### THE LAND.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My dean Friends,-There never was a time within the memory of the oldest man, more fitting for, or favourable to, the consideration of the Land subject than the present. A portion of each letter I have addressed to you, and a portion of every speech I have made to you about the Land, has consysted in a comparison between the value of free bour and of slave labour, and I have pointed out to rou very forcibly the fact, that while millions of people are partially instructed in one single calling, all have the remain in a state of terrible ignorance upon a question which, in itself, involves, if not a knowledge, a command over all other trades in the world—I mean agriculture.

I have shown you that while you are in part comhow blasphemous ! Behold, the picture that I have resed of earth, that while the Land supplies everyoften presented to you is now fully before you-a thing that you see, everything that you wear, everyfamine in England! the natural consequence of thing that you consume, and everything that miniswhich is that Englishmen are, to a frightful extent, iers to you comfort-nay, that keeps you alive, yet, at the mercy of the governments of foreign countries. that you are wholly ignorant of these facts. God whereas, if allowed to cultivate their own resources, that is a small task when I essayed to she would be independent of their caprice. I will instruct you upon so heavy, so foreign, and so complicated a subject. It was, to you, not only a new science, but what is very much worse, it was one made very repulsive, in consequence of the great ignorance of the farming classes, by whose slovenly operations the progress of the science was very much retarded. This is, then, not only a fitting time, but the very ime, to mallet the value of the Land into your heads. We are now threatened with famine. The present spurious mode of living of the butterfly class, and the possession of a sufficient portion of food for a short period, by the industrious class, may prevent you, for the present, from taking the whole question into consideration; but, as the railway bubble bursts, and as the scanty supply of food grows less and less, and when that scanty reserve is raised he speculators in price, then the sad reality will stand before you.

It is atterly impossible to compute the number of idlers that are now engaged in the several bubble sneculations that are afloat, and all of whom will be cast back upon society as soon as the bubble bursts. These parties, like yourselves, are now living from hand to mouth, an evil which I have ever described as the greatest that can befal a people-an evil which must continue to exist as long as you work for money wages; an evil which must be considerably sugmented by the circumstance of the idlers who own the soil having an interest in purchasing your labour cheap, and the power to make laws to compel Tou to sell it at what price they choose to offer you. first instance. or to make you starve. If I could bring myself to rejoice in so great a national calamity as that which the Land; and I would rather give £8 a year for must lead to famine, or to war, I would say, welcome two acres of Land with a cottage upon it, than have plague, pestilence, or famine ; welcome war, welcome it for nothing, if I was obliged to live even one mile anything that will open the eyes of the survivors. from it, for bear in mind that not only the residence, and teach them how to prevent a recurrence of those but the farm buildings, are three, four, and five miles visitations which affect the industrious alone.

and bearing an interest of 23 per cent., ready, when

country in the world ; and now I'll tell you why.

vated, what the able-bodied vigorous man, in the

acres, leaving the remainder in grass.

him give him the taxed price for his produce.

