with the view of repelling the expected aggression.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said

This is my own, my native Land. MY MY BELOVED FRIENDS,-Having now determined at wat we shall remain a distinct and separate body, ill still struggling for the achievement of our political ghtsights, with the resolution to use them for the attainsentment of social happiness, and having placed the estorestoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, prominently n thu the catalogue of those concessions to the popular ill, sill, which it is ABLE, IF WILLING, to achieve, ad address you this first day of the New Year upon his, this, to us the most immediately important subject onnronnected with our movement. When we rejoiced in tin the overthrow of the "base, bloody, and brutal whiwhigs," we appeared to forget that, though they TO OUR COUNTRYMEN, and I have no doubt and at five o'clock the ballot was declared. The folwerwere dead and gone, their measures and cruelties remai mained after them. How can we say that Whiggery is dis dead while the Poor Law Amendment Act still ren remains upon the Statute Book? How can we say tha that we have triumphed while Holberry, Duffy, and Cl: Clayton lie cold in their graves? How can we say th: that we have conquered, if our friends are still re-

s satisfied with the overthrow of an enemy, but is sullied by the degradation of our friends. I believe, in my soul, that if a popular move, national move, a great and simultaneous move, was now made, for the restoration of Frost, Williams. and Jones, that it would be successful; while I feel assured that no circumstance would give more general satisfaction, or would more tend to convince the world of our devotion to principle. To me, it is a melancholy fact to know, that, during the seasons of prosperity, the sufferings of our friends are lost sight of in higher wages; and, indeed, it has been a charge, and not an unjust one either, that the working classes are loudest in the advocacy of their principles when they are poorest and least able to advance hem. Can any man read the simple but affecting etter from Frost, which appears at foot, without being moved to a firm resolution to do what in him lies to achieve his restoration to country, to the writer of that document which I should have family, to home, and to friends? It would be needless to travel over the beaten ground of informal, and exertions make amends for our past apathy, and wishtherefore illegal trial, and consequently illegal conviction! It would be an insult to attempt to create sympathy in the feeling heart; it would be absurd to endeavour to create feeling in the brutish mind, that is indifferent to the sufferings of our friends. This much I will say, that if one half that was done for the Dorchester labourers, or for the Glasgow cotton spinners, had been done for Frost, Williams, and Jones, that they would long since have been restored to such an appeal, but never was there more criminal anathy than that manifested by the trades of Great Britain to the sufferings of those men.

If the English people had acted as the Canadian REBELS did, we should now be able to point to our triumph over Whiggery in the restoration of our friends. An election—perhaps many elections—are from the caps of the soldiers, and a royal crown at hand; for, believe me, that this country is near a established; thus the fleur-de-lys begins to figure in be set about in time. Let them be ready for presentation the moment the House sits, and let them be presented as soon as the forms of the House will permit. Let there be public meetings; let there be speeches in their favour; and let there be loud and angry denunciation of the wrongs they have endured: and then, when the gentlemen now about to resign delivered the following their trust, and to ask you for a renewal of their tenure, shall know how they are to be judged, perhaps they may have bowels of compassion for their classmade victims. Bear in mind, that, when threatened gratulate each other on the general state of our country. such another threatened visitation may have upon the velopment of our institutions, and the progress of the pliant Commons. While whole factions are thinking of their pelf, let us think of our friends—the friends of our principles. Let us never forget the fact, that while Frost stood upon the very verge of eternity, and while resigned as to his own fate, that he anxiously corrected the misrepresentation of our principles by decided upon honouring our great leader with an en- complished, the state of our finances has become from tertainment becoming the man, upon the night prewith millions of signatures, be ready for that night, and let the ripe affection of Englishmen constitute the greatest delicacy of the repast. Let them be ready for that night, that they may be piled in waggon-loads upon the platform to gladden our hearts, and prove our devotion to our friends and our principles. Let all other business be laid aside until this, of paramount importance, is done. Let us devote the first twenty-one days of this year, pregwomen we would say, think of the wives and daughyour petitions also, and let the tenderness of affection, and the manliness of devotion, be mingled and joined

in this just and holy work. Who can read, or who can hear, the affecting letter from Frost read, without being moved to tears and and pacific. This is the only object of our efforts. roused to action? What reliance he still places Up, then, Englishmen and Scotchmen! Oh Ireland, where sleeps the former glory? You, whose sons, verance will lay the foundation of the security and prostill debased, were ever foremost in deeds of during and patriotism, why should not your sons join in will be successful. And oh! think of such a New union of my country and family be for ever confirmed. Year's gift-think of such a triumph. I hope by national will.

Here follows the letter of John Frost:-

My DEAR SIR,-I received your letter of July last (favoured by Mr. Marshall), and a packet of news-papers, for which accept my best thanks. They were indeed a treat, such as I have not had for several terest in the progress of the movement.

appointed to the situation of guard of the Launceston mail, and about a fortnight ago he had a ticket Norfolk. He was very desirous to get other employment, but things are here so bad, and work so difficult to be had, that he could not succeed. The pre-

him a month ago. He is in pretty good health, but the secretaries, the Ministers brought forward only sadly tired of his situation. If you have any communication with Mrs. Ellis, inform her that her hus-Land, in December last, was still at the same station, candidates, Messrs. Lacross and Havin. The Chamthe Cascades, but he was in pretty good health. It met at two o'clock. The first business proceeded is so difficult to convey anything to a prisoner in those with was the arrangement of the nine standing comstations, and so dangerous for another prisoner to at- mittees (bureaux), into which the chamber is divided, tempt it, that one is deterred, by the certain consequences, from running the risk.

Which is done by lot. Out of the nine bureaux the government candidates were elected in eight, and the

quences, from running the risk.
WE ARE IN GREAT HOPES THAT WE of those concerned in the Canadian outbreak have been pardoned, and the rest are in weekly expectation to see their names in the Gazette. From the 1 heard that those engaged in the Canadian affair were being pardoned, I had the greatest condence that we should ultimately be placed in the same of the wellow presidents are located as to be converted, of their preterments, is being carried of such a description, embracing the United presidents are Mesers. Brunet, Delessert, Cousture, Intelligence of a warlike character was received, and the produce given to the apostate gold and silver mines of the world, the greatest cotton from the Punjaub. The Sikh governation to the priests, or they are annexed to the crown domains. Aulaire, Desmertiers, Molin, De Gouland, Persil, the dence that we should ultimately be placed in the same of the world, the greatest wheat growing a monopoly of every thing dence that we should ultimately be placed in the same of the world, the greatest cotton with the greatest rigour. Their lands States and Mexico, would comprehend all the great. From the Overland Bowlay Times, of Dec. 1.]

Intelligence of a warlike character was received and the secretaries are Mesers. Brunet, Delessert, Cousture, into execution with the greatest cotton gold and silver mines of the world, the greatest wheat growing yesterday from the Punjaub. The Sikh governation to the priests, or they are annexed to the crown domains. A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the country, in fact, possessing a monopoly of every thing ment, it appears, have become incensed at the religible with the cordiality and good feeling that had prevailed throughout the evening.

VOL. X. NO.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1846.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

that their exertions will finally be crowned with lowing was the result:-Success. ALAS! WHAT HORRORS WE HAVE EXPERIENCED FROM OUR DESIRE AND ENDEAVOURS TO SERVE THEM! SURELY ENGLISHMEN ARE NOT UNGRATEFUL!

You will receive this letter about the latter end of May or the beginning of June. By that time you will know what are the intentions of the Government tai tained by the enemy as hostages? True, the slight | as to our pardon. If it be not probable that we shall en encouragement given to Lord John Russell during be pardoned this year, I shall feel much obliged if you will send me as many Northern Stars or Northern hi his OCCASIONAL restoration, marked popular Liberators as you can. If they are three or four are aversion to him and his associates; but yet that years old, they will be news to me, and I feel great triumph must be but poor, mean, and scanty, which interest in reading papers which must contain subav aversion to him and his associates; but yet that jects of an important nature. Be good enough to direct them to "Mr. George Rogers, High-street, St. Giles's, London."

I wrote to Mr. O'Connor in January, 1843, and in the month of December I received the letter back again, it having been refused because the postage was not paid.—I remain, dear Sir, yours truly, John Frost.

Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land. Jan. 24th, 1845.

To Mr. James Sweet, Nottingham.

There, my friends, who can read that simple letter without pledging his troth to accomplish the object of the writer? I may observe, in passing, that nothing ever caused me half the mortification as the fact of Frost's letter to me being returned. It must doubtless have arisen from the rule, at my office at Leeds, where the Star was then printed, not to re- years, and with the difficulties attending on which ceive letters that were not post-paid, and the parties | no Ministry has as yet dared to grapple. entrusted with their receipt having no notion as to esteemed as a treasure. Let us then, in our future ing that the happiness of the New Year may be marked by the restoration of our friends.

> I remain, Your faithful friend and servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Foreign Intelligence.

It appears that Louis Philippe is determined, little by little, and bit by bit, to adopt the ancient symbols of France and of his family, and which were proscribed by the revolution of 1830. Thus, the fleurde-lys is beginning to re-appear in certain royal edifices, in figures on the flagstaffs of certain regiments, and is about, it is said, to be placed on the standards of others. Thus the Gallic Cock has been brushed

on: and should we lose such oppor- the royal arms and royal ornaments; thus, ancient tunities of performing an act of simple justice? My titles are given to members of the royal family; and thus, in a hundred other ways too minute to mention, to be destroyed by the constitution, has been severely friends, I will have my own petition ready to send to is Louis Philippe showing that he has not forgotten animal verted upon by more than one of the Barcemy own leader—the only leader I acknowledge in the that he is a Bourbon; and that, though placed on world, Thomas Duncombe-upon the first day that the throne by a revolution, he is anxious to be as Parliament assembles. Let every man with a family much the legitimate king as signs and symbols can get his whole household to sign one; let every man felt respecting the personal safety of Louis Philippe, at the beginning of the third act, where the infinited in a shop get his every shopmate to sign one; and he that no less than 800 soldiers are lodged every night who lives by his labour, and refuses, is a bad man, a in the Palace of the Tuileries, ready to rush to arms wicked man, and a cruel man. Let those petitions at a moment's notice. In addition to them, all the guardians and watchmen have been armed; and incessant guard is kept up in every corner and cranny of the palace.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS .- PARIS, SATURDAY, Drc. 27.—In conformity with the royal decree of the 19 of November, the legislative session was opened today by the king in person, and with the usual formalities. The King having taken his seat on the throne,

SPERCH. Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies .- In calling you together around me, I am happy to think that we can con-I am confident that the good understanding of the powers with ejectment before, the prison doors were only of the state, and the maintenance of our policy of order barred by a majority of one. Let us see what effect | and conservatism, insure more and more the regular denational prosperity.

My government has proceeded with the execution of the great works which you have voted. The measures necessary for fully carrying them out will be proposed to you. the other, the means of extending its fruitful industry, and of spreading prosperity throughout all parts of our his counsel. You will learn, with delight, that the territory and among all classes of the population. At glorious Chartists, and noble trades of London, have the same time that these important results have been acday to day more satisfactory.

The financial laws, and other laws, the object of which vious to the meeting of Parliament. Let petitions, is to introduce important ameliorations into the administration, will be immediately laid before you.

I continue to receive from all foreign powers pacific and amicable assurances. I hope that the policy that has maintained general peace through so many storms will one day do honour to the memory of my reign.

The friendship which unites me with the Queen of Great Britain, and of which she has lately given me so affectionate a proof, and the mutual confidence of our two governments, have happily insured the good and intimate relations of the two states. The convention concluded between us to put an end to the odious traffic in slaves, nant with change, to this holy purpose; and to the is at this moment in the course of execution. Thus, by the cordial co-operation of the maratime forces of the two ters of the exiles, vie with your husbands, get up states, the slave trade will be effectually put down, and at the same time our commerce will be again placed under the exclusive surveillance of our flag. I have reason to hope that the great exertions of France

and England will bring about, on the banks of the Plata, the re-establishment of relations commercial, regular,

Events which I deplore, but which have given a new opportunity for the display of the heroism of our soldiers, upon his countrymen! How he pardons their criminal have troubled our possessions in Africa. I have taken apathy, and yet twines hope around their exertions! prompt measures to ensure that the domination of France shall everywhere maintain the force and accendant which perity of Algeria.

Gentlemen, you have given me your loyal concurrence this holy work? But Patrick O'Higgins and his in the great and difficult task which the will of the nation brave band of patriots may swell the national has called on me to fulfil. Providence has blessed our anthem, and give to the world some proof that in my family. Wherever my sons have appeared, I have iustice still lives in the hearts of Irishmen. For my- the confidence that they have worthily carried the name self I am ready to devote every hour of the prescribed of France. My grandsons increase in aumber, and grow time to the good work, and I am as confident as I under my eyes. My dearest wish, and my fondest hope Pontiff and the Emperor are much spoken of here. Noam that I now address you, that our united exertions is, that by our devotion to France, by our zeal in serving thing official is yet known of the result. Although he it well, its affection may be insured to us, and the intimate

The Paris papers of Sunday, were of course ocnext Saturday to be able to report the formation of cupied with the above speech, which is denounced by such machinery in London as will give effect to the the opposition journals as "the colourless and insipid is to quit Florence to-morrow, or on the 21st at furthest. the Ministerial Organs themselves do not venture to claim for it any greater merit than that of "Great happiness of expression, and a simplicity which has

ELECTORAL REFORM.—For the first time the English daily papers noticed, on Wednesday last, the imyears. During my confinement on Tasman's Penin- portant meeting of the French editors, commented sula for three years and a half, I had scarcely seen on at length in our seventh page. The following a newspaper; since I came to Hobart Town, in De- shabby paragraph appeared in the Morning Chronicle cember, 1843, I occasionally see a paper, but not of that day:—"The editors of some of the Paris often. The local papers give extracts from the journals which advocate electoral reform, have got English papers, but they are generally of a kind in up an association of the press, for the purpose of which I feel but little interest. They, like most coming to an understanding as to the most efficient other papers, contain what will suit the readers, and means of carrying their object. The Paris journals there are but very few in this colony who feel any in- in this association are not very numerous, and are of the minor character; the total number of journals. My companions, Williams and Jones, are both including those of the provinces, which have joined, well. Jones was in the police for some time: he was is thirty-seven. A committee has been formed, and

has commenced its discussions. The Chamber of Deputies met on Monday, for the of leave, and I understand he intends to follow his purpose of electing its President, Vice-Presidents, business. Williams is in the police, at a station and Secretaries. The candidates for the President's about twenty miles from Hobart Town, called New chair were-M. Sauzet on the side of the Ministry, and M. Dufaure on that of the Opposition. For the Vice-Presidency the Ministry brought forward four candidates :- Messrs. Bignon Debelleyme, Lepelletier, duce of the colony has fallen so much in value, that the settlers are very badly off, and not having the means to pay men, they cannot employ.

Calculates .-Messis. Dignon December, to provide the d'Aulnay, and Duprat, and the Opposition Messrs. Billault, Vivien, de Sale, and de Tracy. There are four secretaries of the Chamber, but as it is usual to means to pay men, they cannot employ.

Ellis is still on Tasman's Peninsula; I heard from have at least one member of the Opposition among three candidates, Messrs. de l'Espée, de las Cases, and Boissy d'Anglas, while the Opposition proposed two Opposition candidate in only one, so that of the SHALL SEE ENGLAND AGAIN, AND AT NO eighteen presidents and secretaries, sixteen are on lowing from Russia:—"The Ukase which deprives physically, commercially, and politically, such a VERY DISTANT PERIOD. One half, at least, the side of the government, and only two on the all such Roman Catholic and Greek priests as refuse union would be a benefit to both countries: A reof those concerned in the Canadian outbreak have other side. The government candidates elected as to be converted, of their preterments, is being carried public of such a description, embracing the United

For M. Sauzet M. Dufaure 147 M. Odilon Barrot Majority in favour of the Ministry... -66

Paris, Tuesday.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the election of the four vice-presidents was proceeded with, and the result has been a further victory on the side of the government. The four Conservative candidates were elected on the first ballot. The election for the Secretaries has confirmed the result obtained for the Vice-Presidents. SPAIN.

We take the following significant intelligence from the Times:—BARCELONA.—Since the return of General Breton the military occupation of the city. which I alluded to on former occasions, has been carried to a much greater extent. All those posts to land and take in her mails. which I frequently mentioned were relieved every eight days, have now been converted into permanent military positions—their walls loopholed, and put in such a state of defence, that it will require heavy artillery to reduce them. Provisions have been placed in them for a month, and a chief of the army named to defend them.

The garrison of Monjuich has been doubled, and its fort and the citadel are now being provisioned for six | new propositions of compromise. months. These measures show clearly that Narvaez

The manufacturers of Catalonia have heretofore successfully resisted every attempt to admit foreign cotton goods, and, emboldened by former triumplis, are, I am assured, preparing to make desperate efforts before they yield up the monopoly which they have, with such immense pecuniary advantages to themselves, enjoyed for years. They say they will raise the standard of rebellion all over Catalonia before they cede. I doubt if they will carry things so far-at least if they be wise they will not attempt it, because were they even to triumph over Government, which may be considered much more than doubtful, they would be then the victims of an enraged populace whom they could not control, and which is proverbially known to be the most lawless, violent, and sanguinary population of Spain.

Additional force is expected to arrive here from other districts, barracks having been ordered to be prepared for 4,000 or 5,000 more men at Barcelona. With such a force I believe that it may be safely asserted that Government will be able to triumph over the factious and interested attempts of the manufacturers on the one hand, and the turbulent and rebellious spirit which has ever marked the Catalonian populace on the other.

A strong feeling against the military has arisen here, which the press seems disposed to foment. A late ordinance restoring the military fueros, supposed lona papers, and a further manifestation of dislike to at the beginning of the third act, where the infuriated people disarm and murder the troops sent against them, although the singing, as in the duetto, had no artistical merit, the applause rose to a deafening pitch, and cries were heard to the effect that—"We will do the same to-morrow, or after." It is said today that the Captain-General has ordered the repetition of this opera for to-day to be suspended. The Fomento of Barcelona of the 21st announces

the capture of the Cabecilla Felipe Tresanga, the chief of the conspiracy discovered at Berga last

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRAT. - The Diario of Rome announces the arrival of the Emperor of Russia in that city on the 13th instant, travelling under the title of General Romanoff. He took up his residence in the Palace Giustihiani, the seat of the Russian embassy. We extract the fol-

lowing on this subject from the Quotidienne:-We have received letters from Rome of the 13th. The Emperor Nicholas had arrived during the night, and in the morning, at eleven, he went to the Vatican in the carriage of M. de Boutenieff, who was seated at his right, and alone with him. The aides-de-camp followed in two other carriages. The guard of the palace paid the honours shown to crowned heads. The Holy Father went to receive the Emperor in his hall adjoining his ring, and then the two sovereigns embraced. After having made some inquiries as to the Emperor's journey, the Pope introduced him into his cabinet, where he remained an hour and a quarter with him and M. de Boutenieff. Cardinal Acton acted as interpreter. On leaving the Emperor presented to the Sovereign Pontiff the persons of his suite, and, after a few words, the Emperor in the faces of the two sovereigns rather an expression of friendship than distruct, We may also allude to the previous state of things. It is known that the Emperor comes to solicit a dispensation for the marriage of his daughter with the Archduke, and it appears that he had never given any orders which could have authorised the recent persecutions by a schismatic bishop, and had promised that rigid investigation should take place, and the bishop be exiled to Siberia, if the charges against him were proved. On his side, the Pope had demanded that a nuncio should be received at St. Petersburg, and that the liberty of the Catholies should be acknowledged.

A letter from Florence of Dec. 19th says:— The Emperor Nicholas arrived here this morning at six o'clock, accompanied by Count Orloff. The Grand Duke had given orders to have the Pitti palace prepared for his reception, but the Emperor desiring to guard his incognito alighted at the Hotel d'Italie. The Grand Duke called at nine o'clock to pay him a visit, but the Emperor had not risen. The Grand Duke sent two hours after to invite the august traveller to a grand dinner at the court, belongs to it. With the aid of time, our energetic perse- and a concert, The Emperor declined all invitations and bonours, expressing a wish to dine without ceremony with the Grand Ducal family. In the course of the day. the Emperor went to return the Grand Duke's visit. He was dressed in the uniform of the Hetman of the Cos-sacks, and was accompanied by Count Orloff. Prince that Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, is sent to open fresh Paul, of Wurtemberg, also received a visit from the Emperor, who, however, did not enter the apartment, but important questions in dispute between the two merely had the names of Count Orloff and General Romanoff inscribed at the door. The two interviews of the spent considerable sums of money in the purchase of and Washington, mosaics and pictures, and gave away a good deal of money in charity, his reception was, on the whole, rather cold on the part of the Roman population. The Emperor production of an enervated Administration;" and His intention is to go by Bologna to Venice, where he will pass a day, and thence to Vienna direct.

The following is an extract of a letter from Florence, of the 20th :--

Rienzi, the leader of the last insurrection in the Ro magna, who escaped recently from Marseilles, has been arrested at Plorence. He is carefully guarded by order of the Grand Duke, and he is daily examined before the magistrates. It is said that the Grand Duke cannot help giving him up to the Papal authorities, but that he is trying to gain time in order that he may get some promise of mercy from the Pope. M. Martine, the under secretary of state, has been sent to Rome as envoy from Tuscany, to settle the differences between the two States.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY-BRUSSELS, DEC. 18.-In the taxes which bear on the middle and necessitous deplorable picture of the condition of the farmers, and announced his intention of proposing an amendment to several articles of the Budget.

M. Delfosse and M. Verholgen made many objections to the Budget and the actual system of taxation and expenditure, but no practical measure was formally proposed in support of their theories. Several members insisted on measures for relieving the poor, and lightening the burdens of the taxes on

the middle classes of the town and country. Several Members called the attention of government to the deplorable condition of Flanders, which requires speedy and energetic measures for its relief. POLAND.

The Post Ampt Gazette of Frankfort gives the fol-

lics as marry within their own church pay a duty of fifty Polish florins (30 fr.), without distinction of rank voters would be about five millions. We have exof the Greek church they pay nothing. It is for-bidden, under the penalty of exile to Siberia, to in-struct the lower orders of the people of southern Russia in the schism which has been effected in a are assisting at a foreign service."

UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE. LIVERPOOL, DEC. 28th.—The British and North of making great changes in the old world and in the American steam-ship Cambria, Captain Judkins, ar- new. rived in the Mersey this morning, in eleven and a half days, from Boston, including her stay at Halifax The papers by this arrival extend over twelve, days,

and the news is of the highest importance, comprising--1. The whole diplomatic correspondence between the American and British Ministers upon the Oregon ques-

2. Intelligence from Washington, upon the best authority, that the negotiations, which it was thought had been artillery put on a most efficient footing; both that suspended, have been re-opened by Mr. Pakenham, upon 3. In the event of any difficulty taking place with

is resolved to force on Catalonia the measures about | England upon this question, the probable action of Conwhich there has been such a continued clamour for gress upon the subject, and the proposition, by Colonel Benton, of organising 200,000 militia, in order to meet the important crisis, including also a suitable increase of the steam navy, fortifications, and naval armaments. 4. The re-opening of negotiations between Mexico and the United States, and the proposition for the purchase of California, with the probable expectation of a magnificent plan for uniting both republics, so as to give peace to both, and to present an Important front to all European governments.

Washington, Dec. 10 .- Movements towards the consummation of the annexation of Texas were made in both houses of Congress to-day. In the Senate Mr. Lewes introduced a bill providing for the admission of the state of Texas under the constitution recently adopted by her, and in the house a declara-tory resolution to the same effect, and similar to the precedent in the admission of other states, was submitted by Mr. Douglas, and made the special order for Tuesday next.

The winter has set in with unusual severity. WILL THERE BE WAR?

[From the New York Herald of Dec. 15th.] We publish to-day, the last of the diplomatic corespondence accompanying the President's Message, developing his views of the present position of our relations with England. This portion of the correspondence contains the last letter of Mr. Pakenham, declining the compromise of the 49th parallel offered dent, and the last letter of Mr. Bucha withdrawing that proposition, and re-asserting the American claim to the whole of the territory.

This matter is now in a most interesting position in the very crisis of its destiny. It was thought at the army occurred on the representation of the opera | first that all negotiation had been exhausted, and as La Muda di Portici last night. The duetto 'lì la the proposal for arbitration had been rejected by our government, the next step would present a serious difficulty, and a probable interruption of the peaceable relations between the two countries. We have information, which we can rely upon, that it is not so. It appears that negotiation has been re-opened by Mr. Pakenham, and the probability is, that things will go on for some time without any thing calculated to create difficulty, or impair the present

position of our relations with England. The inquiry now will be made, "what are the new instructions received by Mr. Pakenham? or what is now proposed by England to terminate the differ-

It is well known, that the great difficulty in settling this matter, grows out of that strip of territory which lies between the 49th degree of north latitude and the Columbia River, embracing Puget's Sound, which contains the only good harbour in the whole territory. If the American government, with its unquestionable claims to the wholeterritory, so clearly and forcibly set forth by Mr. Buchanan, should give up that portion of the territory with the only harbour, it might as well give up the whole territory. But, by the renewed effort of the British ther indications, we have reason to believe that Mr. Pakenham may offer a new boundary, dividing this disputed section, passing by the head of Puget's Sound, and giving the British this harbour, embracing the land about to the northward. We do not think that our government will accept such a proposition, or that it will recede from the one before made, of the 49th degree.

In the meantime, pending the negotiation, there is no doubt that both parties will proceed to make arrangements in view of the contingencies which may arise if the negotiations should terminate unfortunately. The British government have now a law under which the Hudson's Bay Company exercises criminal and civil jurisdiction, in that part of the territory which they inhabit. That law was great sufferer; and hesaid that there was more than passed in 1821, during the pendency of the joint occupation. The President has recommended to Congress to pass a similar law, organising a territorial government in the Southern portion of the territoro, for the protection of American citizens settling there. Indeed, already a provisional government has been established, and Dr. White, a delegate from the people, has arrived at Washington to ask Congress for admission in that capacity. No doubt Congress will pass a law organising a territory -admitting Dr. White as a delegate-and forming a mail route to the Pacific, without, however, cmbracing any action which may embarrass the conflicting points of difference still under negotiation between | The speaker then addressed himself to the Scandinathe two governments. PROJECT FOR "ANNEXING" MEXICO TO

THE UNITED STATES!

[From the New York Herald of Dec. 15th.] A very important stage in the intercourse between the United States and Mexico, has now commenced. Mr. Polk, in his recent message, announced that the negotiation between the two countries, which had been interrupted by the annexation of Texas, and which was terminated by the abrupt departure of diplomatic intercourse, for the purpose of settling the countries. This was official. Of the nature of the new negotiations, we are enabled to gather some intimations brought by recent arrivals in various ways from Vera Cruzvia Havana, Pensacola, New Orleans,

By those accounts we learn that propositions have been informally placed before the Mexican government by an agent of the United States, proposing the Rio Grande del Norte as the boundary between the two countries, and also embracing a proposition to purchase New California, as far south as the Gila river, at the head of the Gulph of California. It is further stated that a sum varying from five to ten or parhaps twenty millions of dollars, has been named to be paid by the United States by way of indemnity for those new countries and the fresh boundaries be-tween Mexico and the United States.

This is but another step, however, in the great progress of events in reference to the progress of Republican government, in this hemisphere, which of that country are by no means satisfactory. In has commenced, and no one cantell where it will tere addition to the general insurrection among the naterminate.

Instead of a negotiation for the settlement of the for the purpose of uniting the two Republics, and for watch every opportunity that offers of recovering the annexation of Mexico to the United States, or of their country and liberty. The rule of Marshal the Chamber of to-day, on the discussion of the Budget of Ways and Means, Messrs. de Breyne, it, and thus presenting to the world a Republic affections of any people, or the approbation of the Stavart, and Eloy de Burdinne, expressed their unequalled, even in the imaginations of vision-opinion that the estimates of the Budget were too aries of past times, or of the present age. There is characterised by violence, cruelty, and oppression; favourable. They dwelt on the necessity of reducing nothing to prevent the union of the two republics on and it cannot be, therefore, wondered at that such the same principal by which Florida, Louisiana, classes, and of laying the burden of the taxes on the great landholders. M. Eloyde Burdinne drow a most republic. In every point of view it would be a and to put an end to the long scries of revolts, insur-rections and revolutions, which have characterised that country for the last thirty years. The union disagreement with Marshal Eugeaud, has thrown up could be effected immediately by authorising the his appointment in disgust. The National, in allud-Barratt, secretary; Mr. Edmund Stallwood, sub-Mexican States to elect representatives in pro- ing to the resignation of M. Blondel, says that Mar- secretary; and Mr. John Skelton. treasurer. portion to the population, on the same basis as exists in this country, by the last census. The diversity of religion and language is not an insurmountable objection to such a project. We see in this republic, Catholics and Protestants, all and the colony of the colon uniting to carry out our glorious destiny as a nation, and the same results would be apparent if Mexico formed an integral part of our Union. In all respects,

subsist upon alms or die with hunger. Such Catho- carth. The population of the two countries would then amount to thirty millions, and the number of or condition, but if they marry according to the rites isted in this republic for nearly two thirds of a great degree between the united church and the States and Mexico, would present the same features, Roman Catholic church, and of the fusion of the first and give to the Mexican States some promise of that in the non-united church. The better to keep up happiness which they never yet have had, and which appearances, the apostate priests continue to wear the tumults and revolutions of the last thirty years the dress of the Roman clergy, and do not let their have shewn they never can possess without the infubeards grow; but they perform mass according to sion of some powerful element of civilisation into the Greek rites, and the people believe not that they their government. That element must come from the grand reservoir of Anglo-Saxon energy and stability. Such is the plan which is now forming for the union of the United States and Mexico. It embraces, in magnitude, mighty results, and will be the cause

> LUTION OF 1830, AT THE STUYVESANT From the New York Morning News of Dec. 1, 1845.]

urday evening, November 29th, by a large and highly respectable audience, who listened with extreme delight to the various exercises of the occasion. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Wm. T. M'Coun, as president, assisted by Hon. Judge Oakley, as vicepresident, and very many of our most noted and patriotic citizens were in attendance. A fair-very fair delegation of the softer sex, also graced the celebration. On the right of the Chair were, clustered the Italian guard, (Captain Averzani), in their rich uniforms of green and crimson, and on the left were gathered the members of the Scandinavian Society. In the rear of the platform, appeard the Polish white eagle, surrounded by the entwined banners of Poland, Scandinavia, France and America, while the large area of the amphitheatre was filled with the natives of nearly every European nation, and many of our own distinguished citizens. It was an occasion of no ordinary interest, and the frequent applause from different portions of the assembly, as each in turn, heard the peculiar and familiar language of his childhood's home, in eloquent appeals, not only for the iberty of Poland, but for the freedom of the whole human family, evinced most strongly the depth, feryour, and progress of republican principles among the exiles from the despetic rule of the monarchies of Europe. After a few remarks from the president, a etter from the Hon. L. Bradish was read, stating his inability of attending on account of the severe ill not be backward in showing their continued adhesion ness of a relative. The reading of the letter was followed by John Jay, Esq., in a speech replete with nervous thoughts, passing in review, briefly, but graphically, the principal events in the history of Poland. tle concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :-

1st. That the wrongs of Poland involves principles or right, justice, and humanity, peculiar to no land, but of universal interest, and that the tyranny perpetrated by Russia, and countenaded by the selfish apathy of sur-Europe, demand from the American people the expression of stern indignation against the perpetrators, and of generous sympathy for the victims of their oppression.

2nd. That the history of Poland, from its first partition in 1772, to the present time, teaches lessons of grave importance—that little dependence can be placed upon the magnanimity and good faith of cabinets, when opposed by ambition and solf-interest, that a nation's best security is in the virtue and vigilence of the people-the strict accountability of its rulers, and absolute exemption of all foreign influence. 3rd. That the Polish Revolution of 1830, was the natural

result of the cruel despotism of Russia, marked, too, by violations of good faith, which increased its infamy; that the gallant struggle of that revolution was of all wars the most just-strictly a war of independence, characterised, on the part of Poland, no less by determined and patriotic valour, than by moderation and elemency towards those in whose cruelty it had orlginated; and that its failure. caused by the criminal indifference of the nations which. in the Congress of Vienna, had guaranteed her constitutional privileges, and followed by renewed and aggrasource of deep and permanent affliction to all who truly value those eternal principles of freedom, which were proclaimed to the world in the Declaration of American Independence. 4th. That the spirit of nationality, the great elements

of a people's power, and that, in this spirit, so religiously the roll of independent nations, when the free principles, now rapidly advancing through the world, shall have accomplished the end to which they are inevitably tending. Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., supported the resolutions in a speech replete with vigour and feeling, and which elicited frequent applause from the large and

sympathising audience. He was followed, in Italian, by M. Foresti. His beautiful Tuscan electrified the audience, for he touched a chord to which every manly heart must respond. He said that nationality is, for mankind, what individualism is to a nation—that without the fulfilment of the duties of either mankind would be a a fellow-feeling between Italy and Poland. Those two nations are burdened with fetters; they are both gigantic, but touched with the finger of the angry God; yet the power of the despot must yield to perseverance, as witness the indomitable spirit of the mountaineers of Caucasus. The speaker, alluding to the occasion of the evening, compared it to the invocation of the gods by Hannibal before the altar, and in the presence of Hamilcar. He said that this commemoration takes place before the eyes of nations, and it is a good thing to have it repeated from year to year, and that those who lend their countenance to this occasion deserve the blessings of all mankind. vians, as the nearest neighbours of the Moscovites. and as having common interest with the Poles.

oppressed, while they would keep their hearts free from indifference to tyranny. At the conclusion Dr. Wierzbicki, with his usual terse manner, pointed out the spirit of generosity and devotion to the cause of humanity that pervades the Polish history, and animadverted with just indignation on those who falsified it, as, for instance, Allison. He spoke of the real causes that brought on the fall of Poland, and, in conclusion, he drew a graphic picture of the future prospects of humanity, through the agency of Poland and America.

Finally, he spoke with charming simplicity of soul,

to the Americans, as enjoying the fruits of liberty,

bespeaking at their hands warm sympathies for the

Professor Hebe, of Stockholm, who spoke in Swedish, in a masterly discourse maintained that. without nationality, nations have perished, and that Italy and Poland having preserved it, have a guarantee of the future realisation of their hones. Mr. II. Kalussowski, who addressed the audience in elegant French, thanking them for their kind attention, said that the Poles in exile must profit from this freedom of speech, and tell of their country and her hopes, inasmuch as this blessing is withheld from their brethren at home, who in heart are united with the exiles. At the conclusion of the remarks of the last

speaker, the President made a few observations, when the meeting closed.

The accounts received from Algiers as to the state

tives in the western districts of the colony, the most unequivocal symptoms of discontent have shown boundary line of Texas by the Rio Grande, or the act themselves in the other provinces. It is evident that quisition of California, we believe a project is on foot the Arabs are kept down by fear alone, and that they proceedings operating on the fanatical feelings of the Arabs against their conquerors, should stir up a tive Land Society. republic. In every point of view it would be a spirit of resistance. It appears, besides, that Marhappy and fortunate thing for the Mexican States shal Bugeaud's despotism is not confined to the natives were chosen as a sub-committee of fifteen, to carry to have a stable government in that beautiful region, alone. The French colonists and employes are also the object out :- Messrs. P. Barratt. Sowter. V. and to put an end to the long series of revolts, insur- loud in their complaints. M. Blondel, the director-CIRCASSIA.

Correspondence from Trebisonde, dated the 30th ult., states that the redoubtable Schamyl was waiting with impatience the arrival of frost to cross the river and attack the Russian forts.

The Same of the Same of the Same of the Same of

By the last accounts some cavalry had actually proceeded in the direction indicated, and though opinion was divided as to the policy of the movement, more men were expected to follow. In the meantime strong measures of defence have been adopted at Ferozepore, and as Sir Henry Hardinge may now calculate upon having a well-disciplined force of some 50,000 men at his command, there can be little fear of the result, whatever course the reckless spirit of the Sikhs may compel them to pursue. Goolab Singh remains at Jumoo: the Rance continues to conduct the affairs of state; and the army has been separated into three divisions, and placed under the respective commands of Sirdar Tej Singh (the ex-governor of eshawur), Rajah Lall Singh, and Sirdar Jewun Singh. Lall Singu is still unpopular. Several deserters from our army have been taken into the Sikh service Our news from Scinde is of a favourable complexion, the troops continuing healthy, and the country tranquil. Islam Khan, the Boogti chief, is said to have surrendered himself to Captain Tabor at Shapoor. Sir C. Napier was to leave Kurrachee in the beginning of December, on a tour of inspection. The proposition for an exchange of territory with our ally Meer Ali Moorad is before government. Nothing positive has yet transpired in regard to the conspiracy recently discovered at Gwalior. An official investigation into the circumstances is still, it would appear, going on. The kingdom of Oude and the dominions of the Nizam seem to be still vieing each other in the extent of their internal mismangement, and the degree of oppression to which the inhabitants are subjected. The Nizam continues to struggle with pecuniary difficulties, which not even the practice of unparalleled extortions can overcome. There is no intelligence of striking interest from Affghanistan We hear that a collision took place at sea, about eleven o'clock on Saturday night last, between the steamers Sir James Carnac, Captain P. Duverger, and the Parsee, Captain Grisdale; the former was on her passage to Tankaria Bunder, and the latter returning from that port laden with opium and trea The lecture room of the Institute, was filled on Sasure, to the amount of 315,000 rupees (£31,500.) The crew and passengers of the Parsce were all saved, but the vessel and cargo went down on the spot. The Carnac returned to Bombay yesterday morning.

> PROJECTED SOIREE IN HONOUR OF LA-BOUR'S PARLIAMENTARY CHAMPION, T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ.

A preliminary meeting, to take into consideration the propriety of getting up a soirce in honour of the honourable member for Finsbury, was held at the Parthenium, 72. St. Martin's lane, on Wednesday evening, December 31st., and notwithstanding that the weather was most unfavourable, the great room was crowded with the delegates from the several trades, towns, and districts, anxious to do honour to The man of the people."

Feargus O'Connor, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, and said—He was happy to find that the great services rendered to labour by Mr. Duncombe, were not forgotten. Nothing could more clearly evince the gratitude of the people than such a large attendance of delegates, representing, as they did, the trades and several districts of this great metropolis and its suburbs. (Cheers). All parties seemed anxious at the present time to compliment their leader, and he thought that the people should to their faithful parliamentary advocate and champion, Thomas Siingsby Duncombe. (Loud cheers.) This was the proper time for the people's representatives to say whether a soirce or other demonstration should be got up, and, as chairman, he should now be happy to hear any one submit a proposition by which the sense of that meeting might be ascertained. (Cheers.)

Mr. Knight said he was delegated by several organised bodies to attend the meeting. His constiits were desirous that a soirce should be held a the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand. He would therefore move, "That the delegates present form themselves into a general committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of getting up a soiree in honour of labour's champion, T. S. Duncombe, M.P.

Mr. John Simpson said he was deputed by several public bodies in Camberwell and Walworth, and would most cordially second the motion. Mr. Sowter asked whether there were any delegates from the Trades present. Mr. James said he was the representative gene-

rally of the city boot and shoemakers (men's men).

He had attended by invitation on the present occasion as a member of the Central Committee of the National United Association of Trades for the Protection of Industry, and he had no hesitation in saying that, for such an excellent object, the Trades would most cordially co-operate. (Loud cheers.) Mr. W. Young said he, like his friend Mr. James. was connected with the National United Trades, and had no doubt, if properly attended to, that the soirce would prove pre-eminently successful. (Cheers.) Mr. J. Storey said he was a member, and the representative of the board of directors of the National Trades' Asociation for the Employment of Labour in

the purpose of aiding in devising ways and means to carry out the projected soirce. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Pattenden said that he and his colleagues were deputed by the men of Marylebone, who wished a soiree to be got up at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. (Hear, hear.)

Agriculture and Manufactures, and he attended for

The Chairman said, from the good feeling and cordial unanimity that pervaded the meeting, he had no doubt that their efforts would be crowned with suc-The resolution was then put, and carried unank mously.

Messrs. James and M'Grath were unanimously appointed a deputation to wait on the proprietor of the Crown and Anchor Tavern; and in the meantime the following names were handed in as members of the general committee :— TRADES. National United Trades for the Protection of Inlustry-Mr. T. Barratt, secretary.

National United Trades' Association for the Employment of Labour—James Harris, secretary.

Carpenters—Messrs. W. J. Young and J. Grassby,
Running Horse Society; Mr. J. Bush, Silver Cup Society; Mr. J. Caughlin, Teetotal Society; Mr. Wartnaby, Fanny Wilson Society; Mr. Gimblett, Ling's Arms Society.

Boot and Shoe-makers-City mens' men, Messrs. Sames and Wilson; West-end mens' men, Mr. William Clark; ladies' shoe-makers, Messrs. Robson, Skelton, and Storey.

Tin-plate-workers-Mr. Allen.
Morocco Leather-finishers-Mr. Green. Carvers and Gilders-Mr. Williams. Gold-beaters-Mr. Hutchins. Silk hatters-Messrs. Arch and L. Jones. Plasterers-Mr. Firth. Bookbinders-Mr. Dunning. Boiler-makers-Mr. Macnamara. Block Printers-Mr. J. Dale, (Merton.) Tailors—Messrs. Cuffay and Souter.

