I had abandoned the agitation for the Charter in favour of the land project, and, notwithstanding the naramount importance, the immediate importance, the pressing importance that I attach to that question. I am once more constrained to postpone my promisedictier upon the land that I may call to your recollection and jog your memory upon a more pressing subject-I mean the threatened CRIMPING for the militia. I hold it as an unerring principle, that allegiance is not due where protection is not rendered, and I hold it to be an undeniable fact, that there is no protection for the working classes of this country, and I prove it by the insolent and their very beds to be sold for fourpence, and the makes his motion in behalf of the exiles. At each

In the summary of this week's foreign news, you will find ample reason for embodying an English militia. The policy of Sir Robert Peel has been secreey, and he has withheld from you and from the nation those causes which may lead to HIS NECES-SITY for raising a militia. I announced to you, upon the Queen's first visit to the King of the French, that the object of that visit was the concoction of a well-laid plan for the preservation of monarchical power, and the suppression of democratic of Englishmen; and hence, with their desire to opprinciples. From the birth of the Prince of Wales, press Ireland, they dare not insult her by raising her to the last visit of her Britannic Majesty to the King militia. They have been obliged to brand the few Prussia, the King of Belgium, the King of Saxony, arms? Alas, yes, I fear, yes, but I hope it is from their the Queen of England, and the King of the French, miscalculation and not from a well founded belief in of agreeing upon measures for the preservation of the reservation of their own rule. Upon those occasions they have been, muskets over their chimney pieces, would the law muted transcortation for life and which sentence was afterwards of the discounts from Madrid of the 7th state that on muted transcortation for life and which sentence was afterwards of that day the discounts from Madrid of the 7th state that on muted transcortation for life and which sentence was afterwards of the discounts from Madrid of the 7th state that on muted transcortation for life and which sentence was afterwards of the discounts from Madrid of the 7th state that on muted transcortation for life and which sentence was afterwards of the discounts from Madrid of the 7th state that on muted transcortation for life and which sentence was afterwards of the 7th state that on muted transcortation for life and which sentence was afterwards of the 7th state that on muted transcortation for life and which sentence was afterwards of the 7th state that on muted transcortation for life and which sentence was afterwards of the 7th state that on muted transcortation for life and which sentence was afterwards of the 7th state that on muted transcortation for life and which sentence was afterwards of the 7th state that on muted transcortation for life and which sentence was afterwards of the 7th state that on muted transcortation for life and which sentence was afterwards of the 7th state that on muted transcortation for life and which sentence was afterwards of the 7th state that on muted transcortation for life and which sentence was afterwards of the 7th state that on the 1th stat for the most part, accompanied by their Ministers dare to drag them, or one from amongst them, for Foreign Affairs. Upon the arrival of the Pre- against his own will to fight the battles of others? sident's message. I further announced to you that the the regular troops in England and Ireland.

right to drag an unrepresented slave from his house, to tear the rags of the little freedom that do remain from his back, and to force him into the habiliments of war, against his consent-I say, before I touch this subject of right to enlist. I shall call your attention to the purposes for which he is enlisted. He is enlisted as a substitute for the regular soldier now stationed in Ireland, or as a substitute for the regular soldier now stationed in England, in order that the "regulars" may be despatched to America to carry out the principle of monarchical intervention with republican principles. The way that Pitt and Castlereagh created that destructive feud which yet exists between Englishmen and Irishmen was by an exchange of militia regiments—by sending Church and King-mad slaves to shoot the Irish Catholic re- cisely, yet clearly, promulgated. The policy recombile and by bringing the Catholic reliefs to this coup, mended to be pursued embraces several points, only bels, and by bringing the Catholic rebels to this cou try to shoot the Jacobins.

Now, I possess more records of the excesses and brutalities committed by the Church and King soldiers in Iteland than is in the possession of any other man. Indeed the routing, expatriation, and destruction of my own family—the uprooting of their doby the stranger's sword, and the stranger's bullet, acting under the command of a stranger maniac. These militia regiments were officered, and those now raised would be officered, by the idle sprouts of an idle aristecracy, and their general feeling would constitute their regimental order; and that order woul! be to slav, cut down, and destroy everything that was calculated to interfere with their cherished privileges. down an opinion, as I believe the voice of knowledge has silenced the cannon's roar.

Now, I will tell you a few of the excesses committed by those English invaders. They sacked men's houses, ravished their wives and daughters, and hung who commanded the Black Horse or ancient Britons, or the Hussians (Hessians) as the Irish people termed regiment quartered in Wexford seized an Irishman, a Catholic and a r. bel of course, stripped him naked, ran a spit through his body and roasted him alive; cooked a serjeant took out his knife, carved him, eat of him, and said to his comrades. "Paddy eats sweet, won't you taste him."-See Plowden's History of

was in bed, and finding that the game had fled, the by order of the officer, and at the word "stab," ran their bayonets to the handles through bed and matmilitia men, who he found ravishing his daughter, sixteen years of age. He ran, frantic, to the officer, world it must be conceded by all, that we are neither he was shot on the spot. Cellars, larders, public- cipations, in seeking the return of Frost, Williams, houses, cottages, and the mansions of the disaffected, all shared the same fate, and complaint was certain death. The characters that some of those heroes the memories of Irishmen, and have, I am sorry to borough, &c., as the case may be, to petition Parlost no opportunity of fostering.

military force is the most dangerous. Its ranks consist of the most part of lick-spittles, dependents, of his office, may have jurisdiction over, for the holdand hangers on of their aristocratic officers, and their atrocities are the best recommendation for future patronage. Hence, we find in Ireland all the patronage of the country bestowed upon the military circumstances will permit. Let your resolutions be savages, who most signalise themselves in acts of barbarism. Indeed, the fee-simple of Ireland is held of the meeting:by the descendants of the soldiers of those adventurers, who used their uniform and their sword as a means of plunder. In England, as in Ireland, all the good pickings were given to the san cruel butchers. At the times of which I speak, there was no resisting power in this country. THERE IS NOW, and to that mind I appeal. The rich man, who is balloted, can procure a substitute; drawn, and quartered. but the poor man cannot, and, therefore, he is not upon an equality with the rich as regards life and military service. The penalty for not serving is the same as the penalty for not paying tithes-distress; that is, the goods of the refractory are distrained and sold to the amount that will procure a substitute. The Quakers do not acknowledge the justice of quently, for concluding that such trial is virtually null

tithes, and, therefore, heroically allow their goods to be distrained in "HONOUR OF GOD." As, jection was taken to the proceedings by those eminent fell in on Saturday morning, between five and six therefore, we do not recognise the justice of cutting lawyers, Sir Frederick Pollock and Pitzroy Kelly, which, o'clock. By the greatest good fortune, and on ac-Irishmen's throats or Americans throats, let the house be made desolate, let the furniture of every man crimped be sold, and rely upon the Republican America: I will stand bondsman for the Republic, to pay every single farthing of loss. It will be a must either fight for themselves or surrender to the taken in time. national will that which belongs to eternal justice. Talk about your fighting for the Charter, of your earnestly appeal to your Honourable House, in the strong braving the deck, the dungeon, and the scaffoid for praying for the liberation of the aforesaid John Prost, your principles, here is an easier remedy—don't fight Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, and their restofor the principles that oppress you and the healing ration to their homes and families.

# Juinen Si NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1846.

delay in the opening of the line.

tendencies. The young prince has received orders to leave Madrid within forty-eight hours. Passports

were sent him for Ferrol, where the ship of which

The most active steps had been taken against Don

Henrique, and it would appear that persons who had

little or nothing to do with the letter had also been

made sufferers. The Prince's secretary had been

dismissed and banished to Cadiz; his brother Don

Francisco D'Assiscs, had been ordered to join

his regiment at Paropeluna; and Don Henrique

was to proceed with the least possible delay to

GERMANY.

citement occasioned by the visit of the Emperor of

Russia having now subsided, and the various cancans

political and anecdotical, either founded on truth or

due to mere invention, upon the subject, even down

to the jokes of those established wits of Vienna, the

botmakers' boys, having been already declared "stale, flat, and unprofitable," the attention of the newsmongering world has been attracted to a fresh

topic of conversation—one relating to a subject so

ful of strange mystery and conjecture, as to form a ronance of real life, which, if it lacks entirely the

usual ingredients in such tales—the love, and assas-

sinttion, and development of haman passions-i

uone the less full of interest and wonder - a take

almst incredible, were not the details, as far as es

tablished facts are concerned, not only warranted by

themost undoubted authority, but matters of noto-

rious publicity. To tell the tale, however, I must

begin ab ovo, and relate how a certain young Hunga-

rianof Presburg, not overburdened, it would seem,

either with sense or talent, or even other advantages,

moril or physical, of the name Buky, was, some

morchs since, requested by a great auns, the widow

of s'well-known advocate of the same city, to seek

some family papers deposited in a garret in her house.

it seems, was called by a friend who accompanied him

-fir his own powers of perception upon the subject do

not appear to have been great-to certain documents

which fell under their hands concerning persons of the

highest rank in foreign countries. Roused to a sense

of a certain importance to be attached to these

papers, young Büky takes possession of them; and

one set of papers is sent to his Majesty the King of

the French. Of some importance they certainly

must have been; for the offer of a recompense in

money for their being despatched to Paris having

been rejected by the young man, the Order of the

Legion d'Honneur is bestowed upon him by Louis

Philippe, and an invitation made to him by his Ma-

jesty to become his guest if he should ever wish to

visit Paris, and to have all the expenses of his jour-

ney paid. The contents of another set of papers are

communicated to the families of the reigning Houses

of Baden, Lucca, and Tuscany; and this communi

cation also has its value, for similar offers of pecuni

ary recompense from these various Powers having

been alike refused, orders from each of these coun-

tries are also bestowed upon the discoverer of the

documents: a gold snuff-box, enriched with diamonds

is added by the Grand Duchess of Baden; and behold

the young, nameless, unconsidered advocate now pa-

rations dangling at his button-hole. To what the

contents of these important papers may have related is

rumour. Those appertaining to the family of Or-

leans are said to have been letters written by

the famous Philippe Egalité, the father of the pre-

the other ducal houses already mentioned have re-

these families have a claim, until now ignored or for-

gotten by them, though by what tie of relationship or

troublous times for a mere trifle, and now of an im-

measurably greater worth, may, according to the

The value, however, of such a discovery, if this

previous case. How these papers, of so different

been found so many years afterwards, must ne

cessarily be obscure; but here again rumour supplies

Austria by the French under Napoleon, and that

afterwards reclaimed, they were denied by the ad-

vocate ever to have been in his possession, though

for what reasons must main remain a mystery

emboldened by his discoveries, young Buky

stumbles sometime afterwards upon papers nearly

concerning the house of Austria. Armed with

geois advocate, his mother a butcher's daughter

his bold demand, and now dons the uniform of the

Emperor's Chamberlain, and sports the significative

two golden buttons, supposed to support the key

emblematic of his office, on the back of his coat

However strange may be the adventures of Master

Büky of Presburg-however incomprehensible his

HAMBURGH. JAN. 9 .- (From the Morning Chronicle.)

Prussian Poland, have excited a great deal of interest;

spoons in their mouths-perhaps to stop them !

uung his search for

VIENNA, JAN. 1 .- CURFOUS DISCOVERY: - The ex-

Ferrol.

The friends of the expatriated should then exert the weight of ballast lying more on one side than the themselves to the utmost in procuring signatures to father of the arch. The giving way of the latter may the petition, until the time, which will be named in have occasioned the falling in of the rest of the conmotion in behalf of the exiles.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR ROBERT PEEL. The memorial of the inhabitants of-, in public he has the command is now lying; and it is stated nceting assembled,

in the Eco del Commercio that on his arrival there he Respectfully sheweth. will find further orders, which will give him the That John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and Williams pleasure of a trip to the Philippine Islands or some to the last visit of her Britannic Majesty to the King militia. They have been obliged to brand the rew of the French, the autocrat of Russia, the King of arms they have—will they dare to trust you with in the year 1840, on a charge of high treason, under city Dou Eurico has resigned in commission in the navy, cumstances which impress your memorialiets with the and refuses to go. The address of the Senate was conviction that their trial was not in consonance with the presented to the Queen on the 6th by a deputation

and, after a long speech from the Minister of the Interior, it was adopted by a majority of 117 to 32.

That under these circumstances you memorialists appeal to your high sense of justice, in the confident expectation that you will use your Ministerial influence with her Majesty in behalf of the individuals aforesaid, that reaved and suffering families.

Let similar petitions and memorials, embodying

the peculiar circumstances of his case, be presented for the return of William Ellis. Friends, you have now a clear and defined course

the succour of the oppressed. From Yorkshire and much is expected; and, remember that the expec tants are not we, but those who perilled life itself for your benefit. We appeal to every true Chartisi and to every true Christian in the land. We appeal to all whose bosoms glow with the warmth of paternal feeling, or the devotion of filial affection, at once to become coadjutors in the good work. There must be no lagging if you would be successful. All your meet ings should be held within the next fortnight. Le your movements be simultaneous and spirited, and MEMISERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER | that their result may be successful is the warmest aspiration of

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, THOMAS CLARK, PHILIP M'GRATH, CHRISTOPHER DOYLE,

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER (Secretary). Printed forms of the above petition may l one of which shall form the subject of the present com- obtained gratis on application to me. They will be found convenient for sending to Trades' bodies, and will otherwise facilitate the obtainment of signatures, as many would wish to read the petition previous to

FRANCE. The Saturday's debate on the address in the Chamber of Peers was not of any great interest Dupin, and M. Dubouchage, the Marquis de Boissy addressed the Chamber on the subject of Parliamentwith a moderate measure was to give it early. [We rading the streets of his native town with four deco-Since that sorrowful event—the transportation of hope our French neighbours will repudiate De formers" are always worse enemies to the people than the subject only of conjecture, or, at most, of vague

The Debats, in noticing the death of Earl Granville, says that the grief felt in England for the death affinity does not at all appear, and which, sold in of the noble earl will be sincerely participated in France, where, by his soft and amiable manners, and by the conciliatory disposition of his character, he had by the conciliatory disposition of his character, he had tenor of Hungarian law, be reclaimed, at the acquired general esteem and regard. [We beg to price of the original sale, by the descendants of ssure the Debats, that England is not at all broken- the parties who originally possessed and sold them. hearted in consequence of Earl Granville's death. On the contrary England would be very happy to see | conjecture be true, is more evident than in the all the "Earls" and their class, follow the Earl Gran-

"The sun would shine the same,

would like a "hereditary peerage" England can dispose of one dirt cheap. France can have our Peers told that, originally in the possession of a well for nothing, and perhaps John Bull would even give known Austrian Minister, they were placed by him

The Rouen journals of Sunday gave the following account of the giving way of the viaduct of Barentin on the Rouen and Havre line of railroad. On Friday, at about six o'clock in the morning a tremendous rumbling sound, which was heard as far as Pavilly, a soldier followed him, declared he was a rebel, and inordinate in our desires, nor extravagant in our antiit originated, awoke the inhabitants of Barentin. It Now, friends, for the mode of proceeding which we | 100 feet above the level of the ground. The people recommend. Wherever there is a Chartist council hastened in a mass to the scene of the disaster, fully apprehending that many lives had been lost. Happily. have left behind them, will never be obliterated from | ing a public meeting of the inhabitants of their city, | however, they were soon satisfied that this was not the case, and that the viaduct alone was the sufferer. The say, laid the foundation for that deadly hostility be-tween the two countries which Mr. O'Connell has liament to present an address to the Queen, praying piers and other of the ruins were piled one upon the other, and fortunately in such a direction that the only other building touched by the fall was a corn mill on homes, with the least possible delay. Let a respect- the River Sainto Auslreberthe, and this was entirely thrown down. There was one of the miller's men in nimself under a main beam, and when drawn from temperate but firm, and in all cases let the following verted, and its waters turned over the adjoining petition to Parliament be proposed for the adoption lands. The now fallen viaduct was commenced in the spring of 1844, since which time from 200 to 300 TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN men have been employed upon it, and was so nearly finished, that not more than forty were still at work. This was a colossal structure, formed upon 27 arches, each of 150 feet span, formed of brick-work, as well it remains standing. The cause of this vast destruction cannot yet be ascertained; but it is attributed to the use of bad materials. The loss is estimated at 1,300,000f. At the first news of the event, the prefect of the department went to the spot, and

passed nearly the whole day in making inquiries and giving the necessary directions. very fatal consequences, but which luckily has not been attended with any loss of life, has just occurred on the works of the Rouen and Havre Railway. The great viaduct across the valley of Barentin suddenly count of the earliness of the hour, very few workmen given orders for the strictest watch to be kept over were yet on the line, and none were injured. The electric telegraph brought the news to Paris on that Communist and Socialist doctrines be not pro-

glorious lesson to the rulers by the sword and the cation, six of them registered their opinions in favour of Rouen and Barentin. The accident, to all appear. On the preceding evening the Emp error had a long will have removed the accident and the later of the delication of the preceding evening the Emp error had a long will have removed the accident and the preceding evening the Emp error had a long will have removed the accident and the preceding evening the Emp error had a long will have removed the accident and the preceding evening the Emp error had a long will have removed the accident and the preceding evening the Emp error had a long will have removed the accident and the later and the first anticipated from it. The manager publishes the following note from Mr. Locke, which contains that gentleman's first notions respecting the cause of the description on the flowers. musket. It will teach them the lesson that they nine considered the objection, and three of the remaining ance, will have none of the serious consequences at conference with Prince Metternich.

The Siècle publishes a letter fire, gentleman's first notions respecting the cause of the disaster, and which is to be followed by a more decisaster, and which is to be followed by a more decisaster, and which is to be followed by a more decisaster, and which is to be followed by a more decisaster, and which is to be followed by a more decisaster, and which is to be followed by a more decisated on the Duchy of Posen, where the greatest political experiences the cause of the days in different parts of town, on the mutual inhaving failed, a large hamper, containing a piece of surance principle. The general rate of payment is likely in the puchy of Posen, where the greatest political experiences the cause of the days in different parts of town, on the mutual inhaving failed, a large hamper, containing a piece of surance principle. The general rate of payment is days in different parts of town, on the mutual inhaving failed, a large hamper, containing a piece of surance principle. The general rate of payment is days in different parts of town, on the mutual inhaving failed, a large hamper, and upon, At present it is impossible to determine the precise citement continues to previal. This is the first surplus returned to the subscribers. The price of a secured, the ani al uttering a hideens yell, which causes of this disaster. The arch which first fell was time," observes the Siècle, "that the Czar has gone substitute in the time of peace generally averages the stoutest of his captors could not hear unmoved.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

SWITZERLAND. A plan of recruitment in Switzerland has been spoken of for Spain. We find the following on the

It appears, in fact, that M. Gonzales Bravo will replace The late thaw, by which the mortar was softened and the solidity of the arch diminished, and the unequal dis- M. Aylton in Switzerland, but it will be exceedingly diftribution of the ballast at the time, may have destroyed ficult to find amongst us the 10,000 men that the Narvaez Ministry wants to complete the counter-revolution in No one was hurt. The repairs will be commenced im-Spain. The little cantons, Lucerne, Friburg and Valais. mediately. The accident will cause the contractors a loss prefer giving their men to the pontificial government, or of 5 or 600,000f., and will occasion two or three months' to the King of the Two Sicilies. Besides, these powers are on the eve of declaring war on anti-Jesuit Switzerland, and no doubt they will not send their landturm to The government had taken great offence at the Barcelona, Valencia, and Madrid.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM .- The Government of Holand has just issued a decree subjecting the principal exports of Belgirm to a duty, twice, or even thrice, four, and even fire times, as large as that paid by Germany and Eugand on the same articles. The Ministerial journal of Belgium loudly protest against

of the failure of the coffee crop, in Java, the Netherlands Commercial Company will not put up for sale more than 24,000 bales in the spring of this year. The export and imports of Belgiam for the year 1845 were, together, of the value of five hundred and ninety-one millions of figures, (about 25 millions sterling).

1844 they were 6,289,307. The waters have been much out in the lower parts

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES .- The hall of the encestors

The Count de Monthelon, one of Napoleon's companions at St. Helena, is about to publish an account of his imperial master's captivity. It will be published on the same day in English and French, in London and Paris. Ibrahim Pacha is expected to visit London in April

A newspaper in the Armerian language, the first of the kind, has been commenced in Calcutta. STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT .- A letter from Leghorn of

the 31st ult. says :- "A terrible accident took place a few days ago at Bastia, in Corsica. As the ber boiler burst with a tremendous explosion. The passengers, 140 in number, and the crew, were landed safely, but the engineer and the two stokers were borned so dreadfully that they died in a few hours.

### THE MILITIA.

embodiment of that force will take place in the course of the present year there is now no doubt. militia has been suspended many years. The result of this is, that the alterations in the amount of popuation of the country must necessarily lead to a very different distribution of the quota to be furnished by during the recess of Parliament nothing can be done to ascertain such quota without an order in Council directing this to be done, by the delivery of notices at the houses of those liable to be drawn for this service, upon which return is formed the necessary information to found this data. The Morning Chro nicle states that an order in Council has been issued for the distribution of the balloting papers, "which," says the Chronicle. "have already been circulated in several of the metropolitan parishes." We have heard that the balloting papers have been delivered in the parishes of Mary-le-bone, St. l'ancras, and St. George's, Hanover square. At the moment of this being done the ballot for each county will fo low, and ties adjoining to the sea coast, will be first called out." during the times of the French Republic, but what is day can only be dimly divined. Those concerning tion must be stated at the court of appeal for consideration thereon. It is not likely that any measures will be adopted respecting the Irish militia, until those of England and Scotland shall be completed. The Times says :- " With respect to the various rumours as to a permanent embodiment for active service for any length of time, there are not at corps will be placed on duty for a period of twentymeasure will sufficiently put the government in posavailable, should any unexpected emergency arise."

session of the knowledge of the amount of means EXEMPTIONS FROM SERVING IN THE MILITIA .- The and strange a nature, fell into the hands of following, we believe, will be found a correct statethe Presburg advocate in whose house they have ment of the classes and persons exempted from serving in the Militia; be it understood, as the law has been hitherto-whother any alterations are intended the place of more authentic information; and we are in this respect, in the intended new act, we have not heard:-"No peer of this realm, nor any person being a commissioned officer in her Majesty's forces, or in any one of her Majesty's castles or forts, nor curity and secrecy during the time of the invasion of any officer on the half-pay of the army, navy, or marines; nor any non-commissioned officer or private man serving in any of her Majesty's other forces, nor any commissioned officer serving, or who has served, four years in the militia; nor any person The tale, however, is not yet done-the most extrabeing a resident member of either of the universiordinary is still to come. Searching still further, ties, nor any clergyman, nor any licensed teachers of any separate congregations, whose places of meeting shall have been duly registered within twelve months previous to the general meeting appointed to meet in these documents, he came about two months October for the purposes of this act; nor any consince to Vienna; and there, as a recompense stable or other peace officer; nor any articled clerk, for his discovery, boldly demands the honour apprentice, seaman, or scafaring man, nor any perof being nominated chamberlain to the Emperor son mustered, trained, or doing duty or employed in -a distinction only bestowed upon persons able to any of her Majesty's docks or dock-yards for the serprove their pure and unalloyed descent from ancesvice thereof, or employed and mustered in her Mators of, Heaven knows how many degrees, and make esty's service in the Tower of London, Woolwich what is called their ahnenprobe, and ahnenprobe Warren, the seven gun wharf at Portsmouth, young Büky can make none, for his father was a bouror at the several powder mills, powder magazines, or other storehouses belonging to her What these last documents may contain none as yet Majesty, under the direction of the Board of know. Rumour is silent, and even conjecture holds Ordnance; nor any person being free of the Company its tongue in Austria. But the certain fact exists that the young unknown advocate has been granted nor any enrolled and serving as an effective member of any corps of yeomanry or volunteers, and who shall be duly returned and certified as such, shall be liable to serve personally, or by substitute, and no person having served personally, or by substitute, according to the directions of any former act or acts fortunes, the tale is true and warranted. The moral of it may be, that some people are born with golden obliged to serve again, until by rotation it shall come to his turn; but no person who has served only as a -The reports this week from Berlin of the discovery exompted from serving again, if he shall be chosen of treason and conspiracies, in Thorn and other towns in o exemption and non-exemption will probably meet the case of nearly every one of our readers :-1. No person under the age of eighteen, or over forty-fire, is liable, whether he has property or not.

but it is thought, as is usually the case, that the facts are greatly exaggerated. There is a good deal of distress in the districts alluded to, owing to the failure of the harvest in Poland; and want, that great enemy to all governments, may have occasioned disbe drawn a second time. 3. Any person having turbances amongst the poorer classes that have no two children is exempt, provided he is not worth £100. 4. Any individual having £100, however large his family may be, is liable to be drawn. immediate connection with political movements: The Prussian government appears to view the matter seriously, having materially strengthened the military If disqualified by lameness, or otherwise, he must and a substitute. 5. Personal disqualifications on force in these districts. Bread and potatoes would, no doubt, put down disaffection more efficaciously the part of individuals not worth £100, will render than cannon and bayonets; and it is to be hoped that them non-liable, if certified by the militia surgeon. those more peaceable and more efficacious weapons Any man who is drawn for the militia may exempt have not been forgotten in the eager haste to display himself from serving by paying £10. The militia an imposing military force.

The Communists.—According to the Post Ampt Gazette of Frankfort, the Prussian government has standard is 5 feet 4 inches, but we have heard it is to be reduced to 5 feet 31 inches. A volunteer is taken. if only 5 feet 2 inches; but a substitute must be 5 feet 4 inches, and if the substitute dies or bolts durthe assemblages of the journeymen, and care taken ing the five years, the principal must find another. The list of persons liable to serve in the militia is stuck upon the church doors, and if the housekeeper THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA left Vienr a on the 2nd hasomitted any one liable to serve, he is immediately

that on which the ballast was placed. Its fall may possi- into Germany without r aying a visit to the Royal from £5 to £10; although during the war £60 and Fortugately none of the party sustained any injury. even £80 was not an unusual charge.

subject in the Helvetie:-

manifesto of the Infante Don Enrico, relative to the Queen's marriage, and exhibiting his own liberal

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

this hostile measure. Letters from Amsterdam state that in consequence

The receipts at the Custem-house, at Antwerp, in 1845, were \$,145.557 france (about £250,600.) In of Belgium and Holland, but they began to subside on the 2d instant.

of Fouthines, a monument of Egyptian archmology, wowards of 3,500 years old, has just been placed in the Royal library. M. Presse, a French traveller, in 1842, conceived the idea of transporting this interesting relic of antiquity to France, and having thad the stones carefully removed, they were packed up in eases, and shipped on board a vessel. It now appears exactly as it stood at Karnak. Sixty statues. of natural height, form a part of this collection, as a'so a papyrus, three metres in length - Galignam's

Much uncertainty prevails as to when the re-empodiment of the militia will commence, for that the The act of Parliament authorising the ballot for the each county. It is perhaps not known to many that Thur day), we cannot vouch for this report. On the other hand, if the Times is to be believed, no order in Council has yet been issued, "Nor is it likely there will be now," "but," adds the Times, "immediately on the meeting of Parliament a bill will be brought in to authorise this measure." Upon this then the orders of the Government as to the duty to be performed. The Chronicle says :- "The regiments intended for duty in Sussex, Kent, and other coun-The term of service, according to the regulations of the last act is five years, and all grounds of exemppresent any substantial grounds for believing such of the South Eastern Branch Railway-to-Canterbury. will be the case, but the chance is that the various eight days only, and that so far carrying out the

of Watermen of the River Thames; nor any poor could be extricated, an immense body of earth man who has more than one child born in wedlock; fell, and buried them beneath its weight. On relating to the militia, or under this act shall be standing near another time. And a control of substitute or volunteer in the militia shall be thereby Friday a fatal accident occurred at the Matchley staballot." The following leading circumstances as 2. Any party who has once been drawn cannot

summoned before a magistrate and fined £5.

AGITATION AGAINST THE EMBODIMENT OF THE MILITIA!

LONDON PEACE SOCIETY. Copy of a Memorial to Government. To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart., First Lord of the Treasury, &c., &c.; and the other Right Honourable Members of her Majesty's The committee of the "Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace" have now too

often presented themselves as memorialists to her Majesty's government to render necessary any formal statement of their views. Decidedly and conscientiously believing that the system and practice of war are entirely to all sound principles of reason, morality, and religion they can never look at the existence, much less at the ex-tension of this system, but with the most imfeigned

dissatisfaction and regret. It is therefore with extreme pain that your memorialists have learned that instructions have been given to enrol the militia of Great Britain for immediate

Under any circumstances, your memorialists hold such system of military training to be altogether at variance with the spirit and requirements of the Christian religion, and fraught with danger to the iberties of British subjects and the peace of the cinpiro, as well as greatly detrimental to public morals, subversive of commercial prosperity, and peculiarly oppressive to the working-classes of the community; esides adding largely to the pecuniary burdens of the whole nation. But your memorialists are more deeply concerned

that such measure should be proposed at the present time, when peace has so long been preserved among all the great nations of the earth; when no valid reason exists for expecting its interruption; when in so many instances the possibility and adjuntage of settling international disputes by arbitration, without any resort to arms, have been practically proved; and when, besides, so large a standing army is actually embodied and sustained, at a cost or many milions of pounds sterling per annum. Your memorialists are constrained, therefore, by their most deliberate and religious convictions, respectfully but firmly to record their protest against this proposed measure; and most carnestly to ask of

her Majesty's government that it be not carried into effect, either in whole or in part. And your memoralists; &c.,

Signed, on behalf of the committee, JOHN JEFFERSON, Secretary. 19, Broad-street, City, Jan. 7, 1846. THE CHARTISTS.

It will be observed by our Dumfries correspondent's letter, that strong excitement exists in that town in consequence of the intended enrolment of the militia. Resistance is openly talked of; and this spiritseems to be not at all confined to Duznfries. Private letters, from different parts of the country, inform us that the working men are everywhere pre-testing against the "infamous conscription," and it is very evident, that if forced into the hateful service, the "system" will find in the working men very unwilling defenders. At the meeting of the Chartist Metropolitan Council on Sunday last, a resolution was passed, calling on the people to express their sentiments on this all-important question. The same evening the following re-olution was adopted by a locality of the Tower Idamlets Chartists, Moved by Mr. Christopher Harrison, seconded by Mr. James Illisgworth:—"That this meeting views the embodying of the militia at the present time as another encreachment on the rights and liberties of the working classes, by forcing them from their homes and families, to defend the country by arms, which they are not allowed to defeadeby their votes, all Chartists to do the same. The Thand call on Chartists have determined to call a public meeting to petition against the militia laws, and to protest against the embediment of that force. It is anticipated that the meeting will be held in the Temperance Hall, Bridge-road, on Thursday evening next, January the 22nd instant.

The Executive Committee having determined upon offering the most strenuous opposition to the calling out of the militia, have issued the following placard. which they recommend every locality to adopt immediately, in convening meetings to resist this stretch of despotic power :-

TYRANNY RESISTED. NO VOTE, NO MUSKET !!! Men of London-The Government not being enabled to procure a sufficient number of brainless clodpoles to recruit the regular service by the ordinary process, have resolved upon organising the-MILITIA FORCE

for the purpose of acting at home, so as to afford an opportunity to the troops of the line to carry on their peaceful operations abroad. They propose to enter your peaceful homes, and tear you from your families. and friends :-- to compel you to abandon your business and lawful pursuits. to become auxiliaries to do the work of despotism! They wish to force year unrepresented and upprotected artisans and labourers, to lay aside the honourable habiliments of your order, for that disgraceful badge of slavery, the military uniform. This they will certainly accomplish unless you are "up and doing." In order, therefore, to defeat the nefarious scheme, a

PUBLIC MEETINGS:

will be held in the South London Chartist Hall, corner of Webber-street, Blackfriar's-road, on Monday evening, Jan. 19, 1846, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the subject. Chair taken at eight o'clock. The following gentlemen will attend and address the meeting :- F. O'Connor; Esq., Mr. P. M'Grath, Mr. C. Doyle, Mr. T. M. Wheeler, Mr. T. Clark, Mr. R. Ridley, and Mr. T. Cooper, author

of the "Purgatory of Suicides," &c.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCEPTENTS. FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ASHFORDSAND MARGATE Branch Ramway .- An accident, which has resulted fatally, occurred on Thursday morning on the Works Ramsgate, and Margate, near the village of Minster. It appears that early on the morning inquestion, a train of loaded ballast wageons started from Canterbury down the line to Minster, being propelled at the rear by a locomotive. In the foremost wargon were twelve or fourteen excavators, who were going to relieve those who had been working during the night. The morning was exceedingly foggy, and the engine-driver being unable-to-see much in advance, the train unfortunately ran beyond the spot where it ought to have stopped, and the first waggen. containing the excavators, were over the end of the line, and was precipitated down an embankment. The poor fellows were thrown outpand, two or three of the wageons, filled with ballast, fell upon them. One of the men was killed on the spot, and two others

grievously hurt. FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NEWCASTLE- AND DARLING-ON RAILWAY TERMINUS .- SOUTH SMELDS, FRIDAY Mousing.—Yesterday afternoon, about one ciclock, a melancholy accident, which has resulted in the less of two lives, and the serious injury of another individual, took place at the Newcastle and Darlington Railway Terminus, in tharstown. For some time past extensive improvements have been making in that portion of the realway which is between South Shields and Breckley Whine, and, which was recently purchased as the Branding Junction Company; and during the past week a number of men have been couldyed in lawering the ides of an embankment near the Shields Station. Whilst doing so yesterday afternoon, one of the men observed a portion of the bank, give way, and he instantly gave an alarm to his companions. They rushed, as they supposed out of danger, but whilst doing so, three of them unfortunately got jammed between the waggons, and before they removing the earthit, was tound that two of them. were dead, and the third was so severely injured that only faint hopes can be enteresined of his recovery. The names of the persons killed are Thomas Burn and John Bradford! The man injured is Robert Costorphan, a paidlican, sho, appears to have been

FATAL ACCESENT ON THE MIDLAND RATEMAY .- On tion of the Midland Railway, near Leeds. One of the workmen, a bricklayer, was crossing the line with a plank on his shoulder, when unperseived by him, one of the hist trains from Manchester same up, and the buffer of the engine struck the poor fellow, and threw him to a distance of about twenty yards. The engine was immediately stopped, and the unfortunate man picked up, but life was quite extinct. Escapa on a Tionn - A few days sibroins a cara-

van belonging to the proprietors of a small collection of wild beasts, was passing through Potter Heigham, on its way to Yarmouth, the driver, in making room for a passing vehicle, inenationaly drew too near the edge of the ditch, and by that means overturned the caravan. The bars of the tigor's den not being sufficient strong to support the weight suddenly thrown upon them, gave way, and the ferocious animal being thus unexpectedly liberated, after taking off an earlie's head as his first exploit, betook himself to the veighbouring fields. Alarmed at the probable consequences of the intrusion of so hold an innovator on the peace and safety of their flocks and herds, Messrs. Rudd and T. R. Murrell, two resident farmers, held a consultation with the proprietors of the menagerie as to the best means of capturing the formidable object of their pursuit, and, armed with guing, and at-Lunn Advertiser.

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peaceful tranquillity. What! are English Chartists to become substitutes for those who fight against their principles in America? During the anti-tithe campaign in 1831 the virtuous Irish people allowed

to offer for them rather than possess them at the expence of their principles, and, but for O'Connell's treason, tithes would have fallen before the national PASSIVE resistance, and if you are united now, must fall, and the English militia must fall before your passive resistance. Ah, Englishmen, in her degradation and without your teaching and the glorious work :knowledge, tyrants dread the savage revenge of Irishmen more than they dread the tame submission

Englishmen, when you have a stake in the counmaterial question in that document was, not the oc- try-when you have the vote to protect it, and the cupation of the Oregon territory, but the principle of musket to defend it, then justice will require no non-intervention proclaimed by Mr. Polk. The ballot to uphold it-then you will fly to the cry of whole thing now bursts upon us. In the present 'my cottage is in danger' with more alacrity and cheerstate of Ireland her oppressors dare not entrust her fulness than the mercenary will respond to the shout people with fire-arms—those who have such things of 'the Church, the throne and the aristocracy are in have been compelled to have them branded. In danger.' You must think, and not lightly, upon this order, therefore, to meet the difficulty, it is proposed subject; mind, that 40,000 will make a great gap in to raise 40,000 Englishmen, to supply the place of society, and that the Chartists being the poorest, will find it most difficult to find substitutes, and I Before I discuss the question of right—that is, the don't wish to see a Chartist militia until I see it officered by Chartists, and then as many muskets as you please, because every bullet will fly in the direction of the opposition the ranks of patriotism. tion of tyranny, and for the maintenance of justice.

> Therefore, again I say, NO VOTE, NO MUSKET. Ever your faithful friend, But no Church and King Soldier, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE

ASSOCIATION. FRIENDS,—We feel the most unmingled pleasure in seeing that the line of policy laid down by the late Convention has met with your unanimous approval. In an address issued by that body our policy was conmunication. That part of our policy is one of transcendent importance, and the time for its vigorous prosecution is now arrived. We allude to the course recommended for obtaining the liberation of the patriotic attaching their names. exiles, those victims of base, bloody, and brutil Whiggery, Frost, Williams, and Jones. These men were ever the ardent and truthful advocates of universal justice, mains, the ruin of their property, and the necessary even the chains of slavery have not chilled the ferdefamation of their character, all bear to ME, AT vency of their patriotism, as the letter of Mr. Frost LEAST, ample testimony of the mode of government | in the Star of the 4th instant clearly shows. When among us they were foremost in the ranks of freedom's friends: their enthusiasm in the cause of justice led them into the traps of despotism, and your aid is now indispensable to their extrication. Our purpose in this address is to instruct you as to how your assist ance can be effectively rendered.

glorious Constitution! the Queen is the fountain of Thanks be to God, however, that they can neither rity. Hence, then, our course is clear; to snap the establish the hereditary peerage, by which alone the fence with a sentiment, shoot a principle, nor cut chains of captive patriots, we must work upon the independence of the Upper Chamber could be seroyal sympathy; we must strive by every available cured. He warned the House against opposing all

with liberty and happiness. these patriots-no earnest or concentrated movement | Boissy's "moderate reform." These "moderate rehas been made by the people on their behalf. Perhaps their husbands and brothers at their own doors if it is as well that it has been so; inasmuch as a lapse even the acknowledged anti-reformers.] they dared to complain. Sir William Watkins Wynn, of time might be required to mollify those obdurate feelings with which rulers have in all ages regarded continued in the Chamber of Peers. The Marquis the efforts of patriotism to establish the reign of de Boissy addressed the Chamber at great length sent King of the French, to an Austrian Minister justice. Five years of their captivity have now rolled against the general policy of the government, and them, had a rebel stripped naked in the streets of lover, let us hope that in that time the minds of our Naas, had him saidled with a dragoon saddle, a bit rulers have been prepared to view their case by the had concluded, the paragraph under consideration in his mouth, mounted by a dragoon with spurs, and lights of reason, religion, and philanthropy, instead (the third) was passed. Count de la Redorte then ridden through the town. I quote from history, and tipathy. Their conduct during their expatriation of search, and criticised in severe terms the late conare supposed to refer to estates in Hungary, to which the g llant officer was charged with the atrocity in has been of such a high character as to secure for vention. my presence in the House of Commons. An English | them the esteem of the local authorities, as well as the greatest amount of immunity allowable by the Colonial laws. This fact, impartially considered, must plead eloquently and powerfully for a favourable

exercise of the royal prerogative, by the remission of and when the savages thought he was sufficiently their harsh sentence, and their restoration to their friends, home, and country. Friends-A conjuncture of propitious circumstances, into a detail of which it is now unnecessary to go, brightens and strengthens our hopes of seeing, ere long, Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis, Another gang searching for my father, broke into receiving our hearty congratulations upon their delihis bed-room in the dead of night, when my mother verance. And, oh, what a proud day will that be for Chartism, upon which is witnessed the glorious consummation. Their trial was illegal, -so says officer had something to do to prevent them from Lord Brougham, so says Sir F. Pellock, so say six stabbing my mother; however they insisted upon her of the fifteen judges. Here, again, is ground of hope. getting up, and, without raising the bed from the We have seen the Canadians, many of them taken a trifle to any nation who would take them off his in the hands of the depository at Presburg for semattress, as many as could get round the bedstead, prisoners while fighting against the constituted hands. authorities, sentenced to transportation, but since permitted, by Royal pleasure, to return to their nomes. Even Papineau, the chief of the reb llion, trass. A poor fellow who lived near Clonakilty, in is now living in the full enjoyment of every immuthe county of Cork, dared to remonstrate with the nity of that land where, not long since, he led thousands to the gory field of war, for the subversion of the British dynasty. With these facts before the

Jones, and Ellis. let them at once take the necessary steps for convenliams. Jones, and Ellis, and their restoration to their Now, of all forces in the world, this bastard ful requisition, as numerously signed by electors as possible, be presented to the chief magistrate, soliciting the use of such public building as he, by virtue

AND IRELAND.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of -

That in the commencement of the year 1840, John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, were arraigned before a Special Commission, at Monmouth, on a charge of high treason, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, That subsequently the sentence was commuted to

transportation for life, which sentence they have been enduring up to the present time. That your petitioners have cogent reasons for believing that the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, have not had a trial in conformity with the requirements of the laws of this Realm, and, conse-

and void. That, at the trial of the individuals aforesaid, an obif tenable, would have arrested their further progress; that the objection thus taken produced a contrariety of opinion among the judges composing the Special Commission on the occasion.

That when the point mooted by those distinguished counsel was brought before the fifteen judges for adjudi; That, under these circumstances, your petitioners

braving the deck, the dungeon, and the scaffold for kope that you will present an address to her Majesty,

a future address, when all petitions must be sent to struction. imperious manner in which the petition of a majority milch cows of their children for as many pence as meeting let there be adopted a brief memorial, tribution of the ballast at the signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting, to the equilibrium of the whole. the representative, or representatives of the place requesting him, or them, to support Mr. Duncombe's We would likewise recommend that each meeting adopt the following memorial to Sir Robert Peelthe league of Kings must fall, the rule of tyrants let it be signed by the chairman, and sent to its des-

tination as soon as possible. It may be productive of some good. Let us leave nothing untried that may conduce to the consummation of the philanthropic,

undergoing.

you will advise their immediate restoration to their be-And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever

of action before you. Its purpose is to give freedom to the captive, comfort to the disconsolate, and honour to yourselves. We trust that this appeal to the democracy of Britain will have the effect of arousing its noble spirit, and directing its energies to

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, 7, Crown-court, Dean-street, Oxford-street.

Foreign Entelligence.