distant from the Land. This is the greatest advan-No monarch who reigns for OUR GOOD. and tage of all; and now I will mention to you the case whose title to reign is by "right divine :" no prince. of a general failure where one of our members put no peer, no squire, no bishop, no parson, no labourall his eggs in one basket. John Milward, who holds guise of such sentimentalities as "holy alliance, monger, no soldier, no sailor, no pensioner, no placetwo shares in our Association, recently bought four "eternal peace," "pulic weal," "confidence be-acres of good Land, within twenty-three miles of tween prince and subject," &c., &c., afterwards unman, no policeman, will starve, however short the amount of provision may be. Why, then, should those London, for which he paid £75. Now, mark, who pay them all, and upon whose labour they grow £18 15s. is the purchase price at which I stated good by the conquerors was sufficiently shown in which his benevolent happiness was beautifully rich, slave and starve? Let that question be answered Land could be bought, and I was laughed at. But French people with a bated does not be answered like importance (17) rich. slave and starve ? Let that question be answered | Land could be bought, and I was laughed at. But | French people, with a hated dynasty forced upon and the answer would be found to be, because the if you will take the trouble to calculate you will find them, and maintained by 150,000 foreign muskets, people have no control over that which produces that £75 for four acres is exactly £18 15s. an acre. food, and no voice in the making of those laws which He planted the whole four acres with potatoes this regulate the price of labour. No man with two acres year, and was offered £100 for them when planted, of land, or with one acre of land for the fair value, from which deduct £25 for expense, (and mind but fine words first, and hard bullets afterwards. that the manure and labour, which constituted The putting down of the French Revolution was will starve, however great the famine may be; and nearly all the expense, were still in the ground, and celebrated by the massacres of Republicans. in the for this reason, that the failure of the potatoe crop, of which he would have the future benefit,) but south of France; by the blaze of the inquisitorial pile and the restoration of native despotism in Spain or any other crop, would be diminished by the substitution of other food. And few men put all their deduct £25 from the £100, and you find that he and Italy, and by the gagging-bills and "Peterloo" eggs into one basket, or devote all their land to one would have the ground for ever for NOTHING after in England, We shall now see that in Germany purpose ; although I shall, presently, furnish you | one crop. The potatoes have all failed, and are now | things took a similar course. not worth a pound; but that proves nothing, as such with such an example. The reason of this is, that if the failure of any crop a failure is not upon record; while, upon the other should render his produce of the year insufficient for | hand, if the crop had not failed the produce would named "The Just," one of the greatest blockhicads his support for the year, his position as a free labourer | have been worth £200. will allow him to spread the calamity of one season For the present I need say no more than to refer over more extensive time, by enabling him to receive you to the glorious position in which our National Regeneration Association stands, and to my account, such credit as will make up for the deficiency. Hence we find, that if a man pays £5 a-year for the | as Deputy-Treasurer from the time I last settled up, to the period that the Post-office orders have been occupation of two acres of land, he is in better circumstances, in trying times, than the man who, signed by the Treasurer. My friends,-I have never deceived you ; and now, when employed, may earn ±2 or £3 a-week, but where employment depends upon the caprice of mark my words; the day of our power is fast ap- he did not think worth the keeping. It was this whose employment depends upon the caprice of mark my words; the day of our power is fast ap- he did not think worth the keeping. It was this whose employment depends upon the caprice of mark my words; the day of our power is fast ap- he did not think worth the keeping. It was this whose employment depends upon the caprice of mark my words; the day of our power is fast ap- he did not think worth the keeping. It was this whose employment depends upon the caprice of mark my words; the day of our power is fast ap- he did not think worth the keeping. It was this whose employment depends upon the caprice of mark my words; the day of our power is fast ap- he did not think worth the keeping. It was this whose employment depends upon the caprice of mark my words; the day of our power is fast ap- he did not think worth the keeping. It was this whose employment depends upon the caprice of mark my words; the day of our power is fast ap- he did not think worth the keeping. It was this whose employment depends upon the caprice of mark my words; the day of our power is fast ap- he did not think worth the keeping. another. The Land, then, is our legitimate speculation at the present time, and is, I think, disthing that feeds you ; the thing that will give you a vote ; the thing that will give you a constitution and tinguished in its character from all other speculations institutions, under which I hope and trust in God to tion of servitude, commutation of feudal services by the fact, that while thousands who have been lured by the hope of gain are now trembling upon the see you one day happy, flourishing, contented, and into rent, or a fixed sum of twenty-five years purvery brink of destruction, our funds are up-husbanded, at rest.

VOL. VIII. NO. 417. of Englishmen, and agriculture the natural work of the people of all other countries. How irreverent !

THE STATE OF GERMANY. LETTER II. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN-STAR.