Tailors' Protection Society-Mr. J. W. Parker, Se-Compositors-Mr. R. Thompson. Cork Cutters-Mr. Gammon, Secretary. Duncombe Testimonial Committee-Mr. J. Syme Secretary.

Venezuelan Emigration Society-Messrs. T. Powel and Marshall. REPRESENTATIVES OF TOWNS, DISTRICTS, AND CHARTIST LOCALITIES.

City of London-Messrs. D. Gover, Jun., J. Wyatt, Overton, W. Dear, T. Salmon, and W. Salmon. Westminster-Messrs. Milne, Parkes, and Markall. Marylchone-Messrs. Worledge, Pattenden, and Vincent Pakes.

Lambeth-Messrs. Knight, Dron, Moy, and B. Paddington-Messrs. A Packer, and W. Clark, Charter Coffee House, 114, Edgware-road. Somers Town—Messrs, Hornby, Pettit, and John

Camberwell, Walworth, and Newington-Messrs. J. Simpson, J. Sewell, and Cummings. Deptford-Mesers. G. J. Floyd, and J. Morgan. Greenwich-Mr. S. Brewerton. Lewisham-Mr. Abbott.

Tower Hamlets-Messrs. J. Shaw, W. Shaw, Drake, Bermondsey—Mr. John Gathard.
Rotherhithe—Messrs. Matthias and Pearcey.
Finsbury—Messrs. W. Balls, Cameron, Fuzzon,

Mason, Rowland, and Dunn. Knightsbridge-Mr. S. Ford. Brompton-Mr. Sturge. Chelsea-Mr. J. Dowling.

Kensington-Messrs. W. S. Hauson, Richardson and Whitehorn. Hammersmith-Messrs. J. Nowell and Cullingham.

Fulham-Messrs. H. Ross, E. Stallwood, and Mr. T. M. Wheeler, Secretary to the Chartist Co-opera-The following persons, selected from the above list.

nesday evening, January 21st, 1846. Tea to be on the table at six o'clock; tickets two shillings each; and that the general committee meet again on Wednesday evening next, at the Parthenium, St. Martin's-

Bills and tickets will be immediately issued, which



PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE. A ND a rapid cure of ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Disorders of the Breath

and Lungs, are insured by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth testimonials from all ranks of society, in all quarters of the world. The following will be read with interest:-CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH.

Bull.

Dated April 6, 1845. by the use of LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, from a superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in distressing Asthmatic Cough, with which she was affected the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, for the last fourteen years, I feel a great desire that her and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and surprising care should be made known, for the benefit of will remain firm in the tooth many years, rendering exthose suffering as she did, &c .- Yours, &c., EDWARD

ANOTHER CURE OF RUPTURED BLOOD VESSEL OF THE LUNGS, AND COUGH. Extract of a Letter from Heavy Huntley, Esq., 12, Alliany Terrace, Gld Tiverton Road, Excler. March 30, 1845.

GENTLEMEN,-I ruptured a blood vessel of the lungs About three months since, which being partially recovered from, a most troublesome cough succeeded. I tried every thing that my surgeon, friends, and self could think of without alleviation. It was at length suggested that your Wafers might be useful. I tried them, and a single Water taken when a fit of coughing was about to commence, never once failed of giving it a complete and instautaneous check.

A lady also, a friend of mine (and who, by-the-bye, is A lady also, a friend of mine (and who, by-the-bye, 18 in her 66th year), is, or rather was, troubled with a hard distressing cough. She used them, and wonderful was distressing cough. She used them, and wonderful was distressing cough. She used them, and wonderful was the relief she experienced, &c. HENRY HUNTLEY. (Signed)

The following particulars of RAPID CURE of ASTIMA of BIGNELL, Holyhead Road, Weinesbury, and addressed part of the kingdom. to Mr. Leddury, Surgeon there:-

September 6th, 1845. Sin,-When I had the first box of Dr. Locock's Wafers from you, I was labouring under one of those attack of asthma, to which I have been subject now, for about fourteen years. I have had the best medical advice the neighbourhood could afford, including two physicans at Birmingham, and one in Wolverhampton, but with no success. My breathing was so very difficult that I expected every inspiration to be my last; as for sleep, that was impossible, and had been so for several weeks.

The first desc (ONLY TWO SMALL WAFFES,) gave me great relief-the second more so,-in short, the first box laid the ground-work for the cure, which only four boxes have effected, and I am now quite well.—I remain Sir, your most obliged, G. E. BIGNELL.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and View Choral of Lichfield Cathedral. Lichfield, 10th of July, 1845.

GENTLEMEN,-A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour,-I find by allowing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have

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The particulars of many hundreds of cases may be had from every Agent throughout the Kingdom and on the NOTICE.

FICTITIOUS TESTIMONIALS to Medicines, are so commonly published, that the proprietors of Dr. Locock's Wafers, will feel obliged to any one who will take the trouble to investigate any of the Testimonials published by them-this may be most readily done, as the cures are all recent, and the Names and Addresses are always added in FULL (care being taken to ascertain the authenticity of a case before it is published.) Any one may therefore (if at a distance, for One Penny the Post,) prove the genuineness of any one of the 300 cases of cures of Asthma, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs, &c. &c., which have occurred, and been published during the last Twelre Months.

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and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste. Price Is. 12d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per Box.

valuable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness,

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fold by one or more Agents in every Town in the Kingdom.

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THESE Medicines, which are found to possess so great a power over the respective complaints to which they are applicable, as frequently to render further medical aid unnecessary, were also honoured with the patronage of-His late R. H. the Duke of Lord John Churchill, Sussex. Sir Francis Burdett, M.P. Lord Charles Churchill. George Byng, Esq., M.P.

Sir Matthew Wood, Bt. M.P. And numerous Medical Gentlemen of eminence in London have borne testimony to their efficacy. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at 118, Holbornhill, and 344, Strand, London; and may be had of all medicine-vendors in the United Kingdom; also in America of J. O. Fay, at his Drug Store, 193, Broadway, corner or

Dey-street, New York; in Munich and Frankfort, of Frederick Breul; and can be obtained in the principal Capitals of Europe, as well as all her Majesty's dependencies. Strongly recommended by the Faculty, Wray's Aromatic Spice Plasters for the Chest .- Coughs Colds, Asthmas, Shortness of Breath, Pain or Tightness of the Chest, Affections of the Lungs, &c., are effectually relieved, and in many cases entirely prevented, by the

timely application of WBAT'S AROMATIC SPICE PLASTERS to the chest, which are far superior to the common warm plasters, and frequently supersede the use of internal remedies. No person during the winter ought to be without one, travellers by railroad in particular. Sold at 1s, and ls. 6d. each. Wray's Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger .- A certain cure and preventive of all Nervous Complaints,

Spasms, Gout, Rheumatism—an invaluable remedy for send Lo by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit Flatulence, pain in the Stomach, also an excellent adjunct to Seidlitz Powders for debilitated constitutions. In bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Wray's Chalybeate German Scidlitz Powders, in boxes,

containing powders for twelve glasses, at 26. each, and in bottles, fitted in cases, with spoon, measure, &c., complete, at 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Very convenient for the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or Wigan.—Mr. J. Chesterton, by Wellingborough.—Mr. J. Chesterton, by Wellingborough.—Mr. J. Chesterton, by Wigan.—Mr. E. H. Barish, druggist. travelling or exportation. Common Seidlitz to make hindrance from business. These pills, which do not con-

Wray's Antibilious Pills-In boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d,, and 4s. Gd. each.—These Pills are an excellent remedy for preventing and removing Bilious disorders; they gently verance in the Purifying Vegetable Pills, in which Messrs. operate as an Apericut, and, by keeping the bowels in a Brodie have happily compressed the most purifying and proper state, are calculated to promote that regular office of the Bile which is necessary to the preservation of health. Hence their beneficial effects in removing Indi- affections, eruptions on any part of the body, ulcerations, gestion, Head-ache, Giddiness, Sickness, attended with a feverish heat of the system, loss of appetite, oppression of all founders, counteract every morbid affection, and rethe chest, &c.

Wray's Specific Mixture, warranted to remove Urethra Discharges in forty-eight hours-in the majority of cases, twenty-four-if arising from local causes. Sold in bottles at is. 6d. and 11s. each, with full instructions. Wray's Improved Suspensory Bandages, well adapted for Sportsmen, Gentlemen hunting, riding, walking, suffering from disease, relaxation, local debility, &c.;

Mr. Abernethy. Best Jean, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; ditto with lanica, or Nature's Grand Restorative, and Purifying Vefronts, Ss. 6d.; Knitted or Wove Silk, 2s. 6d.; ditto with elastic springs, 7s. 6d. Wray's Steel Spring Trusses, for Hernia, properly

adapted; singl:, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; double, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. Medicine chests fitted up for family use or sea voyages.

Genuine Drugs and Chymicals of every description, with their several preparations, according to the Pharmacopecia of the Royal College of Physicians. A large stock of must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of 1s. and 1s. 6d. per lb., and the best West India Tamarinds | lied on. at the same price.

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Dover, January 25th, 1845.

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To Professor Holloway.

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I shall ever remain, Your most grateful and obedient servant, (Signed) RICHARD BULL. Wheczing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath.

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Extraordinary Cure in the West Indies, of Leprosy, and other direful skin diseases.

June 3rd, 1844.

Mr. Lewis Reedon, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes,

> MARE ON SPINAL DISEASE. THIS day is published, price 2s. 6d., CASES and OB-SERVATIONS illustrative of the beneficial results which may be obtained by close attention and persever ance in some of the most chronic and unpromising instances of spinal deformity; with eighteen engravings on wood. By Samuel Hare, M.R.C.S. London : John Churchill, Princes-street; and may be

had of all booksellers.

TEETH. MASTICATION and Articulation Improved and Guaranteed,—Messrs. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentists, fixed without springs or wires, without extracting the old stumps, or giving any pain. A single tooth, 5s.; a set, £5. Loose teeth fastened. Scurvy in the gums

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, DEC. 29.-

world with chronic asthma. For weeks together my coastwise as well as by land carriage and sample, world with chronic astima. For weeks together my breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my head on a table, lest I should be sufficiently to lay my head on a table, lest I should be sufficiently. 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 did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected tily supplied with samples of that description of proby rubbing your invaluable ointment twice a day into my duce. The attendance of both London and country dealers, most of whom were very short of stock, being large, the best parcels of English wheat, both red and rency of this day week. white, commanded a steady sale at an advance in the cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this supply, a full average amount of business was doing, tainty, and in half the time that it would require by using samples was by no means large. For selected parcels other descriptions commanded very little attention. The speculative demand for all kinds of grain under lock was unimportant; yet the importers were firm, and, in some instances, owing to the advance in the also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured | value of English, would not sell their wheats, except at higher rates, say of 1s. per quarter. We had rather an extensive supply of English barley on show. Very little of it was, however, fit for malting purposes. Scleeted parcels, therefore, commanded a ready sale, at full prices. In other kinds exceedingly little was doing, and a clearance or such was not effected. Superfine season-made malt moved off N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed kinds were quite as dear. Notwithstanding the large or that article here to-day was not to say extensive. tion of the supply having been landed in granary; the holders preferring holding forward rather than submitting to present prices. The oat trade must be considered firm, at very full prices. The supply of beans was moderately good. All descriptions moved off slowly at late prices. In peas a good business was doing, yet no advance in value was noticed. The

> CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN.

Shillings per Quarter. Lincoln and York, red .. 51 Northumb, and Scotch Malting Distilling 32 34 extra 38 — 29 32 Grinding .. •• •• .. Ship 53 57 Ware 59 61 gleeted.

Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 24s 0d to 26s 0d; potato, or short, 25s 0d to 29s 0d; The sho

black, 23s od to 25s od; potato, 24s od to 27s od; Galway, 22s od to 23s od. Beans .. Ticks Flour . Noriolk and Suffolk Town-made (per sack of 250lbs Buckwheat, or Brank

english seeds, &c. Red clover (per cwt.)

Tares, winter (per bushel), 5s. 6d. to 7s. Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 3lb each) £11 to £12 FOREIGN GRAIN. Shillings per Quarter.

Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 66 extra 72 ... 54 - 59
Ditto ditto ... 57 - 64 ... 51 - 54
Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 59 - 66 ... 51 - 56
Daniel, Moltain, &c. Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 57 - 64 .. 49 - 54 Russian, hard 58 61 .. 47 — 5 :: :: 61 = Spanish, hard Ditto, soft 65 .. 52 -- 50 Italian, Tuscan, &c., red Odessad Taganrog, hard — Ditto, soft Ditto, fine Russian, Prussian, &c. 28 — 30 Grinding ... 24 — 28 Ditto, distilling ... 30 — 32 ... 29 — 28 .. Dutch, feed -- 26 Ditto, brew and thick .. 25 Russian 23 ... 25 ... 20 ... 22 | 5

Russian 23 ... 25 ... 20 ... 22 | 5

Danish & Mecklenburg 23 ... 26 ... 20 ... 28

Ticks, 33 to 39, small ... 37 ... 44 ... 52 ... 42

Egyptian 37 ... 39 ... 36 ... 38

White, 36 to 53, gray ... 40 ... 42 Beaus Flour .. Dantsic and Hamburgh (per barrel), fine 31 36, superfine 32 — 36 .. 26 — 30 Canada, 34 to 36, United Buckwheat

FUREIGN SEEDS, &c. Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 44 to 47 Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigsberg Mediterranean, 40 to 48, Odessa duty) ... White ditto

Tares, small spring (free of duty) 38 to 40, large .. 45
Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £8 10s, £10 0s, Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s. Rape cakes (free of duty) £9 0, £10 0 of earth neously. AVERAGE PRICES

> 18th of December to the 24th of December. Wheat Barley Oats. Ryc. Beans | Peas. Week ending s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. Nov 15. 1845 ... 59 7 35 1 25 2 85 7 Nov. 22, 1845 ... 58 35 0 26 3 38 2 Week ending Nov. 29, 1845. 57 11 34 1 25 5 37 1 Dec. 6, 1845. 58 2 33 2 25 0 35 4 45 16 Week Nov. 8, 1845. 3 4 32 9 24 6 36 8 Aggregate aver. age of the last six weeks .. 58 9 83 10 25 2 86 4

Unties.. .. | 14 0 5 0 8 0 6 6 1 0 1 0

38 8 44 10

ages (ending

Dec. 16, 1845) 64 4 34 0 25 3

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, Drc. 29 .- For the time of year the importations of live stock into London, during the past week, have been extensive, viz., 52 oxen, 45 cows, 630 sheep, and 39 pigs, by the Giraffe and Ocean steamers, from Rotterdam. From Hamburgh the supplies have been about 20 oxen, while from Harlingen 56 cows and 58 sheep have come to hand. At Hull 160 head every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be of beasts and sheep have been received from Holland. the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for To-day we had an offer of 45 foreign beasts and 200 sheep, in, generally speaking, middling condition. The former were speedily disposed of at from £14 10s. to £21, the latter 32s. to 44s. per head. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up to this morning's market were very limited, and of inferior quality, owing to which, and the increased attendance of both town and country buyers, the beef trade was steady, at, in most transactions, an advance on the currencies obtained on this day se'nnight of 2d. per 8ibs. A few very superior Aberdeenshire and West Island Scots producing 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. Some time before the close of the trade the whole of the beasts had changed hands. The northern droves of beasts comprised about 900 short-horns. From the Western and Midland districts the receipts were, 400 Herefords. the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the com- Devons, runts, &c.; from other parts of England plaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general 250 of various kinds; from Scotland, 80 Scots; and occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of from Ireland, 60 beasts. The supply of sheep was unusually small; hence the mutton trade ruled active, and the quotations improved 2d. per 8lbs., the primest old Downs selling readily at 5s. 2d. per 8.bs. The general quality of the sheep was good. There were very few calves on offer; yet the veal trade was by no means active, though prices were well supported. The pork trade was again steady,

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal.

was small.

at full rates of currency. The number of pigs on sale

Inferior coarse beasts Prime Scots, &c. . Coarse inferior sheep Second quality Prime coarse woolled Prime Southdown Large coarse calves . Prime small . . Suckling calves, each Large hogs Neat small porkers 4 8 16 0 Quarter-old store pigs, each

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 1,467-Sheep, 16,610-Calves, 70-Pigs, 280. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, DEC. 27. - We had a large supply of grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 5s. to 9s. 9d.; oats, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; beans, 5s. to 6s. 3d. per bushel.

WARRFIELD CORN MARKET, FRIDAY, DEC. 26.-We have moderate supplies of all grain this week. There is a little more business passing in wheat, and in some instances an advance of Is, per quarter is obeffectually cured. Stopping decayed teeth. Price 4s., tained. Fine barley sells freely at former prices, Davis's Hermastican: all persons can use it them-selves, as full directions are enclosed, and can be sent per tions fully as dear. Oats and shelling each maintain the prices of Friday last. Malt, in fair request, without alteration in value.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, DEC. 27. In the early part of the week the trade assumed a more confident tone, which was further increased by he improvement noted in Mark-lane, and in flour a fair extent of business was done with consumers. whose stocks are light, at prices which were not previously obtainable. Oats and oatmeal were slow sale, and the latter article rather easier to buy. There was not a numerous attendance at our market this morning, and only a moderate amount of business was transacted in wheat, at improving prices. A steady demand was experienced for flour, at 40s. to 42s. per 280lbs, for British, and 33s, to 35s, for Cana-There was not much inquiry for oats, but no alteration in value can be noted. Oatmeal was in very limited request, and barley supported the cur-

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET, WEDNESDAY. - This In all Diseases of the Skin, bad legs, old wounds and currencies obtained on this day se'nnight of from 1s. week we have a good demand for wheat, at an implees, stony and ulcerated can to 2s. per quarter, and at which a good clearance of provement on all descriptions of 1s. to 2s. per quarter; cers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, such sorts was effected. In the middling and inferior farmers' samples of fair quality realised 6s. 8d. per ikewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above kinds of English wheat, which formed the bulk of the 62 lbs. There is more doing in barley, but no advance can be obtained. Oats are pressed for sale at means cures will be effected with a much greater cer- at very full prices. The show of free foreign wheat a further decline of 6d. to 1s. per quarter, without finding buyers to any extent. In beans and peas the Cintment alone. The Cintment is proved to be a the demand ruled steady at extreme figures; but nothing doing worth notice. As usual, when held out of course, the attendance was small at our market to-day, and the supply of wheat being short, an advance of 2s. to 3s. per quarter was readily obtained on all descriptions of English. Barley firm, but no dearer. Oats met a slow sale at the above noted reduction. In beans no alteration, except damp new, which were sold very low. No transactions in peas

perced. NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET. - TUESDAY. - This morning there was a fair attendance of millers, who are getting bare of stock, and more business was done at effected. Superfine season-made malt moved off freely, and prices were well supported, while all other kinds were quite as dear. Notwithstanding the large arrival of oats from Ireland last week, the quantity of that article here to day was not to say extensive or that article here to day was not to say extensive. quarter decline on all but the finest samples, which This circumstance must be attributed to a large por- nearly maintained last week's rates. Malt is slow sale at 1s. per quarter reduction. There was a very large supply of oats, which sold slowly at 1s. per quarter decline. Beans and peas were also 2s. per

quarter lower. Flour is 2s. per sack cheaper. Hull Corn Market, Tuesday.—We have again to report a dull week in the corn trade; there has been no demand whatever for either free foreign or bonded. This has been very much caused by the uncertain state of political matters. The return of Sir Robert Peel to office, and a probable early settlement of the Corn Law question, is not unlikely to restore confidence. At to day's market there is a fair supply of old and new wheat; the farmers are asking more quently the business passing is by no means large, at a shade more money than last week. In spring corn nothing doing; several samples of oats showing. Linseed and linseed cakes, as well as rape seed and 26 29 rape cakes, are very dull. Guano and bones ne-

The show of beasts was small to-day, and being Poland, 24s od to 29s od; Northumberland | Christmas week the demand was good at fully last and Scotch, Angus, 24s od to 28s cd; potato, 26s od to 29s od; Irish feed, 24 od to 25s od; week's rates. Mutton without change. Beef, 51d. to 6ld.; Mutton, 5ld. to 6ld. per lb. NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, TUESDAY. - There was a fair supply of beasts at our market to day, several of which were of excellent quality. A good supply of sheep and a large show of swine, In the beast market, owing to butchers having purchased rather extensively last week, and no demand for the southern markets, prices receded about tid. per stone; sales were slowly effected and a few left unsold. In the sheep market, the numbers being large fer the White clover (per cwt.)

White clover (per cwt.)

Rapeseed (per last)

Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 9s to 13s; white, 9s week, and a part left unsold at the close—a good business done among the pigs. Prices-Beasts, neat cutters, 6s. 6d.; steers, of the best quality, 6s. 6d.; middling, 5s. to 6s.; pork, large, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; small, 7s. per stone of 14 lb. Good sheep a shilling a-head below 6½d., middling, 6d.; ewes, white-faced, 5d. to 5td. the defending, 6d.; ewes, white-faced,

SALFORD NEW CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY .-

5d. to 51d.; black-faced, 41d. per lb., sinking offal. Two Men Drowned .- On Saturday morning, at Woolwich, an aged waterman, named John Davis, was engaged by a labourer named Airy, employed in clearing the mud bank on the Essex shore, to take him across the river. Davis's boat lay out in the river, opposite Ship Stairs, and, in order to reach it, it was necessary to get into a very small dingy, which was moored to the stairs. Accordingly, three persons, Davis, Airy, and a lad named Long, stepped into the dingy. The small craft, which was hardly adapted to convey one person, immediately upset, and all three were thrown into the river. Long clung to the boat, and held on till assistance arrived, when he was rescued. Unfortunately there was not a single waterman's boat at the stairs at the time, and the two men, neither of whom could swim, after struggling a short time in the water, sank. Both bodies were picked up soon after in the very spot where the accident occurred.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RICHMOND RAILWAY. - On Monday afternoon an accident, which we regret was attended with fatal consequences, occurred in that portion of the works of the Richmond Kailway, contiguous to the proposed junction of the South Western Railway, at Falcon-bridge, Battersea. About Per Quarter. half-past four o'clock on the above afternoon, a young man, named Giles, who was employed in driving trucks loaded with earth, had detached his horse from the truck at the usual distance from the "tip" the place where the load is shot), when, from some unexplained cause he fell in front of the truck which at the time was descending an incline, and two wheels momentarily passed over his chest. The truck was laden with between three and four tons weight of earth. He was deprived of life almost instanta-

Piqua Plant.—The proof of the efficacy and healthful effect of the Plant in preference to tea or coffee. Let a nervous or dyspeptic patient use two or three cups of strong tea upon retiring to rest, and the effect will be night-mare, disturbed sleep, and other violent symptoms of indigestions, &c. The Proof :- Let the most debilitated, dyspeptic. asthmatic, consumptive, Nov. 8, 1845., 60 1 34 3 26 2 33 2 45 3 43 10 and nervous patients use two, three, or more cups of a very strong infusion of the Piqua Plant, and in the morning they will awake refreshed with their repose. It is highly recommended by physicians to invalids and children, as a most invigorating and pleasant beverage .- See advertisement,

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. - Professor Holloway, the discoverer and sole proprietor of these wonderful and extraordinary medicines, has, in consequence of their infallible efficacy, in healing, in the space of a very short time (when they are used togeher) the most dangerous wounds, vicers, and likewise, king's evil, or scrofula, instructed all his agents to return in future to persons whatever they may pay for these remedies, whenever they may fail in any of the cases, however desperate they may be,

when properly tested, and found to fail.

A New Year's Wreath.

The "Cricket on the Hearth" necessarily occupied so much of our space last week, as to leave us no room for several choice scraps of poetry, which we had designed to form part of our "Garland;" added to which, we have this week received Mr. Cooper's Christmas Poem. We are, therefore, induced to give a Supplementary "Garland," or, "New Year's Wreath," which we hope to make acceptable to our readers.

Mr. Cooper's poem, of course, claims our first attention; we shall, therefore, at once introduce our readers to

The Baron's Yule Feast. A Ghristmas Rhyme.

By Thomas Cooper, the Chartist. LONDON: J. How, 209, PICCADILLY. This poem is simply what it professes to be,—a "Christmas Rhyme." It has no pretensions to the "grand," and is not at all likely to excite that discussion which the "Prison Rhyme" has caused, and will yet cause. We say, "will yet cause," for, sure we are, that "The Purgatory of Suisides" is destined to command greater attention than it has yet met with. Up to the present time most of the quarterly and monthly reviewers have been silent with regard to the "Pargatory." Excepting slight "notices"—not the merry-making on "reviews"—in the "New Monthly," the "Illuminated," and "Tait's Magazines," none of the monthly or quarterly periodicals have informed their readers that such a work exists. This silence, on which we are compelled to put the worst construction, cannot last; the reviewers will be compelled, by and by, to speak out. A second edition of the "Pargazory," we imagine, cannot be far off, and when that comes, when the reviewers see that the burking process has failed to stifle the voice of the Chartist Thymester, they will be compelled to break their silence. Then Mr. Coopen may expect to be unceremoniously and unsparingly castigated, and the spirit which exhibited itself in the drivellings of the 'Literary Gazette," will be savagely manifested in the fierce denunciations poured forth by "Black-wood" and the "Quarterly." In our anticipations of the future we may not be exactly correct, but we are "Bid thy losel monks that patter of faith pretty confident that further praise and blame, from friends and foes, is in store for the "Purgatory of Suicides."

This "Christmas Rhyme" is of the simplest construction, and has little of stirring incident to recommend it. As (we would fain believe) a not unfaithful picture of the "olden time," when baron and yeoman, squire and serf, commingled together, as men of a common mould, to hold joyous festival at the season honoured by custom and religion-influences which yet survive—so viewed, this "Rhyme" has its charms which cannot fail to find favour in the eyes of the reader. Mr. Cooren seems bent on making his native county famous. He did not a little towards that end in his "Wise Saws and Modern Instances;" and, as with most of those tales, so with this "Christmas Rhyme," the scene of the story is laid in Lincolnshire. We suppose Mr. Coores is not ambitious of winning the "Laureateship," at least not this side of his Chartist and Republican dreams being realised; but we think he may fairly lay claim to the title of "Lincolnshire's Laureate"-a title which neither himself nor his native county need be ashamed of.

Therold, the baron of Torksey Castle, Lincoln- A fat fed beeve, and a two-shear sheep, shire, assembles his tenants and vassats to make With a firkin of ale that a monk in his sleep merry at Christmas-iide. Thorold is a Saxon, and May hear to hum, when it feels the broach, has gained back the lands which his fathers held And wake up and swig, without reproach!prior to the Norman invasion. The baron is a And the nuns of the Fosse-for wassail-breadwidower, but, like most of the barons of romance. has an only daughter, who is not only beauty per- And a runlet of mead, with a jug of the wine sonified, but also the personification of all the virtues. | Which the merchant-man vowed he brought from th She, of course, has a lover, who appears to be of Norman blood, and of the family which had disputed possession of Torksey Hall with the Thorolds; consequently regarded as an enemy by the Saxon baron. At the merry-making at the castle on Unristmaseve, the lover makes his appearance disguised as a minstrel, and, of course, his services are called into requisition. The feasting is renewed the next day (Christmas-day), when the minstrel is again present. He recites or sings several ballads, most of them having indirect or direct allusion to his love for the baron's daughter. The baron's suspicious are roused, then confirmed, and the love-sick youth is likely to find himself awkwardly situated, when a lucky accident dispels the baron's wrath, and the proscribed Norman gains the hand of his ladye-love, with her father's full consent. Such, in brief, is the thread on which the poet has strung his description of a Christmas revery in the "days of old."

Some of our readers, who regard Mr. Cooper as a Chartist rather than a poet—perhaps we should speak more correctly in saving, "who regard him as a Chartist poet"—may object that this story of barons, minstrels, and love-sick ladies, is hardly a fitting theme. Mr. Cooren, in the opening of the third canto, has anticipated and answered this objection. He shall speak for himself :-

THE POET'S APOLOGY. Mirth-verse from thee, rude leveller! Of late, thy dungeon-harpings were Of discontent and wrong; And we, the Privileged, were banned For cumber-grounds of fatherland, In thy drear prison song.

What fellowship hast thou with times When love-thralled minstrels chaunted rhymes At feast, in feudal hall,-And peasant churls, a saucy crew, Fantastic o'er their wassail grew, Forgetful of their thrall ?-Lordlings, your scorn awhile forbear,-

And with the homely Past compare Your tinselled show and state! Mark, if your seifish graudeurs cold On human hearts so firm a hold For ye, and yours, create As they possessed, whose breasts though rude Glowed with the warmth of brotherhood For all who toiled, through youth and age, T'enrich their force-won heritage! Mark, if ye feel your swollen pride

Secure, ere ye begin to chide! Then, lordlings, though ye may discard The measures I rehearse, Slight not the lessons of the bard-The moral of his verse.-· But we will dare thy verse to chide!

Wouldst re-enact the Barmecide, And taunt our wretchedness With visioned feast, and sung, and dance,-While, daily, our grim heritance Is famine and distress?

Hast thou forgot thy pledges stern, Never from Suffering's cause to turn, But-to the end of life-Against Oppression's ruthless band Still unsubduable to stand, A champion in the strife

Think'st thou we suffer less, or feel To-day's soul-piercing wounds do heal The wounds of months and years? Or that our syes so long have been Familiar with the hungry keen

Our babes endure, we gaze serene-Strangers to scalding tears? Ah no! my brothers, not from me Hath faded solomn memory Of all your bitter grief:

This heart its pledges doth renew-To its last pulse it will be true To beat for your relief. My rhymes are trivial, but my aim Deem ye not purposeless: I would the homely truth proclaim—

That times which knaves full loudly blame For feddal haughtiness Would put the grinding crew to shame Who prey on your distress. O that my simple lay might tend To kindle some remorse In your oppressors' souls, and bend

Their wills a cheerful help to lend And lighten Labour's curse! Return we now to the beginning of the poem,

Which opens with the following picture of TORKSEY HALL. Right beautiful is Torksey's hall.

Adown by meadowed Trent; Right beautiful that mouldering wall, And remnant of a turret tall; Shorn of its battlement. For, while the children of the Spring Blush into life, and die; And Summer's joy-birds take light wing When Autumn mists are nigh; And soon the year-a winterling-With its fall'a leaves doth lie; That ruin gray-

Mirror'd, alway, Deep in the silver stream, Doth summon weird-wrought visions vast, That show the actors of the past Pictured, as in a dream. Me zeemeth, now, before mine eyes The pemp-clad phantoms dimly rise, Till the full pageant bright-A throng of warrior-barous bold, Glittering in burnished steel and gold,

Bursts an my glowing sight, And, mingles with the martial train, Full many a fair-tressed beauty vain, On pairrey and jenet-That proudly toss the tasselled rein,

And daintily curvet; And war-steeds prance, And rich plunes glance On helm and burgonet; And lances crash, And falchious flash Of knights in tourney met,

Our fathers and their throbbing toil Are hushed in pulseless death: Hushed is the dire and deadly broil-The tempest of their wrath ;-Yet, of their ducks not all for spoil Is thine, O sateless Grave! Songs of their brother-hours shall foll

Their bravery take, and darkly hide Deep in thy inmost hold! Take all their mailed pomp and pride To deck thy mansions cold! Plunderer! thou hast but purified Their memories from alloy; Faults of the dead we scorn to chide-Their virtues sing with joy.

Thy triumph o'er the brave!

Lord of our fathers' ashes! list A carol of their mirth; Nor shake thy nieve, chill moralist! To check their sons' joy-birth :-Itis the season when our sires Kept jocund holiday; And, now, around our charier fires, Old Yule shall have a lay :-A prison-bard is once more free; And, ere he yields his voice to thee,

His song a merry-song shall be! Our next extract describes the commencement of

CHRISTMAS EVE. Sir Wilfrid de Thorold freely holds What his stout sires held before-Broad lands for plough, and fruitful folds.-Though by gold he sets no store: and he saith, from fen and woodland wolds. From marish, heath, and moor,-

To feast in his hall, Both free and thrall, Shall come as they came of yore. Let the merry bells ring out!" saith he To my lady of the Fosse: We will keep the birth-eve joyfully "Of our Lord who bore the cross!" "Let the merry bells ring loud!" he saith Te Saint Leonard's shaven prior; "Shew works, and never tire." Saith the lerd of Saint Leonard's: "The brotherhood " Will ring and pever tire For a beck or a nod of the Baron good;"-Saith Sir Wilfrid: "They will-for hire!"

Then, turning to his daughter fair, Who leaned on her father's carven chair,— He said,—and smiled On his peerless child,-His jewel whose price no clerk could tell, Though the clerk had told Sea sands for gold ;-

For her dear mother's sake he loved her well,-But more for the balm her tenderness Had poured on his widowed heart's distress;--More, still more, for her own heart's grace That so lovelily shone in her lovely face, And drew all eyes its love to trace-

Left all tougues languageless!— He said,—and smiled On his peerless child .--'Sweet bird! bid Hugh our seneschal Send to Saint Leonard's, ere even-fall, Let them have wheat, both white and red;

Khine: And bid Hugh say that their bells must ring A peal loud and long, While we chaunt heart-song,

The "mummers" then make their appearance, and the "Yule-log" is brought in in triumph. They pile the Yule-log on the hearth,-

Soak toasted crabs in ale; And while they sip, their homely mirth Is joyous as if all the earth For man were void of bale! And why should fears for future years Mix jolly ale with thoughts of tears When in the horn 'tis poured ? And why should ghost of sorrew fright The bold heart of an Euglish wight When beef is on the board?

The "stranger minstrel" now enters the hall, and is hailed with a shout of welcome. He is not long allowed to remain idle; accordingly, he commences with a tale, or ballad, called "The Daughter of Plantagenet." We give the subjoined specimens of the "minstrel's" merits :-

'Tis midnight, and the broad full moon Pours on the earth her silver noon; Sheeted in white, like spectres of far, Their ghostly forms the towers uprear; And their long dark shadows behind them are cast, Like the frown of the cloud when the lightning hath past. The warder sleeps on the battlement, And there is not a breeze to curl the Trent, The leaf is at rest, and the owl is mute-But list! awaked is the woodland lute: The nightingale warbles her omen sweet On the hour when the ladye her lover shall meet.

Romara's skiff is on the Trent, And the stream is in its strength,-For a surge, from its ocean-fountain sent, Pervades its giant length: Roars the hoarse heygre in its course, Lashing the banks with its wrathful force; And dolefully echoes the wild-fowl's scream, As the sallows are swept by the whelming stream; And her callow young are hurled for a meal, To the gorge of the barbel, the pike, and the eel: The porpoise heaves 'mid the rolling tide, And, snorting in mirth, doth merrily ride,-Forhe hath forsaken his bed in the sea, To sup on the salmon, right daintily!

Divinely streaketh the morning-star With a wavy light the rippling waters; And the moon looks on from the west, afar, And palely smiles, with her waning daughters, The thin-strown stars, which their vigils keep Till the orient sun shall a wake from sleep.

'The minstrel's "tale" is one of "sorrow and

death," and lest it should mar the evening's mirth, the baron calls upon one of his followers, "woodman Sxell," to give a soug. The demand is at once answered, and here is THE WOODMAN'S SONG.

I would not be a crowned king, For all his gaudy gear ; I would not be that pampered thing, His gew-gaw gold to wear: But I would be where I can sing Right merrily, all the year; Where forest treen. All gay and green, Full blythely do me cheer. I would not be a gentleman, For all his hawks and hounds,-For fear the hungry poor should ban My halls and wide-parked grounds: But I would be a merry man, Among the wild wood sounds,-

Where free birds sing, And echoes ring While my axe from the oak rebounds. I would not be a shaven priest, For all his sloth-won tythe: But while to me this breath is leased, And these old limbs are lithe .-Ere Death hath marked me for his feast,

And felled me with his scythe,-I'll troli my song, The leaves among.

All in the forest blythe. This song is followed by a satirical love song by the "minstrel." Amongst the company is a fat jolly lay brother, belonging to the convent of St. Leonard. He tells a tale called "The Miller of Roche." Mr. Cooren says this tale "is a homely versification of a homely tale, often told by the fireside in Lincoln-He intimates that a similar story is to be found in the "Decameron." The story is quite familiar to us, though we cannot say where we have read it, but we are strongly impressed with the belief that it exists in print in more shapes than one. Be that as it may, the story will bear repeating. The second cauto closes with the bringing in of

THE MISSELTOE BUSH. A signal note the pipe hath blown, And a maiden at the door Craves curtsied leave, with roseate blush, To bring the sacred missel-bush. Gaily a younker leads the fair, Proud of his dimpled, blushing care: All clap their hands, both old and young, And soon the misseltoe is hung In the mid-rafters, overhead; And, while the agile dance they thread, Such honey do the plough-lads seize From lips of lasses as the bees Ne'er sip from sweetest flowers of May. And in the rapture of their play,-While shrilly swells the mirthsome pipe, And merrily their light feet trip,-Leave we the simple happy throng Their mirth and rapture to prolong.

Canto III brings Christmas Day, and, with its morn, the return of the merrymakers, greatly augmented in number by the arrival of Thorold's followers, "free and thrall," from all parts of his domain. The mummers re-appear in the full blaze of their mimic glory, including the "Lord of Misrule," the "Abbot of Unreason," the "Fiery Dragon," &c. Here is a spirited description of

THE CHRISTMAS FEAST. 'Tis high Yule-tide in Torksey hall : Full many a trophy L'edecks the wall Of prowess in field and wood; Blent with the buckler and grouped with the spear Hang tusks of the boar, and horns of the deer-But De Thorold's guests beheld Sought there That scented of human blood, The mighty wassail horn suspended From the tough yew-bow, at Hastings bended, With wreaths of bright holly and ivy bound, Were perches for falcons that shrilly screamed. While their look with the lightning of anger gleamed, As they chided the fawning of mastiff and hound, That crouched at the feet of each peasant guest, And asked, with their eyes, to share the feast. Sir Wilfria's carven chair of state 'Neath the dais is gently elevate,-But his smile bespeaks no lordly pride: Sweet Edith sits by her loved sire's side. And five hundred guests, some free, some thralf, Sit by the tables along the wide hall. Each with his platter, and stout drink-horn,-They count on good cheer this Christmas morn! Not long they wait, not long they wish-The trumpet peals, -and the kingly dish, -The head of the brawny boar, Decked with resemany and laurels gay,-Upstarting, they welcome, with loud huzza, As their fathers did, of yore! And they point to the costard he bears in his mouth, And vow the huge pig,

So luscious a fig, Would not gather to grunch in the daintiful South! Ham by fat capon, and beef by green worts; Ven'son from forest, and mutton from fold: Brawn from the oak-wood, and hare from the wold : Wild-goose from fen, and tame from the lea; And plumed dish from the heronry-With choicest apples 'twas featly rimmed, And stood next the flagons with malmsey brimmed,-Near the knightly swan, begirt with quinces, Which the gossips said was a dish for princes,-Though his place was never to stand before The garnished head of the royal boar! Puddings of plumbs and mince-pies, placed In plenty along the board, met taste Of gossip and maiden,—nor did they fail To sip, now and then, of the double brown ale-That ploughman and shepherd vowed and sware Was each drop so racy, and sparkling and rare-No outlandish Rhenish could with it compare! Trow ye they stayed till the meal was done To pledge a health? Degenerate son Of friendly sires! a health thrice told Each guest had pledged to fellowships old,-Untarrying eager mouth to wipe, And across the board with hearty gripe Joining rough hands .- ere the meal was o'er --Hearts and hands went with "healths" in the days of yore

erowns the board. The baron takes the lead in giving the "healths," and then summons the minstrel to renew his songs. The minstrel responds with a tale of the crusades, entitled "Sir Raymond and the false Palmer," which closes this canto. The fourth and last canto opens with "The Gosherd's Song," We have next "The Swineherd's Song," and a very good song it is, but we must not quote it. Several other songs follow, including one by the baron's daughter, and a response by the minstrel is headed by a most appropriate quotation from the lover, both of which are as sentimentally interesting as the most furnace-sighing lover could desire. At last the minstrel breaks out into an unmistakable avowal of his passion, and serious consequences are likely to be the result, for the baron is in no humour to be trifled with, when a sudden shriek of "deathful danger" directs the attention of all present to the struggles of the baron's ferryman, who is drowning in the Trent. The baron crics that whoever will save the man shall have any boon he desires, but without waiting for this promise, the minstrel has already plunged into the river and rescued the ferry-man. The denouement may be guessed. The baron acts magnanimously, abides by his promise, the two love-lorn ones are made happy, and thereby the hap-piness of all the others is increased. The poet thus

The meal is over, and now the "Wassail Bowl'

concludes his story :— High was the feast, and rich the song, For many a day, that did prolong The wedding-revelry: But more it needeth not to sing Of our fathers' festive revelling :--How will the dream agree With waking hours of famished throngs, Brooding on daily deepening wrongs-A stern reality!-

With pictures, that exist in life, Of thousands waging direful strife With gaunt Starvation in the holds Where Mammon vauntingly unfolds His boasted banner of success ? Oh, that bruised hearts, in their distress, May meet with hearts whose bounteousness Helps them to keep their courage up,-"Bating no jot of heart or hope!" My suffering brothers! still your hope

Hold fast, though hunger make ye droop! Right-glorious Right-shall yet be done! The toilers' boon shall yet be won! Wrong from its fastness shall be hurled-The World shall be a happy world!-It shall be filled with brother-men,-And merry Yule oft come again! In the notes (which are very interesting) at the end of the poem, Mr. Cooper states that although his "baron" is an imaginary character, not so is the name he has given to him. The Thorold family

Thorold's were men of power and renown even in the earliest times of the Heptarchy. To his other information respecting this family Mr. Cooper has done well in adding the following:— Sir John Thorold of Syston is now the chief representa-

is the most ancient belonging to Lincolnshire. The

tive of this Sexon family; but report says, that he delights to live abroad-rather than in the midst of his tenantry and dependants, to gladden the hearts of the poor, and receive happiness from diffusing it among others, after the good example of his ancestors.