After the speeches of M. Boissy d'Anglas, M. C. According to the authority politically phrased our ary Reform, and said it would be becoming the dignity of the Peerage if that Chamber were to take the mercy. She alone has the power of annulling or initiative in demanding the reform which the country commuting a sentence pronounced by judicial author required. One of the first reforms ought to be to remeans to direct the current of royal elemency to reform. The country was determined to have re-Frost, Williams, and Jones, that it may refresh them form of some kind, and the only way to satisfy it

> On Tuesday the discussion on the Address was found fault with its conduct on all points. After he their importance as regards the family at the present

The rains of heaven as seasonably fall, Though no Earls existed. If the Marquis De Boissy

FALL OF THE GREAT VIADUCT OF BARENTIN ON THE ROUEN AND HAVRE RAILWAY.

arcse from the falling of twenty-eight of the pillars which supported the viaduct, which rose more than a slight wound on one of his fingers. The mill, with the river, which passed under the viaduct, was dias the pillars, on socles of stone. Its entire length was about 500 yards, and now scarcely any portion

[From the Debats.]
A serious accident, which might have occasioned

Saturday. Mr. Locke, the engineer of the company, pagated amongst them. one of the administrators and contractors, and the head of the works, went instantly from Paris to by the Olmutz Railway, on his way to St. Petersburg.

balm of self representation will be the fruits of your | And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray. by have been caused by the inequality of the lading, family of Prussia,"

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felt and understood, and which, the refore, demands re- past Ten o'Clock. spect.—Athenaum.

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amount of power-clearly and concisely expressed."-Planinated Magazine.

to One of the most extraordinary literary productions of the dar-we may say of the present age-a work which The day we may say of the present age—a work which will gate for its author a reputation as lasting, if not as private and histor."—Korassh Tulk and the control of the con

this will constitute the main source of his influence, and, miles we are much mistaken, will render the Purcufory of Suicides' as popular in the political, as Pollock's Course of Time' in the religious, world.—Nottingham Meiro.

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RECENT TESTIMONIALS. DEAR SIR,—Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at laying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a Box of them in less than twenty-four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since,-I am, dear sir, yours very respectfully, JAMES ELLICE. (Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's.) 9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845. Mr. KEATING.

The following Testimonial of a cure of Cough of twenty years SIR,-I beg to inform you that for the last twenty years

have suffered severely from a cough, and have been under medical treatment with but little relief, and have sible in the detail of their cases. The communication not for many years been able to walk more than half a must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of mile a day. After taking three boxes of your Lozenges £1, and in all cases the most inviolable scoresy may be re- my Cough entirely left me, and I have this day walked to Ross, a distance of four miles; for this almost renewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges. You are at cine venders can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and I Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, shall be happy to answer any inquiries respecting my with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal cure. - I remain, sir, your obedient and obliged Servant, (Signed) MARY COOKE.

Pencrais, July 16th, 1845. To Mr. KEATING, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. These Lozenges contain neither Opium nor any proportion of that Drug.

GREAT BRITAIN MILITIA SOCIETY. RNROLLED and Empowered by Act of Parliament. Office, 18, Tottenham-terrace, (late Court), New EATING'S COUGH LOZENGES .- A Remedy for Road, St. Pancras. Society house, Round Table Tavern, K EATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A Remedy for Roed, St. Pancras. Society house, Kound Table Lavell, 107 and, of which is a saving of £1 12s. all disorders of the Pulmonary Organs—in Diffi-St. Martin's-court, Leicester-square. This Society is in-

> DANIEL WILLIAM RUFFY, Manager, 13, Tottenham-terrace, (late Court), New-road, St. Pancras, London. Localities are forming, and Agents being appointed, in all parts of the country. Information and Rules can be

> obtained by enclosing three postage stamps, and directing FUNERAL ECONOMY! THE CEMETERY and GENERAL FUNERAL COM-PANY, united with SHILLIBEER'S PATENT

> PUNERAL CARRIAGES, respectfully invite public attenforming every description of Funerals complete, at charges so moderate as to defy competition, and no extras, by which the comfort of bereaved families will be materially proham-court-road; and 126, Union-street, Southwark. Funerals, £12 12s.

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

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this medicines within their reach, from the immense benefits | progress. some of them have derived from their use, as they have been found here, in several cases, to cure sores and ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentleman in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of posure. which did him no good; but yours cured him in about six

Piles, Fistulas, and bearings-down. A REMARKABLE CURE BY THESE PILLS AND OINTMENT. -A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's Jersy, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general

to health and vigour.

bearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had plaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of last gave himself up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this complication of complaints, together with a debili- packed, and carefully protected from observation. tated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities, and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, when every other means Saturday; and St. 10, John-street, Deansgate, Manchester,

direful skin discases. June 3rd, 1844.

Mr. Lewis Reedon, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes, Hanley.—Charles Jones, druggist.

Hanley.—Charles Jones, druggist.

Hull.—Mr. Reinhardt, druggist, 22, Market-place; Mr. J.

Simpson, chemist, Whitefriargate; Messrs. Ross and Burton, chemists, 45, Lowgate; Mr. J. A. Burrell, druggist, Prospect-street; Mr. J. A. Burrell, druggist, Prospect-street; Mr. Ryder, Patent Medicine of the most frightful nature, and that the curves effected in London of whom may be hed be "Silent Friend" druggist, Prospect-street; Mr. Ryder, Patent Medicine of the most frightful nature, and that the cures effected in London, of whom may be had be "Silent Friend." Warehouse, Scale-lane; Messrs. C. and T. Hammond, there by these wonderful medicines are so numerous and

Cancered Breast .- A Wonderful Circumstance. Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, bootmaker, Tatton, near Southampton :-

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

February 9th, 1845.

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

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

ton-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London, April 25th, 1845 :--To Professor Holloway. Sir,- beg to inform you that I believe I had been, for world with chronic asthma. For weeks together my true properties:breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every noment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into 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 suffocated. No one thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have immyself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work parted a lasting strength to the body.

again in the morning, for about three months. (Signed) JERUMIAH CASEY. In all Diseases of the Skin, bad legs, old wounds and system. ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated canthe Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly certain remedy for the bite of moschetoes, sand-flies, where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurior chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases common

to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes. also Bunions and Soft Corus, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment. Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Ba?). London; and by all respectable vendors of patent medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and

There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger

to each pot and box

Just l'ublished, A new and mportant Edition of the Silent Friend on Human Frailty.

Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for this assertion. A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an en-quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical dence of success.

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. sidence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row. Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 156, Argyle-street, Glasgow; years; and in this short period has bruly established Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church- itself in public favour, and has effer edimmense benefit street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favourable impression on our minds, that we not only realist to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing. favourable in pression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents at it of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus.

"The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be thoroughly conversant with the treatment of a class of now. roughly conversant with the treatment of a class of comhe following Testimonial of a cure of Cough of twenty years' day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, standing, and recovery of strength, will be read with much and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appressale agents: London—Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appressale agents: London—Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appressale agents: London—Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appressale agents: London—Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appressale agents: London—Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appressale agents: London—Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appressale agents: London—Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appressale agents: London—Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appressale agents: London—Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appressale agents: London—Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appressale agents. commend it to a careful perusal."—Era.

> THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo- country. derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that
>
> 11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have order or deplerable state, are affected with any of those previous the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved of the symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affective Government Staxip, pasted round the sides of eat at tions of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir- box, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers at the regularity, obstructions of certain exacuations, weakness, also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprie prootal impotency, barrenness, &c.

all doubt .- Farmers' Journal.

before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in round each box, without which none are genuine. the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring

should bear enstamped upon it the physical character derivable from parental debility. Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE

s saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s.

ESSENCE, An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its activ principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina tions, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating the merbid virus, and radically expelling it through the Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 35s., by which 11,

Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms. or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulccrations and enlargement of the throat tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful tion to the economic and convenient arrangements for per- affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indis. criminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking moted, and expenses limited. City-road, Finsbury, next the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com-Bunhill fields Burial ground; 21, Percy-street, Totten- plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibility Shillibeer's Patent Funeral Carriage, with two horses, ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune £1 11s. 6d.; Single Horse, £1 1s. A respectable Carriage during their more youthful days to be affected with any Funeral, combining every charge, £4 4s. Hearses and form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine Mourning Coaches. Cathelic Fittings. Four Horse is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as more serious affections are visited upon an innocent vife and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions. than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams

that flow from it cannot be pure. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 8d., and 11s. per box,

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for island, especially those who cannot afford to employ medical generation, are very anxious of having your astonishing mediately alwaying inflammation and arresting further

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urin. ary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least ex.

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored Oxford-street, London. (Signed) JOHN MARTIN. Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual

fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the com.

the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted at on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. Only one perhad failed.

Extraordinary Cure in the West Indies, of Leprosy, and other Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the

means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual. N.B.-Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine

HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS. SECURED BY THAT POPULAR MEDICINE

NO Medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly Attained such distinguished celebrity : it is questionable if there be now any part of the civilised globe where its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parri Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of fifteer hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the Courch of England, many from distinguished issenting Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and last, though not least, from members of the Medical Profession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking is Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Casey, No. 1, Comp. the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel

The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus described by an eminent physician, who says, "After particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the determined, in my opinion, that the following are their "First-They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let

from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I "Secondly-In their operation they go direct to the did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will by rubbing your invaluable continent twice a day into my experience their effect; the disease upon you will become chest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten less and less by every dose you take, and if you perseven in regularly taking from three to six pills every day,

your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the "Thirdly—They are found after giving them a fair trid cers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invi likewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above gorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate rases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return means cures will be effected with a much greater cer- of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use tainty, and in half the time that it would require by using whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum

instead of beneficial. Fourthly-As a general Family Medicine they an Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in an disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in ; letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says :- '! beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to boxes, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. the public for their efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but what is

of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed have no fear of giving them a fair trial, "Fifthly-There is no medicine ever introduced to the public that has become so universally popular with femals as Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar w famules they are of most astonishing etheacy; and the are confidently recommended to them for general use. A

trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. "We consider we are performing an act of humanity!

the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has estall blished her empire:—with Observations on the baneful who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been further to them. local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI- nished us by various individuals who have taken there. TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total since the supply furnished by the patentees in England & means of restoration; the destructive effects of Gonorrhea, of the marvellous, that we have he sitated to make the in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten statements public. However, we are now satisfied from in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications; the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

statements public. However, we are now satisfied from a further accounts given to us, that to hesitate longer would be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellow creatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the most satisfactory result, we perform an act of delty only to most strongly recommending the use of them to the doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot delice. do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that the cannot be taken by any person without doing I tan good Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Re- - Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazer Dec. 23rd &

The medicine of Old Parr is the prestpopular of the

present day. It has been before the ublic only a fet to all who have obtained this stimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of ret. ectable names heariff if "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," evidence to the high character o. this rest, ly, and testiff it as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a ing beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful character series of complaints hitherto little understood, and ter of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and hensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re- Barclay and Sons, Farring con-street; Sutton, Bow Church yard. Manchester-Mottershead and Co., Market-place ace "This work should be read by all who value health and Edinburgh. J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Drof of wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy gists. Dublin—Lecky, Wholesale Druggist, Glasgo to -Maclood, and Apothecaries' Company. And Retaile ile by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town as as

Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and in family packet het tors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Florale This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken Street, London," is printed on the directions writed Beware of Imitations,

#### Poetrp.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. NO. XXV. "THE GIAOUR."

Thi This poem was first published in 1813, before the sappesappearance of the third and fourth cautos of Childe Heardfarold. Reader, peruse and admire the magnificent poetroetry breathing in every line of the fellowing picture ture of while it has not always saved his followers from

#### OREECE.

Fair clime! where every season smiles Benignant o'er those blessed isles. Which, seen from far Colonna's height, Make glad the heart that hails the sight, And lend to loueliness delight. There mildly dimpling, Ocean's cheek Reflects the tints of many a peak Caught by the laughing tides that lave These Edens of the eastern wave: And if at times a transient breeze Break the blue crystal of the seas. Or sweep one blossom from the trees, How welcome is each gentle air That wakes and wafts the odours there!\*

Strange—that where Nature loved to trace, As if for Gods, a dwelling place, And every charm and grace hath mix'd Within the paradise she fix'd. There man, enamour'd of distress. Should mar it into wilderness, And trample, brute-like, o'er each flower That tasks not one laborious hour: Nor claims the culture of his hand To bloom along the fairy land, But springs as to preclude his care, And sweetly woos him-but to spare! Strange-that where all is peace beside, There passion riots in her pride, And lust and rapine wildly reign To darken o'er the fair domain. It is as though the fiends prevail'd Against the seraphs they assaii'd, And, fix'd on heavenly thrones, should dwell The freed inheritors of hell; So soft the scene, so form'd for joy,

So curst the tyrants that destroy! He who hath bent him o'er the dead Ere the first day of death is fled, The first dark day of nothingness, The last of danger and distress, ABefore Decay's effacing fingers Have swept the lines where beauty lingers,) And mark'd the mild angelic air, 'The rapture of repose that's there, 'The fix'd yet tender traits that streak The languor of the placid cheek, And-but for that sad shrouded eye,

That fires not, wins not, weeps not, now, And but for that chill, changeless brow, Where cold Obstruction's apathy Appals the gazing mourner's heart, As if to him it could impart The doom he dreads, yet dwells upon ; Yes, but for these and these alone, Some moments, ay, one treacherous hour, He still might doubt the tyrant's power; So fair, so calm, so sortly seal'd, The first, last look by death reveal'd! Such is the aspect of this shore; 'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more! So coldly sweet, so deadly fair, We start, for soul is wanting there.

Cliese of the unforgotten brave! Whose land from plain to mountain-cave Was Freedom's home or Glory's grave! Shrine of the mighty! can it be, That this is all remains of thee ? Approach, thou craven crouching slave; Sav. is not this Thermopying These waters blue that round you lave,

Oh servile offspring of the free-Pronounce what sea, what shore is this! The gulf, the rock of Salamis! These scenes, their story not unknown, Arise, and make again your own; Snatch from the ashes of your sires The embers of their former fires; And he who in the strife expires Will add to theirs a name of fear, That Tyranny shall quake to hear, And leave his sons a hope, a fame, They too will rather die than shame: For Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeath'd by bleeding Sire to Son, Though baffled oft is ever won. Bear witness, Greece, thy living page, Attest it many a deathless age! While kings, in dusty darkness hid, Have left a nameless pyramid, Thy heroes, though the general doom Hath swept the column from their temb, A mightier monument command, The mountains of their native land!

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. For many months past our poet's column has been exclusively occupied with extracts from the writings of Braon. Desirous, however, of infusing more variety into this column, we have for some time past intended to give weekly, in addition to the "Beauties," a good song, original or select. We had purposed to commence these songs on the first Saturday in the present year, but other matters prevented us so doing. We give this explanation, as otherwise it might be supposed we wished to anticipate Mr. COOPER's projected "Song and Hymn-Bock." This we neither wish to do, nor can do, as the one song weekly in this paper cannot at all interfere with the first-rate Songs and Hymns, intended to be published in a collected form. Mr. Coopen's project, we think a very excellent one, and will give it every aid in our power. Any songs of former rhymers we have in store Mr. Coopen is welcome to select from.]

> THE LAND. BY THOMAS SPENCE.

[Some forty years ago, Thomas Spence proposed to restore to the people of England the land of which they had been robbed, by making the land and buildings of each parish the property of the people, and dividing the rents amongst the people equalit; but the landlords of that day, who did not like the idea of justice any better than do the landlords of the present day, persecuted and imprisoned Spence, and never stayed their persecution until they had hunted him to death. They could not, however, destroy his the usurpation of the landiords.] A Soug to be sung at the Commencement of the Millennium,

when there shall be neither lords nor landlords, but God and Man will be all in all.

Tune-"God save the King." Hark! how the trumpet's sound Proclaims the land around The jubilee! Tells all the poor oppresa'd No more shall they be cess'd, Nor landlords more molest Their property: Rents t'ourselves now we pay, Drending no quarter day, Fraught with distress. Welcome that day draws near, For then our rest we share, Earth's rightful lords we are Ordain'd for this. Now hath the oppressor ceas'd, And all the world releas'd From misery! The fir-trees all rejoice, And codars lift their voice, Ceas'd now the FELLER's noise, Long rais'd by thee. The sceptre now is broke, Which with continual stroke The nations smote! Hell from beneath does rise, To meet the lofty eyes, From the most pompous size, How brought to nought! Since then this jubilee Sets all at Liberty Let us be glad. Behold each man return To his possession No more like doves to mourn By landlords sad!

# Reviews.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-JANUARY.-Edinburgh; Tait: London; Simpkin and Mar-

We feel great respect for WILLIAM HOWITT, than whom few writers have more instructed and delighted us; we are, therefore, sorry to find him in this number of Tait's Magazine holding up O'CONNELL as a "patriot." We will not dispute his picture of O'Connell as a landlord, though so widely different to that painted by the " Times' Commissioner." But, supposing O'Connell to be all that Mr. Howitt represents him to be privately, Mr. II.'s views as to the agitator's acts and career as a public man are amazingly erroneous. Mr. Howers tells us that O'Connell, for the greater part of half a century, has been the leader of a moral movement, which has already produced the most magnificent results, and that he has well won the proud title of the "Liberator." Indeed, Mr. Howitt, your simplicity is unmatched, if you really believe as you write. O'CONNELL the "Liberator!" Yes!

"The saviour of the nation not yet saved." Whom has he liberated? "He opened Parliament and office to his fellow believers." Indeed he did, but the "believers" were of his own class. Cathelic

aristocrats, Catholic landlords, Catholic adventurers had met his fate. Wert thou, oh religious sea, only on both sides, and a thorough draught instantly passes and schemers, these were the conscientious gentry who, relieved from the necessity of swallowing a string of ridiculous oaths concerning the Pope and the Pretender, were admitted to Parliament and office, and these were the only parties who derived any benefit from that legislative swindle, "Catholic emancipation." O'CONNELL projected, and has continued, to lead a "moral-force" agitation, which asitation has mendous secret of the character of his destiny." been the means of keeping his carcase out of trouble,

agitation abundantly testify. He has carried on his

sucked from his miserable dupes a princely income

lawyers, and permitted those lawyers to pursue any

clients from the law's vengeance. At this very time

we see a second exhibition of this dastardly spirit by

the fire-eating, blood-and-thunder Nation. Prose-

cuted for showing in his journal how Irish railways

soldiers en masse, Duffy, instead of defending in his

own person the prosecuted article, is running after

lawyers, whom he will employ to prove, if they can,

that the massacreing article meant something alto-

gether different to the construction put upon it by

every one who read it. These patriots are well worthy of their leader. O'Connell betrayed the

English factory children, the Dorchester labourers,

and the Canadian patriots. He fulminated his ana-

themas against trades' unions, did his best to get the

government to put down those only means of protec-

tion for their labour which the working classes have,

and did all that falsehood and slander could effect to

destroy the Glasgow cotton-spinners. We (the writer

of these remarks) shall ever remember with pride and

pleasure that at that time we unmasked the "mis-

creant," although we had, in consequence, to suffer

the hatred and censure of the shams who tried to

OASTIER, and was not even satisfied when hundreds

of victims crowded the gaols. He (Mr. Howitt's moral force friend) offered the Whigs "five hundred

English working men when struggling for those rights

to revive national animosities, rekindle national anti-

taught his ignorant followers to look forward with

nal machinations until he has succeeded in compel-

ling the Irish administration to prosecute for "sedi-

"Never had mortal man such opportunity

Had O'Connell been an honest man the people of

rights of citizenship, the Charter would have been

law, and the people of both countries, united and free,

would have been progressing in happiness and great-

ness. He has preferred another course. He has

revive harbarism in Ireland by rekindling the brutal

prejudices which knaves and fools call "nationality."

of hate and the hisses of scorn" - posterity will

are concluded in this number of Tait. Her letters

have been valuable contributions to the too imperfect

stock of knowledge possessed by the people of this

country concerning Italy. We hope to have further

same writer. For the able and conrageous manner

in which she has exposed the evils of that prime

progress. We shall, if we can find room, give ex-

tracts from these concluding letters in the course of

From DE QUINCEY'S "Notes on Gilfillan's Gallery

of Literary Portraits" we take the following ac-

THE DEATH OF SHELLEY.

ninth year, he was returning from Leghorn to his home

at Lerici, in a schooner-rigged boat of his own, twenty-

four feet long, eight in the beam, and drawing four feet

water. His companions were only two,-Mr. Williams,

English seaman in Shelley's service. The run home-

wards would not have occupied more than six or eight

hours. But the gulf of Spezia is peculiarly dangerous for

that time couriers had ben despatched along the whole

line of coast between Leghorn and Nice, under anxious

hopes that the voyagers might have run into some creek

the state of the two corpses, it had become difficult to re-

move them; and they were, therefore, burned, by the sea

side, on funeral pyres, with the classic rites of paganism,

lawney. A circumstance is added by Mr. Gilfillan,

which previous accounts do not mention, viz. that Shelley's heart remained unconsumed by the fire; but this is

a phenomenon that has repeatedly occurred at judicial

deaths by fire. The remains of Mr. Williams, when col-

ected from the fire, were conveyed to England; but

Shelley's were buried in the Protestant burying ground

at Rome, not far from a child of his own, and Keats the

poet. It is remarkable that Shelley, in the preface to

his Adonais, dedicated to the memory of that young poet,

space among the ruins" (of ancient Rome.) "covered in

buried in so sweet a place."

winter with violets and daisies;" adding-" It might

On Monday, July 8, 1822, being then in his twenty-

Madame Wolfensberger's "Letters from Naples"

Except Napoleon, or abused it more."

been guilty.

man wielded :—

award to him.

a week or two. -

might be made instrumental in murdering "Saxon"

wretched and miserable dupes a princely income dactous tools and satellites have fattened on the pence of the deluded millions, while those millions are as wretched and miserable now as when O'Connell commenced his "possed" agreement the bedsteend, or getting itself involved with legs of chairs, so that you are compelled to get out in the frightfully cold air and grope about in the wretched and miserable now as when O'Connell hiding, no secret. Mr. Dr. Quincer says, "The commenced his "possed" agreement the bedsteend, or getting itself involved with legs of chairs, so that you are compelled to get out in the frightfully cold air and grope about in the man's death." Nothing of the sort; there is no darkness, upon the icy carpetless floor, to mecover your detestable and accursed companion. commenced his "moral" agi: ation. He humbugged his countrymen for years by bringing forward, and then shelving, the Repeal agitation, until at last he then shelving, the Repeal agitation, until at last he had passed "The larger weekels were all safe the was compelled to go on with it, since which time he had passed, "The larger vessels were all safe; the selection might be made. A great many of their soups the steam without bringing the sgitation to an issue, natural? What more in accordance with maritime he surpassed. But for originality, for inventiveness, for and never intending that it should come to any issue experience? Sheller perished because he was in a the bringing together of the most apparently uncongenial in his time beyond the "farthing a week—penny a month—shilling a year." He who hurled his "high and kaughty defiance" at the English government, played a craventy part where he was in a state of the most apparently uncongenial the storm. Had he been in one of the "larger thing that an Englishman could imagine. The table wernment, played a craventy part which he was in a "small skiff," a vessel not capable of encountering the bringing together of the most apparently uncongenial and incongruous materials, they certainly exceed anything that an Englishman could imagine. The table was in a "the bringing together of the most apparently uncongenial and incongruous materials, they certainly exceed anything that an Englishman could imagine. The table was in a "small skiff," a vessel not capable of encountering the bringing together of the most apparently uncongenial and incongruous materials, they certainly exceed anything that an Englishman could imagine. The table was in a "small skiff," a vessel not capable of encountering the bringing together of the most apparently uncongenial and incongruous materials, they certainly exceed anything that an Englishman could imagine. The table was in a "small skiff," a vessel not capable of encountering the storm. Had he been in one of the "larger thing that an Englishman could imagine the storm." would have been safe. If, indeed, there had been a riety. Pea-soup with slices of raw beef in it, or followed fiance" was answered. Instead of taking a high and great many "skiffs" in the gulf, and only one "large by raw herrings ("cured" in some way, but not cooked); ship," and Shelley on board that ship, and if, in the baked beef with preserved plums, and hot yellow goosenoble stand on principle, ne wriggied and need, and ship, and Ship down the Chartists. When the Chartists were ar- cried "a judgment," although we should have been stuffed with chesnuts and onions, and garnished with a raigned at Lancaster on a similar charge, though as sceptical then as we are now, still the ignorant sauce of pickled cherries or very sour brandy-cherries; with one exception they were all poor and untaught would have had something like a colourable excuse or self-taught men—all who possibly could give for their absurd belief; but, as the case really was, with cinnamon; and black pudding "assisted" by baked utterance to their thoughts did so; they boldly de- Mr. Gilfillan's pretended "judgment" must appear pears preserved in syrup; potatoes stewed with onions ridiculous to the most obtuse. The following parasonal results, they manfully vindicated their prin- graph, which we find as a note to the article on which ciples and their cause: but the Repeal leaders feed we are commenting, leaves no doubt as to the causes course without regard to principle, which those legal-ised traffickers in words deemed the best to save their

of Shelley's drowning :-The immediate cause of the catastrophe was supposed to be this :- Shelley's boat had reached a distance of four the wind suddenly shifted: "from excessive smoothness," corpses when washed on shore, sufficiently indicated that not a moment's preparation for meeting the danger had

After this who will deny that Mr. GILFILLAN'S trash about "religious seas," is the most absurd stuff that ever an "auld wife" twaddled. Sir THOMAS DICK LAUDER contributes a Highland tale, entitled "Love, Jealousy, and Vengeance." A shield him from public odium. He was one of the lengthy review is given of Mr. Carlyle's "Oliver authors of the "People's Charter," and declared on the completion of that document that only the considerable insight into that work. One obliging, and without any of those airs of pride and fool" or the "knave" could refuse to adopt it, yet article on railways, and two on the Ministerial changes he subsequently repudiated the Charter, and heaped the foulest abuse upon its supporters. He hounded on the Whigs to persecute O'Connor, Stephens, and contains much very interesting matter, and well com-

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGA-

mences the new year. .

thousand Tipperary boys" to shed the blood of the he had bidden them contend for. He chuckled and Brayely this magazine begins the new year. The exulted that it was "a handful of Irish boys" who shot Suell and others at Newport. In the House Commons, when his casting vote would have liberated the Chartist prisoners and restored the Chartist exiles, he walked out of the house and left the is most ably written. "Men of Letters and their victims to their misery. We believe Mr. Howith prides himself that he is an Englishman; has he forgotten the disgusting calumnies poured out by this arch-calumniator against the women of England? We have not much "nationality" in our composition, Bell's "speech" will go far to correct. "The but remembering! this calumny, we think praise of O'Connell from the lips of an Englishman should make instruct, improve, and delight the youth of both that Englishman blush. Has he not done his utmost pathies and set Irishmen in hostility towards Englishministers, and lip-worshippers of justice and goodmen? Has he not excited a ferocious hatred against the people he calls "Saxons?" Has he not confounded of a series of papers by William Howitt. The the English people with the English government, and joyful anticipation to the ruin, not of the government of England, but of England as a nation? His latest see Mr. Howitt's pen engaged on; we hope to have many of his characters and sketches. The valuable act of rascality appropriately concludes this brief and imperfect catalogue of his crimes. He has acted the articles under the title of "The Englishman in part of "Ixformer," and never stayed in his infer-Prussia," are concluded in this number; we hope to meet this writer again. The excellent "Hedgehog Letters" embrace several subjects of public intion" Mr. PATRICE O'HIGGINS, whose only real "crimes" are, that he is a Chartist, and has terest, including the ducal doings of the past month; the "pinch of curry powder," &c. As may be supposed, the unhappy dukes, Norfolk, Richmond, lone more than any other man to make known the villainies of which O'Connell as a public man has Cambridge, Wellington, and others, are most unmer-cifully whipped by the quizzical "cabman." The There was a time when O'Connell was as popular tenth chapter of the truly valuable "History for in England as in Ireland, when he was believed in and trusted by the great majority of the people of of the famous Richard Cœur de Lion. Such are the both countries. He exercised a power which no other

principal contents of this number. Now for our extracts; but where shall we select, when every article teems with beauties? We might select from the pearls so profusely scattered through "St. Giles and St. James;" the truthful and noble sarcasms of the two Islands might ere this have obtained the Juniper Hedgehog; the sensible reflections of PAUL Bell; the beautiful moral of "The Winter Robin;" WILLIAM Howitt's English scenes; or the historical pictures for "Young England." But we cannot give extracts from all these; and as the author of "The betrayed liberty in England, and done his best to Englishman in Prussia" has brought his labours to a close, we will present our readers with a spice of his concluding description of Prussia and Prussian The "magnificent results" Mr. Howitt speaks of as life. The whole article would occupy nearly three having flowed from O'Connell's public acts, have columns of this paper, we can only, therefore, afford been t iumphs only for the Catholic priests and the room for the following extracts, but the reader will Irish profitocracy. He embodies the triple character do well to turn to the magazine and read the entire of bourgeois, lawyer, and Jesuit, and "the curses article, together with its other excellent contents.

German houses are generally built upon the principle of a thorough draught-that is, of obtaining, not avoiding, a thorough draught. Opposite a door, window, passage, or gateway, there is usually another door, window, passage, or gateway; and by these means you continually find yourself in the centre of a strong current principles, which bid fair at no distant day to destroy information concerning other parts of Italy from the of air. It does not matter in the warm seasons of the year; but in the winter or other cold windy months, and more particularly in Rhenish Prussia, it is dreadful. In curse of Italy-priestcraft-Madame Wolfenberger | addition to this, the doors and windows do not fit close, deserves the thanks of every friend of freedom and so that you may sit and roast your body close to your stove, with a draught cutting your ankles off, from a long gap underneath the door, and another draught cutting your throat from the side and chinks of the window-frame. We have sat at dinner on a cold windy day in winter, in a room like an oven, but with our feet as cold as ice, from the wind of a great stone hall below, that had a wide staircase opposite the front door (continually opening), the head of which staircase was directly facing the diningroom door, the said door not touching the floor by at least half an inchall along. As there are no carpets or other impediments to the wind, we had it "fresh" as any of the doors below leading to street or garden were opened, formerly of the eight's Dragoons, and Charles Vivian, an | to say nothing of open windows. Then, the method of warming the rooms in winter by the German stove, is detestable. You are either made hot to suffocation, the horrid thing becoming red-hot, or it does not give out the fallen emperor has long since been converted into small craft in bad weather; and unfortunately a squall | half enough heat, and is often the only warm thing in the of about one hour's duration came on, the wind at the room. If the store was alight and warm, we were never same time shifting so as to blow exactly in the teeth of able to convince any host or hostess of any house, public the course to Lerici. From the interesting narrative or private, that this fact was not the principal consideradrawn up by Mr. Trelawney, well known at that time for [tion, and that it was the person occupying the room who his connexion with the Greek revolution, it seems that for | ought chiefly to be considered—it was whether he was warm eight days the fate of the boat was unknown : and during or cold,—that was the point; the stove being warm was, in itself, little or nothing to the purpose—the stove was not lit to warm itself only. It was of no use ;-they smiled, or took it amiss, and went away, saying, "Englanders for shelter. But at the end of the eight days this sus- were an original people!" Sometimes the stoves are lit pense ceased. Some articles belonging to Shelley's boat | by an aperture from the outside of the room, so that the had previously been washed ashore: these might have regulation of the temperature being thus totally out of Port Phillip. The principal of the remaining articles

The beds are all too short. A short man can scarcely lie quite straight without his feet pressing against the footfour Englsih gentlemen being present-Captain Shenley board. A tall man must either lie hunched up nose and of the navy, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Lord Byron, and Mr. Tre- knees, or his naked feet and ankles must stick out over the wooden barrier at the bed's foot, or clse (as the pillows are generally higher than the head-board) his head must hang over the pillows, and daugle towards the floor, an attitude in which, to our certain knowledge, several English travellers have awoke in the morning, to their momentary confusion and stultified astonishment. In winter-and this is the trying period-(few of our tourists know anything about the winter)-then comes a fresh discomfort. In the first place, the blankets are not made to "tuck in;" they are much too narrow; the part tucked had spoken with delight of this cemetery—as "an open in would be considered as wasted. For what use is the part tucked in ! they would ask. This would be foolishly extravagant; the blankets therefore are properly and make one in love with death, to think that one should be wisely of the same width as the bed. The consequence is that half a dozen times in the night you are awoke by "Every body knows" says Mr. Gilfillan "that, on the the cold coming in at one side or the other; in your efforts arrival of Leigh Hunt in Italy, Shelley hastened to meet to repair the opening you make an opening at the other him. During all the time he spent in Leghorn, he was , side, and by the morning your bed-clothes are huddled in brilliant spirits,—to him ever a sure prognostic of round you in no shape at all, and with no good success. coming evil." (That is, in the Scottish phrase, he was So much for blankets; but very often your only bedfey.) "On his return to his home and family, his skiff clothes is a sheet with a stuffed bag, in fact a small was overtaken hy a fearful hurricane, and all on board feather-bed laid over it. Now this puffed bug, which perished. To a gentleman, who, at the time, was with a covers you, is just the width of the bed, or something less, glass surveying the sea, the scene of his drowning as and little more than two-thirds of its length; and here is sumed a very striking appearance. A great many vessels a scene of misery! You must inevitably lie in the shape were visible, and among them one small skiff, which of a frog, or your neck and shoulders would be quite unattracted his particular attention. Suddenly a dreadful covered, except by the mere sheet. A quarter of an hour storm, attended by thunder and columns of lightning, of this, and you are sure to be in a vapour bath, the swept over the sea, and eclicaed the prospect. When it feather-bag is so excessively hot; but everytime you turn had passed, he looked again. The larger vessels were from one side to the other, the narrow fat covering jumps

avenging on his head the cause of thy denied an dinsulted through your hot va,vour bed, and astonishes your poor Deity? Were ye, ye elements, in your courses, .commis- legs and back. Som stimes in the night, and in darkness, sioned to destroy him? Ah, there is no reply. The you have "a scene" with your feather-bag, which can surge is silent: The elements have no voice. In the scarcely be described. You awake with a frozen limb, or eternal councils the secret is hid of the reason of the side, or shoulder-endeavour to adjust the bag and cover man's death. And there too, rests the still more tre- yourself properly-find you have got the thing broadways over you instead of lo ug-ways—try to put it right— The latter portion of Mr. Gilfillan's account streets corner-ways-then n.2-how-changes its shape so cannot fail to strike our readers as something most as utterly to baffle and confuse you in the dark, till you death and slaughter, as the records of the anti-tithe rectly aver that the manner of Shelley's death was you are in a wrong position in your bed or have got the a "judgment;" but, that he meant this to be in- bag wrong; -you are in a fever -- it now gets hotter than 'moral-force' agitation for years, and yearly he has ucked from his miserable dupes a princely income 'Wert thou, oh religious sea! (what a phrase!) only has a will of its own—and finally ships off upon the floor, where the hadron of the religious sea! (what a phrase!) only has a will of its own—and finally ships off upon the floor, where the hadron of the religious sea!

> potatoes fried with vinegar and sugar; turnips covered and sugar; French beans fried in brown sugar; and boiled salmon smothered in custard, or a light batter pudding ;-all these may appear ingenious, if not gene. rally seductive. After a great many dishes of this kind, the last that comes before the desert, is almost always hot baked mutton with a rich brown sauce, made "thick miles from the shore, when the storm suddenly arose, and and slab." The following specimens of Koch-Kunst will also be found interesting :- a duck stuffed with almonds says Mr. Trelawney, all at once the sea was "foaming, and apples; raw ham, with pancakes and salad; potatoes breaking, and getting into a very heavy swell." After and caraway comfits; a turnip sliced, and made delicious one hour the swell went down; and towards evening it with rock-salt, pepper, and caraways to be eaten with was almost a calm. The circumstances were all ad- coffee; a hare stuffed with chesnuts, &c. In the matter verse: the gale, the current setting into the gulf, the in- of poultry the German cooks have need of all their art, stantaneous change of wind, acting upon an undecked as there is really very little flesh upon the bones of their boat, having all the sheets fast, overladen, and no expert fowls; and a goose is commonly a mere skeleton, with a hands on board but one, made the foundering as sudden gristle and a thick yellow fatty tough skin over it; in Shelley, and the unaltered state of the dress on all the is alarming to our notions of refinement, especially as it Prussia sends to Windsor for his mutton. How gladly would every Englishman in Prussia do the same.

> > The writer says coffee in Germany is very good, but the tea is detestable, and made of undeniable

hedge-leaves.
The manners of the Germans are polite, pleasant, superciliousness with which Englishmen are so constantly and so justly taxed." This writer intimates that considerable hyprocrisy exists in Germany as regards "morals;" you may sin, only take care that your sin be cloaked; preserve your character, and that is everything. Some account of the amusements of the country is given, including the Carnival. ZINE. JANUARY. London: Punch Office, Fleet- and the Christmas festivities. The writer thus honestly and candidly concludes his views of

THE GERMAN NATION. Editor's story, "St. Giles and St. James," abounds in concluding this series of papers, the "Englishman with beautiful thoughts, and reflections embodying in Prussia" requests permission to offer one or two em-In concluding this series of papers, the "Englishman sterling wisdom. The description of the robbery of phatic remarks. Much has been said of a disparaging rope, that draws up a pail at the other end of the rope, by down; and then Lord John comes nobly in, and the gold destined to bribe the electors of Liquorish, kind in the views he has taken of the politics, religion, been spoken and written respecting the social position he has spoken the truth exactly as it presented itself to bristled, and black, pasturing around the dwellings, as if you. I am your natural aristocracy-I, and Palmerston, of literary men, which the opening portion of PAUL his mind. But no disparagements that he has thought they were the legitimate aborigines of the unpopulated and Grey, and the rest of us. Our services are pricehimself bound to utter-no sense of absurdities, incon. country; huts, with flat turf roofs, upon which grass less. We intend to come into the ministry upon your Winter Robin" is a delightful story, well-fitted to gruities, and short-comings, have in any respect altered thrives as abundantly as upon the open field; still farther shoulders? his estimate and opinion of the essentially high qualities you meet with whole flocks of wild geese, which fresexes, while it may also be read with advantage by existing in the inner spirit of the German nation. He quently approach the traveller, so near at first as to show the adults of all ages and classes, particularly Christian regards Germany as the great storehouse of new ideas; their fine checkered feathers, and then, after having 1850; and blessed the people; and took the profits, and has as the nation by which the kingdoms, equally of imagina. satisfied this vanity, betake themselves to awkward ness. "English Scenes and Characters," is the first tion and of science, have been ruled over in modern days flight; also long trains of waggons drawn by two oxen by potentates of a genius ranking with the highest; as each, travelling slowly to fetch salt from Perecop to the character sketched in the present paper is, "The the nation producing the greatest number of indefatigable interior, or corn-brandy to Simpheropol; finally, the Country Manty-Mekker." There is life and truth in and life devoting spirits in the cause of truth, both abstract first Stepp-Tartars, their heads covered with long woodlen the portrait. These are the subjects we delight to and practical, though chiefly abstract; as the nation to caps of sheep-skin, with brown Mongelian faces, from whom, of all others, the modern age is most indebted for which glare a pair of very small black eyes-these are, new food for its soul; and as the nation in which (though | together with a burning sun, upon the whole, the leading | England.' the practical development and organization may devolve objects that offer themselves to the view of the traveller upon England and France) the redemption of the modern | through the Nagayian and Crimean stepp (as also the

world will be originated. Several "reviews" conclude this number, including a brief, not very clear, but on the whole very favourable notice, of Mr. Cooper's "Purgatory of

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE—Janu-ARY. London: Simmonds and Ward, Bargeyard, Bucklersbury.

When this periodical commenced, in January, 1844, there were then several journals in existence devoted to Colonial and Indian affairs; others have started up in the interval; but, we believe, with the single exception of one weekly journal, this magazine now stands alone as a literary representative of the British Colonies. Amidst the rise, decline, and fall of so many similar publications, it is pleasing to observe the success of this one. We believe that success has more than fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. This is gratifying to us, inasmuch as enterprise, industry, talent, and honesty, by whomsoever exhibited, command our admiration; and the parties possessing these claims to public support, our best wishes. True, we see some things in perhaps every number of this magazine we cannot accord with, opposed to our own principies, or at variance with our own views, but we are not so Utopian as to imagine we can find all men, or even are satisfied if we can find the writers of a publication like this exhibiting their faith in human progress, and helping that "progress" by representing the interests and vindicating the claims of our brethren beyond the wave, at the same time adding to the distinguishes them from the Russians generally. information and enlarging the sympathics of their

countrymen "at home." An important and interesting "Account of the Settlement of Nelson, New Zealand," opens this number. The description is by a writer on the spot, and apparently has not the least tinge of exaggeration; the article bears evidence of "plain sailing" throughout. The "Account of the Liberated African Establishment at St. Helena" is continued in this number. The author of these articles writes well, and makes subjects, otherwise repulsive, readable, and even interesting, by his manner of treating them. He tells us that Lemon Valley, the residence and burial-place of Naroleon, has, since the removal of the withered remains of him,

thrones.

Whose game was empires, and whose stakes were Whose table earth-whose dice were human bones," ceased to attract attention, and has already fallen into almost utter oblivion. The house occupied by a barn, is now fast mouldering into decay, and probably in the course of twenty years will exist no more. The willow trees which shaded his grave have been cut down, and the grave itself is comparatively neglected. A valuable statistical article on "South Australia" will well repay perusal. A most interesting account of ' The Mahogany Tree of Honduras' any shape. describes the tree in its natural state, tells of its discovery, and relates the toils and difficulties encountered by the cutters of this valuable wood. This number contains the fourth of Mr. M'Combie's "Australian Sketches," describing Melbourne and New Town, been thrown overboard: but finally the two bodies of your hands, they either freeze you, or regularly bake you, are "Notes on the Sandwich Islands," "Sketches of Mr. Coopen's letter to the "Chartist Poets" (published Shelley and Mr. Williams came on shore, near Via just as the case may happen; and you have no remedy Santa Cruz and St. Thomas," "The Indians of in this paper of January 3rd) and really we cannot Reggio, about four miles apart. Both were in a state of advanced decomposition: but were fully identified. Vivian's body was not recovered for three weeks. From the state of the two corpses, it had become difficult to renumber, one we select for the gratification of our tribute several of his own productions to such a work, vantages, and serve up in an advertisement - think readers:-

THE INDIAN , VOYAGER. BY HENRY H. BREEN, ESQ. I've wandered in distant regions, .The homes of the fair and free; Of wealth and poverty. I've counted the hostile legions: Prince, pauper, and priest; Gold, galleys, and glee: Oh ! let me feast with the savage beast, In the wilds of my nativesea. I've traversed the fields of the stranger, By river, road, and rail; Alas! e'en those who quail But little in gine the danger : Train, tunnel, and track ;... Burst, boiler, and break : Oh! bear me back to my inountain hack, And my boat on the glassy lake. I've dwelt in the City of Wonders, The haunt of the worldly-wise; Their sullen, clouded skies, No sunshine of hear'n ever sunders Fog, funnel, and foam;

Cold, catarrah, and cramp: Oh! Let me roum to my tropic home, Hiumined by Nature's lamp. I've loitered in grove and in garret, Long sacred to lyre and to lute; But now, unpaid, all mute Hangs the harp of a Byron or Barrett: Hate, hunger, and hire;

Drudge, drivel, and drone :

Oh! let me fire my rustic lyre

In the flush of the torrid one,

I've worship'd, in church and in chapel, The type of each Christian scheme; Here Bigotry raves supreme-There Discord has thrown down her apple: Cowl, cloister, and cant; Glebe, Gospel, and gall: Oh! let me chaunt in the desert haunt A hymn to the Lord of All.

