explained the "Chartist Cooperative Land Plan." and called upon those present. who were favourable, to come forward and enrol themselves as members. The lecturer, in conclusion, said, having heard, during that day, that Mr. O'Connor had been much abused and vilified by a portion of the middle classes of Sudbury, he was there, in the absence of that gentleman, and would give any of the party an opportu-

uity of stating at that meeting what they stated else-where, viz-that Mr. O'Cnnor was a dishonest man, and he (the lecturer) would undertake to prove that such statement, or charge, was without foundation in truth ; yea, that it was a base falsehood, and they who made use of it knew it. This annouccement elicited tremendous applause from the meeting. Mr. Doyle waited to see if any person would meet him, but as no one appeared to take up the gauntlet, he sat down loudly cheered. After the lecture it was moved that the chairman do leave the chair. It was then proposed that he retake it, which was carried; when a petition for the restoration of the Welch exiles, similar to that passed at St. Pancras on Monday, November 17th, was read. Mr. Joseph Goody proposed its adoption, Mr. James Woods seconded it, and Mr. Doyle supported it. The chairman then put it to the neeting, and it was carried unanimously. Another was moved, seconded, supported, and carried without a dissentient voice, for the restoration of William Ellis. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer for his services on the occasion, and also the chairman. Several members were enrolled at the close of the meeting in the Land Society; and eighty-seven names attached to each of the petitions, during which time the band played a number of excellent airs, which cheered the hearts of those present. We cannot conclude the report of this, the most important meeting ever held in Sudbury, without ten- day evening, December the 8th, at eight o'clock preering the best thanks of the shareholders of this locality for the kind services of the musicians, who came a dis-

tance of three miles to the meeting, and did not leave the town till midnight, and yet would not accept a fraction in the way of remuneration.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting, held at the Room of the Chartist Co-operaties Land Society, Mr. John Wright in the chair :-- "That the board of directors be chosen by the conference, and that the delegate, who represents this district in the forthcoming conference, be instructed to support the re-

Forthcoming Meetings.

Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members and transacting other business connected therewith are held every week on the following days and places

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road at half-past six o'clock .- City Chartist Hall, 1, Turn. at half-past six o'clock. - Westminster : at the para thenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at half. past seven .- Somers Town : at Mr. Duddrege's, Brick. past seven.— Somers row, as have been as a ball-past layers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven.— Tower Ilamlets : at the Whittington and Cat, church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely, -Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson, grove, at eight o'clock precisely-Marylchone : at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past

MONDAY EVENING.

Camberwell : at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth

at eight o'clock precisely. Newcastle-upon-Tyne : This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and enrolling members.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Greenwich : at the George and Dragon, Blackheath. hill, at eight o'clock.

CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farring. don-street .- A special general meeting of the shareholders will be held on Sunday morning (to-morrow), December the 7th. Chair to be taken at half-past ten o'clock precisely. The public discussion will be resumed at half-past ten o'clock precisely. In the evening at seven o'clock precisely. Mr. T. Cooper will deliver the sixth of his second course of lectures. Subject : "Genius and Character of Robert Burns," "Tam O'Shanter," the "Cotters Saturday night." " Songs," &c.

The members of the South London Chartist Hall locality are requested to meet in the above hall on Sunday evening next, at half past six o'clock, to take into consideration the necessity of appointing efficient lecturers for the metropolis, and likewise to devise the best means for the furthering of the cause of Chartism. The members are particularly requested to attend.

THE COMMITTEE for defraying the funeral expenses of the late Wm. H. Bain, will meet on Sunday next, at six o'clock precisely, at Mr. Drake's, Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane, Spitalfields. They have en. gaged the Standard Theatre, in Shoreditch, for a

benefit, on Wednesday, Dec. 10th. MARYLEBONE LOCALITY.-A lecture will the delivered by Mr. Bartlett, from Bath (subject, "Political Economy"), on Sunday evening, December 7th, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New. road. To commence at half-past seven o'clock,

ST. PANCRAS,-An harmonic meeting will be held at the Feathers Tavern, Warren-street, Tottenham. court-road, on Monday evening next, Dec. Sth, at eight o'clock, the proceeds to be given to the widow of poor Booker, of Sheffield, who fell a victim to illness occasioned by an imprisonment suffered in the cause of truth and justice.