We must not omit to mention that "The Baron's Yule Feast" is gracefully dedicated to the Countess of Blessington. The poem is embellished with a tastefully executed vignette representing a view of Torksey Castle. The work forms a most appropriate "Christmas Present," or "New Year's Gitt;" and is altogether such a mental "feast" as we can heartily

recommend to our readers. We have now to introduce to our readers another specimen of Chartist poetry, entitled "A New Song, sung at a late Chartist soirce at Dundee, a report, or notice of which appeared in last Saturday's Star. The singer of the song was also its composor, Mr. John M'Crea; a long-tried and talented advocate of democracy, whose good services to the Radical and Chartist cause deserve to be remembered with

A NEW SONG. Tone-Woo'd an' married an' a'. The dark dreary month of December Was closing the year forty-five, When our Annual Soiree did assemble, To keep the good cause still alive. The taxes, dull trade, and dear living, Were handled with sang, speech, and glee-For a while we forgot a our slaving, And dream'd that we yet might be free. But the morn when the wark-bells are ringing To muster the factory-slaves, The thought in our breast will be springing, We're robbed by a purcel of knaves. The rich and the noble in splendour Enjoy the sweet fruits of the soil-The drones hae got ease, wealth, and grandour, While we hae got nothing but toil. They cry be content with your wages, For this warld's goods dinna care-Yet despite u' the wealth they hae gotten, They rob and oppress us for mair.

Would Peel and the Duke feel contented, To toil at the anvil or loom? Would the Queen and the Prince feel quite happy, If they saw their meal-pock turn toom? We see now that nought can deliver The poor frac the great greedy cives, Unless we our fetters can sever, And set up to work for our elves. Then cast off the chains of oppression. Let Liberty now be the word, Make them see that the might of the many

Is stronger than musket or sword. Then cheer up my bonnie young lasses, And with your sweet voices demand, That the People's Petition and Charter May soon be the law of the land. Then ye will be wives free and happy, Your husbands will busk you fu' braw, When ance that the men of Dundee Have a voice in the making the law.

And you that are auld wives and mithers, Come join in your voice wi' the lave. I'm sure it can gie ye sma' pleasure To lie in the arms of a slave. For the chains and the fecters of bondage, The tyrants around you will draw, Till ance that us Radical chaps Get a voice in the making the law. Then, hurralt! for the march of the bondsmen, The honest, the bold, and the brave, The true, and the tried, and the faithful, That struggle their country to save. And down with all traitors and tyrants,

We'll banish them boith great and sma', When ance that the men of Dundee Get a voice in the making the law. We know the men of Dundee well-better men tread not the soil of Britain; we can well imagine, therefore, with what enthusiasm they would join the singer in pealing forth the above simple but bold and honour to them.

Quite entering into the spirit of the following Its every line "stirs the blood like the sound of a ditty, we nevertheless think the matter thereof might trumpet:" have been improved. The author evidently thinks so too; for he says he sends it to us for our own private perusal, not being good enough to publish. Whatever be its deficiencies, and it is certainly not above proof," still we think it too good to consign to that bourne from whence no rejected doggered returns—the waste paper basket. As the author has not authorised us to publish his "Apology," by way of compromising with our conscience, and also with the charitable intent of saving him from the ban of his countryman, Father MATTHEW, we withhold his

A WORD OF APOLOGY. "Dost thou think that because thou art grown virtuous there shall be no more cakes and ale."-12th Night. In cold water's praise they may sing as they may, And its virtues extol to the skies, But the merits of ale whos'er shall assail I'm sure that the truth he denies. Our health the tectotaller says it will mar, And shorten our days without fuil; I'll wager my life that old Jenkyns and Parr Drank many a flaggon of ale. And old "Captain Whiskey". 'tis said causes strife, And they reckon how many he kills, But sure we all know there are spirit and life In a glass of old famous "bushmills,"

Old cankering care his harsh message may send, And the dark clouds of sorrow may come; Still, still we shall find it the readiest friend To broak up or brighten the gloom. The heart of old Scotia how fondly it turns To that name which still honour'd shall be; O say could she drink to her own Robert Burns. In ought but his lov'd "barley bree." E'en old Erin's shamrock with emerald leaf, The emblem of union and love:

When thirsty with sorrow still drinks in its grief, The dew-drop distilled above. The cynic may sneer and the sensitive start-I care not a fig what they say; But I never will send the dear friend of my heart On a cup of cold water away.

We have, on former occasions, delighted our readers with specimens of the poetry of the American bard, J. GREENLEAF WHITTIER. From the leaves of his evergreen poesy we now call another specimen to grace our "Wreath." Whittien is known as one of the ablest and boldest opponents of slavery, and he is not a more anti-slavery bigot, who can see no wrong under the American sun, except in the states of the South; he sees and feels that all is not right, even in the North and East. Though, nominally, 'all men are free" in the ranks of the white population, yet all men are not happy, nor free from

'The Oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely." And against the injustice done to the "people," white as well as black, WHITTIER has raised his voice in indignant terms of reproof to the wrong-doers and oppressors. His sincerity, therefore, cannot be questioned. His denunciation of the Southern slaveholders is excited by his intense love of liberty, and solicitude for the rights and happiness of the whole human family. Though we cannot agree with every word of the noble poem we are about to quote, the spirit thereof has our hearty approval, and the poet, himself, has our enthusiastic admiration. The poem speech of an anti-slave orator, Mr. Samuel Max:-

OUR COUNTRYMEN IN CHAINS. "Genius of America! spirit of free institutions; where are thou? How art thou fallen. O, Lucifer! son of the morning-how art thou fallen from Heaven! Hell from beneath is moved for thee, to meet thee at thy coming! The kings of the earth cry out unto thee, Aha! Aha!-ART THOU BECOME LIKEUNTO US?"

Our fellow-countrymen in chains! Slaves-in a land of light and law! Slaves—crouching on the very plains Where roll'd the storm of Freedom's war! A group from Eutaw's haunted wood-A wail where Camden's martyrs fell-By every shrine of patriot blood, From Moultrie's wall and Jasper's well!

By storied hill and hollow'd grot, By mossy wood and marshy glen, Whence rang of old the rifle-shot, And hurrying shout of Marion's men; The groan of breaking hearts is there-The falling lash-the fetter's clank! Slaves - SLIVES are breathing in that air, Which old De Kalb and Sumter drank!

What, ho!-our countrymen in chains! The whip on woman's shrinking flesh! Our soil yet reddening with the stains. Caught from her scourging, warm and fresh! Waat! mothers from their children riven! What! God's own image bought and sold! AMERICANS to market driven, And barter'd, as the brute, for gold!

Speak! shall their agony of prayer Come thrilling to our hearts in vain? To us, whose fathers scorned to bear The paltry menace of a chain; To us, whose boast is loud and long Of holy Liberty and light-Say, shall these writhing slaves of wrong Plead vainly for their plunder'd right?

What! shall we send, with lavish breath, Our sympathies across the wave, Where manhood, on the field of death, Strikes for his freedom, or a grave? Shall prayers go up, and hymns be sung For Greece, the Moslem fetters spurning, And millions hail with pen and tongue Our light on all her altars burning?

Shall Belgium feel, and gallant France, By Vendome's pile and Schoenbrun's wall, And Poland, gasping on her lance, The impulse of our cheering call? And shall the SLAVE, beneath our eye, Clank o'er our fields his hateful chain ? And toss his fetter'd arms on high,

And groan for Freedom's gift in vain? Oh, say, shall Prussia's banner be A refuge for the stricken slave? And shall the Russian serf go free By Baikal's lake and Neva's wave? And shall the wintry-bosom'd Dane Relax the iron hand of pride, And bid his bondsmen cast the chain

From fetter'd soul and limb, uside? Shall every flap of England's flag Proclaim that all around are free, From "farthest Ind" to each blue crag That beetles o'er the Western Sea? And shall we scoff at Europe's kings, When Freedom's fire is dim with us. And round our country's altar clings

The danning shade of Slavery's curse? Go-let us ask of Constantine To loose his grasp on Poland's throat; And beg the lord of Mahmoud's line To spare the struggling Suliote-Will not the scorching answer come From turban'd Turk and fiery Russ: "Go, loose your fetter'd slaves at home, Then turn, and ask the like of us!"

Just God! and shall we calmly rest, The Christian's scorn—the Heathen's mirth— Content to live the lingering just And bye-word of a mocking Earth? Shall our own glorious land retain That curse which Europe scorns to bear? Shall our own brothren drag the chain Which not even Russia's menials wear?

Up, then, in Freedom's manly part, From grey-beard e'd to fiery youth, And on the nation's naked heart Scatter the living coals of Truth! Up-while ye slumber, deeper yet The shadow of our fame is growing! Up—while ye pause, our sun may sec In blood—around our altars flowing!

Oh! rouse ye, ere the storm comes forth-

The gather'd wrath of God and man-Like that which wasted Egypt's earth, When hail and fire above it ran, Hear ye no warnings in the air ? Feel ye no earthquake underneath? Up-up-why will ye slumber where The sleeper only wakes in death? Up now for Freedom!-not in strife

Like that your sterner fathers saw-The awful waste of human life-The glory and the guilt of war: But break the chain-the yoke remove-And smite to earth Oppression's rod, With those mild arms of Truth and Love, Made mighty through the living God!

Down let the shrine of Moloch sink, And leave no traces where it stood; No longer let its idol drink His daily cup of human blood: But rear another altar there, To Truth and Love and Mercy given, And Freedom's gift, and Freedom's prayer, Shall call and answer down from Heaven!

People," recently published. That stanza inculcates the pitiful slave-feeling of patience under oppression, and consequently utterly spoils what would otherwise be a noble poetical outburst, as worthy of the man as of the poet. Charles Mackay ought to have more honest song. The women of Dundee, too, are not one whit inferior to the men in sterling patriotism; all sent hour. The following noble piece is without fault wretched man died on the following (Christmas) terred it in their own backy churchyard of Annat. or blemish, while its beauties need no description. | morning.

THE VOICE OF THE TIMES. BY CHARLES MACKAY. Day unto day utters speech-Be wise, oh ye nations, and hear What yesterday telleth to-day, What to-day to the morrow will preach. A change cometh over our sphere. And the old goeth down to decay. A new light has dawned on the darkness of yore, And men shall be slaves and oppressors no more. Hark to the throbbing of thought, In the breast of the wakening world! Over land, over sea, it hath come, The serf that was yesterday bought, To-day his defiance hath hurl'd, No more in his slavery dumb : And to-morrow will break from the fetters that bind, And lift a bold arm for the rights of mankind. Hark! to the voice of the Time, The multitude think for themselves, And weigh their condition, each one; The drudge hath a spirit sublime, And whether he hammers or delves, He reads when his labour is done; And learns, though he groan under penury's ban,

That freedom to think is the birthright of man. But yesterday, thought was confined: To breathe it was peril or death, And it sunk in the breast where it rose: Now, free as the midsummer wind. Its sports its adventurous breath, And round the wide universe goes; The mist and the cloud from its pathway are curl'd. And glimpses of sunshine illumine the world. The voice of opinion has grown; 'Twas yesterday changeful and weak, Like the voice of a boy ere his prime : To-day it has taken the tone Of an orator worthy to speak. Who knows the demands of the time: And to-morrow 'twill sound in Oppression's cold car,

Be wise, oh ye rulers of earth, And shut not your ears to the voice, Nor allow it to warn you in vain; True freedom of yesterday's birth Will march on its way and rejoice. And never be conquered again, The day has a tongue—aye, the hours utter speceh— Wise, wise will ye be, if ye learn what they teach. We must haste to twine the last flower in our

Like the trump of the scraph to startle our sphere.

Wreath." We have left ourselves no room to speak of the year now expiring, or of the year now commencing; but this matters little, as, if not in this page, we have in our seventh page spoken fully and freely on "The Past, the Present, and the Future." and further "say" thereon is not necessary. It only remains, therefore, for as to wish each and all of our "A HAPPY NEW YEAR." Thanks to a "Paisley bodie," we can finish our

Wreath" most appropriately :-A GUDE NEW YEAR I WISH YE A'. Au-Gude night, and joy be wi' you at. BY HUGH MACDONALD. Ance mair around the festive board, We welcome hame the new-born year; A friendly band-hearts blythe and true, Through langsyne grief and gladness dear : Met 'neath the sheltering wings of joy, Cauld Care in vain her blasts may blaw; Unto the lip, fill high the cup-A gude new year I wish you a'. If through the auld year's vanish'd hours,

Discord has burst with baneful art, Link, link anew that chain of love That lang has bound us heart to heart: Here on the threshold of the year, Join hands and sowther ilka flaw: Drown "by-ganes" in a flowing be And drink in peace with ane and a'. When time rins round anither year Wha kens gin we'll assemble a', Tho' lifes fair sea lies waveless now, Fate's angry tempest sune may blaw. O through the passing blink we've here, Let kindness ever gie us law-

Then to the lip fill high the cup,

A gude new year I wish you a'. There may be some wha should be here Now wandering far ayout the wave, And some our inmost hearts held dear Cauld slumbering in the peaceful grave. Yet midst our glee we'll ne'er forget, Tho' down our cheeks the tears may fa', To drain one sweet, though mournfu' cup, To a' we love wha're now awa.

O may the year whose dawn we greet, Outshine the brichtest e'er we saw; May fortune shower her favours sweet Round honest Poortith's ingles a': May sacred Truth draw near her ain, Corruption hasten to her fa'; Then to the lip, fill high the cup-A gude new year I wish you a'.

TO CHARTIST POETS. My Rhymno Brethren, -You must have long felt with me, the want of a collection of patriotic minstrelsy, that could be used in our public meetings for congregational singing. Such a collection has been partly executed at Leicester, and has been sometime in use there. I also composed a dozen little lyrics in prison, and we are in the habit of singing these in London. I propose now, however, to get up a more complete volume, to include songs and hymns, that all tastes may be suited. They will include my own "People-Songs," with some additional ones not yet printed; and the composers of the Leicester Shaksperean Chartist Ilymn Book, I make no doubt, will allow me to select, copiously, from their collection. Let me entreat you all, wherever you reside, to all tastes may be suited. They will include my own Let me entreat you all, wherever you reside, to The lawyer was dumb. contribute. Send me anything you have, whether songs or hymns; but, let it be fully understood, that

Your true brother, without delay. THOMAS COOPER.

134, Bluckfriars-road, London.

-On Tuesday atternoon, about four o'clock, a respectable dressed female, apparently about thirtyafter her; in a moment afterwards he appeared at named Franchi, who had promised her marriage, the surface of the water with the female in his arms. and who, on the birth of a child, appeared disposed and, with some difficulty, they were orought ashere. stating that she had been intimate with other men. home in a cab.

ger, a blacksmith, who was living with his wife in village in which she resided, and entreated him to Stewart's Rents, Great Wild-street, Drury-lane, com- use his efforts to induce Franchi to restore her honour mitted suicide, and at the same time made a most and that of her family. The cure complied with desperate attempt to destroy his wife. On Christmas her request, but was unsuccessful. In the evening eye he returned home from work, taking his wife of the 26th, as Franchi was standing by the side of only two shillings, although his wages amounted to some young men who were playing at eards in the about thirty shiftings, and making some excuse to her open air, the report of a pistol was heard, and to account for the delicit, he left his lodging, for the purpose, he said of purchasing some Eysom salts. He, pina was standing before his body, with the dispurpose, ne sand or purchasing some expsone suts. Ite, however, soon afterwards returned with two papers, charged pistol in her hand. "So much," said she, containing, instead of Epsone saits, oxalic acid. The contents of these papers he dissolved in two separate vived his wounds more than a month, and to the last cups of water, and bidding his wife drink one he persisted in his calumny. She was declared guitty of whose compositions we have before now transferred to the columns of this journal. By the bye, we must protest against the fifth stanza of his "Gry of the People" recently published. That stanza insulates

Tit Bits.

CUTTING IT SHORT .- Henry the Fourth of France, when on a journey, was one day harangued by the mayor of the town, who began with these words, "Sire, when the great Scipio arrived before Carthage The king, who then saw by this introduction that it would be a long and tedious speech, and being desirons of making the functionary sensible of his opinion, interrupted him, saying "Sir, when Scipio arrived before Carthage, he had dined, but I have not breakfasted."

A THIEF DETECTED .- A watch was stolen in the pit of the opera in Paris. The loser complained in a loud voice, and said, "it is just aine; in a few minutes my watch will strike : the sound is strong ! and by that means we will ascertain where it is." thief, terrified at this, endeavoured to escape, and thereby discovered himself.

ALDERMANIC WISDOM. - An eminent member of the Board of Aldermen was lately storing the mind of his son with useful knowledge respecting the public monuments of the metropolis. "Observe my lad," said he, "the three pillars which grace this city owe their origin to the three elements of fire, water, and air. The Monument to fire, Nelson's to water, and the Duke of York's to air." "What had the Duke to do with air?" inquired the youth. "Boy," replied the intelligent papa, "he was the heir apparent to the throne when he died."

A BUTTERED SHIRT.—" Why, Lord ha' mercy on us!" cried Molly Crabtree, who had been listening all along, and staring like an owl at twilight, during the successive strange recitals of the two old seafarers,-"did Matthew ever wear a buttered shirt, then? For Heaven's sake tell us the meaning on't!" "That I will, ma'am," said Paul, touching his hat as gallantly as an admiral; by you see, it was during a severe engagement with the Dutchmen that Mat and I were ordered to the main-top—but hardly had we reached it, when a shot from the enemy cut our mainmast fairly in two, and hurled us both on the enemy's deck, in the midst of more than a hundred heavy-bottomed Dutchmen! To dream of fighting against such odds, ma'am, you'll understand was, of course, out of all question; as we quietly walked our bodies, to the tune of 'donner and blitzen,'down below, to become close prisoners under hatches. Now, it so happened, d'ye see, ma'am, that the only fellowprisoners we found in the hole where they crammed us were cheeses and queer big tubs; and we felt a nat'ral sort of a curiosity to rummage about the hole, when left in the dark by ourselves. Clambering up some o' these huge tubs at one end of the hole, we both lost footing together, and fell head over heels into the midst of something that was remarkably soft; and there we struggled hard too,-but twas all in vain, we could not flounder out-and so were content to remain closed up on all sides up to the neck, with just our heads bobbing out, and gasping for breath. Shiver my timbers, if ever I was so pickled before or since! At length the Dutchman was taken: and when some of our lads made their way into the dark hole where we were, we began to hear 'em. 'Dreadnought a-hoy!' said Mat: 'the Union Jack a-hoy!' said I. 'Who's there, in the devil's name? evied one: 'Why that's old Mat ilardcastle's growl-where the devil is he?' said first one of our lads and then another. And, as sure as you're there, ma'am," continued l'aul, growing more polite and gallant as he proceeded, "what with one noise and another, it wasn't until the lads had driven their marling-spikes through almost every eask in the hole, that Mat and I were discovered up to the neck in one of the Dutchmen's big butter firkins. We were a good deal ashamed, ma'am, of course, being as how we were soaked to the skin in the grease, for it warmed as we stuck in it; and no doubt by its melting, we should ha' been able to have got out of it without help, if we had had to stay much longer before we had been found. The worst of it was, we could not get time to strip for some hours after, and this made us both mighty uneasy, for many was the okes that was passed upon us as to how we liked our buttered shirts. But Mat's heart was always light, all his life long; and he answered all who asked that saucy question, just as he puts by all sorrow now, with 'Butter your shirt! Sing tantarara-bobus make shift!—and ever since then Matthew has kept his saying; and it is not a bad one, either, let me tell you, ma'am! what think ye?" concluded Paul Perkins, and took a stiffer pull at the grog than he had ever done that night, thinking that he deserved it for his cleverness, and feeling himself entitled to a double pull because he had missed his turn by telling this yarn .- Wise Sures and Modern Instances, by Thomas

Civil List .- The money voted for the expenses of the Sovereign; and it is called the Civil List, probably from the civil manner in which it is granted by Parliament.—Punch.

Cooper, the Chartist.

COAL TRADE. See SLATES .- There is a poetical legend that Cupid was formerly in the coal and potatoe line, for we are told, on good authority, that 'Young love lived once in an humble shed."-Ibid.

Common Law.—The unwritten or customary law. being that part of the law to which we have become reconciled by use, as the eels are to the process of skinning. The Common Law is not good unless it is founded on what no one can remember; and this accounts for the lawyers being sometimes apt to forget themselves. Sir Mathew Hale says, the origin of the Common Law is as undiscoverable as the head of the Nile; but, considering the blackness of the subject, it would have been an apter simile to have said the

Niger.—Ibid. LIKEWISE AND ALSO .- Mr. J. once objected to the competency of a witness, alleging that he was now compos. The court granted leave to test the matter. "Can you tell me, my iriend, the difference between likewise and also?"—"May be as 'ou I can," replied

GERMAN-ENGLISH .- About the year 1794 a Ger-I have license to reject the whole, or any part, of man, recently imported into Bristol, had happened what you send. There must be one judge of the to hear of Mrs. X., a wealthy widow. He thought fitness of the pieces; for, if this business be left to it would be a good speculation to offer himself to the many, there might be some difficulty in determining what to insert, and what to reject, and the collection might be a mere hodge-podge besides.

I propose that the price be about one silling, and that the profits (if any) be divided between the Veteran Patriots' and Exiles' Widows' and Children's Enough posal with this introductory sentence :- " Madam, I trust that every one who possesses any degree of a poet's nature, and prides himself on the name of Chartist, will be forward to contribute. Only let the pieces be of the genuine stamp; let them have soul and broad truth in them; and let me have them large Svo.), he turned to the word "sterben" (to dial and them the formula to the word "sterben" (to dial and them the formula to the word "sterben" (to dial and them the formula to the word "sterben" (to dial and them the formula to the word "sterben" (to dial and them the formula to the word "sterben" (to dial and them the formula to the word "sterben"). die), and there he found -; but what he found will be best collected from the dialogue which followed, as reported by the lady :-German: " Madam, halfing heard that Mein Herr X., late your man, is - (these words he kept chiming over, as if to STRANGE STORY-ERFURT, DEC. 21 .- Within the himself, until he arrived at No. 1 of the interpretalast two days, a crime has been discovered here, tion of 'sterben,' when he roared out in high gice which strongly recalls the history of Casper Hauser. at his discovery), dat is, has kicked de bucket !" It appears, according to the account in the Cologne Gazette, that a young woman who had been for many years in the service of the government counsellor, Von Ehrenberg, and who had recently been married, informable and who had recently been married, ginning again with the same solemnity of tone), since Von Ehrenberg, and who had recently been married, ginning again with the same solemnity of tone), since informed her husband, that in the house of her late dat Mein Herr X., late your man, hav—hopped master, a female, about twenty-one years of age, had do twie," which words be screamed out with delight, been shut up for years in a small dark room, and fed certain that he had now hit the nail upon the head. oeen snut up for years in a small dark room, and fed scantily on bread and water. Information was given to the police, who entered Von Ehrenberg's dwelling, and led by his late servant found the unfortunate object she had spoken of. The poor creature, who was in a dreadful state, and who appeared scarcely but is Ehrenberg's own daughter by a first material freshlar that he had now let the had no man, is Ehrenberg's own daughter by a first marriage. It is stated the unnatural author of her being had taken possession of some property which fell to her on the death of her mother.

where dietonary 1 had, dat away oring me had taken possession of some property which fell to her on the death of her mother.

where dietonary 1 had, dat away oring me had then; and then; recomposing himself solemnly for a third effort, he began as before, "Mada m, since I did hear, or wash hearing, dat Mein Horr X., late your man, had;—(with a INTREPID CONDUCT OF A FRENCH GENTLEMAN.— triumphant shout)—haaf, I say, gone to Davy's Desperate Attempt at Suicide in St. James's Park. locker"— Further he would have gone, but the widow could stand no more.

Considan Vendeance.—The Court of Assize of eight years of age, leapt into the ornamental water | Bastia, in Corsica, was occupied on the 9th and 10th in the enclosure, immediately facing the Horse inst., with the trial of a beautiful girl, little more Guards. An alarm was raised by several persons who | than 20 years of age, for murder. The circumstances witnessed the occurrence, and one of them, a French of the case were as follow:-Fiordispina Gadovani, gentleman, divested himself of his coat, and dived in the prisoner, had been seduced by a young man, Both were evidently in a exhausted state, and by to fulfil his promise, but the child having died, no this time a large number of persons had collected, abandoned his victim, and added to his account by The female, who was quite insensible, was conveyed He even made proposals to a bandit named Battini, with the greatest promptitude by the park-keepers that he should avow himself to be the father of the to Westminster Hospital. Some hopes are en- child, but the bandit rejected them with indignation, tertained of her recovery. The gentleman was taken and declared that Franchi should die by his hand it he repeated his calumnies against Fiordispina. On SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER. - James Grain- the 14th of June last the girl went to the cure of the

refused the proffered cup, and ran towards the door, Singular Attachment -- At Corrie of Torribon, on calling for help. He rushed after her in a frantic on the 4th ult., a Mr. Murdoch, a n tive of Ayr, state, threw her violently on the bed, and endea- died, after a residence of thirty years. On hearing of vouring to strangle her, cried in a most fearful voice, his demise, a number of relations came from Tolly to 'You must die with me-no one shall possess you carry away his remains; but the Highlanders can e sense than to invite the trampled down poor to cry, after my death." The unfortunate woman eluded his forth ca masse, armed with bindgeons, exclaiming, "God help us." God belps them who help them solves, a truth which the history of all gods has solves, a truth which the history of all gods has Lauerness Courier.

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for manufacturing and industrial purposes, and to the obsorption of surplus labour. The profits to be declared and divided at the Annual Meetings. When the profits exceed 10 per cent., such excess to be added to the capital of the Association, and employed in extending its opera-Each Share to be paid by instalments of not less than

Threepeine per week, but Subscribers disposed to pay up their Shares at once in full, or by larger and more rapid instalments than here required, would more effectually assist and promote the objects of this Association by doing so. Deposits on Shares, except under special circumstances, to be forfeited, if instalments are more than one month in arrear. As soon as the instalments are paid up, the receipts for such payments will be exchanged, on application, for Scrip Certificate of Shares. In addition to participation in the profits, Shareholders will be entitled to lease the small farms purchased or improved by the Association, or to employment in any of its establishments, according to priority and amount of subscription, or by the recommendation of

the largest number of Shareholders at the Annual Meeting of the Association. The object of the Association is to elevate and improve the condition of the Working Classes; to increase, by legal, peaceful, and practical measures, the general happiness and prosperity of society; and the Directors confidently appeal to the Trades and the Public for support in an undertaking which aims at promoting the welfare

Application for Shares by Trades or individuals to be made either to the Secretary, the Provincial Agents, or any of the Directors.

JAMES HARRIS, Secretary. FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. To the Directors of the United Trades' Association for the Employment of Labour in Agriculture and Manu-

I [or we, if a Trade] request that you will insert my Shares in the above Association. And I for, we hereby undertake to pay the in stalments, and conform to the rules and regulations of

Name in full Trade or 4. : pation, if any ** Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Association may be had on application at the office.

EXTRAORDINARY ECONOMY TO TEA DRINKERS. THE DESIRE OF ENGLAND,—The PIQUA PLANT

now sold at 3s. 6d. per lb., is three times the strength of tea, and is also equal in flavour, more delicate in taste, nfinitely more healthy, as is proved by physicians and chemists of high standing, also by persons in great numbers with the most delicate lungs and stomachs. It is most pleasant and invigorating, and is recommended to the debilitated for its invaluable qualities, to advanced age for its strengthening properties, and to the public generally for its moderate price and intrinsic excellence.

THE TEST .- The proof of the efficacy and healthful effect of the plant in preference to tea or coffee :- Let a nervous or dyspeptic patient use two or three cups of strong tea upon retiring to rest, and the effect will be night-mare, disturbed sleep, and other violent symptoms of indigestions, &c.

THE PROOF.—Let the most debilitated, dyspeptic, asthmatic, consumptive, and nervous patients use two, three, or more cups of a very strong infusica of the Piqua Plant, and in the morning they will awake refreshed with their repose. It is highly recommended by physicians to invalids and children as a most invigorating and pleasant

The following are reasons why the Piqua Plant is superior to tea, viz. :-

1st. Because it is beneficial to health.

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5th. A quarter of a pound will go as far as three ouarters of a pound of the best gunpowder tea.

6th. It is strengthening and nutritious. 7th. It is recommended by physicians, and tea is disapproved of by them.

It greatly improves the voice; it is recommended singers and public speakers.

50, Edgeware-road, July 1st, 1943.

Sir,-The beverage under the name of Piqua Plant I have drank for some time. It was first recommended to my notice as a salutary beverage by a friend, who is a great dyspeptic, and I have since recommended it to several patients suffering from chronic affections of the digestive organs, heart, and lungs, with manifest advantage.—I am, sir, yours, &c.

18, Louther-street, Whitehaven. Sir,-I am nearly out of the plant again. My sale has doubled since I sent the last order; indeed, it is fast finding its way among some of the best families in the town, and is highly approved of. Please send me 50lbs.

JOHN BRYANT, M.D.

immediately.—Yours, very respectfully, J. BOUSTEAD. To Mr. Wm. Evans. Dover-road, Southwark. Sir.-I am much pleased with your Piqua Plant; and

find that a portion of it mixed in the tea-pot with tea, is a very great improvement to any tea, particularly green tea.—Yours, &c., To Mr. Wm. Evans. Belvidere-place, Borough-road, July 17th, 1843. Sir,-I have great pleasure, and indeed I consider it an

mperative duty, in justice to you, and for the benefit of others, to bear testimony to the excellent qualities of the Piqua Plant. It has wholly removed a constant painful nervous debility with which I was affected, which produced restless nights, and consequently overpowering langour during the day. Since the use of the infusion the disease has entirely disappeared. I sleep soundly often for six, seven, and eight hours together, and am better in health than I have been for many years; and others, to whom I have recommended it, have experienced the same beneficial results. You are at liberty to use this testimonial, which I am ready to confirm in person any day you think proper.-I am, sir, your obedient

servan 6. TAMOURDIN. To Mr. Wm. Evans. Numerous testimonials from physiciaus, and others, o undoubted authority, may be seen at Evans's depôt. The plant is patronised by many of the first families in the land.

The economy derive I from the use of the Piqua Plant compared with tea, is as follows:-- Ilb. of the plant wil go as far as 11b. of tea.

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icence required.

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wants, and expound their wishes, as he,-Kentish Inde-

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CITY CHARTIST HALL,

1, TURNAGAIN-LANE, SKINNER-STREET, SNOW-HILL. THE Chartists of the Metropolis and the Public gene-I rally are respectfully informed that a Third

EIGHT LECTURES Will be delivered in the above commodious hall, to commence on Sunday Evening, 4th of January, 1846, by MR. THOMAS COOPER,

Author of "The Purgatory of Suicides," "Wise Saws and Modern Instances," "The Baron's Yule Feast." &c. January 4th-The Wrongs of Ireland: Her Early History: Conquest by Henry II .: Oppressions under succeeding English Kings: Atrocities of Cromwell, &c. January 11th .- The Wrongs of Ireland continued: Insurrections: Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Theobald Wolfe

Union: Robert Emmett, &c. January 18th-Life and Character of John Howard, the Philanthropist. January 25th-Life and Character of Major Cartright.

February 1st-Life, Genius, and Character of Dr. February 8th-Lives and Characters of William Cobett and Henry Hunt. February 15th-Life and Character of John Wickliffe.

February 22nd-Life and Character of Martin Luther Admission, ONE PENNY. Chair to be taken on each occasion at Seven o'Clock,

respectfully request that the following leader, and my letter relative to the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, may be read at all places where Chartists congregate; and that we may have a response to the letter next week. F. O'CONNOR.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1846.

> THE CHANGE-ITS CAUSE. KNOWLEDGE-ITS EFFECT.

As we are now entering upon a new year, and one whose results promise to exceed those of former years in the same ratio as the knowledge of the morrow may turn the wisdom of to-day into mere speculative prosumption, it is worth while to east a retrospective glance at the past, and to venture a conjecture on the future. We do not then hazard too much in predicting a change of no ordinary nature. Not such a change perhaps, as the improved and active genius of the present times may warrant-not such a change as will at once convince the world of the cause that has produced it, but such a change as will mark ministerial and party confession of the giant horror that knowledge presents to the tyrant dominion of igno-

A change that will unveil the mystery of kings. the impicty of religion, the superiority of wealth, the romance of loyalty, the fiction of legitimacy. the sanctity of error, the assumption of the press, the usurpation of an old, and the foul dominion of a new aristocracy, the ascendancy of the idle, the inferiority of the industrious, the inequality of the law, the comp of office and the glare of power, the musket's of long established error and the folly of old established rule, remnants of barbarous times, are all, one and all, about to vanish before the majesty of right; the genius which proclaims man's equality in the eye

The mind of the present age is civilised, while the laws that control it are barbarous. The struggle of the day is the contention of knowledge against prcjudice, obsolete and out of fashion, except as found embodied in the musty records of the work out past. Those laws against which new rights, new powers, new authority, and new necessities are now struggling, are the laws of kings and priests, and are an emanation from, and typical of, the barbarous mind of olden times. In those days when the maxim was not only tolerated, but admitted, that kings ruled by right divine, and priests were their vice-gerents upon earth-the knowledge of the old world was warped to kingly and priestly purposes. There was knowledge, it is true, but that knowledge was never allowed to pass the limits in which it was intended its exercise should circumscribe the rights of the throne and the conventicle. The priests of old stood foremost in the ranks of education and of knowledge, but they used them as the assassin uses the dagger-

to take vengeance or achieve power-to persuade or coerce. Where they failed to conciliate by the shadow, which was the word, they triumphed by the substance, which was the faggot. Laws were made for them and by them. They tolerated in kings as much power as marked their own supremacy, but there it stopped; and when ever monarchical power appeared to be the embodyment of the national will. then no more reverence was paid to monarchy than to the foul monster democracy.

For many a long year fresh knowledge, new knowledge, that knowledge which could best govern new circumstances, has been wrestling with the declining monster, and at length it has snatched the dagger from the assassin's hand, and plunged it into the assassin's breast. Trath has slain falsehood, simplicity has overthrown mystery, the prejudice of the past has faded before the convictions of the present. Now, it is this thing, knowledge, that is looking for the recognition of its power in the embodyment of its laws; and while it walks straight in that course to which the living minds of all admit its right, it is met in its progress by the styles, the turnpikes, the dead walls, the ramparts, the bulwarks, and the landmarks of ancient ignorance, dominion, and misrule. And while the minister himself says onward. the dumb watchman (the law) warns the intruder. and motions him backward. The mind says onward but the law, pointing to those barriers, cries back-

ward-"Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther." The change, then, must be in the law; and the difficulty that any minister will experience in effect. ing this great object, will be the fruitless attempt to extract such concessions from present interests and prejudices. as will satisfy present requirements. Every attempt has been made and has failed Every attempt will be made, and will fail, which goes no farther than the satisfying the strong of the moment by the sacrifice of the weak. The landlords may be fed upon the church, the manufacturers may to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, 11s. be feasted upon the landlords, the throne may be exalted while the cottage becomes debased, and yet this graduated scale of sacrifice will fail to give satisfaction to any, until, at length, all that is sound, all that have interests to protect, must be called into council to devise means for the achievement of the general object. This snapping up of ministriesthis rapid succession of speculative progress-this coming in and going out-resignation and restoration, is a tacit confession of the impossibility longer to continue the dominion of class.

In no change, whether political or social, have the people of any country recognised their share, or any portion of their share, except in those countries where the land, which is the property of all, has been conferred, by the change, upon all. France, by opera of "Sonnambula," 2s. No. 57, Ditte, "Fra its revolution, gained more than England by its Reform Bill. True, the peasant was governed by the bayonet instead of by the law, but then the bayonet destroyed the law of primogeniture, and distributed the land amongst the people, while the reformed Constitution of England, which professed to the music in "Le Diable a quatre." No. 143, contains give the vote, but led to the coercion, starvation. and subjugation of the people. The change that is now sought, then, is such a representation of the present mind as will equitably, not equally, distribute the present national resources of the country. and the cause that will lead to the change, the unjust distribution of those resources under class ieas the cheapest and best work issued in London. Every gislation, and the spirit of that cause is knownumber contains from 14 to 20 melodies for 2d. Nos. 1 ledge. That change which proclaimed the subto 42 are published. As a specimen, take No. 41, which stitution of the ascendancy of capital for the dominion of priestcraft; that change which proclaims the landed feast of the capitalist-that change which proclaims the mere transfer of power from the fat hand of the bullock feeder to the LONG LANK fingers of the slave driver, however it may, for a

the source of all wealth, IF ALONE represented, tween the two estates.

of the year, to be at hand, may be made one of revolution, or of concession; but, from one or the Dnieper, and the Mississippi could, if there were a regular other, it must result. And if to the former it owes demand, feed all England at very low prices, we cannot deny Tone, the O'Connors, &c.: Flood, Grattan, &c.: The its triumph, which God "forefend," the criminal that should stand at the bar, charged with all the should think proper to exert even a passive resistance against horrors that may follow, should be the corrupt, the us. society to its centre. It is the disregard of the flash from the public will, that denotes the thunder of the MARKET. The Quarterly proceeds public voice, that will assuredly follow, that may convert wholesome change into terrible revolution. It is the impossibility of the interested capitalist

making laws for the protection of labour, which is his ministers, and it is that over which Sir ROBERT PEEL must triumph, or before which he must fall; for labour will not, cannot, must not, be conquered.

Labour's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son. The' baffled oft is always won.

THE LAND. After consultation with my brother directors, I find that it is their opinion that the subscriptions from those localities heretofore transmitted to the General Secretary, and accustomed to correspond with him, had better be continued through the same monies being sent to me, or to Mr. Wheeler. The

endless trouble upon me. FEAROUS O'CONNOR.

THE CORN LAWS, THE QUARTERLY RE-VIEW, AND THE TIMES.

THE monthly artillery is beginning to pour its the question of free trade.

would now become an advocate from despair. The Quarterly has very foolishly made the blunderings of Lord CHARLES RUSSELL, Mr. Ex-Chancellor Baring. and Lord Brougham, the ground work of some agricultural speculation, and the consistency or raving of the hands of the slave-master. Lord Joun Russell matter of observation; and the Times, passing over the weighty arguments of the in the usual fashioned phrase of editorial logic, while the subject itself is left wholly untouched, and having defended its dwarf, the Times then sets about the nating character :-

"A million quarters of wheat is the present average importation, and no opening of ports, or any other device of man, even if we were willing to pay L5 a quarter, can increase that importation except in a certain known and VER) LIMITED RATIO. But, even if it were probable, why should it be so shocking a prospect? Now we ask the sane man of twenty-one years of age,

he ever read such rubbish, even newspaper rubbish, been so loud in their advocacy of free trade, if their principle ever received such a MORTAL WOUND from the hand of its greatest opponent. Now mark the reasoning-that the present annual importation from abroad is about "one million quarters, and no opening of the ports, or any other device of man, could increase that amount beyond a very LIMITED RATIO, even if we paid £5 a quarter premium." What then, and has it come to this, and is free trade in reality, after all its promised blessings, to end in annual scarcity, annual apprehension, national reliance upon foreign clemency, and IN NO EXTEN-SION OF TRADE at all? Now we throw Lord CHARLES RUSSELL, Mr. Ex-Chancellor Barino, Lord BROUGHAM, and even Lord John, overboard. We have nothing to do with the miscalculations of the three former, or with the misconceptions of the latter. We staring us in the face, we had been made dependent straightforwardness is a reproach to them. Never for an extra demand beyond what was in the power | theless, he has friends, and sincere ones, too, even, of other countries to supply. But we shall take the more reasonable stand, and assert that, although the ciation. 2,000,000 acres of Lord CHARLES RUSSELL, which he says would be thrown out of cultivation by a repeal | the present prosecution of his old friend will appear of the Corn Laws, and the 8,000,000 acres heroically plain enough by the following extracts from his Our want of space compelled us to omit the following speculated upon by SLASHING HARRY, may be speeches: a wild and extravagant conjecture, that at least 500,000 acres in England, 300,000 in Ireland, and in alluding to the document in question, said— 200,000 in Scotland, would be thrown out of cultivation DURING THE STRUGGLE. Mind, that's transmitted to me by post this morning. It is headed, the rub—and then let us see how the matter would while the Times assures us that a premium of £5 a

Corn Laws must inevitably enforce, and which have and carried. been reneated by us within the last eleven years, in every possible shape in which words can present them, and in which the Quarterly Review, and other publicaarticle in the Quarterly in 1845. We select some of pates from the change. We give them in succes-

season, secure the ascendancy of party, will not be re- is called, of so many and such important lines of business. ward the subject again.

ceived as the rightful triumph of knowledge. How Consider the millions of capital invested in the dead weight often have we proclaimed the fact, that with ninety- of those innumerable trades, and then say who will dare to nine out of a hundred classes represented in the State, to devastate those fruitful fields, to beggar those millions of while the industrious classes are unrepresented, con- population by the chaotic sarthquake of what is called free fusion, dissatisfaction, and strife, even among the trade; of which in its ultimate, or even its immediate conserepresented, must be the result; while labour being quences, its advocates have no more idea than the baker, who about to burn down the city of London. We repeat it, the could not fail to do justice to all. Capital will agriculturists are no doubt in front of the battle, and in the ever be represented in its power. Labour should hold first peril, but the ultimate danger is still greater for the manuthe dominion of the law to insure the balance be- sequent famine, really come, will not have even the poor resources that the impoverished fields supply, but will either The change which we proclaim, upon the first day die of hunger or disease in those gigantic black holes called manufacturing towns.