I've tarried with Dives, the miser, And smiled in his daughter's train-Who would her hand obtain For her wealth, not her worth, must prize her: Pelf, plunder, and pride; Sin, sorrow, and shock:

Oh! let me glide to my homely bride, The bride of my native rock. I've stood in the peasant's cottage-The heart-drop hung in his eye: His children heaved a sigh For a mess of poorhouse pottage : Tithe, treason, and test; Guilt, gallows, and gore : Oh! let me rest my harrow'd breast

On the far Atiantic shore.

St. Lucia, Nov. 1845.

WADE'S LONDON REVIEW. London: C. B Christian, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. We have received the December and January numbers of this Review together, and so too, we observe have some of our weekly contemporaries. We hope this is not to be the standing arrangement (?), as it looks rather ridiculous for us, in the middle of Janu- has been addressed to our respected town-man, Mr. ary, 1846, to be commenting on a Magazine published on the 1st of December, 1845; and yet not to public situation in London. It is the testimony of notice it at all would be unjust both to the writers a person whose means of information cannot be questherein and to our readers. The December number tioned; and when we name the writer, Mr. M. Punch; contains some most excellent articles. In the first of Fleet-street, the public will agree with us, that place we have a continuation of "Il Vagabondo," the composition (like every other by the same pen) very cleverly written, and very amusing; we must, however, make this objection to Master Vagabonilo man :--that one month we have had a chapter and the next month none. It is provoking enough to be baulked in the middle of a good story with the abominable announcement "to be continued," even when one feels certain that the next month's number. if it brings not the conclusion, will, at least, bring the "continuation" of the story; but how much more provoking it is when one can have no faith that the next number will even "continue" the fragmentary article. More than once the readers of this "Review" have been so served by "Il Vagabondo;" thus in No. 13 we had a chapter of his adventures, "to be ruin the just-formed Administration. You will ask, is continued," but No. 14 contained no mention of him. No. 15 (December) has a chapter-far too brief, but as it was inevitable. The boat is supposed to have filled fact, an English friend has truly designated it when he to leeward, and (carrying two tons of ballast) to have said a German goose was just like "a little fiddle in a illustration of Highland life in the olden time.

The near of blood in many of their dishes."

The near of blood in many of their dishes. The near of blood in many of their dishes. The near of blood in many of their dishes. No. 16 (January) has nothing from or of him. This Palmerston and with Lord Grey! Is each of these noble-The very title of "A few more Thoughts on Rabe- Whig Ministry? You picture to yourself Death interis alarming to our notions of refinement, especially as it is made no secret of "the art," but is openly carried in is made no secret of "the art," but is openly carried in Travels in North America." is a well-written review Temple be carried off to ancestral vaults, or both eat each jugs and cups from slaughter-houses. The legs of mutton of Professor Lyell's able, impartial, and interesting other up and expire—yet the kingdom would survive, the

account of the United States, and North America sun would rise pretty much as usual, and the stocks generally. "The Unhappy Man" is, we are sure, a sketch from real life. The "Diary of a Modern Tra-" In this, my dear Mac, you are in gre veller" is continued from the preceding number, and This number concludes with a sketch of the career give the following extracts from the "Diary of a Modern Traveller":-THE STEPP OF THE CRIMEA.

first stations of this stepp; namely, a horse is fixed to a forces of the country against the Corr Caucasus), from Aleshki viû Perecop to Simpheropol.

TARTAR HOUSES. Particularly uncomfortable for us Europeans is the interior of the house of a Tartar. A roundly vaulted door, but at the same-time so low, as to force any man of middle stature to bend his back in entering, leads to a low ante-room, from which two side doors conduct into the so-called parlours, one of which being destined for the male, and the other for the female inmates. Very strictly separated are the two sexes; also, among these Mahometans, the women but seldom leave their apartments (and more especially among the higher classes), and even then only very deeply veiled. The cushions or bolsters around the walls, the charcoal basins in the centre; the cooling vessel of the oriental Kalikan, or pipe; the beams of the roof that pass along the ceiling, for the purpose of suspending on them various utensils the room freely ascending after the Italian fashion, as high up as the very gables of the house; the worked carpet, that is not absent even in the poorest dwelling, and the low room tables-all this reminds the traveller that he is here in the cast, though only on the northern border of it, where the patriarchal and stationary principle already begins to contrast with European civilization.

Widely varying views have been taken of the Tartar character, our modern traveller says-" Mo the majority, coinciding with us in all things. We own opinion is, that there is hardly to be found a people more lazy, stationary, and given to fatalism, but at the same time also quiet, harmless, and moral. than the Tartars of the Crimea. Their strict honesty is greatly extolled, a feature that advantageously We must defer till next week any notice of the January number.

MR. COOPER'S "DESPOTISM." We last week received the following letter, which

want of room compelled us to defer till this week :-Mr. EDITOR-I was much surprised and grieved as a Chartist, at Mr. Cooper's letter in last Saturday's Star, respecting the getting up of a Song and Hymn Book. The object I approve of; but Mr. C.'s arbitrary censorship of the different contributions which may be sent; his flat, "That I have license to reject the whole or any part of what you send," neither I nor any other man of thought can approve of. Why it is nothing else but right down despotism. Were I a poet, Mr. Editor, and seeking for gather from a writer in Backwood, that we might get fame, it would not be in Mr. Cooper's bands I should learn lessons of wisdom and humanity even from the place my work for revision. Who made him sole judge barbarous Turks. In Turkey, the Criminal Code of poetry? And were he the eleverest man in the king- has been so much amended, that-"The extreme redom I would protest against one individual deciding upon pugnance of the present Sultan to sign death-warthe claims of many. Mr. C., as a Chartist, knows our rants, even in cases which in this country would be principles to be, that all shall legislate for all. If a song considered as amounting to wiful murder, has book is wanted, let a committee be chosen who can settle the merits of the different contributions in verse, but let Hence, we much doubt whether henighted Constantions in the contributions in verse, but let us hear no more in this or any other case, from a demo- tinople would offer such ghastly exhibitions, as have ; crat, that I will do this or that. Being no rhymist this week edilied the population of Christian London. myself I cannot be said to write from jealousy-only, not being in Russia, I am no advocate for despotism in

Rotherhithe, Surrey. We give the writer of the above epistle credit for believing himself to be "a democrat," but certainly he adopts most extraordinary means to prove his faith in democratic principles. We have turned to and invites all his "rhyming brethren" to also contribute thereto. He adds, very properly, that he must be the judge of the pieces sent to him, and hegins to draw in his horns. The Hallowed to everying the power of rejecting some office without fee or reward. He lives by his pen, yet he offers to give the productions of his pen voting the profits of the speculation, if any, to a most [ holy purpose, the aiding of our Veteran Patriots, and the Wives and Families of the Chartist exiles. To tyranny in a democratic garo, give it a popular who shall say, with such pieces liceased within the large of such men, the Chamberlain (since we must have a licease). The chamberlain (since we must have a licease) that the larged of liberty. We should be glad to know how a tyranny in a democratic garo, give it a popular, angel of liberty. We should be glad to know how a committee could decide as to the merits of "Chartist" decisions of such a committee could be more satisfactory than the decisions of Mr. Cooper? If Mr. a captain under whom he had served. Saved vell with the many thinks a committee could make up a better life!" replied the officer. "Do you think I am Faim Song Book than Mr. Cooper, let him get together doctor?" "No," answered the many thinks I served such a continue of the many than the many th Rhymes" better than Mr. Cooren? Or how that

songs" or "hymns" Mr. Cooper rejects, dispute his judgment, their remedy is to publish on their own account, and then we may have a variety of song books. Once for all, we must repudiate and condemn this intolerant and ridiculous system of meddling with the individual freedom of members of the great Chartist party. We

-wish men to be free As much from mobs as kings—from you as me. Mr. Coopen is a Poet,—a man of genius, taste and judgment. Gifted by nature with talents which his own industry has rendered fruitful, he is an honour to his class and party. To the name of that party he has clung despite the wishes, warnings, and objections of those who, to a great extent, have it in their power to influence his social existence. It is, " too bad" that such a man should have his motives misrepresented, and his doings distorted, by the unjust suspicions and surmises of the very parties he is labouring to serve. If Mr. Coopen can do a good thing, let him do it after his own fashion. We would do so; and we think we know enough of Mr. Cooper to predict that he will so do likewise.

### Tit Bits.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER ON THE are LATE CRISIS.

[From Punch.] The following manly and straightforward letter

"We are out of office, and Lord Grey has done it all, For my own part, I told Lord John that, provided he would go for a total Corn Law, Repeal, I was his man. We all said so. Macaulay said so. Lord John agreed. At the eleventh hour in comes Grey, and says he will not act with Palmerston as Foreign Minister; and the embryo Cabinet is destroyed by that ill-timed of jection, and the pangs and travail of a week end in bitter disappointment.

"You will, perhaps, be anxious to know, my dear ...? M'Farlane, how this interposition of my Lord Grey could it possible that the world could not go on without Lord Grey and with Lord Palmerston, or without Lord

" In this, my dear Mac, you are in gross error. Yet do not seem to understand that the Whigs are our gives some graphic pictures of life in the Crimea. | natural leaders—appointed by Heaven and the Red Book to rule and govern us. There are about a dozen of thisand character of the famous Earl of Mansfield. We privileged class of noblemen—set apart from the rest of the world-having government vested in them, as priesthood is in the Brahmins, or was in the tribe of Levi. Read the Court Circular about these Whigs-these great The stepp consists of an immeasurable turf, mostly irrevocable rulers of ours. They see nobody else; they formed of, at best, a dozen species of plants, partly social, keep aloof from the world which they govern. It is Lord partly herbal, and partly fruit bearing, and among which John goes to Minto-house, or Minto to Lord John; predominates the melilot. They are all of a voluptuous or Lord Palmerston gave a dinner to Lord Minto and growth, manifesting the natural fertility of the soil. The | Lansdowne ; or the Marquis of Lansdowne entertained as ... eye can descry no tree, no visible height, no water, brook, Bowood, Lord Minto, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Rusor spring, only now and then a half decayed draw-well, | sell, &c. They see only one another, these great Signiors: around which lie grouped the panting horn cattle. (The They decide in their conclaves what is good for us, no infancy of civilisation here may be inferred from the doubt. The working people, head deby your Condens - 2. mode in which water is drawn from the well at one of the and Villiers work, and toil, and strive organize the being whipped away from the spot.) You meet with Well done, my heroes; you have conquered in this morals, and customs of Prussia; nor have various ob. camels measuring the distant plain with grave steps; battle. And I place myself at your head, Allare bren. abettors" contains some wholesome truths we are glad to see in print; a great deal of nonsense has lately to pass without comment. All he can now say is this,

> "It was in this way that Louis-Philippe walked into Paris after the three days' fighting and 'revolution' in ruled ever since as Managing Director of the French nation. Philippe was always a Whig. He lived in England, and profited by our institutions. There are forty articles in the Whig faith'; the thirty-nine we know of, and the fortieth is :- 'It is ordered by Heaven, and decreed by the laws of Nature, that the Whig Lords should have governance and authority over the people of

"Lord John is not a proud man, very likely, but he has these convictions before named, and acts upon them. stepps of southern Russia, and more especially of the There you have a proof how honest he is. He conceives the country can't be governed without Lord Palmerston and Lord Grey. They must rule, or Downing-street has no charms for him. So he doesn't hesitate a moment : office he resigns; it is impossible without Lord Palmer-

ston—the ecunity may go to the deuce; he can't preserve it without Lord Grey. "I tremble to think, my dear M'Farlane, that some desperate atheists may be even now thinking of denving this old dynasty altogether, and asking, "Suppose Grey goes, and Russell atterwards, and Palmerston, the God of War, and all the race of Minto? Suppose, when one ... lord can't agree with t'other lord, the third lord fines it

necessary to break up a Government; is all England to be baulked because their lordships are so squemish ?"o n. "I for my part, however, must not speak. Lysas looking forward to the Tape and Scaling-Wax-edice as my berth, and may be considered an interestablishing. Inmy opinion the Whigs are so necessary//that that that & don't happen to know ayabody else to talke that altrees

But, O my dear friend, why—why wern't Grey or Dalmers ston out of the way?

"Ever yours trill; Indo "To P. M'Fariane, Esq., Edinburgh," AFF & Tallion

CURE FOR A BOWEL COMPLAINT. -The date bond Erskine being one day indisposed in the traint of King's Bench, to'd Mr. Jekyll "that he badde in his bowels, for which he could get no relief." I'll give you an infallible specifie," saidsthe hunderens! barrister, "get made Attorney-General, and then de You'll have no towels."

EMANGIPATION OF THE "BROWNS." The Marine of the standard of the stand you'll have no bowels."

Liberty, freed thousands of blacks from there posses sors, was not by half the Liberator that he saving disc. burthens his own bondsman of their browns

phystopheles. Official. The unoccupied pedestal in Trafalgate square is, we hear, to be appropr ated to a fortunte German General, who obtained a field marshalls a PROFAMITY. That man is profane who stops the

baton without ever seeing a shot fired in war - lbid. PROFAMITY. — That man flowing of his tears with a handkerchief, because 16 dams his eyes .- Ibid. INFIDEL TURKEY AND CHRISTIAN ENGLAND. We'd'

The Divan does not shed blood in revenge : the Council of St. James's still demands an eye for an 11 eye, a tooth for a tooth, after the good old Jewish ; a way. The English Minister hangs according als heefs says, to the bible; whilst it would seem the burbarous. Turk legislates in the benevolent spirit of the personal restament,—Punch.

Testament .- Punch. How to Make a Railway - Title Wishcot of fooler a cap paper and a Court Guide for Tolland Brick hours in Lords and Right Honourables, add half as loven avair

must be the judge of the pieces sent to min, and must be allowed to exercise the power of rejecting the whole, or any part of the songs he may receive.

Mr. Mathas calls this "arbitrary censorship," "despotism," &c. If such be "censorship" and "despotism," &c. If such be "censorship" and "despotism," &c. If such be "censorship" and "despotism," what does he understand liberty to be? Mr. Ovopen, for the public good, undertakes a troublesome office without fee or reward. He lives by his plot of a drama to a drama of the dull old times, ill all a

to aid a public object. He offers to take upon himself the onerous and thankless duties of Editor of liciously peppered :- "In it (the Beggar's Petition tion) the intended work, (a task we don't envy him), and are exhibited a northy English farmer losing his alls alls pecuniary expense and risk, at the same time de- seduction of the farmer's beautiful daughter, by the thun only son of the ajoresaid landword, a daughter fulselylsely accusing her own mother of a robbern, in order to savi savi herself and child from being turned adrift, and dist dist the Wives and Families of the Chartist exites: To impute to Mr. Coopen "despotism" &c., as Mr. Matuas does, is monstrously upjust. But Mr. Matuas does not object to "censorship," only it must be the censorship of a "committee." There is but one thing wanting in flus deliciblicibit we. There is no murder. Wanting blood, it is it is a too many liberals of Mr. Maddias's stamp. Clothe the plum-pudding without the brankly in the plum-pudding without the brankly in the plum-pudding without the brankly in the plum are with such pieces licensed, but here is no murder. earded by her seducer, a den of thieves, a bunglarylary

> leries?—Ibid. A LEFT-HANDED COMPLIMENT. - 15 God culses, East, 1999

such a compaintee, and then we shall have two song books instead of one. Again, if the persons whose run away I followed, or else I should have been killer killer run away I followed, or else I should have been killer killer.

\*We have been compelled to omit some very beautiful lines both at the commencement, and in the course of the all safe, riding upon the swell; the skiff only had gone up somewhere, and lets in the freezing air of your winter opening Portion of the poem.

down for ever, And in that skiff was Shelley! Here he chamber. If you turn at all hastily, you raise the thing

## O'HIGGINS' PORTRAIT.

In reply to numerous applications from our agents, we have no objection to extend the time for subscriptions to the 31st January, while we must decidedly refuse allowing any but subscribers having the porfrait, as we had £2000 worth of portraits over after our last experiment.

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1846.

THE STRUGGLE.

Ir is fortunate for those who have rights to contend for, that their rulers should sometimes be summoned to the defence of their own privileges, and awakened to a consideration of the title upon which they hold them, else would property (however acquired), like monarchy, very speedily be based upon the principle of "right divine." It is only when usurpers are sued upon their own titles that they vouchsafe a passing glance at the respective claims of those who confest the property, and those who are entitled to the property; and it not unfrequently happens that a desendant, supporting his claim against an illfavoured plaintiff, is compelled to admit the superior title of a third party, whom accident alone has called into court. Hence we find the landlords, in their several pleadings against the claim of the freetraders, reductantly constrained to admit the title of the labourer to a share of the spoil.

There is nothing more dangerous to litigants than the unsensonable necessity imposed upon them of now and then producing their title deeds for professional revision. It not unfrequently happens that the disproval of the plaintiff's title may lead to proof of the existence of a better title than that set up by the defendant. If we apply this common place rule to the case of the landiords of England, we must, in justice, conclude that nothing could have been more impolitic than the admission and confession that the labouring classes were in any way interested in the struggle between landlords and cotton lords; because, as a matter of course, the newly-discovered claimants will very naturally ask whether their share consists in oratorical laudation, the hondur of their forbarance being toasted and cheered by their gorged tyrants, the credit of bearing but twenty per cent. of the bonour conferred upon a breeding sow, and to acquire even that distinction that they must have brought up their families without trouble to their employers, and without having trenched upon the

They will ask if their title, as copartner with the ateward-in-chief, consists in being allowed to work as a charity, while the partner revels in unnatural luxury, without ever having toiled. They will ask why the idle partner lives in a princely mansion. made prematurely old by habitual lethargy and gormandizing, while the active coadjutor cannot break his fast unless he has toiled from suurlse. Man is born with propensities which may be nourished into virtues or thwarted into vices, according to his training. Mildness, forbearance, and honesty will, we believe, correct, or altogether subdue, evil propensities. bad customs, and bad habits, and law is only necessary to curb or restrain the instincts of nature : those instincts which are more or less implanted in everything created, from the magget to man himself. Under the head "ascendancy" may be found the greatest evils arising from the unchecked exercise of natural instinct. Not only man, but animals, compete for ascendancy, and it requires the most rigorous laws of society to sabdue its malignity, and to avert the dangers consequent upon its capricious

The landlords of England, long in possession of territorial dominion, have, as a class, so cherished the propensities, habits, manners, and customs in which they now find it impossible, by any amalgamation of those evil attributes, to agree upon laws absolutely necessary to keep natural instincts within the limits of social convenience.

session of political power, without admitting the of, with the exception of one passage, in which the up for this bribe, and swear falsely that they take no rightful claim of an unenfranchised class as joint name of O'Connell was mentioned, -not even with | bribe. Let them see him, in the address to the labourers tenants in legislation, they would have gladly respect, but merely in connexion with Mr. Duxdone so. If capitalists could hold silent dominion comme's sympathy for all who are oppressed by the self-convicted of seeking power by the vilest of Tory artiover passive and non-resisting labour, they would dole law. There was a universal burst of manly indigna- fices, bribery, intimidation, and perjury, and of exercising out apitiful existence of wages as the ostentatious offer- tion at the bare mention of the INFORMER'S it in the worst of Tory corruption—the sale of seats and ings of charity; and if the landlords could defend name, immediately followed by a proposal that the omices. These saies are to be made to men, and in the public suspects, but whom he himself denounces for their estates against the clamour of the League, with | health of Parnick O'Higgirs, and thanks to him for villany; and all this is to be unblushingly done by a man out calling 2 superior title to their aid, they would his manly resistance to tyranny, should be placed | who still calls himself a patriot, and who makes a public cheerfully fight the battle without mentioning the upon the list of toasts. We wish the Liberator could ostentation of his respect for morality and religion, as i claim of their seris. Nay, so theroughly acquainted have been present to have heard the judgment of the impious hypocrisy. Having Mr. O'Connell's real chaare those in whose judgment they confide of those English people. But enough. When the time comes racter thus written with his own hand, I look with opened facts, that the savage proposition has been mooted we will publish every sentence and every word of eyes on the past career, and I can understand as crime of transferring the claim of the petulant pauper to O'HIGGINS' trial, if it take three Stars; and we the consolidated fund. It is not the first time that | will try, as far as our poor abilities serve, to make | when I once see in O connex a man was makes use or his country to serve his own ends, I can understand the we have had occasion to comment upon this system amends for the treachery of the Irish press; while past. I can now understand why he wore the silk gown of feasting the strong upon the weak. A system the Liberator may rest assured that during his 50. of the persecuted Caroline, the wife of George IV., and which, however, it may serve to prop an administr: - journ in England he will be made more familiar than then grovelled at the feet of the meanest of kings, offering tion for a season, is sure, in the long run, to create ever with the honoured name of Patrick O'Hig- I can now understand why the poor 40s. freeholders were a war of strife between the despoiler and the d. GIXS.

real cause of that strife which has been so long raging | treachery :-etween the rich oppressor and the poor oppressed. The fanatically satisfied would ascribe it to the evil genius of artful and designing men. The propounders the meeting to a document transmitted to me by post fiscate the property of their savage tyrants. I can now of a crotchet policy would foist their own nostrums this morning. It is headed, "Tyrants turning tenants understand why he procured a charter empowering these as its correction, whilst the powerful vainly hope to the strongest possible argument is used to induce the tencrush it by the exercise of tyrannical laws; but when ants to murder their laudlords (hear, hear). This hi- Canada, there to perish more helplessly and miserably the wise man reflects upon the awful amount of sor- deons paper has been some time in Ireland. Some persons than at home. I can now understand why, in the univerrow, vexation, degradation, and plunder to which the poor have been subjected, his astonishment and only wonder will be, that vengeance has not long since had Arkins, who was able to trace it to the person that circu- who would have us, at this moment, regard the Duke of its revenge, and that the war has not terminated in the extermination of the wrong-doers. Plundered of their common land, stripped of their poor rights, ingly; and, accordingly, they took not a single step with than he now is. I can now understand why Leader and their wages measured by the whim of griping capi- respect to it from that day to this (cries of shame.) Wyse were turned out of Parliament, for being conditiona talists, and by the capricious exercise of justice.made law, their homes made desolate, their wants mocked, committee, to see if we can trace the author out, had been proved to be our basest enemies, Mr. O'Connel their subserviency reviled, their submission laughed As the Police and the government seem to be should turn round and insist on giving the Whigs a trial at, their tranquillity ridiculed, and their faces ground by the law's oppression, it is no wonder that they The resolution was put and carried.

The resolution was put and carried. should amalgamate as outlaws, and fight their battle single-handed against their manifold oppressors, suspicious of all save themselves, and resolved to rely upon that only power which can right them.

Such is the cause of war; such are the elements that have created it; and such are the implements own taxes is strictly in conformity with the precedent established by the Whigs with regard to Ire- porter; and the copy which remained, any one conland. The Catholic people of that country complained of the Tithe imposition, and the government, to whom the afflicted looked for redress, said. "We acknowledge your grievances and will redress them; but it shall be by a mere change of masters. You shall no longer pay a hundred shillings unto Esau, whom you detest, but you shall pay £5 to JACOB, whose voice in your behalf will be thereby smothered, and no longer heard; and we will give anto Jacob twenty-five of the one hundred shillings that more righteously belonged to Esau, because then Jacob would cease to contend against his brother." Now, as the Church and the State have recently stood in the same relation as Esau and JACOB-ESAU respresenting the Church, and JACOB the landlords, who are the State? The poor are to be sacrificed, lest Jacob should make an assault upon the dominion of Esav, who is still strong in the State. We trust, however, that when the voice of Jacob reaches the ear of the blind, that they wil! recognise it only as the precursor of the hairy hand of Esau which is to follow.

e juivocally before the tribunal of judgment. We doomed to Plunder and delusion?

have canvassed them all minutely, and we distinctly aver that the ten millions per annum of property usurped by the Church must revert to the whole people, whose patrimony it is, before their poor pittance can be diminished by the fraction of an atom for the satisfaction of landlords or cotton lords: and if that's not sufficient, the lands which belong to the have been, we once more caution the government,

of the unprotected powerless. Had it not been for the acquiescence of the land lords in the plunder of the poor by the Poor Law Amendment Act, and had the spirit of the 43rd of Elizabeth been practically carried out, they would require neither eloquence nor newspaper support to protect the joint property of themselves and their labourers from the assaults of free trade. But with what colour of right, and under what feasible pre text, can those who have been foremost in the ranks of plunder, now invite the plundered to join in defence of the stolen property? Were we not fearful of the interregnum between the first rumble and the final settlement of the question, and were we not apprehensive that during that doubtful interval the most unprotected would be the greatest sufferers, we for their continued support of O'Connell. Will you lend would cheerfully aid in the overthrow of a proud and your columns to the defence of a man who is persecuted pompous faction, whose justice is fear, whose mercy is caprice, and whose charity but springs from ostextation or a dread of the results of famine.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS, ESQ.

In order to leave nothing to doubt or surmise, and to establish the fact unequivocally, we think it a duty that we owe to ourselves, to our readers, to our whole case clearly and distinctly before the public. bearing than the letter of Mr. O'Higgins to the in the English mind will be that of astonishment that a people so brave, so justice-loving, so patriotic, and shrewd as the Irish, should have been made so juggler, to be used for the destruction of every honest. man. Mr. O'Higgins' besetting sin has been conthat some years ago Mr. O'Connell, you must know
that some years ago Mr. O'Connell got up a society under truth and adheres to old and exploded error, but that dupe enough to become a member. I objected to some consistency which holds fast to principles which of Mr. O'Connell's conscientious proceedings in that body. makes to the justice of the English people will not nounced a sentence of malice against me for having called fail of a response, while we are sorry to announce friends; and to this sentence, which had falsehood that he sternly refuses all pecuniary aid from the written on the face of it, he prostituted the names of his in the approaching struggle. Let our friends take ference to this matter that I am accused of being Mr. heart, however, when we announce to them the classification of the control of the Ireland, and that a number of patriots of all classes injury was done by unscrupulous power in contempt of truth and justice. Nevertheless, as is very well known, of society have boldly come forward as Irishmen to I have since subscribed to the tribute, and actively asclaim the honour of sustaining him in his struggle sisted to swell its amount; and if I wanted revenge, my reagainst THE PRESS, THE INFORMER, AND | venge was this, that Mr. O'Connell, while he was con-THEIR SPIES. Is it not refreshing to every ledge, before his committee, that I had contributed es Irishman expatriated by treachery from his own sentially to secure his return at the election of 1835 country to learn that the nation has not lost its So much for personal enmity. character, and that patriotism has not yet been banished from the land of the brave by the the persecution of the martyr will spring ten thou- Ireland serve the purpose of his personal ambition. Let ever so. Tyranny ever fails in the exercise of its or public decency, look only to the election speeches in they were born, nursed, reared and educated, that lewd power, and the torture that it provides for others Dublin, and the address to the labourers of Kildare powerful committee meeting-at a respectable com- perjury," actually threaten a portion of the electors with mittee meeting of the United Trades and Chartists | the vengeance of the honest government if they did not of London-an address, to be presented to Mr. vote for him. Let him, the pious, the religious, demand If the Whigs could have succeeded in holding pos-

Here follows the memorandum of the Liberator'-Some men affect a coquetish ignorance as to the spleen. Let it be preserved as a record of his

[From the Freeman's Journal, Nov. 18.]

THE LIBERATOR .- I next wish to call the attention of out." It is a document exceedingly well printed. In it, landlords to form the North American Colonial Associa on the railway. A copy of it came into the hands of Mr. to the crown. I can now understand why O'Connell lated it, that person being a stranger. The moment I | Wellington as an incarnate fiend, should have, at one RATHER IDLE ON THE SUBJECT." I will not give it to the no longer wanted, and become himself a conditional

tion of the meeting to the fact, that, on that day fort- before the pretended trial of justice for Ireland is brought tenants out. If proper inquiries had been instituted there Seeing, understanding these things, and twenty more o could not be the slightest difficulty in finding out the the same kind, the difficulty with me is, how any man o guilty authors of this atrocious paper. He hoped that common sense and of honest intentions, can find, I wil with which the battle must now be fought. This some true-hearted and intelligent man would lay hold of not say a reason, but a plantible excess to his conscience new suggestion of quartering the poor upon their the miscreants, and so become an honest and upright for voting for O'Connell. DETECTIVE, WHICH WOULD BE A GREAT DESIDERATUM. Last week, he handed a copy of it to the government re-

nected with the police might have." College-street Office, Monday, Nov. 24.~ tion, came before the magistrates, and said, "The document which I hold was taken down from the door of Conciliation Hall this morning, by Mr. Thomas Hanlon, who is with me. Mr. Ray, chief secretary, took it to Mr. O'Connell, and he commanded me to bring it to this office to see what course the magistrates would

Mr. Tyndall read the document. It was headed, "Landlords and Tenants. Tyrants turning tenants

Mr. Tyndall; "I wish we could discover the author of it. If you have a wish to find out the author, it is the of enclosing you a pamphlet, stating the manner in which nest way to send it to the superintendent of police. Take I was treated by my landlord, the late Marquis of Downit to him to the Castle-yard, and say Mr. O'Connell sent it to him."

find out the author," and then withdrew .- Freeman's Journal, Nov. 25.

After having read the foregoing, is it not evident that DANIEL O'CONNELL is the informer? And this any notice having been taken by any of the persons is the hypocrite who affects great sympathy for his poor suffering countrymen, while, at the same time, hand. Hoping that you will overcome all your enemies, In this struggle it is impossible for the most astute he hounds on the bloodhounds of the law against any and that the cause of Chartism will be benefited in to give judgment until the several titles of the re- one who attempts to render the poor fellows assist- Ireland through you, I remain, sir, your well-wisher and spective claimants are clearly, distinctly, and un lance. How long, O Lord! will poor Ireland be

O'CONNELL, O'HIGGINS, AND REPEAL.

Tue following letter was published in the Champion of September 2nd, 1837. It is now re-published in the Northern Star, for the especial consideration of all my countrymen resident or sojourning in Great Britain. In this letter they will see the groundworkpoor must be restored to their kindly use, so that in the cause of Mr. O'CONNELL's hatred and persecution due time they may enjoy the fruits of their own in- of a man who never in his life did one act or deed dustry, but the rook must not, cannot, ought inimical to the interests of his poor but honest coun-Nor to stance. Nay, ought not to be satisfied with trymen, the working classes. He now begs of them, a mere lingering existence, while those who traffic in the name of God, to reflect—to use that know in their toil live sumptuously in protected idleness: ledge and judgment with which the great Author of However unheeded our voice and our warnings may their being has so amply and so bountifully endowed them-to tay their hands upon their hearts, and, in the landlords, the parsons, and the League against the spirit of true Christians, ask themselves if they a repetition of this practice of feeding the DISSA- knew of any one act, or deed, either done or pro-TISFIED POWERFUL upon the paltry pittance posed to be done, for their benefit, as a class, by Mr. O'CONNELL. And ask again, in the same solemn and candid manner, do they know, or did they ever hearof any man, whether clergyman or layman, who raised his voice in their behalf that Mr. O'CONNELL did not strive to crush? If they know of any, I do not; and I shall, therefore, feel it as an act of Chris. tian charity should they, or any of them, give me some information upon this important subject. Mr. O'Connell has not crushed me yet, and with the blessing of God he never shall. PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

> Dublin, January 10, 1846. MR. O'CONNELL AND FREEDOM OF ELECTION. To the Editor of the Champion.

Sir,-Tou have laid a heavy lash on my countrymen

I am an elector of Dublin, and I told those who asked

for refusing to support him?

me for my vote for O'Connell that I could not vote for s Coercion Bill for Ireland, merely because it was proposed by the Whigs; that I could not pretend to be the enemy of tithes, and vote for a law adding to their weight, and fixing the charge more firmly on the backs of the people; that I could not vote for the English Poor Law Amendment Act, nor for withholding a substantial Poor Law from Ireland; that I could not vote for turning a deaf ear to the cries of 2,3°S,000 starving Irishmen, and giving them bayonets for an answer, instead of bread; and that Irish brethren, and to Mr. O'HIGGINS' to keep the to vote for O'Connell now, was to vote for all these things. Adhering to these reasons, I refused to vote for O'Con-Nothing can be more manly, independent, and for-I would have refused to vote if mine had been the casting voice. In England it will be with difficulty believed. Champion, and from its perusal the feeling created that for this exercise of my elective privilege-for refusing to vote for a candidate who represents none of my sentinents. I have been posted in the City, by the place hunting rabble, who insist on being known as Mr. O'Connell's friends, and now exult in the thought that they have a long subservient instruments in the hands of a mere | country to sell; that by these I have been posted as an enemy to Mr. O'Council and to Ireland; and this mode of dealing with the freedom of election is practised on unright, and independent patriot who would not behalf of the "Liberator," under his eyes, and, indeed, Jump Jim Crow" at the bidding of the great show- plainly with his sanction. To understand the meanness

sistency: not that dogged consistency which rejects the name of "Irish Volunteers," of which body I was then on which he got a packed meeting together of twentygain strength by repetition, and become powerful by two persons, including many members of his own family, controversy. The appeal which Mr. O'Higgins who, without any trial, or notice of accusation, pro-English Chartists, who, he says, will require all three sons and his son in law. He then, in the same their own funds to maintain their glorious position summary manner, got sixty-three members of the society together, and solicited them to expel me. It is with re-

scious that he had injured me, was obliged to acknow

Let me tell Mr. O'Connell's friends, however, that if I then contributed to O'Connell's return, it was neither to mortify him nor to serve him; and if I cannot assist it treachery of approvers. Elsewhere we publish returning him now, it is because I am reluctantly cona letter to Mr. O'lliggins, which will show that from vinced that he has no object, but to make the wrongs of the "friends of O'Connell," if the prospect of place has sand patriots to avenge the martyr's suffering. It is not hardened them against all regard for public morals, invariably recoils upon itself. Last night, at a of piety and morality, on the "soul-destroying guilt of of Kildare, painting his own character in the darkest colour of profligacy. Thus does Mr. O'Connell stand to stamp all he does with the character of profune and what I felt at a loss to comprehend as folly.

When I once see in O'Connell a man who makes use of him crowns of laurel for his victory (over his wife) first roused into resistance of their landlords, and then their lives and the lives of their wives and children were sold in a base bargain with these landlords. I can now understand why the landlords of Ireland have been for nine years starving these honest freeholders to death, and why Mr. O'Connell, who "would not shed one drop of human blood," holds a seat in Parliament, to protest against Poor Lawsfor their protection, lest it should conhave seen it distributed in the northern parts of this sal love of bribery, O'Connell wished to see the Catholic country at Baldoyle, especially to the labourers employed clergy tied by a golden link-that is, by corrupt motives, saw it, I got Mr. Arkins to go to the castle with it to the time, joined to raise a monument to his honour; and that commissioners of police, and he left it with them accord- too when the Duke was more a Tory and less a Whig Nothing can be worse. I will deposit this with Mr. Ray, Repealers—that is, for wishing to give the Whigs a trial and move, "That it be referred to the standing and why, after the trial had been given, and the Whigs Fitzsimon, O'Connell's sons-in-law, after thrusting them Again, on the 25th of Nov., the Liberator, that is to selves into Parliament as "unconditional Repealers," say, Daniel of Darrynane Beg. "wished to call the atten- should first become conditional Repealers, and thea, night, he had felt it to be his duty to denounce a certain to a close, should quietly resign their seats to unconditional infamous document, a handbill, headed 'tyrants turning enemies of Repeal, and quietly take office from them. reasons for not voting for him; and Mr. O'Connell "friends" would have done as wisely not to have provoke a statement of them. The discussion can be of no im portance to me. It may be of great importance to O'Connell. For without arrogance, I am entitled to say Mr. Quigly, one of the clerks of the Repeal Associa- man gives you up, other honest men will ask why? of him as was said by General Napier, "When one hones There would be no place for me in the "liberal" pres here. May I hope for an opportunity of desence in the

Champion? I am, sir, &c., PATRICE O'HAGGINS. Dublin, Aug. 23, 1897:

3, Antrim-place, Belfast,

SIE, -Seeing, by the Dublin papers, that you are under prosecution for libelling the landlords, I take the libert siire. I addressed it to O'Connell, in hopes he would have noticed it in public, but in this I was grievously Mr. Quigly said, "Mr. O'Connell had a great wish to disappointed! If it should be useful to you to make my case public, I shall feel happy; the statements I have made I can verify by affidavit, if necessary, but my having distributed upwards of two thousand copies of the pamphlet in Belfast and the county of Down, without alluded to, is a convincing proof that they could not be controverted or denied. I have still a few copies on

> WILLIAM BERWICK. Mr. Patrick O'Higgins.

obedient servant.

To Readers & Correspondents.

THE EXILE ELLIS. - IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION. -We have received the following letter :- Please excuse me troubling you with this letter, but having read in your glorious Star of December 27th, that a petition was adopted at a public meeting held in Rochdale, praying for the pardon of "John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, John Jones, and William Ellis, for participating in an outbreak at Newport," I am induced to remind our Rochdale and other friends, that William Ellis "did not participate in an outbreak at Newport," but that William Ellis was convicted, before Lord Chief Justice Tindall, Mr. Baron Parke, and Mr. Baron Rolfe, at a special commission, held at Stafford, October 3rd, 1842, for, on the night of the 15th of August, 1842, setting fire to, and burning, and demolishing, the house of the R.v. J. E. Aitkins, of Hanley," in the Staffordshire Potteries, and of which said crime I am as convinced that William Ellis is innocent as that I am writing this letter. I will here state two facts, out of many, that Mr. T. Brook, Dewsbury. ought to satisfy any reasonable man of his innorence. First, the only evidence that in any way connected Ellis with the fire, was that of a man of the name of Goodwin, who swore that he "saw him at the fire, that his face was blackened; yet he would not swear Dit'o, J. Tweedale 0 1 0 whether Ellis had a cap or a hat on, as he had only a side view of his face." Secondly; since the trial, the Mr. Wells, Tower Hamlets following circumstances have come to light, which, if known sooner, would have completely destroyed Goodwin's DAMNABLE LIE, and caused a triumphant acquittal of Ellis :- A gentlemen of the name of Woolrich, a master joiner and carpenter, who resided in Burslem, near to Ellis, and was on duty on the night of the 28th of August, 1842, as a special constable at Burslem, says that he saw " W. Ellis, that he was smoking his pipe, that he stood talking with him for twenty minutes," at the time that Goodwin swore he saw him at the fire! Mr. Woolrich told me the above himself, and that he had known Ellis sixteen years, he took me to the spot, where he stood talking with him, and which I declare to be two miles from where the fire took place. I hope I have stated sufficient to spur all on in the good work of asking for a pardon for Ellis, but should any friend or friends require more information respecting his case, valuable space, I am, dear sir, yours truly, G. B. MART. shire, January 12th, 1816.

VEST RIDING ELECTION.—A resolution appeared in the notice to correspondents of last Saturday's Star headed West Riding, and saying that it was of vital importance that there should be a Chartist candidate brought forward at the West Riding election, and calling on the West Riding secretary to call a delegate meeting for that purpose. Where this resolution emanated from I was unable to discover, although I made diligent enquiry, and I have had no communication upon the subject from any locality in the Riding, therefore, I concluded, I would not be justified in calling a meeting. Further, a resolution was passed at the last West Riding delegate meeting, that a special delegate meeting should be held on the first Sunday in January, to take into consideration the very subject contained in the anonymous resolution, and which appeared in the report of that meeting in the Star. I sent a notice to the Star, that the said special delegate meeting would be held on the first Sunday in January. The only localities that sent delegates to that meeting were Bradford and Halifax. It is rather too bad that the Bradford people, who nobly do their duty in such cases, and who travelled sixteen miles to do this important business (but considered they were not justified in entering into it, seeing there were no delegates from any other locality but Halifax), should be called upon to travel another sixteen miles to do the business which they came to do before, -J. CROSSLAND, W. R. score-

VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHILthe following sums from Dewsbury :- T. S. Brooke Widows' and Children's Fund, 10s.; James Fox, for the Veteran l'atriots' Fund, 1s. 3d.; for the Exiles' Widows' and Children's Fund. 1s. 3d. Also, of 20s. from W. Weir, Hamilton, being "the proceeds of a raffle got up by the members of the National Charter Association (of Hamilton), for the relief of the veteran patriots and exiles' widows and children." And I beg. also, to thank the writers of these two letters for the clearness and distinctness of their directions as to the application of the monies .- TROMAS COOPER, Sec., 134,

DAVID WILSON, -The lines are inadmissable.

Will the Chartists of Birmingham favour the Chartists | thing consumed, and the bodies calcined. The man case? The Bolton Chartists have agreed at a public done all himself. meeting to send a memorial to her Majesty for a commutation of his sentence, and want full particulars. Direct for Mr. W. Pickvance, 18, Duncan-street, Bolton. FOTTINGHAM .- All persons having any Chartist Conven-

to forward the same without delay to Mr. James Sweet, news agent, as the accounts must, be immediately closed. Petitions for the restoration of "Frost, Williams, and Jones," also for "William Ellis," lay at all the news houses for signature. Haste and sign! No next, the 19th instant, at four o'clock. PROST, WILLIAMS, AND JUNES .- In consequence of the

numerous applications for instructions how to proceed in getting up petitions for the restoration of those in. jured men, I beg to state that a large sheet of common writing paper will do to write the petition on, and that suitable copies of petitions are to be found in the Star of November 22nd, 1845, the first (for Frost, &c.) written by Mr. T. M. Wheeler, the second (for Ellis) written by Mr. T. Cooper, and that ruled sheets for signatures are to be obtained, at a small charge, of Mr. John Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane .- EDMUND STALLWOOD.

THE DIXON FUND .- All parties having books or monies in hand for the Dixon Fund, are requested to forward in order to commence business. Address, Thomas Whittaker, Treasurer, 68, Devoushire-street, Hulme.

Tuos. M. Wuseten informs the friends at Brighton, re. ferred to by Mr. Cooper in last week's Star, that he was immediately upon its receipt he informed Mr. Cooper, through the medium of Mr. Stallwood, that he could his residence, 143, Blackfriar's-road.

DISTRESSING CASE .- We learn, with feelings of deep resocial reform for the untiring carnestness and cool discriminating judgment of his advocacy of all plans for elevating the condition of humanity, is now labourthe debility of body and bitter pangs of straitened sympathy of democrats, in personal visits and pecugenerously given by many of our readers who are acquainted with the sterling patriotism of Mr. Ryall. A few of the more immediate friends of Mr. Ryall are actively engaged in endeavouring to minister to the immediate and pressing emergencies of the case; and Mr. Hetherington, publisher, 40, Holywell-street, Strand; Mr. Watson, publisher, 5, l'aul's-alley, l'aternosterrow; with Messrs. Lea, Dent, and Ivory, at their rospective residences, will gladly receive any expression of sympathy, or farnish any information required. We wish them all the success so well merited, and hope for a speedy restoration of Mr. Ryall's health. WM. BELL .- The Executive's "Address," and the

notice from Mr. Stallwood, will answer his wishes.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE

".	LAND SOC	HETY.					
f	SHARE						
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0	Georgie Mills, per R. Burkett		••	**	5	2	
y	Halifax, per C. W. Smith		••	••	4	4	
t	Carrington, per — Lee	**	••	••	10		
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r	Glasgow, per J. Smith	44 June	**	:•	10	14	
	Per Mr. Tordiff, Waterloo, Pu	usey, ne	ar .bra		••		
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1	Rochdale, per E. Mitchell	••	**	••	10	Ü	1
r	Note.—The sum acknowledg	ed from	n Boulo	gn	e o	n f	tlı
.	3rd of January should have bee	n ££ 17	8., not £	3	17s.		
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PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Rachel Rowall Birkonhead. Selby .. Burnley John Pomerov Independent Cord-. 0 18 8 Todmorden. wainers J. Cleave .. Camberwell.. .. 3 15 0 S. Ackerman Westminster Boulogne :.. Mr. Kendall .. 2 12 2 Truro... .. 2 18 0 Mr. Griffiths, New George Fox .. Warrington .. . 0 1 0 Town M. N. .. ..