WESTMINSTER.—A meeting will be held at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on Sunday even. ing, December the 7th, to commence at half-past seven precisely.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .-- A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Mon. oisely.

HAMMERSMITH.-A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook Green-lane, on Tuesday evening, De. cember the 9th, at eight o'clock precisely.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., will lecture in the Car. penters' Hall, Manchester, on Sunday (to-morrow), December 7th, at half-past six o'clock.-A meeting will take place in the above hall, on Tuesday, December 9th, at eight o'clock, when the whole of the directors of the Land Society will attend, and address the meeting, together with various delegates .-- A election of the present board of directors, with an addi- public meeting will be held on Thursday, the 11th tion, if necessary." "That the rules of the society be of December, at the same place and hour, for the enrolled under the name of the Chartist Co-operative purpose of petitioning Parliament for the restoration

nell were for the defendant.

It appeared that the defendant had been introduced to the plaintiff and his family by his brother, with whom the defendant had been in partnership! that he had acted occasionally, in slight cases, as a medical adviser, and was always received as a private friend. He had, accordingly, free and unsuspected access to the house of the plaintiff as a visitor. The husband and wife had lived upon terms of mutual confidence, kindliness, and affection, up to the period of the defendant's introduction to her society. The argument in favour of the guilt of the defendant and Mrs. Clark ranged under the three heads of circumstantial evidence : the first relating to the special visits alluded to of the defendant at the plainliff's house; the second, to the lady's leaving home on frequent occasions in the absence of her husband at an early hour, such as ten o'clock a.m., and remaining out until four or five o'clock in the afternoon; and the third, to the fact of the defendant having, under a feigned name taken lodgings at Bath, where he was in the habit, at intervals of time, of receiving a lady, to whom he described himself as privately married-this lady, as alleged, being the plaintiff's wife. The second interview which took place between the parties at the plaintiff's house, was that which produced the most large and positive evidence. At the first, it only appeared the defendant prolonged his stay for several hours, and that Esther Bevan, on going into the drawing-room after his departure, saw that the sofa was much tossed, and that Mrs. Clark looked confused. Between this and the second visit a good many days elapsed, and a change had been made in the furniture of the library. Un this occasion, Esther Bevan, planted herself at the door (it did not appear whether she did or did not apply either eye or ear to the keyhole). But, at all events, she saw nothing. She however heard, she swore, the sound of a kiss, and afterwards the following fragment of a dialogue. The deyou speak of it? You say to me, be cautious, be cautious, but you yourself say things that must make us suspected." "Why, what did I say ?" responded the lady. "I will tell you-I will tell you as I heard it," quoth the defendant; but before he had time to gratify the parlour-maid's curiosity by doing so, the hall-door bell rang, and, faithful to her duty, she obeyed the summons and ran down stairs, without lingering for a moment to hear more. At a third interview, which, like the two preceding, took place when the plaintiff was out of town, as usual, lasted four hours. The alleged criminality between the defendant and the lady at Bath was next entered on. Maria Withers stated she was sister of a Mrs. Needes, the keeper of a lodging-house in Norfolk-street, Bath. In July, 1844, while her sister was away, and the house in the charge of the witness, a gentle. man who gave the name of Lisle called upon her with the view of taking apartments. He stated that he had been privately married, and that it was necessary his wife and he should for the present keep the secret; and it suited him to take up his quarters somewhere in Bath. She wrote to her sister, and having received her sanction, got her nephew, a lad named Kinchen, to write to Nr. Lisle, at the British and Foreign Hotel, Hanoversquare, London, and say his terms were accepted. Afterwards he came to sleep at the house several times, coming at night and staying till the following evening. On each occasion he stated that he expected Mrs. Lisle; and a lady each time did come, shortly after ten o'clock, and remained with him till about four, when she departed alone, he leaving at the later hour of half-past eight or nine o'clock. This occurred four times. Mrs. Needes and Kinchen corroborated the evidence of this witness. All the witnesses had seen Mrs. Clark and Mr. Dunsford since those transactions, and identified them as the per-

