

By the author of "The Omnipotence of the Deity,"
and other Poems.

Reviews.

law. Thus, unlimited legislation, or legislation without limitation out of its sphere, has made crimes by law. The laws against free international exchange of goods and produce, the taking of game—manufacture of certain articles liable to excise—and against the sale of liquor, Thought, religious credence—of which latter I am unjust, and persecuting law-making, if the last remnant is now found in the taxation of Nonconformists; and church rates are the last relic representative of that system of legislation that lifted the fires of Smithfield, and sent Claverhouse and his dragons to murder the hill-side peasant.

Manifestation.

- 1.—The Barbarous War System.
- 2.—The Knightly War System.
- 3.—The Court Gallant System.
- 4.—The Court Policy System.
- 5.—The Political Economy System.
- 6.—The Science of Equity System.
- 7.—Finally, the Supremacy of Christianity.

Faculties of Mind.

- 1.—Combativeuess and Lower Passions—Manual Arts developing.
- 2.—Combativeuess and Sentiments—Fine Arts developing.
- 3.—Apttuousness, with the Mechanical Arts developing.
- 4.—Cunning, with the Understanding developing.
- 5.—Benefit, or Utility, with the Practical Reason.
- 6.—Justice, with the Theoretic Reason.
- 7.—Benevolence, with the Mind developed.

And this scheme (imperfectly and crudely as we have advanced it), we maintain, is borne out, first by the analytic reason, analysing the forms of science, trade and order into scientific development; second, by the analysis of the components of man's nature; and third, by the abstract form of history so far as it has extended. And on these three grounds, if they coincide and mutually support each other, may be projected the natural probability of a period yet to come, when justice shall be realised on earth, to be followed by a period when Christianity shall reign supreme, and call into real and

"sailing, this is the Moorland Cottage to the party; first premising that, while Edward, the favourite, has had a new suit made for the occasion, an old gown of her mother's has been washed, and made up for little Maggie. The old frock, however, could not have troubled Maggie very much, but her mother's discourse, and her manners in the great house they were going to, must have been sufficiently terrifying. These are Mrs. Brown's notions of 'company manners.'"

"Maggie? you must sit as upright as ever you can, and keep your back flat, child, and don't pique. If I catch you must draw up. I shall won't be never I see you do anything wrong, and I shall be looking at you all day, so remember. You hold yourself very well, Edward. If Mr. Buxton asks you, you may have a glass of wine, because you're a boy. But mind and say, 'Your good health, please, before you drink it.'"

"I'd rather not have the wine if I'm to say that," said Edward, bluntly.

"Oh, nonsense! my dear. You'd wish to be like a gentlemen, I'm sure."

the subject, very few cared to inquire into the island held a separate race from that of the main land of India, or exhibited any marks of individual character and special interest. This indifference is at least shaken by late events; and it may reasonably be expected that henceforward councils of missionary societies and Government officials will not constitute the entire British public so far as the affairs of Ceylon are concerned.

As Colonial Secretary to the island, Sir

country, they tried a different plan. They founded schools—but no scholars came. They performed their own worship—but their temples were empty. The rigid discipline and simple ceremonial of the Church of Holland had no attractions for the Singhaless. The results had already shown the way to success; but the Dutch spurned such an example as unworthy of the cause which they had in hand. They would not, like their rivals, become “all

Varieties.

... *proving a case* ...

important and incalculably beneficial in their condition. If the sound s, laid down in such simple but language by Mr. NEALE, be acted by any large section of the producers, effect a revolution, and an amend the present state of things, of the ex- which, at present it is impossible to

ing in the explicit terms the principle and mode of operation of the Co-operative Stores, and showing the immediate pecuniary advantages they conferred upon their subscribers, Mr. N. continued:—

There was, however, this further advantage: the Co-operative Stores, that the successful development of the system would give those associated with it the opportunity of their own, and the world, in fact, a market of their own, and might supply it from sources they thought proper. This had been already done to some extent by the establishment of several working men's associations, such as that of the shoemakers in Holborn. All that was wanted for such an establishment was customers. The development of these stores would supply them. They need not stop at shoes. Clothes, furniture—all the articles, in fact, they were in the habit of daily using, might be supplied in the same manner; and this, in proportion as the system extended, the working classes would become their own producers and distributors. Here, then, he thought, were the means through which, by simply turning into a new channel the present resources of the working classes, they could effect a great and practical improvement in their own condition.