CARDS AND RULES.

Norwich

LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE. PER MR. O'CONNOB. Bristol, per R. H. Williams

PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Sunderland.. N.B. In those cases where, from the number of the shareholders being limited, it would be expensive to send the Directory Fund of one halfpenny per mouth per share in a separate order, it is recommended that it should be sent direct to me in postage stamps. Individuals belonging to my class, will remit their amount in a similar

> NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE. DER MR. O'CONNOR

Mountain, Queen's Head, near Halifax, per J. Bates .. Oldham, per W. Hamer .. Rochdale, per C. Shaw .. Campsic, per W. Walker Birkenhead, per T. Cupin Boulogne, per D. Reid .. Heywood, per J. Miller .. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Marylebone (cards) 0 1 Mr. Pearcey, Ro-Trowbridge.. .. 0 6 Westminster Oldham, T. Kershaw 0 0 6 Mr. Godwin .. 0 1

ERRATA .- In last week's Star the sum of 3s. 6d. was acknowledged from Mr. George, of Windsor, for the per Cents, have had a taste of their quality, a feeler Exiles' Fund, instead of 8½d., and the words "veteran has been thrown out as to how relief from poor-rates patriots" in the heading should also have been omitted. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

VICTIM FUND.

## Accidents, Offences, & Enquests.

RAILWAY .- A very serious collision took place at the peared that as the down train, from Derby to Leeds. happy to state, however, that the whole number they suffered was a delay of some two or three to buy it. hours until the line could be cleared; the engine itself was completely smashed. The engine of the mineral train was also seriously damaged, but not to the extent of the passenger engine, which was a remarkably powerful one and nearly new. Mr. Cooper, the station-master, was instantly on the spot, and it was soon ascertained that all the passengers | were safe, and indeed that not a single individual was hurt; the greatest confusion, however, prevailed, and for some time the line was impassable, train, were sent for by the board to explain the cause of the accident, and there cannot be a doubt but the most rigid investigation will be instituted as to the cause of the accident.

SACKROOTAL ASSASS NATION .- A letter from Naples states, that the sacristy of the church Die Girolamini, in that city, has just been the scene of a crime unparalleled in recent times, and which has excited general and profound indignation. A priest, it appears, had coully cut the throat of a brother ecclesi-DREN'S FUNDS.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of astic with a razor. The murderer was caught in the act, and apprehended. The sacred host of by an expiatory ceremony.

The Magdeburg Gazette publishes details of a horrible drama, which occurred in a village near that town. A man in a fit of insanity killed his wife and five children, and then set fire to his house to conceal his crime. He next inflicted on himself two wounds in the neck and chest, and presented himself to a surgeon of Magdeburg, declaring that he had been attacked and thus injured by the individual who had committed this series of crimes. The authorities at once proceeded to the house, and found nearly every of Bolton with the full particulars of John Roberts' afterwards acknowledged that it was he who had THE LATE FIRE AT CAMDEN-TOWN .- Upon institu-

ting inquiries on Wednesday on the spot, sufficient information was obtained to satisfy every party that the fire which broke out the preceding evening in Hawtion money in their hands, are respectfully requested ley's Fields, was the work of some vile incendiary. It appears that none of the workpeople had been upon the premises since twelve o'clock at noon on Tuesday, consequently the outbreak could not have occurred from any accident or negligence on their part. Whilst the firemen were examining the buildings time must be lost!! The petition will close on Monday after the flames were extinguished they discovered quite sufficient to convince them that the fire had been wilfully caused by some one. Under the flooring of the stairs belonging to the house that was the least burned, they found the remains of a wooden candlestick, such as is used by carpenters, and at the side of it was discovered about an inch and a half of a candle-wick, the tallow having become melted and run away. A similar discovery they made in the next house, and from the fact of layers of shavings having been found crammed under the floorings, there is every reason to believe that some one had entered the buildings at an early hour of the evening, laid the train of shavings, and placed in each a houses would become ignited at the same moment. the same immediately. Mr. Dixon has taken a house, Such, unfortunately, was the case, and had it not been for the timely discovery made by the police, to the close of the 1st section, will of course be one Matthew Marshall, builder, of Hustridge-place. of that section whether he has paid up his share or Portland-town, is the owner of the property, and it which had previously transpired, it is expected that absent from London when the money arrived, but that immediately man its required by informed Mr. Cooper police and brought to justice. EXTRACTION OF NEEDLES FROM THE FLESH .- A

have the money any time he was passing Mr. Wheeler's striking illustration of one of this class of cases has residence on his road to the publisher's. Mr. Wheeler occurred in Sheffield in the course of this week. The resides at a distance of nearly three miles from Mr. subject in this instance is a female servant, in the Cooper, and is put to considerable trouble and ex. family of Mrs. Heppenstall, of Upperthorps, and pense in sending to that gentleman; he therefore hopes about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age. It that parties having money to send to any funds for seems the young woman was recently under the care which that gentleman is treasurer will send it direct to of a medical man, whose treatment produced salivation, subsequently to which she fancied that needles were slowly progressing from her left shoulder gret, that a gentleman distinguished in the ranks of to the arm, at some depth in the muscular substance. On Monday the pain became excruciating, and presently one, and soon afterwards three small needles were extracted from the fleshy part of the ing under a sickness as dangerous as distressing, from arm; and on the following morning two more. with part of a third! They made their acmeans. Mr. Ryall is now in that condition, where the pearance partly above and partly below the clow, and seem perfectly bright and uncorroded. Mr. niary aid, becomes a duty which we doubt not will be John Heppenstall, who himself drew out the latter portion of the needles, says that they did not by any means easily come away : and that no blood followed from the puncture. Next in interest to the curious fact of the undoubted extraction of so many needles under the circumstances, is the question, as to how they got into the young woman's flesh? Of this she having either swallowed them or received them into her body from any external accident; but she says that sometimes she has felt the pricking of needles in her chest, while their progress down her arm was quite perceptible. She states also, that seven years since, or when about thirteen years of age, she recollects not fewer than fifty similar needles, and pieces of needles, being extracted from one of her fingers in the course of a fortnight .- Shefield Mercury.

of the names of Stevenson and Covan, in the employ-ment of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monteith, honours?" "Aye, Mic, ten times as much, for by Jasus were dressing a hedge for Mr. Robbert Cumming, of you are an honest fellow. you are an honest fellow. of the hedge than Stevenson, and the latter wishing to assist the former reached as far as he could over the top of the hedge with his birl, but unfortunately at the first cut after doing so completely looped off the middle finger of Cavan's right hand. Dr. M'Cormick was immediately sont for, but being from home, did not arrive till two hours afterwards. Mr. Thomas M'Kerlie, preventive officer, kept annointing the parts of the finger with Riga balsam, and upon the doctor's arrival he used a little of the same, and I after some exercise of skill, got the two parts to fit exactly. He then wrapped them up in a piece of old linen, bandaged them, and left them so for four days. At the expiration of that time the doctor examined the parts and found that they had been of united by the first intention, and that all was going very agreeable in return had not a resident on the bog 2 on well, and expressed no doubt but that Cavan would have his finger restored to use. This anticipation of the worthy doctor's we are glad to confirm talling them at the same time of the generosity of the for now, at the end of the month, Cavan is at work captain towards him and his wife. The gallant captain again, and can use the finger as well as the rest of its and true sportsman it appeared, was on the bog a week compeers. So complete is the cure, that there is not previously, and "convenient" to the hut of this poor man even a cicatrix .- Ayr Advertiser.

Summary of the Week's News,

FREE TRADE .- The protectionists and anti-monopolists are marshalling their forces for the grand fight which commences on Thursday next, while the Times is directing its thunder at the camp of General Rich. mond, the Commander-in-Chief of the Protectionists. The drilling that the squeezable county members are receiving at the hands of their respective constituencies is an awful warning to the Whig party, who vainly hoped to purge the House of Commons of aristocratic influence by the Reform Bill. Mr. E. Yorke, brother to the Earl of Hardwicke, and his nominee for Cambridgeshire, has had the least taste in life of agricultural decency; for, notwithstanding the com-9 manding influence of the noble lord, he has been hooted, groaned, and hissed for his support of Peel's tariff, and his refusal to pledge himself against. further agricultural inroads. Now we beg our readers to bear in mind, that in April, 1842, when Sir Robert Peel proposed his tariff, that we proclaimed the fact that the farmers would not open their eyes to it's effect till 1846, and that they would not feel the effect. disastrously until the autumn of that year. We also stated, that, when it was felt, both landlords and tenants would become levellers, and give to Chartism

the character of insignificant mildness-in proof of

which, we may observe that the Three-and-a-Half

would square with their book, and reconcile them to

free trade. The county cess is in the margin of

sundries, whilst the most vigorous of the Protection-

ists demand a sweeping tithe reduction, if not a

total abolition, of the impost. Won't the Chartists

be angels as soon as the mild landlords have received

Another Serious Collision on the Midland the last bite of their MAD DOG! THE CORN TRADE.—By St. Paul the sliding scale Chesterfield station on Tuesday morning. It ap- goes bravely on; wheat and all are slithering down. notwithstanding the latest statistical revelations of arrived at the station at Chesterfield, she was moving the Times' foreign arithmeticians, that there is no at the most terrific speed, and, although her steam | wheat anywhere to be had for love or money, even if was shut off at a considerable distance from the the ports were opened. It is the funniest thing in station, the train, in consequence of the rate it was the world to read the philanthropic speeches of Proby writing to me as below I will cheerfully give it. then going at, was unable to stop, and ran with lear- tectionists and anti-monopolists, the one hugging Hoping you will give this an early insertion in the Star, ful violence into a mineral train which was crossing the agricultural labourer to death, and the other and begging pardon for taking up so much of your at the moment from the down to the up line. The squeezing the very puddings out of his operative engine of the passenger train was thrown off the client, to prepare him for an eternal gorge of cheap Boothen Ville, Stoke-upon-Trent, Potteries, Stafford- line, and it was almost a miracle that none of the bread. However, both are beginning to believe at passengers were either killed or wounded. We are last that cheap and dear are relative terms, and that the man is as badly off when the loaf is but twopence escaped uninjured, and the only inconvenience as when it was a shilling, if he hasn't the twopence

Money MARKET. - Notwithstanding that the Government Commissioner for the reduction of the National Debt OPERATES, as the fancy term it. to the amount of £150,000 a-week, depriving the market of so much of its spoil, yet the Oregon, the four millions extra for the French navy, the demand of a constitution by the people of Prussia, the state of Ireland, the calling out of the Militia, the deposit of the countless millions for railway operations, the impossibility of customers to pay their tradesmen's Four engines, and a large number of labourers, were Christmas bills, and the certainty that the lawyers set to work to clear the line of all impediments, so will have their full whack out of the millions when that the public should be as little inconvenienced as they are paid, all these little circumstances multipossible. Our correspondent was informed that the | plied produce a conviction of the great fact, that we reason the driver could not stop the engine at the are near SOMETHING, if not the END; and hence station, was owing to the slippery state of the rails. we find all the newest devices of the jugglers failing Immediately on the accident becoming known at to keep up prices. Consols are going down, shares Derby, the engine-driver and guard in charge of the are a drug, and Exchequer Bills alone denote the folly of individual confidence in the Prime Minister. TRADE .- Every available penny that can be scraped together by way of loan, discount, or sale of railway shares, is being applied to manufacturing speculation in expectation of the roaring trade to be derived from free trade. DON'T THEY WISH THEY MAY

COURT CIRCULAR. - The Queen has been busily engaged in rehearsing her speech for the opening of Parliament during the last week, and we learn with pleasure, that Prince Albert, all the royal nurses, for the Veteran Patriots' Fund, 10s; for the Exiles' the church was immediately carried away, and will Royal audience, have expressed their unqualified ap-Viio constitute the not be replaced until the sacristy has been purified probation of the continued assurances of peace from all FRIENDLY powers, and especially with the confidence with which the vote for the necessary SUPPLIES for the year is anticipated.

REFORM.—The Duke of Newcastle, whose right to do what he likes with his political slaves of the aristocratic class, we neither question nor object to, has given the Right Honourable Mr. Gladstone his walking paper for Newark, no doubt for having re-joined the Peel Administration upon the principle of free trade—that is, SUCH FREE TRADE as Sir Robert Peel will condescend to southe the anti-monopolists

THE "TIMES" AND THE PRIME MINISTER.—If there were any two horrors that more than any other haunted our great contemporary, they were those of Leaguism and Ministerial reserve. The League were traitors, and Peel was a tyrant for withholding all knowledge of his measures from his party, Tempora mutantur"—the times change, says the Latin proverb, "et nos mutamur in illis," and we change with them, says the Times' proverb; and hence we now find Leaguism to be philanthropy, benevolence, beneficence, humanity, christianity, charity, and godliness itself, while the most applauded feature in the Premier's multifarious character is HS SECRECY; an Irishman would exclaim. Ogh! wisha thunder and b-y wars; is'nt it a

quair world we live in."

EFFECTS OF CLASS LEGISLATION. -The reader has observed how many changes a single death of a church dignitary, an army dignitary, or a navy dignitary may involve, but we doubt that he has ever seen the almost endless changes that the dismissal of a ministerial dignitary may entail. We'll try to give him a list. The Duke of Newcastle, the preprietor of the houses of the Borough of Newark, and consequently the owner and disposer of the lighted candle in the expectation that the whole four votes, has dismissed Mr. Gladstone from the representation of his slaves. The convocation of the collective wisdom is at hand, and Mr. Gladstone being Minister for the Colonies, his black and white clients coupled with the early arrival of the Brigade, County, | will, of course, expect their advocate to be at his post, .W. New Town, Montgomentsuine. - Any person who and West of England engines and firemen, the four and, therefore, it is necessary to provide against such joins the Chartist Co-operative Land Society previous | buildings must have been totally consumed. Mr. | a contingency as a general election which might entail the loss of the Prime Minister's right hand. Mrs. Lawrence, proprietor of the slaves of Ripon, has appears that he had received a threatening letter | died and has left the inheritance in her slaves to from some one, and from a variety of circumstances | Earl de Grey. Mr. Alphabet Smith, the Irish which had previously transpired, it is expected that | Attorney-General, is the executor to Mrs. Lawrence's. will as far as the slaves are concerned, that is, he represents Ripon, and Ripon is the surest refuge for Gladstone, therefore, Chief Justice Pennerather resigns the Chief Justiceship, of the Queen's Beneh, Mr. Blackburn resigns the mastership of the Rolls, Smith succeeds him, Greone succeeds Smith Brewster Warren, or Henn, or some other cock, succoeds Greene, Corbalias or Martley or some one else succeeds Brewster, some one else succeeds the fortunate fellow, and so go on the changes consequent upon Smith's resignation of the Borough of Ripon, but then commences the patronage to be bestowed upon Earl do Grey for the adoption of Gladstone. This sort of promotion reminds us very forcibly of a trial at which we were once present before some Dublin Magistrates. A party of wags resolved upon having a lark after the theatre, and repaired to a celebrated chop house, in Capel-street-they were not there very long when the fumes from the CRAYTHUR reminded each of his peculiar grievance, and that one of his companions was the peculiar cause of it. A row, of course, ensued, and all being implicated except the waiter, he was called upon to state the facts, and having a horror, as all the Irish have, or rather used to have, of being AN INFORMER, and with a sense of his master's interest, and a keener sense of his own honour when questioned as to the cause can give no account, having no recollection of ever of the row, and pushed as to who was the aggressor, he swore that he heard nothing till he saw Grady kicking Mills, Donavan kicking Grady, Rooke kicking Donavan, Moore kicking Rooke, Shaughnessey kicking Moore, Flagherty kicking Shanghnessey, and that he, the waiter kicked Flagherty until they were all finally kicked out into the street, whereupon the magistrate observed "Why, then it appears that you are the aggressor after all." "Why, thin to be sure I am" was the roply. "Then we fine you a pound," says the magistrate. Thank you, your honour, it is only SINGULAR OPERATION.—Some time ago two hedgers three shillings a piece for the gentlemen, and they'll

> MOLLY MAGUIREISM. - We give the following specimen of the kindly disposition of Mrs. Maguire's children when they are treated with even common decency :-

"ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER." - We learn that Captain Atkinson, the celebrated sportsman, who some years ago resided at Clanhugh, in this neighbourhood, and afterwards at the Cottage, Rathowen, was surrounded by a large party of the Molly Maguires, whilst shooting on a beg in the neighbourhood of Carrick on-Shannon last week, and ordered to deliver up his fowlingpiece; this he refused to do, and drew a pistol from his breast to fire at the fellows; it missed fire, and the Mollies immediately wrested both the gun and pistol from him, and would in all probability have given him something not come to the rescue with a short gun, and swore he would shoot some of the party if the arms were not restored. (whose wife was in her confinement at the time). He requested that the captain would not fire "convenient" to the bouse, explaining the delicate state of his wife. Cap-CRINESE GRASS A SUBSITTUTE FOR SHEEP'S WOOL. tain Atkinson instantly retired to a distant part of the An experiment has been made in this place to bog, and after returning homo from his day's sport, demanufacture cloth from a mixture, we believe in spatched a messenger to the hut with many comforts that about equal proportions, of Chinese grass and sheep's the poor family there strangers to, and called a few days wool. The success of the experiment cannot as yet after to inquire after the patient. On hearing of his be pronounced upon with certainty, but one of the generous kindness to the poor man, the Mollies instantly great difficulties has been overcome, namely, the returned the arms to Captain Atkinson, and cheered him possibility of felting; and it is shown that a piece of lustily, promising to 11 otect the game for him, and that cloth made from these materials, of the width of 108 no person would be also wed to shoot there but himself. inches, has, by the application of the felting stocks, The Molificsthen straight b etook themselves away, wishing been compressed to the width of 53 in:hes.-Leeds kim long life, and cheering him as they went along.-Westmeath Guardian,

The Irish Miller.—If laws are to be made to grind the faces of the poor, we don't see why the miller should not grind those who execute the laws; as already decided miller should not grind those who execute the laws; at all events, we give the following attempt at the laws are to be made to cal affairs.—Reply: The government is as already decided will open the question whether the Royal Family that we cannot forbear publishing it. In talking of the understand ought to hold any land, or whether they should not the Queen's marriage he says, "Her Majes y has not determined not to accept any propy sition on the changes at all events, we give the following attempt at the

In our last we mentioned the search for unregistered srms on the premises of William Buckly, the miller, at Bellyclonghduff, and we have been furnished with the following particulars by an eye-witness: -Sub-inspector Fallon having got information that Buckly had a quantir of arms concealed in his mill. provided himself with warrant and proceeded to Mole, ordered head congrable Green to turn out a certain number of the constafalary under his command, and marched at their head a Ballycloughduff, where, dispersing the men, so that no one could escape, he proceeded to Buckly's house, and showing him the warrant, asked him to give up the double-barrelled gun and the other arms mentioned in the warrant. Backly replied if the police were drawn of he would surrender them. This Ur. Fall in refused to d), and on finding that the head-constable and four police were on the water-wheel searching it, he cried out o his son to lift the sluice and drewn them all. This roung rascal proceeded to do so, and was in the very act of effecting it, when one of the police (sub-constable Feanell) sprang forward, and, placing his carbine at his breast, swore he would drive the contents of it through specceded, it would have caused the deaths of head-constable Green and four men with him on the wheel, where

WHAT'S SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS SAUSE FOR THE GANDER.—THE "NAMEON" AND THE ATTOR-NET-GENERAL.—The Nation saw no reason why howling. It appears that Jonathan Hena, the very ablest advocate at the Irish bar, was retained by the Crown for the prosecution of Mr. Duffy before the informations were sworn, and upon Mr. Duffy ap-Crown. Now, great as our hatred is of all prosecutions and persecutions fer the expression of opinion, we aver, without fear of contradiction, that but for the servility of the Irish press, and but for its baseness and prostitution when the English Charlists were of authority, would now be an obsilete thing, a mere Irish press ferretted us out for prosecution, laughed at our sufferings, and denounced us as traitins. They have each in turn had a taste of the sauce and HOW DO THEY LIKE IT NOW! Not a word about all the ablest coursel being retained against the Chartists. Not a word about packed juries and bloody-minded judges. No, no, it was all right then, but now! that the fox has got amongst the Irish geese, Mr. Daffy tells us that nothing ever has been done or ever can be done for the liberty of a country except by the publication of seditions libels. Well, gins seditions libel, especially when he had the opinion of the Liberator that it was the very MOST SEDITIOUS PUBLICATION he had ever seen. We must presume, according to Mr. Duffy's mode of arguing, the greater the sedition the greater the benefit to Irish liberty. Again, then, we ask, why did he not publish it? Two young Sheers, two of the same place, and the tyrant Nicholas, as will be were hung in 1798-

Who fears to talk of '93. Moral: If men will dig pits for others, or assist tyranes in making laws, when they fall into the one,

and Co. Three of those worthies have the managepapers; and the other has the controll of the liberal before we are generous. TUESDAY.

moring in the bel they have made for others.

that the Protectionists are resolved up on lighting the ing advertisement, duty free, from a protectionist journal :-

THE MANUFACTURING OF VOTES.—Under this title the any person who will pay them Los with a county vote. deeds in his sleep. We, however, are in a position to supply Protectionists fore any person who may be auxious to become a voter but through private arrangement, and with a determination to meet the League with their own weapons, we have placed ourselves in the position of securing to any Pro-

traders are to have a bite out of their "haunch," and that in return the landlords are to have another gorge on the bellies of the poor-that is, that the poor's relief fund is to be transferred from the rates to the

men, won't make "rolley poiley right again."

drama.

appear to be buttoned up, and it will take a slashing tailor to open them for a bit.

specificate bears to have a second have brought when he rule away from his own Thunder. ab at the Go. Manner. -- Notwithstanding that the Go. thes seen have a Hill (ACH) on the 22nd if the vertinent Commissioner will considues to "operate" were his no modified to the inte of the children Wes for the Ducky of Commail has presented a manifest. The reasons, it is true, are now peeping had, the consequences must have been dreadful in the reports from all parts of the country, without excepfrom a package of binelights having ignited and commandation from the materials being damp, it did not explode. If it flat Cons Trans.—We learn from this morning's £1,000. Thave heard it stated that the accident occurred numbers, and the poschers succeeded in knocking the materials being damp, it did not explode. If it flat Cons Trans.—We learn from this morning's £1,000. There is appeared to the materials being damp, it did not explode. If it flat Cons Trans.—We learn from this morning's £1,000. There is appeared to the materials being damp, it did not explode. If it flat Cons Trans.—We learn from this morning's £1,000. There is appeared to the materials being damp, it did not explode. If it flat Cons Trans.—We learn from this morning's £1,000. There is appeared to the materials being damp, it did not explode. If it flat Cons Trans.—We learn from the materials being damp, it did not explode. If it flat Cons Trans.—We learn from the materials being damp, it did not explode. If it flat Cons Trans.—We learn from this morning's £1,000. There is appeared to the materials being damp, it did not explode. If it flat Cons Trans.—We learn from this morning's £1,000. There is appeared to the materials being damp, it did not explode. If it flat Cons Trans.—We learn from this morning's £1,000. There is appeared to the materials being damp, it did not explode to the materials being damp.

The resonance of the materials being damp, it did not explode. If it flat Cons Trans.—We learn from this morning's £1,000. The materials being damp, it did not explode to the materials being damp.

The resonance of the mater

meland. KING l'RATIE AGAIN.—What a magical effect the withstanding the polite reserve of the "forcinating letter and restoration of "little John" had upon the financier" and chief bookkeeper, the minor clerks on letter and restoration of their solo and about His. Change are beginning to "smell the rat" as he comes. Majesty and all the diseases with which he was being to the month of the hole, long as the tunnel may be. consumed when the Whige came back to power and Texas and Mexico, then, are the rat-holes, and Rethe jobbers hoped to come back to patronage; but, publicanism is the great rat; but of this under its now that it is all up with them, the Corporation proper need.

Committee continue to receive the most frightful accounts of the relapse of his Majesty. These philan- following paragraph from the Times: thropists no longer confine themselves to a fourth or a third or a half loss,—we learn now that three- diction to the statement put forth at the late vestry meetfourths of the family is dead and rotten; and if ing at Windsor, that the late King George III. and his money does not come at once for the employment of successors uniformly paid rates for the Flemish Farm. the poor, all Ireland will be a wilderness. Quere, - such being directly contrary to the facts. It is true that Will any of the Committee starve? Musha, nor the when this farm was let to a tenant the rates were paid in

devil a' one. O'Connor's letters after his return from the Conti- Crown, and no rates have ever since been paid. We have nent, he stated the fact of the Prussians, through every reason to telieve that when the memorial agreed to a constitution from the King about six years ago, presented, it is his Royal Highness's intention to pay a and that the mover was laughed at. Two years sub- sum equivalent to the rates, as no question touching the sequently he brought it forward again and had a de- Prerogative of the Crown can now arise. cent minority; after the Chartist petition was pre- Now, was there ever such rubbish as the above sented, Chartism in Prussia made a rapid progress; and when the same proposition was recently propounded the mover had a large m-jority in its favour, in that parish these their title to relief. We are told and upon the reasons being submitted to the Aut : that when George the Third held Fiemish Farm he crat, he condescended to vouchsafe the following paid no poor-rates, but when a tenant subsequently reply, through his representative, the Ecclin State

THE RING OF PHESSIA AND HIS PEOPLE. The Berlin State Gazette gives the following as the reto it by the Blet of the province of Prussia:-

Amelioration of the revision of the codes and the intro lucresult of the deliberations of the competent authorities. 3. Meeting of the States-General, and proclamation of a constitution for the whole kingdom.—Reply: The Diets, in their address of March 10, 1845, having expressed their confidence in the promise which we made in 1813, relative to the development of their constitution, we do not see why they make mention of the petitions addressed to them on this subject. We thank the minority for having shown the inutility of such a proceeding. 4. Publicity of the discussions in the Piets, within certain limits,-Reply: We refuse to comply with the prayer of this petition. 5. To ment wishes to bring forward.—Reply: We shall comwhen we think it advisable. 6. To reduce the amount of ten years of territorial possession, required as one of the conditions of eligibility for the representatives of the towns in the Diets, and in general to increase the circle of eligibility in towns.—Reply: Peremptory refusal. Patrick O'lliggins should not be served up to 7. Reform of the legislation relative to the press, and less the O'Connell repast with sedition sauce, but severity in the censorship .- Reply: The complaints of now that the Nation is served up with the same sauce the petitioners are anything but well-founded. The press, to the Attorney-General's table, there is tremendous in fact, needs an amelioration, but only to prevent in a more efficient manner the transgression of the limits which are imposed upon it, in the interest of public order, and of the reputation of private individuals. 8. E:nancipation of the Jews .- Reply: The government plying to retain Mr. Henn, that gentieman aunquiced is basied with a general system of logislation for all the fact that he had been already retained by the things relating to the Jews in a civil as well as a religious point of view. 9. To replace the duties on the grinding of corn and the killing of cattle by a direct tax .- Reply : Not at present; but the government will see if it be possible to lower by degrees the amount of those imposts and to prepare a general modification. 10. The Diet prosecuted, the law of sedition, or rather the whim pronounces against protective duties, and demands the free entry of iron into the province.-heply: In the remnant of ancient absurdity. O'Connell and the changes which are to be effected in the tariff, the govern- old pickpockets was in the habit of deceiving honest | the French, we announced the real intention of that

This thanking of the minority reminds us very much of friend Sturge's abandonment of the chair and conference at Birmingham, declaring that the minority had all the wisdom and justice on their side. However, be that as it may, the Auto-rat of Prussia may rest assured that men with arms in their hands, are not going to be governed by the Berlin State Gazette editor, with a goose-quill in his hand; for, as except by the pholoacida we seemed Patrick O'Hig sure as the sun rises and sets, so sure will the ensignal of constitutional advance, unless, indeed, our Charter twinkles in the firmament before.

whole kingdom. As to the free entry of iron, it cannot

be granted."

the most noble spirits that Ireland ever gave birth to, learned from the following sketch, fears least the very walls of his room should hear his dreaming witness sufficient, and scarcely was the Royal assent own poor were starving. But it was the press, the ries !- and but for you they'd have done it in 1831 dry upon the parchiment, when the two sons were base, bloody, and brutal press of England that bruti- in 1832, or in any year from that to 1846! cannot sleep quietly in his bed. We wish, from our

The persecution of O'Higgins is but a poor return says the Constitutional, "speaks of the extraordinary it is treason to mention the subject in the House. for the manly indignation of the English Chartists at | precautions taken by the Emperor Nicholas to escape all His son Maurice says ditto. His son John echoes it. the prosecution of O'Connell, Daffy, Gray, Barrett attempts that might be made against his life. On his His son Morgan has a snug place for life and Gare not arrival at Padua he himself visited the apartment in mention it, and gave up the county of Meath for ment, we were about to say the command, of news | which he was to sleep, striking the walls of his bed- the bone. His son-in-law, Fitzsimon has a very snug chamber with a hammer. He then caused the mattresses press, and yet not one has dared to mension the name of the bed to be removed and replaced by a leather matof O'Higgins except to dann him. Mr. Duffy has presses, which was filled with hay under his eyes. The printed three columns in the Nation upon his own Emperor refused to taste any of the dishes prepered for case: if he had printed one upon O'Higgins' we his supper, and called for his travelling case, out of which would publish every line of his, but he must be just he took a bo tie of Malaga wine and a cold roast fewl, which he shared with count Orloff. At Venice the public expected him with much impatience at the theatre, but FREE TRADE. - Still the war rages between the he remained in the bottom of the box, and could scarcely dripping. All the others who would not answer for land and money slave-drivers, and in order to show be seen. Count Orloff sat in the front, attired in a rich the tool box have either been denounced as the uniform. When the play was over, four carriages drove greatest enemies of Ireland, or whipped to the Con-League with their own weap as, we give the follow- up to the gate, and nobody could tell which was the one intended for the Emperor. The same precaution was juggler-to live in hope for the next day's sale. observed when he left Venice, and no one could tell Now this is a picture so faithful and true, with the whether the Emperor repaired by sea or land to Trieste." Sussex Express of Saturday has the totlo ring :- "The Thank God for that. What honest man would live Anti-Corn Law League have commenced their labours of an hour if he was obliged to hammer the brains out purchasing freeholds in Sussex. Their plan is to invest of the wails for fear he should talk of his own mis-

More of the Amability of the "Pet" of the with the qualification for 269, being 23 less; and there- English Press.—" The Emperor Nicholas eft Vienna by the Olmutz road, in the morning of the 2nd for East Sassax can attain his object by remitting us inst. He had a conference of several hours with his proper name and address. We Prince Metternich on the 1st, and dined in the even-them. This reminds us of rather a curious anecdote. beg it to be perfectly understood that we have no con- ing with the Imperial family. His Majesty paid, on In 1832, when the Liberator enrolled the Irish Volunnexion whatever in this undertaking with any society; the 1st, a visit to the Duke of Bordeaux, who had just arrived from Frohsdorff. Our own private letters refer to (in Russia) a most extraordinary proceeding. It appears that the brother of Midame who enlisted; and upon the same day Mr. Lawless tectionist, for the sum named, the rights of a county Kissiliff, lady of the Russian Minister in Paris—a dined with Mr. O'Connor, when Lawless, shoving man of immense wealth and influence—had been his fingers through his hair, as was his custom when That's what they call in Ireland shooting a man exited "towards" Siberia, by order of the Emperor. with his own gun. Now we'll make a bit of a pro- His sister (Midame Kissiliff), when she heard of the phecy about this question of free trade, and we won' outrage perpetrated on her brother, remonstrated so heard. The Colonel of the Irish Volunteers has take so long a time as the Times did for the fulfilt forcibly, that she received an order to join and acment of its prophecy, we take short of a week, and- company him in his exile! Immediately on hearing by G-, I think the Colonel of the Irish Volunteers we prophecy that the free traders will be marvellously these facts, M. Kissiliff sent orders by express to nettled at Peel's version of free trade, while the arrest the culprits (if we must so call them) on their duty of an Irish grand jury to find bills against all landlords won't nibble at the bait. The landlords route, and rolease them from a punishment so odious. Irishmen. Oh, if the Nation had dealt fairly, justly, stuff," that ere long the improvements in machinery appear to have made up their minds that the free Further, says our correspondent, 'we know not of and honourably, by our Chartist friend O'Higgins, will set the disinherited operatives thinking as to this unique affair."

FREE TRADE AGAIN.—The Times, true to its callconsolidated fund. The squires, however, think that ing, and determined to have its "Daily Bread" winothe relief would be but Irish salvation, as they'd have ever shall fail short, belabours the Dukes of Richts contribute their proportion to that augmentation | mond and Buckingham even more sordidly and vulof the consolidated fund out of which the support of garly than Cobden and Bright were wont to receive the poor was to come. But as we cannot dismiss this chastisement from the Thunderer. The article of summer with a mere commentary in our summary, this morning is so truly descriptive of the conduct of we will content ourselves at present by merely observ- a taorough-paced bawd, after she finds that out and ing that Protectionists and Anti-monopolists would out prostitution is to constitute her future stock in agree, without a murmur, to doon the last remain- I trade, that we should like to place the w-e before ing vestage of the privilege of the pumpers, was it not our readers, but for her immense length. There is from fear of that vengeance which the poor oppressed one passage which so bespeaks the virtue of patriotwill one day assuredly take upon the rich oppressor. ism that we cannot avoid quoting it. The Times We shall wait with feverish anxiety to see what part | says, "Once let everybody in England get his mouth the poor are to be made to act in this new protection ful of bread, and there is an end of our glorious constitution, which it now appears was framed with the THE CORN TRADE. -We have no change to note express intention of preventing so horrid a consumsince yesterday's comment under this head, with the mation." We would ask the Times, who is as honeexception of the terrible denunciations which appear lessly ignorant upon the subject of free trade as Joe in this morning's papers, by the tarmers, of the Hume isofarithmetic, whether the free traders, with suborned coaljutors of the plunderers of labour. Corn the commanding power of machinery, are just the thing attached to the front sitting-room window of crop. What we assert is this, and no booby with a and all the Queen's subjects, and all the Queen's constitution being overthrown or even weakened by so dire a calamity as that of every labouring man MANEY MARKET .- Worse and worse is all that we having enough of bread. The Thunderer argues that have to note in this department of jobbery. There the measure of free trade will not receive opposition is, in spite of ministerial confidence, the Times as from the Lords because all the old "togics" are not surance and the League's effrontery, some evil genius to be found upon the public bustings. This is purely presiding over the pockets of the grubbers. They all Times reasoning, for we might with equal propriety argue that it would not receive much support in the after to open them for a bit.

Commons, as we find its advocacy on the hustings confined to Cobden and his fiddle. By this day week have the a first and it is the royal we shall be able to have a hearty laugh at Great Jove

so h is not modified to the issue of the children open the patient, the disease is but little abated, The Countly of the Royal Flighness the Prince of and symptoms of decline have become more and more the first of £ 100 to the Royal College of Chymistry. Out as Parliament is about to meet, and when they extreme, as Mr. Quartermaine had all his family and the millers are bitten with the no wrock nicated with a canister of gunpowder, which blew up cannot much longer be conscaled, and when, not a friend at his house that evening, who were sitting waster and merely buy from hand to mouth, waiting PRINCE ALBERT AND HIS LANDLORDS .- We take the

We are authorised to give the most express contra the usual course, but since the tenant quitted possession, FOREIGX.—CHARTISM IN PRESSIA.—In one of Mr. in 1830, the farm has uniformly been in the hands of the their several incorporated bodies, having demanded at the vestry, disclaiming the legal liability, has been

took it he (the tenant) paid poor-rates. This admission may be made to serve a double purpose, firstly, one of the principles of political economy, and secondly, the principle of royal dependence. We are told plies made by the government to the demands addressed the population already presses hardly upon the means of subsistence. No wonder, when the Prince steals daughter." There is one portion of the tyrant's speech as Flemish Farm, where they were met by a group of private advices from Monterey, Upper California (Monte-

determined not to accept any prop sition on the changes an annual vote of supply. Now, we contend for it, ters have not thought it necessary to awake in her Common law is based on custom, and nothing but the to be introduced into the organisat ton and constitution of that a monarch has no right whatever to any particle boson any such sentiments." We would recommend subserviency of a people can ever constitute had comthe Protestant church except f rom the ecclesiastical of property beyond what is annually voted by a House General Narvaez to pass an act for the destruction of mon law. The truckling authorities of Windsor authorities themselves, it cannot decide anything relative of Commons, representing the whole people; and Cupid and all his darts and arrows. Upon the baseness to forego the claims of the to give any news, saying men-of-war did not carry news. to the future organisation of the provincial synods, before small as the sin may be of refusing to pay poor-rates announcement the folks in the gallery instantly struck poor to their RIGHT DIVINE rent from Flemish Farm, having heard the propositions of the general synod. 2. upon one farm, it is to the surrender of all the Crown Lands precisely what the defence of Gatton and Old | Queen at the approaching festival: tion of the jury.—Reply : Con sidering the importance of Sarum was to the Reform Bill. These minor questhe question, preparatory stradies of great extent are re- tions are the first peep into the show-box, and prequired, and they are not ye a terminated. The Diets are sently the astonished gazers, when they see the vast therefore recommended to wait with confidence the possessions of the Crown and the aristocracy—the race-courses, the deer-parks, the preserves, the forests, the sheep walks, the exercise grounds, with mansions for horses, the Commons enclosed, and all the rest of the embezzlement,-will exclaim, "Eh! dearee me, why ever should we go to America, to Poland, to the Baltic, and all them there places for our DAILY BREAD, when we could have it at home bus for all them there kings and lords and 'squires, and b shops and parsons, and guardians and gamblers, and fat horses and dogs, and deers and pheasants, and rabbits and partridges, and even varmin-that all, by G-d, is better protected by law communicate to the Diets at least six weeks before the nor we poor devils be, that all is talking so feeling it would not appear now if it need not appear in the breast, swore he would drive the contents of it through communicate to the bleet at least to the bleet at leas we to have land ourselves, and see if we baint better, of Texas is after all to be the casus belli, (the cause an untimely cholic. We long very much to see this municate to the Diets such propositions as we please, and wi' the land and wi'owt them there tomfoolery than wi'owt the land and all that there rubbisa."

> take from the Morning papers :-ANOTHER SIGN.—At the Cloucester sessions, on Tuesday last, Mr. Craven Berkeley, M.P. for Cheltenham, objected to an increase of the expenses of the county, on the ground that "a great change was about to take place in the agricultural interest;" and Earl Fitzhardinge observed, that " they could not shut their eyes to the fact

Fitzkardinge does not care how soon.

CONCILIATION HALL JUGGLERY.-Look here, my riends—you see that plain sheet of paper; there look at it. it's what the clumsy old jugglers used to you see it's an arm-chair-now you see it's a lishing boat, to go a fishing in-now it's my lady's nightment will take into consideration the interests of the folks with-but see here, you see that? No. Law, visit to be the formation of such a league for the prenothing at all yet; but look now, there's ould Ire-

of the Boyne WATER. There's Federalism. Eh. lightened mind of Prussia give to Europe the next whatever is that? Musha, but that's a quare thing! is satisfied to consider him as a MAJORITY against And there, ladies and gentiemen, there's a great sight for you-there's the " Holy Protestant Alli- | minister would arouse our sympathy by persuading ANOTHER ROYAL TYRANT.—We give the following ance!" And is that all, Mr. Showman? No, my us that it is altogether a question of the slave-owners specimen of the terror that ever haunts the guilty little dears, one more. Look here! Oh, how beau of the Southern States, but he appears to have fortisome. What's that, Mr. Showman? THAT'S gotten that Lord Palmerston boldly and truly declared THE RINT, MY LITTLE DEARS!! Well, so in the House of Commons last session that the whole Dan has actually offered to merge the Repeal into press of France was in the PAY OF THE SLAVEthe Holy Protestant Alliance, though, of course, he | OWNERS. Now then we shall have a rumpus, and grunts for blood and cruelty. There is great hope says in the outset, that he never will abandon Re | no mistake. So, hurral for By the bratal law of Edward it required two witnesses to prove an overt act of treasen, the father of these two young men, bursting with lovalty, brought amongst foreigners for the English, who allowed the cal!—is it to get rid of the Holy Protestant Alliance a bill into the Irish House of Commons to make one same devil to be feasted in Their LAND while their that the brave Irish have been struggling for centu-

dragged from the dock to the prison, and there hung, embowelled before they were dead, then beheaded, and after death their bedies divided into four quarters, according to the law made by their own father.

Sold the English mind whilst smothering the moans of Poland, and the wailings that were only heard in appears, is to be returned for Dundalk upon the Repeal memory according to the law made by their own father.

The Young Liberator.—The second Daniel, it appears, is to be returned for Dundalk upon the Repeal memory according to the law made by their own father. throne, and could have carried every beneficial measouls, that the chambermaid or lacqueys had poked sure for Ireland, even to the Repeal. Let us see, or are entrapped into the other, they have no one to him into the leather bag, and sent him as a welcome now that another. Repeal election farce is to be enblame but themselves, and should lie without mur- offering to the inhabitants of the wilds of Siberia :- acted, what has become of the Master Quills in the THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA .- "A letter from Venice," Repeal wing. Dan has been silent and has said that berth and gave up the county of Dublin for the fat. His son-in-law, Charles O'Connell gave up Kerry county for his share of the pickings. His brotherin-law Finu, the best of the lot, resigned Kilkenny county for "a consideration." Carew O'Dwyer evacuated Drogheda upon a like INSULT. Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon, the potbelly police justice, abandoned the King's county for his share of the ciliation Hall, to whistle in chorus with the great names of the traitors who descried for pelf, that no mortal man can either deny it or justify it.

DUFFY AND THE SAXON LAW, -Dan didn't open his lips upon Duffy's sedition at Conciliation Hall. lest he might be answered with the cry of "Musha, be gorra, but its worse nor Paddy O'Higgins!" The grand jury were to find true bills of indictment against Mr. Duffy yesterday. We say were to find them, for the business of a Saxon grand jury is to teers, and exacted a guinea each "smart money." instead of giving "bounty;" honest Jack Lawless and Feargus O'Connor were amongst the first anything amused him, exclaimed, with an oath, By G-, O'Connor, this is the funniest thing I ever registered a vow in heaven NOT TO FIGHT; and should fight every man that asks him." It is the We would have adopted his sedition, and thus tested the difference between PURE Saxon law based upon bold opinion, and Saxon law emboldened by the subserviency of the Irish press.