returned a verdict for the plaintiff-Damages, £5,000. playing several popular and soul-stirring airs. The chaircalendar months. very naturally complain, and complain bitterly, too, of FRIDAY .--- HOLMES C. THE MASTER, WARDENS, AND LATE OUTRAGE NEAR OSWESTRY. man briefly opened the business by stating they (the per-sons present) were called together for the purpose of basying a lecture from Mr Davie upon the land its and complain, and complain bitterly, too, of the unnecessary labour imposed upon them, through the basying a lecture from Mr Davie upon the land its and eight thou-COMMONALTY OF THE MYSTERY OF FOUNDERS .- This was SENTENCES AND SESSIONAL RESULTS, OSWESTRY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3.-It will be an action to recover compensation in damages, by reason houghtlessness of some of our correspondents.] sand more are daily expected to give in their adde hearing a lecture from Mr. Doyle upon the land, its capa Subjoined is a corrected list of the sentences passed upon | recollected that an old woman, named Susannah of injuries sustained by the plaintiff, and for costs and sion. Mr. Ross then read over the address and the bilities, and the means of obtaining it; and he trusted Rider (supposed to be a maniac), was taken into custhe prisoners in all the three courts, to which is appended CHELTENHAM. charges, and for loss of time and of profits in business, rules of the association, commenting on each para they would give the lecturer a fair and impartial hearing tody upon a charge of attempting to murder her own other adjudications and results. THE LAND .- A meeting of the shareholders in the other adjudications and results. BANISHMENT. — The following were sentenced to be transported beyond the sea for the periods set against their respective names, viz. :— the following were sentenced to be their respective names, viz. :— the following were sentenced to be the cottage apparently dead, and mangled in a pecu-liar manner, which admitted of no description. The through the acts of the defendant's, in having dug a hole and if any gentleman present had any question to ask Chartist Co-operative Land Society was held on Monday evening, Dec. 1st, 1845, for the purpose of electing a dele-gate to the fortherming conference at the interview of the forthermine conference at the society of t opening into a public footway, and neglecting to cover or or any objection to offer, when he had concluded, such person would have every possible attention paid to him. secure it, whereby the plantiff, in exercising his lawful gate to the forthcoming conference, at which correspon-dence, was read by the seat amid the plaudis dence was read by the secretary from Collumpton, Ply-mouth, and Preston, when it was unanimously resolved the meeting to the worthy lecturer, which was to support Mr. Wm. Cown jung the delevation of the meeting to the worthy lecturer, which was right of using this public footway, fell into the hole. The poor sufferer, who was placed under medical treatand he (the chairman) would guarantee that Mr. Doyle For Life .-- Wm. Edward Bearly, aged 32; T. Dixon; plaintiff had been an eating-house keeper ; the injuries would answer him in a friendly spirit. Mr. Doyle on ment, had so far recovered as to enable her to give W. Gurney. mouth, and Preston, when it was unanimously resolved suffered were severe-a compound fracture of the leg, and to support Mr. Wm. Cown, jun., the delegate nominated seconded by Mr. Pear, the secretary to the dyers by the Preston branch rising said, before entering into the subject of the land evidence against her wretched mother. Fifteen Years .- Benjamin Barnett. a dislocation of the ancle. For ten weeks he had been he would make a few observations relative to the com. The prisoner having been placed at the bar, the Fourteen Years .- Adolphus W. Bodill, 31, by the Preston branch. confined to his bed, for several months-he was still "in union, and carried by acclamation. mittee of the Mechanics' Institution refusing him the Twelve Years .- D. Gibbs. 19. daughter was led into the room, and accommodated the hands of the doctor"-he had of course endured liberty of lecturing in their room. The gentlemen, or a Ten Years .