It will require, of course, great care in the working out of the details of these plans; and we must again repeat, that no time or exertions ought to be grudged for the purpose of procuring an amendment of the laws of partnership as affecting such associations. If this were once secured, there is nothing whatever in their nature or scope that should prevent them from realising all, and more than their most sanguine promoters now anticipate. We see, indeed, no reason why, in the course of their development, they should not create for themselves a new currency, to represent the new wealth created and exchanged amongst themselves—not why, in due time, the working men's associations should not remove out of towns, and ply their labours either on leasehold or freehold estates, in the midst of superior sanitary, domestic, and industrial arrangements. In these days of railways, the products of their industry could be cheaply and speedily conveyed to the markets they were intended for, and the possession of farms, which could supply at least a portion of the provisions required by the co-operators, would be so stable a foundation for the whole as would enable it to defy almost any possible amount of external opposition.

It would be easy to dilate on the glorious prospect thus opened up of the emancipation and elevation of the suffering and toiling millions, but we refrain. It is sufficient for us to have shown, on this occasion, that they have to a large extent the means in their own hands, and to record with pleasure the fact, that a portion of them, at least, are beginning to know, appreciate, and rightly employ these means. Our best wishes are with them; and, to the extent of our humble powers, we shall feel proud to aid those who thus set their own shoulders to the wheel, and manfully labour at the task of self-improvement and universal amelioration.

GERMAN LIBERTY.

Latterly all eyes have been turned to Germany, the focus of the abstract thought of the world, as the spot where liberty was to receive the next practical development. To those who were easy of belief, this expectation seemed all the better founded, because they thought that in Prussia they had found that rarest of rare things—a liberal king; but the more experienced and thoughtful did not yield too implicitly a confidence, because past years had taught them something of the vacillating, unstable character of FREDERICK WILLIAM, and because all history told them how unlikely it was that any king would actively advance the cause of freedom. That credulousness which simplicity yields to the professions of men, whether they be or be not kings, may be a sign of an honest, open, and candid mind, and so far estimable; but it is a very bad defence in this wicked world of ours. The millennium has not yet arrived. Kings and statesmen are as fond of power, and warriors as devoted worshippers of glory, as ever. We must be "on our guard," while trick, artifice, and subterfuge, spread everywhere around us, and entangle us in their meshes; and it would be about as wise as for sheep to believe in the professions of the wolf, and his assertion that he had repented of his carnivorous propensities, and made his resolution to lead a new and bloodless life for the future, and to admit him into their fold, as it would be for the peoples of the earth to put faith in the amateur liberalism of kings, possessing a thirst for larger dominion, and desirous of despotic authority.

"Experience," it is said "makes fools wise," and the German people must be worse than fools even, if the experience they have had does not teach them that they must win that liberty for themselves which kings will never give them.

The explanation of all that has occurred in Germany is to be found in a few words. There are really only two powers there, Austria and Prussia, the smaller states being as helpless and dependent upon them for their very existence as old coats and hats upon the pegs provided for their support. Were it not that there is always a great blustering bully ready to step in, stripped for fighting, to protect the little princelets in their despotic authority over a people burning to be free, Republicanism would ere this have triumphed, and German unity be a great and splendid reality instead of a misty vision. These two great powers are enemies against each other, because they both aspire to supreme influence; but they are also friends, because they are both opposed to that liberty and those liberal institutions, which would give the death blow to their own authority, and when the people are striving for their own rights, the bond which draws Prussia and Austria together is stronger than the ambition which divides them.