Tue Grubbers.—The Irish grubbers are to meet at Conciliation Hall before they come to London in a

body to give the POOR LITTLE FACTORY CHILDREN cheap bread. THE RENT for the week was £164; many districts having refused to contribute anything in aid of government prosecutions. We rejoice that the Irish people are at length beginning to open their eyes. HORRIBLE AND BRUTAL ATTEMPT OF MOLLY made on the night of Friday last, between the hours Virgil, which we do not forget having read in our of ten and eleven o'clock, but most providentially schoolboy days, namely, the dibbling and after-Mr. Samuel Quartermaine, who resides in Alfred- goose quill in his hand can refute it, that there are street, High-street. He immediately went to the not one hundred acres of land in one lot in England, window shutter and took it down, when he discovered | Ireland, Scotland, or Wales cultivated to one-third of that it was of a combustible nature. He then took their nower. We begour contemporary to confine his it into the house, and to the horror and consternation remarks to a comparison of the value and weight of of the family it proved to be a petard, containing three the oratory of the individual belligerents, allowing and a half ounces of gunpowder, bound very tightly him the full privilege of alternately praising and round with paper forty folds thick, and covered with bespattering Richmond and Cobden, Arthur Lennox string which had the appearance of having been dipped in turpentine, the whole weighing eleven and decency, to abstain from strictures, comment, or an awl similar to those used by harness-makers and partially burnt the chutter, but fortunately, awing to may have an engagement. in the front parlour. Filmsolf and daughter were for information from St. Stephen's corn-mart. Every literally blown out of their berths, without, however, our occupying seats close to the window, and, had the species of grain "rules" lower, and is more difficult explosion taken place, they could not have possibly to quit, even at the reduction. The farmers are escaped with their lives. A reward of £100 has france, the landlords are rabid, the free-traders are been offered for the discovery of the miscreant, and funking, and the Minister is quaking, as we learn we hope ere long that he will be brought to condign that another black sheep has expressed some

sporting world." for a stringent Coercion Bill.

FOREIGN, -- SPAIN. -- THE OLD BLOODHOUND. -- Nar-

up the following national anthem to be sung to the and have accepted as a gracious ciff that that was States' Indian agent at Oregon city, remarking that he

Do you ever bethinking of young men Confess the truth I charge ye, For if ye do its a terrible sin You should think of none but your clargy. When under the clothes you are going to repose And find wicked notions intruding, The virgin invoke, give your stomach a stroke It's as good as any charm.

When sinking to rest be these last words express'd Queen of Angels between us and harm. AMERICA. FRANCE AND ENGLAND .- So, then, we were not far wrong after all, when we asserted that Oregon was in the back ground of the belligerent group and that the non-intervention ghost stood prominently in the foreground. It now appears and

of war) between Monarchical Europe and Republican America, Elsewhere will be found the correspondence Perhaps such change as is referred to above may be between M. Guizot, the French minister of war, and also referred to in the following squeak, which we his deputy at Washington, and the assurance of Lord Aberdeen, that communications of a like nature had been made to his deputy at the same place. The raising the English militia of 40,000 and an American militia of 200,000, is now perfectly explained, but still there is a difference between the order to raise militia and the doing of it-The mind of this country has undergone a tremendous change since men allowed themselves to be ballotted for like slaves, that some great change would take place." Possibly Earl mercenaries, and cut-throats to fight for the privileges and properties of their oppressors. We trust that

the cry of NO VOTE, NO MUSKET. will fly through the land like wildfire. We early announced the importance to America, and to the deturn into my lady's table, my lady's bed-tead; now mocratic force all over the world, of the non-intervention policy. No doubt the Autocrat of Prussia will be very glad, "under existing circumstances," cap, now it's a baby's cradle. Now, ladies and gon- to join the league of Kings against the league of tlemen, this here was the old rubbish that them there | People. Upon the Queen's first visit to the King of Mr. Showman, what is it? En, my little dears, it's servation of those silly privileges and dangerous nothing at all vet: but look now. there's ould lre-powers which wisdom and knowledge are now attackland! Oh dear, how beautisome !-there's Catholic ing on all sides, and before which they must, sooner emancipation! there's justice to Ireland! There's or later, "drift as snow before the wind." M. Guithe Repeal of the Union-there's the Precursors' zot's deference to the wish of the majority is very Society, to see if we can do without it. There's a statesmanlike. He says that although France and Jury law; you see twelve men there upon your right, England will consider their wishes RESPECTthat won't find no Irishman guilty whatsomever he FULLY, yet they wont tolerate their fulfilment : does. There's a great sight for you-there's the land, knowing that they can "openate" upon the glorious, pious, and immortal memory," in a glass breeches pockets of Mr. Houston, the President of the Boxes Water. There's Federalism. Eh. Texas, M. Guizot, in his practical love of democracy, the Republic of America and Rexas. The cunning

#### "No killee, no havee, Massa;" NO VOTE, NO MUSEET, MASSA! THURSDAY.

FREE TRADE.—The mice had a play of their own last night, at Covent Garden, as the cat was away. Cobden, we presume, was starring it in the procient in fun and interest. Conden is certainly the best actor in the company, and Bright, within himself, comprises the estimable qualifies of the useful man, who combined the heavy and the light by bringing on a trunk and taking off a letter. We are not aware that we ever mestioned the gag put upon Bright's mouth by a shoemaker at the Northampton meeting. "See," says Bright, "what impracticable people the Chartists are! They have their six points, which I will compare to six waggons; and to make gate wide enough to send all through toge- ting church. ther?" (Tremendous laughter and cheers followed this trite observation, which literally flabbergasted poor Bright, when he was driven to the necessity of teaching the meeting how to make bread out of iron: when a nailor again stopped him with, "Why, mon, our guts would all get rusty!")—Upon the whole, we have a notion that Cobden and the fiddle are beginning to look from the moral to the political of free trade—from the big loaf of the operative to the loaves

and fishes of Downing-street. THE "TIMES" AND ITS NEW MASTERS .- The Times of this morning evinces the truth of the old proverb. that it is impossible "to serve two masters." really long for Wednesday, in the hope of seeing a refreshing journal from the pens of Jerrold and Dickons. The Thunderer, in its attempt to keep up the free-trade clash, is absolutely piling rubbish upon rubbish until it is difficult to tell whether its notions upon agricultural and political economy are drawn from Virgil, the Bible, or Arthur Young: but one thing is quite certain, that in the attempt to prop the free trade building the architect is dilapidating, nay, pulling down the old temple of political economy. It is a favoured maxim of the League that population presses hardly upon the means of subsistence, while the Times assures us that Deficient Population all OVER THE WORLD will preclude the possibility of furnishing a surplus of food. - Perhaps the Times, or the political economists of sixty years ago, would have enforced the impossibility of producing a surplus of cotton stuffs, and of the fallacy of supposing that the manufacturers of them could be waked in the midst of their own production. The Times does not understand a single particle of the science of agriculture; WE Do, and we now tell the writer of this newspaper what sympathy Mr. Duffy would have had from this how they can get the land, and when they do acquire side of the water! What resolutions, what meetcracking stones, picking oakum, and crushing bones within the walls of the unions, would produce in England, which is not the most highly favoured wheat growing country, an annual surplus of over twenty million quarters. Now, not justifying the non-consumption of wheat by the Irish people, and supposing that all the oats grown in the country, as well as the potatoes grown, was consumed at home. which would be a vast improvement upon the present diet, what does the Times think of the answer that the Irish export of wheat gives to its fully? The Times commits an egregrious blunder when it presumes the incapacity of a farmer increasing his production from twenty to thirty quarters-not that we Maguire to Destrot Human Life. — "A most mean to say that this ratio of progressive improvediabolical and wicked attempt to murder a highly ment could proceed ad infinitum: but, we do contend respectable family residing in the city of Oxford was that the adoption of the principle laid down by frustrated. It appears that the policeman on duty culture of wheat would ensure a four-fold product ounces and a half. It was attached to the shutter by guess upon the capabilities of the soil, because the hoe-makers, having the mark of wax-thread round probably will, lead to the conclusion, that the the handle; and upon further investigation it was Thunderer's noise is not from Jupiter, but from be- By half-past three o'clock the fire was completely extindiscovered that the fasce had been lighted and had hind the scenes of that theatre at which the Times | guished, but not before a vast deal of damage had been

punishment. Mr. Quartermaine is a highly respect squeamishness in the Cabinet.

able livery-stable-keeper, and is well known in the The Stock Exchange. As the time for ministe-I rial development approaches, panie appears to in-We really beg Mrs. Maguire's pardon ten thousand crease in a geometrical progression. All is flatter times. We extracted the above from the Times news- than yesterday; while Exchequer-bills, which above paper of this morning, and from the base assassin- all other descriptions of scrip denote ministerial like attempt, and from seeing it in the Times, we strength and confidence, have partaken of the prepresumed that it must have been repetrated by Mrs. vailing epidemic. Again the Government Commis-Maguire or some of her numerous family, but looking sioner has been operating, but the breeches pockets over the paragraph again we find that it occurred in of the patient remain tightly buttoned. Oh! what the very seat of science, literature, civilization, chris- a day we shall have on Thursday next, when the Peol tianity, and the arts (Oxford)-it was a lark of balance-sheet makes its appearance on 'Change; for, some of the high-spirited Collegians. We would remystify it as he may, the shrewd arithmeticians there commend the heads to make immediate application will see much more in the indefinite term, sundries, than all the rest put together.

Count Circular.-Her Majesty walked alone in vaez was compelled to admit in his speech, as a legisthe preserves, for the purpose of rehearsing her part later, that he had acted illegally, but that necessity, in the new drama, entitled BREAD or NO BREAD, the tyrant's prolific plea, had rendered it necessary to be produced at St. Stephen's on Thursday next, for him to punish the editors of the Clamor Publico.

We wish that we had a Narvaez in Ireland to nerve the arm of our Irish cotemporaries. The same tyrant is he will use the expressive and characteristic words jesty's ship Collingwood, 80, is at the Marquesas; here handshad Defeat the Marquesas; here had been as "My lords and gentlemen." We trust that Underwriters' room, says, "The admiral, in her Marquesas; here had been as "My lords and gentlemen." We trust that Underwriters' room, says, "The admiral, in her Marquesas; here had been as "My lords and gentlemen." We trust that Underwriters' room, says, "The admiral, in her Marquesas; here had been as "My lords and gentlemen." We trust that Underwriters' room, says, "The admiral, in her Marquesas, here had been as "My lords and gentlemen." We trust that Underwriters' room, says, "The admiral, in her Marquesas, here had been as "My lords and gentlemen." We trust that the Marquesas is here had been as "My lords and gentlemen." We trust that the Marquesas is here had been as "My lords and gentlemen." We trust that the Marquesas is here had been as "My lords and gentlemen." We trust that the Marquesas is here had been as "My lords and gentlemen." We trust that the marquesas is here had been as "My lords and gentlemen." We trust that the marquesas is here had been as "My lords and gentlemen." We trust that the marquesas is here had been as "My lords and gentlemen." We trust that the marquesas is here had been as "My lords and gentlemen." We trust that the marquesas is here ha has banished Prince Don Henrique from the kingdom of her august grandfather, George the Third, on Majesty's ship Modeste, 18, and the steamer Salamander, for having written a liberal address, but the Cortes Thursday next, and address them as "My lords and are in company; and, after having made the round of the seem perfectly satisfied with every act of the devil's peacocks." The Queen, Prince Albert, and the island, he will proceed, it is said, to the Columbia river, tyranny, upon being assured that his Holikess the Court have had entire new Court dresses from Moses where he will be joined by her Majesty's ship America. Pope had written a loving letter to the Queen of and Son for the occasion. The DEAR little babes 50." This intelligence is in some degree confirmed b.

lions now and then, but we trust to the independent them to an account for having received as a gracious facts in this vicinity." royal gift, what was theirs by RIGHT DIVINE, and to which they had a better title than Prince Albert or the Queen herself? It is melancholy to see how the poor are bought and sold like cattle at a fair. Oh for the vote, to make every man his own overseer! THE FAMINE .- On Wednesday next Sir Robert Peel gives a full dress dinner party, to which 200 of his turnspits have been invited. The Queen's speech will be rehearsed there, and the two gentlemen nominated as mover and seconder. We understand that a positive order has been issued that no potatoes should

speech; we suspect that it will be very much like the ld gentleman and his ass. The RAILWAYS .- The frightful accidents that have recently occurred upon several lines from the negligence of the companies' servants is likely to become subjects of parliamentary interference. It is a rule with the directors of the several companies not to allow certain newspapers to be sold at their stations. Two vendors have been threatened with the loss of STANDING for having so far outraged all decency by offering the Northern Star for sale. How we pity the poor devils who thus reject knowledge, and

be served up, lest the mover and seconder should get

IRELAND. MOLLY AND HER CHILDREN .- By St. Paul, Molly

is an admirable recruiting sergeant, and will soon

luxuriate in their ignorance.

have as large and much braver a militia than the Government. The news from Ireland is altogether so interesting, that we cannot afford to curtail it by a word. In debating the state of Ireland before the Reform Bill, Sir John Cam Hobhouse said, "You may tranquillise Ireland when you have a rope round every man's neck, or a soldier with a fixed bayonet behind every man's back;" and, from the necessity of distraining for rent and tithes with police and military aid, as noticed in our report, we are inclined to believe that one soldier to each Irishman would not be sufficient to insure tranquillity. When Lord Dunfermline was auditor to the Irish estates of the Duke of Devonshire, his grace requested him to procure the best information of the grievances of Ireland, and to suggest the most likely remedies. His continues restrictions on all other necessaries of life? lordship, then plain Mr. Abercromby, proceeded upon a tour of instruction, accompanied by the ate Mr. Swanston, a driver to the duke, an excellent man, and a Scotchman (a neighbour of our own), who did more to improve the country than half the resident landlords. After a month's tour the noble lord was lost in a sea of conflicting representations, and said to Mr. Swanston. we have heard a load of grievances, but I see no remedy, do you? Yea, mon, replied the Scot, I ken it a'. What is it says his lordship? Flasy enough was the reply, and it canna fail whenever an outbreak takes place, I'd hang the nearest landlord, the nearest parson, the nearest attorney, and the nearest agent, on the nearest tree, and you'd never again hear of a squabble in the district. General Sir John Lambert was requested by government to furnish his notion of remedies for Irish grievances, and the gallant general declared that Ireland never could be tranquil until there were milestones on every road, the names vinces, or rehearsing his part in the new piece to of the owners painted on every cart, finger-posts at be performed at St. Stephen's. The fiddle was also every cross road, and until the parish beadles were absent, and consequently the proceedings were defi- cocked hats and earried gold-headed canes. Now, a vote and a musket, a lease for ever of his holding, tithes abolished root and branch, the magistrates ap-House of Lords, mother church allowed to stand upon senate house of the nation, its members elected by they want to drive these six waggons through a gate- the free voice of the whole people, and, if necessary, way together, while we find it too narrow to get one separated from English connection, that has operated waggon through." (Great cheering from the League.) as a drag-chain upon Irish industry, as a corruptor of -"D-n thee, the fooile, why doesn't then help us the Irish press, and as the foul upholder of a devasta- to be swayed by any clap-trap writing or illogical

> the subjoined particulars of a desperate recontre between the peasantry and the police, in which the latter were repulsed :- "On Friday, the 9th inst., Mr. Williams, contractor, had a number of labourers from Rooskey to work at Carnadg-bridge, on the Shannon, the labourers in that vicinity not being so expert at such work as the Rooskey men. In consequence of some information that opposition would be given, 20 police, under the command of Constable Balfour (whom I mentioned to you in my last report), arrived early in the day in Carnadg to protect the labourers. As soon as this was perceived, scouts were sent off in all directions, and about two o'clock p.m. a mob of over 600 Molly Maguires arrived at Carnada and commenced an attack on the labourers and police, all of whom were forced to retire. Unfortunately one of the police was severely injured, and now lies in a dangerous state, his jaw-bone being broken in two places, and eight of his teeth being knocked out. It is fortunate that Constable Balfour used such forbearance under such trying circumstances, else the consequences must have been awful. And it is now the surprise of every one in the vicinity how they got off so safe. On Thursday, the 8th, a party of the 8th Hussars, with a magistrate and some constabulary, accompanied Mr. George Knox (agent to the Crown) to the lands of Ballykileline, to protect him and his bailiffs while serving some law notices. And on the same day Mr. John R. Malone, Sub-Sheriff, had a seizure for rent, under an execution at the suit of a Mr. Times. Roe against Mr. Little. A meeting of ten magistrates, Mr. W. Lloyd, D.L. and J.P., in the chair, was held in Strokestown, on the 7th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of having a new police-station formed near Hill-street, to protect Mr. Church, whose new house was levelled at night a short time since. The majority of the magistrates were of opinion that it was more necesary to reinforce the present stations, which have only a few men, wholly inadequate to the state of the country; the original question was therefore lost, and so the matter ended-Mr. Lloyd receiving a vote of thanks for his conduct in the chair. Such is the state of this part of the countr. cannot help remarking, that if any English county were in such a state of insubordination, I think Sir R l'est would not be so tedious in taking steps to restore tranquillity. The Government are much to blame for their sunineness."

THE POLICE AND PEASANTRY. - The Packet contains

MURDER IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK .- A correspondent of the Evening Post says :- "On Sunday evening, a man named Leahy, a tenant of Sir Matthew Barrington Bart., was shot dead on the lands of Drumbanny, county of Limerick." To which may be added the following :-Limerick Chronicle-office, Jan. 12th. To the catalogue of agrarian outrages detailed in Saturday's Chronicle, we have to add that the Annaody police party, while on patrol last night, encountered an armed band of about twenty Rockites, near Aherne, the seat of General Sir Richard Burke, when a conflict took place, and shots were exchanged, by which two policemen were wounded, one severely, and some of the Rockites, who retreated. All the city of Limerick police left this last night for the scene of outrage, and to protect the Annaody police branch,-P.S. The military force returned to this garrison on Saturday night from Knocksentry, the estate of Sir C. Molyneux, with three prisoners."

EXPLOSION ON BOARD & YACHT .- About two o'clock this morning an explosion of gunpowder took place on board the splendid yacht the Flower of Yarrow, the property of the Marquis of Conyngham, now lying in the Custom house docks. The vessel immediately took fire in several parts, and but for the prompt attendance of ignorance displayed upon this subject may, and the watch on duty, aided by the plentiful supply of water, would have been speedily reduced to a heap of ashes. done, to the amount, it is supposed, of from £500 to ering any material injury.

How the Times bawls for coercion

Formon.-War being an unprofitable thing just now, the Times recommends that General Narvaez, whom the Thunderer informs us has done so much for constitutional liberty in Spain, should proceed to Mexico, as the rallying point a sinst American interference. We guess, however, that the gallant officer has quite as much upon his hands as will confine his operations to his own country's sphere for a bit. The fact of the matter is, that the American struggle against European intervention is the contest of the new world of science against the old world of exploded ignorance. Princes are trembling upon their thrones from the just thunder of popular knowedge, directed towards a searching investigation of long-established tyranny and misrule.

THE CLOUD IN THE WEST .- As the time approaches for Ministerial development, the butter is coming out of the stirabout, as the Irishman says. Horace says that the first blow is half the battle: and from the following it will be seen that Sir Robert

the British ship of war America, touched here some time ago, and the movements of her commander, Captain He also refused to carry a circular letter to the United a just, and holy, and legal claim. The paltry lick- was not sure of going to Columbia river. I have ascerspittles, we suppose they dine with the palace scul- tained that Lord Aberdeen, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had a brother on board the America, and spirit of the kitchen boy and shoeblack, that they one of Sir Robert Peel's sons was also an officer or paswill ask them how they came to compromise the senger. We were all very glad that these distinguished poor; and we trust to the poor themselves to call visitors had every facility extended to them for collecting

> NOTIONS ABOUT FREE TRADE IN THE FAR NORTH.

We find the following letter in the Montrose Standard:—

I am no politician, and seldom address editors of newspapers; but my attention has been drawn to what is passing around us by seeing a letter, which has been for some days on the table of our Newsroom, addressed by our worthy member for this district of burghs to "The Provost of Forfar." This circumstance leads me to believe that both the member and our respectable chief magistrate court pubicity to the document.

After acknowledging the receipt of a memorial on the subject of Free Trade, and giving a hint to our democratic constituency as to what "the people" ought to do, Mr. Hume proceeds to give his views and opinion to the blow-up of the Whig cabinet, -if such a name can be given to the late abortive attempt to form a Ministry. He writes to the Provost as follows:-

\* . \* "I may mention to you, that one of the chief obstacles to Lord John-Russell's forming an administration, was the refusal of Lord Grey to act in any Cabinet where Lord Palmerston was Foreign Secretary : and Lord P. would not take any other office. I objected to the war policy of Lord Palmerston, especially to his attack on Syria; and I should have been sorry to see his Lordship again in that office, with the power of making war, as he had formerly done, by a weak minis-

"Iam for peace and free trade with all the world; and there is no place in this kingdom would benefit more by them than Forfar. "If I can live to see these blessings, I shall die con-

tented. Believe, yours, sincerely, (Signed)

I sincerely hope he will long live to see his country prosper under a good and just Government, But there is one thing which I hope Mr. Hume will ex-plain. Is his "Free Trade" the one-sided Trade which abolished every protection to Agriculture, and If the Government could want the taxes—if they could want the means of maintaining the State, the army, and paying the national creditor—I say let us have "Free Trade with all the world." But let us be just as well as generous. Do not ruin one industrious class and continue restrictions for the support of others already abundantly wealthy. Let us have a total and immediate repeal of all duties on every necessary of life. But let not the agriculturist be crushed while we maintain high import duties to protect the Manchester manufactures—Leeds broad cloths, shoes, hats, and stockings-and Birmingham buttons. Such "Free Trade" is like a carpenter's hatchet, all on one side. Abolish, therefore, every tax on the necessaries of life; but before doing so, point out in what way the Government are to meet the country's engagements, and support the National Faith? Are we to wet the sponge? Shall we play the game of Pennsylvania? These are serious considerations; but they are

based on equity and honour. Our Corn Law esteric in this burgh are in their own view men of shrewd penetration. Many of them are so. Others, who are the loudest, are of a ought to be trauquil, and we hope never will be tran-quil; until every man of twenty-one years of age has did, never saw his book. They know a hawk from a hand-saw; and a few can tell a cow from a colt. These are the men who think themselves entitled to pointed by the people, the bishops removed from the clamour and insist on the government taking their dicta to regulate the measures of the state in one of her own bottom, the lawyers and barristers sont to the most difficult parts of political economy! To such the plough, and the Bank of Ireland restored as the injustice Mr. Hume's sense of honesty and long experience as a politician must prevent him from lending the sanction of his name. The prospect of a new election may weigh in these advices to "the people," but the intelligent part of his constituents are not reasoning.

I may have a few words to say to Mr. Hume on other matters, and I shall probably write you again; but I avoid mixing up any other subject with this communication.

By the way, the country should vote a statue to Lord Grey for keeping Lord Palmerston out of the Foreign Office. Friends and foes consider him little better than a firebrand, who, were he Foreign Secretary, would, in a few months, set the world by the ears. He is, moreover, a political turn-coat—but, this is the affair of his party. AN EQUITABLE FREE-TRADER.

Forfar, January 6, 1846.

MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

We have much pleasure in confirming a rumour which was current on Wednesday, to the effect that the Hon. G. A. Smythe has been appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of Lord Canning, who has been for some time anxious to retire from the oncrous duties of an office which he has filled with much ability and most exemplary attention. Mr. Smythe will now have an excellent opportunity of obtaining an insight into public business, and we trust that the applause which his brilliant success in Parliament has excited will not induce him to neglect those less showy acquisitions without which no Minister can in these days hope to party of police and military to protect him in making a succeed in obtaining the confidence of the public.-

Lord Canning retires from the Foreign-office; but, instead of succeeding Lord Metcalfe, as it was rumoured he would, we understand he will succeed Lord Howard de Walden as ambassador at Lisbon. The Standard says-We have every reason to believe that it has been proposed to Lord Catheart to succeed Lord Metcalie, and thus unite in the same hands the civil and military government of Canada. The report of Lord Granville Somerset's retirement from office is altogether without foundation. The rumour is revived that Lord Lyndhurst is about to resign the Great Seal, for reasons uncon-

nected with Ministerial policy. It has been strongly rumoured in Westminster Hall that Mr. Pemberton Leigh has resisted most earnest solicitations from the Premier and the Duke of Welington to succeed to the Woolsack; and that, in consequence, the following arrangements are contemplated :—

Sir Edward Sugden to be Lord Chancellor; Sir F. Thesiger, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and Mr. James Wortley to be the new Solicitor-General, the present Solicitor-General becoming, of course, Attorney-General.

Poaching Affrat.—On Tuesday last, January 13, the magistrates of Worcestershire, sitting in petty sessions at Worcester, were occupied some time in avestigating a charge brought by William Mann, a gamekeeper of Lord Sandys, who resides at Omversicy, in that county, against a labouring man named William Day, for cutting and wounding him, with tetent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The owe, as laid before the bench on the part of the prosecution, was briefly as follows: -On Saturday, he 8th of November last, the gamekeeper, while patrolling a certain portion of his Lordship's preserves, called Gardener's-coppice, encountered the prisoner Day, in company with his companions, named Woodward and Curnock, busily engaged in laying snares for game. On the parties catching sight of the gamekeeper they approached him in a menacing attitude, and Woodward and Day set upon the keeper with heavy sticks or bludgeons while Curnock kept the keeper's dog at bay. The keeper attempted to defend himself, but was overcome by offsets of two scalp wounds, the marks of which he owed to the Court. On recovering his senses the Reoper found bineself alone, and saw nothing more of is assailants until last week, when Day was taken as the house of his parente at White Lady Ascon, about ten miles from Ombershop, Woodward, the a cond of the poschers, was tried at the last Worcesterchire Quarter Sessions (fast week) on a charge of stealing a waistcoat at Worcester, and, boing tound guilty, was sonteneed to three months' imprisonment, it the expiration of which time he will be taken befure the magistrates on the charge of attacking Masn as above described. Curnock, it seems, has left the country, never having been seen or heard of since the above transaction. Both the complainant and the defendant were supported by legal advisers; Mr. Hide, of Worcester, appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. Brampton, of the same city, for the accused. On behalf of Day a bold defence was set up, Mr. Brampton being instructed to plead an alibi. To substantiate this, two witnesses were called, viz., the mother of the accused, and a young woman owning the euphonious name of Martha Huggins, with whom it would seem that Day is "keeping company."
Mrs. Day deposed that her son left home at 9 o'clock on the Saturday morning with Martha Huggius to go to Worcester, and returned at 11 o'clock with her. Martha said that "Bill Day" went with her on the Saturday morning to Worcester. Both left White Lady Aston at 9 o'clock, and she positively swore that he never left her company until 9 o'clock the same evening. The attack at Ombersley, live or six miles from Worcester, was stated to have taken place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. After patiently hearing both sides, the magistrates decided on commit-Spain, in which he addressed her as—" My beloved were taken their accustomed airing, and went as far an extract from the New York San, which says, "Our ting the prisoner to take his trial at the March assizes on the charge, when the jury would decide or "1. Participation of the lay members of religious communities in the discussions and resolutions on ecclesiastimailtes in the discussion and resolution of the tyrant's specific the vall diversion to the charge, when the tyrant's specific the vall diversion to the charge, when the tyrant's specific the vall diversion to the charge, when the tyrant's specific the vall diversion to the charge, when the tyrant's specific the vall diversion to the part of the defence set up.

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ICA CAREER OF CHARLES DIJKENS.

aarleharles Dickens was born about the year 1810, and 334 (S34 (when he was twenty-four years of age), he meeting as held in circumstance into consideration, we made a very and an obscure situation in connexion with the daily the Chartist Association-room, Mawdsley-street, on good "beginnin' o't." On the motion of Mr. James the Chartist Association-room, Mawdsley-street, on good "beginnin' o't." On the motion of Mr. James the Chartist Association-room, Mawdsley-street, on good "beginnin' o't." On the motion of Mr. James ppaperspaper press of London. The name of the newsrr toer to which he contributed the "Sketches by
"" wl," which first attracted the attention of the liteppub public, was the Evening Chronicle. The extraorsuy success of these sketches caused them to be
suy success of these sketches caused them to be
well and an obscure structed in two volumes in 1835, and their circular. Association-room, Mawdsiey-street, on
the Chartist Association-room, Mawdsiey-street, on
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Lewis, nail-maker, was called to the chair. The
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The chartist Association-room, Mawdsiey-street, on
Kirk, seconded by Mr. John M'Call, Mr. Calles
Kirk, seconded by odedrded us many a merry hour. "Nicholas Nickleby" lhiss his next work. In this we have many melanin the Borough of Bolton, in public meeting assembled, lafter a speech of great power, and one that told with sheweth that your petitioners view with feelings of sorrow much effect on his audience, in fact, one of the best, but he had a sheweth that your petitioners view with feelings of sorrow much effect on his audience, in fact, one of the best, but he had a sheweth that your petitioners view with feelings of sorrow much effect on his audience, in fact, one of the best, but he had a sheweth that your petitioners view with feelings of sorrow much effect on his audience, in fact, one of the best, but he had a sheweth that your petitioners view with feelings of sorrow much effect on his audience, in fact, one of the best, and the sheweth that your petitioners view with feelings of sorrow much effect on his audience, in fact, one of the best, and the sheweth that your petitioners view with feelings of sorrow much effect on his audience, in fact, one of the best, and the sheweth that your petitioners view with feelings of sorrow much effect on his audience, in fact, one of the best, and the sheweth that your petitioners view with feelings of sorrow much effect on his audience, in fact, one of the best, and the sheweth that your petitioners view with feelings of sorrow much effect on his audience, in fact, one of the best with feelings of sorrow much effect on his audience. shola holas's adventures with the strolling players' com- and commiseration the long and painful sentence of both as regards matter and manner that we ever had ry-ny-are all described in his best manner. After transportation inflicted upon John Frost, Zephaniah Wil- the pleasure of listening to from him, proposed the Ipue publication of this work, a new magazine made liams, and John Jones, for participating in an outbreak second resolution, or the addition of the name of

weever be effaced.

nuzurie, at Guildhall:—

ne he to call out murder, fastening the door and the windows.

n to the premises, shouting and threatening my life, before

co could get a constable, who thrust him out with great

sion of the county of Kent, at the Five Bells public

house, in the village of Minster, Isle of Thanet, on

the body of James Hollands, a young man who met

with his death on the works of the Ramsgate, Can-

terbury, and London Railway. John Monckton, labourer, was the first witness called. He deposed

meant the point where the waggons were tipped over and the contents thrown out. This wason the exter-

sion line of the South-Eastern Railway, between the

villages of Sarra and Minster. There were eight

waggons, all laden with ballast and propelled by a

of the line. Witness jumped off, but deceased was

thrown to the ground. The contents of one of the wag-

gons fellover him, and buried him. Witness, with

others, endeavoured to extricate deceased as soon as

possible, but he was quite dead. Two other men were

Verdict accordingly. Deodand on the engine £1.

ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY .- A collision,

about two miles from the Leeds station, on Saturday

evening last. What was the precise cause of the col-

rams, and some some store participating in an outbreak second resolution, of the addition of t great pleasure that her Majesty's Government is favour. these resolutions, proposed by Mr. Wardrop, and seably disposed to this humane measure, as evinced by the mitigation of the sentence of banishment passed upon the on the recommendation of the chairman—"That Mr. the Rudge" being the principal one. In 1842 Mr. Canadian prisoners, taken in arms in the late insurrection | Ewart, member for the Dumfries district of Burghs, believens, on returning from America (to which he in that country; they, therefore, pray your honourable should be requested to support the prayer of the otter. If nd made a short trip), published his American House to present an humble address to her Majesty, praytion, which will be forwarded in due time to the
ttesotes for General Circulation. In 1843, he began ing her to take the case of these men into her considera. member for all Great Britain for presentation; and MaiMartin Chuzzlewit," in which the Americans do the died a "Christmas Carol" in prose, "The Chimes," the sentences, and thus restore them to their distressed wives and families. And in return for this boon your rials were in the room, and that while others would be died a cour readers know, "The Cricket on the petitioners will ever pray."

It was agreed that P Ainguarth For M P 1. e ve very happiest of recollections. Mr. Pickwick, th Ith his merry face, "a perfect map of smiles"—Sam M.P., be requested to support it. eelleeller, with all his irresistible drollery and his meary rpuspudence-Little Nell-Oliver Twist-Toby Yeck

The following resolution was passed, and it was agreed that the petition therein named be signed by FirTiny Tim—and hundreds of other individual por-itisaits, have all left an impression which we hope will the chairman on behalf of the meeting.

Si Sir Peter Laurie and Joseph Ady.—The folwiswing was handed by Alderman Wilson to Sir Peter M. Mr. Alderman Wilson,-The occasion of my now jesty, praying the exercise of the Royal prerogative for the quarter, particularly among the working classes, and restoration of the said William Sherratt Ellis to his counno wonder. The balloting is just the old tyrannous criticiting is this. Through the malice of Sir Peter Laurie mmam daily insulted in my own house. To day two men, try and disconsolate family." let least six feet high, came here demanding a return of

is.,Is., and before I could ascertain whether it was due or chairman of the meeting, be forwarded to her Mathematical manufacture and the people will not enlist. All kinds of evasory jesty through the Secretary of State for a commutation schemes are talked of—some talk of going to gaol, ot, ot, laid hold of me, threatening violence, and obliged tion of the sentence passed upon John Roberts of others, fonder of fresh air, of going on tramp, and all Birmingham for the alleged offence of participating would very much like an article on the subject in s as soon as they found help coming, they ran away; and ustast week, one Joseph Lay remained wilfully some time in the bull-ring riots at that town in 1839. GREAT MEETING AT LEICESTER.—On Monday even-

iffifficulty. Be so good as to teach Sir Peter, if he has ing last, according to announcement in the Star, s anause to see me, he must go to a proper court. I am not public meeting was held in the Town Hall, to petition u to the city jurisdiction, and his publishing his hostility for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones. manay be the promotion of murder. I have known even a The meeting was a bumper, the largest that has been manaker to die with a poker or carving knife in his hand, seen in the Town Hall for many years, while every whehen attacked by a murderer, (cide Symonds and Hoddes- person evinced the utmost enthusiasm in the sacred object for which the meeting had been convened. A large portion of the meeting was composed of the was called to the chair. Mr. John Simpson moved The ground of our dispute is his detention of my books. middle classes, all of whom displayed unprecedented Tylyars now has them, and if he will persist that he has wikilfully destroyed them, Sir Peter is rich enough to pay. LOAD HARRY VARE is said to have purchased the HHampden estates, in Buckinghamshire, so that a latend through indisposition, but the former revealed secretary of the famous Sir Harry Vane is now possessor of the inheritance of the great John Hampden estates, in Buckinghamshire, so that a latend through indisposition, but the former revealed from the meeting a message expressive of his entire and hearty concurrence with the object of hearty of the Embodiment of the Embodiment of the Embodiment of the Embod LORD HARRY VANE is said to have purchased the ford End, near the residence of the Duke of Cumpower and pathos, when it was put and carried amid and that each bid fair to be very numerously signed. berland; but some months since, in consequence of vociferous cheering. Mr. Bairstow then rose to profalling into difficulties, he made his business over to his son, who is in his 30th year. His affairs in the of the first resolution. He read the affecting letter from Mr. Frost, which appeared in the Star, after which he proceeded, in a somewhat lengthened speech, to review the facts connected with the Newport out.

Westminster.—A crowded public meeting was Another Meeting in Nottingham Market-place.—A general meeting of framework-knitters was held in the Sunday evening. January 11. Mr. Buckley was Market-place, Nottingham, on Monday last, at which Barle to review the facts connected with the Newport out. course of time being arranged, he returned home to resume his business, but he was refused admittance by his son, who thrust him out of doors. He has break, to vindicate the motives and character of the unanimously called to the chair, and briefly opened the following resolutions were passed .— "That we, since subsisted on the charity of friends; but every means being exhausted, he came to the resolution of making one more effort to obtain a shelter in his former dwelling. For that purpose he on Tuesday forenoon repaired thither, but the son spurning his appeal, he, in a moment of excitement caught up a knife, which lay on the table, and stabbed him in the breast, and then drew the same knife across his own throat, inflicting a frightful wound. An alarm being instantly given, a surgeon was sent for, who pronounced the son to have received an injury to one of the vital organs, which would probably prove fatal. The father remains under the care of Mr. Keate, urgeon, but no hopes are entertained of his ultimate THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN THE ISLE OF THANET.—On Saturday last an inquest was held before T. T. Lesaux, Esq., coroner for the eastern divi-

the following resolutions were adopted:—"That a public meeting be held in the People's Hall on Monthat on Thursday last he was on a ballast waggon with deceased, near the "tip end of the line," witness day, Jan 19th, to memorialise her Majesty to grant a free pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones, of Wales, Roberts, Howell, and Jones, of Birmingham, and Ellis, of the Staffordshire Potteries."—"That the following gentlemen be invited to attend the meeting :- F. O'Connor, Esq., Messrs. Baldwin, Barlow. steam engine. They were under the management of and Page, town councillors, Mr. Henry Hawkes, &c. a person named James Armstrong. On arriving at the tip end the first two waggons turned over the end Widows', Orphans', and Veteran Patriots' Fund. After other business had been disposed of, the meeting adjourned till next Sunday; chair to be taken at

RESTORATION OF THE EXILES. - Since the publica-

tion of the letter of Mr. Frost and the decision come

also partially buried with him. It was the duty of to by the Chartist convention, the question has been Armstrong to put off the steam at the crossing, and of taken up with much spirit in Preston. A public another person to let on the break on the tender and meeting in behalf of Frost, Williams, Jones, Ellis, waggons. There was no alarm given that he (witness) and all other political exiles will take place in the heard. Similar evidence haven been given by other Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening. A meet-witnesses, the Coroner snamed up. From the ing of the deputies from the spinners, shoemakers, forginess of the atmosphere, and the facts that the iron trades, handloom weavers, powerloom weavers, rails were wet with frost and thus rendered slippers, and others, met the Frost Restoration Committee on and the decline commencing there, the accident had Sunday afternoon at Hownth's Temperance-hotel. Sunday afternoon at Hownth's Temperance-hotel, undoubtedly occurred from purely accidental causes. when it was agreed that each trade send a separate netition to be signed by the members of the trade. Others have signified their intended co-operation by which considerable damage was done, took place with us in this good work, and we doubt not but that last at Butterworth-buildings, Mr. John Rogers in petitions will be got up, and numerously signed by at the chair, Mr. Thomas Cole proposed the following between two goods trains on the Midland Railway. east thirteen trades of the town. A committee of resolution :- "That we, the Chartists of Bradford, ladies have volunteered their services to superintend cannot sufficiently express our indignation at the the getting up of a petition for this humane object, baseness of Daniel O'Connell, in adding to his lision we have not been able to ascertain. About six o'clock in the evening of the day mentioned a goods and such is the enthusiasm with which the propositrain was on its way from Selby to Leeds, and when tion is received that there is no doubt the signatures to the Tory Government, and especially towards our it had got nearly to Hunslet, a Midland luggage train of many thousands of the women of Preston will be worthy and esteemed friend, Patrick O'Higgins, came up, and, before its speed could be arrested, ran obtained. Will the women of Lancashire and Yorkinto it. The collision was one of great violence; the shire remain apathetic after the noble example thus for his services to the people's cause, whilst we achreak of the Selby train was completely smashed, and set them? The deputies and restoration committee cord our censure to the misnamed "Liberator (!)" the two engines attached to the Midland train were so Sir George Strickland and Sir Peter Heskett FleetSir George Strickland and Sir Peter Heskett Fleethypocrisy." Mr. Walker Steadseconded the motion, hypocrisy." Mr. Walker Steadseconded the motion, jammed togother, and such were the difficulties at- wood, the members for the borough, requesting to tending their removal, that it was eleven o'clock at know whether they would present the trades petitions, night before even one line of rails could be cleared of and give them their support in the House of Com-

fragments. The consequence was, that a large number of trains had to be detained till that period, causing great public annoyance and inconvenience. The friends met at the Green Tree Tavern, Borough mite to such a praiseworthy undertaking. Surely damage sustained by the Midland Company will wails, to devise the best means for getting a petition such men as Richards, Preston, and Davenport amount to several hundred pounds. The parties numerously signed by the inhabitants of this city on should not be allowed to end their days in an acconnected with the two trains escaped with little or behalf of the exiled patriots. The meeting was a cursed bastile, nor the wives and children of "our spirited one; each endeavoured to outvie the other absent friends' be allowed to starve. in his endeavours to serve the cause of justice and the Depots, comprising the Provisional Battalion, humanity, in restoring to the bosom of their families assembled on the General Parade Ground, Chatham our banished friends. A Committee was appointed, Barracks, to hear the sentence promulgated of a dis- with secretary and treasurer, and 30s. were collected trict court-martial, held at this garrison on the 5th from those present towards defraying the expenses inst., on private Samuel Kinn, of the 98th Regiment that may be incurred in carrying out the above obof Foot, for striking Sergeant Reilly, of the 98th, liest. With much pleasure we add, that the old hissuperior officer, whilst in the execution of his duty. The charge and sentence having been read by the adjustant, the battalion was marched away to the Spar Rattery, under command of Lient. Col. Kaller when the lecturer of the lecturer of the lecturer of the lecturer of the lecturer. Then the chairman introduced the lecturer of the lecturer of the lecturer commenced by Battery, under command of Lient. Col. Kaller when helding a public meeting. The committee will be would relate an assemble when the contenting the world relate great sense of the contenting the sense of the sense of the sense of the lecturer commenced by the sense of the sense

Escape of two Feloxs from Wrexham Bridge Meeting of the Dumfries and Maxwelltown Working the evening of the 2nd instant, two prisoners, named Welliam Garner and George Jones afforded their the evening of the Lucian the evening of the Lucian the evening of Monday, the William Garner and George Jones afforded their the evidence of participation of Monday, the Lucian the evening of Monday, the William Garner and George Jones afford their the evidence of participation of Monday, the Lucian the evening of Monday, the Lucian the subject of participation of Monday the Lucian the Monday the Lucian the Subject of Participation of Mon william Garner and George Jones, effected their escape from the Reidewell of Wrexham, Dentighshire.

They were hot ratives of that neighbourhood and the received. It was unani-They were both natives of that neighbourhood, and broached, and very warmly received. It was unanihad been a prehended at Warrington on a charge of mously resolved, that a petition from these burghs jacent, this co-operative society has opened no less having stolen two heifers. A handsome reward has should be got up, and, further, that a public meeting been offered for such information as may lead to the should be called on that night week, to launch the petition and open the year's campaign, and a com-Funous Daiving.—On Monday evening between mittee was appointed to arrange preliminaries, eight and nine o'clock, a chaise, containing two gentlemen, proceeded at a rapid rate through Coveatry-street, in a direction towards Leicester-square, out the views of their constituents; what is by courand upon reaching the corner of the new street, an tesy termed the Town Hall will barely accommodate Italian boy, who was crossing at the time with some 100, packed like herrings, even could the potent, images, was knocked down, the wheels passing over grave, pot-bellied, and reverend seignors, our collechis legs. The chaise, however, continued at the same tive wisdom be expected to allow its desecration, by furious pace until it reached the top of Wardour-permitting a Chartist meeting within the hallowed street, when a gentleman of the name of Reddle, re- precincts. The Trades' Hall, where many a rousing siding in Golden-square, was also knocked down and meeting has been held, is at present occupied as a severely injured. The rehicle was ultimately stopped saic-room. The old Assembly-rooms, although out A Good Example. — At Berlin, at twelve on Dogald M'Kenzie, has been newly painted and deco-Christmas eve, all the licensed houses of ill-fame rated, and refused for trades' balls, so that there were, by command of the authorities, for ever shut was no hope in that quarter. Hence, after much The unfortunate women were released from all cogitation, the committee were forced to cut the debts they might owe to the proprietors of the demonstration portion of their arrangements away.