DEAR SIR,-Having, in my first letter described the state of Germany before and during the French Revolution, as well as during the reign of NAPOLEON ; having related how the great conqueror was overthrown, and by what parties, I now resume the thread of my narrative to show what Germany made of herself after this "glorous restoration of national independence.

now state for you a still greater advantage that The view I took of all these events was diametri-Englishmen, who xow become small farmers, have cally opposed to that in which they generally are over the same class in other countries. Firstly, we represented; but my view is, to a letter, confirmed learn thousands of instances daily where the small by the events of the following period of German history. Had the war against NAPOLEON really been possessor furnishes a practical example of improvea war of liberty against despotism, the consequence ment to the slugglish old farmer, while none of them would have been, that all those nations which NAPOtread in his beaten plough-track. The Land abroad LEON has subdued, would, after his downfall, have is subdivided and tilled, but without any science. proclaimed the principles and enjoyed the blessing of equality. But quite the contrary was the case Ezormous rents are paid by great drudgery, and bad With England, the war had been commenced by the tenure is provided against by great economy, which frightened aristocracy, and supported by the money ends in purchase. Our Association, then, will have ocracy, who found a source of immense profit in the the advantage of certainty of tenure, and the light repeated loans, and the swelling of the Nationa Debt ; in the opportunity afforded them to enter into of new science ; but yet a greater advantage remains the South American markets, to cram them wit to be told. Throughout the whole Continent of their own manufactures, and to conquer such Europe, except upon the side or summit of the French, Spanish, and Dutch colonies as they thought towering Alps, where each little cottager appears to proper, for the better filling of their purses be the direct inheritor from God himself of what is to make "Britannia rule the waves" despotic that they might harass to their heart's pleasure necessary to supply all his humble wants, there is the trade of any other nation, whose competition scarcely such a thing as a resident farming class. threatened to endanger the progress of their own en-richment ; and lastly, to assert their right of making The holders of acres, of half acres, of two acres, enormous profits, by providing the European markets three acres, four acres, or five acres, seldom have in opposition to Napoleon's continental system. Such habitations contiguous to their holdings. They live were the real causes of the long war on the part of in villages, and even in large towns-some at a those classes in whose hands the Government of distance of three, four, and even five miles from the England was then deposited ; and as to the pretext, that the fundamental principles of the English Con-Land they cultivate. Even in Belgium, where the stitution were endangered by the French Revolution small farm system exists to a great extent, the cotit only shows what a precious piece of workmanship tager, for the most part, lives at a considerable dis-"perfection of human reason" must have been tance from his Land. This, as I stated in one of my As to Spain, the war had commenced in defence of letters from that country, is a consequence of a the principle of legitimate succession, and of the inquisitorial despotism of the priesthood. The pringreater desire to possess a habitation from which the ciples of the constitution of 1812, was introduced later, occupant cannot be ousted, than even the Land in the n order to give the people some inducement to con

inue the struggle, being themselves of French origin. Italy never was opposed to NAPOLEON, having received nothing but benefits from his hands, and having to thank him for her very existence as a nation. The same was the case with Poland. What Germany was him; France cheated him; his own dear friends, indebted for to Napoleon I-have related in my first letter.

By all and each of the victorious powers the downfal of NAPOLEON was considered as the destruction of the French Revolution, and the triumph of legitimacy. The consequences were, of course, the restoration of this principle at home, first under the disdisguised by the bayonet and the dungeon. The

the implous hands of the French. In short, Ger-

many grey hairs to be seen in this assembly for any The cheating system to which Germany had been subjected at the Congress of Vienna, I now comone to doubt that reform is a serious and well considered movement.' M. Brauner terminated his dismeticed to be practiced between the different German course by inviting all his colleagues to inculcate the staffs themselves. " Prussia and Austria, in order to principles of concord and moderation. After a few weaken the power of the different states, forced words from M. Galle, the president indicated the them to give some sort of motigiel constitutions, order in which the debates should proceed. The which weikened the governments, and without imstatutes of the synods of Leipsic and Breslau were parting my power to the people, or even the middle adopted as the base of the synod of Berlin. The lastis a confederacy debate was grave, and all accounts agree in stating of states whose embassies, sent by the governments that the assembly proved itself to be penetrated with alone, for the diet ; there was not risk that the the importance of its mission.