If, as there can be no doubt, the plains of the Vistula, the that we should soon be altogether fed by foreign wheat-that is, be doomed to foreign subjection whenever those governments

false, the venal press of the factions. They see, and We beg to assure the Quarterly that lands much old prejudices, while they withhold a knowledge of Dnieper, the Mississippi, and the Vistula, would this essential fact from those who, deprived of it, supply, at a comparatively insignificant cost, any must legislate in the dark, while, it apprised of its amount required for English consumption, while we growing power, they might be inclined to make timely admit that the cheaper land and cheaper labour, in concessions to its will. But no, the gatherings of far distant UNTAXED COUNTRIES, would furmonopolists and protectionists are faithfully chrolinish its quota of competitive production at a much nicled, the sayings of the mere units of faction are lower cost than E. glish farmers could grow it AT claborately paraded, while not a single comment is PRESENT RENTS, or than our nearer neighbours offered upon the movement of the multitude. It is could supply it. But after all, not only all the surthis unnatural warring of the elements that will cause | plus of all the countries in the world, but what can

To which must be added the abject and yet contented condition of the peasant, who, till these inexhaustible tracts of country-but more important still, the amount of British poor rate, and county rate, and the £800,000,000 of debt, for which the soil of England is, as it were, mortgaged. No, it battle-ground, that has stood in the way of all is not in the nature of things that any compensation could be made for these enormous difficulties, these, we assert, irresisti-

> Such are the extracts from the Quarterly, and the Times sums up the predictions of its antagonist in the following unmistakable language:-

Associating this ancient, sublime, and romantic slidingscule, with our "existing institutions," he asserts that a repeal will be a "new revolution." This much used, if not nuch abused term, can only mean a fundamental change such a change, for example, as would separate church and state, or after the basis of the monarchy. The writer is true to his promise: he shows that he means this, and a good deal more. Old revolutions touch the sovereign or the clergy, or perhaps a few boroughs and corporations. This, however, will overthrow "the church and state," "landowners, furmers, channel; indeed, there is no difference as to the and labourers," "manufacturers of all classes," and spread to the solid earth itself, will render the island one vast wilderness, on which the whole population sit down and perish, not principal thing that I aim at, is to enforce the because, like Hagar, they have spent their water and their necessity of making all orders, to whoseever sent, bread, but because the country is absolutely overflowing with payable to Mr. Roberts, as a different course entails foreign corn, and there is more than the whole population with their utmost exertion can possibly eat.

from the Thunderer. It is the summary of free trade results, and we adopt it, whole and entire, as our own. It is something new to hear the organ of the altar, the throne, and the cottage, speaking of heavy shot into the flimsy breastwork of the daily revolution as mere fundamental change, which SEstrength and the bludgeon's authority, the force of press. The last number of the Quarterly Review has PARATES THE CHURCH FROM THE STATE, Toryism and the fraud of Whiggery, the prejudice rather clumsily embodied our several predictions as and ALTERS THE BASIS OF THE MO- land, by reclaiming, building, enclosing, manuring, drainto what the result of a repeal of the Corn Laws must | NARCHY. This is, in truth, putting a smiling be, and the Times, in its attempt to spike the great | countenance upon the grim outcast, and giving to the Conservative gun, has so overloaded its own pop-gun, revolutionist an honoured standing in society. The as literally to cause dismay and discomfiture in the Thunderer sneers at a people starving in the midst of the law, and stamps the idle only with a brand of ranks of the undisciplined volunteers of free trade, of abundance; but have we not seen operatives of which our daily co-temporary is the undisciplined | naked in the midst of their own production ?-the drill-serjeant. The bombardment of the Quarterly, children of shoemakers barefoot ?-the families of and the squibs of the Times, are much too lengthy for | pastry cooks without a meal ?-the blacksmith's publication in a weekly newspaper, and, however horse unshed ?- the people of Ireland starving in we may quarrel with the clumsy mode in which the seasons when potatoes have been turned into manure Quarterly has used our arguments, yet we dely any, in consequence of their abundance? Have we not but the wilfully stupid, to read the reply of the Times read of the agricultural labourers of Dorsetshire without coming to the conclusion that that journal starving in the midst of their own produce, and has not even yet seen the length of its own nose into always lowly in proportion as it was valueless, belcause cheap; and we now repeat, that the surplus The Times became a convert from necessity, and of the world, nay, some of the actual requirements of our nearest neighbours, being brought into speculative competition in the wealthy market of England, will starve the agricultural labourer, and make the manufacturing operative a slave—a machine, in

> During the sittings of the Chartist convention we repeated our old opinions as to the inevitable result Quarterly against free trade, takes up the cudgels to of a repeal of the Corn Laws, when Mr. West obbelabour three of the Quarterly's giants, and to de-served, that if the change was to separate Church fend its own dwarf, Lord John, and this is all done from State, sponge the debt, and shake the throne itself, that he should like to know upon what grounds we could oppose the measure; to which we replied, that UNDER EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES. work of beautifying its beast, and presents its own the free trade wind that shook the Church and giant to the affrighted farmer in the following fasci- wrecked the State, would not blow a single CHURCH tatoes for the next three months. PLUMB or STATE PLUMB into the mouth of Mr. West or his order; while in their poverty they should bear all the blows of wealthy faction, until proper adjustment had defined the share of the several orders from the change. This explanation was received with cheers and laughter, and to it we still adhere, confirmed in the notion that privileged the man to whom the Charter would give the vote. if | property will ever be an over-match for unprotected labour, until both are EQUAL UNDER THE LAW. as the above passage; and we ask those who have and EQUALLY REPRESENTED IN THE room of the Duke of Buccleuch.—Times.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THE ARREST OF MR. O'HIGGINS. We announced in the Star of Saturday last, the arrest of Mr. O'Higoins, by the Dublin authorities, on a trumped-up and ridiculous charge of sedition. From what transpired at the police-office, there is no manner of doubt but that the arrest of Mr. O'Higgins, and the intended prosecution of that gentleman, have been at the instigation of Mr. O'Cox-NELL. The paper or placard upon which the charge of sedition is founded, will appear to every unprejudiced mind to bear a construction very different from that which Mr. O'CONNELL has put upon it.

The hatred of the O'Connell staff against Mr. O'Higgins arises out of the simple fact, that he might very fairly base our apprehensions upon failure knows the character of every man of them; and as in the wheat crop, and use the reasoning of the Times | they cannot assail him, and being vulnerable themto show that even then, with that single casualty selves, they fear and hate him. His honesty and of those enrolled will consequently be continually rewe believe, among the members of the Repeal Asso.

That Mr. O'CONNELL instigated the government to

On Monday, the 17th November, Mr. O'Connell.

I now call the attention of the meeting to a document "Landlords and Tenants-Turning Tenants Out," It Those million of acres, at an average of printed by R. and J. Pilkington, Turnstyle, Holborn. In three-quarters to the acre, being thrown out of wheat | it the strongest possible argument is used, to induce the cultivation, would leave an annual deficiency of tenants to murder their landlords. (Hear, hear.) This 3,000,000 quarters, which, added to the average sons have seen it distributed in the northern parts of this deficiency of one million quarters, would leave a county, at Baldoyle, especially to the labourers employed CERTAIN DEFICIENCY of four million quarters. on the railway. A copy of it came into the hands of Mr. Arkins, who was able to trace it to the person that circulated it, that person being a stranger. The moment quarter could only secure a very limited addition to I saw it, I got Mr. Arkins to go to the Castle with it, to the average importation of a million quarters an- the Commissioneas of Police, and he left it there accordingly, and, accordingly, they took not a single step with Now, then, what becomes of free trade? where are Nothing can be worse; I will deposit this with Mr. Ray, respect to it from that day to this. (Cries of "Shame.") its benefits? What is the triumph—the people's tri- and move that it be referred to the committee, to see if we umph, that is to be eked out of the change? It will can trace it out, as the police and the government seem be found in those alterations which a repeal of the be referred to the committee." The resolution was put

How can any man, possessed of one particle of honourable or manly feeling, continue a member of a committee thus converted into a "Detective police?" tions are new beginning to see them. Our speech at O'Gorman Mahon said, and offered to prove, that Middleton, in 1839, wherein we described what must O'Connell gave information against him as a Terry be the inevitable result of a repeal of the Corn Laws, Alt, for the purpose of depriving him of the repreappears to have formed the ground-work for the sentation of his native county Clarc. He called loud and long for the blood of the O'Connors, the Stephens, the consequences which the Quarterly NOW antici- and the Oastlers: but more especially for the blood of the innocent cotton-spinners of Glasgow. And now he thirsts for the blood of his old friend, O'Higgins, But to come back to trade: has any one endeavoured to which will be seen clearly enough, when the sworn calculate the immense, and what we are sure would be found, informations of Arkins and others come before the the faith of these protective duties? Look at the plant, as it public. At the next weekly meeting he brought for-

On the 24th ultimo, (see Freeman of the 25th), Mr. O'CONNELL said :-That while on his legs he would call the attention of

the association to the fact that, on that day fortnight, he

felt it to be his duty to denounce a certain infamous document-a hand-bill which appeared to have been printed by R. and J. Pilkington, Great Turnstyle, Holborn, Londen. It was a document which he felt it to be his duty to denounce, because it incited tonants to the assassingtion of their landlords. Two other copies of this document were that morning found posted on the doors of the Conciliation-hall, with this remark appended : - The above is an exceedingly well printed document. Daniel O'Connell. See Freeman's Journal, 17th instant. One of the documents, so posted, had been sent by him (Mr, O'Connell) to the police authorities, in order to ascertain whether the matter might not have been investigated, with a view to the exposure and punishment of the authors. He had a very strong suspicion, however, that the guilty parties were some of those policemen known by the names of "Detectors." (Hear, hear.) He might be wrong, but he had a very strong impression to that effect. The fact of the matter was, that printers knew each other's type just as well as one man knew the handwriting they know that there is an undercurrent sapping more contiguous to home than those on the banks of of another, and if proper inquiries were instituted there could not be the slightest difficulty in finding out whether the Messrs. Pilkington's were or were not the printers of the document. He trusted it would be looked into. The circumstance of its having been posted on the pillars of the Conciliation-hall only enabled him to caution the people against the spies and informers who had the villany to concoct such a document, and to take such a step for its publication. (Hear, hear, hear.) He hoped that some true hearted and intelligent man would lay hold of the miscreants, and so become real detectives, which was a great desideratum. (Hear, hear.) He would not read out this vile document for the association for he could not think of being in any degree instrumental in circulatthe great political earthquake, that threatens to shake be speculated upon—upon the mere presumption of ing it, or in making it more generally known than it was remuneration, would find its way to the WEALTHY at present. Last week he had handed a copy of it to the one connected with the police, who chose to apply for it,

might have. Now, then, would not any man imagine that this must be a most atrocious document. Let the reader turn to the report of the Devon Commission, and the letters of the Times Commissioner, and see if he cannot find in these something very like the document about which Mr. O'Connell has made such an outery.

Here follows the document referred to by Mr. O'Connell, and which we published some weeks since:-

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS TYRANTS TURN-ING TENANTS OUT. Question: Has a landlord the right to turn a tenant out of bis holding or farm ? Answer: He has, when the land is let on fair and

reasonable terms, and the tenant neglects his farm, or does not pay the rent. Question: Has the landlord the right to turn out the tenant without first paying him in full for all his outlay in building, reclaiming, manuring, enclosing, draining,

tc., tc. Answer: No: the landlord has no such right. It would be robbing the tenant to take the land from him without first having paid him the full value of these improvements, and also compensation for the cost and loss incurred by removing to another place, even to a settlement in America, if he chose to go there. Because, There, reader, that's from the Times; a sneer when a tenant is deprived of his land, whether by the cupidity, whim, or tyrauny of his landlord, he has nothing to live on, and consequently becomes either a burthen to society, or he, his wife and children, die of want, which is too often the case; and, therefore, the landlord is to all intents and purposes guilty of causing the death of unoffending men, women, and children.

Question: When a tenant increases the value of the higher rent on the expiration of the lease, in consequence of the increased value of the land by the labour bestowed upon it by the tenant?

Answer: No, most certainly not: because the increased value of the land was caused entirely and exclusively by the labour, toil, care, skill, industry, and outlay of the tenant, and not by any act or thing done to the land by the landlord; therefore, he who charges an increased rent robs the tenant of the reward of his labour. And it is written that such conduct cries to heaven for vengeance Question: What would be said of the man who would give a rough block of mahogany to a cabinet maker to make a chest of drawers, and when he had made them. the owner of the block charged him for making them

instead of paying him? Auswer: The owner of the block would be called rogue, and the cabinet maker could make him pay. Question: What is the difference between the conduct of the landlord who charges an additional rent, mostly double the amount, to a tenant for rough land which he has reclaimed and made fair and fruitful, and the man who charged the cabinet maker for making the drawers,

instead of paying him? Answer: The conduct of the landlord is worse by far than that of the owner of the block; because the poor tenant cannot go to law with his landlord ; he must either submit to the fraud or be turned out and die. He cannot carry the land with him. It is stationary; there it remains. The cabinet maker can carry his trade and his tools with him any where; and can also keep the chest of drawers till he is paid.

Landlords, kneel down, and pray to God to fill your learts with a sense of justice. Ask of Him to inspire you with the feeling and desire to "do unto others as you would be done by." Bear in mind the fate of the Hungarian tyrants, and how Moses slew the Egyptian oppressor, and buried him in the sand. Ask yourselves, on bended knees, how you would like to live on rotten po-

A LANDLORD WHO LOVES JUSTICE

MINISTERIAL CHANGES. We have authority to announce the following changes in the construction of Sir R. Peel's govern-The Duke of Buccleuch will succeed the late Lord

Wharncliffe as President of the Council. Lord Ellenborough will return to office as First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Haddington has accepted the Privy Seal in

THE CALLING OUT OF THE MILITIA.-The letters which we lately published of the Secretary of State for the Home Department and of the Secretary at War leave no doubt of the intention of the Government as to the enrolment of the militia for immediate service. It must be understood that the militia will not on this occasion be raised, as incorrectly stated a short time since, by beat of drum, but according to the old system of ballot-n process which no one above the age of twenty-one need flatter himself that he can avoid; therefore, the sooner that the establish ment of militia clubs for providing substitutes is begun the better. It appears that of the number first enrolled in a single district—say Sussex—one-third will be called on for duty for three years, when they will be discharged (each man having the option of volunteering into the line), and will not again be required for at least six years. It is understood by those connected with the militia that Government have not determined upon enrolling that body through any fear of war, but with the view of affording the Canadas, New Zealand, and other portions of the colonies additional military force. The attendance quired at the barracks for the above-mentioned period. The barracks, of course, in which the army on home service are now stationed, will be occupied by the militia troops.—Standard.

To Readers & Correspondents,

last week: - " VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES" WIDOWS' AND CHILDREN'S FUNDS .- I beg to acknowledge the receipt of 14s, from Mr. John Gray, of Burnley; and 2s. from Mr. Robinson, Camp, Prescot."-THOMAS COOPER, Secretary, 134, Blackfriars-road .-Mr. Cooper also most respectfully requests that the two committees will meet him at his house, 134, Blackfriars-road, next Monday ov eight o'clock.

DEATH, INQUEST, AND PUBLIC FUNERAL OF WHICGERY Y we must postpone till next week. We had no notion when we announced our intention of commemorating this sad catastrophe of the expense and time it would require to do justice to the memory and remains of the deceased monster. Next week, however, we shall do lo justice, ample justice, to our departed friend.

THE LAND CONFERENCE AND CHARTIST CONVENTION. We are overpowered with the kindly feelings expressed ed from all parts as to the result of the conference and ad convention, and forbear publishing the many manly re- resolutions that pour in from all parts, from the different int localities expressing a determination to pay all the ex- expense. We require more, we require an immediate ate fund to enable us to scour the country, and to arouse use the country for the next fortnight for the restoration ion of Frost, Williams, and Jones.

FUE LAND.—From Carrington and other places we have ave received very sensible letters, containing recommenda- dations to the directors, which our friends may rest as- assured shall not be lost sight of. We may also observe trve that all the objects of district location will be achieved eved by the present machinery, as the most sanguine cannot anot anticipate the rapidity with which the process of loca- ocation will go on; and hence the greater inclination of m of those who draw shares to surrender a present incon- convenience for future convenience—that is the abandon- idonment of a prize in an unsuitable district.

aristides.—We have never heard the charge, and, there-herefore, cannot see the necessity of recommending the g the parties to meet it, which is the reason for not publishe blishe ing his letter.

JAMES PARSONS. - We should be most happy to be able: able to accommodate his brothers by locating them next to ext to him, but we imagine that he will at once see the im-e impossibility of adopting such a course. They must take t take a their chance, and there is no doubt that by arrange, range, ments with other parties the object may be achieved, ved,

R. RADFORD, MANCHESTER.-Mr. Radford's letter did not reach Mr. O'Connor until it was too late to answer it. as he was out of town.

I Public Spirit.—We give the following letter just as it came, and desire all to go and do likewise :-Sunday morning.

DEAR SIR,-I have this moment read your letter, and before taking breakfast, I conceived it to be my bounden duty to enclose you my small mite (5s.) towards defraying the late expenses, and for the purpose of carrying on the war, and at the same time to tender you my thanks as an individual, and as a member of the Chartist body, for your generosity in advancing money on our behalf, As soon as our small body meet. I shall endeavour to bring it before them, but like most of our friends, they are ground to the dust by the class to which I have the honour to belong. Dear sir, I remain, yours truly, ROBERT KIDD. Feargus O'Connor, Esq.

JOHN WARD, BARNSLEY.—Thanks for his honest letter. We never entertained the slightest doubt of the patriotism of the Barnsley men. We rejoice to hear of their nervous anxiety relative to our dear friend and brother Chartist, O'Higgins, and beg to assure them, that although not at all nervous, we are not the less

J. L., BURNLEY .- Yes. The amount allowed for building a cottage on a four-acre farm, would more than cover the expense of one built upon Mr. O'Connor's

Ma. O'Connon's promised work upon agriculture will be bound by itself, and will contain explanations of the former work, as well on a farming directory for the instruction of small farmers. We are induced to give this notice, because some parties have made application to know if they shall defer purchasing the work until completed. The work on Small Farms IS NOW COMPLETED.

PICEVANCE, BOLTON,-We thank him for the newspaper, the finding of the inquest was published in last week's Siar, and the admirable reply to the Jackass who wrote upon the land project, being confined to the points in Bradford, per T. Cole ... Bradford, per T. Cole ... Bradford, per T. Cole ... upon such rubbish, the answer to it would be out of Robert Kidd

Z. Z.—If he should be balloted for the militia he can procure a substitute slave for £5.

M. S. R .- Old Buffery must have known we were too fully occupied to give opinions upon cases which would take half the week to advise upon. It is not fair to expect answers to correspondents upon matters of heavy legal responsibility.

SETH NORRIS.-We thank him for his letter, while he must see the impossibility of re-opening the subject to which it refers. BID AGAIN, LORD JOHN .- We thank our poetic friends

responding to our call, as poor Lord John is not likely even to get into the auction-room again. Ms. John Cook, Upper Orwell-street, Ipswich, has made arrangements to supply the Northern Star on the Satur-

for their effusions, but their muse was rather tardy in

day morning. THE LAND, Irswich .- A meeting will be held on this all- next. absorbing subject, at the Castle Inn. Lower Orwell

street, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening. C. B. A .- The lines are respectfully declined.

A Working Mechanic, Manchester, commenting on the tyranny of the Liverpool employers towards the mechanics of that town, reminds the aggrieved workmen that they have themselves principally to blame for their present slavery. The mechanics, engineers, &c., of Liverpool, were invited to join the society established on the 1st of November last, at Manchester, for the purpose of counteracting the efforts of the "Masters Protective Society," to which invitation they never responded. Our correspondent severely denounces what he calls "the aristocratical spirit of the Liverpool mechanics," and tells them that if they desire the sympathy of the public, they must prove themselves worthy of that sympathy, by uniting with their fellow working men for the national protection of their order.

Ma. John Shaw, who, since the last convention, has been sojourning in Lancashize and Yorkshire, writes in most enthusiastic terms respecting the state of Chartism and the progress of the Land Society in those counties. He apologises to the men of Manchester for his absence from Carpenters' Hall on Sunday evening last, which was caused by the want of a conveyance to take him from Bradford to Manchester within the proper time. Speaking of the "Veteran Patriots" and "Widows' and Orphans'" Funds, Mr. Shaw says, that when a certain pig-headed publisher in Bradford, who has fattened on the profit made by selling the Northern Star, was applied to for his aid to the above funds, he answered (speaking of the victims), he knew "nowt about 'em-it served 'em reet," and refused to contribute anything. Mr. Shaw intimates that he will be in London "in about a week," when he will be happy

MORE CURRY FOR THE DUKE OF NORFOLK .- The followland has just uttered a naicetein serious mood of nearly the same character, which has afforded a topic for the entire English press. At an agricultural meeting held within his vast domain of Arundel, his Grace of Norfolk, the premier Duke of England, has suggested to the astonished peasantry around him a most original expedient for supplying the want of potatoes. But mind it is not a discovery of his own. Oh, dear no! He says that a lady, the other day, gave him the idea in a letter. Something warm for the stomach is the matter in question. "Perhaps," said the noble peer, "you are not accustomed to it, but it is impossible you should not like the taste. For myself I am very fond o'clock on the above day.

of it. Curiosity was greatly excited. The simple countrymen opened their large ears, and no doubt mouths as hig. What is this unknown wonder? It is machinery, so soon as it is found to work well. curry powder! It is probably necessary for us to explain that curry is a compound of white ginger, Cavenne pepper, coriander, and saffron. There is a great consumption of it in India, and we, in Paris, have corrupted its name into carrick à l'Indienne. This is what the Duke of Norfolk recommends to the numerous population of his wide domains as a substitute for potatoes. "You must all know," he adds, " that it is very comforting to the stomach. I will go further, and say that if a man returns home wet and exhausted, and has nothing better in the house than hot water, by putting a pinch of this powder into it, he will go to bed much warmer and more comfortably than he would have done without it." Thus, when you are cold and hungry, and have neither fire nor bread, take some carrick a Undienne; the receipt is excellent! How is it that truffles have not been recommended to those who have no potatoes, there is so much similarity between them? The man is well known who tried to habituate his horse to do without eating; and relying upon the force of habit, daily diminished his feeds. When the poor beast died he exclaimed, "It is a great pity, for I had just brought him to live upon nothing!" All this, however, does not prevent the Duke of Norfolk from being an honourable and humane old gentleman, and an excellent landlord. The species of bondomie with which he has given this extraordinary advice to his tenants proves him to have the best intentions in the world. But, in truth, when the whole body of a nation is agitated by the question of how to obtain their means of subsistence, it would be better to give them more serious answers. It is already known to be a certain fact that in the manufacturing districts of England, mothers give to their infants duses of opium to stop the cries of nature; but to imagine the calls of hunger from thousands of men can be laid asleep by a little Cayenne pepper is, as we conceive, a strange illusion. Long ago was it that Bacon proncunced the revolt of the belly to be the worst of revolts.

THE RESTORATION OF THE EXILED PATRIOTS. - To the Editor of the Northern Star, - DEAR Sir, - As you have obliged me by inserting in your democratic journal two previous communications on the above important subject, I am thereby induced to solicit the same favour on this occasion. It affords me the greatest satisfaction that the recent Chartist convention have placed this subject in such a prominent position before the people, and I trust that tens, nay, hundreds of thousands, will respond to their truly democratical recommendation. But as there is a course which might (and I hope will) be adopted, not recommended by that patriotic band, from which I am confident the most important results would accrue, and being desirous that no available means should be left untried that would be calculated to ensure the restoration of these much injured and to ensure the restoration of these much injured and persecuted patriots, and also, that should this effort (I do hope it will be a determined effort) prove unavailing, that we might not have the unpleasant reflection that had we adopted such means our object would have been gained. I would impress on the minds of the electors of the United Kingdom the imperative necessity of forthwith waiting on, or communicating with, their representatives in the House of Commons, as it must be palpable, to every one who thinks on this subject, that unless the motion of the noble-minded Duncombe is unless the motion of the noole-minded Duncombe is supported in our agitation out of the House will be useless. Therefore, ye electors, let not this appeal to your sympathies be made in vain, but with that resolute importunity which will not hear of denial, urge on the attention of those who can give them freedom—the case of these victims of class misrule. In the sacred name of liberty demand justice in their behalf, and also state, in plain and understandable language, that if they desire your support at the next election (an event not far distant) they must support the motion of the patriotic Duncombe, for a free pardon of these men. For your encouragement I will add, that this course has been adopted in the borough of St. Marylebone, and favourable answers received. Up then, arouse, and about this good work without delay. Remember that united and determined we conquer, divided and lukewarm we fail. Forward, forward, with firmness and resolution, and success is certain. John Abnott, Somers Town,

which is, however, not of sufficient interest for our columns.

Mr. Coorer is requested to send "collecting books" to Messrs. Geo. White and Chernock, of Bradford, Erbatum.—In our 6th page, in a paragraph headed "Na. tional United Trades Association," by some accident the word denounced is printed for announced.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. SHARES.

PER MB. O'CONNOB.

Radcliffe, per Thomas Bowker Thomas Miller, Lanark ... W. Russell . Russell Halifax, per C. W. Smith Tower Hamlets, per T. Godwin Boulogne, per John Dram Derby, per W. Crabtree .. Prescott, per J. Robinson Gorgie Mills, per W. Mechan City of London district .. Norwich, per J. Hurry ... Stockport, per T. Woodhouse Exeter, per F. Clark Oldham, per W. Hamer ... Scarboryugh, per G. Weadley Barnsley, per J. Ward ... Newark-upon-Trent

Newark-upon-Trent
Nottingham, per J. Sweet
Holbeck, per W. Sykes
Kidderminster, per G. Holloway.
Leicester, per G. Noon
David Watson, Ddinburgh
Preston, per J. Brown
Artichoke Inn locality, Brighton, per Flower .. Rochdale, per E. Mitchell Bacup, per J. Midgely ... Wigan, per N. Canning ... Sheffield .. Sheffield ... Wotton-under-Edge, per R. Lacey Colne, per H. Horsfield ... Goine, per H. Horsneid ...

Blackburn, per — ...

Shelton, per H. Foster ...

Newcastle-on-Tyne, per M. Jude...

Reading, per G. W. Wheeler

Manchester, per J. Murray

Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson

Wakcfield, per Thomas Lazenty...

William Ruckingham of Southmon

William Buckingham, of Southmou NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE.

Dudley, per W. Rankin .. Norwich, per J. Hurry .. Henry Fink, Gloucester .. Brighton, per W. Flower.. Dundee, per R. Vudd ... Greenwich and Deptford... Vakefield, per two Cordwainers.. FOR THE CHARTIST CONVENTION.

few poor patriots, Barastable.. Bradford, per T. Cole Robert Kidd ...
Burnley, per J. Lawson ..
Bilston, per J. Jones ...
Woodhouse, per W. Scott
Henry Fink, Gloucester .. Brighton, per W. Flower Ashton-under-Lyne, per J. Taylor Dundee, per R. Vudd

Dewsbury Association ...

HONOUR TO DUNCOMBE!

O'N WEDNESDAY, the 21st of January, there will be a Grand Entertainment given to T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.,

at the Crown and Auchor, Strand. GENERAL SIR DE LACY EVANS, BART. in the Chair. Full Particulars as to where Tickets may be had, and all other information, shall appear in our

Tommence the New Year (1846) by subscribing to the Railway Bell. Read and Subscribe! without delay.

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Office, 335, Strand, or through any Agent or Bookseller. Give your orders immediately to your Agents. 1 Liberal Allowance to the Trade. One Shilling Extra if packed in a Box. Specimen Globes, for the trade only, 16s. each, in

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FIFTY GUINEAS PREMIUM.

TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS. TO ENGINEER'S AND OTHERS.

To ender an account of his stewardship.

HOLE CURRY FOR THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—The following article appears in the Debate:—Everybody knows the old saying, "Vous n'avez pas de pain? Eh bien! majority of three scientific engineers on the 17th of many del a brioche!" An illustrious peer in England has just uttered a naïcete in serious mood of nearly and that hall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic and rapid the best that shall combine the most economic that the present time presents a feature of the association was promode of manufacturing the blocks, in connection with the smallest cost of the machinery itself, when considered with the cost of working by the most economic and effica-cious steam power. Twenty guineas will be given for the second best plan. As machinery will be required for

igniting blocks per day.

The size of the blocks, with models of the present system of forming them, may be seen, and all particulars then indeed, I axes your pardon, share I didn't know obtained, at 3, Trafalgar-square, where each plan or that she was a lady." She is then; go call her to model, with the specification, must be left before twelve me." "Why, then she's finishing the dina, and if I

A TREW AND RYGHTE EDYFYINGE BALLADDE; SHEWING HOW A SEELY TONGE MANNE WOLD SELL HYS

SOULE TO SATAN, AND WHAT FOLLOWED THEREFBOX.

From Punch. A youthe there was of changefulle lotte. Now bryghte, now seedie broune; Hee called hymselfe " a kiddie swelle,"

And lived upon ye toune. Hys youthfulle pryme hee wasted alle

In synne and godlesse revell; And oft played hee unlawfull gaimes, And oit hee played ye devill. Atte length a friend, who oft before Hadde counselled hym to wronge,

With trecherous pitie, acted welle, Thus wagged hys wille tongue: "Thou knowst my garbe how sere before, "Thou seest its bryghtnesse now;

"My tinne is flushe; alle this I gayned "By boldnesse, as mayst thou."

" How " eager cryed ye seêdie one ; Thus answered hee of bronze; "My frende, I maide alle this and more " By Diddelsexe Junctionnes."

"Who may hee bee," thus asked hys frende, "Who hath such wondrous poure ?" " A necromauncer strange," quothe hee, "And dwelles in secret boure."

Fulle soone hee stoode within ye roome Where ye oulde soge dyd dwelle; Strange lynes around and mystic schryppe Sette forth a dismalle selle.

"What wouldst thou here?" in awfulle voice. Thus asked ye manne of synne: Ye seedie raskalle wynked his eye,

And brefely answered-" Tinne." "Sygne here thy naime:"—ye youth e complyed; Ere Sol hathe kyssed ye floode "Seven tymes, brynge thou to mee ten droppes

"Of humanne heartis bloode. "And shouldst thou fayle dire shalt thou rue:" This checked ye youthe hys lauffe; And straighte hee soughte a potte-house naere,

And called for halfe-and-halfe. Daye rolled on daye, hys frendes hee prayed To aid hym in hys neede! Each after each, hee tryed them alle-

But not a soule wold bleede. Soe, when seven sunnes had rase and sette, He fayld hys tryste to keepe. And recklesse soughte hys lowlie couche,

But, not, alas! to sleepe. When mornynge came, oh dire to telle; He was himselfe no more:

On handes and feete of hornie hoofe He ranne alonge ye floore. From heade to foote was shaggie hayre; His brow encyrclynge wragge

O'ertopped a payre of antlers hyghe: In shorte-he was a stagge! But aye hee mournd hys deadly synne, Unpityed and unseene: And myndefulle of hys former lyfe, Still preyed upon ye greene.

Take solemne warnynge ye who hope Withouten toyle to fattenne, Lest when ye sygne some mystic schryppe, Ye sygne yourselves to Satan.

MOBAL.

TRADE -All accounts from the manufacturing districts agree in their evil forebodings, while in those articles only which warrant speculation, reduced prices are maintained. Great caution is observable in every branch of trade, while hope attaches itself to an early demand for spring goods.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE. The return to office of the "FASCINATING FINANCIER," and the fact of "John not being strong enough for the place," and having no chance of gaining flesh by another go at the "fleshpot," has caused a "merry Christmas" amongst the robbers on change. Public securities are looking up, and shareholders are beginning to speculate upon a comparatively easy "sliding scale," while exche-quer bills, the ministerial pulse, beat higher, and bespeak confidence if not security.

THE CORN LAWS .- There has been more rubbish spoken and written upon the subject of free trade within the last week, than was ever spoken or wriften in any ten previous Christmas weeks. The Maryiebone Vestry Petition for free trade has already received over 7,000 signatures. "Don't they wish they may get it.'

THE CORN TRADE. - By St. Paul and the Marklane Express the work goes bravely on, and wheat is sliding down, down, downy; so that the farmers are beginning to think of the Irishman's old joke, who, when he was told that what he liked so much in the apple-pie was a quince, replied "Musha, bloody wars! if one quince makes an apple pie so good, what the devil would an apple pie be, if it was all quinces." The farmers are beginning to ask if the shadow of free trade is so good, what the devil will the substance be? PRINCE ALBERT AND THE POOR OF WINDSOR .- His farm, held by its German occupant, and for which

Royal Highness has demurred to the proceedings commenced against him by the vestry for the recovery of the pauper's pittance out of the Flemish not satisfied with £30,000 a year, and many more thousands made up from pickings off the bones of the paupers, he refuses to pay poor-rates. There is a large sum of money now due at this Christmas time. while the German Prince is revelling on English taxes, and the paupers have but a Flemish account of their rents, for we tell the Prince Consort that the title of the poor to subsistence from the land is superior to his wife's title to the throne.

REPRESENTATION OF THE WEST RIDING.—It ap pears that the ex-secretary for Ireland, Lord Morpeth, is to have a walk over the Poor Law course this time, but next time he must "win to go in." Foneign.—The message of Mr. President Polk has thrown consternation amongst the conclave of European crowned heads; the French press declaring that France was more insulted than England by the document. However, be that as it may, it is a regular notice to quit all further intervention with American affairs upon the Holy Alliance. As we announced, in last week's Star, the question of Eu-

ropean intervention with the affairs of the Republic has now been discovered to be the gem of the document, and while we are talking of war the Yankees are raising a national militia of 200,000. France.—The king of the Parricades has opened the French chambers in person, in a speech full of the usual rigmarole, in which he congratulates himself upon the good understanding that subsists between him and our Queen, and upon the assurance that wherever his sons appear they have added to the dignity of France, and concludes with the cheering intelligence that his grandsons are increasing in num-

ber; and we learn that the king then rose, saluted the assembly, and retired, amid the cheers of his puppets. Spain.—If we had not had such a taste of Whig oppression and villany, and if we could draw our conclusions from the opinions of foreigners, we should decidedly say that the conclave of kings look with nore dread upon a Whig than a Tory administration, as a proof of which, we learn that the resigna-John Russell, was received with tremendous consternation at Paris and Madrid.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM AND THE DUBLIN CORPORA TION.—The Home Secretary has at length consented to the presentation of the address of the Lord Mayor, at the ports of Liverpool and London with articles of a DIATE DISTRIBUTION UPON PAYMENT OF Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin, and those wor- similar kind from the various shipping ports of Canada, thies are to have the honour of tendering their loy-alty to her Majesty, on the throne, at Windsor Friends, from Gigon, brought 1,500 bushels of small, Castle, on Saturday the 3rd of January, exactly at a

marter before three o'clock. THE THEATRES .- During the Christmas week the managers of the several resorts of fun and frolic had rope, laden with oranges and other seasonable fruits. amply catered for the amusement of old and young. We remember no Christmas season when there appeared a greater competition amongst managers for and grain generally, from the northern ports, have been of public favour; but that which had the greatest at- a very extensive and important character. The General traction for us, was the Marylebone theatre, where, to our great delight, we found our own social and poli-large quantity of poultry, and their steam-ship Venezuela, tical aspirations presented in full character dress, to which arrived at the Brunswick Pier, Blackwall, on Frithe boxes, gallery, and pit. Every working man day, from Rotterdam, brought the large number of 432 should visit this popular place of entertainment, and packages of Ssh, 20 packages of poultry, 34 boxos of yeast, should exult at seeing his order, and what is of moment to them, for the first time presented upon the and other articles the produce of Holland for consumption British stage, without derision or obloquy.

literally flabbergasted by the evacuation of Downing Street by little John, and the restoration of Sir Roalmost too small for the elongated faces that looked produce of France. Subsequent importations into Livermournfully upon each other on receipt of the intelli- pool have also taken place of grain, flour, apples, and gence. Bishopricks in anticipation, judgeships, comthick as hailstones in a storm, and we learn that Mr. Steele was addressed on all hands by his new title of portant supplies from that country. The supply of smelts Sir Thomas," and that Mr. Arkins swore he would from Belgium also, are, of late, increased vastly; while, we change his Christian name to something else, lest he believe, the fish brought from Holland is principally fresh mised a baronetcy, and ran open mouthed to his wife ture of interest and importance. to communicate the glad tidings, and upon entering the shop, fairly out of breath, he met the thorough "sarvunt," or "maid of all work," Judy O'Flannigan. England and foreign countries, each plan or model must be accompanied by a specification stating the cost of erecting and completing the machinery at each factory, so as to make fifty tons of "maintaining" firing and 50,000 self's seen this holvday." "Rad luck to you soul you from an office in the block for you do." varmint, didn't you see your own mistress?" "Oh, | week:-

me." "Why, then she's finishing the dips, and if 1 calls her now perhaps it tis' to spile them she would." "The devil may dip your sowl, go and call her I tell you." Judy obeyed, and her ladyship made her appearance with the half-finished dips in her hand.

when Judy in triumph swore "that she was right | Christmas-box for the farmers. after all, that she was always right."

most incessant showers of disappointment." A wag, hearing that the gale blew from W.N.W., swore that it did not mean west, north-west, but IRELAND.—There is no news from the sister country that it meant WISHA, NO WHIGS!!!

THE CORN TRADE. - We are informed that Paddy of monarchical against republican institutions. devil rather than for an Abolitionist of Their Capi-

COERCION.—The Times newspaper, aided by the Orange press of Ireland, is endeavouring to induce the government to pass a new Coercion Bill to put down the outrages of the landlords, and for that purpose, is doing all in its power to create a bad feeling against the Irish people by making a hash of the most trifling occurrence under the head of PROGRESS OF TRANQUILLITY.

TAL AND STOCK.

TUESDAY. CHEAP BREAD .- The protectionists, finding their

backers, the farmers very plainly tell their man that he shall do as they please, or leave their service. Meetings have been held in many agricultural dis-

Summary of the Cheek's pews.

Crombs of Comfort for the Farmens.—We give of their loyal subjects are stunned and addled from LOSS OF THE FRENCH WAR-STEAMER, the following list of imported eatables, during the last week, precisely as we find it, and from it the The Times and the Protectionists.—Never was Passengers and Crew. farmers may learn how, by a sum in the rule of three, there such thunder and lightning as that which is logue :-

other articles of consumption during the past week for STUFF" articles that we are compelled to read in the supply of the markets at this festive season, have been Times. That journal thus accounts for the liberty it of a remarkably extensive character, whilst the importation of cattle and provisions generally have been of more than the average nature. A large quantity of corn of the various kinds of grain known under that head; flour, both whether the manufacture of the satisfactor of the s both wheaten and potatoe; also vegetables of the latter rubbish. description, have arrived, consequent, doubtless, upon the IRELAND.—DAN TURNED GOVERNMENT SPY!—By a reported scarcity of such articles in this country, and the report which we give elsewhere, it will be seen that necessity of their supply from extraneous sources. It that good man and uncompromising patriot, Patrick will be seen that the arrivals, in many instances, have O'Higgins, has been made the victim of the Liberabeen from quarters whence we do not usually look tor's jealousy and spleen. Merciful justice! What for such extensive supplies; but we will enumerate some has become of that heroic Irish mind which held an of them, nearly in the order of their arrival during the informer in the lowest detestation? A natural feelperiod named.—The Virginia, a sailing vessel from Jer- ing which has induced thousands to die gloriously sey, brought 47 tons of potatoes; the Pallas, from St. upon the scaffold, rather than earn the anti-national Malo, and the Commerce, from Rivaldacella, both sailing designation of "King's Evidence." We have more packets, 17 tons of chestnuts, and 1,660 bushels of nuts; than once stated that O'Connell was the betrayer of and the Monarch from Harlingen, 3,024 casks of butter. the heroic Bagnell Harvey, who was hung upon the The General Steam Navigation Company's vessels. Bel- bridge at Wexford, he has been charged with tenderfast, from Calais, brought 19 cases of poultry, a large quantity of eggs, vegetables of various kinds, and other lion, he has denied it; while we re-assert it upon the descriptions of provisions; the Earl of Liverpool, from authority of Sir Henry Hardinge, when he was Ostend, 48 packages of poultry, and a quantity of eggs secretary for Ireland; and now he has tendered himand butter; and the Harlequin, from Boulogne, 39 pack-self and his association as a detective force, to hunt ages of poultry, and other articles. The Erneste, from down the only lion heart that was bold enough to Bilboa, 1,000 fanegas of chestauts; the Jane and Mary, prefer principle to treason. But let our brother from Dunkerque, 135 cases of apples; and the Gipsy, O'Higgins be of good heart; he shall not be a penny from Rouen, the large quantity of 100 tons of potatoes, out of pocket; our attorney-general will go specially the produce of France. The General Steam Navigation to watch the proceedings, while England will await from Rouen, the large quantity of 100 tons of potatoes, Company's ship Giraffe, from Rotterdam, brought in ad- the result with feverish anxiety, dition to 6 cows and 12 oxen, (a small number in consequence of the roughness of the weather at this season, and the probability of the detention of the vessel, and inconvenience and delay to the passengers arising if a larger number were shipped,) 37 packages of poultry, 22 of yeast, the extraordinary large number of 322 baskets of fish, in a fresh state, and an extensive cargo, consisting of seeds, cheese, tongues, butter, and other articles of Dutch produce; and the Company's ship Ocean, from the same port, which had been despatched specially for the purpose, brought 40 oxen, 39 cows, 33 swine, a novel article of importation from that quarter, and no less than 620 sheep, being by far the largest number brought in one vessel to this country from the Continent. Notwithstanding the immense number of eattle on board this vessel, and the roughness of the weather, she brought them over, in consequence of her extensive dimensions and accommodation, and her seaworthiness, and landed them at the Brunswick-wharf, Blackwall, for their destination, in perfect safety. The Company's steamship Rainbow, from Havre, brought 104 packages of pears. The Barend, from Harlingen, Holland, a Dutch sailing vessel, brought 56 cows and 58 sheep to the same destination as the steamers from Rotterdam. The Matchless, from Dunkerque, brought 925 bags of flour, the produce of France; and a large number of sailing vessels arrived also in the middle of the week, from Holland and France, laden with oats, wheat, and grain, generally for the London market, in addition to the usual and numerous arrivals from the Russian. Prussian, and Austrian ports. A sailing vessel, the New Blossom, from Villariciosa, brought 800 bushels of chesnuts. The General Steam Company's ship Soho, from Antwerp, brought 74 baskets of smelts, and other articles; and the Triton, from Ostend, 14 packages of poultry and a large quantity of butter and eggs, the whole being the produce of Belgium. About the same period numerous arrivals of American produce have taken place at the port of Liverpool from the various shipping ports of the United States; a montion of two or three of them will be sufficient to give a correct idea of their extent and importance. The Roscius, from New York. brought 13,000 bushels of wheat, nearly 5,000 barrels of tion of Sir Robert Peel, and the restoration of Lord flour, 400 barrels of apples, &c. ; the Warren, from Balti against the tenant he ousted, and upon whose behalf more, nearly 10,000 bushels of corn, 4,000 barrels of flour, Mr. Moonlight writes.