MEETINGS IN BEHALF OF THE CHARTIST gathering was not a crowded one. What was wanting in numbers, however, was abundantly made up in enthusiasm; and, altogether, taking every adverse MERTING AT BOLTON. - A meeting was held in circumstance into consideration, we made a very "To the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Victims. It was seconded by Mr. Charles Murray, Parliam nt assembled. The petition of the inhabitants and carried unanimously. Mr. Andrew Wardrop, tion, which will be forwarded in due time to the tion, and be graciously pleased to remit the remainder of no doubt Mr. Ewart will, and cheerfully ito." Inti-It was agreed that P. Ainsworth, Esq. M.P., be requested to present the same and that Dr. Bowring, M.P., be requested to support it. ing separated. It was stated, in the course of the evening by one of the speakers, that a meeting was contemplated, although not in the meantime by the Chartist party, to consider the threatened calling out "That this meeting are of opinion, that Wm. Sherratt of the militia, or rather "conscription," and perhaps Ellis was innocent of the crime with which he was charged, and that his conviction was based on evidence procured at by Mr. Wardrop, when he instanced the liability of we pledge ourselves to support to the utmost of our the expense of honour and conscience. Under these cir- the working classes to be forced to fight for a system we pledge ourselves to support to the utmost of our cunistances, this meeting resolves to petition the House of they detest as a proof of their slavery. The calling Commons, to cause an address to be presented to her Ma- out of the militia has caused a great sensation in this player for doing his duty, by contributions raised as a It was also agreed that a memorial signed by the government have had recourse to it simply because

# Chartist Intelligence.

the Star .- Dumfries, Jan. 13th, 1816.

LONDON. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.—This body met January the 11th. Mr. Hall, of the Tower Hamlets,

dom would be required, which well directed activity must ultimately lead to the establishment of the 'rights of man," as defined in the People's Charter. progress made and making by the Chartist Co-opera-Clark concluded a somewhat lengthy and eloquent discourse, and resumed his seat amidst great applause. A discussion then ensued in which Messrs. Stallwood, Ford, Milnes, Wheeler, and the lecturer took part, after which a vote of thankswas passed by acclamation to the lecturer, and the meeting dissolved.

IPSWICH. On Sunday evening last an adjourned meeting of friends favourable to the Chartist Co-operative Land Society was held in the Castle Inn, in this town, when a branch of the above association was formed, and nine shares taken. Our time of meeting is Tuesday, at half-past seven.

BRADFORD. At a meeting of Chartists, held on Sunday evening and it was carried unanimously. The council have received six collecting-books from Mr. Thos. Cooper Orphans' Fund, which will, no doubt, be attended to Barn.—On Tuesday evening last, a few Chartist by them. No good Chartist can object giving his

> On Sunday last Mr. O'Connor's letter, commenting on the arrest of Mr. O'lliggins, through the baseness of O'Connell, was read to the meeting, and caused great sensation; after which the concluding read, the audience responding to it by crying "that's than five co-operative stores, and has a capital of a in favour of perpetual amity, and the reference of all thousand pounds. That, said the lecturer, is the points of misunderstanding to the arbitration of disvalue of co-operation. The lecturer next took a glance at the various co-operations existing, showing all Fire Insurance Companies, Railway Companies. Gas Works' Companies, were so many co-operative societies. The lecture was an able one, and at the

MANCHESTER.

shares in the Land Society were taken up.

Land Society.

MERTHYR TYDVIL. The members of No. 1 locality of the Land Society

those who were acquainted with the place, the names of Charles Cooper Frazer.

# Trades' Movements.

An Act of Parliament which passed the Legislature on the 4th of August last year, came into operation on the 1st instant; but that being Thursday, and not a general delivery day at the warehouses, the hands generally worked the week out, as usual, in order that no rally worked the week out, as usual, in order that no rally worked the week out, as usual, in order that no legislature of an advance of fully 1d. per 70lbs.; and oatmeal also moved off to a fair extent amongst consumers, at an amendment ceipts were very large; those of all other kinds of of 6d. per load.

WARRFIELD CORN MARKET, FRIDAY, JAN. 9—The legislature of all other kinds of legislature of the week out, as usual, in order that no legislature of a legislature of a legislature of a legislature of the week out, as usual, in order that no legislature of a legislature of a legislature of the week out, as usual, in order that no legislature of a legislature of a legislature of the week out, as usual, in order that no legislature of a legislature of a legislature of fully 1d. per 70lbs.; and oatmeal also moved off to a fair extent amongst consumers, at an amendment of 6d. per load.

WARRFIELD CORN MARKET, FRIDAY, JAN. 9—The legislature of a legislature of the week out, as usual, in order that no legislature of the week out, as usual, in order that no legislature of the week out, as usual, in order that no legislature of a legislature of the week out, as usual, in order that no legislature of the week out, as usual, in order that no legislature of the week out, as usual, in order that no legislature of the week out of the week out, as usual, in order that no legislature of the week out of the week out, as usual, in order that no legislature of the week out of the week out, as usual, in order that the week out of the w stances, both employers and agents who gave tickets did whom were short of stock, the de mand for all kinds and shelling in fair request at last week's prices. not comply with the forms laid down by law, butgave tickets to serve their own purposes, demanding in many of English wheat was in a very sluggish state; hence, Malt as before. instances more work with no advance of wages. This to effect sales, the factors were compelled to give way instances more work with no advance of wages. This to enece saids, the lacest more compensated given by Liverpool. Corn Market, Monday, Jan. 12.—being refused by the hands, a meeting was convened, and in their demands. We have, therefore, to report a Since last Tucsday the grain trade has been in a being refused by the hands, a meeting was convened, and in the trade has been in a a deputation appointed to wait on the mayor to request decline in the value of selected qualities of 1s., and in languid state, the millers and dealers exercising the use of the Town Hall to hold a meeting in. After that of other kinds of 2s. per quarter, at which much caution in their operations. At Friday's the use of the Town Hall to hold a meeting in. After conversing with the deputation, the Mayor deferred grant ing the use of the Hall until he had seen some of the other magistrates. The Mayor said it was his opion of the magistrates. The Mayor said it was his opion of the magistrates. The Mayor said it was his opion of the magistrates and maket very few transactions occurred, and, with the exception of oats, which were scarce and held for wheat was small, nevertheless the inquiry for that better prices, all other articles were quoted down. other magistrates. The Mayor said it was his opi-nion that the Ticket bill could not be carried out—it article was inactive, and prices had a downward Wheat was considered 1d. to 2d. per bushel. Flour nion that the Ticket bill could not be carried out—it article was mactive, and prices had a wheat was considered id, to 2d, per bushel. Flour gave so much trouble; to the manufacturers. The tendency, though not to the extent to warrant us in 1s. 6d. per sack and 1s. per brl. lower; whilst outworkmen then determined to call a meeting by the bellinn, and from thence adjourned to the Market-place.

The dendency, mongh note to the Considerably more than equal to the wants of the considerably more to make the considerably more than equal to the wants of the considerably more to make the considerably more than equal to the wants of the considerably more to make the considerably more to the unwillingness of holders to make inn, and from thence adjourned to the market-place, considerately most that article was excessively heavy, any concession in prices, no sales of wheat reported. acopted the following resolutions :--

knitting branches, in public meeting assembled, do resolve that, whereas a law has been passed to compel mamuniciparies to deriver a deriver with the material to be oscard, as general parcels have wrought into hosiery goods, pledge ourselves to use every arrivals of oats from Ireland, as well as our own been taken for Irish account and investment, at 33s. legal means to enforce the same, by bringing all manufacturers who refuse to obey the law, before a justice of firm from that circumstance, the oat trade must be Hull Conn Market, Tuesday.—We have had to the peace. And we will never rest satisfied until the law considered inactive, at barely stationary prices. report rather more doing in the trade during the past is fully carried out."

framework-knitting trade to the employers, we resolve to | millers. work to, and be guided by those statements."

power those who may be victimised by such agent or emviction fund." "That, in order fully to establish a power whereby the foregoing resolution muy be carried into effect, we pledge ourselves to unite, and induce others to do so, without | Barley .

loss of time." "That the committee be empowered to take such steps as shall be deemed by them best calculated to improve the condition of the workmen, by waiting upon persons whose influence may be deemed of importance in our pre-

sent struggle." "That these resolutions be sent to the press for inser-

Framework-knitters, you are thrown out of employment by your employers for endeavouring to enforce the law of the land. These gentlemen, having a full knowat the Chartist Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday, ledge of your sufferings-sufferings such as no other body of men are enduring, and this, too, has been caused by the repeated reductions and exactions of your employers "That this Council deem it advisable at this period and their agents-by asking for work which they do not that the Chartist body, in all its meetings through- pay for (such as is called "bump"), and this to the Messrs. Mursell and Bloodworth were unable to out the kingdom, should take into consideration the enormous weight of from two to seven ounces in a dozen attend through indisposition, but the former rev. subject of the Embodiment of the Militia, and that of hose. You are, therefore, called upon to unite in self-

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS' DELEGATE MEETING was held on Monday last, at Mr. Mortiboy's, Little
Swan, Wolverhampton. Delegates were present from
Bilston, Darlaston, Wednesfield-heath, Tipton, WednesPomeranian, &c., Anhalt 56 — 63 ... 47 — 52 Mr. George Buckby seconded it in a speech replete with liams, and Jones; also, one on behalf of W. Ellis; nation to carry out the general rules, and create a formi dable union. At the close of the business it was agreed A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, that the next delegate meeting shall be held at the Horse pose the adoption of the petition, which was an echo | the Council adjourned until Sunday afternoon, the and Jockey Inn, Bilston-street, Wolverhampton, on February 2nd.

Welsh patriots, and administered a merciless castigation to my Lord "Finality" and the Whig Cabinet,
who would have drenched the scaffold with the blood of these good men, had it not been for the indignant remonstrances of the people and the unwearied exertions of Pollock and O'Connor. Mr. Bairstew sat quantity, fashion and price, for each description of work | Beans down loudly cheered, and J. Collier, Esq., Town Councilman, seconded the adoption of the petition in a speech of great feeling and enthusiasm, in the delivery of which he was warmly applicated. The petition was carried unanimately with transplanted. The petition was carried unanimately with transplanted was then present state of the Chark fully complete with the executive of the present state of the Chark fully complete with the constant state of the Chark fully complete with the constant with the complete with the constant with the complete with petition was carried unanimously with tremendous applause. The third resolution,—"That T. S. Duncombe For the resolution of the control of th Duncombe, Esq., be requested to present, and our two borough members, Sir J. Easthope and W. Ellis, Esq., be requested to support, the petition when pre-Esq., be requested to support, the petition when presented to the House of Commons," was carried with great cheering. Votes of thanks being carried to the mayor for the use of the Town Hall, and to the the policy recommended by the recent Chartist Continuous for the use of the Town Hall, and to the common of the franchise to the mass of the mayor for the use of the Town Hall, and to the common of the franchise to the mass of the mass chairman for his able presidency, the meeting dis-Birmingham.—At our meeting on Monday evening he following resolutions were adopted:—"That a ublic meeting be held in the People's Hall on Monay, Jan 19th, to memorialise her Majesty to grants. Chartists should stand aloof from all parties at pre- we, the workmen in meeting assembled, wishing to estamend that no workman take the frames of the persons discharged until such impositions be done away with." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Clark then showed the great At the late delegate meeting, held at Kegworth, it was agreed that a three counties meeting of delegates should tive Land Society, not only in the manufacturing but be held at the Pheasant, Bridge-street, Derby, on Monalso in the agricultural districts. The directors had day, the 19th inst., at nine o'clock in the forenoon. The recently established two flourishing districts, one at importance of this meeting at this time is great indeed. Sudbury, and the other at Pershore. (Hear, hear.) Let each locality see to this, or the trade may have cause The board had also an intention of agitating the labourers of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Wiltshire, on the same subject. (Loud cheers.) Mr. evading its provisions.

> Manchester .- On Sunday a numerous meeting of delegates, from Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Stockport, Heywood, Rochdale, Royton, Bury, and other manufacturing towns, was held in the Bradford-street School-room, Manchester, for the purpose of devising the best means of forming a union of the power-loom weavers generally throughout the kingdom. Mr. John Greenwood was called to the chair. He opened the business by stating, that it was the determination of the power-loom weavers. such measures as would henceforth prevent their masters from reducing their wages in time of depression, as they had hitherto done; and, therefore, it now rested with those present, as they had been sent there as the representatives of the weavers generally, to consider what steps should be taken in support of that branch of factory labour. Considerable discussion followed as to the procommittee, consisting of one delegate from each manu- outports, 60 beasts and 50 sheep have been imported facturing town, should be formed, and commence its sittings at Oldham; that a code of rules or laws should be drawn up for the government of an union of the powerloom weavers throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, and that immediate steps should be taken in the should be forthwith formed, and that they be requested for the Veteran Patriots' and Exiles' Widows' and to forward their views to the central committee, who hold their next meeting on the first Sunday in February. Mr Richard Cooper, schoolmaster, of Oldham, having been appointed general secretary, the meeting, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, separated.

POWER LOOM WEAVERS' DELEGATE MEETING AT

THE GENERAL UNION OF LONDON CARPENTERS have subscribed the sum of £82 4s. 9d, for the persecuted operatives of Ashton-under-Lyne, being more than the total sum asked for.

LANCASHIRE MINERS .- The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire miners will be held at the sign of the Grapes Inn, Ringley, near Bolton, on Monday, 26th of January, chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several other gontlemen. The levy for the fortnight, including general contribution, is 1s, per member. On account of the removal of Mr. Wm. Dixon from his present residence, all

LORD MORPETH.-We have the pleasure to state in this country to similar classes in the United States. points of misunderstanding to the arbitration of disinterested parties .- Leeds Mercury. MELANCHOLY SUICIDE. - A letter from Enniskillen,

published in the Weekly Freeman, contains the following particulars of the suicide of Captain Baker, of the 5th Fusiliers. The deceased gentleman, who is conclusion a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer a native of England, was only Gazetted to a company on the 30th of last month:—" Enniskillen, Jan. 9. and chairman, and the meeting separated. Several I hasten by the first post to announce the death of OLDHAM.

On Sunday last Mr. James Leach gave a most stationed in this town. The fatal occurrence took spirit-stirring lecture on the subject of "The place in his room in the barracks. Between six and Land," in the school-room of the Working Man's seven o'clock last night he sent his servant up the saic-room. The old Assembly-rooms, although out Hall. The room was crowded to overflowing, and the town for some medicine, and on his return up stairs of the hands of that Free Kirk scamp, the Rev. audience listened with great attention. After the he heard the report of his musket. On entering he lecture a number of persons took out shares in the found his unhappy master lying on the floor, and the Land Society. lock under his chin, and pulled the trigger with his toes. The reports are various as to the cause that resident in Merthyr Tydvil have resolved to devote led to this calamity. The most prevalent is that the houses, who, it is believed, are to be indemnified for and content themselves with a school-room in Irish- two hours every Sanday evening to the science of deceased made application to his commanding officer their losses. The discarded women are to be sent street, occupied several years ago as an Indepen- agriculture, by reading Mr. O'Connor's "Small to restore a colour-sergeant who was 'reduced' yester-Farms' and other practical works upon that highly day. The colonel gave him some uncourteous reply, expense, and there maintained until places are found a squeeze, about five hundred. There, according to the hundred important subject, for the instruction of the share-for them as servants or otherwise, either by the police lingly, the public meeting took place, at the hour holders.

Another "Young Patriot."—On Monday, Jan. the coroner, held an inquest on the body on Thursday the coroner, held an inquest on the body on Thursday. for them as servants or otherwise, either by the police of by benevolent societies. Such as belong to the corner, held an inquest on the body on Thursday and Indiana Squeeze, and there maintained until places are found a squeeze, and there maintained until places are found a squeeze, and there maintained until places are found a squeeze, and there maintained until places are found a squeeze, and there maintained until places are found a squeeze, and the maintained until places are found a squeeze, and the maintained until places are found a squeeze, and the maintained until places are found a squeeze, and the maintained until places are found a squeeze, and the maintained until places are found a squeeze, and the maintained until places are found a squeeze, and the maintained until places are found a squeeze, and the maintained until places are found a squeeze, accordingly, the public meeting took place, at the hour holders.

Another "Young Patriot,"—On Monday, Jan. Settle, Yorkslire, stock brokers—Arthur Bott Cook and Settle, Yorkslire, stock brokers—Arthur Bott Cook and Stability in the slight improvement in prices; and catmeal was in the lower of Correction, or kept under the super-to-main case of this kind, was registered to the maintained until places are found.

Another "Young Patriot,"—On Monday, Jan. Settle, Yorkslire, stock brokers—Arthur Bott Cook and Settle, Yorksl intendence of the police until they are placed.— and perhaps, in some degree for fear of a crush in (in honour of the patriotic Chartist poet) in the Adjutant Lyons, and Captain Kennedy, the jury ket this morning all descriptions of wheat were Bond-street, architects—Thomas Cross and Thomas brought in a verdict of Temporary Insanity,

# Market Intelligence.

were good, the malt trade may be considered tolerably 22s. 6d. to 23s. per barrel. Indian corn, also in bond, coasts, were small, and the holders were generally to 34s. 6d. per 480 lbs. the workmen employed in the several branches of the off heavily, but no decline was submitted to by the CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED

IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN.

Wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 50 to 64 .. 58 to 69

Northumb, and Scotch ...

Ditto, red .. . 4. 48 60 .. 54 66 Suffolk and Norfolk, red .. 48 58 white 50 63

Lincoln and York, red .. 48 58 white 50 63

Shillings per Quarter.

Malting Distilling .. .. Grinding 25 28
Ship 25 28
Ship 26 25 28
Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 24s 0d to 26s 0d; potato, or short, 25s 0d to 29s 0d;
Poland, 24s 6d to 29s 0d; Northumberland and Scotch Annua 24s 6d to 29s 0d; and Scotch, Angus, 24s 0d to 28s cd; potato, 26s 0d to 29s 6d; Irish feed, 22s 0d to 25s 6d; black, 23s od to 25s od; potato, 24s od to 27s od; Galway, 22s od to 23s od. Harrow, small ... ... 41
White ... ... ... 38 44 boilers 45
Gray and hog ... ... 34
Norfolk and Suffolk ... 45 Town-made (per sack of 280lbs) . ENGLISH SEEDS, &c. Red clover (per cwt.) White elever (per cwt.)

to 11s. Tares, winter (per bushel), 5s. Gd. to 7s. Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 31b each) £11 to £12

Shillings per Quarter. Odessad Taganrog, hard Ditto, soft Canadian, hard .. Ditto, fine Grinding .. .. Canada, 33 to 35, United States

States .. .. .. 32 FOREIGN SEEDS, &c. Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 14 to 47 Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigs-Mediterranean, 40 to 48, Odessa Rapeseed (free of duty) per last ... .. £ Red Clover (10s per cut. and 5 per cent. on the French, per ton .. .. .. .. .. £9 0, £10 0
Rape cakes (free of duty) .. .. .. £5 0 £5 5 AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the Sth of January to the 10th of January. Wheat Barley Outs. Rye. Beans , Peas

s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. ending Nov. 29, 1845., 58 2 33 2 25 0 35 4 41 9 45 10 Week Dec. 6, 1845. 59 0 32 10 24 7 35 0 41 8 Week ending Dec. 13, 1845 ... 59 4 32 2 24 6 36 8 40 8 43 6 Week Dec. 20, 1845... 57 11 32 7 23 4 34 5 39 Week Dec. 27. 1845 .. 25 4 32 5 23 0 5 S 38 6 39 10 Jan. 3, 1845 ... 55 1 8: 11' 22 3 33 6 37 Aggregate average of the last six weeks ... ... 57 6 31 9 28 9 34 7 40 0 42 averages (ending Jon. 6, 1845) 61 7 31 9 23 1

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, Jan. 12 .- Very large imports of live stock have taken place from abroad since Monday last, viz., 250 oxen, 160 cows, 600 sheep, and 4 pigs, from Jetland, Rotterdam, and Schiedam. Although some of the arrivals have come to hand in good condition, a large number were beneath the middle quality. At the from Holland. To-day we had on offer 370 beasts and 400 sheep, which moved off slowly at somewhat reduced rates. The following were the importations during the last three years, ending on the 5th of December in last year:-

Oxen ...... 1,036 ..... 3,663 ..... 9,088 Cows ...... 359 ..... 1,102 ..... 5,891 
 Calves
 38
 53
 574

 Sheep
 199
 2,685
 11,866

 Lambs
 6
 16
 112

 Pigs
 340
 254
 1,132

The supply of beasts derived from our own grazing districts was somewhat on the increase, and of full average quality. The attendance of buyers being by no means large, the beet trade ruled heavy, at a de-8 lbs., and a total clearance was not effected. From the northern counties we received 1,800 shorthorns; from the western and midland districts, 600 Herefirm, at late rates.

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

Second quality Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. Coarse inferior sheep Second quality Prime coarse woolled Prime Southdown Large coarse calves . Prime small 30 4 5 Suckling ealves, each 3 10 4 8 16 0 Large hogs Neat small porkers Quarter-old store pigs, each HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE.

(From the books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 3,252-Sheep, 21,910-Calves, 62-Pigs, 320.

large supply of grain in our market to-day, but the samples were very moderate. Wheat sold from 5s. to 9s. 9d.; oats, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; beans, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JAN. 10 .sales which have occurred having been almost wholly Sebastian Herrmann, and Joseph Hummel, of King's confined to extra superfine qualities, for which pre- Lynn, Norfolk, watchmakers-Hyacinth Mars Rimmel vious quotations have been maintained; whilst all and Eugene Rimmell, of 39, Gerrard-street, Soho, wholeoffered at a reduction of 1d. to 2d. per 70lbs., but William Powell, stock brokers.

without inducing purchasers to come forward. There was a limited vend for flour, and any but the very choicest (which from their scarcity command late FRAMEWORK KNITTERS' MOVEMENT.

London Corn Exchange, Monday, Jan. 12.—The rates) might have been purchased on lower terms.

An Act of Parliament which passed the Legislature past week's arrivals of English wheat for our market Onts continuing in scanty supply realised an advance

rally worked the week out, as usual, in order that he grain of any description came to supplies of all grain are large this week. The wheatw. Dixon from Mancaester addressed the meeting cluding with the reading and commenting on Mr. complaint might be made of the workmen's haste, know-lived hand, but the imports of foreign corn and flour were trade was extremely dull to-day, and at a reduction ing, as they did, that the agents had not been provided ing, as they did not be again to the agents had not been provided ing, as they did not be again to the agents had not been provided ing, as they did not be again. trade was extremely dull to-day, and at a reduction scasonably extensive. Frost's affecting letter to Mr. Sweet. He then called by the manufacturers with tickets. Of course, the men a fair average quantity of wheat came to hand coast that signatures be solicited to the same, in the meeting to petition for the release of the Newport of the new of the meeting to petition for the release of the Newport of the new of t

> LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 12 .fore than three thousand workmen were present, who opted the following resolutions:—
>
> "That we, the workmen employed in the framework—
>
> "That we, the workmen employed in the framework—
>
> "That we, the workmen employed in the framework—
>
> "That we, the workmen employed in the framework—
>
> close of the market. Although the receipts of malt
>
> close of the market. Although the receipts of malt
>
> a small parcel of New Orleans sour, by auction, at solve that, whereas a law has been passed to comper him and solve that, whereas a law has been passed to comper him and solve that, whereas a law has been passed to comper him and solve that we have that whereas a law has been passed to comper him and solve that whereas a law has been passed to comper him and solve that we have that whereas a law has been passed to comper him and solve that we have that whereas a law has been passed to comper him and solve that we have the hard that we have the hard that we have the hard that we have the hard that we have the hard that we have that we have the hard that we have that we have the hard tha

Beans and peas were in moderate supply, and heavy week, but the sales have only been in retail to our "That whereas 'statements' have been delivered by inquiry, at last week's currencies. Flour moved local millers. At to-day's market there is a fair supply of wheat from the farmers, and last week's rates are obtainable. In barley nothing doing. The supply of oats is not large, and we quote 6d. to 1s. dearer with some demand. Beans are in better condition, and full prices obtained. Linseed and raneseed dull, but holders are not disposed to take less money. Linseed cakes and rape cakes are both flat. In guano and bones the transactions are unimportant. BIRMINGHAM CORN EXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY .- There has been little disposition to buy wheat, but the sales made were at the last week's prices. Fine malting barley 1s. per quarter dearer; in other descriptions no alteration. Beans plentiful, and soft new is. per quarter lower. Irish mealing oats held for is. per quarter advance, but the supply of English prevented

any improvement being realised. NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, TUESDAY-We had a fair supply of wheat at this day's market from the growers, and a very large show of coasting samples, but the attendance of buyers being small, we experienced a dull trade for all descriptions of quality, and the little business transacted was on rather lower terms than last Saturday. Barley met an extremely slow sale, and scarcely maintained its value. We had more rye offering than for some time past, and prices were looking rather cheaper. Grey peas were in limited request, at a decline of 2s. per quarter. Malt, with the exception of the finest samples, 40 to 70 was quite neglected. Oats and other grain remained 45 74 without change. £26 28

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS. (From Tuesday's Gazette, January 13, 1846.)

Charles Bartlett, of Southampton, merchant-Henry Muggeridge, of 61, St. John-street, Smithfield, wire. drawer-Mary Guy and Henry Smith, of 59. Farringdon. Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 54 — 61 .. 45 — 50 street, and 31, Ludgate-hill, City, linen drapers—John Russian, hard ... .. 55 — 58 .. 43 — 49 Spanish, hard ... .. .. 55 — 58 .. 43 — 49 T, Basinghall-street, City, cloth factor—Thomas Edwards, Reid, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipbroker-Henry Levy, of Plymouth, tobacconist-James Gilbert Gore, of Cheltenham, innkeeper-Thomas Carey Willard Pierce and Gilson Homan, of Manchester, merchants-John Wilkinson, of Haslingden, Lancashire, joiner-Thomas Wilders, late of Burton upon-Trent, but now of 92, Sloane-street,

> BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. William Lewis, of Barnsley, Yorkshire, tobacconist.

William Mayward Rawe, of Portsea, leather seller, first dividend of 10s. 4½d. in the pound, payable at 2, Basinghall-street, on any Wednesday. Thomas Shaw of Southampton, wine merchant,

second dividend of 3d. in the pound, payable at 13, Old Jewry, City, on January 14, and two following Wednesdays. James Imray, of Old Fish-street-hill, Upper Thamesstreet, City, stationer, and of the Minories, City, chart seller, first dividend of 13d. in the pound, payable at 2, Basinghall-street, on any Wednesday.

Eliza Barry, of Bristol, victualler, dividend of 6s. 10d. in the pound, payable at Albion-chambers, Bristol, on January 14, or any subsequent Wednesday.

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

John Chamberlain, of 12, Lisson-grove North, Paddington, glass merchant, February 5, at half-past twelve-James Wenden Collyer, of Newgate-street, victualler, February 5, at twelve-Benjamin Billing Cross, of Woodstock, Oxfordshire, glover, February 5-Wiliam Henry Sheldrake, of Ipswich, boot and shoemaker, February 4, at half-past two-George Hardy, of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, innkeeper, February 6, at eleven-Julius Cæsar Mott, otherwise Julius Mott, of Loughbourough, wine merchant, January 30, at one.

In the Country. Evan Meredith, of Liverpool, linen draper, February 5, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool-John Breakenridge, of Liverpool, tailor, February 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool-John Adamson, of Stockport, grocer, February 5, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester-William Doxford, of Bishopwearmouth and Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, ship builder, February 5, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne-John Brooks Bucklee, of Kidderminster, mercer, February 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Birmingham.

CERTIFICATES to be granted unless cause be shown to the contray on the day of meeting. David Davis, of 23, Jormyn-street, dealer in regimental dresses, February 5 - John Savage, of Old Comptonstreet, Soho-square, victualler, February 5 - William Guy Taylor and Elizabeth Guy, of Liverpool, hosiers, CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review,

unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before

Thomas Benson, of 12, North-place, Gray's-inn-road stationer-William Lawton Hall, of Liverpool, victualler -Thomas Hodgson of Greta bank, Thornton in Lonsdale. Yorkshire, brick maker - Lionel Watling, of Gilbertstreet, St. George's, Hanover-square, butcher.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Thomas Morris and John M'Rae-Charles Wilkins and

Joseph Clislid Daniell, of Twerton-mills, Somersetshire, cloth manufacturers-Christopher George, James Williams, John Dix, and Robert Ross Dix, of Bristol, lead merchants-Richard Fulford, sen., and Richard Fulford, jun., of Aston, Warwickshire, corn dealers—Robinson Rigg, John Grice, and Thomas Grice, of Whitehaven. Cumberland, corn dealers-William Roffey and George Roffey, of Old Barge-wharf, and at Stand 75, Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, corn merchants-George Hattersley and George Rateliffe, of Sheffield, Britannia metal spoon manufacturers-James Imray, William Fitch, and Henry Imray, of Old Fish-street-hill, wholesale stationers (so far as regards Henry Imray) - Henry Denne, William Donne, cline in the quotations of 2d. per 8 lbs., the highest and John Hicks, of Sandwich, Kent, cabinet makersprice for the best Scots not exceeding 4s. 2d. per Nicholas Temperley and John Temperley, of Whitingswharf, Rateliff, coal merchants-James Wardrop and Peter Ewart, of 33. Clement's-lane, Madeira, wine merchants - John Standish and Lancelot Fitzgerald fords, runts, shorthorns, &c., and from other parts of Blackett, of Leeds, stock brokers-William Norton, Ed-England 400 of various breeds-the remainder of the ward Norton, and Frederick William Norton, of Fenaysupply being chiefly derived from abroad and the bridge-mills, Yorkshipe, fancy cloth manufacturersneighbourhood of the metropolis. The numbers of William Rounding and Thomas Rounding, of Woodford. Battery, under command of Lieut. Col. Kelly, when the troops having been formed into a square, the prisoner was placed at the halberts, and received his sentence of 150 Isshes.

The numbers of the metropolis. The numbers of the numbers of the metropolis. The numbers of the metropolis. The numbers of the numbers of the metropolis. The numbers of the numbers of the metropolis. The numbers of the number what easier terms. Upwards of 200 pigs have arrived Hill, and Adam Baird of Liverpool, merchants (so far as by steam from Ireland. To-day the pork trade was regards Thomas Hill) - William Evans and Anthony Lillyman, of Liverpool, plumbers- Walter Branscomb. and Richard Moore Benson, of Aylesbury, Buckingham. shire, and Tring, Hertfordshire, attorneys at law-Henry Wilson and Philip Roberts, of 5, Old Montague-street, Whitechapel, seum boilers-William Boycot, jun., and Henry Lucy of Kidderminster, attorneys—John Baker and David Baker, of Thirsk, linen drapers—John Baker and James Baker, of York, linen drapers-Stephen Hemsted Murley and Henry Coles, of Cheltenham, surgeons-William Kimberley and Robert Large Baker, of Birmingham, surgeons-Charles Washington Mayne and Richard Laycock, of Leeds, tobacco manufacturers-Mary Ann Taylor, Richard Taylor, and Henry Bailey Holland, of Manchester, umbrella manufacturers (so far as regards H. B. Holland)-W. Hitchcock, F. Maunder Hitchcock, and R. Maunder, of South Moulton and Exwick, near Exeter, woollen manufacturers (so far as regards Wm. Hitchcock)-Wm. Clare and Wm. Wardle, Staleybridge, RICHMOND CORN MARKET, JANUARY 10.—We had a Merrick, of Bristol, glass merchants—Richard Clayton Cheshire, chemists-Samuel Lea and Henry Augustus and Richard Shuttleworth, of Preston, cotton manufacturers - George Mallinson, Thomas Mallinson, and William Mallinson, of Huddersfield, woollen manufacturers (so far as regards George Mallinson)-John Pace and Leopold Rudolphi, of Sunderland, ship brokers—James Since our last report the Hour trade has remained in Harris and Henry Marmaduke Harris, of Plymouth the same state of inactivity as then noted, the few house painters-Jeseph Waldfogel, George Waldfogel,

apprehension of the fugitives.

home to their relatives in the country, at the public dent chapel, and capable of accommodating, with Galignani's Messenger.

"I think I hear a little bird, who sings

# Foreign Movements.

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

The people by and by will be the stronger."-BYECE. THE GREAT PRUSSIAN REVOLUTION

crisis without further delay, and, however much we thing more? may question his wisdom, we must admit his boldness in provoking a combat in which it is morally certain he will be vanquished. But kings are fools—the lessons of history are written in vain for them; and his Prussian king-ship is just now exhibiting another lilustration of the "great fact," that "those will travel like him.

whom the gods devote to destruction they first drive mad." nished the world with their magnificent designs as regards railways, balloons, life-assurance societies, and death-assurance inventions, but of all the pre-English papers that the liberal ally of Queen Victoria was about to gladden the hearts of his people, and redeem his father's honour, pledged in 1813, by giving to Prussia a constitution which the Europe stood open-mouthed, gaping to behold the expected prodigy; when, lo! instead of the promised constitution, bursting like Pallas from the head of the Prussian Jove, we have the birth of an ugly monster, which Sin and Death might have manufactured between them in the depths of Milton's Hell. In our Summary of the week's news (page 5) will be found a statement of ten demands which had been made by the Diet of the provinces of Prussia to the government, and the answers. Amongst their other demands the Diet require the meeting of the states general, and proclamation of a constitution for the whole kingdom." The King strangely in France and in Europe: the Czar of answers:-"The Diet, in their address of March promise which we made in 1813 relative to the development of their constitution, we do not see why they make mention of the petitions addressed to them on this subject. We thank the minority for having shown the inutility of such a proceeding.' It is difficult to determine whether folly or insolence preponderates in this precious reply. The Times well says,—"This language evinces such childish ignorance of the first rights of the people, of the very nature of petitions, and of the relative position of a majority and a minority, that we tremble at the idea that the men who talk to the provincial estates of Prussia account to the representatives of an incensed nation." prayer of this petition." The Diet requests the government "to communicate to the Diets at least six weeks before the opening of the session the pro positions which the government wishes to bring forward." The King answers, "We shall communicate to the Diets such propositions as we please, and when we think it advisable." The Diet request the government "to reduce the amount of ten years of territorial possession, required as one of the conditions of eligibility for the representatives of towns in the Diets, and in general to increase the circle of eligibility in towns." The King's answer is, "Pcremptory refusal." All these demands are moderate enough in all conscience, and the replies to them are choice specimens of monarchical insolence. The Diet next ask for a little more liberty for the pressthey do not venture to ask for the real, unfettered unshackled freedom of the press, the most sacred privilege of civilised and educated nations; all they ask for is the "Reform of the legislation relative to the press, and less severity in the censorship." The King answers, the press certainly does need some amelioration, but in a contrary sense to that of the petitioners, the intention of the government being to still further restrict its rights and crush its power! Here is the answer of the Prussian revolution pro-

The complaints of the petitioners are anything but wel! founded. The press, in fact, needs an amelioration, but only to prevent in a more efficient manner the transgres-

yoke which he put upon us, lighter, and we will serve thee." But behold the Prossian REHODOHAM answers—'My father made your yoke heavy, and I his little noise in Europe, and to imitate the rapidity will add to your yoke: my father also chastised you of Caesar, Frederick, and Napoleon. with whips, but I will chastise you with ecorpions !" It needs no prophet's mantle to enable us to predict in the house of Honenzoller? Neither have we in- prises. h ritance in the son of FREDERICK, 'the pledge-breaker.' To your Tents, O Germany!"

The Prussian despot's answers above set forth have excited no little sensation in this country. The be called upon to eulogise a lord mayor. We have accordingly, and that nothing can be gained for the Morning Chronicle, the representative of the Whigs and other Liberal humbugs, depleres, we dare say s neerely too, the king's answers, and predicts serious consequences therefrom. "The King of Prussia and his advisers," says the Chronicle, "are engaged in a vicious system-heavy loss to themselves, and diso der amongst the people must be the result of their present policy."

The Times, the great "leading journal" of Europe still more emphatically denounces the Prussian King's answers as "rash," "irritating," "unwise," "unjust," "ridiculous," and "insolent." The following extract from the Times article will be read with deep interest by our readers, both in Britain and on the continent:-

It signifies little whether Prussia has or has not a constitution at this moment; but it is certain that the people of Prussia form a nation conscious of their strength, and of their rights, and more attached to the throne by the hope of constitutional liberty under the auspices of an enlightened Prince, than by the traditions of passive obedience to his progenitors. To reply to such a people in such language as that which we borrow from the State Gazette, of Berlin, is to dash that hope to the ground, and to give the signal for very different modes of popular supplication or remonstrance. We heartily trust that the temper and forbearance of the Germans may preserve them from the dreadful calamity of intestine convulsions; but a Court which can reply in such a strain as this to the just and united claims of the people it governs, gices the signal of a violent reaction, and by delaying reform it accelerates trated by those of tender years, was encouraged by the revolution. The meeting of the States of Prussia would have been three or four years ago an event of little more lookers on. There was no calamity in his mind comparthan ordinary importance; but after the resistance which prevailing in the public mind, the meeting of such a body in the expital of Prussia would be searcely less portentous than must be confessed that the historical parallels which are suggested to the mind by the present aspect of affairs in Europe, and to the lives of the most rash and unfortunate princes, whose first fault was to have forfeited the confi-

the French nation as the representative of revolu- people; yes, the magnificent sum of £10,000 in the customer is turned. He is "slopped" and turned on in two hundred. tionary principles, by clever treachery, not only de- very session, if we remember truly, it voted £70,000 the wide world. This is not so much the practice in frauded France out of the legitimate fruits of the three days" victory, and placed a yoke upon his countrymen more galling than that which in the layer frauded with the destitute children brought apt to be noised about; the employer may find his country from the petry tyranny is layer fared with the three destitute children brought apt to be noised about; the employer may find his country from the petry tyranny is layer fared with the three destitute children brought apt to be noised about; the employer may find his country from the petry tyranny is layer fared with the three destitute children brought apt to be noised about; the employer may find his country from the petry tyranny is layer fared with the three destitute children brought apt to be noised about; the employer may find his country from the petry tyranny is layer fared with the three destitute children brought apt to be noised about; the employer may find his made himself the grand conservator of all the throngs in Europe, and his death, whenever it takes place, will cause fear and trembling in every cabinet. On the other hand, Frederick William IV., raised to the Prussian throne as the successor of his father.

ferent sort of reform to that just refused-but all Europe will speedily be engaged in the struggle—the struggle of the people against class-despotism. No struggle of the people against class-despotism. No doubt the Prussian King relies upon Austrian and Ru-sian help to aid him, if need be, against his quarter past two. The victim of this fearful deed is tigation respecting the death of William Pickering, twelve. The foreman then rose, and said that the rose to the Royal square to the Royal squar people; but he will find these but broken reeds to lean upon. The rising of Germany against the Prussian despotism, and the consequent interference of the Austrian and Russian tyrannies, would be the of King-street, visited Mr. Seward's café, and shortly signal for a general unrising. Its leaf to the property of the bounds against the signal for a general unrising. Its leaf to the consequent interference of King-street, visited Mr. Seward's café, and shortly of the bounds against the least of the bounds against the the Channel Islands, which he visited occasionally. In the course of Thursday night, Mr. Nicolle, hatter, of the Guildhall, before Mr. Robert Eagle Clarke, quiry on the Norfolk Railway, until such measures the bounds against the the bounds against the course of Thursday night, Mr. Nicolle, hatter, of the fourth time, at the Guildhall, before Mr. Robert Eagle Clarke, quiry on the Norfolk Railway, until such measures the bounds against the the bounds against the the Channel Islands, which he visited occasionally. In the course of Thursday night, Mr. Nicolle, hatter, of the fourth time, at the Guildhall, before Mr. Robert Eagle Clarke, quiry on the Norfolk Railway, until such measures the bounds against the the course of the course of the bounds against the the course of the signal for a general uprising. Italy, Hungary, and the many other countries trampled upon by Austria, bottles of wine charged to Mr. Nicolle, but which he nelled. PROJECTOR.

From the articles which have of late appeared in this paper on German affairs, our readers will have Poland in arms against him, and Schaul and his been prepared to regard with no ordinary interest the Circassians retaliating the blows struck at them; pany in doors, which the charged to Mr. Jeffery, Mr. Income, but which ne mind the refused to pay, using very high language towards.

It having been known that General Pasley would Seward, and challenged to fight him then in the attend the inquiry, in order to give the result of his square; but Mr. Seward returned and joined the company in doors, which consisted to Mr. Jeffery, Mr. Income, but which ne mind the square is the structure of the charged to Mr. It having been known that General Pasley would struct the inquiry, in order to give the result of his square; but Mr. Seward returned and joined the company in doors, which consisted to Mr. Jeffery, Mr. Income, but which ne mind the inquiry in order to give the result of his square; but Mr. Seward returned and joined the company in doors, which charged to Mr. Jeffery, Mr. Income, but which ne mind the inquiry in order to give the result of his square; but Mr. Seward returned and joined the company in doors, which is the mind the inquiry in order to give the result of his square; but Mr. Seward returned and joined the company in doors, which is the mind the inquiry in order to give the result of his square; but Mr. Seward returned and joined the company in doors, which is the mind the inquiry in order to give the result of his square; but Mr. Seward returned and joined the company in doors, which is the mind the inquiry in order to give the result of his square; but Mr. Seward returned and joined the company in the same of the company in the same of the progress of that struggle in Prussia between the pcople and despotism, which daily assuming a more
threatening aspect, evidently is hastening to a crisis,
in which the democratic principle will be beaten
book or kingly despotism be averthrown. The back, or kingly despotism be overthrown. The and Poland, what state would France be in? and Prussian king seems determined to bring on that how far would England be off the Charren-or some-

THE JOURNEYS OF THE CZAR.

[From the Charivari.]
Few men travel—few men have travelled—few men He wishes to run a race against whirlwinds. hur-

matter whom. natter whom.

He is the inventor of a new mode of travelling.

royal wisdom had devised, and which only the royal two or three first-stones, oh! for heaven's sake, do wisdom could have manufactured. One newspaper- not trouble yourself! The cortege is in no hurry; it of the back, and fractured two ribs. writer vouched for the fact, that the government clerks were employed day and night in perfecting the constitution, and arranging for its working; another equally veracious journalist declared that the constitution was fully represented and the though leads to the maintenance of the unhappy gentleman deprived of gauge, as danger.

The name of the back, and fractured two ribs.

The name of the unhappy gentleman deprived of life is Samuel Levi, he having assumed the name of corrected and the working; another equally veracious journalist declared that the constitution was fully represented and the violation was fully represented and the violation of compact of the back, and fractured two ribs.

The name of the unhappy gentleman deprived of life is Samuel Levi, he having assumed the name of Abraham from a firm with which he was connected at Liverpool.

The name of the back, and fractured two ribs.