- Elizabeth Herberts, 21; Ann Burns, E. with a chair near the magistrates' table. Her degrievous pain; his health and strength had been conposition was to the following effect :-majority forming that committee, stated as the reason ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE CHARTIST Mitchell, J. Grogan, J. Burke, John Goul, 45, and F. BANKRUPTS. siderably affected ; and the sum he had actually paid for My name is Elizabeth Rider ; I live at Dyffryd, in for their refusal, that he (the lecturer) was a Chartist, Cope, 19, postmen; Paul Cooper, 20; J. Murphy, 14; LAND CONFERENCE. [From the Gazette of Friday, December 5.] Lerom the Gazette of Friday, December 5.] John Spong, of Ockham, Surrey, coal merchant-John Charles Edwards, of 59, Conduit.street, billbroker-James M'Dermett of Gazet medical attendance amounted to £28. The jury found a the parish of Hennerly, and am a single woman. I was at home on Friday morning, the 14th of Novem-Birmingham District...... Mr. J. Yates. West of England, ditto...... Mr. W. Poole, and that if they were to allow him the use of the room it Isaac Jessop, C. Lowe. verdict, after a few minutes consideration, for the plain-For Seven Years .- Frances Payne, 34 ; Jane Hiscott. Marice Edwards, of 59, Conduit-street, billbroker-Jaun M'Dermott, of Gray's-inn-lane, victualler – Eugene Iz Roy, of 61, Upper Norton-street, Portland-place, vid merchant-John Elliott, Brandon-hill, City, coal merchant – Joseph Mapp, of Wormith Former and might be the means of breaking up their institution. In tiff, damages £159: 25; Susannah New, 42; Mary Cotterell, 17: Caroline ber. I locked the door, as my mother was for going answer, he wished to state that he was a Chartist, and Stockport, ditto Mr. Saunders. THE CASES OF THE FELICIDADE AND THE ECHO. SERJEANTS-INN-HALL, WEDNESDAT, DEC. 3. out, and I could not manage her. My mother's name is Susannah Rider. She is a widow. 'There was no Huddersfield, ditto Mr. J, Hobson. gloried in the sacred name; for the principles contained Bray, 24; George Gumble, 18; Wolff Trebzner, 29; Ed-North Lancashire Mr. N. Canning, in the document entitled the "People's Charter" were ward Chandler, 21; J. Bays, 21; A. A. Hearne, J. Evans, one else in the house. My brother was at his work, a short distance off. When I took the key out of the lock -Joseph Mann, of Warwick, grocer. based upon the immutable laws of nature, which said John Deane, 21. Printed by DC/UGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great windmill street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmin er at the Office ir, the same Street and Parish, for the Pro-prieto', FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brando', striget, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary', Newinz, striget, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary', Newinz, Straud, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, n the City of Westminster Manchester, ditto REGINA Y. SERVA AND OTHERS .- The case was argued IMPRISONMENT WITH THE ADJUNCT OF HARD LABOUR IN that all men being naturally equal, all therefore had equal Reading, ditto...... Mr. G. W. Wheeler by learned counsel of the common law bar before the my mother began at me. She pulled off my cap, tore off rights; that is, all a clear right to life, liberty, and pro-THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION. Judge at Westminster on the 15th of November, and a my hair, and put her hand on my throat and tried to tection. But he wished to know if every man upon that Preston, ditto Mr. J. Brown. For Two Years .- J. Brown. report of the facts of the case, and of the arguments, apchoke me. She did not then get me down. She then Ashton, ditto Mr. J. Taylor. committee had not some political principle to guide him For Eighteen Menths .- Mary Ann Brown, Eliza Langley, peared in this paper of the 22nd of November, but the learned Judges having expressed a desire to hear a further Arrithment and a state of the state pickel up the broom hook and struck at me. I laid as to what was right and what was wrong, and would Barnsley, ditto Mr. J. Vallance. held of it, and she pushed me across the room against further wish to know what would be the feeling of any argument upon the points in question by learned civi- clias Blackman, Hugh Sanders, C. Phillips, J. Wisby, J. For One Year .- Mary Smith, J. White alias Whiteman, held of IL, and she pushed me across the room against further wish to know what would be the feening of any a "steam" (tub) of water, into which I fell. Before the amongst them, if he was not allowed to lecture in feeding to which, Mr. Gilbertson has the greatest number their Institution upon agriculture, or upon any other of votes, but the returns appear not to have been comlians, they inci on Wednesday morning in Sericant's inn- Pearce, J. Anderson, G. Baxter, J. Traiton alias Baxter, ha i for that purpose. Sir J. Dodson, Queen's Advocate, J. Jones, T Purton, (punched) me about the head. It was an earthen scientific question, merely because he imbibed political pleted, Saturday, December 6, 1845