Keeping this explanation in view, the clue to guide us through the tangled maze of German politics is apparent. When the revolutionary spirit, lighted up by the success of the French Revolution, spread through Germany—when thrones tottered and kings fled—when it seemed as though the day of judgment for kingcraft had dawned upon the world—when the heart of Italy beat as though with new life—when the thunderstorm of war hovered over Hungary—when Vienna was in the hands of the people, and the troops were ordered to give up the custody of Berlin to its citizens, then the versatile King of Prussia, who always seeks to swim with the stream, mounted the German tricolor, and strove his best to take advantage of a movement, which he thought, if properly managed, would crush the rival power of Austria, and make him the popular head of Germany. When the Duchies rebelled against Denmark, or rather—"rebelled" is not the proper word—rose to assert their constitutional rights, he lent them the assistance of Prussian arms, and thought thus to gain a footing in those parts which might hereafter have given Prussia a maritime influence. When the Frankfurt Parliament sat, and tried to make a constitution, as if for the purpose of proving that constitutions cannot be made like pieces of patch-work, but must, like trees in a rich soil, grow up in the hearts of a free people, the world will, perhaps, never know how earnestly FREDERICK WILLIAM longed to seize that bauble, the Imperial Crown, which seemed within his grasp; but the opportunity was not tempting enough; though attractive, it was not safe. It might have involved a leadership under the guidance of the people, not a peaceful advance towards greater irresponsible power; it might have made necessary war, which, once fairly begun,

would not have been stayed till the masses had become the arbiters of their own destiny. The effort boded no good for the right of governing badly; it pointed too directly to the opposite right of being well governed. It was too fearful a stake for the vacillating, unstable, FREDERICK to play. He feared to set his all upon such a cast, and abide the hazard of the die; and so after much flattery and coquetting, he let "I dare not wait upon I would," and the Frankfurt Parliament was left to show of how little worth were moral force, in when deserted by its material embodiment—physical power.

Since then, the retrograde movement has gone on with all the certainty of a predestinated fact. The King of Prussia would rather be a popular King than no King at all. He would rather rule over a large state than a comparatively small one. His object was, and is, the greatest power with the smallest possible risk to himself. The people might shift for themselves, so that his own ends were served. Much as he was prepared to risk for himself, for them, like a true King, he would risk nothing; and so just as Austrian despotism, backed by the colossal power of Russia, has, by sheer force of arms, regained its dominion, and the danger to kingship from popular fervour has decreased, the policy of Prussia has become less and less liberal. Just as there has been less of kingly authority to be won, and more to be lost, FREDERICK WILLIAM has retraced his steps, and, to use a vulgar phrase, "drawn in his horns." The idea of a German Unity has given way to an union of the Northern States under the thumb of Prussia, so that the star of Austria might not outshine that of Prussia—not that the people might be more free. The Prussian army was withdrawn from the Duchies; but, ever vacillating, whether for good or evil, Prussian volunteers and a Prussian general were left to oppose the Danes. The KING, fearful of what might be, would not sever the link of his influence there, all liberalism seemed to be beaten down; and now a Prussian and an Austrian commission are to threaten Holstein into obedience, and, if necessary, a Prussian and Austrian army is to bombard, bayonet, and sabre it into helpless submission. In the same way the Hessians, who by calm, moral action, unaccompanied by the slightest violence, had foiled their contemptible elector, who wanted, on a smaller stage, to act the part of the Czar, were first cajoled by promises and a show of help, and are now left to the tender mercies of Austria and the ELECTOR; and the Prussian people, juggled and played by their quasi liberal KING, as a juggler plays with his rings and balls, have armed and marched, leaving their business to languish, their wives and families to shift for themselves—for what? Not that the "honour and glory" of Prussia should be protected—not that the liberties of Germany should be asserted—not that the interference of the AUTOCRAT of the North might be repelled with scorn, but that the Prussian KING might make better terms for himself, and that his brother Royalties of Austria and Russia, might band with him on an equal footing, to share the power of divided Germany.