ruled olfitely; they only had to threaten the esser mances, to abandon them in their struggle with fright them into implicit obedience, By these Thun are whalming nover and hy their the true representatives of that principle from many. the Liberal middle classes of Germany remained fruitless as long as they were confined to the smaller southern states; they became important as soon as the middle classes of Prussia were aroused from their | lethargy. And as the Austrian people can hardly be said to belong to the civilised world, and, in conseauence, submit quictly to their paternal despotism, the state which may be taken as the centre of German modern history, as the barometer of the movements

of public opinion, is Prussia. After the downfall of NAPOLEON, the King of Prussia spent some of his happiest years. He was in Algeria cheated, it is true, on every hand. England cheated the Emperors of Austria and Russia, cheated him over and over again; but he, in the fulness of his heart. did not even find it out : he could not think of the possibility of there being any such scoundrels in the world who could cheat FREDERICK WILLIAM III., "the Just." He was happy. NAPOLEON was overthrown. He had no fear. He pressed the Article 13th of the Fundamental Federative Act of Germany, which promised a constitution for every state. He pressed the other article about the liberty of the

ified parts of Germany were purged, as far as passing been arranged at the preparatory meeting, the sibles from the traces of "foreign despetient," and opening of the synod took place at nine o'clock on those provinces only which were situated on the left the morning of the 24th. The parish priest (Brauner) of the Rhine retained their French institutions, pronounced the opening discourse. The orator apet of of Hesse went so far as to restore even plied himself to the examination of whether our the pro-lail of his soldiers, which had been cut off by period was prepared for a religious reform. He declared in the affirmative. 'The aspiration for a better religious form has been awakened in us,' said the orator, 'and we have assembled here in order that this tendency should bear its fruits. The reform are unsaleable, and, consequently, dost'to" the exhas been represented as an ephemieral idea, produced in the brains of some young people, but there are too

ITALY.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

porters. Le a line statesit DUNDER.-A Dundee vessel; laden with potatoes, took refuge in the Tyne a few days ago juand her cargo, on examination, was found to the worthless, owing to the rot. The whole of the potatoes were thrown out, and destroyed. The Newcastle authorities have also condemned to destruction consider-

Mercury,

able quantites exposed for sale in the market. WALEE.—The Carnarvon Herald, of Saturday last, in noticing the disease in the potatoe crop, says, "We sincerely regret to state that the most serious complaints have reached us from the districts over which we range, and our own personal, observations in the various counties of North. Wales fully, justify the statements that have been sent us. The Augsburg Gazette of the 28th ult. contains Nortingnamsuine .- For miles round Nottingham, letters from Rome of the 18th, which state that the not a single acre has escaped the portatoe discuss, and revolutionary party in Italy has not by any means the crops of some portions of city danie cannot be

William Hewith, Publisher 340, Strand London

THE POTATOE FAMINE.

Continued from our Bill page . ). S Eld T

YORRSHIRE. -- We have thought it our daty to in-stitute rather a search g inquiry into the state of the potatoe crop in this part of the West Riding of

Yorkshire ; and though that inguiry is at present incomplete, we are sorry to say that, as far as it has

proceeded, it leads to a result less favourable than

we had anticipated. In many places, even upon dry and sound land, the number of infected poratoes amounts

to at least 20 per cent; of the whole crop, and, in

some low and damp situations, to a much larger pro-

portion. We are still, pursuing our inquiries, and shall not fail to report their rout. In the mean-

time, we may state, that the price of sound potatoes,

for the weigh of 48bs, has advanced in the Leeds

market considerably this year, on a comparison with

the last; the relative proportions being last year 1s.,

this year 1s. 3d. As an indication of the apprehen-

sion that is entertained, that a large part of the winter

stock of potatoes will not keep till the approaching

spring, it may be mentioned that many samples are

offered in the Leeds market at 6d.corerderagweigh

which would last year have sold at 100100 18it Leeds

The Isle of MAN .- Several cargoes for potnices

which have been shipped at the Isle of Man for

Liverpool, have become so much diseased that they

hunden leiter, s.r.

abandoned its schemes, although the recent failure at | made use of in any way, or sold at any price. IRELAND.