CLERKENWELL.

FRIDAY. - CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER. - Thomas the witness Bryant. Mr. Commissioner Bullock called Dorset Pettyman was brought up for final examination on a charge of killing and slaying Thomas Hall a greenhad little to say as to the facts which the witnesses had grocer, residing in Macclesfield-street North, City-road. From the statements made, it appeared that an inquest He would not deny that an altercation took place, or that had been held on the body of the deceased, and a verdict he had drank too freely on the night in question. He of accidental death was returned. Under these circum declared before God and man, that he was innocent of stances Mr. Combe decided upon discharging the prisoner inflicting any death-blow. It was all accidental. She but at the same time remarked upon the painful circumstances of the case. The deceased had left a young and helpless family of nine children, of whom he had been the only support. The Messrs. Wilson, the prisoner's employers, had given £10 to the widow, and a subscription had been set on foot for their relief. The Rev. Mr. Hall attended, and expressed a hope that the public press would aid him in his endeavours to raise some money for up to the jury, and in the commencement observed that this poor family, who, if benevolent persons that God had blessed with means, did not aid, might be reduced to the most appalling distress.

CHARGE OF MURDERING AN AGED FEMALE.

On Wednesday, Martha Browning, a young woman apparently about twenty-five years of age, was brought before Mr. Bond, at Queen-square police-court, charged with the wilful murder of Elizabeth Mundell, an elderly woman with whom she resided.

The case is one of a most extraordinary and mysterious character. The supposed victim of the prisoner's violence was found dead by her daughter on Monday morning, and on the evening of that day a coroner's jury sat upon the body, and returned a verdict "that the deceased had committed suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity." Since that period some circumstances of a suspicious nature have transpired, tending to criminate the accused as the murderer of the deceased female, and on her being found on Wednesday afternoon in possession of a sham banknote, which it was obvious she had considered genuine, as she had attempted to get change for it, she was closely interrogated by the husband of deceased's daughter, who at once recognised it as corresponding with one or two which the ill-fated woman had been seen to have in her possession the day before her death, and a desire on the part of the prisoner to possess which, supposing them to be genuine banknotes, it was inferred might have induced her to put a period to the existence of their possessor. The accused's replies were anything but satisfactory, and she endeavoured to effect her escape from the house, but was detained. 'The husband of the deceased's daughter insisted upon her accompanying him to the station, and before their arrival there she became much agitated, and said, "I did it ; I did it ; Lord, have mercy upon me !" The prisoner, who had the appearance of a hearty young woman, was lifted into the dock in an apparently senseless state, immediately after which she fell into a succession of strong fits between which she gave way to a paroxysm of despair, and tore her hair. She afterwards fell into a state of apparent insensibility, sal volatile and other restoratives were administered without effect, seeing which the magistrate stopped the inquiry, and ordered the prisoner to be remanded until Monday next. She was removed to Tothill-fields, Bridewell,

another preliminary meeting for Monday evening next, at half-past eight o'clock.

TOWER HAMLETS .- At a meeting of the General Council of the Tower Hamlets, at Mr. Bartram's, Brassfounders' Arms, Whitechapel-road, arrange-ments were made, and the Hall of Science, Highstreet, Whitechapel, engaged, for a publicmceting, on Monday, December 22nd, to petition Parliament, and memorialise her Majesty for the restoration of Frost Williams, Jones, and Ellis. The meeting then ad-

journed till next Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock. The members expressed a wish that Mr. Cooper, author of the "Purgatory of Suicides," and as many of the Executive as can make it convenient, would attend at the Hall of Science, Whitechapel, on Monday evening, December 22nd.