That is the fact—out of all the turmoil and suffering the people have gained nothing—they have been fooled beyond the top of their bent, and the result is, that their tyrants have a better understanding than ever, and have resolved that for the safety of despotism, Germany, split up into powerless states, shall be ruled from Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin. We hope, however, that the lesson will not be thrown away, and that the next time the people arm themselves, or are armed, they will blazon on their banners: "put not thy trust in princes," and not consent to be disarmed till the purposes of the people are served, and potentates are left to shift for themselves.

O'CONNOR DEFENCE FUND.

The response to our appeal has so far been of a gratifying nature. The letters received at this office prove that Mr. O'Connor's position has excited sincere and wide-spread sympathy, and that with proper arrangements, that sympathy will show itself in deeds commensurate with the occasion.

System and organisation, however, are necessary in such cases; and, as this is one which especially demands prompt exertion, it has been considered advisable to issue a circular containing the facts briefly stated, together with directions as to the course to be pursued in the various localities.

The circular is so brief, and so much to the purpose, that we subjoin it, merely adding our earnest request, that its suggestions may be immediately acted upon, throughout the length and breadth of the country.

"Northern Star" Office, London.

By the recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of O'Connor v. Bradshaw, F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., has been added with the costs of two protracted and expensive actions at law.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons, after the most ample investigation into the affairs of "The National Land Company," pronounced its proceedings to have been conducted throughout "bona-fide," and added, that the personal character of Mr. O'Connor, in relation to it, was unimpeachable and unimpeached.

In the face of this Report, Mr. Bradshaw, (the Editor of a Tory journal published at Nottingham), accused Mr. O'Connor of personal dishonesty in relation to the Company.

An action for Libel was immediately commenced, which terminated in the Jury returning a verdict grossly inconsistent with itself and with the facts, namely, "that the libeller was justified in his charges, but that there was no ground whatever for any personal imputation on Mr. O'Connor's honesty."

The Judge, in summing up, acted the part of a hostile partizan, and misled the Jury into giving a verdict, which threw the entire costs of the action upon Mr. O'Connor.

That gentleman tried the question again, by moving for a new trial in the Queen's Bench. The case was re-argued at great expense, but, as the "Times" expressly states, the Judges "shirked" the merits of the case in a "cowardly" manner, and refused a new trial on quibbles—again subjecting Mr. O'Connor to all the costs.

This is but the last of a series of proceedings, all of which indicate a determination on the part of Government, and the law authorities, to deny justice to Mr. O'Connor, and to refuse him either redress for wrong done, or protection against injury.

The object is to "ruin him with expenses," as advised by Lord Melbourne years ago. He has spent his life and fortune in the cause of the people, and has never travelled a mile nor eaten a meal at their expense.

All who sympathise with an honest but oppressed man, are called upon to come forward liberally, and contribute to sustain him in this unequal contest.

It is requested that you will immediately take steps to form a Committee in your town, to canvass for Subscriptions. It would be advisable to divide it into small districts, to appoint a collector to each, to announce that the Subscriptions will be collected simultaneously on a given day, thus showing, by one new ally on a given day, that the people will general and hearty effort, that the people will not allow their advocate and champion to be victimised by Legal Frauds and Governmental Chicanery.

Upon application to this office, collecting books, and every information that may be necessary, will be forthwith supplied to all who are desirous of assisting in this good work.

It is recommended that a per centage on the amount collected be allowed to all who undertake that duty; the amount of such per centage to be fixed by the local Committee.

The funds should be remitted immediately (per Post Office Order) to Mr. W. William Rider, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, with a list of Subscribers; and a due and full acknowledgement will appear in the "Northern Star" each Saturday.

"A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether"—now or never.

WILLIAM RIDER.

MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1850.

FOR THE
THE HONESTY FUND.

RECEIVED BY W. RIDER.