DUBLIN.-Nov. 4 .- The Freeman's Journal of this day publishes accounts from the counties of Meath, Kildare, Roscommon, Sligo Mayo and Galway, all of a cheerless description, and quite unanimous in the opinion that the epidemic or distemper in the potatoe crop is general in those districts. A letter from Mayo states that while Lord Kilmaine is forgiving his tenantry a year's rent, other landlords in the neighbourhood of Ballinrobe "are rigorously exacting their rents, not even granting the customary delay for the advantage of improving markets, lest the proceedings of the authorities, or the generosity of gentlemen like Lord Kilmaine, should compel or shame them into humanity." One of the most remarkable features in the provincial accounts is the exhibition of the disease in a new form in the county of Cork. It is thus described by the Cork Reporter :---

"One species of the tuber has a more cutaneous attack, another is honey-combed, and another is full of dark rings, one within the other. But we saw yesterday, for the first time, a tuber in which neither of these indications could be traced, but which was still unsound and worthless. It was part of the crop ance the regular troops opposed to him, and to raise of Mr. Delay, of this city, and was grown at Ballyvolane. The external part was wholly free from the infection. A shell was left white and pure, but the very heart was black and fetid, and it was only when it was cut that the existence of the injury could be perceived. We had an opportunity of seeing how rapidly the infection completes the destruction of the root; or rather, how quickly this peculiar kind of rot devours all that is sound and good in the potatoe. In the course of three or four hours, and even after away the black bad heart, the two divisions first assumed a sable similar tings, the colour, by degrees, grew deep, at the end of the time we state, the rot had made decided progress, and, while we of ferocity that should not characterize the soldiers write, we are certain it has spread like a gangrene through the entire. We are really alarmed by this letter, on which he remarks-'The enclosed is from a source you may rely on. The glow-worm tribe are not natives of this country, which makes the matter the more curious. Possibly there may be an importation of a new tribe of insects, and the fact is well deserving of attention. Grange is within four miles of Balbriggan :'-

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1845. Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter cale stally left as it had been previously. The French- The ceremonial, of the most simple character, hav-The Ele

HTAOM INT

mapy as well as every other country, offered the picture of a shameless reaction which was only disinguistied by a character of timidity and weathers t did not even clevate itself to that degree of energy with which revolutionary principles were combated a Haly, Spain, France, and England.

copie minat become too strong, as every state was bound der the resolutions of the diet, which were law for all Gemany, without being subject to the ap-

proval crimy representative assembly in This diet it-was matter of course that Prussia and Austria Rimini had in some degree discomfitted them. On eir representative assemblies, in prder to

the 12th an armed vessel appeared, late in the evening, at tht mouth of the river Tronto, in the Adriatic, which is the boundary between the Papal and Neapolitan states, and came so close to the shore that the which every German prince derives his power, they crew could be distinctly seen on deck. The persons have made themselves the absolute rulers of Ger. on board appear to have expected to find partizans Whatever may be done in the small states on shore, for they fired two guns as a signal. No is without any effect in practice. The struggles of answer was, however, returned ; and after lying to till near morning took its departure without having had any communication with the shore. The vessel was supposed to have come from Corfu. Troops had been sent from Ascoli to prevent future attempts to disembark in the same quarter. Letters from Rome, of the 21st, give a report that another attempt was made to land below the port of Fermo, near St. Benedetto, by two powerfully armed vessels.

### ALGERIA.

The Paris Moniteur of Monday contains a series of lespatches from the French Generals commanding

From these despatches it appears that the indomiable Emir was as active, energetic, and ubiquitous as at any former period of his career. With a formidable body of swift cavalry he is able to set at defithe population in nearly every direction, contriving when menaced by a superior force of the French to effect, in every instance, a safe and brilliant retreat. Thus, Abd-el-Kader is truly represented in the despatches of the French officers as flying before them, while in reality his great object is gained by causing pressed the other at the back when a loss he issued a and he never declines an engagement when not outto them immense loss, not merely by the yatagan numbered), but by disease.

A letter from Paris says, " ' It is impossible to withhold admiration from this chivalrous Arab. Neither of the root showed signs of decomposition. They would it be possible to withhold sympathy from the brave troops opposed to him, who perish by hundreds of disease, were their course not marked by a degree of a civilised nation. General Lamoricière appears, by his despatch, to wait instructions. He had car- new phase of the distemper. If it be general, no ried war and death inte the revolted tribes, but had calculation is safe." not yet been able to inflict upon the Emir himself "A medical friend has forwarded us the following any serious injury.