Somens Town.-On Sunday evening last, a meeting was held of this locality at Mr. Duddridge's, 18, Tonbridge-street, Mr. Hall in the chair. Messrs. Laurie and Pettit, the deputation appointed at a previous meeting to wait on, and recommend to, the report. On the motion of Messrs. Hornby and Ar-nott, it was agreed that the report be received as satisfactory on the part of the deputation, they having done their duty; but very unsatisfactory as it respects the decision of the said committee. It was also agreed that 4s. 8¹/₄d., the balance in hand, after paying the expenses of the public meeting at the St. Prancras Vestry Rooms, for Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis, beforwarded to Mr. Cooper for Mrs. Ellis.

STOCKPORT.

THE "New Dodge."-GRAND PERFORMANCE AT STOCK here to a numerous and highly amused auditory. The piece was one of Cobden's latest productions, a farce in three acts, entitled, "Open Ports." The mayor was stage manager on the occasion. The performance was wretched, the whole of the company, with one exception, the town clerk) being mere amateurs. The principal character was taken by a junior smoke noble, named Fernley. He appeared as "professor of political economy;" Had been studying the science for twenty years, and had discerned that our institutions were the beau ideal of perfection, and only wanted "free trade" to purify them. Had found from his deep researches, that English land could not produce enough of food for the sustentation o its inhabitants ; we must therefore get it from America Was confident that the mere mention of "Open Ports' would have a "magic effect" in causing "the people" to

buckle on the armour of agitation in the "righteous cause." Dr. Rayner bore testimony to the awful ravages caused in the physical system by want of food. Knew it from his extensive practice (not from having felt the want of food himself.) The people believed him, though he is a | ing, Berks. Whig, which will appear paradoxical-it will be recollected, however, that we'live in strange times. Overlooker Allinson appeared in his old character, as " the Renegade!" Spoke in a tremulous voice, was ghastly pale, lips quivered, seemed to be troubled with the "pleasures of memory." Said little, but would have sung, had not public opinion rendered the viper harmless. It is said that he is studying for "Iago," and certainly Dame Nature has been profuse in her gifts, to fit him for such a character, and he has lost no chance of improvement The first act was about to close when, to the dismay of the comedians, Messrs. T. Clark and Williams appeared on the stage, and succeeded in winning a large party to the notion that nothing but "the land at home" could render us independent of partial failures of the crops. And no little surprise was manifested when the announce ment was made that the Chartists had several thousand

had been only written as plainly as is the above report, it at once proceeded to address the jury, and contended livered in the Globe Inn, North-street, Sudbury, on Wedwould have been inserted without alteration or objection. that, from the evidence before them, there was no direct nesday, 26th November, by Mr. Doyle, member of the Exor positive proof of aduitrey, or of anything even, if they they've her down; they're murthering her, surely!" He We do not expect working men to write as cleverly as ecutive ; Mr. Thomas Goody, a zealous and staunch supprofessional reporters ; but we have a right to expect that gave entire credence to the witnesses, which would estabporter of the cause, was unanimously elected to the they will write so, at least, as we can make out what they lish more than a case of very grave suspicion. chair. An excellent band of musicians were in attenmean. We have a right to demand this, not only for our Mr. Justice Cresswell summed up. dance upon the occasion, who, previous to the opening of own sake, but also for the sake of the compositors, who The jury retired, and, after half an hour's deliberation, in a cab, still in an insensible state. business, went through the principal streets of the town are working men as well as the Carlisle council, and who

Land Society." "That no person be allowed to hold more than four acres." "That the members go on the GREAT MEETING OF THE TRADES AT MANCHESTER.-

land in rotation according to the time of paying the money." That two cottages be built adjoining each other; also, the value of the cottages be£50 instead of £30 -that one pound per annum be charged in rent for the improvement." "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the present board of directors for their noble exertions in promoting the extension of this society.