RECEIVED BY W. AIDEN.		£	s.	d.
J. George, Clewer, near Windsor	..	1	0	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	1	0	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	6
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	6
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	12	6
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	3
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
.. .. .. .. ..	..	0	1	0
..			

ook fatal effect upon
wounded Isaac Allen

the Athenian
Naphtan
Nuzzle of
the first
heart,
Isaac
not new
and
a fierce
of all
man's
t of the
n, Eti-
lich was
he active
ice, four
two more
ren. On
Naptha
the man
brother,
nent, but
by whom
of Theo-
examina-
ed by the
nd Heart,
he envy
“Will
says the
property
place at
st, in the
ut, seren
step along
the thach
low has
rendered
s exerted
engines
st of the
djoining;
reserved;
re home-
s attack;
between
s, beans,
k of seed
part of the
new pigs,
properly
ie Essex
e loss on
), and on
ause can

At the
ore Alex-
able jury,
this ex-
has re-
regards
of man-
ches very
jury as
t of man-
oster (one
is highly
important
is unani-
icated to
‘trusting
dearly as
ident that
We find,
e was ac-
e govern-
ie inquiry,
lamps.

n.—About
as found
bar, under
mining the
evidence
s held; to
A respect-
posed to
s evening,
most rigid
of estab-
ent, he was
gent. His
him; the
o business
ed man’in
ll be satis-
no small
ersons are
authorities.
notorious
their late
another of
concerning
of the
erehended.

hat Lord
t Marquis
olic youth,
s a faith,
but a new
napson, the
ardian.”

le articles
e late rob-
in a noto-
s the dopr
ected. Its
n in some
species of
analogy
cover, so
h the pro-
one of the
enable a
and unlook
sider by The
manner,
d that the
operate in

Freeman’s
letter ad-
robishop
obodied by
ably pub-
onths
received

shop.—On
of Killalee
electing a
ly. Arch-
ance, and
after some
from the
priests (of
to the
—namely,
each; the
d the Ver-
as elected

the report
the British
ong their
ates of the
and recol-
ained for
s customs
ng to the
Monnell,
ame, and
lowed the
reconciled
d Rover
The man
with the
aristo-
however,
s, publish;
ays.”

the last
n, there is
Earl of
and Kerry,
4,708,
The noble
An appli-
week for
can named
ot of the
Wall. Mr.
ranted the
rrived upon
news-papers.
se,” con-
the “order

EVERYWHERE ENDEAVOUR to be useful, and every-
where you are at home.

CHRISTMAS IN THE FROZEN REGIONS.—In 1841, who am at home to write this, kept Christmas with the South Polar expedition, consisting of "Erebus" and "Terror," and their crews. In

The following appeared in our second edition of last week :—

THE WEAVERS' STRIKE AT BINGLEY.

Mr. JAMES LEACH was appointed to take the chair and he requested the operatives not to come to any hasty decision, nor to be content with a half victory when a complete one was just within their

JANE WILBRED, was then called in, and appeared a little better. She said—Mr. Sloane beat me at various times for wearing my shift sleeves on my shoulders. Mrs. Sloane beat me for the same thing. There was meat always cooked on Sunday, but I had none of it. When my mistress could not make me eat my own dirt, my master beat me until he

STRIKE OF MECHANICS AT LEEDS.—The whole of the workmen (nearly 1,100 in number) in the employment of Messrs. E. B. Wilson and Co., of the Leeds Railway Foundry, are out on strike. The hands turned out on Monday morning last, on a question, as we are informed, arising out of the discharge of the smith's foreman and from a feeling of general dissatisfaction at the conduct of the manager. The workmen up to yesterday (Friday) did not resume their employment.

THE PLATE ROBBERY IN THE STRAND.—At the Central Criminal Court on Friday, C. Clinton, D. Shaw, J. Badcock, J. Gardner, and G. Bunche, were tried for the burglary, and Mary Anne Bunche, and Mary Anne Chereneau were indicted for harbouring the prisoners. Clinton pleaded guilty. The evidence (which has already appeared in our columns) having been given, the prisoners were acquitted, with the exception of the boy Clinton, who was sentenced to be transported for twenty years.