1,000 hams, &c.; the Young Queen, from Montreal, 1,100 barrels of flour, 2,500 bushels of peas, 530 quarters of wheat; and several other vessels have also arrived both the produce of that place. A sailing vessel, the and 500 bushels of chestnuts; and numerous vessels have also arrived from Lisbon, St. Michael's, St. Ubes, and other places in the south of Eu-The importations into the port of Hull, too, in the same period of time, of cattle, provisions of various descriptions, in this country. The Princess Victoria steamer, from IRELAND.—Conciliation Hall.—The repealers are Antwerp, brought 31 packages of fish. The Flora, from other articles of general consumption and importance

from the United States. It is remarkable among these has been increased of late, in addition to the numerous im-

The arrivals of cattle from the Continent into the port of London during the last week have comprised, according to ships' manifests, 102 oxen, and 132 cows, 928 sheep,

The following statement of the imports of live cattle into England, duty paid, during the past year, is taken self's seen this holyday." "Bad luck to yer sowl, you from an official source, corrected up to last Saturday

From January 1 to December 20, 1845-

London 9,123 ... 12,573 ... 893

"Well, * said Sir Darby, "you see what God has sent to us, I'm Sir Darby, and you are my lady Molly?"

"Oh glory be to God, but I always knew that God was strong, and the Liberator was just. Wisha, come here Judy, and call me, my lady?" "Yes mam, to exist in any foreign country—precisely as the Times to exist in any foreign country—precisely as the Times. any of the above things could be found, or was likely one another, but they must fight by candelight

I will." "Well then do it; why don't you do it?" and other ignoranuses now tell us, that there is no danger of wheat competition from other countries. You writch, or I'll be after murdering you?" "I tell you I will for the future, and I'll be bound I am one-thirteenth of the number of sheep imported during the last week and that not RICH, for if I was, it isn't here I'd be." Our the year was imported within the last week, and that correspondent assures us that this first blow to her the very worst week for such traffic. It will also ladyships new born honour threwher into a swoon, be borne in mind that we named the autumn of 1846 from which she only recovered to learn that the as the earliest period at which the effect of Peel's Whigs were out, and that she was no lady at all, tariff could be understood or realised. This is a

STOCK EXCHANGE. - Notwithstanding the confi-DREADFUL HURRICANE IN IRELAND .- We take the dence partially restored by the restoration of Sir following from a Dublin paper:—"The city has been again visited by another of those tremendous and Solomon was a wise man, neither of them could gales of wind, which has been of such frequent oc- pay money if they had'nt it-so do we discover the currence during the last fortnight. It has been impossibility of the jobbers to discount the Prime that. blowing all yesterday and this day a perfect hurri-cane from W.N.W., accompanied by heavy and al-and hence we find speculations of all kinds standing both countries has a very awkward appearance, and who returned to England. It was the case of a

hat it meant WISHA, NO WHIGS !!! to-lay, being Tuesday, but hence our summary is Money Market and Stock Exchange, Ireland.— robbed of its chief attraction.

Everything that denotes ministerial confidence has a decided upward tendency, while everything that denotes national trust is slipping down the sliding scale, notes national trust is slipping down the sliding scale, causes so much alarm upon 'Change and in all circles, he buy land and let it out in small farms to the poor? fering in foreign brawls, and especially in a contest 12 15 p.m. Fleetwood train to Manchester; and that

Chancellor of the Exchequer, had heard of Sir Robert Peel's determination to resign, and that little John was likely to be his successor, he wrote to his steward to discharge some carpenters and other tradespeople, who had been engaged in making alterations and repairs in his house; the result of which was that upon the following night a stack of wheat belonging to the Right Honorable Gentleman was set on fire. So much for free trade and the moral instruction circulated by the League.

COURT CINCULAR.—During the early period of the week her Majesty was confined to the Palace by this monopoly assailed, are beginning to speak out in unmistakable language; they have the thing fought for
while the League have yet to fight for it, and while
ham Palace precisely at five minutes past nine, and the League man Russell goes the whole hog with his to return precisely at twenty minutes past two. Is not that good Christmas fare for the pawpers of Windsor, who are waiting for their Christmes dinner till his royal highness shall have paid his poor rates. tricts for the purpose of giving the monopolists' repre- A lot of the royal menials have been dismissed, sentatives instructions for the forthcoming session.

THE FAMINE—As we stated last week the affrighted Warwick, and Mr. R. Orrasby Gore. and Lord Rivers, farmers are beginning to repudiate their own ghost, the Countess of Jocelyn, and Co. Berkeley Drumand hence in East Lothian and elsewhere, we find mond, take their place. The DEAR babes are all, resolutions passed, that the late harvest was not only thank God, well, and we are assured stand in no

to estimate the certain result of Sir Robert Peel's now going on between the Thunderer and the protariff of 1841. Here follows the mournful catapaper we learn the solution of what, till now, has ap-Foreign Provisions.—The arrivals of poultry and veared to us a riddle, we mean the absurd "BREAD.

THE CONCILIATION HALL,—At the last meeting our his best style, against the Times' Commissioner, when figure, but yet too much for idlers to live upon, of

MOLLY MAGUINE IN DUBLIN .- This excellent lady who has published one of the most equitable codes of law we have seen for some time, has visited the metropolis, and through her secretary, Mr. Moonlight, expressed her determination to visit Mr. Alley, during her short sojourn, in the following affectionate and expressive terms :-

"MR. THOMAS ALLEY,—Your name is put down in the got, but a bullet will be worse. "LIEUTENANT MOONLIGHT."

. (At the bottom is the figure of a coffin, bearing the inscription of "Thomas Alley.")

In reply to this friendly epistle, Mr. Alley is, or course, at a loss to discover how he could, by ANY POSSIBILITY, be thus held up to public odium, as he assures us, and of which we have not the slightest doubt, that he was the very best man in the whole neighbourhood, and he proves it, by telling us that he paid his own lawyer all the costs in the action

THURSDAY.

There is a great dearth of news to-day-we suppose papers are not without a bit of fun, and as proof we give the following seven lines and a-half from the first leader in the *Times* of this morning

new with so sure a promise that the change of date would be a substantial change of times. History has its own calendar, which seldom submits to be trimmed to the periods of the sky; but this year by an auspicious coincidence, the days begin at once to lengthen, and a new light to dawn

l number.

upon the fortunes of man. Ah! Ah!! There's a mouthful of moonshine. We presume our brother editor sat up to usher in the new year, and thus knocked two days into one, and would furnish us with a new calendar of 182 days and ahalf in the next year. Once upon a time a very stupid gentleman sat next to a very sharp and witty lady, and being deficient in chit-chat, he was driven to the endless resource the weather, or the season, for conversation, and observed, "don't you think mem, the days are getting a great stretch?" "Yes sir, I do indeed," was the reply, "but I have heard that they bert Peel. We are assured that the conventicle was brought a large quantity of poultry and other articles, the generally do at this time of the year." We presume that the thunder of the protectionists, have not as yet had any effect upon the length of days. But of course our friend means that the new year was ushered in missionerships, parsonships, attorney-generalships, solicitor-generalships, knightships, clerkships, baronetships, and chief constableships were flying about not see what possible effect the change of moon has had this year more than in any other year upon the length of the days. We have more moonshine it is true, but we always understood that the length of the day was estimated by the rising and the setting of the sun. But God help us poor ignorant mortals, we must suppose the moonshine of the Times has eclipsed the brilliancy of the sun, and as our friend would lead us into darkness, the moonshine is preferable for his purpose. Now we'll tell the Times a story; one by which an old Irishwoman measured the change of seasons and length of day. One Mrs. O'Shaughnessy was in the habit of commencing work by candlelight on the first of November, and continuing it to the first of March. Upon one occasion a tax was put upon tallow between March and November, and of which Mrs. O'Shaughnessy remained in blessed ignorance, as she didn't want her candle. Well, upon the following first of November she went a halfpenny, and when she had received it, she, as was her custom, tendered a halfpenny in exchange, whereupon Mrs. Brady observed, "Ogh, my dear Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, the halfpenny candle is a penny now." "Ogh, yea, then Mrs. Brady, how is that my jewel?"
"Why the war, the war you know, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy," "Ogh, yea, bad luck to their souls then, wasn't the daylight long enough for them to murther

> now? THE CORN LAWS.—As we announced last week, the suspicion is very generally entertained that Sir Robert Peel's restoration, and the manner in which it was thrust upon him, will soften him down considerably below free trade temperature. Upon all hands, and in all quarters, it is now confidently asserted that Peel, if he ever had, has not at present, the slightest intention of proposing a repeal of the Corn

IRELAND.—Not a word of news to-day from Ireland, but all about the colleges, and very little of

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—The money market in speculators like the weather, are constantly changing their appearance.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT ON THE PRESTON AND WYRE

RAILWAY .- An accident occurred upon this line on Monday afternoon week, which, fortunately, was not productive of any personal injury to any of the pas-sengers, but was still of a description to excite the the company's servants had succeeded in getting eleven of the beasts upon the trucks on which they

sengers were all removed uninjured, and they were appeared in a genuine form.—Morning Chronicle. :le. afterwards brought on to Preston in the first-class carriages; and some time afterwards the remaining

supply of last year's grain on hand. How foolish to breate a monster that may crush you.

The band of proved O country to be a manufacturance in the chief of the 2nd Life Guards plays et. livening airs while the always thought him between the knave and a monte lawys the lawys thought him between the knave and a monte lawys the lawys thought him between the knave and a monte lawys the lawys the lawys thought him between the knave and a monte lawys the lawys the

engine.

In our seventh page will be found a brief notice of the above dreadful shipwreck, the following additional particulars we give from the Paris Messenger of Monday:-

The Government yesterday received the painful

intelligence of the loss of the steamer Papin, with

one-half of the persons on board. She left Cadiz at two in the afternoon of the 5th inst., bound for Senegal, keeping a steady course of south-west half-west. The weather was fine on the 5th and 6th, but during the following evening the wind changed to west, and blew with extreme violence. About half-past eleven in the night of the 6th the vessel struck on a sand bank nine miles to the north of Mazagan, within three cables' length at the utmost, of the land. It was impossible to back the engine, as the paddles were embedded in the sand. For three hours, however, she resisted all the force of the waves. At four o'clock in the morning of the 7th she was full of water, the sea sweeping her deck. At five o'clock the funnel fell and creehed several persons who were beneath it. At half-past five M. Marey Monge, the French Consul at Mogadore, who was at the extreme end of the poop, was washed by a wave down into the hold, and there perished. Lieutenant Denil met with the same fate a few minutes afterwards. Upon this several of the crew threw themselves into the sea, with the hope of saving themselves by means of spars floating around; but most of them perished also, and it was only by making the most desperate efforts that some reached Azimour, a small village three miles to the north of the place where the Papin struck. On the landing of these the Morrocomen hastened to receive and assist them. One gave his burnous to M. du Bourdieu, commissioner at Goree, who was a passenger in the Papin. Camels laden with brushwood were brought old warm-faced patriot, Tom Steele, was in the down, a great fire was lighted, and the natives chair. A long letter was read from Wm. Smith did all in their power to console and re-O'Brien, regretting the policy that was likely to lieve the unfortunat sufferers. At eleven in the sever the connection between him and his dear friend, morning, the persons who had succeeded in getting to morning, the persons who had succeded in getting to Mr. Wyse, and concludes with the assurance that land were only thirty in number. The mainmast of the next six months are an important period for the the vessel, which, until then, had remained firm, association, and if they survive that period, THEY'LL although the l'apin was cut in two, iell and crushed LIVE ALL THEIR LIFETIME. Dan consumed the valu- about thirty persons. Inspired by a generous devoable time of the meeting in a rigmarole of abuse, in tedness, Douesnard, the second master gunner, Mirabeau, the second maitre de manœuvres, Desforges and the rent for the week was announced at the low Natalani, seamen, and Royol, a voltigeur, of the 3rd regiment of marine, who had reached the land, fitted out, with the authority of M. du Bourdieu, the whale boat, which was thrown on the coast in order to make an attempt to save the persons who were still alive in the vessel. They succeeded in getting through the first breakers, but were afterwards upset and thrown on the shore, which they reached safely. In the meantime, Mr. Redman, the consular agent of England, at Mazagan, and our own who had left on the same morning for Rabat, heard that a French vessel was wrecked on the coast, im-Tipperary victimised list. Our troops have strict orders | mediately turned back, and arrived at the scene of to give you this notice, unless you give up the land you disaster. After having provided with the most active dispossessed the poor man of, and you have driven to the solicitude for the first wants of the shipwrecked perwide world. We now give you till the 1st of March to re- sons who had reached the land, Mr. Redman exercised store him. We give you more time than he got. If our his influence to induce the Arabs to go on board, notice is not obeyed, get your last coat bespoke in Cork- and bring off the unhappy persons who were still street. You will meet our inspector after the first of there. The Arabs showed on this deplorable March; it will be the same sudden fall your low agent occasion as much courage as humanity. In less than two hours they had brought to land fortyfour persons, carrying them on their shoulders, and swimming whilst the tempest was still raging dreadfully. After convincing himself by the information of three different envoys that there was no longer any living person on board the Papin, and after having given the burial rites to eight unfortunate persons, who had been washed ashore, Mr. Redman conducted all the shipwrecked persons to Mazagan, where the most eager and attentive care was paid to them by himself and his three brothers. The letters which have been received from Mazagan are full of eulogium of the admirable conduct of Mr. Redman. Forty-four persons, who remained on the vessel, certainly owe their lives to him, and even those who had reached the land are equally init is owing to Christmas time: however the morning debted to him for life, considering the state of suffering and destitution in which he found them. When the news of the loss of the Papin arrived at Gibraltor, Sir Frederick Nicholson, commandant of the British naval force, hastened to write to our Consul, offering It is not often that the old year has given way to the to send to the spot the English steamer Flamer with the necessary succours. The Flamer, in fact, left immediately for Mazagan. M. Moray Monge, the Consul at Mogadore, M. Fleuriot de Langle, the commander of the vessel, and all the staff of the vessel, with the exception of M. de St. Pierre, a volunteer, have perished, with about half the crew, in all seventy-five. The persons saved are seventy-six in

This coast, within the last few days, has been again the scene of a number of peculiarly violent gales. The earlier part of last week, which had been distinguished for a remarkably hard and biting frost, was succeeded in the latter part by wind and rain of a fiercely tempestuous character. On Friday the wind blew with so much force and vioence on shore, that chimney pots in various quarters were thrown from their positions, branches of trees were wrested from their parent stems, and window panes dashed to atoms. But the commotions on land were trilling to those to be seen on the bosom of the sea. Far as the eye could reach, the billows seemed to lift themselves mountains high. No vessel could leave the port of St. Helier's without risk of exgeriencing the untoward effects of their daring venture nor could any craft safely direct its helm in quest of shelter to our harbour; the hundreds of hidden rocks which gird our shore threatening destruction to both goers-out and comers-in. The mails, also, between Jersey and England, have especially experienced the effects of the storm. So fiercely raged the sea on Tuesday last, that the mail which should have left the island at the hour of eight o'clock the same morning, was prevented from setting sail till twelve o'clock at night, a partial calm having in the meantime supervened. The mail, also, which should have arrived in Jersey on Sunday morning early, did not make its appearance till yesterday (Monday) morning, about seven o'clock. Nor is it with respect to the delay of the mails that inconvenience has been alone felt. During the last eight days the communication between Jersey and the coast of France to Mrs. Brady for her candle, which had formerly cost has been completely at a stand, no vessel, in spite of the promise of reward, being able to summons sufficient courage to set out upon the enterprise. A considerable number of English gentlemen reached Jersey by the Wonder on Sunday morning week, en route for France, for the purpose of spending a "merric Christmas" amongst their friends in Britany. The vessel, however, which should have carried them onwards on Monday had been itself stormbound in France for two days previously, and had been unable to reach Jersey to convey passengers to their destination. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednes-day passed away, and the Lord Collingwood was still confined in the harbour of St. Malo. Christmas morning dawned, and our wayfarers found that it was "all up" with their "merrie Christmas." Some would have immediately returned again to England, but, unfortunately, their final resolution had not been made till two hours after the last vessel Laws, and then snap, snap, snap, goes ministry after ministry, and bang, bang, bang goes the whole system. "When rogues fall out, honest men come again, on Sunday morning, while the other moiety, either plucking up a magnanimous resolution, or having a few further days at command, waited patiently till yesterday, when a French cutter departed with them for Jersey for the desired shore. A peculiarly unfortunate instance of disappointed military officer who had not seen his wife for the long space of twelve years, having been absent from home on foreign service during that protracted period. She resided in Brittany, and at the present time he had only eight days to spend with her. Melancholy to relate, these eight days were spent

THE GALES IN THE CHANNEL.

months to come .- Jersey Times. THE LATE REV. R. ASPLAND .- The death, on Tues- sday morning, Dec. 30th, after a long and painful ill- 11has got such a foretaste of what the effect of a repeal of the Corn Laws will be, by the tumbling down of prices, that he swears the Liberator is no Lilerator after all, and that he knows he sails best in the policial hyprices, the their recent proved elevation are in vain. In fact, the distinguished of the little "speck in the public security to their recent proved elevation are in vain. In fact, the distinguished of the beasts upon the tracks of which they day more intended to be conveyed, but were twice foiled ones, of the Rev. Robert Aspland, the distinguished of their endeavours to load a black bullock, the animal getting away twice, and each time taking the in the religious, political, and literary world which characteristics. It is their recent provided elevation are in vain. In fact, the distinguished of the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of which they day for the beasts upon the tracks of the beasts to their recent proud elevation are in vain. In fact, and always has enough to live upon till the gale blows over, whatever the hands may suffer from short commons. We also learn, that if an election doesn't speedily take place, that the rural constituencies will vote for the devil rather than for an aboutionist of their recent proud elevation are in vain. In fact, may be supplied. For the greater part of of their recent proud elevation are in vain. In fact, may be supplied. For the greater part of of the last half century be maintained, with increasing ng the beast pursued its course until it met the beast pursued its course until it met the beast pursued its course until it met the train, and, as it was not seen by the engineer in the last half century be maintained, with increasing ng the beast pursued its course until it met the beast pursued its course train, instead of giving the line and taking the side, most of the leading religious and political questions ons as a more sensible beast would have done), and the of his time Mr. Aspland took an active and promi- miconsequence was, that, on its coming in collision with | nent part. In politics his sympathies were with the the the front part of the engine, it was driven backwards, thrown down, and then forced forward for some distance, when the wheels of the engine, tender, and writer he was remarkable for conciseness and and two first-class carriages passed over it, and so mang-ling the carcase into the most fantastical form. But in the same number of words. Sarcasm he knew how how what was much more serious, the collision, or the to use with an effect that was crushing on the unfor-morfollings occasioned to the earlier carriages in passing tunate party at whom it was levelled; and it is due; due; over the beast, were the cause of throwing three to him to say that it was generally deserved in then thee luggage trucks behind, and the engine, tender, and them; and uniting with these qualities a detestationation first-class carriages before, kept the second-class of cant and pretenders of all sorts, that was equalledualled in their state of falling equilibrium until the pas-

at a distance from his spouse of only four hours'

sail — but inexorable duty repeated the well-known maxim, that "time and tide wait for no

man." He was obliged to bid, in heart, his spouse

farewell, and will not be able to beheld her for six &

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSAL TO RAISE THE MILITIALITIES. -The members and friends of the Birminghampham part of the train was brought on to Preston by another Peace Association have resolved to hold a publi public meeting in the Town Hall here, in the course of se of SEMPER IDEM. - The Times commissioner has few weeks, to protest agains', the determination ation (an abundant one, but that there was also a large danger from the threatened famine. The band of proved O'Connell to be a "middle-man." — We government to organise the militia, and to petitiopetition

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE OREGON QUESTION. DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH

AND AMERICAN COVERNMENTS. The papers brought by the Cambria contains the whole of the diplomatic correspondence between the American and British ministers, upon the Oregon question. As this correspondence, if given entire, are asserted and denied.

It appears from the despatches of Messrs. Calhoun ship; and on the further ground, that one of the ington, July 29th, 1845:branches of the upper part of the river was explored by Lewis and Clarke, the well known American tra-Jacob Astor, the well known American merchant, which setttlement, after having been occupied by the of Ghent, which provided that all territories, places. and possessions, whether taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of the treaty, excepting certain islands in the Bay of Fundy, should be restored without

The British Ambassador first proceeds altegether to deny the claim of the United States to the possession of the Columbia valley, on the grounds of discovery and exploration. He contends that on this ground the British Government can make out a better claim to the territory than the United States. and that the whole argument which the American Government founds on the discovery of the Columbia River by Captain Gray is in direct contradiction to that on which it rests its claim to the rest of the territory, namely, that Spain possessed an undoubted was made over to the United States by the treaty of whole territory in dispute belonged to Spain at the United States. time when Captain Gray entered Columbia River, then Captain Gray merely entered upon a territory which belonged of right te another state, and could no right of her own, could confer none to the United of the Oregon territory. States by the treaty of Florida. In reply to this efforts are made by the American negotiators to show objects. It partook in some of its stipulations of the that though Spain had no right on this coast in 1789 spects, it must be considered as an acknowledgment which could prevent Captain Gray from establishing of existing rights—an admission of certain principles an absolute right to the mouth of the Columbia of international law, not to be revoked at the plea-River and the whole of the region traversed by its of friendly relations between them. waters, yet that it had rights, founded on the undisthe whole of the territory, the Oregon valley included. to the United States, by the treaty of Florida.

In discussing the claim of the United States to the whole of the Oregon territory, the American Government relies first on the rights obtained from France, by the treaty of Louisiana, in 1803. On this point

The cession of Louisiana give us undisputed title west of the Mississippi, extending to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and stretching south between that river and those mountains to the possessions of Spain, the line between which and ours was afterwards determined by the treaty of Florida. It also added much to the strength of our title to the region beyond the Rocky Mountains, by restoring to us the important link of continuity westward to the Pacific, which had been surrendered by the treaty of 1763as will be hereafter shown.

In answer to this claim, Mr. Pakenham says:-The claim derived from France originates in the treaty of 1803, by which Louisiana was ceded to the United States, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they had been acquired by the French republic; and the claim derived

from Spain is founded on the treaty concluded with that power in the year 1819, whereby his Catholic Majesty ceded to the United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories lying east and north of a certain line terminating on the Pacific, in the forty-second degree of north latitude. Departing from the order in which these three

separate claims are presented by the American plenipotentiary, the British plenipotentiary will first beg leave to observe, with regard to the claim derived any evidence tending to establish the belief that Louisiana, as originally possessed by France, afterwards transferred to Spain, then retroceded by Spain to France, and ultimately ceded by the latter power to the United States to the United States, extending in a westerly direction beyond the Rocky Mountains. There is, on the other hand, strong reason to suppose that, at the time when Louisiana was ceded to the United States, its acknowledged western boundary was the Rocky Mountains. Such appears to have been the opinion of President Jefferson, under whose auspices the acquisition of Louisiana was ecomplished.

In a letter written by him in August, 1803, are to be found the following words:-The boundaries (of Louisiana) which I deem not

In another and more formal document, dated in July, 1807—that is to say, nearly a year after the

Oregon territory which the United States professes under the Florida treaty. On this part of the subiect the American negotiator savs :--

Valdes 1792, were undertaken by her authority, along the north western coast of North America. That they discovered and explored not only the entire coast of what is now called the Oregon Territory, but still further north, is a fact too well established to be controverted at this day. The voyages which they performed will accordingly be passed over at the exception of that of Hecera. His discovery of the mouth of the Columbia River has been already referred to. It was made on the 15th of August, 1775 —many years anterior to the vorages of Meares and contains "an admission of certain principles of inter-Vancouver, and was prior to Cook's, who did not reach national law" which will survive the shock of war. the north-western coast until 1778. The claims it gave to Spain of priority of discovery were framed the silence of Spain during the negotiations of 1818 daughter of a highly respectable citizen, who is conferred to us, with all others belonging to her, by the treaty of Florida; which, added to the discoveries of Captain Gray, places our right to the discovery of the mouth and entrance to the inlet and river beyond ail controversy.

In answer to this claim, Mr. Pakenham makes the following remarks:-

Next comes to be examined the claim derived from Spain.

or invalidate the rights which she had, by a previous transaction, acknowledged to belong to another

By the treaty of 28th October, 1790, Spain acknowledged in Great Britain certain rights with respect Great Britain of 1814. Her mere silence is relied to those parts of the western coast of America not upon to revive that convention. already occupied.

right to exclusive dominion over those regions, still ment, deprive him of these rights. If this principle would occupy nearly three pages of this journal, we less could she confer such a right on another power; be correct as applied to individuals, it holds with must confine ourselves to a statement of the chief and hence Great Britain argues that from nothing deduced from the treaty of 1819 can the United may not be in a condition to complain against the grounds on which the claims of the respective parties | States assert a valid claim to exclusive dominion over any part of the Oregon territory.

The answer of the American negotiators to this is, and Buchanan, that the American government that the treaty between England and Spain in 1790, makes two separate claims. First, it claims the pos- was a mere temporary treaty which expired in the tions between the United States and Great Britain, session of the whole of the Oregon territory. This year 1796, when war broke out between the two in relation to the north-west coast of America, before from Spain, in the year 1819, by the Florida treaty, as surrender of all rights possessed by that country north of the 42nd deg. of N. latitude, and also in 1819. This, Mr. Pakenham, on the part of the 22nd of Feb., 1819. The convention of favours, on the part of the Months possessed by that country altogether denies, contending that the treaty in question as not a concession of favours, on the part of the Months previous to the Mon 1803, by the treaty of Louisiana, the whole of the Spain to England, but simply a recognition of rights and the ratifications were not exchanged, and the placed in the lands of Captain Love, the superintent of Louisiana, the whole of the Spain to England, but simply a recognition of rights and the ratifications were not exchanged, and the placed in the lands of Captain Love, the superintent of Louisiana, the whole of the Spain to England, but simply a recognition of rights and the ratifications were not exchanged, and the placed in the lands of Captain Love, the superintent of Louisiana, the whole of the Spain to England, but simply a recognition of rights and the ratifications were not exchanged, and the placed in the lands of Captain Love, the superintent of the lands of Captain Love, the lands o territory in North America formerly belonging to which existed before the treaty was concluded. As convention published, until the 30th of January, 1819. France. Second, it claims an exclusive right to that this is the grand question on which the whole of this part of the Oregon territory which is watered by the controversy turns, we give, in the following extract, Columbia river, on the ground that Captain Gray, a Mr. Calhoun's statement on the subject, together bar of that river in the ship Columbia, of Boston, chanan's rejoinder. The two former will be both not appear, therefore, that Spain had any knowledge of at the gaol for the purpose of again remanding him. child bread and mick and sugar. She had applied to on the 11th of May, 1792, when he sailed twenty-five found embodied in the following extract from Mr. miles up it, and gave it its name Columbia, after his Pakenham's last letter to Mr. Calhoun, dated Wash-

In this paper it is stated, that "the title of the United States to that portion of the Oregon territory between the valley of the Columbia and the Russian vellers, in the year 1805. They state that the consequence of that exploration was the formation, in 1811, of the settlement of Astoria, by Mr. John

vellers, in the year 1805. They state that the considerable of the Convinced the American government, nor long the Convinced the Convi States all her rights, claims, and pretensions to any territories west of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the 42nd parallel of latitude."-" We contend, British, during the last American war, was restored says the Secretary of State, "that at the date of correspondence, that the British government has inat the end of it, under the first article of the treats this convention, Spain had a good title, as against vited the American government to adopt the just, Great Britain, to the whole of the Oregon territory: and, if this be established, the question is then decided in favour of the United States," the conven- that that government has refused it. tion between Great Britain and Spain, signed at the Escurial, on the 28th of October, 1790, notwithstand-

ing.
"If," says the American plenipotentiary, should appear that this treaty was transient in its very nature; that it conferred upon Great Britain no right but that of merely trading with the Indians. whilst the country should remain unsettled, and making the necessary establishments for this purpose; that it did not interfere with the ultimate sovereignty of Spain over the territory; and, above all, that it was annulled by the war between Spain and Great Britain, in 1796, and has never since been renewed by the parties, tuen the British claim to any portion of the territory will prove to be destitute of

The undersigned will endeavour to show, not only that when Spain concluded with the United States the treaty of 1819, commonly called the Florida right to the whole of this territory, which right treaty, the convention concluded between the former the parties to it to be still in force; but even that, if Florida in 1819. He maintains that if the United no such treaty had ever existed, Great Britain would States Government is correct in asserting that the stand, with reference to a claim to the Oregon territory, in a position at least as favourable as the

The treaty of 1790 is not appealed to by the British government, as the American plenipotentiary seems not confer any title on the government of his own treaty of 1819, by which "Spain ceded to the United country. He also contends that if at the time when States all her rights, claims, and pretensions to any neither to Spain nor any ono else, then Spain having no right of her own, could confer none to the United States as The Country of the United States as The United

The treaty of 1790 embraced, in fact, a variety of nature of a commercial convention; in other resure of either party, or to be set aside by a cessation

Viewed in the former light, its stipulations might puted possession of centuries, authorising itto transfer have been considered as cancelled in consequence of the war which subsequently took place between the contracting parties, were it not that by the treaty concluded at Madrid on the 28th of August, 1814, it was declared that all the treaties of commerce which subsisted between the two nations (Great Britain and Spain) in 1796, were thereby ratified and

> In the latter point of view, the restoration of a state of peace was of itself sufficient to restore the admissions contained in the convention of 1790 to their full original force and vigour.

There are, besides, very positive reasons for con-cluding that Spain did not consider the stipulations of the Nootka convention to have been revoked by the war of 1796, so as to require, in order to be binding on her, that they should have been expressly revived or renewed on the restoration of peace between the two countries. Had Spain considered that convention to have been annulled by the war; in other words, had she considered herself restored to her former position and pretensions with respect to the exclusive dominion over the unoccupied parts of the North American continent, it is not to be imagined that she would have passively submitted to see the contending claims of Great Britain and the United States to a portion of that territory the subject of negotiation and formal diplomatic transactions be-

tween those two nations. It is, on the contrary, from her silence with respect to the continued occupation by the British, of their settlements in the Columbia territory, subsequently to the convention of 1814, and when as yet there had been no transfer of her rights, claims, or pretensions to the United States; and from her silence while important negotiations respecting the Columbia territory, incompatible altogether with her ancient claim leave to observe, with regard to the claim derived to exclusive dominion, were in progress between from France, that he has not been able to discover Great Britain and the United States, fairly to be inferred that Spain considered the stipulations of the Nootka convention, and the principles therein laid down, to be still in force.

In the last dispatch published, which is the one handed in to Mr. Pakenham, on the 30th August, by Mr. Buchanan, the present American Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the following answer is made to the above argument:-

The second proposition of the British plenipotentiary deserves greater attention. Dues the Nootka Sound convention belong to that class of treaties containing "an acknowledgment of subsisting rights
—an admission of certain principles of international admitting question, are the high lands on the western side of the Mississippi, inclosing all its waters—the Missouri, of course—and terminating in the line drawn from the north-west source of the Lake of the Take of the Colonies on the north-west coast of America, bring-Woods to the nearest source of the Mississippi, as ing with them their sovereign jurisdiction, there lately settled between Great Britain and the United would have been much force in the argument. But such an admission never was made, and never was intended to be made by Spain. The Nootka convention is arbitrary and artificial in the highest return of Lewes and Clarke from their expedition to degree, and is any thing rather than the mere the Pacific, and fifteen years after Gray had entered acknowledgment of simple and elementary printhe Columbia river—is recorded Mr. Jefferson's opi-nion of the policy giving offence to Spain by the all its provisions it is expressly confined to intimation that the claims of the United States ex- Great Britain and Spain, and acknowledges tended to the Pacific; and we have the authority of no right whatever in any third power to interan American historian, distinguished for the atten-liere with the north-west coast of America. Neither tion and research which he has bestowed on the whole in its terms, nor in its essence, does it contain any subject of the Oregon Territory, for concluding that acknowledgment of previously subsisting territorial the western boundaries of Louisiana, as it was ceded rights in Great Britain, or any other nation. It is by France to the United States, were those indicated strictly confined to future engagements, and these by nature—namely, the high lands separating the are of a most peculiar character. Even under the waters of the Mississippi from those failing into the construction of its provisions maintained by Great nations, had the country been unappropriated: but it is limited to a mere right of joint occupancy, not to have derived from the government of Spain, in respect to any part, but to the whole, the sovereignty remaining in abeyance. And to what kind of occupancy? Not separate and distinct colonies, but scattered settlements, intermingled with each of the two unhappy criminals, Martha Browning and s m from the landlady, but she threw it into the fire. The claims which we have acquired from her be- other, over the whole surface of the territory, for the Samuel Quennell, who were convicted of murder at A doctor was sent for, but he was a corpse before his tween the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific rest on her priority of discovery. Numerous voyages of discovery, commencing with that of Maldonado in 1528, and ending with that under Galiano and suspended. Surely, it cannot be successfully continued the first continued of the territory, for the Samuel Quennell, who were convicted of murder at the doctor was sent for, but he was a corpse before his single purpose of trading with the Indians, to all of the last session of the Central Criminal Court, shall arrival. They were in the deepest poverty. The take place on Monday next; the former at the usual last article she pawned was her apron for sixpence, and she had to borrow the dress in which she then on the top of the Surrey county gaol at Horsemonger. access, the right of exclusive dominion remaining spot in front of the gaol of Newgato, and the latter and she had to borrow the dress in which she then on the top of the Surrey county gaol at Horsemonger-appeared. The poor creature during her evidence tended that such a treaty is "an admission of certain lane. Within the last few days a petition has been principles of international law," so sacred and so sent to the Home Secretary by the relations of perpetual in their nature as not to be annulled by Quennell, praying for a commutation of the sentence war. On the contrary, from the character of its pro- on account of the state of his mind; but as there did visions, it cannot be supposed for a single moment not seem to be any evidence or facts to warrant the that it was intended for any purpose but that of a conclusion that his mind was affected, an answer was mere temporary arrangement between Great Britain returned from the Home-office, stating that the case present without being particularly alluded to, with and Spain. The law of nations recognises no such was of a character as would not warrant any interprinciples in regard to unappropriated territory as ference on the part of the authorities with the senpotentiary mu-t fail in the attempt to prove that it course.

The undersigned cannot imagine a case where the this purpose a warrant has been issued for his appreobligations of a treaty, once extinguished by war, sension, and police constables followed him to France. It must, indeed, be acknowledged that, by the can be revived without a positive agreement to this the informations were sworn in the College-street treaty of 1819, Spaindid convey to the United States officet between the parties. Even if both parties, Police-office, but their precise contents, and all the all that she had the power to dispose of on the north- after the conclusion of peace, should perform posiwest coast of America, north of the 42nd parallel of live and unequivocal acts in accordance with its age case, must for the present remain unrevealed, latitude; but she could not, by that transaction, annul provisions, those must be construed as merely yolun- Saunder's News Letter.

tary, to be discontinued by either at pleasure. But in the present case, it is not even pretended that Spain performed any act in accordance with the convention of Nootka Sound, after her treaty with

The undersigned asserts confidently, that neither ordinary murder. In consequence of a statement made them. The jury viewed the body, which presented by Mrs. Dick, alleging that she had had a conversation of them. The jury viewed the body, which presented by Mrs. Dick, alleging that she had had a conversation of them. the territory which forms the subject of the present one party, whilst another is encroaching upon his megotiation. If Spain could not make good her own rights, even if he bad knowledge of his encroachmuch greater force in regard to nations. The feeble powerful; and thus the encroachment of the strong would convert itself into a perfect title against the

In the present case, it was scarcely possible for Spain even to have learned the pendency of negotiashe had ceded all her rights on that coast to the the existence of these negotiations; and even if this all her rights to the United States.

the other war. It will be seen from the following

MR. PAKENHAM TO MR. CALHOUN.

Washington, Jan. 15, 1845. Sir,-I did not fail to communicate to her Majesty's government all that had passed between us. with reference to the question of the Oregon boundary, up to the end of last September, as detailed in the written statements interchanged by us, and in

the protocols of our conference. Those papers remain under the consideration of her Majesty's government; and I have reason to believe that, at no distant period, I shall be put in possession of the views of her Majesty's government, on the several points which became most prominent in the course of the discussion.

But considering, on the one hand, the impatience which is manifested in the United States for a settlement of this question, and on the other, the length of time which would probably be still required to effect a satisfactory adjustment of it between the two power and Great Britain, in 1790, was considered by governments, it has occurred to her Majecty's government that, under such circumstances, no more fair or honourable mode of settling the question could be adopted than that of arbitration.

offer for the consideration of the government of the should be able to discover who are our friends and a petty theft caused them all to be apprehended, in consent of both parties to such a course of proceed- for knowingly inventing a lie, is sufficient to ordinary occurrence. The boys were all the children respective cases shall be laid before him, may hereobedient servant,

Hon. John C. Calhoun. MR. CALHOUN TO MR. PARENHAME

Department of State. Washington, Jan. 21, 1845. Sin,-I have laid before the President your com-

munication of the 15th inst., offering, on the part of her Majesty's government, to submit the settlement of the question between the two countries in reference to the Oregon territory to arbitration. The President instructs me to inform you, that. while he unites with her Majesty's government in the desire to see the question settled as early as may

be practicable, he cannot accede to the offer. Having all other reasons for declining it, it is sufficient to state that he continues to entertain the hope that the question may be settled by the negotiation now pending between the two countries; and that he is of the opiniou it would be unadvisable to ber us to all enquiring friends. I know that James seen an infinity of cases of the kind. There appeared entertain a proposal to resort to any other mode so is in the habit of going to old Bick's, in Swan-street; to be no approach to an abatement of the evil, which long as there is hope of arriving at a satisfactory and I can prove that he was one of the worst enemies was certainly one of the greatest magnitude. The settlement by negotiation; and especially to one which might rather retard than expedite its final adjustment.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

J. C. CALHOUN. The Right Hon. R. Pakenham, &c.

AN IRON STRAM FRIGATE. - A most magnificent iron steam frigate, built expressly for the royal navy, was launched on the Mersey, on Tuesday, from the yard at North Birkenhead. This is the first large vessel of war ever built on the shores of that noble

Length between perpendiculars....... 210 feet. Breadth within paddle-wheels 37½ feet. Ditto outside ditto 60½ feet.