ROUEN (FRANCE). A meeting of the shareholders of the Co-operative Land Association was held on Friday evening, November 28th. Mr. James Johnson was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Siddaway read a letter he had received from Mr. T. M. Wheeler; after which the nomination for a person to attend the ensuing conference was proceeded with. Messrs. G. W. Wheeler, Orford, and W. Dixon, were the candidates. The ballot proceeded, and the chairman announced that Mr. G. W. Wheeler was unanimously elected. Two new shares were taken, and the full amount paid up. The following are the amendments National Victim Committee, Mr. John Llewellyn, one of the victims of the Newport outbreak, as a fit of directors shall be twelve, and that they be chosen from recipient of the funds at their disposal, gave in their | the several districts, each district possessing the power to nominate one," "The qualification of a director to be membership for six months." "That the society be empowered to borrow on loan, such loan bearing interest at four per cent. to the members lending, payable half yearly." "The trustees to be bond fide members of the society for at least six months previous to their election." "That no member be entitled to his allotment unless his share be fully paid." "Members neglecting to pay up their calls, or refusing to tranfer, or otherwise dispose of the same, within twelve months, shall forfeit the same to the society." "That members be permitted to draw two PORT,-On Wednesday evening last, the League exhibited shares, or four acres, at the one drawing." "That the selection of occupants shall be one half by priority of pay-ment, and the remainder by way of ballot." "That the present board of directors continue their present offices." That the best thanks of this meeting be hereby given to the present board of directors, for their honest and faithful performance of their arduous duties, despite the obstueles thrown in their way, by interested and speculating opponents." "That this meeting beg to express their confidence and thanks to Mr. Feargus O'Connor, for

his unwearied exertions in their behalf," "That the best thanks of this meeting be awarded to W. P. Roberts, Esq., treasurer to the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, for his honourable and kind attention to its interests and prosperity, and that he be requested to retain that important office." Carried unanimously. BOULOGNE (FRANCE). The shareholders residing in this town held their

meeting for the election of a person to attend the ensuing Chartist Land Conference at Manchester; and their choice unanimously feil on Mr. G. W. Wheeler, of Read-

CARLISLE.

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY ___On Sunday last the above body held their meeting, at No. 6, John-street, Caldewgate, when, after the usual business was dispensed with, not, then labour's struggle is at an end. Partial Mr. James Graham was called to the chair, and the fullowing resolution was unanimously agreed to, and or- (Cheers.) Cessation from labour is an irreparable dered to be sent to the Star for publication :---" That our secretary write to the editor of the Northern Star, requesting him to return, if not destroyed, the letter conveying a report of a meeting of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, on which the editor, in the Star of Saturday last, commented so severely, the members bling confident that the report sent by the person whom they employed did not warrant such censure."

[Our answer to the above is, 1st, That we have not the sons she had known in Bath as Mr. and Mrs. Lisle. of pounds collected for the purpose of purchasing land letter referred to, as we invariably destroy all rejected Hall, a police-officer, had taken these witnesses to the on which to try the practicability of that theory, which communications, unless we are previously requested not house of Mr. Dunsford for the purpose of identifying him. taught the people to look to English land as the only to do so. 2nd, That the members of the Carlisle council On mentioning his object to the defendant, he said, have very unnecessarily expressed themselves in very means of securing happiness to the English labourer. "What is done cannot be undone." The witnesses had offensive terms, in stating that they are "confident that Messrs. Coppock (town clerk), John Haman (who played also identified Mrs. Clark as the lady they had seen the report sent by the person whom they employed did the clown), and Escregg, and ex-cotton lord, severally under the name of Lisle. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. II. Clark, that subsequently to the exposure the flicted bled profusely. She had not spoken an annoying not warrant," &c. We know nothing of the person they performed their parts; and the performance closed 'employed," nor what sort of a report he may have shortly after eleven o'clock, the "company" having been defendant said it was the story over again of Joseph and sent; we only know that the report we received, no able to get through only one of three acts, much to the Potiphar's wife, and that at any time five words from him discomfiture of the "respectable" part of the audience. matter by whom written, did call for our censure ; and, might have won her, meaning the plaintiff's wife. This was the substance of the plaintiff's case. No witnesses sis. He said on the night in question the Goodchilds moreover, we would have been justified in rejecting it SUDBURY. entirely, without any notice whatever. If that report were called by Sir Thomas Wilde for the defence. He THE LAND,-IMPORTANT MEETING,-A lecture was de-

of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis.