Mr. Murray Macgregor is appointed President of the Board of Commissioners for the Virgin Islands; Mr. Phillip E. Woodhouse is appointed to the Civil Service at Cayman, District Judge and Member of Council in that island, was succeeded as Major-General at Superintendent at Honouliuli; Mr. J. V. Drysdale is appointed Colonial Secretary for St. Lucia; Mr. Robert G. Macnaghen is appointed to the position of District Officer at St. Vincent; Mr. G. G. Macnaghen is appointed a Member of the Council at St. Vincent; Mr. J. Gordon is appointed a Member of the Council at Tobago. *Observer.*

READING: Gael is so full that the visiting justices have issued directions to the clerks of the several courts to suspend all sessions throughout the county until all prisoners for trial are to be committed to the Birmingham Gaol.

THE RIGHT HON. DR. LUSHINGTON, MR. FALCONER, AND DR. TWISS, OF DUBLIN COMMONS, are appointed arbitrators to determine the boundary between the provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, which has for

Police.
WANDSWORTH.—AN ILLEGAL WARRANT.—W.

SOUTHWARK.—SABOTING.—David Muir and James Hempstead, two officers belonging to the S. S. *Albatross*, trading between St. Petersburg and London, were brought up charged with conspiring on board their vessel four gallons of

gun woman, named Collins, when the prisoner of another man came by, and the other man asked her to have something to drink. They all four went into the house, and the prisoner's friend was her (witness) la., and she sent for half a pint of gin. When the gin was brought they all sat down and when seated about ten minutes she received a violent blow on her head, which knocked her down senseless. When she came to, she found she was covered with blood, and that she had a deep and extensive wound on the forehead. She was assisted by the other woman, and she was taken to the

...and, and struck the last witness a desperate blow. ... it across the left temple. He still held the weapon with both his hands, and, exclaiming, "I'll ... for you before I go," was about to repeat the blow; when she (witness) laid hold of the poker and overpowered him, saying at the time, "You monster, are you going to murder the poor girl who has done no wrong?" Then she dropped the poker and ran away. But she (witness) followed him closely, and gave him a good cuff on the ear. She then took him to the prison to custody. — In her cross-examination the witness admitted the prisoner was in liquor, but not so much as not to be perfectly aware of what he did. She

ted, and so great was the force used that it was sent nearly at an angle.—Mr. Gamos described the part of his client as one of drunken insanity, and pressed the magistrate to deal with the case summarily.—Mr. Norton, however, remarked that it was one of much too serious a character to be lightly dealt with, and fully committed the prisoner to take his trial for the cutting and wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

whom the prisoner had practised his coil-
trades with ingenuity and to a great extent.
"I was a Captain Gardener," having been sworn, said
the number of the illustrious establishment and
inquired of her servant, "where was she at home,
I, being engaged in the affairs of the law, requested
to have an interview with her. On her return she
came into the parlour, he represented that his
"papa" and "mamma" had a daughter whom they
wished to send to a religious seminary; and he re-
quested to be furnished with one of her girdles
in terms, and as a consequence of his circular
appearance and address, he obtained no suc-
cess in his honesty; and, during his absence to
secure the circular, she left the parlour, and re-
turned to her apartment by himself. He left the house, and on
the following day, having occasion for the silver
articles, &c., which were invariably left in a cup-
board, he missed them. She instantly suspected
a wrong, and he was obliged to confess the

at length he ascertained that the pawnbrokers' and at Mr. Perkin's, pawnshop where he had been pledged.