Tonnage (carpenter's measurement)...1400 tons. She will be propelled by paddle-wheels, and the engines will be of 560 horse-power. The engine-room, magazine, and shell-room are all protected by iron encasements. The upper deck is flush, and of great area, and there are two other decks below, the height between which is ample. This fine vessel was, by command of the Admiralty, christened "The Birkenhead." Her armament will be two 96 pound first pounder broadside guns; so that with the aid of her steam she will prove a formidable opponent to any adversary. The launch took place exactly at twenty minutes past eleven, and the ceremony of christening was performed by the Marchioness of Westminster. There were present, in addition to her ladyship, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Wilton, Sir Philip and Lady Egerton, Sir Edward and Lady Cust, Mr. Irland Blackburn, M.P., and a host of the

principal gentry in South Cheshire. The Admiralty was represented by Captain Black, R.N. DESTRUCTION OF A LARSE MILL NEAR KENDAL. On Saturday night last the neighbourhood of Kendal was visited with a severe gale of wind and rain, which effected the almost entire destruction of a very large and extensive mill at Scar Fort, near Kendal, the property of Messrs. G. and J. Braithwaite, manufacturers, which was in the course of building. It appears that the roof of the building, which was composed of massive balks of wood supported by iron pillars, was not entirely completed, and the hurricane tore away some of the yet unfinished, and probably not effectually fixed, beams, and they fell with a dreadful crash, leaving the bare walls standing, which were much damaged. The force of the shock may in some measure be estimated by the fact that many of the ponderous beams of wood were smashed in several places, and the iron pillars were likewise broken to atoms. What renders the circumstance more extraordinary, is that the building is almost surrounded by a mountainous rocky precipice, and that no other property has been destroyed in the neighbourhood. From the extensive character of the building, and the romantic spot in which it is situated, it has been the resort of great numbers of people from the neighbourhood; and when they paid it a visit on Sunday last, they were astonished at seeing only a surrounded last your brains out. The mountain up you good. He drank off his cup, and fastening the door, seized her, threw for on the bed, holding in his hand an open razor, and exclained, "I am not going to leave you for any one after I die." She implored of him to spare her life, and called for help, when he said, "If you cry out, I will dash your brains out." Witness at length taining surrounded by a mountainous rocky precipice, and Sunday last, they were astonished at seeing only a heap of ruins.

But the British plenipotentiary contends that from long meet the public eye. A few days ago the portion of which he poisoned himself. between Great Britain and the United States re- neeted with a public establishment in this city, was examined, and confirmed the last witness's evidence. specting the Oregon territory, as well as "from her married to a gentleman, a native of Galway, and territory, subsequently to the convention of 1814," tady, by whom he has children, transpired after their it may fairly "be inferred that Spain considered the departure, and the unhappy parents of the delinded scipulations of the Nootka convention, and the prin-Police-office, but their precise contents, and all the nity."

The Coroner and jury raised a subscription to-arrival. Dr. Golding attributed his death to the straw, and smouldered there upperceived until after frem or any straw, and smouldered there upperceived until after frem or any straw, and smouldered there upperceived until after frem or any straw, and smouldered there upperceived until after frem or any straw, and smouldered there upperceived until after frem or any straw, and smouldered there upperceived until after frem or any straw, and smouldered there upperceived until after frem or any straw, and smouldered there upperceived until after frem or any straw or an

THE YARMOUTH MURDER. EXAMINATION OF YARHAM.

YARMOUTH, DEC. 29 .- Since the announcement of

Yarham's apprehension a variety of circumstances

have transpired tending to throw light upon this extra-

minated the existence of his victim, the magistrates that she lived with her husband at a lodging-house, of the borough determined to take the first advice with 37, Old Pyc-street. There were six beds in the room, respect to any ulterior proceedings that might be re-quired to satisfy the ends of justice. Their great difficulty arose upon the following point:—whether Lavies, of Groat George-street, surgeon, observed that not only were beds let in this way, but he bedictment and subsequently admitted as evidence for lieved a part of a bed could be had. The witness the crown, could be afterwards indicted as a princi- said it was so. On Christmas night the mother of pal. Mr. Holt, the clerk to the bench of magistrates, the child called to her that it was ill, but she said it prepared a case for the opinion of the Attorney- could not be so, as it cried so loudly. About six she repared a case for the opinion of the Accounty-could not be again, and then the child seemed dying, the following effect:—that the fact of a man having anp it soon after expired. No medical aid was sent the following enect:—that the fact of a main marring and the sound and the formula of the formul Besides, the negotiations which terminated in the Florida treaty had been commenced as early as December, 1815, and were in full progress on the 20th was brought to Yarmouth on the following Sunday said it was no wonder the child was a skeleton, when of October, 1818, when the convention was signed be- morning, and on Monday was remanded until this it or the mother had not common necessaries. The day, when the magistrates met in a private parlour mother said she had very little milk, and gave the were otherwise, she would have had no motive to sworn information, stated that a conversation took child had died in St. Martin's Workhouse, Mr. were otherwise, she would have had no motive to sworn internation, states, she was in the very act of transferring place between herself and Yarnham, three weeks Lavies said he had no doubt the child had died from place between herself and Yarnham, three weeks Lavies said he had no doubt the child had died from place between herself and Yarnham, three weeks Lavies said he had no doubt the child had died from after the trial, whereas it can be proved, by referdebility, arising from the want, on the part of the ence to the parish books, that on the 22nd of April mother, of common necessaries. He had no reason The above is the great point on which the whole of this question turns. Mr. Pakenham's arguments enable him to quit the town, and also that he sailed "That the deceased died of atrophy (debility) caused have not convinced the American government, nor for London the following day by the steam-boat, a by the mother wanting the common necessaries of the one the arbitration of an impartial third party. bility, is very generally discredited in the town. At rence, Battle Bridge King's-cross, upon flarriet Jones, the same time no reason can be assigned why she aged two years, whose parents reside in Weller's should fabricate a tale which, if not fully proved, court, and who was burned to death during the temmust involve her in serious consequences. She has porary absence of her grandmother. Upon the jury recently become connected with a sect denominated returning, after having viewed the body, the foreman peaceful, and hononrable course of arbitration, and Ranters, or Primitive Methodists, and not unfre- addressing the coroner, said, I hope, sir, you will de quently travels on Sundays a distance of twelve or your duty.—Coroner (with surprise): What do you fourteen miles to preach. Yarham had authorised mean? I trust that I always, at least, endeavour to his father to give his address to any person in au do my duty.—Juror: My brother jurors and myself thority requiring it. The following letter to his hope that you will draw public attention to the disfather and mother fully corroborate this assertion, gusting condition of the hole in which the family and shows the state of the prisoner's mind, and the live. We had to descend to it, and could not enter line of defence he will probably adopt, should the ma- it without stooping. The interior is truly horrifying. gistrate determine to send him for trial. The letter! The flooring appeared to be common earth; and i

is a verbatim copy :-

"December 7, 1845. "Dear Parents-We received your welcome letter. and was glad to hear that you were all as well as could with human beings .- Coroner: The place is truly reweek, Nov. 29th, I received a newspaper and letter with hundreds worse than even that. I understand from Sarah's sister in Chatham, and on looking over that a railway is likely to do away with all the miserit I was thunderstruck to see a long paragraph of a able dwellings in that court-Juror: At all events confession that I was said to make to Mrs Dick, pre- the press should give publicity to the wretchedness of vious to my leaving Yarmouth, in fact, three weeks the poor beings inhabiting the hovels in Weller's after the trial; when at the same time I was not in court. Verdict "Accidental death." town but a fortnight, and can truly say that I never saw Mrs. Dick after the day I came down in the IN LONDON.—At the Mansion House, on Wednesday train from Norwich. But it appears some persons three boys, the youngest of whom was eight years, have nothing else to do but to invent lies, and who- and the eldest twelve years of age, were brought beever it was that are so base and wicked, I wish that fore the Lord Mayor. They were in a miserable This proposition I am accordingly authorised to the Almighty would strike them dumo, and then we plight, and a gentleman who saw one of them commit or let my address be known was not on account of any by the children that as they had nothing to do they annoy me by so doing, and that is the reason I have not wrote to anybody besides you and Sarah's sister, and her only once. Tell Mr. and Mrs. Freeman the reason I have not wrote to them, but if they know deplorable to see these poor children in the road my address, I should like to hear from them at any time, but not to keep it from anybody that is in nation, which boasted of cnarity taking within its authority, as I have written to Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. comprehensive grasp the distressed and afflicted of Crifande, and Mr. Kemp, some time since, and about all classes, that the streets should be crowded with the railway there is one from London to Gloster and poor half-naked children, who had no human being it is sixteen miles from Gloster to me, and there is a to guide them, many of whom were sent out by Saturday, but I cannot soy much more. Thanks be parents or friends, prowling about disregarded by to God our health is as usual. I have got a very comfortable master; he is a member of the Baptist in the practices of poverty and vice by the de-Connection. We attend the chapel with him. Give praved people with whom they necessarily came in our love to all. If any body ask you where I live, contact in the course of their wanderings. Mr. tell them close to Gibralter, as there is a hill close to Goodman (the chief clerk) said that although he had us called Gibralter, and that won't be a lie. Remem- been but a short time in the situation he held he had we had, for what she told Sarah's sister you would new poor-law did not meet the difficulty. That law not credit; and that is where a certain vagabond got | punished parents for refusal or neglect to support most of his information from: but enough of that, their children, but how easily were its provisions they have got to answer for themselves before a evaded. Children would, when their parents were higher tribunal than any carthly one. I must looking after a livelihood in the streets, wander about

conclude with our love to you all; and believe from place to place, and fall in with bad associates, we to remain your affectionate son and daughter.
"S, and S. Y." " Address as usual."

"P. S. I wish you all a happy Christmas and a prosperous new year, if the Lord see so fit as to spare us, if not, may we be found prepared for a place above. When you write send the name of the new mayor. Write soon, and let me beg of you not to make your there will be many reports raised until the truth comes out."

Yarham conducted himself before the magistrates with the utmost composure. His personal appearance remains about the same as when he appeared in court at the time of the trial. The public will be admitted to hear the next proceedings,

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDERS

THROUGH DESTITUTION.
On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Ben Johnson, Great Wilde-street, Drury-lane, upon the body of John Grainger, a guns, one forward and the other aft, and four 68 blacksmith, aged 27, who committed suicide, and attempted to kill his wife and brother, under the following distressing circumstances:-

The jury viewed the body of deceased, which lay at No. 9, Lincoln-court, in a room wretched in the extreme, and completely destitute of furniture. Anne Grainger, the wife of deceased, quite : young woman, and far advanced in pregnancy, examined: The deceased, herself, and his brother, lived together. Her husband was out of work, and all they had to live upon was what his brother earned, which did not exceed 6s. a week. On the Saturday preceding his death they lay in bed all day as they had nothing to eat. During that week he attempted thrice to cut her throat and his brother's while asleep. His brother leaped into the street out of the window to save his life. Her husband then endea-voured to hang himself. Last Christmas Eve he got a quarter day's work, for which he was paid two shillings. When he returned home he exclaimed. "All I have are two shillings, and I owe my rent They will turn us out. What will become of you?" nine o'clock at night he took his brother with him to purchase, as he said, two ounces of salts, but would not let his brother go into the druggist's shop with him. He returned home in three minutes, and getting two cups he diluted the half of one package in each cup. He then laid to witness, "I am going to take some salts, I have got an ounce for you, and an ounce for myself. It will do you good." He drank released herself from his grasp, and succeeded in THE CONVICTS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.—It however, pulled her back and kissed her, after which has at length been finally arranged that the execution he made an effort to snatch the remainder of the poiwas in a paroxysm of grief.

Coroner: Why did you not apply for relief to the parish? The law will not allow people to starve. Rugby, the summoning officer, said, that if her husband had no work, or even half employment, the longer necessary, shut themselves up together in a parish would have relieved him,

Examination resumed: Her husband was an exceedingly sober, hard-working, steady, young man. those embraced in this treaty; and the British pleni- tence of the law, and that it must, therefore, take its out of employ, he drew a razor across her throat, They never quarrelled. Thrice in one night, whilst contains "an admission of certain principles of inter- Delicate Affair.—A circumstance of a very dis- hang himself. She ascertained that he had bought tressing nature has occurred in this city, and will ere two ounces of oxalic acid, instead of salts, with a

Richard Grainger, brother of deceased, was next silence with respect to the continued occupation by after the ceremony proceeded with him to France; in his growth and so poverty-stricken was he, that the British of their settlements in the Columbia but the previous marriage of the gentleman with a be appeared to be not more than twelve years of age.

l brother-in-law.

Trades' Mobements.

HAPPY ENGLAND!

EXTREME DESTITUTION.—Late on Tuesday night,

chief magistrate. The Lord Mayor said it was most

to certain destruction. It was a disgrace to the great

and it could not be said that their parents refused or neglected to support them. But those who were

sound to carry the law into effect, by compelling the

parishes of the poor to support them, did not perform

their duty. The City of London union had no refuge

for the miserable creatures who crowded into London,

the streets were deluged was the most afflicting.

Multitudes of them were, he knew beyond all

ing the awful evil which was always before the

ing would wait upon any effort of the kind he sug-

ruin. Mr. Goodman said he had no doubt that

publicity would be given to his lordship's observa-

ious on so vital a subject, and that some benevolent,

nigh-minded man would apply to the Legislature, by

The Lord Mayor acknowledged the receipt of a £5 note, No. 94,147, and dated 11th of November,

Another Labor Bank Robbery .- A package con-

on the route between Waltham and Boston. A re-

MISERABLE DELUSION AND SCANDALOUS EXHIBITION.

-The Millerite delusion in New York is leading to

one of the young women, without a particle of cloth-

and the poor deluded creatures could not be induced

most unquestionable.

-Natural death.

whom alone a remedy could be administered.

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS. Mr. Bedford, the coroner, concluded an inquiry at the Three Elms, St. Anne's street, Westminster, on The South Staffordshire miners held a delegate meetthe body of Henry Nicholls, aged two months. The ng on Monday, December 20, to elect a delegate to the painful dotails elicited at this inquest excited the surforthcoming conference, to be held at Ilkston, at the house of Mr. Charles Hill, Horsleyfields, Wolverhampton. Delegates were present from Bloxwich, Tipton, Wolverhampton, Wednesfield, Heath, and Bilston. Mr. Brown in the chair. Mr. James Blakeway was duly elected to conference. At the close it was agreed that the next delegate meeting of the miners be held at Mr. Mortibors, sign of the Little Swan, Harsleyfields, Wolverhampton, on Monday, January 12, at cleven in the forenoon. John Jones, Deputy Secretary.

P.S. I am told you have rejected the miners' reports beforetime, which I am doubtful; but, if so, I must have a word with Mr. O'Connor.

[John Jones must possess no little assurance to have been capable of penning the above postscript. He has and can perform, our duties, without the meddling interference of John Jones.]

TO THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND .- At a general meeting of the operative plasterers of Manchester, held at the Railway Inn. Deansgate, on the 6th of December, 1845, it was unanimously resolved,-"That a meeting of delegates from all parts of the united kingdom be called for the purpose of effecting a more efficient organisation among the operative plasterers than at present exists; and that a corresponding committee be appointed to carry this object into effect." We, therefore, as the committee appointed for that purpose, beg carnestly and affectionately to call the attention of our fellow workmen to this subject, as one of the greatest importance to our general welfare, and a subject in which all are deeply interested. Tno wonderful results that have proceeded from union need scarcely be enumerated here, for, with many of thesesuch as railways, and other gigantic undertakings-you are already sufficiently acquainted to perceive that the spirit of the age we live in demands union and concord, whenever anything worthy of notice is contemplated. Union is strength-division is very weakness; and all who are not sufficiently advanced to act in accordance with the spirit and necessity of the times, must be content to dwindle into insignificance, or pass into oblivion, while the prompt and energetic alone will be able to secure themselves any real or permanent advantage. In addressing you, we speak as to brethren having a comthe same room, which was quite damp, and the winmon interest and end in view. Our object, therefore, is dow of which had not a pane of giass to exclude the that, as brethren, we may more fully know and understand each other; more fully sympathise with, and assist inclemency of the weather, we found an ass living each other; that we may, in fact, be enabled to do good be expected under the circumstances, though you did volting and sickening. I am sure that few imagine for and to each other, and injury to none. We would not send us word the particulars; but yesterday that such a hovel exists in London, yet I have met carefully abstain from blame and harsh imputations upon any one, either employer or employed, as measures and not men, have to be considered, and in proportion as we submit to the dictates of wisdom and prudence, so far shall we be deserving of the countenance and support of all good and intelligent men, who, whether employers or workmen, will soon perceive that their interests are identical, and cannot be separated without injury to both. MISERABLE CONDITION OF HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN While we fully affirm that our present position as workmen is not what we consider right and desirable, we would seek the cause mainly in ousselves; for if our past efforts have only been of a local and trifling character, it is but reasonable to expect that only trifling and insignificant good could have been effected thereby. Let United States; and, under the supposition that it who are our enemies; but, however, it is no use order to have inquiry made into their apparently us, therefore, put away the weakness of our boyhood, may be found acceptable, further to suggest that the wishing that. I should think their own conscience, desolate condition. The case proved to be one of and, assuming the position of men, we may justly expect to be treated and acknowledged as such, for it is only discussion; it is appealed to to show that, by the ing being recorded by an interchange of notes, the punish them. But let them say what they like, bless of very poor parents, who are probably unable to sup- when we truly respect ourselves, that we need look for choice of an arbiter, and the mode in which their the Lord, I am as innocent of that as the child un- port them, deriving a precarious living for themselves respect from others. All who are wishful for the accomborn, and the reason that I did not wish you to tell from vending articles in the streets. It was stated plishment of this object will please to correspond with Mr. James Gourley, No. 1, Fletcher-square, Brook-street, means of getting a bit of bread, and paying for the Manchester, on the 24th day of February, 1846.—Wil-wretched room in which they contrived to live. LIAM PALMER, President, JAMES GOURLEY, Secretary

GILBERT MACBETH, JOHN DICEINSON, RICHARD RYLEY. Fifty such cases have been brought before the present To the Colliers of England and Wales .- We beg to inform you, that there are, at present, upwards of Two HUNDRED colliers now on STRIKE in Wigan, and more than that number in other places in Lancashire, FOR WAGES. which every working man ought to have, and may, if he will take proper steps to obtain it. Some of our masters have their agents prowling about the country, seeking men to fill up our places while we are on strike-they mail coach runs through every night, and a van every their parents to beg or steal, and others, without only want you to assist them in their dirty work. We hope you will not be led astray by them-we hope you will the officers of the unions, and, in fact, encouraged watch them, for they are as cunning as foxes-they will tell you that they have some new pits to start, but have no men to work them-they will tell you this, and make you very fine promises, all for the purpose of leading you from your homes, and as soon as their old men will go to work for them, at their master's terms, you, who have been their tools, may then go where you think proper for what they care. Now, we hope you will take timely warn. ing, and not be deceived by them, but stop at home and endeavour to obtain good wages on your own native soil. Some of our masters say that they can have plenty of men from Wales, Derbyshire, Glostershire, and other places, to work at any price, but we hope better things of themwe hope they will not disgrace their country and their name, to be tools for tyrants, for if they do, the will bring poverty, degradation, want, and misery upon their own heads, and many thousands beside. We again advise you not to be deceived by foul pretenders. - We remain, yours, on behalf of the committee of the Wigan district, JOHN BERRY, secretary; JAMES PRICE, agent to the as-

sociation. Wigan, Dec. 23, 1845. except at Peckham, a distance of three miles, to NATIONAL UNITED TRADES ASSOCIATION FOR THE EMwhich they were sent at all hours, with tickets of admission. The Lord Mayor said that he would sup-PLOYMENT OF LABOUR .- President: T. S. Duncombe. M.P. Since our last report, the Protective Society of plicate the powerful press of the metropolis to lend Coachmakers, meeting at the Bird-in-Hand, Long-acre, their great assistance in checking the dreadful evil, by calling the attention of the legislature to it. Of all the painful spectacles he had ever witnessed, that of the crowds of helpless children with which have taken out forty shares. They have also denounced their determination to atrach themselves to the United Trades' Association for the Protection of Industry.

GLASGOW "JUSTICE"-" SAILORS AND CRIMPS."-MR. EDITOR,-In the 10th sec. of the Act 8th and 9th Vic., chap. 116, it is enacted, "That if any person shall demand doubt, sent out to beg by their parents or other relations. They were thrown upon the world at the age or receive from any seaman, or other person, other than when the mind was flexible to any impression of good | the owner, part owner, master, or shiphusband, or person in charge of a merchant-ship, or vessel, any remuneration or evil, and they were imperceptibly led into the commission of crime, until repeated acts rendered them | whatever, either directly, or indirectly, for and on account incorrigible. Society thus became responsible for of the having, supplying, or providing of any seaman, he the contamination to which poor children were sub- shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds." jected. There was a total absence of restraint or Now, on the 6th uit., I raised an action against a crimp good example, and the very ingenuity displayed in named Flett, of the firm of Boyd, Flett, and Boyce, alias the little acts of dishonesty perpetrated by those of Barney Devins, for charging a seaman, named Smith, tender years was encouraged by the laughter, and in money for shipping him on board the Earl Dalhousic. some cases by the approbation, of the lookers-on. Smith proved on oath the threats held out to unship him, There was no calamity in his mind comparable to if he did not pay the amount demanded. Another seathat which sprung from the bringing up of youth in man, named Clark, proved on oath, that he saw some practices of idleness and vice. The Legislature silver money paid by Smith to the crimp, Flett, at the spent hours and days in discussing the principle of time libelled, and also added, "I paid 2s. myself, and 5s. education. Could the minds of the representatives more for whiskey, extorted from me by Flett and his of the people be more admirably, more benevolently associates, before they would deliver the usual advance employed than in devising the means of correctnotes to me." This latter statement, however, was not admitted as evidence in Smith's case, and the justices eyes of the magistrates, and was almost as frequently encountered by men concerned in the ordinary transactions of town life? He was convinced that a blessthought the case not sufficiently proved. You will understand, that Clark did not hear the demand, he being at the door of the office, but distinctly saw some silver money paid. This, in my opinion, should have been sufficient gested, and again he would beseech the influential to have proved the conviction. One swears that the press of the metropolis to take the important question into their hands, for the sake of common hu- paid, still no conviction; the case was quashed! If money was demanded, and he paid it; the other saw it manity. What could be do, as a magistrate, in the that be the way our sailors are to be "protected," Sir case before him? Commit these three children for George Cockburn's good Act may as well be thrown overstealing a few peas! Were they persons to be sent board. Pray tell me, Mr. Editor, is there no way of for trial to the Old Bailey? His heart revolted at | bringing this violation, or fustration, of the laws before the the thought, for his heart bled for them, and the House of Commons. J. S. Fildes, Glasgow. - [No; we thousands of poor young creatures who, like them, know of no appeal from such tyranny.—ED. N. S.1 were without protection, and going headlong into

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. - We understand, on good authority, that her Majesty's steamer Resistance is to return to Monte Video as soon as she is refitted, and is to earry the 45th Regiment to the Cape of Good Hope, its original destination before it was diverted to another purpose by Mr. Hamilton. We 1845, J. J., for the poor applicants at the Mansion- are informed, also, that Mr. Hamilton is recalled .-Morning Chronicle.

FIRE NEAR WITLEY COURT. - On Saturday last Another Large Bank Robbert.—A package on taining 20,000 dollars, in bank bills, notes, checks, Martley, about five miles from this place, and which kee. belonging to the Suffolk Bank, Boston, was stolen on Friday morning from Mr. Monson's stage, The fire broke out at about six o'clock in the evenon the route between waitham and Boston. A le-ward of 500 dollars is offered for its recovery and the detection of the robbers.—Philadelphia Ledger, De-diately sent off for fire engines, and at seven o'clock two engines (the Phoenix and the Birmingham) arrived from Worcester, and the house engine, kept at Witley Court, also arrived at about the same time. the most infamous practices. In Greene county, at | I'he wind was at this time blowing "great guns," a village a few miles back of Catskill, a company of and it was soon apparent that nothing could save the Millerites, consisting of various ages and both sexes, range of buildings; accordingly the efforts of the firea few weeks ago, in expectation of the immediate men were directed to the preservation of the grain end of the world, concluding that clothing was no ricks in the rickyard, which was near at hand, and these were mercifully saved, the wind blowing in a contrary direction. The whole of the farm outstate of perfect nudity for several days together. The discovery was made by the neighbours, through buildings, however, (the house was near the rickyard, and safe from harm) were totally destroyed, if ing, being seen to go to the well for a pail of water, with the greater part of their contents. In the barns a was a large quantity of cider, the produce of the pre- eand on one occasion he drove mails into the door to to resume their apparel till the authorities of the sent year's growth of fruit on the farm, and as the place interfered and compelled them to do so. These fire caught the barrels they burst, and it is computed a facts are stated upon authority, the Sun says, the that nearly thirty hogsheads of excellent eider has been an

lost. The fire illuminated the country for many 1y Supper Death in an Omnibus.—On Wednesday miles round, and when at its height, exhibited a evening Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Black grand and awful spectacle, the flames roaring, and ad Although he was seventeen years of age, so stinted in his growth and so poverty-stricken was he, that bury, age 41, late stud groom to Mr. Tattersall, of detable distance. It was not totally burnt out till ill he appeared to be not more than twelve years of age.

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It was not totally burnt out till ill late appeared to be not more than twelve years of age. departure, and the unhappy parents of the deluded sire based for the offender and vindicate their respectability. For this purpose a warrant has been issued for his appre- and the this purpose a warrant has been issued for his appre- and the this purpose a warrant has been issued for his appre- and the thing that his purpose a warrant has been issued for his appre- and the thing that his purpose a warrant has been issued for his appre- and the thing that his protection and the region of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday of his h Deceased's landlady gave him, his wife, and breseat to the bottom of the carriage. He was assisted went to the stable with a lighted can'lle to lock after steer a most excellent character. Verdict, "Insaout in an insensible state, and taken to the Charingthe horses. It is very reasonably supposed that hats

Foreign Alobements.

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

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

THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE. PROGRESS OF DEMCCRACY THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN FRANCE. The commencement of a new year, bringing with it no it new-born hopes and resolves, to the lovers of libert liberty and friends of progress, in all nations; we consider this a proper time to address our readers in yindi yindication of those hely principles the common adopt adoption of which must unite the men of all countries tries in one bond of brotherhood. The enemies of the I the human race have held their friendly meetings, or at or are, at the present time, concerting measures to mair maintain their usurpations, and continue the enslavement and misery of the people; it therefore behoves the friends of equality to encourage and strengthen each other, that so liberty's torch may be kept burning, and the nations be saved from that utter darkness to which the machinations of royal and privi-

leged tyrants, if unopposed, would consign them. The past year (1845) has been fruitful of events salculated to inspire the friends of freedom with hope, or to nerve them with resolution, in their uncompromising and ceaseless war against traud and oppression. In France, public opinion has scattered to the winds the organization of that liberticidal confederacy, the Jesuits; and the mind of France has thereby vindicated its continued adhesion to revolutionary principles—principles which traitors have in vain proscribed. The "signs of the times," as evidenced by the theological, political, and social movements, which the last year was witness to in Germany, afford subject for almost unalloyed gratulation. True we have to mourn the deaths of brethren slain by the soldiery of the hypocritical "liberal" King of Saxony, in the so-called "Leipsic Riots," and the imprisonment and exile of others, proscribed and and hunted by the other German despots, but we know that freedom is not to be won without some sacrifice and suffering, and it is cheering to know that freedem is advancing in Germany. Lastly, in the mountains of the Caucasus, the free-men of those regions have made the year 1845 famous by their splendid victories over the armies of the Russian desput. Gorged with the flesh and blood of unhappy Poland, the Tsar would insolently dictates lavery and the knout to men whose mountain-fastnesses have never known a master but themselves; but the Autocrat has been foiled, and the whitening bones of his unburied cohorts, fallen beneath the avenging steel of patriots fighting for their homes and liberties, attest the humiliation of Muscovy's baffied tyrant, and the renewed triumphs of his indomitable and unconquerable foes. These events inspire us with hope for the future.

But there are events which the past year has witnessed, which we cannot but deplore. In Switzerland the machinations of the aristocrats in several cantons, and the conspiracy of the Je-uits in Lucerne -a conspiracy directed against the whole of Switzerland-has resulted in certain armed manifestations on the side both of the enemies and the friends of freedom: the consequence of such "manifestations" has been the destruction of the lives of a great number of our brethren, and the persecution of others. A seemingly ill-concerted revolt in the Papal States. while it has evidenced the vitality of Italy, has added another to the list of popular failures which the friends of that noble land have to deplore. Spain has endured another year of the blood-cemented despotism which presses her to the earth, and additional victims have attested the unchanged barbarism and ferocity of her rulers. The sufferings of the unhappy Polish people, under the savage persecution fully detailed in the columns of this journal. The remembrance of these events wound the hearts of the European democrats, but must nevertheless serve to nerve them with increased resolution in their struggle against tyranny and wrong.

That great and mighty changes will take place in

Europe, within a comparatively short period of time, may be safely forefold. In Great Britain, the struggle between the landlords and the capitalists has attained a "crisis," and the result must be, at no distant day, the triumph of the capitalists, and the interesting. prostration of the aristocracy—that aristocracy once o powerful, and so detested throughout Europe. This change must be productive of extraordinary events. The great mass of the English people, deriving no benefit from that change, will then see generally, what the Chartist party already understand -indeed, have understood and preclaimed for years past—that the triumph of the capitalists is no triumph for the workmen; but that more radical changes must be wrought out to ameliorate their condition, and ensure for them rights and enjoyments. Then will the world witness the complete severance of the proletarian class from all other classes of English society; and then will commence those vital reforms which Chartism foreshadows. A revival of the Chartist agitation, at this juncture, strengthens our hopes of the coming future. In Germany, freedom, we repeat, "is advancing." Theological, political, and social reforms, are agitated with a venemence which prove that if the Germans have hitherto been "dreamers," they have dreamed to some purpose, and now that they have awakened, they will make excellent workers in promoting the enfranchisement of mankind. Religious frauds, though sanctified by time, are crumbling to pieces; political rights are demanded with an earnestness of purpose which must command concession; and, lastly, labour demanding its full reward, examines the social contract between man and man, and claims equality of rights and enjoyments for all. Germany is destined to be the theatre of great events. In Switzerland, notwithstanding the conspiracies of aristocrats and priests, progress is certain. The principles, as yet only agitated in Germany, find in Switzerland a practical development. The proscribed sons of Spain "bide their time," and their time is coming. The Polish heart yet throbs with life, and, instead of expiring, its pulsations quicken under the scourge of the oppressor—a fire is smouldering which will yet burst into a flame, and the conflagration will light Poland to liberty. Italy lives, and, despite the failures we have deplored, is gathering strength - strength she will assert her existence as a free nation. Deabounds, and, from his toyings and plottings in Italy, the Tsar is suddenly aroused by the voice of alarm from his deputy at St. Petersburgh, and compelled at once, by his fears, to grant concessions and stay persecutions, in order that he may avert the threatened storm.

Last, not least, France-heroic, betrayed, but still succumbles Franco-remains faithful to her mission. and is, we trust, about to give birth to a movement of the greatest importance to her proletarian classes. A meeting of the editors of the French liberal journais throughout France is, we understand, about to be holden in Paris, for the purpose of discussing and agreeing upon some scheme of "Electoral Reform" to be introduced to, and urged upon, the legislative chambers. As all that concerns the welfare of France is of interest in our eyes, and cannot fail to interest the friends of freedom throughout Europe, and seeing that it forms part of our political creed that "neen of all countries are brothers, and the people of each ought to yield one another mutual aid, according to their ability, like citizens of the same state."-we hesitate not to express our views as to this most important meeting of the French jour-

That Electoral Reform is needed in France no honest man will dispute. Out of a population of thirty-five millions, only some two hundred thousand persons have the rights of citizenship; while the paid functionaries of the government number more than five of one poor fellow who was lashed to the rigging, and hundred thousand, and not less than eight millions of men are deprived of all political and municipal rights. to believe, from the appearance of the man, and the position of his limbs, that he was dead when the life-boat must say, that the head and front of my offending is this from this monster evil has flowed all the evils which people" are not represented in the legislature, and, therefore, it is that the press is fettered by the most infamous restrictions; that popular assemblies and the Lewes and Hastings line; the officers and men organisations are made criminal; that the proleta- at the Coast Guard station also rendering every as rians are punished for attempting to combine to uphold the price of their labour; that the National Guard is forbidden to deliberate: that judges and jurors are made the creatures of tyranny, and the evening, shortly before ten o'clock, a fire was disco-compressors and betrayers of innocence; that domici-vered burning upon the premises in the occupation of liary visits outrage the sanctity of "home," and ac- Mr. Carter, corn-chandler and hay merchant, situate to subserve their master's purposes: but their pitiful cursed police spies cover the soil of France. There at the rear of the house in Ebenezer-terrace, Ken- efforts are unavailing, and will terminate in their own fore it is that Paris is embastilled; that a war of ex- nington-common. It originated in the lower part of termination—even against women and children—is the storehouse, in which was deposited a lar. e quan- pours forth his purrility appears another rigmarole story, carried on in Algeria, and that French soldiers, the tity of straw, hay, and corn; and owing to their very unhappy instruments of that infamous warfare, are infiammable nature, the fire progressed with great pursued a rather curious zig-zag pedling course. One subjected to degrading and brutal punishments, distance of the fire progressed with great pursued a rather curious zig-zag pedling course. One subjected to degrading and brutal punishments, distance of the fire progressed with great pursued a rather curious zig-zag pedling course. One subjected to degrading and brutal punishments, distance of the fire progressed with great pursued a rather curious zig-zag pedling course. honouring to the name of France. And, therefore, it immates of the contiguous houses, upon the alarm is that Spain, Poland, and Italy have been betrayed, being raised, exerted themselves to the utmost to and the march of liberty been checked throughout rescue two horses in the stable. They were, how-Europe. We are prepared to demonstrate that all ever, unable, owing to the increasing vigour of the these evils have flowed from the one monster evil—flames, and both animals were speedily burnt to death. the violation of the popular sovereignty. Hence the Their groans whilst in the agonies of death are denecessity of "Electoral Reform."

them at the outset of their deliberations, but the considerable. The origin of the fire is not precisely object of their deliberations will be to devise some known, but is believed to have arisen from the overplan, which all, or the majority of them, can agree | heating of the hay. to adopt as the foundation of future agitation. This meeting has attracted the attention of the French geon has lodged at Bell's Bank, Dublin, a scaled enand German democrats residing in London, and we velope containing a £100 note, which he proposes to understand that they have adopted the following bestow on any mesmerist who can tell the number of propositions as the basis of the plan of "Electoral it by clairvoyance!

Reform," recommended by them to the meeting of the French editors:-

ELECTORS.—UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. - The electoral body to consist of every French male of twenty-one years of age and upwards, being of sane mind and unconvicted of dishonour.

THE DEPUTIES.—NO PROPERTY QUALIFICATION,—The only qualification necessary for a deputy shall be. that he be aged at least twenty-five years, and possess the confidence of a majority of his constituents. CLECTIONS .- VOTE BY BALLOT, &c. - The deputies to

be elected by the direct votes of the citizens. The electors to record their votes by ballot, or secret voting. The election to take place in the chief town of each department. The electors belonging to the working class to be indemnified by the department for their loss of time in voting for the deputies.

THE DEPUTIES TO BE INDEMNIFIED for any loss suffered by them in serving as members of the legislature. No paid functionary of the government can be a deputy.

INNUAL ELECTIONS, &c. -One-fifth of the members of the Chamber of Deputies to retire annually. Secret voting in the Chamber to be abolished in all cases, excepting when taking the vote for the retiring one-tifth of the members annually. The lists of the votes on any question, with the above excep-tion, to be published on the demand of any members of the Chamber.

We do not pledge ourselves as to the correctness of some of the minor details contained in the above propositions; although we are sure they will be self, and glaring mendacity levelled at me. as to render found substantially correct. We know, however, that the first proposition, or grand principle of the whole —Universal Suffrage, has been adopted by the French and German democrats in London, exactly as we have above defined it. This is everything. The right of the entire people to elect their legislators is a principle men of all nations can understand, and cordially unite in support of. Questions of detail.-the machinery necessary for the working of the great principle,-will be best decided on by each nation for itself, in accordance with the habits. customs, and wishes of its people. The above propositions appear to embody the leading defails judged necessary for France by the French democrats, and they must be the best judges of what will best answer

the requirements of their country.

A word, in conclusion, to our brother editors of the French press. Well intentioned but timid men will warn you against what they will call "going too far." They will caution you that to adopt something short of justice is necessary to ensure your success. Be not deceived; such advice, we warn you, if acted on, will render of no avail your meeting. The nations are weary of combatting for mere names, they desire realities. Think you that the noble artisans and labourers who poured out their blood like water in the July revolution, think you that they will engage in any struggle for a mere sham reform? No! When you demand "Electoral Reform" you must include in that reform the rights of citizenship for every adult Frenchman. If you do this the people will believe in your patriotism, and support you in a l your efforts. If you do not do so, if you compromise never would have taken place had not political pedlers, principles for the sake of conciliating the timid and and strangers too, entered the locality and concucted the oppose a measure of half justice as determinedly as they will oppose a measure of full justice, besides. which, the people will not support your half measures, and your struggle will be neither successful nor dignitied. The friends of human progress, in all not to disappoint their expectations. You are the teachers of the public mind, the leaders of public opinion, much, very much, is depending upon you, and the interests, not only of Frenchmen, but of the whole human race, demand that you acquit yourselves worthy of your mission. France was the first European nation that proclaimed the "Sovereignty of the people," and to her belongs the glory of taking the initiative in accomplishing the triumph of that principle.

SHIPWRECKS.

LOSS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

In addition to the particulars previously given respectextract of a letter, from Lloyd, agent at Gibraltar, will be

"It appears there has been a dreadful sacrifice of lives, and amongst the drowned are the new French Consul for Mogadore, two passengers, and all the officers, except one midshipman—seventy-seven in all. Many were however saved by the laudable zeal of Mr. Alexander Redman, acting British Consul at Mazagrar, under whom the Moors acted in a praiseworthy and humane manner.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE ENGLISH SCHOONER DYNAMENE.

The Admiralty have forwarded a dispatch to Lloyd's communicating the total loss of the above vessel on a sanken rock, off Rock Cess, on the 13th of September last. The crew, after receiving some cruel treatment from, and plundered by the natives, were at last allowed to depart, and were taken on board the Australian, when they received every possible kindness and subsequently the protection of her Majesty's ship Lily, C. W. Newton

LOSS OF THE ELIZA AND NANCY OF DARTMOUTH, AND THE SYMMETRY OF SUNDERLAND, AND STRANDING OF THE HAIDEE, OF LEITH.

A despatch received from the Foreign-office contains shore off the Island of Gothland and Fare; crew saved. Part of cargo of the former expected to be saved, but the ressel a total wreck. The Haidee would undergo repair, deceived me. Most important "witnesses!" The Symmetry remained on a dangerous reef, and no part of her cargo likely to be saved.

THE PRINCESS ALICE.

The report of the Princess Alice steamer having strack against the mole, and received considerable damage, &c., has been contradicted. It appears she struck the West

LOSS OF AN EAST INDIAMAN. Lewes, Monday.—From the letters received here this replied, M'G——, one of P.'s other "witnesses." On morning, it appears there has been a dreadful storm the following day I wrote Mr'G. inquiring into the along the south-east coast On Saturday night, the truth of Craig's statement, and by return received a refounded on knowledge and union, for the day when 27th instant, the gale increased to a perfect ourrienne, ply, of which the following is an extract: and several vessels were damaged doubling Beachy mocratic reform is advancing in Sweden; and in Den- Head. About one o'clock on Sunday morning, a large I once respected, but have long since had reason to know mark innovations, in accordance with the wants of Dutch East Indiaman, name unknown, came ashore on is a deceitful, lying wretch) has given another specimen the age, are demanded. Even in Russia disaffection | the coast off Pevensey, a little to the north-east of the Head, the wind blowing tremendously and the sea running mountains high. Eighteen of the crew out of thing. Never was there anything more false than to say that two or three and thirty on board, succeeded in landing I stated you were in search of P--. I was constantly in safety in their own boat, and it appeared from their statement that the ship was bound from Batavia to Amsterdam, laden with a valuable cargo of coffee, sugar, and indigo. The greatest apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the captain of the vessel, who steady to the trust reposed in him, remained on board with the mate and twelve or thirteen of the crew, but it was not until Sunday forenoon that any assistance could be efforded them. Their situation during that dreadful night, on such a shore, with a gale from the SS.W., and the sea continually breaking over their ill-fated vessel, was truly awful. In the forenoon of Sunday, however, a small pleasure boat belonging to Pevensey, named the Rebecca, manned by two pilots, named Pierce and Wood, and three of the coast goard, named Oliver, Warnell, and Fleming, put off to the assistance of the crew of the East Indiaman, and succeeded in reaching her. From the violence of the gale, however, and the sea continually breaking over the wreck, they were unable to effect their purpose, of bringing off the captain and the remanuder of the crew; but, with determined perseverance they lay by, watching for a favourable opportunity. This, however, did not speedily occur, and about eleven a considerable delay the remainder of the crew, with the master, were taken on board the boat, with the exception whom it was impossible to save. It is some consolation

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT KENNINGTON.-On Sunday scribed by the inhabitants to have been of a most The editors of the French liberal journals have agonising character. The intelligence having been set themselves to a mighty work—the work of or- furnished to the engine-stations with all expedition, ganizing public opinion to demand, insist upon, rugines of the London brigade, West of England, and obtain that great reform which France so much and County offices, were at the scene, and there being needs. If the French journalists prove themselves an abundant supply of water furnished by the lamequal to the mission they have undertaken, immortal both Works, the firemen set at work most manually, fame will be their certain and worthy reward, but it was nearly half-past eleven o'clock before the Doubtless, differences of opinion will exist amongst fire was extinguished. The damage done is very

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHEBN STAR. SIR,—I see from a weekly publication which has been put into my hands, that a maniac, residing in "Modern Athens," has honoured an obscure individual, such as I am, by vomiting his innate blackguardism upon me and vourself at the same time. The man writes a lengthy, incoherent epistic, but, for the life of me, after comning it over and over again, and again, I can only cult one line of truth in the whole of his lucubration, which is, that a person "living in Preston is my bosom friend." Thank God, it is not Joe Mitchell.