The name of the unhappy gentleman deprived of life is Samuel Levi, he having assumed the name of Abraham from a firm with which he was connected at Liverpool. tution was fully perfected, and, though locked up in the King's writing-desk, would be forthcoming at the proper time, which proper time was at hand.

In the district, the victim of some act of injustice, or an old soldier refused a pension, must they not be allowed to come and throw themselves at the feet of jury re-assembled to consider their verdict, which the King, by whom they will be graciously received! was unanimously "Wilful Murder." Beneficence brings happiness on a journey.

This is the way in which Kings formerly travelled

strangely in France and in Europe; the Czar of child, who had been in perfect health up to Saturday a constitution for the whole kingdom." The King strangely in France and in Europe; the Czar of last. About one o'clock on that afternoon he was Russia has just given them the coup de grâce. We last. About one o'clock on that afternoon he was necessary to climb up the back answers:—"The Diet, in their address of March 10, 1845, having expressed their confidence in the would say, however, that it is the Emperor Nicholas playing about a chair, and began to climb up the back who has placed himself at the head of this rever of it; the chair overbalanced, and fell with the child who has placed himself at the head of this reve-

lution! The Autocrat does not travel; he passes; he does not stop; he encamps: he has visited Naples in three days, Rome in twenty-four hours, and one day has sufficed him to admire the chefs-d'œuvres of Flo-

It is true that the Emperor travels in military fashion.

"Ah, my jolly King of Naples, have you prepared for me a palace? Have you hung silk curtains before my windows, and laid down soft carpets upon in such phrases as this, may ere long have to render an order three trusses of straw to be prepared; I mean the floor? I am about to take you in finely. Orloff! The Diet demanded "publicity of the discussions of the Diet, within certain limits." The answer of the King is.—"We refuse to comply with the at his disposal a superb suite of apartments in the Vatican; Nicholas is conducted thither.

" Orloff, what sort of weather is it ?" " Too bad, Sire, to turn even a Pole out of doors It snows, it blows, it rains, it whirlwinds, it hurricanes. it waterspouts-it does everything !" " Very good, I shall pass the night upon the breech

of a cannon; follow me to the ramparts." Nicholas sometimes deigns to sleep in a bed, but then he always keeps his boots on. "Where, Sire, will you be pleased to sleep to-

"On the battle-field of Pultowa—no! on second thoughts, I prefer the bivouac of Austerlitz." That means, that, instead of stretching himself upon the floor, and sleeping in his cloak, like the King of Sweden, Nicholas will sleep astraddle upon a chair before a stove, like Napoleon.

One of the manias of this good Czar is to surprise upper gum, and from relaxation of the system and his people. He will always arrive unexpectedly, and fall like an aerolite upon the noses of his friends. He was expected three months ago at Florence the Grand Duke of Tuscany was apprised, a grand hanquet was prepared, and the authorities were mar

shalled at the gates of the city.

The amiable Czar—his boots begrimed with mud his beard an inch long, and his hair dishevelledpresents himself to the Grand Duke as he is in the act of curling his old wig. Good morning, dear cousin, how does that do; not badly? And you? Did you sion of the limits which are imposed on it, in the interest not expect me? Eh!—what a surprise! I do come

can guess in which of them the Czar is seated. From

Instead of playing the great captain on the high roads, we think it would be far better for the Czar to the rejoinder of the Prussian people, which will gre place himself at the head of his armies, and give long ring through Europe—"What portion have we Schlamyl and the Circassians a few startling sur-

THE LORD MAYOR AND BABY THIEVES. It has not for some time been our good fortune to now exceeding pleasure in acknowledging the wisdom ends of public justice by any confession made by and philanthropy of his present lordship (the late Tawell for the relief of his conscience to the chaplain never gave us a chance). A few days since, three boys-mere children-were brought to the Mansion House, charged with stealing a few peas, whereupon his lordship eloquently bemoaned the condition of the helpless creatures, who, flung in want and idleness Barlow-street, who had been out for a short time, upon the streets of London, became, of course, the returned home, and found her husband, a man eightyvilest thieves. It is their natural growth. They are two years of age, and who had been for some time in babies, taken their morning airings in the parks, are and spoke to him, but on his not moving after she reared for hereditary legislators. Some are born for had vainly endeavoured to arouse him for several the House of Lords, and some for the House of Cor- minutes, she came to the conclusion that he had, rection; and a wise, paternal Government, looks during her brief absence, expired. In a state of placidly on the infant starveling of the street, seeing | great anguish of mind she called down other female it grow into a thief, and then with a most virtuous wrath visiting upon the offender imprisonment and regard to dissolution having taken place. The cereinal slavery. We are quite ready to hear all this mony of "laying out" was then commenced, when, called Quixotism -a foolish attempt to make the immediately after the jaws were tied up, the supworld better than it is. We only ask, what would posed defunct suddenly raised his right arm, and, society have been, had there been no men with pens opening his eyes, demanded to know what was the in their hands, to put down the manifold wrongs matter. His "better half" and the rest of the wocommitted by society—that society might be shamed men, terrified almost to death, rushed out of the into amendment? Hear the Lord Mayor of London

"Society became responsible for the contamination to which poor children were subjected. There was a total to take measure of the coffin. absence of restraint or good example, and the very ingenuity displayed in the little acts of dishonesty perpelaughter, and in some cases by the approbation, of the their men: shouting, swearing, bawling at them; able to that which sprang from the bringing up of youth has been offered to it by the Court, and the suspicions now in habits and practices of idleness and vice, The Legislature spent hours and days in discussing the principle of education. Could the minds of the representatives of the the convocation of the Etats Generaux of France in 1789. It people be more admirably, more benevolently employed than in devising the means of correcting the awful evil which was always before the eyes of the magistrate, and was al-Prussia, belong to the gloomiest periods of the history of most as frequently encountered by men concerned in the

ordinary transactions of town life." July revolution they cast from them; he also, by before the Lord Mayor, had they only had the good

his successful opposition to democratic principles, luck to have come into this world as Windsor colts! -Punch. FATAL ACCIDENT IN WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD .- On upstarts. A lady, in the best sense of the word Saturday night Mr. Payne held an inquest at Guy's never rates or scolds her servants; she treats them Hospital, on the body of Fitzhenry Parsons, aged 22, and the natural representative of legitimacy, is, by have to repeat her orders. But women who have his insane doings, hastening the explosion which the particularly to the prosecutor; and the natural representative of legitimacy, is, by have to repeat her orders. But women who have particularly to the circumstance that the corn-yard was a little dishabel were found on the prisoner. Mr. Greenwood to have to repeat her orders. But women who have particularly to the circumstance that the circumstance tha hitherto. The Prussian King must not suppose, was en duty on the morning of Christmas-day in the first time in her life a "girl"—a servant, at a struction.

There being no other witnesses to examine, the shilling a week and her board. There are no greater leaving Covaner proceeded to sum up the evidence. co reing the French, that, therefore, he will be equally alarmed by hearing cries for help proceed from one tyrants in a small way than these missusses; nor is successful in keeping down the Germans. Fire- of the dry docks. They went towards the sound, there a greater slave upon earth than these poor benick William is anything but an Ulysses, and in when they found the deceased at the bottom of the servants of "all work." Shut up in an underground his struggle against revolutionary principles he is much more likely to imitate the fate of the elder than the younger Bourbon—Charles X. than Louis Thursday last from the effect of the injuries. De-PHILIPPE. It is not at all improbable that, even benations against their tyrants will commence, and if
so, it will be the Prussian King who will give the
signal of conflict.

Thursday last from the effect of the injuries. Detoday's riospital, where ne died on
injuries. Deand constantly scolded,
they are not at all improbable that, even bebeing so foggy, and when he fell he thought he was
going in the direction of the bridge. In answer to
the Coroner the witnesses said that there were many
dangerous places in the dock which were unnoratected.

Thursday last from the effect of the injuries. Deand constantly scolded,
they are of all classes in England, perbed at night; first up in the morning and the last to
bed at night; they are, of all classes in England, perbed at night; they are, of all classes in England, perbed at night; they are, of all classes in England, perbed at night; they are, of all classes in England, perbed at night; they are, of all classes in England, perbed at night; they are, of all classes in England, perbed at night; they are treated in every respect as
the Coroner the witnesses said that there were many
dangerous places in the dock which were unnoratected.

The coroner then inquired how many of the jury
were unanimous?

The coroner then inquired how many of the jury
bed at night; they are treated in every respect as
an inferior race of beings of their agreeing.

The coroner then inquired how many of the jury
were unanimous?

The coroner then inquired how many of the jury
were unanimous?

The coroner then inquired how many of the jury
bed at night; they are of all classes in England, perbed at night; they are of all classes in England, perbed at night; they are of all classes in England, perbed at night; they are of all classes in England, perbed at night; they are of all classes in England, perbed at night; they are of all classes in England, perbed at night; they are of all classes in England, perbed at night; they are of all classes in England, perb we are not at all sorry at the course taken by the dangerous places in the dock which were unprotected, an inferior race of beings; they become degraded in mous, he could receive their ver their own estimation; and in desperation they often foreman what was their return. Prussian king, on the contrary, we are very glad; were not allowed to carry lanterns. The Coroner and we would advise the friends of democracy directed the policeman to inform the superintendent happy beings who swarm in our streets. Their petty cidental Death, caused by the imprudent conduct of

DREADFUL MURDER IN JERSEY.

tered the case, and in another moment its effect was sworn. visible by the almost instant death of Mr. Abraham, ricanes, locomotives, and cabriolets. His greatest port, instantly ran out as far as Nicolle's house, providing the road was in good order. Projectors of various schemes have lately asto- happiness is to arrive, no matter where, before-no when they heard a door slam; they then tried the door, but found it fastened on the inside.

Have you ever seen a sovereign travelling? What a made diligent search for the assassin, but to no purdescending gradient. jectors of the present day, the great Prussian Revolu- magnificent spectacle! Carriages drawn by eight pose, not considering it prudent to search his house

at Liverpool.

All these facts were deposed to at the inquest

SIXTEEN PERSONS OF ONE FAMILY BLED

TO DEATH.

An inquest was held on Wednesday week, at Bilston, before T. M. Phillips, Esq., coroner, on the body of Joseph Revell Pitt, a child about two years and two months old, who had died from loss of blood under the circumstances detailed in the following evidence:—Mary Ann Pitt deposed that she is the wife of Joseph Pitt, a tin-plate worker, residing in Templestreet, in that town, and the mother of the deceased to the ground. She raised him up, but could not perceive that he was hurt anywhere, except on the lower lip and the lower gum, both of which were bruised little. He did not appear to be in much pain, and soon began to play again. About six o'clock in the evening she had her tea, and gave her child some, upon which she perceived that the upper gum bled a little. She and her mother took the child to Mr. Dickenson, surgeon, who dressed the gum, and the bleeding ceased for about an hour; but about eight o'clock it commenced again, and continued to bleed all night. About eleven the next morning she again took the child to Mr. Dickenson, who applied something to the gum, and then bound it up with tape. Mr. Dickenson applied something more on Sunday evening, but the bleeding did not cease. The gum continued to she took the child to Mr. Hancox, another surgeon at whose suggestion she washed the mouth with alum water two or three times a day. She continued to do so until the death of the child, which took place about six o'clock on Tuesday morning. The bleeding did not cease from the time it commenced until the death of the deceased, except for about an hour on the Sunday evening. Hannah Phillips, grandmother of the deceased, stated that she had lost four children from bleeding to death, and in the family twelve other persons, (making all together sixteen) had bled to death, not one of them having been seriously injured; the injuries were slight cuts or falls. Some of them had bled to death from teeth being drawn. Medical aid had always been procured, but without effect. Mr. T. W. Dickenson, corroborated the evidence of Mary Ann Pitt, as to his attendance upon the deceased. In his opinion the deceased died from loss of blood, arising from a slight contusion of the

the watery state of the blood. THE CONFESSION OF JOHN TAWELL .- At the last quarter sessions for the county of Bucks, the confession of this criminal was for the third time brought pefore the consideration of the bench, presided over by Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart., and it was hoped would have been finally settled one way or the other. Dr. Lee, the magistrate who gave notice of the motion, did not attend; and on the question being brought forward, J. P. Deering, Esq., said he had been deof public order and of the reputation of private individuals.

The Prussian people say to the King, "Thy father made our yoke grievous; now, therefore, make thou the grievous service of thy tather, and the heavy yoke which he put upon us, lighter, and we will serve to supper without any ceremony: take pot-luck, everything is good to a soldier."

This is how Nicholas arrives. When he departs it is a very different affair. He fulminates eight or ten carriages along different roads; and clever is he who yoke which he put upon us, lighter, and we will serve to supper without any ceremony: take pot-luck, everything is good to a soldier."

This is how Nicholas arrives. When he departs it is a very different affair. He fulminates eight or ten carriages along different roads; and clever is he who can guess in which of them the Czar is seated. From being any longer agitated." This was seconded b surprises we fall into mystery, He wants to make the Rev. Mr. Harrison. Another long discussion ensued, several of the magistrates contending that nothing could be gained by the production of the confession, and that the proceeding was most unjust to the Rev. Mr. Cox, the chaplain. Sir H. Verney moved. "That the notice on the paper be withdrawn;" which having been seconded, Lord Nugent moved an amendment to the effect, "That it appeared to the court that John Tawell was convicted at the Spring assizes of 1845, by a jury of his countrymen, of murder, and suffered the punishment of death being made public;" which was carried, and the

subject dropped. THE DEAD ALIVE.—On Friday evening a woman named Kinnate, occupying a kitchen at No. 23, Great Barlow-street, who had been out for a short time, as much reared for Newgate as many of the beautiful | ill-health, in bed, apparently asleep. She approached lodgers, who were of the same opinion as herself with apartment, calling loudly for assistance, and in their hurry to get into the street, ran violently against

Mr. Newson, an undertaker, who had been sent for PETTY TYRANNIES. - In this country, ignorant purse-proud men, who have risen themselves from the lowest ranks, are frequently great tyrants over treating them with contempt, and degrading them in the sight of others. The tyranny exercised by "shop-walkers" over the "young men" in drapers' shops, particularly in London, is well known. There are houses in which, if a "young man" fail to sell something to a customer, and this latter leaves without purchasing some article, the "young man" is instantly "slopped"—that is, discharged! It may be that the non-sale is no fault of the "young man;" trade affected by it; and this makes him more cessive speed to have caused the engine to have left cautious. In domestic affairs, there is much petty the rail, it would not have produced such fearful tyranny exercised over servants, not so much by per- effects. sons of education, knowledge, and experience, as by with mildness and kindness, but she does not expect kitchen; begrimed with dirt from the soles of their the coroner, when the foreman informed him that feet to the crown of their head; constantly scolded, an inferior race of beings; they become degraded in mous, he could receive their verdiet, and asked the

Coroner: The jury have been informed, sir, that he having been struck in the back by three pistol the accident, the subject of the inquiry, was caused by bullets, one of which passed through his body, coming out about the centre of his breast. Miss Cook, shutting off the steam. Will you have the goodness who stood near the table, was shot through the left to give us your opinion?—General Pasley: My opi-

allowed to accomplish that distance.

Certainly. Coroner: Can you account for the broken chair ?-

sure of danger, I determined to ride upon the engines, out of the number of sufferers who was insured was with a view of more easily detecting their unsteadi- Mr. Parker; eight or nine families are therefore deness. The only engine I found having such an oscil- prived of everything they once possessed. lation, was one of the South Eastern Railway, of the at the rate of forty-four or forty-five miles an hour, at No. 9, Crown-row, Walworth-road, were disco-

the train is going at such a rate, implies running off ligence was without delay furnished to the engine to the wretched state of female transports when they the rail. I told the engine-drivers and other autho- stations, and forthwith the brigade engines, from arrive in that island. rities that if they ran fifty miles an hour, like the Southwark and Waterloo Bridge-roads, arrived on have repeated that opinion to the gauge commis a hold as to threaten with destruction the numerous much more dreadful than the Black Hole at Cal-

equal them in power, being four or five feet longer premises of Mr. Marshal, No. 10, are also damaged than those of original construction. The smoke by water and fire. The origin of the fire is unknown. and dome the hind wheels, which will cause them to Mrs. Aldous was uninsured.

in question can go at thirty or thirty-five miles an hoar, and I think I have gone at forty-five miles the rear of the dwelling. Fortunately the building, upon them; but when they approach fifty I think a large one, about forty or fifty feet long, was de-

formed. hour, are liable to oscillate, and run over the line?-General Pasley: Yes, I do think so. reneral Pasley: Yes, I do think so.

Coroner: And what is the cause, the defect in the

much overhanging dead-weight at each end, which I gether with the contents, nearly consumed. have not found with any other engines. Coroner: Did you ever mention your opinion to

Mr. Stephenson relative to his long boiler engines?—General Pasley: No, I don't think I have. I have not seen him, but I have mentioned it to several persons employed by him, as well as his pupils. Coroner: And to the Board of Trade?-General Pasley: Yes and to the Board of Trade.

Coroner: Did you ever anticipate an engine of this description meeting with such an accident !- General Pasley: The fact is that I did not expect such an accident could have taken place. I did not think that such an engine could have gone at the speed it did in in all my journeys in railway travelling I never found them neglect doing so. I have frequently informed the engine drivers of these engines of the danger wheels were coupled together, and in riding upon it 1 has been traced to a defect in the stove. felt more secure than I would upon the other ones. as the coupling produces steadiness, and consequently

Coroner: Then you perfectly attribute the accident to the speed of the engine?—General Pasley: Yes; to the rate of descending a gradient at forty miles per would travel down an incline. I never contemplated such an accident occurring.

Coroner: Have you got anything further to add. sir?—General Pasley: Yes. I wish to explain why guished, but not until the floor of the building was I consider that the sudden shutting off the steam and burned and the contents damaged by fire and could not have led to the accident; the grounds upon water. which I differ with other opinions. When a railway train is in motion the engine always exceeds the weight of the tender, and double that of the carriages. When the steam is shut off suddenly, more especially on a descending gradient, its movement will drag the tender and carriages for a considerable distance, and presuming that the engine should become detache from the tender, its impetus would carry it far in advance, so much so, that the train would fail in overtaking it. The engine, having a greater momentum, would proceed faster than the carriages. In order to show you the effect of suddenly shutting off the steam-I was lately on an engine on the Bristol and Gloucester Railway with Mr. commissioners being in the train, when I desired a great speed to be put on, and then requested the into a vessel of boiling tar. The conflagration exteam to be turned off suddenly. It was done so, and tended rapidly, and was not got under without much Brunel, two tenders attached, and a goods train of two the rigging house. hundred tons, with a speed of thirty miles an hour. Louis Philippe, who was raised to the throne of voted money for the schoolmaster. On one occasion chasing, the "young man" who attended on him steam produces no effect, unless the breaks are ap-France by a revolution, and placed at the head of it absolutely gave £10,000 for the education of the knows his own doon the moment the back of the plied, more especially in descending an incline of one

General Pasley: If there had not been any ex-

The foreman: Then, sir, can you attribute the accident to the engine driver or engine? General Pasley: I attribute it to the engine driver descending an inclination at an unnecessary rate, and

learned Coroner proceeded to sum up the evidence. The court was then cleared of strangers, and the jury after being some time in consultation, sent for they had not unanimously arrived at a verdict, and

engine," and inflicted a deodand of £500 on the en-

were adopted as would render them safe for the con veyance of passenger trains. The court was then dissolved.

FIRES.

stories high, were flanked on either side by numerous the same increasing in strength he hastened dwelling-houses, and were adjoined at the rear by the Adelphi Theatre. An alarm having been raised, the found immense bodies of smoke pouring forth a considerable period elapsed before the proprietor and the different lodgers could be aroused, by which time the whole of the back of the building, composed principally of timber, were completely wrapped in buckets of water upon them. Whilst the conhand and hip, the ball having passed between Mr. Seward's breast and Mr. Bowdidge's head; fortunately the young lady's life is not considered in dan
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nately the young lady is life in the young lady is not young lady is life is not young lady is not young lady is not young lady is not young lady is not young burning, that it was with the greatest difficulty the they discovered to their no small amazement that ger. Mr. Seward and Bowdidge, on hearing the re- Pasley: No, I do not think it would cause it to jump, waiter, a man named James Craner, together with and in the course of a few seconds afterwards they a lodger, were obliged to leap from one of the upper Coroner: Then to what do you attribute the acciding at an improved The police were immediately on the alert, and carding at an imprudent and excessive speed on a window, started off in the state he was to the Chandes descending gradient.

Carding at an imprudent and excessive speed on a window, started off in the state he was to the Chandes are descending gradient.

Carding at an imprudent and excessive speed on a window, started off in the state he was to the Chandes are descending gradient. iectors of the present day, the great Prussian Revolution Projector bids fair to take the lead. Even King Hudson will have no chance against King Frederick. Month by month, week by week, we have been assured by the German, Frederick and chasseurs on each side, and pikemen have been assured by the German, Frederick and chasseurs on each side, and pikemen have been assured by the German, Frederick and Court In the meantime the police exerted dos-street Brigade Station, to give intelligence. The lower drawn by eight of the police exerted to the assussin, but to do put the second from that depôt were quickly got out and the secone; these were followed by others of the further ravages of the flames. The flames, how-street Brigade Station, to give intelligence. The considering it prudent to search his does treet Brigade Station, to give intelligence. The lower drawn by eight of the secone; blid and I could not find any apparent taken to the secone; these were followed by others of the further ravages of the flames. The flames, how-street Brigade Station, to give intelligence. The lower that depôt were quickly got out and the work of the secone; these were followed by others of the flames. The flames, how-street Brigade Station, to give intelligence. The lower that depôt were quickly got out and the secone; these were followed by others of the flames. The flames, how-street Brigade Station, to give intelligence. The lower that depôt were quickly got out and the secone; these were followed by others of the secone; the secone; these were followed by others of the flames. The flames the police exerted that the secone; the secone; the secone; the flames and chasseurs on each side, and pikemen of the flames are flamed to the secone; the flames are flamed to the secone; the flames are flamed to give intelligence. The lower that the secone; the secone; the flame and the secone; the flame and the flame and the secone; the flame and the secone; the flame and the secone; the flame and the flame and the secone; the flame and the The cortige stops every minute, sometimes to lounge beneath a triumphal arch, sometimes to chat with a county mayor, like a worthy cortige as it is.

If you are in want of him to lay here and there two or three first-stones, oh! for heaven's sake, do not trouble yourself! The cortige is in no hurry; it latting a count of the back, and fractured two ribs.

The name of the unhappy gentlement designed as found a short of the immediately surnance Companies. By the foreman of the London Coroner: I am told that these large engines are the time, however, that they arrived, the flames had brigade, arrived with several engines of the establishment, and to their exertions may be attributed the the air, as to illuminate a great portion of the metal, and the other two had entered the redered himself. In the room was found a short of the eight she time, however, that they arrived, the flames had brigade, arrived with several engines of the establishment, and to their exertions may be attributed the troop is, that owing to the lating also like the one that one of the back, and fractured two ribs.

The name of the unhappy gentlement of the conting premises and the lounge of the unhappy gentlement of the same court, a few seconds only elapsed to the narrow gauge.—

The name of the London the time, however, that they arrived, the flames had brigade, arrived with several engines of the establishment, and to their exertions may be attributed the time, however, that they arrived with several engines of the establishment, and to their exertions may be attributed the troop, however, that they arrived with several engines of the establishment, and to their exertions may be attributed the troop is, the air, as to illuminate a great portion of the mer, and the time, however, that they arrived with several engines.

The name of the unhappy gentlement and country is a star of the time, however, that th gauge, as they do not admit of great speed without | before the latter also became ignited. The hose of | ing had to encounter great difficulties to get an engine danger.

Coroner: But the engines on the Norfolk Railway —do they incur any danger at the rate described in the time-bills? General Pasley: Oh, no, they are perfectly secure on the narrow gauge at a certain rate. For instance, the distance from the Harling-road For instance, the distance from the Harling-road station to Thetford is eight miles, and 26 minutes is allowed to accomplish that distance. water, kept there in a tank provided in case of such burnt the remaining three, more especially the stair-Coroner: Then the distance and time noted in the Norfolk Railway Company's time-bill can be travelled without any excessive speed?—General Pasley:

Water, kept there in a tank provided in case of such a disaster, was scattered about, and by that means cases and parlour floorings.

From the fact of the four houses being on fire at the theatre was preserved. As soon as water could be procured from the mains, the engines were set at the same time, not the least doubt remains that the fire was preserved from the mains, the engines were set at the same time, not the least doubt remains that the fire was preserved from the mains, the engines were set at the same time, not the least doubt remains the same time. work, under the direction of Mr. Praidwood. After fire was wilfully caused, but by whom is at prelabouring for some time, the firemen at length got sent wrapped in mystery. The firemen, upon

breaking entirely.

Coroner: What description of engine was it that mest with the accident?—General Pasley: One of the most extraordinaay length—of such a length as was never used on the narrow or any other gauge before.

The scene at one period was truly distressing; the never used on the narrow or any other gauge before.

The scene at one period was truly distressing; the residents of at least twenty houses in the court were unknown whether or not they are insured. I will mention a circumstance respecting this peculiar class of engines. Some months ago there existed doubts as to the safety of express trains, and knowing that the oscillation of the carriages was a mea-DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE WALWORTH-ROAD, -On same peculiar construction as the one that run off Sunday afternoon, the premises belonging to Mr. the rails on the Norfolk line. I went on that engine Aldous, a corn chandler and seed merchant, situate upon that unhappy land are rapidly destroying all

and at that speed she rolled something like a ship vered to be on fire. The flames, it is presumed, originated at the back of the shop amongst the stock, Coroner: And what does the oscillating movement and passed from thence up the staircase, and comproduced, and strongly expressed in a despatch his indicate?—General Pasley: The oscillation when municated to the first and second floors. The intel- sense of it, more especially his attention was drawn express trains on the Great Western Railway, there the spot. By the period, however, that the firemen of service was and is a barrack called the Brickfield was great likelihood of the engine rolling over. I could get to work, the flames had obtained so strong | Factory, an abode of horrors not to be described. As contiguous buildings. Fortunately the mains of the cutta, as moral depravity is worse than physical suf-Coroner: What is the differencee between the en- Lambeth works afforded a plentiful supply of water, fering. It was determined to make a change, and gines you have alluded to and those employed on the and after labouring for nearly an hour, the firemen five hundred female convicts were sent out in the succeeded in subduing the Rames, not, however, until ship Anson, under the conduct of Mrs. Bowden, the General Pasley: The narrow guage not offering so the back part of the shop, together with the stock in intelligent and exemplary matron of the lunatic asygreat a diameter of boiler as those on the broad. Mr. | trade therein, and the staircase, with the first and | lum at Hanwell. Another vessel was to be des-Stephenson constructed the long boiler engines to second floors, were nearly destroyed. The adjoining patched before the Anson, with male convicts, who, box overhangs the fore wheels, and the fire box The building was insured in the Alliance-office, but from the vessel by the time the Anson had made the

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CLERKENWELL. - Saturday Coroner: Do you think it safe for such an engine morning a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to travel at thirty or thirty-five miles an hour? \[ \text{to Mr. W. Farmer, an engineer, carrying on business \text{\text{were so thoroughly mismanaged, that when the last}} General Pasley: I think such an engine as the one at 33, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell. It orithey are unsafe, and that is an opinion not hastily tached, or the most disastrous consequences might have been expected. The engines of the London Coroner: Then you think these long boiler engines Brigade, parish, West of England, and County comif they are going at a rate exceeding forty miles an panies promptly attended, and there being an abundant stream of water supplied by the New River Company, the engines were set to work, and the firemen, after labouring for some time, at length sucformation ?- General Pasley: It is the wheels huddled | ceeded in extinguishing the flames, not, however, | mingle with the most abandoned of their sex. together, or the axles under the boiler that give so until the premises in which the fire began were. to-Freeman is insured in the Sun Fire-office.

FIRE ON BOARD A SHIP.—On Saturday morning about twelve o'clock, the barque Thomas Henry, of this was beyond her power. Exeter, Captain Jewry, lying in Messrs. Curling and

hour, being such a rate that no prudent engine-driver entire building should fall a prey to the fury of the flames. The fire-engine belonging to the company was quickly got out and soon at work, and by judiciously distributing the water the flames were extin-

DESTRUCTION OF A COTTON-SPINNING MILL BY FIRE. -The most destructive fire which has occurred in this city or its vicinity for several years past, with the exception of that which consumed the city Theatre about two months ago, took place on Friday morning in Savoy-street, Bridgeton. The alleged cause of the conflagration is, that a quantity of loose cotton ignited in the arms of a girl, as she was passing one of the gas lights. The mill, that of Messrs. Gemmell and Co., is four stories high, and 230 feet in length, and it is estimated that the loss on the building and machinery will amount to upwards of £5,000.

FIRE IN BERMONDSEY, -A fire broke out on Mon-Connell, the locomotive superintendent, the gauge day evening in the rope works of Mr. G. Baker, originating in the accidental fall of a lighted candle steam to be turned off suddenly. It was done so, and not the slightest effect was produced. Again, on the Great Western Railway I was on an engine with Mr. portion of the tar house, and a considerable part of

FIRE AT WOOLWICH .- About half-past one on Monhe may do his utmost to sell; but he has got held of I desired Mr. Brunel, when they had to stop at a day morning, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. an "awkward customer," who, not approving of the station, to shut off the steam suddenly a minute be- Williams, boot maker, Wellington-street, Woolwich, Quite true, your Lordship. The Legislature has articles she or he may have seen, or thinking the fore the breaks were applied. It was done frequently, and an alarm being given, the drums were beat and dence of their subjects by disappointing the hopes which had shed a brilliant lustre on the commencement of their respective reigns.

Louis Philippe, who was raised to the throne of from want of water; but, fortunately, the tanks at a caution against certain advertisers who offered the rear of the Star public-house were made avail- great inducements to young ladies desirous of some able. The house in which the fire originated was employment. We now repeat our caution, and if Coroner: Do you think it probable that the acci- completely gutted. The property saved was placed such advertisements seem to demand any inquiry, we country towns, though it is sometimes done even in them; but in a country town the petty tyranny is that you have mentioned.

Consont Delaw 16 them had not been accounted from some other cause to under the charge of a guard of soldiers. A marine advise ladies not to inquire personally or alone.—

Was conveyed to the hospital, having had both his that you have mentioned. legs run over by one of the fire engines. DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AN TARLOGIE, NEAR

Tain .- On Monday night last, the corn-yard of Mr. with stealing a saucepan, value 42d., the property of Fergus Ferguson, farmer, Tarlogic, was discovered to Mr. James Bingley, an ironmonger, residing at 3, be on fire. Mr. Ferguson was at the time absent, and no less than twenty-six sacks of corn and a large stack of hay were totally consumed. No trace of the cause The article had been exhibited for sale at the proseof hay were totally consumed. No trace of the cause of this lamentable affair has been found; but from cutor's door, with the label on it. The saucepan and and the fire having commenced in the west part of read it all. Go on. The prosecutor read a part of the yard, there is fear the fire has been the act of an incendiary.—Rosshire Advertiser. the label describing the article as made of block tin.

Mr. Greenwood—That is untrue and you know it.

s said that the governor-generalship of Canada has not? Prosecutor-We are obliged to tell the public been offered to Sir Henry Pottinger and refused by so. Mr. Greenwood-Indeed you are not obliged to do

Hospital .- Mrs. Sullivan, residing at No 2, Thomp- customers so, but if they ask us whether the article son's-buildings, Hammersmith-cross, Hammersmith, | really is what it is labelled as, we tell them the truth. had an ulcer on the instep, one on the shin, and Mr. Greenwood observed that it was not surprising another on the ankle, for which she was admitted as tradesmen were plundered, when they exposed their out-door patient, for three months, at the above hospital, but obtained no relief. She also consulted The prisoner was committed for trial.—[Which most several eminent surgeons, but to no purpose : at times | deserved to be committed for t rial, the poor wretch throughout Europe to express to the Revolution Projector their delight at the course he is pursuing 1 less typon having a full and real reform—a very dif
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The dissenting Death of the engine devices, and perhaps the tyrants have much to answer so great as to prevent her putting the referring were so great as to prevent her putting the referring were so great as to prevent her putting the engine conduct of the tyrants have much to answer so great as to prevent her putting the engine conduct.

The dissenting the number of the dissenting the public for years, by s

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE engine driver, and the defective construction of the ALARMING FIRE.—ATTEMPT TO BURN NORFOLK RAILWAY.

On Tuesday evening, shortly after nine o'clock, the mmediate visinity of Camden-town was thrown into state of excitement by the simultaneous outbreak of no fewer than four separate fires, which, there is every ground to conclude, were the work of some vile

incendiary.

From inquiries instituted on the spot, the reporter learned that, at the time just stated, three policeconstables of the S division were going their rounds past Hawley-fields, Camden-town, when one of them had his attention suddenly directed towards the On Sunday morning, between the hours of three and four, a fire broke out in the Castle Tavern, Bull light the country of the fields, by an unusual light therein. At Inn-court, Strand, the property of Mr. Thos. Parker, licensed victualler. The premises, which were three by some of the workmen drying the building, but from the roof and windows. Without delay the alarm was raised in the usual way, and an attempt was made to extinguish the flames by pouring stables, however, were passing the three other houses. the other corner house was also on fire at the back. found that the remaining two houses were likewise

FEMALE CONVICTS IN VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The circumstances under which Van Dieman's Land is now placed have attracted the attention of the press, but scarcely any one is aware of the intensity of the evil.

The numbers of convicts which are poured forth sound public opinion, and substituting a code of convict morals in its place. A few years ago Lord Stanley felt the mischief thus-

Their first home and their place of return when out according to the intention of Lord Stanley, would have arrived in Van Dieman's Land and been cleared island.

This second vessel was not, however, despatched until long after the Anson had sailed, and matters accounts came away, viz., three years after the convicts had been put on board the Anson, Mrs. Bowden and such of the females as had not been placed out to service were still remaining in that

With regard to those who had obtained a service, if for any reason or accident they could not remain with the particular employers with whom they had been placed, they were sent, not to the Anson, to be again under the superintendence of Mrs. Bowden. out to this pandemonium, the Brickfield Factory, to

On a visit of inspection made by Mrs. Bowden to this wretched place, the poor creatures who had been under her care implored her, with tears and passionate entreaties, to take them again to the Anson; but

Mrs. Bowden's difficulties with regard to the fe-Young's dock, Limehouse, was discovered to be on | males who remained with her were very great, and fire. The issue of a dense mass of smoke from the would have paralyzed the efforts of any person of inafter deck made the watchman aware of the fact. ferior zeal and fewer resources. Like all others who An instant alarm was spread, and intelligence was have effected any good in their attempts at reformdispatched to the different engine stations. Upon ing prisoners, Mrs. Bowden depends very much on entering the after cabin the flooring was found to being able to command a supply of useful labour for be on fire, and was blazing most furiously, threaten- them. She desired to employ them in making their ing destruction to the entire ship, The crews of several vessels instantly set to work, but so firm a with clothes already made. She then made applicarunning off the line. It is a rule with engine drivers | held had the flames obtained, that they defied the | tion to the shopkeepers in the island who sell readyto shut off the steam on a descending gradient, and utmost exertions of the parties present. The parish | made linen to employ her prisoners in making shirts, engine was the first to arrive, and was speedily set to work. This was followed by the brigade engines to pay sevenpence per shirt. This price she gladly from Schoolnouse-lane, Jeffrey and Wellclose-squares, they were incurring when driving them at a rate Watling-street, and the West of England stations. again presented an obstacle. Local wisdom had deverging upon fifty miles per hour. In the north of Owing to the combined exertions of all parties the termined that the true price for making a shirt was England, however, I remember being on one of Mr. fire was eventually extinguished, but not before con- half-a-crown, and that Mrs. Bowden was responsible Stephenson's long-boiler engines, and two pair of the siderable damage was done. The origin of the fire for as many half-crowns as the Anson produced shirts, and she was actually surcharged for the differ-FIRE AT THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY ence between sevenpence and half-a-crown as to every Stores.—A fire, caused by the explosion of some fog | shirt made under her superintendence. It is true signal lights, occurred in the above stores, situate that after many protocols, much diplomacy, and great near Chalk Farm. There being a quantity of cotton misgivings on the part of the local government, Mrs. wipings in the place, the same became ignited, and Bowden obtained forgiveness for the past, but she for some time considerable alarm prevailed lest the was obliged to turn her attention to some other pursuit for the future.

In this perplexity it occurred to her that the island furnished plenty of straw of an appropriate species for the manufacture of hats and bonnets, and there being no makers of those articles on the island, the local Solons had left the regulation of the manufacture out of their code. It is true neither Mrs. Bowden nor her prisoners had ever learned to plait straw, but the difficulty of acquiring this art was little or nothing compared with that of a conflict against the legislation of the southern hemisphere, so they set about their work and soon accomplished a hat, which was presented to the governor.

Since that time they have made hats and bonnets in considerable quantities; nevertheless, as this task is not suited to all, Mrs. Bowden is still suffering under want of employment for many of her prisoners. We believe this slight sketch of convict management,. as regards one particular class, will furnish no unfair specimen of the state of our convict population in Australia. - Morning Chronicle.

ACCIDENT AT MESSRS, CUBITT'S,-Mr. Wakley held an inquest on Monday, at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, on the body of Michael Cusick. aged fifty-four. Deceased was a labourer in the employ of Messrs. Cubitt, and on Friday last was engaged in removing some timber, when a beam, supported by what is called "sheer legs," giving way, it fell upon his neck, injuring him so much that To Young Ladies.—Some time ago we published

MIDDLE-CLASS HONESTY. - At the Clerkenwell

Police office on Monday, Alfred Leonard was charged Prosecutor-Yes, that is untrue. Mr. Greenwood-THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF CANADA. - It Then why do you represent an article to be what it is anything of the sort, and it is not the part of a Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—St. George's respectable tradesman. Prosecutor—We tell our

## Central Criminal Court

a feha following is a correct list of the sentences passed then the prisoners at the last session :be o be Transported for Life-Thomas Smith 24. Fior Fifteen Years .- Thomas Bennett, John Reed, alias ricderick Mason, and Charles Bowen. · For Fourteen Years.—John Daucock, Geo. Bates, and

amliam Wilkes. r Tor Ten Years .- John Thomas, Philip Wetzel, Freder an Banyan, Charles Shannon, James Norman, George , We, William Frederick Kelly, John Concannon, William sorsson, Edward Cunningham, Henry Mortimer, William onpson, and William Mills.

r For Seren Years .- John Kloba, James Darks, Thomas lyfonyfather, John Bradley, Jeremiah Graham, alius Sin Scott, William Porter, Henry Harman, Thomas Jas James Henwille, John Wilson, and Frederick Fitr- ing instances of the punishment of poverty as a crime.

aplimprisonment and Hard-Labour for Two Years .-

or For Eighteen Months.—Dennis Shins. or For Twelve Months .- Peter Burgess, Thomas Blake, janjamia Brown, John Moore, Henry Brown, Frances d,cad, Eliza Cross, John Gordon, Henry Prescott, George chitchell, Henry Jameson, William Roberts, Mary Davis, n shu White, James Hudson, Emma Austin, Mary Anne on For Nine Months .- Mary Anne Nye.

o For Six Months .- James Thorn, Arthur Webb, Mary Terrett, Mary Anne Lloyd, Daniel Cruikshauk, Mary ereen, John Young, Pierce Driscoll, James Parker, John fishford, Richard Carter, William Lory, Amelia Haynes, mhomas Walker, Alfred Hay, Rosina Bayley, George means, Robert Studiey, Charles Holmes, Abraham efheeler, John Mansell, Isaac Hoare, Benjamin Shepdard, William Stockwell, William Deacon, Mary Wilson. o For Four Months .- William Hewson, John Grimme, njenjamin Freeman, John Jetty.

7 For Three Months.—Thomas Scholfield, William Codd nohn Wheatloy, James Beasley, Edward Heawood, Barsara Goulding, Mary Green, John Reilly, Thomas Hamil-

F For Two Months .- Edward Home. S Several other prisoners were sentenced to undergo dif ferent shorter periods of imprisonment varying from one month to seven days in Newgate.

The following were acquitted -George John Ford cRichard Riley, John Tubbs, David Lewis, Elizabeth dames, Susannah James, Ellen Dasey, Richard Warwick dames Hogan, Anne Hogan, William Barry, Edward Walker, William Probett, John Brumell, John Strutt George Dickenson, Thomas Emmerson, Mary Anne Sears, Mary Anne Chalk, John Tew, William Oldham, Thomas Roberts, Mary Roberts, Richard George Reef. Robert Downs, Thomas Bash, William Bond, Elizabeth, Sanders, James Whitside, Caroline Barber, Anne Jones, William Gibbs, Joseph Mitchley, Mary Day, Henry foreph Killerby. There was only one bill ignored by the grand jury,

riz., sgainst Isaac Clark. Judgment Respited .- Henry Spicer, Mary Smith Remanded to the next Session, - George Johnstone, for murder; George Green, James Thomas.

The court at its rising adjourned to Monday, Feb. 2nd

# Police Entelligence.

MANSION HOUSE.

TUESDAY .- A SMASHER LEARNED IN THE LAW!soung fellow, named occasionally William Poston, who has been some time one of the leaders of the Westminster sang of bad money utterers, was brought up for final examination upon the charge of having exhibited two of his manouvres in the shop of Mr. Baker, 110, Cheapside, tobacconist. The cool self-possession of the prisoner caused some surprise in the justice-room; for he not only quesioned the right of the Lord Mayor to send him for trial, out he denied the application of the law as quoted by Mr. Joodman to his particular case. Frederick Breach. hopman to Mr. Baker, said :- On Tuesday last beween two and three o'clock in the afternoon, the prioner came into the shop, and asking for three cheroots aid down a sovereign. I gave him half a sovereign in thange. He then asked me to change it, as he thought it ras light. I accordingly took from him what I then beleved to be the coin I had just given him, and gave him mother half sovereign. He then requested me to give iim silver instead of the half sovereign I had just hauded to him, but upon taking up the half sovereign I perceived that it was a counterfeit, and not the sound one which I had just given to him. I laid down the counterfeit piece. and going round I shut the door, and demanded from the prisoner the good half sovereign which I had that moment given him, when he said, " Here it is; here is the good ralf sovereign which you gave me;" and I took it from im. When I looked for the counterfeit he had last riven me, it was gone from the counter, and could not be ound. I then determined to examine the half sovereign which he had returned me in the first instance, and I disovered it also to be counterfeit, and it was the one which now produce .- The Lord Mayor : Well, I shall commit he prisoner for trial. Do you wish to say anything, prioner?-The prisoner: Yes, my lord. I wish to know rhether you can commit me without knowing that the Kint will prosecute !-- The Lord Mayor : No doubt of it. intend to commit you now, and Mr. Goodman will make out your commitment.—The prisoner: I wish to know whether Mr. Goodman has got the authority of the solicitor to the Mint to send this case to the Central Criminal Court. You'll excuse me, my lord, but I don't think he has. The law requires that two offences must be comnitted by the same party, and one within fourteen days of the other. Now where is the second piece of bad money to show against me (laughter) !- The Lord Mayor: The act of parliament is construed by you too partially in your own case. We have a section that will meet your case.—The prisoner: I do not consider that you can legally commit me, without producing bad money passed by me within fourteen days. In fact I know it (a laugh). -The Lord Mayor: You will find yourself mistaken. You rave, with all your legal acquirements upon the branch f trade you follow, stumbled upon a section under which on will not be prosecuted, and you have overlooked that inder which you certainly shall be prosecuted. You supozed that we would go against you for a heavier punishnent, and indict you for an offence, the proof of which rould require additional evidence. We shall do nothing of the kind. As we can't get any more for you, we shall e satisfied with the one year's imprisonment.—The pri-

oner: I don't think I shall get it (laughter). The

ord Mayor: I do; and if the Mint should hesitate upon

he subject, I shall direct the City Solicitor to prosecute

WEDNESDAY .- THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR .- NOBLE

CONDUCT OF THE LORD MAYOR.—Three young women.