Ever your faithful friend and servant.

Now, in our Association, the cottage would be on

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. niting opportunity presents itself, to be appropriated, P.S. I wish most sincerely that every man who is without deduction, to the purposes for which it was in doubt upon the subject, or who wishes to receive raised. In one of my letters from abroad, I stated practical knowledge, would read my practical work that the English labouring classes could now devote on Small Farms. I have the more pleasure in rethemselves to agricultural pursuits under more commending it, because I have sold the copyright, favourable auspices than the people of any other and have no earthly interest in its sale beyond that of serving you. Agents may be supplied through Mr. Firstly-Grass Land, that is, Land that has not been Heywood, Mr. Cleave, Mr. Hetherington, or by broken up for many years, is the most valuable desending their orders to the Northern Star office, 16, scription of Land, not that grass is the most valuable Great Windmill-street, London. Since the above crop, but because the longer land is kept in grass the was written, I offered John Milward £130 for his four to keep up and extend her commercial supremacy, to stronger, the richer, the more productive. and valuable it becomes. It is its time of rest; and old acres, but he refused it. It was not for the Assograss land is to land that has been constantly culti- | ciation, but for myself.

F. 0'C.

prime of life, is to the helpless veteran, who has been broken down by hard toil and bad usage. There is FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS .- About five o'clock on then more of this maiden rich soil in England than Friday morning week a melancholy accident occurred is to be found in any country in Europe according to at the Kilwilling station of the Ayrshire Railway, whereby, we regret to add, a porter, named Henry their respective dimensions. This anomaly is a con-Murray, lost his life. The deceased, who had been sequence of the landlords imposing a condition upon assisting in pushing forward two trucks, to attach their tenants that they shall only cultivate so many them to the luggage train from Ayr, incautiously attempted to do so when they were still in motion,

whereby he was so severely bruised that he died The second reason is, that in all other countries in about one o'clock in the afternoon. He was a sober, Europe the surplus of produce after consumption sells industrious man, and has left a widow and small family .- About two o'clock on the same day a boy, much cheaper, and is worth much less than the same named Morrison, belonging to Irvine, had, without produce is worth in England. This arises from our the knowledge of the servants of the company, and system of taxation, which raises every article, even contrary to their rules, got upon a luggage-truck, labour itself, to a fictitious standard, thus-if English from whence he was removed by one of the porters; but, having again climbed up unperceived by the labourers receive a large amount of money wages, it servants, who were pushing forward the trucks with is regulated by that scale of taxation which compels their heads down at the time, fell between the two them to give more money for everything they contrucks, and was killed on the spot.

sume. The produce, then, after consumption, of two EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE BY A YOUNG GIRL.-On atres in England, would be worth more than double Monday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Rising the amount that the same quantity of produce would Sun, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, on the body of Ann Goundry, aged twelve years. Mrs. Ann North, of 22, Lisson-street, Edgeware-road, said ferch in most other countries. Yes, says the political economist, but the value of that surplus also has but that the diseased was her grand-daughter. She had a fictitious value, and must be reduced to the proper lived with witness during the past two months, and standard by the fiction scale. It is no such thing, been seen by her mother during that period every and now for a "great lact"-a greater fact than the day. On Wednesday last she took some lump sugar which she ought not, for which witness scolded her, Corn Law League-the fact that an Englishman paybut did not strike her. She went to bed the same ing £5 a-year for two acres of Land and a house IS | night about the usual hour, and got up between NOT TAXED AT ALL—that is, he is not taxed seven and eight the following morning. Short's after except hy himself while at the same time, in conseexcept by himself, while, at the same time, in conseafterwards by witness. She has a father, who is a quence of our system of taxation, those who deal with steam engine maker, but he has absconded from his family, and has not been seen during the last two