The first letter of the maniac's name is P., but I shall

not sully your columns by giving it in full; the reader may add the letters imp, or any other he thinks proper. The said P. has been long pondering how he might stab the cause of the people under the guise of friendship, but, happily, his poinard is pointless, and his arm too feeble. The poor fellow, in one of his raving moments, has imagined I am the devil, and that I run away with him to Beverley Hell, where he endured unheard of sufferings, and unutterable tortures. He, doubtlessly, was there, but I never gave credence to the stereotyped story of his sufferings and tortures, over which he is incessantly muling and puling. The inmates of bastiles don't oft emerge from their "durance vile" two stones heavier than on their entrance, particularly if tortured with pains and pi:ls during their confinement. Such a phenomena is a novely which, if we are sufficiently credulous, we must believe once occurred. But, to the point, if I can find any point in his raving effusion, which is so interlarded with egotism, acrimony, and malevolence towards yourthe task somewhat difficult.

I make out, in the first place, that he represents me as your paid sycophant. In answer to this, I defy any human being to prove that I ever crouched to any man; and I also defy any man to prove that I have ever received, directly or indirectly, any advice or command from you touching my political career, other than what you have given to the whole Chartist body, through the

press and from the platform. Secondly, I am said to be a government agent. Well, sir, I must say that, personally, I don't know one of my Mr. P.'s hint will induce them to recognise their servants. and down with the tin for work done. I wonder why P. has omitted to say how many days in the week I may be

seen wending my way down to the Treasury.

But really I cannot be ungry at the allegation, seeing that more useful and patriotic men than myself have been thus assailed by pretended friends of freedom-- Henry Hunt and yourself for instance. Well, well, Mr. P., must think myself a fortunate fellow to be the recipient of the secret service money. Thank you for giving me such distinguished importance. As the editor of the Leeds Mercury said, on hearing of little John's "conversion" to the League doctrine-"It sets my brain on the whirl." But stay; Mr. P. has proof, strong as Hely Writ, that I waited upon the magistrates-got a party of police, and traced him for three days, until he was arrested" for the part he took in the Bradford outbreak in 1839. Grave charge, Mr. P., but quite in keeping with my avocation as a "government agent."

Well, let us see. The outbreak did take place : and it the prejudiced, you will fail. Your enemics will scheme. I know too much of Yorkshiremen to charge them with originating that unfortunate affair. He says I was present at the house where he and his friends were met the day previous. At that house I occasionally boarded, and had occasion to be there at the time. I was asked repeatedly to make one of their party nations, regard your meeting with intense interest in a private room-I as repeatedly refused, stating and hope; we trust to your visdom and patriotism would not countenance secret proceedings, and particularly so along with strangers. I remained there until they took their departure for Bradford, and then went in been a little excitement in the political circles, the search of my "bosom friend," as P. terms him, in order members of the League have spread their wings and

touching politics, with any policeman whatever. And co-workers, will prove me to have been absent for a single confined with the rheumatic fever, and then I did my

I ask for the names of the magistrates I consulted—the names or numbers of the policemen I accompanied, and the dates of the days I was employed in hunting the fugi- rain ceased for a short time it is believed the building tive who made himself scarce before the row begun, maugre his nonsense about "braving the scaffold and the taken time by the forelock, and made good his retreat. I out, if not all to come down. The members of the very town where he and others had so recently sat in of the Shannon lun, on Saturday night, which was

I suppose, as I take all matters of that kind very coolly, that the guilty parties thought me most proper to become their scapegoat, and they thought, no doubt, I should only laugh at the dodge. Well, I have had many an hearty laugh at it, and never hesitated to pronounce P. as being eitlier knave or fool. Many persons have declared him both; but I don't like extremes.

I shall now out with the murder, and place the saddle on the right horse. P. mentions four persons as his witnesses, who, he states, waited upon me, to assure me I had misrepresented him. Three of the four were not of the circumstance) to assure me that my eyes and ears

Well, I will take two of his four witnesses, and leave them to unravel the affair. Mr. P.'s first-named "witness" is Craig, and with him I will begin to end the matter. A short time ago I met Craig in the City Chartist Hall,

when, I ascertained, that he he had been informing Mr. Cooper that I was in the pay of Government, and he "proof," when he replied, he had heard so. Well, said

"William,-I am sorry that Craig (an individual whom of what he can do. To charge me with circulating such a report is as false as hell. I could not think such a beside you, working hand to hand; and had you been in any such employ it could not have remained a secret. But there was one as deep in the affair as Harrison-and that was T. B-, who took Harrison to the Cabbage Inn, with an escort of police-left him there, and went to Craig's lodgings, and after all I could say to them to let P. remain for the night, and not come out on any consideration, he, T. B., with the assistance of Craig, induced poor P. to go and have a glass of ale, when he was immediately laid hold of by the beaks. But it is only another instance of what Craig can do. If this is not sufficient for him, I will willingly come to London and face him with it; and he may pray God to have mercy on his soul for he will meet with none from me. "Your sincere well-wisher,

In the letter the names are all in full, but I think is

imprudent to give them here. Having run on thus far, I conclude by defying the "Victim" (?) to victimise me. Having spent all my life on the Radical stage, I fearlessly throw open my every political action to the most searching scrutiny. I have coveted no man's silver or gold, neither have I envied anothers station. Of sacrifices and sufferings I have not

spoken, though I could a tale unfold which would east

even the exaggerations of P. into the shade. More cannot be required of me in reply to P., yet 1 political knaves; and I have never shrunk, as an humble

their crusade against principle and patriots, with contempt, leaving all such to turn to their own vomit.

Yours truly, London, Dec. 23, 1845. WILLIAM RIDER. P.S. The deserted renegades appear to be hard at work

annihilation. In the same publication through which P. by one Thomason; who, from his own narrative, has horrible growl at not having his pockets well lined with the pence of the poor, a la Dan. His words are-" Cash sent to get Holberry medicine was kept at the Star office." If he means (as he evidently does) that "Cash was kept" after a call had been made for it. I tell him in plain terms that, from my own knowledge, he is a foulmonthed liar. Mr. Ardill always paid the moment a call was made. I have reason to know this from the fact of my having to keep all the published lists, which Mr. Ardill, as cashier, immediately sent for on demandpaid the amount, and destroyed my lists. When lies so pulpable are published to the world, it serves to show the depths of depravity to which some men have sunk, and the despicable means that have to be employed to perpe-

INCREASE AND MULTIPLY .- Mrs. Slice, the wife of a respectable victualler, of Enpiscorthy, in the sixtysixth year of her age, gave birth to a male child, on the 27th or 28th of last month, to the surprise of the his profession can hardly be otherwise than vicious.

tuate the carsed system of desputism.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES IN THE MANUFACTURING

DISTRICTS My friends.-You most of you either know me or have heard of me, as having done my best all my life, according to my own opinion, to serve you, the people. I think,

and flatter myself, you will take in good part, what little I

am now going to say. We hear a great deal of the Anti-Corn Law League ind that that League would wish to persuade you, for the members of it are so charitable, that they work entirely for you. As for themselves, bless the mark, they leave entirely out of the question! Now this is certainly wing very liberal.

You all know there is what is termed capital. We andlords have capital. An estate which belonged to my nephew, called Tixall, which joins mine, (rental about £6,000. per annum), has lately been sold to Earl Talbot, or, I think, two hundred and forty thousand pounds; and he steward of the estate told me, if his Lordship got hree per cent, for his "capital," he would be very well off. Well, then, here was £240,000, capital and three per cent. nterest.

Well, now we will go on a little further; I will take a

iptop man from among the master manufacturers, even Mr. Cobden himself. We have been informed he comes from among the yeomen of Kent; and who so respectable as a yeoman of that county? for, as the old song says, and a man of Kent was he." Well, we will suppose that his man of Kent had some capital also. Come, what shall we say, by way of a guess, it amounted to? Why, £5,000. Well, here then was Mr. Cobden's capital. Now it is very generally understood he makes a large income, sny as much as Earl Talbot gets for his capital, £6,000 per annum. If so, the one gets three per cent., the other the deuce knows what per cent., for I will not stay to calculate it; and here we will leave them for a moment, while I go to your capital! Yes, you may well stare. I say say again "your capital," aye, if you had not a penny in your pockets. Your capital is your two hands which give to us our three per cent.; and Mr. Cobden's £1,600 per cent.! By way of a guess also here, I will say that, taking the average of wages of England, you get 125, per | week out of the house, with which assistance, they said, week, or £31 4s. per annum. Here then is the interest they would struggle on. But no; the "test" of poverty and of 142, Sloane-street, Chelsea, confectioner, January masters; and, as I never received my wages, I hope Earl Talbot's, makes £1,034. There, then, is the worth of your capital, and here begins the pith of my letter, if there be any pith in it; you shall decide. I will here ask a trifling question. If Lord Talbot gives his labourer 12s, per week out of his three per cent., how much ought Mr. Cobden to give his mill workmen out of his £1,600 per cent? Which, I beg to ask, pays his labourers wife, and the child or children (we are not sure at this

> Here I approach the end of my letter, and the principal reason for writing it. You are told it is all for you-" the cheap loaf." Why then, take care these Liberals, with their £1,600 per cent. get no more, for I think they get enough for any reasonable man aiready.

If you get what you are told you are to get, by the corn being let in duty free, the poor agricultural rogues! they have little chance of getting anything but a "rotten potatoe," for if the corn goes down in price, their wages drop; and if I may be allowed to say what I think, my real opinion is, if corn goes down, so will your wages. Remember what I say now; if the present Currency Bill remains as it is. No! the master manufacturers will pocket the whole affront; therefore I tell you to make voor "solemn league and covenant" with them-or, my friends, you will be floored.

1 am, yours, most sincerely,

C. WOLSELBY. Wolseley, Dec. 6, 1845.

Topmorden. - For the last week or so there has to prevail upon him to keep aloof from those he had been and crowed "repeal, repeal. Now, you Chartists drawn among. That was the second and the last time I set eyes on P. | power now? you thought we had none, because the I published what I saw and heard, and I should have workers were not with us, but you see we can do withconsidered myself guilty of a dereliction of my duty out them. Sir Robert is going to bring a measure for a total reveal into the Commons, and the old Duke into the Lords." This was the first crow they But P. says I waited on the magistrates and got a party gave us, then Lord John and his colleagues would do of police, and was in their company three days in pursuit | the job; until at last they have cooled down with the reflection, that a quarter of a million of money will To this I will plead guilty when any man proves that I have to be expended before they can come at their ever spoke to a magistrate on political subjects, or in re- darling object! During the after part of the day, ference to political characters. Again, I will plead guilty and the night of Saturday, Dec. 27th, there was a ing the melancholy loss of the above vessel, the following if any man will prove that I ever exchanged a single word, dreadful storm here, the rivers overflowed and a great number of the houses were filled with water. again I will plead guilty, if my employers, or any of my In one part of the town, called Salford, the water rushed into the houses, carrying with it tubs, chairs, day since I have been on the establishment-save when and almost every description of household furniture, and thereby threw the residents into on little excitement. About nine o'clock it was found out that the arches across the water-course over which Mr. Robinson's joiners' shop stood had given way, and had not the would have fallen, as it is it has given way so far that an entire new foundation will have to be put in, battle-field." The fact was, that I thought the fellow had and one side of the building itself will have to come A class is formed to learn reading, writing, arith- evidence was given :metic, &c., &c., which meets every Wednesday and

meets for dancing and other innocent amusements. DESTRUCTION OF ABBERLY HALL, WORCESTER .-This noble mansion, occupied by the widow of the late James Moillet, Esq., of Birmingham, has unfor-tunately been destroyed by fire. Mr. Moillett bought the property only three years ago, when he spent from particulars of the above three vassels having gone on present at the secret conclave; yet, notwithstanding their ten to fifteen thousand pounds in beautifying it, or absence, they waited upon me (though I have no recollection | rather in turning a brick house into a beautiful villa in the Italian style, and in adding an extra tower on the west side. He did not, however, live long to enjoy the fruit of his taste and judgment, for in about twelve menths he died. Since that time the family resided at the retreat, until the event happened which has totally destroyed the property. It appears that on Christmas-day Mrs. Moillett was entertaining her friends in her usual festive manner, when the joyous scene was broken in upon by a cry that the building Pier, and damaged her starboard paddle-wheel only. No could prove that I arrested P., &c. I asked him for his above their heads was on fire. The servants first discovered the fiames, and tried ineffectually to Mr. Cooper, then I find it mere hearsay after all. I fur- quench the fearful element, so that the assembled ther asked him for the name of his informant, when he guests might not be disturbed; and when it was known generally a messenger was dispatched to Witley Court, from whence an engine soon arrived, with men to work it. The house stands upon an eminence, so that many persons soon collected from the surrounding neighbourhood, who tried all in their power to put a stop to the fire. The supply of water was unfortunately scanty, so that they were obliged to resort to a pool about a quarter of a mile from the spot, and bucketfulls were handed over that distance from hand to hand. All efforts were, however, ineffectual, for the fire gradually burst right through the roof, and presented a scene which was awful to look upon, and continued until twelve o'clock at night. The fire, it is thought, originated in a storeroom, where a girl named Jane White went in to fetch some cheeses and apples, and she must have

dropped a spark amongst some shavings and papers. WALSAL, - DREADFUL ACCIDENT. - TWO MEN Buried Alive.—On Tuesday week an inquest was held before George Hinchliffe, Esq., coroner, at the Old Bush Inn, in the parish of Rushall, on the body of a middle aged man, named Thomas Dunning, who lost his life under the following very melancholy circumstances :- It appears that the deceased, together with another man named Isaiah Bent, had been employed to brick the shaft of an iron-stone pit, belonging to Mr. William Sparrow, and had proceeded safely with their work till Saturday week, when they had quoined about half way up, the shaft being about seventeen yards deep. Before putting up a scaffold ing for the purpose of quoining the remainder, and whilst at work on the above day, a quantity of sand fell in from the side of the shalt above them, forcing the scaffolding down with it, and burying the unfortunate workmen beneath. Bent, who was three or four feet above his fellow labourer, contrived to get his head over the loose sand, which was fortunately prevented from filling up the intervening space by a piece of loose timber which fell across the opening, and thus saved the poor fellow from instant suffocation. His unfortunate companion, however, had no assistance. A rope having been let down from the mouth of the pit, Bent, by great efforts, succeeded in extricating his hands, and, having made it fast round his middle, he was drawn out of the shaft, having escaped with some slight bruises. Encouraged by their success, and believing they might be able to save the life of his companion, the men engaged near the spot set manfully to work, and after ten hours' hard and incessant labour, they succeeded in recovering the body of Dunning, but the poor fellow was quite dead. After a long and patient investiga-

tion was received by the police of the commission of the following daring highway robbery on the evening of Christmas day :- About eight o'clock, Mr. John Walker, a student at the Wesleyan Institution. Richmond, was sproceeding along the public walk from Kew-bridge and Richmond, which is situated between the wall of Kew-gardens and the towing-path on the south bank of the Thames, when between the Brentford Ferry and Richmond, he was met by a short man dressed in a round jacket buttoned up to the neck, and a black hat, who stopped him, and in threatening terms demanded his watch. Mr. Walker, intimidated by the menacing manner of the ruftian, and the loneliness of the place, handed him a small engine-turned silver watch, double-case, with which the fellow immediately decamped. Owing to the dense fog which prevailed at the time, Mr. Walker is unable to give any further description of the thief.

MATERIALS FOR THINKING .- (le who makes war

SIR C. WOLSELEY AND THE LEAGUE. HARRIET COLMAN—THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE NEW POOR LAW

> [From the Brighton Herald.] All the facts of the tragedy we are about to relate are obtained direct from persons to whom the deceased was of its authenticity or genuineness. Harriet Colman was servant to the wife of one of house, Bingley, Yorkshire, and John Richardby Cousen. the most respectable farmers in the county of Sus- of Bradford, worsted spinners,

> sex, and her mistress still says she was the best servant she ever had. Leaving her service, Harriet Colman mar-ried an agricultural labourer, an honest, hardworking Holland, of Manchester, merchants, first dividend of \$Ad. man. They lived in two rooms of an old tenement in a village a few miles from Lewes. Though very poor, they struggled on. She had several children; but instead of complaining, she was of a remarkably cheerful disposition, contented, and comparatively happy, and often expressed her gratitude when her more wealthy neighbours gave her the water in which bacon and greens had been boiled—"pot liquor"—as the poor call it, as it made, she said, good soup, with which the children were well con-

> In consequence of some legal proceedings, the pro perty to which the tenement belonged fell under fresh management, and Colman and his family were ordered to quit. They begged hard to be allowed to remain, and as Waterloo-treet, Birmingham, any Thursday. they understood that their ejectment was only necessary as a temporary measure, in compliance with the law, first dividend of 6d, in the pound, payable at 27, Waterloothey offered to sleep in any barn or out-house until they street, Birmingham, any Thursday. could return to their former dwelling. Their landlord was, however, inexorable. Colman and his family were 2s, in the pound, payable at 14, Bishopgate-street, Leeds, expelled; and though the tenement has been since relet to others, its original tenants were never suffered to return. The Colman family then took one room, in which they dwelt for some time. But he was out of work; his family half starved; and he fell ill. and at last there was no resource but to go into the Union workhouse. They begged hard to be allowed 3s. or 4s. a must be applied; and that "test" is the Union workhouse and all its terrors. They were removed to Chailey Union workhouse.

which they cost, we have been assured by a guardian of the poor, not less than 15s. a week. As soon as Colman and his family were removed to the Chailey Union-house, the man was separated from his the most in proportion—the millowner or the "voracions | time whether there was one or more) were sent off to the January 20, at half-past one—Charles Henry White. of Ringmer poor-house, the receptacle, it seems, for the

> Colman himself grew worse, and the child spoken of became so ill that, by the humane advice of the medical gentleman of Ringmer, it was sent back to its mother. and died in her arms. This child has been represented to us, by those who knew it well whilst its parents re- eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds-John Sugden sided in the first tenement, as a most interesting little and William Sugden, of Leeds, machine-makers, January girl, and so attractive (as some children are) as to win 23, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds-Henry one's affection, we know not why or how.

written to the lady, the farmer's wife, of whom we have already spoken :---

"Chaily, November 25, 1845. "Dear Madam,-I (beg) to inform you that I am in great trouble for I have lost my dear little girl Mary she died on the 19 of this month and was buried on the 28 and stationer, January 22, at twelve, at the Court of Banks her poor Father went to Westmuston with me to see her buried that was on Sunday last and the next day my poor husband Died my troubles are so great that I don't No how to bear up under it kind madam I have lost my all and the Blessed lord knows what I shall do I hope he will provide me a friend for I am in great distress in Mind I am so poorly myself I dont know how to keep about there is no one can tell what hand I had with my dear little of 26, Frederick's-place, Mampstead-road, china dealer, girl night and day before She died! am very much ablidge to you kind Madam for getting my cloths for me

"So no more from your Humble Servant "HARRIET COLMAN," Soon after this letter was written, poor Harriet Col- manufacturer, January 22. nan died herself! and is now beyond the reach of persecution, or this letter would probably have never ap-

neared. Were this a mere isolated case, though the individuals might be pitied, the system under which they suffered and died might not be generally blamed; but we believe that the stern Poor Law consigns hundreds annually to premature graves. The system is at work, making havoe Holyoake, Cheshire, innkeeper-William Joseph Waramong the poor in almost every parish in once "merrie | dell, of Pickering, Yorkshire, wine merchant.

We shall make no comments on the case. The facts, simply stated, and the letter, speak for themselves, and tell a tale at which humanity shudders.

SUICIDE OF COLONEL GURWOOD. On Seturday last this officer, who is well known as the editor of "The Duke of Wellington's Despatches," and who has lately been residing at No. 120, King's-road, Brighton, whither he had removed for the benefit of his health, committed suicide by cutting his throat. The gallant efficer, it appears, has latterly been much depressed in spirits, and much excited about political affairs. and this is supposed to have led to the commission of the was certainly surprised to hear he was arrested in the Millwood news-room got up a ball in the large room | rash act. An inquest was held on the body, at 120, King's-road, on Monday, before F. H. Gell, Esq., the attended by a respectable and numerous company, coroner, and a respectable jury, at which the following

Sarah Collins, wife of George Collins, 120, King's-road, Friday night. On Monday night a recreation class stated that the deceased, with his wife and two daughters, came to lodge at her house on Tuesday last. He did not appear well. She waited upon him at breakfast on Saturday, and took him a letter which had come by post. He appeared in his usual state. About twelve she took him some rice for lunch, and at one fetched the things away. He was seated on the sofa and did not speak to her, and he appeared as usual. About a quarter-past two she took up the newspaper. Mrs. Gurwood and the young ladies were out, and she thought the colonel was also, but she rapped at the door, and no one answering, went in. There was no one in. She laid the paper on the table. She put the coals on the fire, and, turning round, faucied she saw the colonel's trousers lying on the floor of the bed-room, which adjoins. She did not take much notice of this at the time. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, she said to her husband that she did not know whether the colonel was lying on the floor, or it was fancy in her, but she would go up and see. She then went into the bed-room and found the deceased lying on. his right side, and there was some blood on the floor. Her impression was that he had burst a blood vessel She rang the bell, and her husband came, and she sent him for a surgeon. He went, and Mr. Furner returned with him almost immediately, and pronounced the colonel dead. She then saw that he had out his throat. Mr. Furner lifted the right arm of the deceased, and there

was a bloody razor in his hand, which he removed-Edmund Joseph Furner, surgeon, 136, King's-road, stated that on Saturday afternoon he was called in to attend the deceased. He found him lying on the floor on his right side, in a pool of blood, quite dead. He partially raised him, and removed a bloody razor which was still in the right hand. On the left side of the throat there was a penetrating incised wound about four inches in length and an inch and a half in depth, which divided the carotid artery and the important vessels in that neighbourhood. This wound was the cause of death. From the nature of the wound death must have been

almost instantaneous. that a change of air and scene would be beneficial, witstayed some days, and by witness's advice placed himself having been in Paris.

a work which has occupied him a great deal, has he not! -Yes, for several years he has been engaged in a laborious and interesting work, called "The Despatches of the Duke of Wellington," He has lately finished it, and it is published. Dr. George Hall, of 14, Old Steine, Brighton, stated that

about a month ago, he was called on to attend deceased. He had been over-excited, and his stomach was disordered, and he was in low spirits. He became better in about a week, and returned to London. About a week ago witness saw him again. He was then in about the same state as when he first came to Brighton, not worse. He has been absent in America, from which he had only saw him on Friday last, and did not notice anything par-

place, deposed that he was intimately acquainted with deceased, who was a gifted and highly talented cordingly took the change and the goods, and accomyoung man. On Monday week deceased called at panied the man to Rentield-street; when upon his tion, the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

Darks Highway Robbers.—On Sunday information was received by the police of the commission of Perrin was known), requesting to be furnished with some prussic acid, for the purpose of making experiments in colours for painting; but that gentleman not having any, he procured it from another surgeon. Eliza Parker, servant at Mr. Smith's coffee-house, Eliza Parker, servant at Mr. Smith's coffee-house, trick upon Mr. Ure, confectioner, Queen-street, from the bares, and goose, had been carried off by him. On Wednesday, the same swindler played off a similar trick upon Mr. Ure, confectioner, Queen-street, from which he wont up stairs, and in about a couple of mote. Upon arriving at the City of Glasgow Bank, minutes he again came down. When he reached the pointed to a carriage, which was standing near at bottom he fell on the mat, apparently lifeless. Mr. hand, and observing that it was his, took the cake Row, a neighbouring surgeon, was called in, who pronounced him to be quite dead. A phial, which a minute till he came out of the bank. It is unhad contained prussic acid, was found empty in his necessary to add that he never appeared. A variety coat pocket, and labelled "Poison." Mr. Perrin of informations similar to the above have been lodged stated that deceased had, some time since, written at the Police-office. The cuiprit evaded the vigilance an article for "Blackwood's Magazine," in reply to of the police till Wednesday evening, when he was ap-Mr. Mason's critique on the "Vestiges of the prehended in attempting to perpetrate another Creation," which had been rejected; since then he similar fraud, and he is now in custody charged likeinhabitants of that locality Her eldest child is up-wards of forty-seven years of age.—Wearful paper. gallows.—Machiavel.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS: (From Tuesday's Gazette, December 30, 1845.) James Brooke, of Gooderstone, Norfolk, miller-Benwell known, though we are not at liberty to publish the jamin Jones, of 84, City-road, draper—Richard More and names of our informants, who have a strong repugnance Benjamin William Blake, of Norwich, coal merchantso appear before the public. The original of the sub- George Jarvis Worssam, of 25, Great Mitchell-street, Oldoined copy of the letter is left at the Brighton Herald street, St. Luke's, engineers—Thomas Phillips, of Shreusoffice, and may be seen by any who may entertain a doubt bury, hop merchant—Benjamin Wood, jun., of Leeds, wine merchant-James Cousen and Lucy Cousen, of Bank-

> DIVIDENDS DECLARED. in the pound, payable at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, on January 20, or any subsequent Tuesday. John Danks, of Birmingham, wharfinger, first dividend of 5s. in the pound, payable at 27, Waterloo-street, Bir-

> mingham, any Thursday. William Shaw, of Stafford, saddler, first dividend of 3s. 7d. in the pound, payable at 27, Waterloo-street. Birmingham, any Thursday. Charles Timmis, of Darlaston-green, Stafferdshire, flint crinder, first dividend of 2s. Id. in the pound, payable at 27, Waterloo-street, Eirmingham, any Thursday. Thomas Hewett Wetmore, of Worcester, grocer, second

James Bourne, of Bemmersley, Staffordshire, printer, John Beet, of Bradford, Yorkshire, dyer, dividend of

James Haigh, of Hogley, Yorkshire, clothier, first dividend of 10s. in the pound, payable at 14, Bishopgate-street, Leeds, on any Wednesday.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Francis Preston, of St. George's-place, Hanover-square, 23, at half past eleven-William Dadds, of Leadenhall. street, City, grocer, January 23, at half-past eleven-William Harding, sen., of 5, Johnson-street, and 23, Vincentsquare, Westminster, and of West-wharf, Milibank, mason, January 22, at twelve-William Hay and John Alfred Titterton, of 103, London-road, Surrey, oilman, January 22, at eleven-George Thomson and James: Foster Forbes, of 41, Crutched-friars, City, corn-factors,

Gravesend, Kent, linen-draper, January 30, at eleven-

Edward Mansfield Marks, of 21, Mortimer-street, Caven-

dish-square, and 10, Stanhope-street, Regent's-park, up-

holsterer, January 23, at one. In the Country.

William Chaloner, of Lincoln, tailor, January 27, at George Gibson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chemist, January On the death of this child the following letter was | 22, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Newcastleupon-Tyne-John Symous Chard, now or late of Frome: Selwood, Somersetshire, tanner, January 22, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Bristol-John Wolland Bake, of Bristol, currier, January 23, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol-John Church Dempsey, of Bristol, ruptcy, Bristol.

CERTIFICATES to be granted unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting. T. Taylor, of 23, Philpot-lane, City, wine-merchant, Jan. 22-Wm. Hay and John Alfred Titterton, of 103, London-road, oilmen, January 21-George Chennell, of Capel, Surrey, carpenter, January 23-John Stephenson, January 23-Richard Tindie Terry, of Bristol, ship chandler, January 22-Jacob Parker, of Chelrenham, Gloucestershire, cabinet-maker, January 23 - Jonas Spencer, of Deuholme Carr, Yorkshire, worsted piece

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Januarr 20. Elijah May, of 84, Aldgate High-street, City, linen draper-John Adamson, of Stockport, grocer-Joseph

Plowman, of Oxford, ironmonger-Benjamin Hornby, of

PARTNERSHIFS DISSOLVED.

Thomas Jennings and Daniel Ford, of the Blossoms Inn-yard, Laurence-lane, and Exeter, carriers-lienry liollins and Charles Hollins, of Nether Langewith, Nottinghamshire cotton spinners-Silvs. W. Jenkin, William Daniel, jun., and James J. Trathan, of Liskeard, mine and railway agents - Joseph Hoyle, John Lunn, John Hoyle, and William Aston, of Huddersfield, cloth finishers (so far as regards John Luan) - John Holdsworth and Richard Holdsworth, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, brokers-Rebecca Jessop, Thomas Jessop, Henry Jessop, and Sidney Jessop, of Sheffield, Manchester, and New York, steel manufacturers (so far as regards Rebecca Jessop)-William Handasyde and Robert Bramwell, of 57, Cannonstreet, City, commission agents-Sarah Edkins and John Charles Edkins, of 18, Coventry-street, St. James's, grocers -James Stedman and James Macfarlane, of Dominica, West Indies-D. Marks and Robert Chassereau, of 12, Smith's-buildings, City-road, coach brokers - William Plater Bartlett and Richard Beswell Beddome, of 27, Nicholas-lane, City, attorneys - Anna Burnham and Elizabeth Burnham, of Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, baby linen makers-Charles Joseph Pagliano and Philip Nind, of Leicester-square, hotelkeepers-John Bate and David Wesley Vipond, of Sittingbourne, Kent, hosiers-William Turner Clegg, John Clegg, and Robinson Turner Clegg, of Rio de Janeiro, merchants-Joseph Woodham Bodnum Case and Thomas Patmore, of Bishops Stortford, coal merchants—James Erre Watson and Edward Loder, of Crown-court, Philpot-lane, City, provision merchants. -Robert C. owther Bell and Benjamin Ledger, of Leeds, stock brokers-Jonah Smith Wells, Berkley Westropp, William Prinsep, and Jacob Aaron Melhado, of 75, Old Broad-street, City, stock brokers (so far as regards Jonah Smith Wells)-Thomas Birch and William Ormston, of Aspall, Lancashire, cotton spinners - Henry Jackson, William Sargeson Jackson, and Robert Jackson, of 65, Leadenhall-street, City, who esale boot and shoe manufacturers (so far as regards Henry Jackson)-Bernard Hartley Green and William Edwin Oldham, of Manchester, stock brokers-William Wilson Ingram and Robert Pearson Manger, of Liverpool, coach builders-William Radford, William Stather, and James Irving Hughes, of Plymouth, lacemen - William Carter and Frank Carter, of 55, High-street, Southwark, boot and shoe makers-William Young, Francis Clementson, jun., and William Jameson, of Shelton, Stuffordshire, earthenware manufacturers (so far as regards William Jameson) -T. S. Bradbury, John Dodgson, and Geo. Bradbury, of 2, Moor-lane, Fore-street, City, mustard manufac-

On St. Thomas's day the usual quantity of becf. upwards of 500 stones, was distributed, at Wentworth House, amongst the workmen in the employment of Earl Fitzwilliam, amounting to nearly 1,200 persons. BODY OF A MAN FOUND IN THE RIVER .- On Saturday evening, Mr. W. Payne held at inquest at the Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Websier deposed that he | Steel Yard, Upper Thames-street, on the body of a had know the deceased thirty years. Deceased was about man unknown, apparently about 40 years of age. It fifty-seven years of age. About a mouth ago deceased appeared by the evidence, that on Friday the deceased was ill in London, and hearing from his medical advisor was found lying in the mud, with his face downwards, where it had been left by the receding of the tide, off ness invited him to his house in Brighton. He came and Old Swan-stairs, Thames-street. He was dressed in a blue pilot coat, black trousers and waistcoat, white under the care of Dr. Hall, who in a few days relieved cravat, and blucher boots nearly new; he was a fine him considerably, and the deceased returned to town. muscular man, and had evidently been in the water Witness had not seen him since he came to this house, he only a few hours. The inquiry was adjourned for a week, to afford an opportunity of being identified. FORGERY AND SWINDLING .- On Monday last, a

porter called at the Union Bank in this city, and

presented a cheque for £1,300, purporting to bo drawn by one of the most extensive firms in the city, who do business with the bank. It was at once seen that the signature was a forgery, and the porter was accordingly detained and interrogated, when he stated that the cheque was entrusted to him by a respectable young man, who desired him to draw the money, while he attended to some other business. His name is Yuille. He has been previously convicted of fraud in this city, but for some months past returned a few days ago. On Monday he called on the firm upon which the forgery was committed, pre-The jury returned a verdict, that the deceased com- tending he had some business to transact, but with mitted suicide by cutting his throat, while in a state of the real purpose, it is understood, of obtaining a temporary insanity. ment. On Tuesday he called at the shop of Mr. SUICIDE OF AN AUTHOR. -- On Saturday evening Adam Young, poulterer, Prince's-street, and pur-Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Sutton Arms, chased a turkey, a hare, and a goose, the price of Sutton-street, Charterhouse-square, on the body of which amounted to 10s. 3d. He stated that he Mr. John Christian Ross, aged 23, an author. Mr. wanted the articles to be carried to his residence, G. Perrin, an artist, residing at No. 184, Waterlood and the messenger was to take the balance of a £1 witness's house. He then appeared very low and de- arrival at an oil and colour-shop, he desired her to directed to Mr. Gannon, a surgeon (to whom Mr. returning with a pound note. Of Course the fellow in Aldersgate-street, said that deceased, on Wednes- whom he bough: a seed cake, value 7s. and desired day evening, came and engaged a bed. The next it to be sent along with him to his residence, and the morning he came down and asked for a glass, with sum of 13s., when he would give the servant a pound

Police Intelligence.

MANSION HOUSE. TUESDAY .- A DESPERATE RUFFIAN .- Dennis Shine. a young man who had been a policeman some time ago, was brought up for final examination, on the charge of having committed several most daring assaults in a pubhanded blow of it, cleared the room of all the customers. mitted for trial for the felony.

MARYLEBONE.

MONDAY.-FINAL EXAMINATION AND COMMITTAL OF THE SWINDLER KELLY .- To-day having been appointed for the re-examination of William Frederick Kelly, the court was from an early hour thronged with parties who, owing to the publicity which had been given to the former proceedings, were anxious to obtain a sight of the prisoner. Mrs. Oakey stated that she was a widow, and that one day in August last, and while the prisoner was her odger, she missed a gold watch from a trunk in her room, and was therefore much alarmed. The pricener coming lown stairs soon after the discovery of her loss, said to her, "You look very pale; what's the matter?" She then told him she had lost her husband's watch. He sent away, and finding the next morning that he had 20t returned, she went into his room, when she missed the razor she had leat him. Mr. Driscoll, pawnbroker, Lower John-street, Golden-square, produced the gold case of a watch pledged by the prisoner on the 4th of September last, for £3, in the name of John Wilson, S, Boyle-street; shortly after the pawning he (the prisoner) came again to the sliop, stating that he had lost the ticket, and upon his applying to witness for a declaration to that effect, a printed form was hande'l to him. Sergeant Gray produced the said declaration which he found amongst other property at the prisoner's apartment in Boyle-street. Mrs. Oakey identiforty years. Mr. Rawlinson (to the prisoner): I feel it my duty now to tell you that you will be sent to Newgate for trial, and that you are at liberty to say anything that greater crucky. The defendant denied the charge. He you thing proper; whatever you do say will be taken down, and may be used either for or against you. You can now do as you like. Prisoner: I know nothing about the watch.-He had before denied having stolen

tradesman residing in Gray's-inn-lane, was charged with him in a low tone of voice, lest her husband should hear of the morning. beating and wounding police-constable 154 G, and Eliza, it. for, from the state he then was in, the slightest excitehis wife, and with threatening to murder her. The evil ment must have produced his death. After hearing the dence of the constable went to prove that between eleven contents of the letter, witness went into the passage, and twelve o'clock on Saturday night he heard cries of where he saw the prisoner, Smith, and addressing him, "murder," and screams proceeding from a bed-room in said, "Pray, what is your business here?" and while so the prisoner's dwelling. He went there, and upon forcing addressing him, he saw that he had a dirk in his hand. open the bed-room door, saw him standing over his wife. The prisoner replied, "I have come for the money in the who was lying prostrate bleeding from the head; he swore house, and if I don't have it in a few minutes I will call in be would murder her. She had numerous marks of vio. my men, who are outside, and the house will be plunleace on her person. There were five wounds on her head | dered." On finishing the sentence, he drew from his left and breast. The constable advanced, and the prisoner | hand coat pocket a horse-pistol, and proceeding towards aimed a desperate blow at his head. Fortunately the officer the hall door, partly opened it, and gave a whistle, when traned his head aside, but the weapon descended with such | a second man, armed as he was himself, with a pistol and violence on his shoulder, as to make him reel. Seeing that a dagger, came in. There was some communication bethe prisoner was bent on murder, he etruggled hard to tween them, when the second man stood up in a corner so wrest the poker from him, but before he could do so the shaded from the light, that he, witness, could not see his prisoner jebbed it twice into the back of his head, producing a severe though not a dangerous wound behind the left
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ever, a perfect view of the features of ear. Assistance came, and the fellow was secured. (The cognised in them at the time a partial likeness to two poker which was produced in court, was considerably bent | friends of his own, with whom he had done business, and from the violence of the blow which he inflicted on the this circumstance had so strongly impressed his officer. The poor wife who was very weak and depressed mind with the whole of the prisoner's countenance, that in spirits, said the prisoner had often threatened to murder he could have no difficulty even at a remote period of her, and it was her firm belief he would, if not restrained, speaking with perfect certainty to his identity, and was carry has threat into execution. Mr. Burrell (who pre- confident he was the man. The prisoner Smith spoke to sided) asked the prisoner what he had to say. The prisoner what he had to say. The prisoner surfly replied, "Nothing." Mr. Burrell fined him house, and take my men away," and at this time, he (Mr. he went to the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, to down with her. At Yarmouth, some miles out, two £5 or two month's imprisonment for the assault on the Phillips) thought the second man had left the house, officer, one month's imprisonment for the assault on his Witness told Mrs. Hamblin what the prisoner said about wife, and to find sureties in £30 each to keep the peace the £10, and she went up stairs in great agitation to look

WEDNESDAY .- EXTRIORMINARY CASE .- Er. George for some time visiting witness's housekeeper, who passed as the prisocer's wife. She declined to receive his visits latterly, and said he had beaten her. She seemed at mitil that worning, when be and the womic abscorded. The wine, silver spaces, two cloaks, and other valuable articles, were missed immediately after their departure. The prisoner acknowledged that he had taken the wine. The prisoner acknowledged that he had taken the wine. The prisoner indignantly denied being the husband of Mesers. William Dencon and Co., in charge for a check for £11 odd. The female prisoner and the prisoner Eales were perfect strangers to him. After some further evidence 21Licles, were missed immediately after their departure. Doman, who, he understood, was an "acquaintance" of Mr. Linton's. He knew her only since April, and he did not go to Mr. Linton's until invited. He then made a rambling incoherent statement to the effect that Mrs Homan had left Mr. Linton's house in April last, when he first met her. Mr. Linton had sent her money and a testimonial, but the woman was in distress, and he (prisoner) gave her all the aid in his power. In conclusion, he plainly insinuated that Mrs. Doman was the prosecutor's paramour. Mr. Combe: What are von !-Prisoner: I have no profession, I live on my own fortune -Mr. Combe: Where do you live ?- Prisoner: I live in my own house, No. 5. Victoria-road, Peckham,- Mr. Combe: What have you to say to the charge !- Prisoner: I drank some of the wine .- Mr. Combe: What wine did you drink !- Prisoner: I drank the claret. Mrs. Doman guelerred sherry .- Mr. Combe: How do you live?say so still. I have been bequeathed a considerable fortune within the last twelve months. The house is my orat. Hive rent free-Mr. Combe . You are a very lucks snau when you can live rent free, and drink other people's claret fee of cost. (Laughter.)-Prisoner: I don't think shis a joing matter.-The Clerk: I am sure ar. Linton thinks nich you.-Prisoner: If you doubt that I am a man of preperty, you can see the will at Doutors' Commeas. Mr. Combe: Is that the best account you can the officers further time to procure evidence against gire ?- Prisoner: Yes, because it is the true account.-Mr. Combe: Then I must tell you that I don't believe a word of it.-Mr. I inton said he swed his life to Mrs. Itaman, who came to him from the Fever Institution to nurse him .- Prisoner : I wish to put to you a few questions, Mr. Linton - Mr. Combe: I will remand you, for I think Dockhead, was brought up charged with indecently asyou are one of those persons who live upon women, or saulting Mary Hambleton, a little girl, twelve years of

Mr. Liuton replied in the affirmative. The prisoner was she was engaged in trying on a pair of shoes, he availed remanded.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

serious disturbance there, on the evening in question. her eyes badly discoloured, said she went on Saturday her daughter, mentioning at the same time what had When he arrived, there were five or six policemen round the door, and he saw the prisoner, in a specific her little girl, when, as soon as the hall door was round on the second floor, through a hole made opened, her husband struck her a violent blow on the in the panel of the door, and asked him to give himself face, and blackened her eyes. Her husband then seized occurred was by accident in trying on the shoes Queen of the Golden Pagoda," Old Nick, Mr. T. Lee; Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely up. The prisoner refused, and said he would kill any her and threw her down the steps into the street, she for her daughter. The latter was then questioned Clowns, Messrs. Buck and J. Lewis; Harlequin, Mr. policeman who attempted to enter. Witness at once falling on the pavement with the force he used. Com- particularly on this point, and her account was that the M. Ellar; Columbine, Miss Massall; Pantaloon, Mr. D. pushed in the door, and as he was going into the room plainant was picked up almost in a state of insensibility acts of indecency alluded to were done purposely, and not Lewis. was violently assaulted by the prisoner, who struck at by a match woman, and conveyed home in a cab. The by accident, as alleged by the defendant. The mahim with the handle of a fire shovel, which he (the pri- defendant said his wife had been separated from him for gistrate said that the charge was, in his estimation, soner) held with both his hands. Witness re- some years, and had been more than once forbidden to proved against the defendant; and that, with a view ceived the blow across the arm, and under the eye. call on him at his master's house. She came on Saturday to spare the feelings of a young girl like the com-The prisoner then levelled another desperate blow last, and he ordered her out of the house. She would plainant appearing in another court to prosecute, at the witness, which broke through his hat, and not go readily, and he opened the door and pushed her he should deal summarily with the case, and inflict not go readily, and he opened the door and pushed her he should deal summarily with the case, and inflict not go readily, and he opened the door and pushed her he should deal summarily with the case, and inflict not go readily, and he opened the door and pushed her he should deal summarily with the case, and inflict not go readily, and he opened the door and pushed her he should deal summarily with the case, and inflict not go readily, and he opened the door and pushed her he should deal summarily with the case, and inflict not go readily. inflicted a severe wound on the back part of his head, but witness laid hold of his assailant, and managed to knocker and caused the bruise which her face now expand to find two sureties, of £20 each, to get him down, and then the prisoner said be should sub- hibited. The complainant began to knock and ring, and keep the peace and be of good behaviour for twelve nit. The witness was obliged to leave the room immedefendant was obliged to use more force, and as he was months. liately afterwards, and was for a time quite blind, in stronger than his wife he compelled her to let go the door onsequence of the desperate nature of the assault. It post, and on so doing both fell down the steps. The comppeared from other evidence, that the prisoner had been plainant told the magistrate that when her husband first two very determined attempts upon her life. A policepreviously quarrelling at the bar, where he knocked saw her he gave her a blow and said, "B—you, I wish man stated that between two and three o'clock that day down the waiter and jumped upon his face, that when could end you altogether." When he threw her down the he was called into the shop of the defendant's husband the police were called for in consequence or that violence, steps he said, "B - you, if I had a razor I would cut and informed that she was in an inner apartment and he ran into the tap-room, seized the kitchen poker, your throat." Complainant had not received a farthing had cut her throat. He immediately proceeded to the knocked a man senseless under the table with a back- from her husband for several years past towards her sup- room, and found the defendant's husband there, who port. The defendant called two witnesses, but they did was holding her while the blood was streaming from a and then ran up stairs and fastened himself in the room | not disprove the assault. Mr. Hardwick said he wanted | gash in her throat. The policeman called in a surgeon, in which he was at length apprehended, and in which he no further evidence of the violence used by the desendant who strapped up the wound, but the operation was no very nearly committed murder. The prisoner was com- than the defendant's own account of the transaction. Nothing could have been more unmanly and brutal than the defendant's conduct. It might have been indiscreet on the part of the wife to go in person to make inquiries about her child, but this indiscretion was no justification for the husband to use the shameful violence he had evinced. The law did not permit him to add imprisonment, otherwise, in addition to the £5 penalty which he for two months to the House of Correction. Mr. Latham (the defendant's master) said it was by his desire that the

lad in the service of Mr. Duddy, butcher, Drummondstreet, was summoned by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for having wantonly and cruelly ill-treated and beaten an ox. John Ditton, constable, in the service of the society, said he saw the defendant, on Monday last, beating an ox over the head with a bludgeon, with a spike at each end. The defendant struck the animal with all his force over the nose, causing the blood fied the case as being her's, and said that the watch of to flow freely. Next he struck a blow over the eye, which which it formed a part had been in herfamily upwards of caused a swelling as big as a fist; and, lastly, he struck the animal on the hock, and brought it in-tantly to the ground. Witness had never seen an animal beaten with

his wife had left him of her own accord, and had led an

was fined 20s, and costs.