The prisoner was then committed for trial.

named ann Carter, Joanna Smith, and Jane Turner, were rought before the Lord Mayor charged with having roken a lamp opposite to the City of London Union in lannon-street. The policeman who took the women into sustedy stated, that at half-past eight o'clock the pre eding night he saw them throw stones at a lamp and reak it. The defendants, upon being severally questioned ly the Lord Mayor, said they had been long in the habit of working hard with a laundress who had lately eft that business, and whose retirement put them comsletely out of work, and took from them the means of upport. They declared that they were well able to earn heir own bread, and all they required was the employnent; that they walked about the streets exhausted and lungry, and had, after having in vain attempted to obtain uscistance at the West London Union, applied to the house n Cannon-sireet, but were told by the person who atended at the door that they could not see the superinendent or overseer, by whom their necessities might be relieved; and that, despairing of help of any kind, her committed the offence in order that they might jet food, although they knew that they would isked whether the defendants had made application nore than once at the West London union for relief, courhood of the City of London union, and that her parents were dead; and the other two stated that they ame from Ireland, but had no friends there, and if they rere sent back to that country, they would be just as lestitute as they were here, with the additional evil of saving much smaller chance of being employed. One of norning at the West London Union to beg relief, that tey must call again at three o'clock, and upon calling at tree, they were told they must call again at five, and apon calling at five, they were told they must call again The Lord Mayor: And you are perish in the streets, gentlemen. The Lord Mayor said and that since then all the relatives and acquaintances of had no vice but poverty to be upbraided with were to the morning of Sunday last, the day of burial. It apthree young women before him were not such persons as should be sent either to a prison or a workhouse. He the places appointed for dispensing relief to those who complainant by the neck, and flung her under the table. were sinking under want and fatigue, there were kept He afterwards forced her head through a pane of glass, servations upon the hard treatment to which the poor were exposed, and he reprobated the palpable neglect by which their well-founded claims and demands upon prisonment. parochial bounty were met. The case before the Lord Mayor seemed to be one calculated to impress upon any humane officer the necessity of making inquiry into its merits in a peculiar manner, and of affording protection and refuge until the result of such inquiry should be ascertained. He (Alderman Farebrother) thought it would be advisable to issue a summons to the the preceding evening, he saw the prisoner enter a

flice in which a magistrate, with views wholly at variance with mine upon so important a subject, may sit to adjudicate. I found occasion the other day to make some observations upon the manner in which the affairs of the City of London Union have been transacted, to the utter carelessness and contempt which seemed to prevail amongst those in power, when investigation should take place into the alleged condition and plaims of applicants. I have received a letter from the board of guardians, professing to be an answer to these observations; but it is no answer at all. Of that, however, hereafter. I have now only to declare that nothing whatever shall either coax or intimidate me from the performance of such a duty as the conduct I every day see proofs of, in the treatment of the poor, imposes upon me in my capacity as chief magistrate of this city.-Alderman Farebrother: I fully agree with you in the expression of these sentiments. We unfortunately see, in our experience as magistrates, afflict-

These three girls appear to me to be strongly entitled to our compassion, and the keeper of the Giltspur-street iailliam Bennett, Edward Hogwood, George Sanders, alias | Compter will receive directions to take care of them until the necessary inquiries shall have been made. / SATURDAY .- AWFUL DESTITUTION IN THE CITY OF London .- Jane Clark and fifteen other destitute persons, including nine grown persons and seven children, came before the Lord Mayor to complain of the conduct of the authorities of the City of London Union. It would appear complainants had been sent to the office in Cannonstreet, with an order from the Lord Mayor, for admission to the Union, the Mayor requesting that they might be allowed to remain there until something could be done for them. Jane Clark said they had gone to Cannonstreet, according to his Lordship's instructions, and Mr. Evans had caused them to be sent to Peckham; on their arrival there they had some bread and cheese given to them. They were allowed to remain there all night, but they had not been to bed, there was not bed room for them. There were forty persons in a room. She had rested on a chair, others had laid on the table, and some on the flor. This morning they had a pint of gruel each given to them, with some bread, and just before eleven o'clock they were turned out of the house, when they complained, and said it was the Lord Mayor's wish that they should remain until something could be done for them. They were told the Lord Mayorland nothing to do with that establishment. The names of the parties who had turned the complainants out were Brace and Scott. The whole of the complainants having corroborated the statement of Jane Clark, Jupp, an officer of

the Union office, Cannon-street, said, he did not think credence could be given to the whole of their statements he did not know what to do in the matter. The Lord Mayor said he had expressed a desire that these destitute persons should be kept in the union until something could be done for them, and yet here they were turned destitute on the streets. Such proceedings were a disgrace to the City of London. He would see if " the Lord Mayor" had nothing to do with the City of London Union and its various establishments. The statements made should be enquired into. In the meantime lie should again send the applicants to the office in Cannonstreet, and he advised them to behave quietly and respectfully, and if on Monday morning they were again turned out, let them make their way to the Mansion House and he would see what could be done for them. A soldier's widow, with a family of three children, who formed a portion of the complainants, implored his lordship not to prisoners were committed to Newgate. send them again to the "Union," and his lordship most humanely undertook to forward the widow and her family to her friends at Portsmouth. The other applicants left the court with Jupp, who undertook to see the Mayor's

BOW STREET. SATURDAY .- ASSAULT AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE .- A Ser vant in the King of Hanover's establishment at St. James's Palace, named Tyrrell, was charged with an assault on the door-porter at that establishment. Mr. Huxford stated that the prisoner was a servant at the Palace, but had been suspended for a month, and forbidden the house for that time. The month expired this day. Yesterday the prisoner had an interview with Mr. Singleton, the house-steward, at which he was dismissed from the service of the King. At about a quarter to five o'cleck in the afternoon, he again came to the Palace and obtained admission. After loitering about the place for a short time he went away, and in about half an hour returned and again attempted to get in. Witness opened the hall door, and told him he could not be let in. He said he wanted to see Mr. Singleton, and witness said that Mr. Singleton had left the Palace, and he would find him at his private residence. The prisoner would not go away, and caught him by the neckerchief and attempted to force his way in. Witness was for a time disabled from speaking by the violence of the attack; but as soon as he recovered himself he called for help, and his son and another person came to his assistance, and liberated him. The prisoner was then given in charge to the sergeant of the guard. Mr. Lewis for the defence said, that the prisoner being a servant at the Palace, and having a room there, had a right to go into the room Any person had a right to use moderate force to get into his own room, and he thought it was not proved that any unnecessary violence had been used. The prisoner was still a servant in the establishment, having received a month's notice, which cald not expire until February. Mr. Twyford committed the prisoner for trial, with the

complainant would not press the charge. WORSHIP-STREET. SATURDAY, -- CRUELTY TO A HOLSE. -- James Wart, a cab-driver, was charged before Mr. Broughton, with cruelty to a horse, and refusing to pay the amount for which he had engaged the cab. William Heales, a cab cannot be a doubt. proprietor, stated, that about three weeks previous, he let the prisoner have a cab to drive, and that, during that time, he had been very neglectful, and had driven into an omnibus, and damaged a cab. Instead of punishing him. he still let him drive, thinking he would do letter: instead of which, his conduct became worse, and be used to bring the horses home bearing evident marks of ill-usage; and on the previous evening he came home at the time to change the horse for the first time. The horse was in a dreadful state of sweat, and had all the ap- swimming. Near Bude, on a shoal about two miles pearance of having been hard driven. He was given the distant, on Saturday, was lost a schooner, named the fresh herse, at a late hour in the evening, and the horse returned was in a worse state than the previous one. When asked for his money for the day, he was very abusive, said he had no power to punish in the case of ill-using crew, by taking to the boats before she struck, the horse, as it was not clearly made out, but he must pay his master for the hire of the cab. The prisoner said he only had 11s., which he reluctantly gave up, and was dis-

charged. TUESDAY .- FORGERY .- Michael Marlow, formerly a police constable, and who, it has been stated, has been in custody, and imprisoned as a begging-letter writer since his discharge from the police force, was placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham upon several charges of uttering forged checks purporting to be drawn by Mr. Henry Thomas Timson, a gentleman of fortune residing at Ealing, near Southampton, upon Messrs. Glyn and Co., the bankers in the city. The facts previously established were, in brief, that the prisoner, on the 29th ult., went to the sign of the King's Head, at Clapton, and obtained a bottle of brandy in the name of a married lady named Tate, presenting in payment a check upon Messra Glyn and Company, for £10. Mr. Hubble, the landlord, having several times given cash for checks from the same quarter, no suspicion was entertained with respect to the one in question, but it was afterwards returned as a forgery. The prisoner was again remanded for the pro-

# MARLBOROUGH STREET.

WENDESDAY .- EMBEZZIEMENT .- Thomas Thorn was brought before Mr. Malthy for final examination, charged with having embezzled various sums of money belonging get punishment along with it. The Lord Mayor to his late employer, Mr. Watson, carver, gilder, and picture-dealer, No. 210, Piccadilly. Mr. Watson said the prisoner was engaged by him in August, 1844, as clerk, and and to what parishes they belonged? One of the continued in the same until Febuary 1845, when he left. lefendants said that she had been born in the very neigh- It was the duty of the prisoner to keep the books, and receive money, and hand the same over immediately to him, Prosecutor, some time after the prisoner had gone away, ascertained that several of the customers' bills had been received and not accounted for. He immediately sought of Sunday washed ashore, and have been since inout the prisoner, but was unable to meet with him until terred at Lydd Church. recently, when he caused him to be taken into custody. he girls said they had been told, upon calling yesterday The prisoner made no defence and was fully com-

# CLERKENWELL.

MONDAY,-IRISH AMUSEMENTS .- OH! WHY DID YE willing to work ! The defendants : Certainly ; we are that on the 3rd instant the child of a mun named Shaugh well able and willing, but what are we to do? We can't ensey, who lives in Sawyer's place, Bunbill-row, died o Alderman Farebrother, who sat with him and who the parents, who are Irish, have been assembled at the has often in the same place expressed his hearty con- house, and a continued scene of boisterous merriment demnation of the treatment to which persons who was kept up in the very room where the deceased lay. up subjected, that it was most difficult for a magistrate peared that each person upon entering the room raised with any heart at all to restrain his indignation at hear- the lid of the coffin, and inspected the features of the ing such statements, for which he believed there was unt | corpse, and then put down a sum of money wherewith to questionable foundation. It was quite evident that the procure porter, gin, &c. The prisoner, who had been there all the week, quarrelled with the complainant on Sunday morning. The room was quite fuil of people at believed they were able to work, and he had no reason the time, and a frightful scene ensued, the relatives of to doubt their willinguess, but all signified nothing. At each party joining in the affray. The prisoner seized the porters who, like bull-dogs, growled and snarled at their by which she was much cut. At length the police came, appearance, and whose principal recomm-udation was the riot was quelled, and the corpse was removed. Mr. doubtless their capability of terrifying the deserving ob. Greenwood said that anything so shockingly barbarous jects of public sympathy.—Alderman Farebrother said and savage as what had just been detailed he had never he fully agreed with the Lord Mayor in his lordship's ob. heard. Such brutal indulgence was as bad as anything ever heard of the savages of New Zealand, or of the ancient Mexicans. The prisoner was fined £3, or six weeks' im-

# SOUTHWARK.

SATURDAY. - STEALING LEAD. - Charles Jupp, ap elderly man, was brought up in custody, before Mr. Traill, charged with having in his possession a large quantity of sheet lead, supposed to be stolen. George Wilde, police-constable, 94 M, deposed that about six o'clock on superintendent or overseer of the West London Union to marine-store-dealer's shop, in Bermondsey-street, with a attend Guildhall Police court, in which district the house large parcel under his arm. Suspecting from the manwas situated, to answer to the complaint .- The Lord ner in which he entered the shop that he had stolen pro-Mayor: I shall send a summons to him to attend here, perty, he entered and saw him offer for sale about 30ibs. for I have no idea of transferring a case of this kind to an of sheet lead. He asked him how he obtained such a closed,-Brasselles Gazette.

quantity, when he replied that he found it on Monday night in Snow's fields; not believing his statement, he took him into custody. The prisoner was remanded until Friday next.

WESTMINSTER. TUESDAY .- APPLICATION FOR A WARBANT AGAINST

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY .- Dr. Quail, many years surgeon in the armies of Greece, Poland, and Portugal, who made an application to Mr. Bond, about two months since, with reference to some alleged claims on the government, to-day waited upon Mr. Burrell on the same subject. The magistrate having inquired his business, Dr. Quail said that he had come to put himself under the protection of the magistrate, as he could not obtain satisfaction of the ministers. He had been promised attention to his claims many times from the ministers, but those promises had led to no result. Mr. Burrell: What claims ?-Dr. Quail; They are for seventeen years' pay and pension for services to Greece, Poland, and Portugal £25,000 per annum is accredited to this government from Portugal to pay the Legion to which I belong and of which I have never received a fraction. There is credit open upon the revenue of Greece, upon which I have a claim of £15,000, since 1829, whilst the government are also indebted to me in the amount of £50 a-year, for eight years, from Poland. The British Parliament accords £12,400 a-year to pay the Polish refugees, but I have not been poid any sublidy since 1837. Dr. Quail was proceeding, when Mr. Burrell stopped him, by observing, "This is not a matter which I can entertain." Dr. Quail : I wish for a warrant, sir, against the secretary of the Treasury, that he may be broughthefore, you to explain the motives for my being deprived of my rights. Mr. Burrell : Oh, no : I cannot think of doing that. There is not the slightest ground for entertaining such an application. The natural influence must be that if the claims were just they would be acceded to. The complainant then retired.

TUESDAY .- COMMITTAL OF A GANG OF NOTORIOUS BURGLARS .- Three young men, who gave the names of William Mumford, George Reed, and Thomas Tapner, were charged before Mr. Jeremy with having attempted to inter the dwelling of Mr. Thomas Dixon, furniture-broker, of Powis-street. Police constable Gladwin deposed, that on the evening of Sunday, the 4th inst, he was on duty in Hare-street, when he saw the prisoner Mumford, with the other prisoners, go to the door of Mr. Dixon's house, where he then stood, while Mumford walked backwards the pulpit, and the bar." and forwards on the opposite side of the street. Witness then secreted himself, and he saw Reed take something out of his pocket, and apply it to the keyhole of the door.

and as soon as he saw him he gave a loud cough. The other prisoners went away immediately. Witness ran lo'clock precisely. over and collared Reed and Tapner, and conveyed them to the station-house, where he took two skeleton-keys from Reed, one from his hand, and the other from his pocket. As they were on the road to the station-house; Roed threw some keys away, which were picked up by ome boys. Witness then went in pursuit of Mumford and took him into custody on the Market-head. A sergrant and constable of the L division stated that they knew Reed and Mumford as notorious house breakers Reed's proper name was Franklin. He had been tried and convicted of burglary, and had since been twice summarily convicted. Mumford's proper name was Higgins, ject, '

THE LATE FATAL GALES.

Since the announcement of the loss of the St David steamer, while on a passage from Havre to l'lymouth and Liverpool, during the recent fearful gale, considerable sensation has prevailed at those ports relative to the number of persons who perished with her. There is very little probability of an accurate list of the unfortunate sufferers ever being obtained. Mr. William Davidson, merchant of Havre, the consignee, states that he regrets being unable to furnish such facts as the relatives of those on board the St. David steamer, when she left that place, might desire. He was quite ignorant of the number and names of the persons on board, but to his knowledge there were not any passengers. She had a valuable cargo, to the extent of £20,000, probably more, consisting of silks, wines, &c. The St. David left the port on the 13th ult., about ten o'clock in the evening. The weather at the time was rather moderate, with an appearance of a continuance of easterly wind. Later in the day, however, it came on to blow, and on the following day the wind veered round to the westward—the afternoon of that day blowing a perfect storm. Up to the date of the letter, nothing positive had been heard of the steamer, at least at that port. Several hogsheads of wine, forming part of her cargo, which were stowed upon deck, had been picked up, which confirms the probability of her total loss. Relative to the supposition of there being no passengers on board, it is sadly feared it is incorrect. Some of those who saw the ill-fated steamer leave Havre, report that they saw on her deck about twenty persons, while there appeared to be others below. A portmanteau, con aining women's wearing apparel, has been picked up off Fecamp, where the hogsheads of wine were found, and it is generally believed that it formed the property of a passenger of the unfortunate vessel. understanding that if he did not repeat the assault the According to the latest accounts, with the exception of the body of the stoker, none others of the unfortunate sufferers have been picked up or washed ashore. As regards the loss of the Tom Bowling steamer, nothing further has been heard of her. That she

perished with all hands off the Dutch coast, there

A sloop, laden with coal, from Newport, Mon-

mouthshire, in a passage to Caldico Point, was totally wrecked on the Cornish coast, and all hands lost. Four bodies have been washed ashore, and amongst them were those of Mr. Williams, of Redrig, part of Burnley, will lecture in Carpenters' Hall, on Sunowner, and the master, Mr. Opton, who were found clasped in each other's arms. The other bodies seemed to be those of seamen, and being naked, it is presumed that they intended to save themselves by Anne, of St. Ives, laden with copper ore, while proceeding from Deverau to Swansea. The gale at the time was blowing very hard from the W.N.W., and and refused to give it up; in consequence of which he was one of the crew, in attempting to take in a reef of given into custody. The horse-keeper said the horse was | the mainsail, was blown from the yard-arm, and covered with wales all over the back. Mr. Broughton falling on the deck, was instantly killed. The succeeded in saving themselves. Another of the crew, however, was shockingly injured by being jammed between the boat and the ship's side, and is not expected to survive. The vessel became a wrick. A brig called the Dorothea (of nearly 300 tons' burden), belonging to Sunderland, was wiccked about the same time off Hayle, on the Devonshire coast, but forunately for the crew, nine in number, they were rescued by the pilot-boats that put off from hat place. Two fatal collisions are reported to have occurred in consequence of the violence of the gales; one happened on the night of the 28th ult., about four miles S.W. of Beachy-head, to an Oldenburgh schooner, named the Aurora, of Riga, and bound for Bordeaux, which was run down by the Thorwaldsen bark, on a voyage from Copenhagen to St. Thomas's. The collision was of so fearful a character, that the schooner sank within a few minutes after she had been struck, one of the crew going down with her. The remainder, consisting of the master, his wife, a child, and several seamen, managed to get on board the Thorwaldsen. The other collision was attended with more fatal results. It occurred off Brighton, on the 27th ult. when the ship Donor, from London, bound to Trieste, came in contact with a French lugger, and sunk her, the crew perishing with her. The Unicorn, of Seaton-Sluice, Lumsden, master, foundered on the morning of the 22nd ult., when within 120 miles of Flamborough-head. Her crew took to the boat, and were picked up by a vessel belonging to Yarmouth, which landed them at Sunderland. One of the vessels previously reported to have gone down in the west bay of Dungeness, has been ascertained to be the Elizabeth, of Newcastle, with a cargo of coals. Three

of the bodies of the ill-fated crew were in the course It will be remembered, that in the early part of the gale, one of the Royal Yacht Club vessels, called the Fanny, was totally lost, with all hands, off Bidcford harbour. Among the unfortunate sufferers were Mr. John Charles Montgomery, the owner, and Mr.

has not as yet been washed ashore. gave notice to the Custon-house, and the military were forthwith called out to protect to properly. Unfortunately the gale continued, the ship during beersellers, and butlers, domestic servants, footmen, the two succeeding nights broke up, and became a and mail-guards, with a multitude of other callings total loss, when, notwithstanding the vigilance of unrecorded in the book of trades. the men on duty, the pillage was carried on by the miscreants to a large extent. A man and two women were found dead on the beach, having drunk the rum washed ashore from the wreck to such an excess as to cause their death.

For several days past the coast guard have been searching the cottages for miles round, and in many instances have found portions of the property secreted in the dwellings. All the occupiers of such places are lodged in prison.

inches under ground. The same with the bees; last at the railings ending the gravel walk, against which

# Forthcoming Meetings.

THE 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

half-past seven .- Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven .- Tower Humlets: at the Whittington on Sunday evening last, at the Bricklayers' Arms, and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely .- Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely .- Marylchone: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-, past seven.

MONDAY EVENING. at eight o'clock precisely.

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

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

Wellington-street.

Tower Hamlets .- Mr. P. M'Grath will deliver a lecture on "The Land and the Charter," at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock precisely. CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street.—The public discussion will be resumed at half-past ten o'clock on Sunday morning next, Also from W. D. Christie, M.P. for Weymouth, January 18th. In the evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. B. Wall will deliver a lecture on "Elocution, inciuding sketches of celebrated orators of the platform,

"Defence of Chartism and the Chartist Policy"— ed a desire that Mr. Feargus O'Connor should be on Sunday evening next, January 18th, at the Coach present on the occasion and address the meeting.— Mumford now passed by the place where he was hiding, on Sunday evening next, January 18th, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, to commence at seven

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES. - A public meeting will be held at the Investigation Hall, Circus-street, business was necessarily gone through, and the meet-Marylebone, on Tuesday evening next, January 20th, to petition for the restoration of the above exiles. The members of the Executive Committee and Mr. Thomas Cooper will be present and address the meeting. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.
Westminsten.—Mr. P. M'Grath, President of the

Executive Committee, will deliver a public lecture at I the meeting in a pithy but pointed address, and called the Parthenium, St. Martin's lane, on Sunday upon the scoretary to read the requests of the evening next, at seven o'clock, January 18th. Sub-'Review of the events of the past year," and he had been twice tried for highway robbery. The CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .- A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Mon-

day evening next, January 19th, at eight precisely, FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—A public meeting to petition Parliament to address her Majesty to grant a free pardon to the above-named patriotic exiles will be held at the Hall, Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street, on Monday evening, January 26th. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

72. St. Martin's-lane, on Tuesday evening next, January 20th, at eight o'clock precisely, when a return of cash and tickets must be made.

five o'clock precisely. CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY .- A special

MILITIA .- After the usual lecture on Sunday evening next, January 18th, a public meeting will be on the nipple is saved, otherwise it would be pushed off, held at the City Churtist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, to undischarged and lost. If a cap be in the recess, and take into consideration the attempt of the Govern- the hammer be drawn up at all, it should be full cocked,

militia. Admission free. MACCLESFIELD .- A lecture will be delivered in the Chartist Room, Stanley-street, by Mr. John West, on Sunday (to-morrow), at half-past six o'clock in the by a wrench, and the old or common nipple put on in its evening. Subject, "Peel's past and present policy as it affects the working classes."

Walcor.—The birth-day of the immortal Thomas Paine will be commemorated by a public supper at the King William, Thomas-street, Walcot, on the tainly one of great utility and advantage, more particuevening of Jan. 26th. DERBY .- The Chartist and members of the Land

Society belonging to the Derby branch are requested

to meet on Sunday next, at half-past six in the even-

win-street, to take into consideration the future management of this branch. HALIFAX. - Mr. B. Rushton will lecture in the Chartist Room, Bullclose-lane, on Sunday (to-morrow), at six o'clock in the evening.

Oldhan. - On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. A. F. Taylor will deliver his second lecture on " Agrarianism' in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening. MANCHESTER .- Mr. James Leach will lecture in

Carpenters' Hall, Manchester, on Sunday (to-morrow), at half-past six P.M. Mr. Thomas Tattersall day night, Jan. 25th, at half-past six. Subject "Class legislation-its effects upon the destinies of Britain.'

STANNINGLY.-Mr. Joseph Aberdeen, of Bradford will address the inhabitants of Stanningly on Sunday next (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Radford.-On Sunday next, Jan. 18th, the first monthly meeting of the several localities of Radford Carrington, Basford, and Nottingham, belonging to will be held at Mr. Shelton's, Hope and Anchor, New Radford, at six o'clock in the evening.

KEIGHLEY.-Mr. Benjamin Rushton, of Halifax will deliver a sermon in the Working Men's Hall Keighley, on Sunday next, Jan. 18th, service to commence at five o'clock in the evening. A collection will be made at the close towards defraying the gether with the act that it is read by all classes of society expenses of petitioning, &c., for the restoration of as the organ of the movement party, Advertisers will find Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis, to their native it to be a medium of communication with the public at

ROCHDALE .- Mr. Thomas Chadwick will lecture in the Association, Mill-street, Rochdale, on Sunday next, the 18th inst., at six o'clock in the evening. SALFORD .- Mr. Cooper, of Manchester, will lecture in the National Charter Association-room, Bankstreet, Great George-street, on Sunday evening next, January 18th; subject: "The struggle of the

people. NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE .- On Monday, the 19th London Weekly Journals :instant, a public meeting will be held in Barker's NORTHERN STAR Chapel, Bow-street, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the House of Commons, on behalf of taken at seven o'clock. Several friends from the

Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis. The chair to be Potteries will address the meeting. HEBDEN-BRIDGE .- A public meeting will be held in the Democratic Chapel, Hebden-bridge-lane, on

Sunday, the 18th inst., at six o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of adopting two petitions for the restoration of Messrs. Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis; when a number of friends will address the meeting.

FELO DE SE .- An adjourned inquest was held at Cambridge, on Monday, on the body of Eliza Porter, whose death was occasioned by her having taken some drug to procure abortion, and the jury returned a verdict of felo de se. The body was buried the same night without the rites af Christian burial, THE TWENTY MILLION SUBSCRIPTION TAST .- On

Tuesday one of the most voluminous returns that

press, appeared. It is a list of all subscribers to the sitled the "Employer and Employed." Monday.—Irish Amusements.—On: why bill the former gentleman is much more curious in its details than the preced-saulting Anne Connor. It appeared from the evidence was found on Friday near the lighthouse on the ing one, which gave a list of purchasers above £2,000 in gone, which gave a list of purchasers above £2,000. Branton Sands, and was identified by his brother, each. The return includes upwards of twenty thou-Major Montgomery, of the 45th. That of Mr. Reilly sand subscribers to the lines and branches of last session alone, subscribing to the extent of £213,86,703 O'Connor from nearly every part of the kingdom for the Wreckers have made their appearance along the 6s. 4d. It presents a combination of peers and publication, in pamphlet form, of those Dialogues that Devonshire coast, and we regret to say in considerable printers, vicars and vice-admirals, spinsters and halfnumbers. On the West Indiaman going ashore, as pays, M.P.'s and special pleaders, professors and to gratify what appears to be the almost unanimous wish already reported in this journal, near Padstow, the cotton spinners, gentleman's cooks and Q. C.'s atcoast-guard, seeing the disposition of the crowds that
torney's clerks and college scouts, waiters at Lloyds,
"The Employer and the flocked to the beach to plunder the wreck, promptly relieving officers and excisemen, barristers and butchers, Catholic priests and coachmen, editors and engineers, dairymen and dyers, braziers, bankers,

> SERIOUS CAB ACCIDENT .- On Saturday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, a serious cab accident occurred, by which the driver of the cab, and numerous ether persons, had a narrow escape of their able compendium at such a price as would enable arrest the progress of the animal, but without effect, the operations. and, dashing down the steps leading into the park, N.B.—The above work may still be procured in num the cab was overturned, and the driver thrown beneath | bors, price 6d. each. Signs of a Mild Winter.—It has been remarked persons on the spot, who all fortunately escaped inwhenever a severe winter is about to take place, that jury, as did the sentry, who had a narrow escape, his one street in Dublin than in all France; the people are the ants bury themselves very deep in the earth. firelock being knocked out of his hand by one of the well clad, well fed, and merry; they are all employed on Last winter, which was very severe, these insects wheels. The horse broke away with the front part small Farms of their own, or on equitable takings?"—were found at the depth of two feet below the surface of the cab and the shafts, and galloped on through the Vide Lord Cloncarry's Letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct. of the earth, whilst this year they are only two park, in the direction of Storey's Gato, till he arrived 5th, 1843.

# Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.-At a sunday evening.

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road:

at half-past six o'clock.—City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane: at six o'clock.—Westminster: at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at leaf past source.

Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at leaf past source.

Sunday evening to enrol members and receive contributions." "That the next meeting be held on Sunday evening next, Jan. 18th, at five o'clock precisely."

Somens-Town .- A respectable audience assembled Tonbridge-street, New-road, to hear Mr. John Shaw, vention at Manchester, give a report of his delegation. Mr. John Hornby was called to the chair. Mr. Shaw concisely and ably detailed the proceedings of that important conference, and resumed his seat Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tayorn, Walworth, amid the cheering of a full and attentive meeting. On the motion of Messrs. Humphries and Laurie, a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Shaw for the satisfactory manner he had discharged the duties of his delegation, and Mr. Shaw having responded the meeting separated.

THE MILITIA.-A public meeting will be held in the South London Chartist Hall, corner of Webber street, Blackfriars-road, on Monday evening next, January 19th, 1846, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against organising the militia force; chair to be taken at eight o'clock. Feargus O'Con-Land Society are, on Sunday night at six, and Tues-day at eight o'clock, in the Council-room, Pier-street, Mr. T. Clark, Mr. R. Ridley, and Mr. T. Cooper, author of the "Purgatory of Suicides," &c., will attend and address the meeting.

THE APPROACHING DUNCOMBE Source.-At the general committee meeting, held at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on Wednesday evening, Jan. the 14th instant-Mr. James in the chair-letters were read from Douglas Jerrold and Chas. Dickens, stating the great pleasure that he had in accepting the invitation to be present at the soirce. Mr. J. Knight reported that he had attended a meeting of the engineers, held at the Exmouth Arms, Commer-MARYLEBONE.—Mr. C. Doyle, of the Executive cial-road East, and that that body had pledged them-Committee, will deliver a public lecture—Subject, selves unanimously to attend the soirce, and express-Favourable reports were received from all quarters, many of the committee renewing their supply of tickets, their first being exhausted. Much routine ing adjourned.

> On Sunday last the weekly meeting of this branch of the Co-operative Land Society was held in the Council Room, Pier-street, Mr. G. Williamson in the chair. The chairman opened the business of general secretary upon the monthly and conference levy. Received the approbation of every member present. New members are coming every week.

ROYAL POLYTECUNIC INSTITUTION. - Among the numerous models and inventions of all kinds which surround one on all sides we noticed a patent gun, by Mr. Needham, in Piccadilly. This gun, which has the advautage of self-priming, is certainly a most admirable contrivance, particularly where rapidity is required. The caps are contained in a hollow groove along the side of DUNCEMBE SOIREE.—The next meeting of the general committee will be held at the Parthenium, steel. The caps (on the muzzle of the gun being lowered) roll up the grooves, the first of them lodges in a small hollow or recess in the lock, immediately before the point of the lever, and thus, that cap, on the gun being cocked, A MEETING of the Chartist Co-operative Land So- is brought out; this hollow or recess is filled by the ciety, City District, will be held in the hall, Turn- lever both at cock and half cock, so that a cap can only gain-lane, on Sunday evening next, Jan. 18th, at | be deposited there, and the gun primed by lowering the muzzle, when the hammer is down. If at any time after a cap is placed on the nipple, and before it meeting of the members of the Westminster district is discharged, the gun being again lowered and another will be held on Sunday next, January 18th, to hear cap thereby deposited in the recess, it is only to turn the the auditors' report, at the l'arthenium, St. Martin's- gun over on its back, and the slightest shake removes the cap back into the groove, so that it shall not pass out to the end of the nipple on cocking, and thus the cap already ment to force the people unwillingly to serve in the and the cap be entirely brought out, otherwise, by this incomplete motion, the cap would be stopped in transitu, and so be in the way. If, at any time, the patent cap should be wanting, the patent nipple may be removed stend; the point of the hammer is also in such case to be taken of by the wrench and another put on. The necessary wrenches, nipple, &c., are supplied with the caps. In a military point of view, this invention is cerlarly for cavalry, as both carbines and pistols may be primed before taking the field. A single gun will hold sixty charges of priming; and a double gun the same quantity for each barrel. All those who feel interested ing, at Mr. Chester's, Temperance House, 16, Good- in the subject should go to the Royal Polytechnic Institu-

tion, and examine this excellent contrivance. On Saturday last, a party of gentlemen dined together, for the purpose of presenting Dr. Ryan, of the Polytechnic Institute, with a silver vase and signet ring, as a mark of esteem for the great talent and private virtues of that gentleman. The vase was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Stor and Mortimer, the celebrated jewellers and goldsmiths, in Bond-street, and displayed their usual parties who may be suffering from the same disease, and good taste. The ring was elegantly engraved by Mr. on application to me I may give his name. Gifford, of the Polytechnic.

THE NORTHERN STAR, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL,

ESTABLISHED in Leeds in 1837, and since then the leading Provincial Journal in the Kingdom, is now published at No. 840, Strand, London.

The object of the Proprietor in establishing the Northern Star was to furnish a fearless and faithful organ foer the representation of the Labouring Classes, whose interests from time immemorial have been shamelessly negleted. The removal of the Star to London has enabled its conthe National Chartist Co-operative Land Society ductors to supply the reader with the latest intelligence, as well as the most interesting news; in consequence of which its number of readers have materially increased in the Metropolis, and its country circulation can be equalled by few, even the most extensively circulated Metropolitan

newspapers. From the extensive circulation of the Northern Star, tolarge worth notice,

Book s and Publications for review must be addressed (post paid) to the Editor, 340, Strand, London. Adverisements and orders for papers to be addressed to Feargus O'Connor, 340, Strand, where all communications will be punctually attended to.

The following extract from the Newspaper Stamp Returns for October, November, and December, 1843 (since which no re:u-us have been made), show that the Northern Star is far at the head of many old-established .. .. .. 117,000

News of the World	86,000	United Service Ga-	
Record	83,500	zette	19.500
Examiner	71,000	Patriot	60,000
Britannia	66,000	Spectator	48,000
Mark-lane Express	54,000	Era	41,000
Tablet	45,000	John Rull	89,000
Observer		watenman	33,000
Atlas		Age and Argus	22,500
Nonconformist		Sentinel	20.000
Bell's New Weekly		Journal of Commerce	13.500
Messenger	22,500		,000

\*\*\* Observe the Office, 340, Strand, London, The following Books are published at the Northern Star

office. 340. Strand, and may be had of all Booksellers and News Agents. CHAMBERS' PHILOSOPHY REFUTED. Just published Price Fourpence . (forming a Pamphlet of 56 pages demy 8vo., in a stiff wrapper),

THE THIRD EDITION OF A FULL and COMPLETE REFUTATION of the PHILOSOPHY contained in a TRACT recently pubprobably ever issued from the Parliamentary printing lished by the MESSRS. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, en-

This valuable little work contains the most com-plete defence of the demands of the Working Classes for their fair share of the enormous wealth created by Machinery, as well as a justification of Trades Unions. The numerous appeals that have been made to Mr. have recently appeared in the Star, have determined him

"The Employer and the Employed," \* \* by Feargus O'Connor, \* \* beats anything even of its author's. -Economist. Complete in one Vol., neatly Bound in Cloth,

A PRACTICAL WORK ON SMALL FARMS. Price Two Shillings and Sixpence. BY FEAROUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. The desire of the author has been to furnish a valu

lives. It appears that a cab was passing down every working man to become possessed of it. It contains Waterloo-place, at a rapid rate, when the horse took all the practical instructions, together with Plates, defright, and set off in a furious gallop towards the scribing Farm-house, Offices, Tank, Farm-yard, &c. Duke of York's column. The driver endeavoured to with particular information requisite for carrying out all

long winter they had stopped every avenue to their hives. This season the entrance to them is scarcely closed.—Brusselles Gazette.

The same with the occs, last the fallings ending the graver wark, against which he was secured by he rushed violently, and fell, when he was secured by some bystanders. The driver was extricated, having closed.—Brusselles Gazette.

Those persons desirous of octioning their condition and of becoming "Independent Labourers," by entering the productive-labour" Market, will do well to read "A Practical Work on Small Farms," by Ferregus O'Conzor, Practical Work on Small Farms, "by Ferregus O'Conzor, Practical Work on Small Farms," by Ferregus O'Conzor, Practical Work on Small Farms, "by Ferregus O'Conzor, Practical Work on Small Farms," by Ferregus O'Conzor, Practical Work on Small Farms, "by Ferregus O'Conzor, Practical Work on Small Farms," by Ferregus O'Conzor, Practical Work on Small Farms, "by Ferregus O'Conzor, Practical Those persons desirous of bettering their condition and

Esq. It contains much useful information, invaluable to the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers will find many useful lessons in the new system of hus bandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays great practical knowledge, and is written so that any one meeting of the City District it was resolved unani- who reads may understand. Mr. O'Co. mor seems not to "That this district hold a meeting once per have used either the old or 'new nomenclature' in this fortnight, at the City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain- work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technical lane, Farringdon-street." "That each member do calities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as the theory; and, therefore, mystify that which they cannot explain, by some long chemical term, which the plain reader may pass over as a "hard word," hard to pronounce, and harder to understand when it is pronounced, The reader will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided all those hard names, and suited the language to the toil. ing labourer, whose college is generally the workshop, the metropolitan delegate to the late Chartist Con- or, at' best, the Sunday School. Though the work is written for holders of Small Farms, yet no Allotment Tenant ought to be without it; the valuable information it contains respecting tilling and eropping is alike useful to all."-Extract from a Farmer's Letter.

> Price Two Shillings. FIFTEEN LESSONS on the ANALOGY and SYNTAX of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have neglected the study of Grammar. By WM. Fifth edition, revised and amended,

> The Lessons in these works are intended solely for the use of natives. They are divested, therefore, of all those hair-breadth distinctions and unnecessary subdivisions in Analogy: which, if at all useful, can only be useful to foreigners. The science of Grammar is disentangled in them from the folds of mysticism which have so long enshrouded it. The absurd and unmeaning technicalities which pervade all other works on Grammarare exchanged for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, illustrative of the things they represent. The Parts of Speech are arranged on an entirely new principle, founded on a philosophical consideration of the nature of language. The necessary divisions and subdivisions are rationally accounted for, and the principles of Universal Grammar demonstrated so fully that the meanest capa-

that two and two make four. In Syntax, the formation of the English Language is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary reference to other languages. A majority of the numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shewn to be little better than

a heap of senscless tautology. The necessary Rules are lemonstrated upon rational principles, and illustrated by a variety of examples. . By the use of the fifteen lessons, and the accompanying exercises, any one may, in a few weeks, acquire a good knowledge of Grammar, without any of the disgusting

city may understand them as clearly as it understands

drudgery which, under the present system, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring a knowledge of Grammar "A competent Grammatical knowledge of our own language is the true basis on which all literature ought to

est."-Bishop Lowth. "Mr. Hill is evidently an original thinker. Heattacks with ability and success, the existing system of English Grammar, and points out the absurdities with which it is encumbered. Justly condemning the too frequent practice of making pupils commit portions of Grammar to memory a stasks, he maintains that the only proper way to the memory is through the understanding............It is but justice to him to say that, in a few pages, he gives a more clear and comprehensive view of the structure of the English language than can be found in some very elaborate works."-Literary Gazette.

"Mr. Hill has discharged his task with considerable ability and no person can peruse his books with anything like attention, without obtaining a clear and sufficient estimate of the construction and laws of his vernacular tongue."-Leeds Times.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.



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

and Lungs, is 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 have just been received :-CURES OF ASTHMAS, COUGHS, AND COLDS IN STAMFORD.

From Mr. R. Bagley, bookseller, Ironmonger-street. GENTLEMEN-Having been some few months appointed agent for Stamford for your excellent medicine. I have great pleasure in communicating to you the beneficial

effects many parties in and around Stamford have experienced from its use in asthmas, coughs, and difficulty of breathing, and the complimentary manner in which they recommend them. One highly respectable gentleman in Stamford has experienced the most wonderful benefit in a severe and obstinate asthma, with which he has been troubled for the last twenty years. Calling at my shop the other day, he told me that he had a few days previous caught a bad col i, and by taking two or three of the wafers on going to bed, he found the cough entirely removed the next day. I have sold dozens of boxes entirely through his recom-

R. BAGLEY. CURES IN SHEFFIELD. From Mr. A. Whittaker, bookseller, 1, Forgate, Sheffield.

mendation: I have pleasure in adding that the gentie-

man is willing to give all the information possible to

Gentlemen-Numberless parties in and around Sheffield, have found the greatest benefit from Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. Among the rest a gentleman, who has been a leading

actor on the Sheffield stage upwards of twenty years, assured me that he always kept by him a box of Locock's Wafers, whether at home or when travelling to distant towns, as being the best and readiest remedy he can get for colds and hoarseness, so peculiarly troublesome in his profession. And the gentleman, who lives at Pitsmoor, has been for years much subject to illness from colds, and he declares that during a number of years he has tried almost every medium that he has heard of for coughs and colds, but none had been of material service to him until he tried Locock's Wafers, which at once cured

A. WHITTAKER.

ANOTHER CURE OF COUGH AND COLD. 4, Princes-street, Hull, Dec. 3, 1945. Dear Sir, - Having received speedy and permanent relief from the use of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I beg respect-

fully to make known my case to you. Last winter I took cold, which brought on a very bad cough; for some time I neglected it; it soon, however began to wear a serious aspect. Having an aversion to call in a medical man, I was easily prevailed upon by a friend to try Dr. Locock's wafers. The first box did me so much service that I felt assured it only required a little perseverance to obtain a perfect cure.

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I am now perfectly restored to health by them. Yours truly, C. PANER.

To Mr. Reinnardt. ANOTHER CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Edward Presion, Coal Merchant. Paragon-street, Hull. Dated April 6. 1845. SIR,-Grateful for the relief my wife has experienced by the use of LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, from a distressing Asthmatic Cough, with which she was afflicted

for the last fourteen years, I feel a great desire that her surprising cure should be made known, for the benefit of those suffering as she did, &c .- Yours, &c., EDWARD IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Mojesty's Concerts, and Vicar

Choral of Lichfield Cathedral. Lichfield, 10th of July, 1815. GENTLEMEN, -A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, I was in-

duced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour.- I find h 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

ever used. (Signed). SAMUEL PEARSALL. The particulars of hundreds of cures may be had from

every Agent throughout the Kingdom. Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs. To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, they are in-

valuable, as in a few hours they remove all hourseness, and considerably increase the power and flexibility of the They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 11d., ... 2s. 9d., and 11s. per Box.

AGENTS .- DA SILVA and Co., 1, Bride lane, Fleet- it-Street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors. CAUTION .- To Protect the Public from spurious as imitations, Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners rs have caused to be printed on the Stamp outside each ch Box, the words Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, in white ite Letters on a Red Ground. If purchasers will attend to to this Caution they will be sure to get the genuine article.

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Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 1c, Great Windmill- illstreet, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONKOR, Esq., and published and by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New-ewington, in the Course of Survey, at the Office No. 19. ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of o

Great Windmill street, Westminster.
Saturday, January 17, 18465