lined at first, but she became so troublesome and annoying that he gave her a shilling to get rid of her. This, however, was not enough to induce her to go away, and she threw her arms round his waist, and took a purse from his pocket, containing £7 10s. gold, and two £5 notes, but before she could conceal it he snatched it from her hand. The two notes were safe, but £4 of the £7 10s. was missing, and she therefore called a policeman, and gave her into his custody. At the station she was searched, and the £4, with some foreign coins which had been in the purse, were found upon her.—The prisoner denied

statement. Mr. Jardine said that such playing with the constables on duty could not be overlooked. The defendant must pay 20s., or be imprisoned ten days. The fine was paid.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. — THE NORTON-ROBERTS ROBERT AND STRANGLATION. — William Thompson, *alias* the "Black Diamond," charged with having been concerned in committing the most daring robbery, accompanied with violence, the person of Mr. A. Dubois, was re-examined. The prisoner was now defended by Mr. Cross, solicitor of Surrey-street Strand. — The evidence

perished in his innocence, was fully committed to trial.

FRANK CRIME.—William Hewitt was placed before Mr. Bingham, charged with the following brutal outrage.—Thomas Dalton, a porter in the employ of Messrs. Foster and Co., waterproofer, Piccadilly, stated that on Saturday night, about one o'clock, he was in his employers' shop, when he heard a tremendous crash at the window, and on looking round he found that one of the panes of glass, measuring thirty-two inches by sixty inches, had been broken, and on the floor of the shop he

Clapham—Young, 140 D. C. said: On Saturday night, at eleven o'clock, the prisoner came, up to me in the New-road, and asked me if I was the man on duty there. I told him that I was; he then said, "I had better give myself up to you, for I don't I am sure to be taken before the morning." He said, that some man had sent a letter to Captain Ross's brother, intimating that they could be met with who had "done it" (alluded to the fire). I asked him, particularly, what he offered himself up for, and his answer was set- tled to a gro-

might get something to eat, and to obtain a sign, as I had no money". The prisoner had been employed as a carpenter in the erection of a new one-building for Captain Ross; and about two weeks ago he was discharged, improperly as imagined, by Wood, the foreman of the works. The prisoner was remanded.

BUILDHALF.—ILLEGAL CONSUMPTION OF GAS.—John Burroughs, a smith, occupying a cellar at 31, Leakey Bell-alley, was charged by the Gaslight and Water Company under the following circumstances.

commenced, at £12. The offence was clearly
proved, and the defendant fined £1 for the offence,
damages, and 7s. costs.

SHIPWRECK.—ANOTHER BURGULARY.—
THE FACT.—John Gross, 23, was charged
with being found in the house of a person named
John, a tradesman in Bethnal-green, for the pur-
pose of committing a felony.—Prosecutor has two
occupies of business, and the one in question is left
occupied after eleven o'clock at night.—Police-
man Boyce, watched the prisoner during the fore-
noon night after that hour, but lost him in the

ed on by a neighbour of Mr. Kelly's to effect an
france to search. The policeman went to the

removal. — In defence, prisoner said he had not knowledge of his whereabouts until he heard knocking, and he then ran for it. — Remanded a week.

cotton was accompanied by a considerable quantity of the article in all its subsequent stages, the spinning manufacture, including the "skeps," the "roovings," and yarns spun for "warps" as well as for "wefts." We have also been favored with a quantity of flax and wool yarn spun together, and capable of being used in the manufacture of flannel and cloth; and we are informed that samples of both flannel and cloth woven from this material will be forwarded to us in a few days. The whole of the experiments connected with the spinning of cotton and flax, and the

CORN.

MARK-LEADS. Monday, December 23.—The supply of corn, both English and Foreign, last week was much less than of late. This morning the supply by land-carriage samples from the principal counties was moderate. Fine dry samples obtained late rates, but out-of-condition and secondary descriptions were a slow sale at a discount of 1s to 1s. per quarter. Business in Foreign was exceedingly limited, but we do not alter our quotations. In the exception of Foreign grinding, all sorts of barley will be written 1s per quarter cheaper. Beans and peas all descriptions are in good demand. Rates were in less demand, but the price of the return cargo was not