LAMBETH. TUESDAY .- GROSS OUTRAGE AND DARING ROBBERY .the purport of which was, that a person answering the man, 3, Crayford-road, Coldblow-lane, Camberwell, were description of Kelly had some years ago obtained two brought before Mr. Henry for further examination. valuable horses from parties living near Devizes, at which | Previous to the case being called on, the female prisoner, period he boarded and lodged with Mr. George Trent, at her own especial request, was brought before Mr. now residing in Albany-street, Regent's park, and to Heary, and said she had some communication which she whom, whom he left, he was indebted several pounds. He wished to make in the absence of her fellow prisoner (prisoner) took one of his lads away with him as far as Smith.—Mr. Henry gave her the usual caution, that tator of the sports, on toot, and it happened that the of whom were on board of her, and of course perished. Marlberough, proxising to make him his livery servant. whatever she said would be taken down, and might be He had told him (Mr. Trent) that he had a large estate used against her elsewhere; but with this caution she near Oxford, and that he was about to cut down from his was at liberty to make any statement she thought proper. grounds at least £1000 worth of timber; he represented | The prisoner observed that what she wished to say was, himself to be a captain in the navy, and said that he was well that the prisoner Smith was her husband, and that he had known to Lord Grosvenor. Mr. Bardell, a wine and spirit given her the £10 note to change. What she had stated merchant at Chatham, stepped forward and said that on the last examination about her husband being a bricksome time ago the prisoner and his so called wife took layer and employed at Uxbridge, she had been induced to of Mrs. Richardson, Gadshill, Kent, a furnished cottage say by her husband; but having suffered for the last uscovered that a great portion of the furniture had been broken up, probably for firewood, and the loss thus said that the prisoner had obtained from Messrs. Storr and Mortimer, a quantity of plate and jewellery, which he took the carliest opportunity of plate and jewellery, which he took the carliest opportunity of plate and jewellery, whose he took the carliest opportunity of plate and jewellery, whose he to do so. She was married to Smith, take place after the lecture. An harmonic meeting will ount of the drama on Monday evening, January 5th, at the place on Monday evening, January 5th, at the opposite time field the resolved, it would seem, take place on Monday evening, January 5th, at the passage is not more than three or four days. The base of the passage is not more than three or four days. The base of the passage is not more than three or four days. The above place, to commence at eight o'clock. N. B. who then gave the name of Thomas Jones, on the 11th of "pay out" Smith for what had happened. Action "pound for his holiday friends. First we had cordingly, about four o'clock the same evening, be above place, to commence at eight o'clock. N. B. Who then gave the name of Thomas Jones, on the 11th of "pay out" Smith for what had happened. Action "pay out" Smith for what had happened. A for three years; the parties made their exit without week by going to gaol, she had made up her mind to tell Zone. The prisoner was fully committed for trial upon a long time bed-ridden, at her house in Crayford-road, three charges, and, on his being taken to the cell in the Camberwell. At about eight o'clock in the evening, head, which inflicted a gash to the skull, and brought As regards the loss of the former ship, the only par-5ard, by Mitchell, the gaoler, he was saluted by a number while sitting at the bed-side of his brother in-law, his the blood trickling down his face, he gave up the ticulars received of her disaster are dated Westport, of persons with "Now, Kelly, you're caught at last; sister, Mrs. Hamblin, came in a state of great agi-struggle. The defendants then ran away, other Christmas-day, which reports that she was totally good by, we shall see you no more for at least ten years." tation and beckoned him to follow her to the parties coming to the rescue. At five o'clock he was conveyed to prison in the govern- next room. He did so, and Mrs. Hamblin then Monday.—Murderous Assaults.—John Walker, a her. His sister then commenced reading the letter to for their defence, when they pleaded the provocation Tuesday morning, on the coast near Padstow.

many moments, when Smith called out, "Is that lady coming, I'll only allow two minutes before I'll call my men Smith, who described himself as a man of independent in." He (witness) now recollected that he had a bank in." He (witness) now recollected that he had a bank note in his pocket for £10, and followed his sister up stairs to tell her so, and they returned together. Witness then walked up to Smith, and addressing him, said "If sive you this £10 note will you be off immediately?"

Labano Jugiens, for the Conservators of the Breaker of the Breaker of the shore, when the boat capsised, and the whole of the King of Naples, of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and of them perished.

Thirteen coasting vessels wern driven ashore during the produced in succession, David, Tobiæ matrimonium, ing the gales off different parts of the Welsh, and the produced in succession. property, residing in Victoria-road, Peckham, was placed note in his pocket for £10, and followed his sister up in the school's dock, charged with being an accomplice stairs to tell her so, and they returned together. Witness stairs to tell her so, and they returned together. Witness with a female, not in cartedy, in stealing from the house of Mr. William James Liaton, an engraver, residing at St., Hatton-garden, silver spoons, wearing apparel, and a half dozen of claret, and other wines.—Mrs. Domae, the female aliaded to in the above charge, attempted to commit suicide by swalkewing prizon, from which she is still was following him. The prisoner perceiving this, and they returned together. Witness then walked up to Smith, and addressing him, said "If give you this £10 note, will you be off immediately?" and the prisoner replied that he would. Witness then gave Smith the note, upon which he turned round and proceeded towards the door, and he (witness) was following him. The prisoner perceiving this, and of the Archduke Viceroy of Milan. He then produced in succession, David, Tobic matrimonium, and of the Archduke Viceroy of Milan. He then produced in succession, David, Tobic matrimonium, and Siscra, the Possion, and Jephthah — all these and Siscra, the Possion, and Jephthah — all these and Siscra, the Possion, was then in Venice, Mayer and proceeded towards the door, and he (witness) was following him. The prisoner perceiving this, and of the Archduke Viceroy of Milan. He then produced in succession, David, Tobic matrimonium, and of the Archduke Viceroy of Milan. He then produced in succession, David, Tobic matrimonium, and of the Archduke Viceroy of Milan. He then produced in succession, David, Tobic matrimonium, and of the Archduke Viceroy of Milan. He then produced in succession, David, Tobic matrimonium, and of the Archduke Viceroy of Milan. He then produced in succession, David, Tobic matrimonium, and of the Archduke Viceroy of Milan. He then produced in succession, David, Tobic matrimonium, and of the Archduke Viceroy of Milan. He then then produced in succession, David, Tobic matrimonium, and of the Archduke Viceroy of Milan. He then then produced in succession, David, Tobic matrimonium, and of the Archduke Viceroy of Milan. ill. The presecutor deposed that the prisoner had been turned round, and when within about three feet of him, presented the pistol to his breast, and vowed he would shoot him if he followed or even looked afterly, and said he and heaven her. One because her, one because her, one because her, one because here of the station house and gave informations for his country-losse, leaving directions that the station house and gave information for his country-losse, leaving directions that the station of what had occurred. The inspector came back the advent of Rossini, but the veteran composer had visited with similar disasters, also occasioning a deafter him. In about five or ten minutes after prisoner should not be admitted. Epon his return, on with him to the konse, and on examining the place they his revenge by the triumph of his pupil, the famous plorable loss of life. the house, where Smith had been, and where he had presented a pistol at Mrs. Hamblin. The note he had given

> last examination, of which the following is a literal "My Lady-I write these few lines to inform you that I have been sent here by a gentleman for your money and I must proceed in getting it and if you refuse me the mens outside (12 in number) will come in and plunder the dauger.

presented by the prisoner Smith, to Mrs. Hamblin, on

"To the lady of the House."

"My Lady-I wish you a Merry Christmas as we are oing to enjoy ourselves this week and next week we will chap out of the way and then we will stop awhile with soid he was sent for, and came immediately, but he Promer: I said already that I live on my means, and I you and enjoy ourselves if you have any wine at the house and eigars. "Mrs. Hamblin, No. 3, Craford-road, Cold Blow-lane,

Camberwell, Surrey." The suspicion against the prisoner Eales was, that he had been the writer of both these letters, as the writing in both bore a strong similarity to that of a letter signed with his name, and found at the house of his fellowprisoner Smith .- Mr. Henry expressed his determination

SOUTHWARK WEDNESDAY .- INDECENT ASSAULT .- Charles Hallett,

Eales, remanded them all to a future day,

the proprietor of a shoe warehouse, in Thornton-street. wheever else you can. So you can reserve your questions age, the daughter of respectable parents, living in that for the next occasion .- Prisoner: I wish to ask Mr. Linton | neighbourhood. From the complainant's statement, an whether or not himself and Mrs. Doman did not usually interesting-looking girl, it appeared that on the pre-

'risoner: I hope I may be allowed to put another queson. Do you, Mr. Linton, value your oath—in short, do
ou believe there is any such being as God or the devil !—
that he might fit her with the shoes she required. While himself of the opportunity, and acted towards the little girl in such a scandalous and indecent manner that she WEDNESDAY. — BRUTAL ASSULT. — Emanuel Young, ran out of the place and went home and directly

THE NORTHERN STAR.

butler, in the service of Mr. Latham, No. 23, Norfolk communicated the facts to her mother. The latter, aclic-house called the Bell, in Little Friday-street, on Friday street, Park-lane, was summoned before Mr. Hardwick companied by Mrs. Child, immediately went to the defendance of the public house in consequence of a variable of the pub was sent for to the public-house, in consequence of a very a young woman of very genteel appearance, with one of duct as that of the most immoral character towards Harrington, Lickfold, Marchant, Potalay, and Mesdames again-lane, at six o'clock.—Westminster: at the Par-

> ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE. Esther Francis, the wife of a hairdresser in the Kent-road, was charged with making sooner performed than the defendant tore off the dressings, and at the same time exclaimed that she was de- declared. termined not to live the day out, and she made an effort to seize another rator off a shelf, on which her husband

This was a case in which two respectable young men named Frederick and Henry Kirby, sons of Mr. Kirby, a respectable innkeeper, residing at Powick, near this city, were charged with "cutting and wounding" Mr. J. P. Smith, farmer, of Wick, near Powick, "with intent to do him some grievous bodily

They considered the matter far too serious to Brixham, and laden with iron rails, was totally lost, admit of summary adjudication, and accordingly and all hands, except one man. committed both the young men to take their trial, appearance, and they were released from custody.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT COMPOSER. Mayer, or Mayr, the celebrated composer, who eximourn his loss.

pired on the 2nd of December, at Bergamo. He was a Bavarian by birth, and was born in 1763. His father was an organist, who taught him the elements and the succeeding night. The names of the illigible to a cally again the evipped and the succeeding night. The names of the illigible to a cally again to the composition of the illigible to a cally again to the succeeding night. of music, for which at an early age he evinced con- fated vessels were the Elizabeth, coal-laden, from university of Ingolstadt, but it was only after he Cromer, Yarmouth, Robin Hood's Bay, and Calais. quitted it that he resumed the cultivation of music, | That at the first-named port was the loss of a brig called vice of Piccinni, who was then in Venice, Mayer wrote for the stage, and his first opera was Saffo, o six I ritte d'Apollo Leucadio, represented at the Venice, in 1794. From that year up to 1814 Mayer's of their crew. operas and dramatic cantatas amounted to seventyseven pieces-the majority of which were favour-

was given, Inspector Campbell put in the original letter, road, as to the death of that nobleman. the night of the robbery, and one received since the in an adjoining room, The jury having viewed the bedy, which was lying

> afterwards went to his bed-room to wash his hands. While there she thought she heard a gurgling noise, which induced her to go to the door, and he appeared

said he was quite dead. Mr. Charles Nairne, of S, China-terrace, Kennington, surgeon, deposed that about two o'clock on Sanday a very urgent message was sent to him to go to the deceased's residence, as he was in a fit. He did so imwas no external mark of violence, and nothing to indicate the cause of death. Witness had since made a post morten examination in the presence of Mr. Wildbore and Mr. Parrett. On opening the chest There was congestion of the vessels of the brain, and considerable effusion of serum in the ventricles. The state of the heart and brain was quite sufficient to cause very sudden death. There were no signs of his lordship having taken anything. The jury returned immediately a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

LESSEE, MR. J. DOUGLASS. Most Magnificent Pantomime in London. Costly Chinese Dresses. Mechanical Changes and Splendid Chinese Scenery. Pronounced to be the Best Pantomime ever Produced. First Night of "The Cricket on the Hearth." The Wonderful Performances of the Mori Family Every Evening.

O'N Monday, to commence with "The Cricket on the Hearth." Characters by Messrs. Neville, Rayner, at half-past six o'clock.—City Chartist Hall, 1, Turn-Campbell, Neville, Robberds, Laporte, and Miss Pearce.

> Stage Manager, Mr. Neville. Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

FOURTH EDITION

THE MINISTRY.

The following are the new Ministers of the Cabinet:-The Earl of Dalhousie, President of the Board of Trade; the Earl of Elienborough, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Earl of St. Germans, Postmaster-General, and the Right Hon. W. Gladstone, Secretary for the Colonies. The Earl of Haddington has been appointed Lord Privy Seal, in the room of the Duke of Buccleuch, who succeeds Lord Wharncliffe as Lord President of the Council. It is not probable that the election for the West Riding of Yorkshire will take place until after the meeting of Parliament. No writ of summons has

should inflict, he should certainly have sent the defendant wife's attempt at suicide in any other way than her pro- weather, as has prevailed during the whole of the wife was prohibited from calling at his house. He should was not contented, and of late had repeatedly expressed those of the most distressing character are those of pay the £5 penalty for his servant. The defendant said her determination to lay violent hands upon herself. The the St. David steamer, trading with passengers and magistrate said the best thing a man could do who had goods between Havre, Plymouth, and Liverpool, and the misfortune of having a wife addicted to liquor was to the Tom Bowling steam vessel, with the loss of nearly rated. The defendant was sent off in the van to the could not be ascertained, and deeply laden, her decks being, according to reports received, loaded with casks nouncing that a large quantity of her cargo had been found off the coast of Fecamp, where a body has also Camberwell and Walworth.—A public meeting been washed ashore, together with part of a ship's will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Tuesday.—Gross Outrage and Daring Robbers.— harm." The "cutting and wounding" was alleged wheel, much ornamented with copper. The body has Monday e to have been inflicted with a heavy blackthorn been recognised as that of the engineer of the St. precisely.

stances which led to the present charge will tes-| The other lost steamer, the Tom Bowling, is supposed to have foundered during the gale of the 16th It seems that on the 16th instant Mr. Smith was and 17th ult. with all hands, off the Dutch coast. She hunting on his own farm at Wick, in company with was perfectly a new vessel, being only built at North Captain Wall, and his (Captain Wall's) pack of har- Shields last summer, and was the property of the riers. The defendant Henry Kirby was also a spec- master Mr. Murray, and engineer Mr. Stewart, both cumstance, went up to Kirby, and ordered him off found to be successful, it was understood that she was the grounds, at the same time applying his whip to have been purchased. On leaving Gravesend her pretty freely to his back. Kirby struck Smith again crew comprised Mr. Murray, master; John Reed, vered by Mr. Hur with a stick, and several blows were exchanged, chief mate; the second mate, name not known; Mr. 4th, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, which ended in Smith riding at Kirby, and knocking Stuart. engineer; Paine, Tees, and Stephens, him down; the horse, as the latter alleges, tramp- stokers; two seamen, an apprentice, and a pilot, ling upon him while on the ground. Kirby subse- How for she proceeded is a mere matter of conjec-

wrecked on the night of the 23rd, during a tremen-The above circumstances having been deposed to dous storm off the western coast of Erris, near Belinformed him that there was a strange man in the on oath by Mr. Snith, Captain Flint, John Somers, wullell, but nothing has been mentioned as to the house, and handed him a letter which he had given and Mr. Bishop, surgeon, the parties were called on fate of the crew. The other wreck happened on Within a short distance of the spot where the Ness The magistrates told them no provocation could be went ashore, a vessel, which turned out to be the pleaded in justification of so serious an assault. Albion Schooner, 160 tons burthen, belonging to

Their names have been ascertained to be Mr. John Knowles. The survivor was lashed on the bowsprit, his name is William Viseley. The body of the mate is the only one that has been cast on the beach. We have to announce the death of John Simon The poor fellow has left a wife and five children to

Mayer composed in 1791 the oratorio of Jacob a also foundered. The crew, eight in number, took to Labano fugiens, for the Conservatoire of the Medicante the boat just before she went down, and were making

Along the Dutch coast the sacrifice of property has been equally as great as off the English. The total

the former place.

and John Wiltshire were brought before Alderman to have fallen down as if in a fit. Mr. Nairne, the sur- Pairbrother (who sat for the Lord Mayor), on Saturday. feetly penitent, and desirous of leading a new life. Wilt- Mercury. shire had procured a letter of recommendation to the Hox:ton Refuge, but to which asylum he could not obtain mediately, but on his arrival found him dead. There admission until Wednesday next, and he imploringly besough t the magistrate to find him an asylum till that day. Owen said he had friends at Whitby, Yorkshire, but that he was perfectly destitute, and did not know how to g et there. The worthy Alderman said to the public the extraordinary benefits I have received by using to send Smith and Jones for trial; but in order to give he found the large vessels of the heart greatly ossi- Chief Cler k (Mr. Goodman), "Here is another strong the Piqua Plant as a beverage. I have been severely and restitution t 9 society of penitent criminals, 21so for have received more good by taking a strong infusion of can I do for these poor penitent lads! They will per, thing that I have tried. I can now sleep and cat better The Suspension Bridge joining St. Gilles to Croix- to recommend them to the officers of the Poor Law Union, what use you think proper of the above, as I am willing office of the Union by Go och the gaoler.

Forthcoming Meetings.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members and transacting other business connected therewith are held every week on the following days and places:-

SUNDAY EVENING. South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road, thenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at half--Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lissongrove, at eight o'clock precisely-Marylebone: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past

MONDAY EVENING. Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, at eight o'clock precisely.

TUESDAY EVENING. Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheath-

hill, at eight o'clock. Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and enrolling members.

CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farring don-street.—A general meeting of the shareholders will be held in the committee room of the Institution, at ten o'clock precisely, on Sunday morning next, Jan. 4th. The public discussion will be resumed in the Hall at half-past ten precisely. In the yet been issued calling Lord Wharncliffe to the House ovening, at five o'clock precisely, a special general of Peers, and until that be done, no vacancy can be meeting of the City district of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will be held to make arrangements for the future management of their local affairs. The attendance of every member is particu-

> road .- Mr. P. M'Grath, president of the Executive, will deliver a public lecture on Sunday evening next, Jan. 4th, to commence at seven o'clock precisely.

LYNCH LAW.

LYNCH LAW.

Woncester, Tuesday Night,—An extraordinary charge, involving the principle of the lex talionis, has been heard to day before the following magistrates sitting in petty sessions at the Shire-hall here:—Rev. J. Pearson, Captain Hastrup, T. G. Curtler, J. E. Williams, and R. Temple, Esqs. This was a case in which two respectable vouns men.

being, according to reports received, loaded with easks of the day inded with easks of the afternoon of the day following her departure, and nothing was heard of her afterwards, until a few days since, when several casks of wine were picked up by a fisherman, about twenty-five miles east of Havre a fisherman, about twenty-five miles east of Havre a fisherman, about twenty-five miles east of Havre a fisherman, about twenty-five miles east of fisherman about twenty-five miles east of fisherman, about twenty-five miles east of fisherman above objects. Mr. Gimblett, carpenter, will attend at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, on Additional reinforcements of police having reached bour, will attend at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, on Additional reinforcements of the spot hadditional reinforcements of the sp foundered during the gale—every soul on board perishing. The Transit steamer, which arrived at Southampton a few days since, brought letters and Members of trade societies are especially requested

wheel, much ornamented with copper. The body has Monday evening next, January 5th, at eight o'clock

New-road, at half-past seven o'clock; subject on "Trades' Unions." A member's meeting will take

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Thursday evening, Mr. J. Payne held an inquest at St. Thomas's Hospital, on the body of William Marjarem, aged forty years, a police coustable belonging to the South Western Railway Company. It appeared by the evidence, that on Monday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, the deceased was on duty at the gateway of the entrance to the terminus at Nine Elms, Vauxhall, when a post-chaise, containing two ladies, passengers for the train, drove through at the time the deceased was in the middle of the carriage road. The post-boy called out and endeavoured to stop the the vehicle passed over his chest. He was placed in a cab and conveyed to the above hospital, where he died on Tuesday night about twelve o'clock. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

HORRIBLE SCENES AT AN AMERICAN EXECUTION .of the murderers of Colonel Davenport, of Rock the most difficult music at sight. At ten years he could execute on the harpsichord the most difficult longing to them, amounting to twenty persons, were sonatas of Bach and Schobert. He studied at the drowned. Similar catastrophes occurred off Wisbeach, they were innocent. The prisoners now severally shook hands with those on the scaffold and with each and he soon learnt to perform on several instruments. the Young Adam, of Skegness, and seven of her crew other—Aaron Long and Young nearly overcome with Forced by various circumstances, he became a perished. Off Cromer, the Richard, of Elsineur, bound their course and the several first the responsibility of the several first the sever bound their arms, put the rope round their necks. drew the caps over their faces, and led them forward and lying insensible from the strangling caused by the rope before it broke. For a moment not a human being moved, all were horrified, and seemed rivetted to their places. Soon, however, the officer descended and raised him up, when he recovered his senses, and was again led upon the gallows, suffering intensely. raising his hands and crying out, "The Lord have mercy on me! the Lord have mercy on me! You are hanging an innocent man. And (pointing to his brother) there hangs my poor

brother, there hangs my poor brother." But, alas! he heeded him not. He was already gone beyond his sympathy—he was left alone to endure the dread-ful sight of his brother's last agony, and once more ful sight of his brother's last agony, and once more ful sight of his brother's last agony, and once more to pass through the dreadful scene—the rope—the platform—the axe! I shall never forget the appearance of that man, as he sat upon the beach, a large bloody streak about his neck, his body trembling all which may be placed gold fish, and presents one of the whole process of a stationary steam-englished of five-eighths of an inch diameter, with pumps, cranks, &c., complete. The fountain is attached, and plays in a globe of glass, in which may be placed gold fish, and presents one of the INQUEST ON THE EARL OF PORTARLINGTON.
On Wednesday an inquiry took place before William Carter, Esq., in the drawing-room of the residence of the Earl of Portarlington, in the Kenningtonof the Earl of Portarlington, in the Kenningtonof the Earl of Portarlington, in the Kenningtonof the Earl of Portarlington, in the Jackh of that pollumen.

Approaching Executions.—This morning bloody streak about his neck, his body trembling all over, while preparations were making for his final fall. But there was another act in this drama. As hill entrances to the Old Bailey, preparatory to erecting the scaffold for the execution of the unfortunate young woman. Martha Browning, which takes place to their horror. Just at this morent some cry was the classified for public inspection.

The Approaching Executions.—This morning for his final fall. But there was another act in this drama. As he was ascending the gallows, signs of an outbreak among the crowd was evident. Some cried, "That's among the crowd was evident. Some cried, "That's enough—let him go;" while others gave expression to their horror. Just at this morent some cry was the condition of the unfortunate young woman. Martha Browning, which takes place to the order of the conditions of the unfortunate young woman, Martha Browning, which takes place to their horror. Just at this moment some cry was This delightful specimen of mechanical art will, no being the first woman that has suffered the extreme what it was, some were frightened; one wing of the Christmas holidays, both to our young friends and those m an adjoining room,

Miss S. Barr was examined, and stated that the deceased earl had resided with her father for the last

Ouennell will also suffer on Monday morning, at and they all fled precinitately from the place. The deceased earl had resided with her father for the last two years; his age was about 63. On Sunday last he had been writing in the drawing-room, and oblie he had been writing in the drawing-room. a remark that he thought it ought not to be per- cutioner, is to proceed over there as soon as he has wretched victim of the law was at length despatched, house, and if you make any noise your lives will be in mitted. He appeared then in excellent health, and performed the last office to his unfertunate victim at and the crowd dispersed. Can a human being be Pov RTY AND CRIME, -Two lads named James Owen | society as they are disgraceful to humanity?

> They had undergone a short imprisonment in the parts of the country. One is commenced, we believe, metropolis—amusement and instruction combined. in the house of Mr. Barron, Cattle Market Ing, Newthey were this morning liberated. They appeared per- castle, and meets every Saturday evening. — Tyne

MEDICAL Pun.-Why is a man who has the influenza like a house of representatives? Because first the eyes have it, and then the nose.

Sir,-I have great pleasure in making known to the has drawn up' a bill, which we understand will be sub- in the head, caused by retention of urine. For this I mitted to Parl. ament in the ensuing session, for the pur- have taken many of the popular medicines of the day, pose of erecting asylums for the reception, reformation, without receiving any benefit. I hereby declare that I printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Greate Windmill the reception and employ of destitute persons.) What the Piqua Plant before going to bed, than from any other chance be again driven to crime from their utter destituthan I have done for a long time, caused, I believe, by tion. The only thing . I have now the power of doing is, voiding my wrine freely. You are at liberty to make whether or not himself and Are Doman and not usually interesting-nothing girl, it appeared that on the prescripting same bed [—Mr. Cambe told the prosecutor he ceding day she went to the defendant's warehouse, for de-Vic, (Vendee), constructed ten years back, fell on in Cannon-street." The sy were ultimately conveyed to the to give any person doubting this the fullest satisfaction.— New-road-end, Barker-end, Bradford. WM. OLLEY.

Accidents, Offences, & Anquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD .- On Monday evening an aged labourer, who had been indulging in drink for several hours, unfortunately met a dreadful death at Tinsley Green, which is on the border of the two counties, by being run over by the down express train from London. The deceased's name is Henry Constable, and he was seen by a railway policeman about one o'clock in the afternoon going into the Roebuck at Tinsley Green. There it appears he fell in with some boon companions, with whom he remained drinking till near five o'clock. About that time deceased and another labourer, named Tinley, took their departure; and being both in liquor, and the night being dark, the landlady of the Roebuck lent them a lantern. When they reached the railway at the spot called "Tinsley Crossing," they took country that the spot called "Tinsley Crossing," they took country the spot called "Tinsley Crossing," sel together, and instead of crossing the way there, as they should have done, they determined to walk down the line to the next crossing, which would take them less circuitously to their homes. This second crossing they appear to have missed, and presently the express train was heard coming down. Tinley managed to get out of its way, but his companion was less fortunate. As soon as the train had passed, Tinley called for his partner, but could nowhere find Newcastle-upon-Tyne: This branch of the Chartis | Tinley called for his partner, but could nownere and Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of him; and when assistance was obtained, the body of him; and when assistance was obtained, the ballaster the unfortunate Constable was found on the ballasting completely smashed. On the arrival of the train in Brighton, the engine-driver, suspecting that he had run over a sheep at the spot in question, had his engine examined. The crown of a man's hat crumpled up was found in the gear; and adhering to the tender were the pocket and waistband of a pair of trowsers with a halfcrown piece in the pocket. SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AND ATTACK UPON THE

Police.—About two on Tuesday morning a disturbance of a serious nature took place in Blackfriars Wynd, (Edinburgh,) between a party of railway labourers, or "navigators" as they are called, and the police force, in the course of which a number of the latter were severely injured in their persons by was brought to this court. The defendant's husband, a respectable man, said that he could not account for his wife's attempt at suicide in any other way than her proposity for liquor; that she had a comfortable home, and, in fact, everything to make life desirable; but she was not contented, and of late had repeatedly expressed there determination to lav violent hands upon howelf. The was sailants. It appears the evening, at seven o'clock precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgathat a party of labourers, all Irishmen, were disturb-precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgathat a party of labourers, all Irishmen, were disturb-precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgathat a party of labourers, all Irishmen, were disturb-precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgathat a party of labourers, all Irishmen, were disturb-precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgathat a party of labourers, all Irishmen, were disturb-precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgathat a party of labourers, all Irishmen, were disturb-precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgathat a party of labourers, all Irishmen, were disturb-precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgathat a party of labourers, all Irishmen, were disturb-precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgathat a party of labourers, all Irishmen, were disturb-precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgathat a party of labourers, all Irishmen, were disturb-precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgathat a party of labourers, all Irishmen, were disturb-precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgathat a party of labourers, all Irishmen, were disturb-precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgathat a party of labourers, all Irishmen, were disturb-precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgathat a party of labourers, all Irishmen, were disturb-to-precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgathat a party of labourers, all Irishmen, were disturb-to-precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgatha the brutal conduct of their assailants. It appears attracted to the spot, used their exertions to quell the disturbance, upon which the labourers ran into Therefore, Captain two man the assailant's wife.

Therefore, Captain two man the defendant for that woman the assailant's wife.

Therefore, Captain two man the assailant's wife.

Therefore, Captain two commence at seven o clock precisely.

Westminster.—A public meeting will be held at property of the master, Captain Evans, and Mr. Westminster.—A public meeting will be held at property of the master, Captain Evans, and Mr. Davidson, a merchant residing at Havre, and was manned by a crew of twenty hands. It seems that seven precisely. Messrs. T. M. Wheeler and others, will be present and address the meeting.

The defendant was contact in the carly part of last week, having on board several passengers, the number of whom ladded in the service of the Board of the master, Captain Evans, and Mr. Davidson, a merchant residing at Havre, and was manned Nicholas Berry, where they lodged, and armed themselves with a hatchet, Davidson, a merchant residing at Havre, and was manned by a crew of twenty hands. It seems that seven processly.

Westminster.—A public meeting will be held at they lodged, and armed themselves with a hatchet, Davidson, a merchant residing at Havre, and was manned Nicholas Berry, where they lodged, and armed themselves with a hatchet, which they lodged, and armed themselves with a hatchet, where they lodged, and armed themselves with a hatchet, which was careful the property of the master, Captain Evans, and Mr. Davidson, a merchant residing at Havre, and was the property of the master, Captain Evans, and Mr. D the house of a man named Nicholas Berry, where vice president of the board of directors of the supposed not to be unattended with danger to his life, National United Trades' for the Employment of La- and several others of the force are badly wounded.

snare, for the purpose of taking and killing game. It appeared by the evidence that the attention of the seepers on Lord Macclesfield's property, near Leek, was aroused by a dog, belonging to a party of gentle-men who were sporting, having become entangled in a snare in a plantation sometime previously. The keepers consequently maintained a sharp lookthe razor, and asserted that the spoon which he took by mistake was pledged by the female without his authority.

The mad before the mad before the mad before the made without his authority.

The made without he took by mistake was pledged by the female without his authority.

The made without he took by mistake was pledged by the female without his authority.

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The made without his authority.

The meeting will be meeting out, and in a few days afterwards the defendant was MR. Bolwell will address the Chartist friends of Walcot, at Mr. Cottles, No. 8, Chelsea buildings, on Sunday evening January 4th, at seven o'clock.

Tower Hamles.—A general meeting of the members of the White Hars leadily will be held on Sunday. bers of the White Horse locality, will be held on Sun- Mrs. Moss had the benefit of a legal adviser, who, as day evening, 4th of January, at the Brass Founders a last resource with their worships, appealed to them chased hare ran through a gate or stile close to where According to the information furnished us, she left Kirby was standing, and he struck at or threw his the river for Bremen on the 11th ultimo, where she the general councillors will be held at the above place, Mrs. Moss was, however, fined £4, including exstick at "poor puss." Mr. Smith, seeing the cir- was to remain a few months on a trial cruise; if on Tuesday evening, 6th of January. Chair taken penses; the chairman observing, that to prove the days of chivalry were not altogether obsolete, he MARYLEBONE LOCALITY .- A lecture will be deli- hoped that the further punishment of £20 fine for vered by Mr. Hunniball on Sunday evening, January sporting without license, would not be levied in this case against her.

THEATRE ROYAL MARYLEBONE.

at the George and Dragon, Blackheath-hill, on Mon- | berds. Their efforts were rewarded, as they richly of the greater part thereof were subsequently obtained from him. A number of tradesum from the country. He deposed that he had seen the prisoner Smith before, Smith retaliated; but, having only a small walkingin Pervensey Bay, near Eastbourne, on Sunday mornhave accepted invitations and will be present:—The from him. A number of tradesmen from the country, and who had for the most part credited the prisoner for goods obtained from them by the most artful representations, were not sworn, inasmuch as it was no doubt considered that they had not exercised that they had not they ought to have accepted invitations and will be present:—The have accepted invitations and will be present:—The had easient the had seen the prisoner Smith before, and was perfectly confident of his identity. When regions a small walking in Pervensey Bay, near Eastbourne, on Sunday morn-have accepted invitations and will be present:—The have accepted invitations and will be present:—The have accepted invitations and will be present:—The had easient the had seen the prisoner of the Chartist Executive committee, Mr. At length, however, he got old of Henry Kirby's totally lost with the ship. Two other Indiamen were lost word totally lost with the ship. Two other Indiamen were lost word totally lost with the ship. Two other Indiamen were lost totally lost with the ship. Two other Indiamen were were committee, Mr. At length, however, he got old of Henry Kirby's totally lost with the ship. Two other Indiamen were lost totally lost with the ship. Two other Indiamen were were committee, Mr. At length, however, he got old of Henry Kirby's totally lost with the ship. Two other Indiamen were lost totally lost with the ship. Two other Indiamen were were committee, Mr. At length, however, he got old of Henry Kirby's totally lost with the ship. Two other Indiamen were lost totally lost with the ship. Two other Indiamen were lost totally lost with the ship. Two other Indiamen were in Carlo of the Chartist Executive committee, Mr. At length, however, he got old of Henry Kirby's part of the Chartist Executive committee, Mr. At length, however, he got old of Henry Kirby Christmas dish, entitled "Harlequin Old Nick in China, or the Railway Prince and the Fairy Queen of the Golden Pagoda." The dresses of the male characters are by Messrs. Goodwin and Smithers, and those of the female characters by Misses Clare and West, and truly splendid dresses they are. The scenery, justly described in the bills as magnificent, is designed and executed by N. G. Neville, J. Fenhoullt, H. Pit, Morris, and assistants, and we are most happy to accord our humble meed of praise to those excellent artists. We have generally attended at the metropolitan theatres for the last eighteen years, and have not seen their able efforts surpassed, not even in the palmy days of Stanfield and Greaves. The panto-mime is invented by Mr. John Douglass, the indefatigable lessee and manager, and reflects infinite credit on his on the capital charge, at the ensuing Worcestershire Salisbury Reynolds, master, a native of Ramsgate; knocked down by the near horse, and the wheels of the result of the burletta, in which our old friend, Mr. T. Lee, ably sustained the Great Atmospheric Locomotive Railway King, in a manner in which himself is "his only parallel;" Mr. Marchant, a Stag in Boots; Mr. Lickfold, Prince Yellow Ochre; Mr. Philips, a Crier; Miss L. Pearce, Brillanta The Chicago News gives an account of the execution the Fairy Queen; Mrs. Lickfold, the Dowager Queen Poofoofoozlefat; and Miss Laporte, Chingsing. This Island, last month, through a correspondent, who goes into full detail of the proceedings on the occasongs, and burlesque dances, which were admirably excsion. A strong guard, with music, escorted them to cuted by Messrs. T. Lee and Marchant, Mesdames Pearce the scaffold, and formed a hollow square around the Laporte, Lickfold, Massall, and the cores de bullet. Laporte, Lickfold, Massall, and the corps de ballet. With the transformations commences the second part of the pantomime. The part of Harlequin was very ably sustained by Mr. M. Ellar, who bids fair to be a worthy successor of his late father, the "Prince of Harlequins:" Columbine by Miss Massall, who is a very graceful and accomplished dancer; Clowns by Messrs. Buck and J. Lewis, the former one of the best Clowns on the stage, the latter an excellent burlesque dancer. Mr. D. Lewis sustained Pantaloon very creditably. The bumps, thumps, Phillips) thought the second man had left the house, Witness told Mrs. Hamblin what the prisoner said about the £10, and she went up stairs in great agitation to look for the money, as he supposed. She had not been gone for the money, as he supposed. She had not been gone many moments, when Smith called out, "Is that lady many moments, when Smith called out, "Is that lady harmony under the chapel-master Carlo town their. At latinguin, to unwind the £10, and as their crews have upon the drop, letting them not been seen or heard of, it is supposed that every at one belonging to them were sacrificed. And at seem masses, and red them loves that he house, and red them loves the house, and red them loves that he house, and red them loves that he house, and red them loves the house, and red them loves that he house, a scene most revolting to behold, and most horrible to have been spared by the enterprising manager in the describe. The middle rope broke, letting Aaron Long fall, striking his back upon the beam below, "one blaze of triumph" from beginning to and There one blaze of triumph" from beginning to end. There cannot exist a shade of doubt that this pantomine will

> ROTAL POLITECHNIC INSTITUTION: One of the mos elegant adaptations of pacumatic science we had the gratification of seeing a few days since, which was exhibited to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and upon its ingenuity his Royal Highness was pleased to pay a high compliment. It consists of a miniature steam-engine other parties connected with this establishment are most diligent in their vocations. The directors are deterfound who does not think such scenes as injurious to deserving of the patronage they have hitherto had, and THE MILITIA.—Owing to the expected calling out of the militia, ballot clubs are being formed in various what is not to be found in ony other exhibition in the

> > BANKRUPTS.

[From the Gazette of Friday, January 2nd.] James Coe, of 12, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury; City, money scrivener-Edward Eedle, of 82, Chancery-lane-George Seagrave Neale, of Portsea, innkeeper-Daniel William Lucas, of 34, Mark-lane, City, hemp and flax dealer-Henry Le Jeune, of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, maltster-Robert Headington, of Bath and Liverpool, laceman-Charles Barber, of Denham Springs, Brindle, Lancashire, proof of the necessity of my bill. (Alderman Fairbrother afflicted with oppression of the lungs, and acute pains calico printer—Thomas Carey Willard Pierce, of Manchester, merchant.

> street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster at the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walwerth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Survey, at the Office, No. 16 Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster.

Saturday, January 3, 1846.