A public meeting of the trades of this town was held in the Hall of Science, Campfield, on the evening of Monday last, December 1st, for the purpose of hearing a lecture upon the necessity of the trades joining the 'United Trades' Association for the Protection of Industry, and for the Employment of Labour in Agriculture and Manufactures." The meeting was very numerously attended. At eight o'clock Mr. Lloyd was called to the chair, and after a brief address, introduced the lecturer, Mr. David Ross, who was received with loud cheers. The lecturer said-Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I appear before you as the representative of the United Trades' Association of Great Britain, which association has been called into existence for a two-fold purpose-firstly, to protect labour against the innovations of capital ; nd, secondly, to do away with the evils which have hitherto manifested themselves in connection with partial strikes. As a people, we are lauded above every other for the skill which our operatives display, and the enterprize which our capitalists evince in industrial pursuits. In scientific acquirements we have distanced every competitor, in industry we are unequalled, and our perseverance will not admit of a rival. The question which must first engage our attention, is, who have most contributed to the ele-vation of the country, and who have reaped the greatest advantages from every improvement in trade? To answer this, we have only to contrast the wealth of the manufacturer on the one hand, and the poverty of the operative on the other. Whilst the rich are making daily additions to their wealth and greatness, the poor are becoming more than ever dependent, and are daily retrograding in the scale of society. To account for this, we have only to take a summary of that vast web of combination which the capitalists are weaving around the country. Our railways are a proof of this. The earth will shortly be belted with an iron zone, embankments made, vallies filled up, and mountains overthrown. Our ships traverse every sea, and our merchants congregate at every market. Against this dominion of wealth what have the trades of England to exhibit? Capital is advancing ; but the value of labour is receding. The united trades' owes its origin to the exertions of a few noble-minded and intelligent sons of labour, who, with Mr. Duncombe at their head, have laid the foundations of an edifice, which, if approved of, and supported by you, will become a blessing to mankind. Before I proceed to read the address, and the rules of the association, I would ask-are you prepared to co-operate with and unite for the good of each other. (Cries of yes! yes!! yes!!!) I am pleased to find that I am an-swered in the affirmative. I will however place the question in a stranger light before you. First, then, is the machanic prepared to unite with the weaver? (Loud cheers.) Are the wealthier trades disposed to co-operate with their poorer brethren? If they be strikes only inflame but do not remove the distemper. injury, since it brings with it no advantage as an equivalent for the money expended. Let us learn to be wise and profit by the experience of the past ; let us show to the world that the toil-worn operative is not only the possessor of a strong arm, but also of an active mind. Bankruptcies on the one hand, and want of employment on the other, are the precursors of the coming storm, to avert which should be the study of every member of this vast community. If you are insensible to the sufferings of others, how can you justly complain when the bolt that levelled them shall have prostrated you. Speaking, as I now do, to men who have no capital save their labour 1 would ask if you are not anxious to avert this evil? Even now your labour will scarcely provide you with the means of living. It is your duty, therefore, to create for yourselves the means of erecting manufactories, and stocking them with machinery of your own. As a means of testing the experiment, it is proposed to raise a capital of one hundred thousand pounds, by twenty thou sand shares of five pounds each. And as a means of relieving the labour market of a portion of its redundancy, it is intended to locate a given num-ber of the operatives upon the soil of their fatherland. (Cheers.) We shall thus create a happy peasantry on the one hand, and an independent class of operatives on the other. Although the association has only been in existence some three months, it can, never-theless, boast of twelve thousand subscribers, all of