ers were in attendance, the beef trade ruled heavily in extreme at Friday's decline in the quotations. The meat figure for the best beef did not exceed 38 ¢ per lb. The numbers of Sheep were limited, but in full average condition. Although the demand for this description of stock was in a sluggish state, Friday's advance in current prices was fairly supported; the best old downs selling at 44 ¢ to 45 ¢; medium, 42 ¢ to 43 ¢; Cheas and pigs, the supply of which was small, heavy at late quotations, 38 ¢ to 39 ¢; 2 ¢, 28 ¢ to 38 ¢; mutton, 35 ¢ to 40 ¢; veal, 2 ¢ to 6 ¢; pork, 2 ¢ to 6 ¢ to 10 ¢.—Price per stone of 14 lbs (make the offer).

DEWEARTE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Dec. 23.—Interior

OLIVER HUTTENBACH MARKET, Dec. 23.—Our prices present little alteration, but trade is dull, which is generally the case here. **Apples.** Dorset, fine weekly, 95c. to 96c. **Oranges.** To do, middling, 70c. to 75c. **Pears.** Fresh made, to do, s., fresh, 9c. to 11c. per dozen lbs.

WEST GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, December 21.—Fruit and vegetables are abundantly supplied. **Hothouse grapes.** Pine-apples are quite equal to the demand, and the only thing may be said of apples and pears. **Oranges** and lemons are plentiful. **Nuts** have not altered since our last report. **Strawberries.** English strawberries have made their appearance in small quantities, but the excellent weakling variety of a little rhubarb has been supplied. **French beans** are cheaper. **Carrots** and **turnips** are good in quality, and

The Gazette.
From the Gazette of Tuesday, December 24th.
BANKRUPTS.
In Burghorne Pillin and George Alfred Pillin, of
overstore-buildings, Holborn, sword cutlers—George
Pillin, late of Elizabeth-terrace, Liverpool-road, Isling-
ton, contractor—John Barber, of Eaton Locen, Bedford-

ly entirely successful, and earnestly invite the attention of our readers to it.—**SERIAL TIMES.**

R. BARKER'S REMEDY has been successful in curing many thousands of cases of a Doubled Rupture of every variety; and has long been recognised by the whole of the Medical Profession, as the only remedy discovered for this alarming complaint. All sufferers are invited to write, or pay a visit, as in every case he guarantees a cure, or a full refund of treatment. The remedy is equally adapted to male or female of any age, and is easy and painless, causing no inconvenience or confinement, &c. &c. sent free, on receipt of 7s., by Post-office order, or

YOURSELF! WHAT YOU ARE! AND WHAT
FIT FOR!

'We shall find,
most have the seeds of judgment in their mind,'

NOW THYSELF!—THE ORIGINAL

GRAPHOLOGIST continues to give the graphic
interesting delineations of character, discoverable
the handwriting, which have given so much astonish-
delight, and instruction. Ladies and gentlemen,
knowing their true character, or that of any
in whom they are interested, must send a speci-
of the writing, mentioning name and age, for support
of the writer, and enclosing a fee.

requested to send a specimen of their writing as
e. Just Published.
the CHOICE OF A WIFE : by ELLEN GRAHAM. Ad-
vised, as a matter of course, to Gentlemen, although it
contains much that is instructive to Ladies. Price 1s. ;
post free, on receipt of fourteen postage-stamps, by
GRAHAM, G. Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road,
London.

THE
O. YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL AND
LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c?
THE IMMENSE PUBLIC PATRON.

and Hard Corns and Bunions may be instantly re-
liefed permanently cured by Miss GRAMM'S PLOM-
ber in three days. 'Iris sent free for thirteen postage-
pays.' 'I cured my corns like magic.'—Mr. Johns, Hounslow.
'My bunion has not appeared since.'—Mrs. Sims,
Barnes.

Prepared by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Maclefield-street,
the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printing-
office, 15, Great Windmill-street, Leicester, in the City
of Westminster, for the Proprietor, FRANK COLEMAN.