Let me be perfectly understood. I may be asked years. The deceased was very sullen and unfor-Emma North, a daughter of the last witness. if tithe and poor-rates are not to be paid by the said that on the night of Wednesday last the deceased holder of two acres. They are, but are a mere fleaslept with witness. She had retired to bed previous to witness, and on her awaking the following mornbite-an amount which would be more than made up by the additional taxed price of a sack of potatoes, ing she appeared very cheerful, and conversed with her brother, who slept in the same room, about the a quarter of wheat, or a small pig. Furthermore, performance at one of the theatres. About half an hour after she got up, witness saw her standing on the step of the street door, and shortly afterwards she the tithe, poor-rates, and all other taxes paid upon Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to one half the amount paid in other countries for Land missed her. James Gulliver, one of the gatekeepers of Kensington Gardens, said that on the morning of not near as good. Now, I beg my readers to under-Thursday last he received information that the destand me clearly, as I mean precisely what I have ceased had thrown herself into the water. He imbeen preaching to them for thirteen years, namely, mediately despatched intelligence to the Royal that it they were wise, and did their own work, they Humane Society's receiving house. A man told may turn the follies and injustice of their rulers to witness that he had seen the deceased walk some that if they were wise, and did their own work, they distance into the river, then return, and afterwards the enthusiastic youth, who were impelled by walk back again, and fall into the water and disprofit. Here, then, I show them that the folly of landlords in keeping their Land in grass, while popuappear. Charles Pullen, one of the boatmen to the legitimacy and religion; and second, the more sober it is known that the presumptive heir to the throne Royal Humane Society, was on the Serpentine River, middle class men, who "wished to be let alone." is actively engaged in arresting the development of lation daily presses upon the means of support. and even the injustice of taxation, may be turned to in a boat, on Thursday morning last, when he saw profit. In a word, then, the man in England who the deceased sitting on a seat, without a bonnet or has two acres of Land for ever need only pay a very shawl. He asked her what she did there; and she replied that she was looking for her bonnet and shawl; triffing amount of taxation (simply what I have which she had lost. She afterwards walked away stated), and the small duty on leather; while, in very guickly, in the direction of Kensington. About consequence of taxation, he will get double the ten o'clock the same morning, Mr. Superintendent amount for his surplus that those of the same class Williams, and witness, from information they reabroad can get. I am very particular in thus contrasting English agriculturists with those of other countries, and for this very simple reason, because the Honourable and Reverend Baptist Noel, and the other Malthusians, have told us that manufacturing is the natural work mental derangement."

yet inspired such awe in the breasts of their victorious enemies, that they got a tolerably liberal constitution, while the other nations, with all their exertions, and all their boasting of liberty, got nothing

The Kingdom of Prussia was the first of all German states to declare war against NAPOLEON. It was then governed by FREDERICK WILLIAM III., nickthat ever graced a throne. Born to be a corporal and to inspect the buttons of an army; dissolute, without passion, and a morality-monger at the same time, unable to speak cherwise but in the infinite tense, surpassed only by his son as a writer of proclamations : he knew only two feelings-fear and corporal-like imperiousness. During the first half of his reign his predominating state of mind was the fear of NAPO-LEON, who treated him with the generosity of con-tempt in giving him back half his kingdom, which reformers to govern in his stead, HARDENBERG, STREIN, SCHON, SCHARNHORST, &c., who introduced more liberal organisation of municipalities, abolichase, and above all, the military organisation, which gives the people a tremendous power, and which some time or other will be used against the Government They also "prepared" a constitution which, how ever, has not yet made its appearance. We shall soon see what turn the affairs of Prussia took after the putting down of the French Revolution.

The "Corsican monster" being got into safe custody, there was immediately a great congress of great and petty despots held at Vienna, in order to divide the booty and the prize-money, and to see how far the anti-revolutionary state of things could be restored Nations were bought and sold, divided and united just as it best suited the interests and purposes of their rulers. There were only three States present who knew what they were about-England, intending rctain the lion's share out of the colonial plunder, and to weaken all the remainder-France, not to suffer too much, and weaken all others-Russia, to get increase of strength and territory, and to weaken all others; the remainder were directed by sentinentalities, petty egotism, and some of them even by a sort of ridiculous disinterestedness. The consequence was, that France spoiled the job for the great German States; that Russia got the best part of Poland; and England extended her maritime power more by the pcace than by the war, and obtained the superiority in all continental markets-of no use for the English people, but means of enor-mous enrichment to the English middle classes. their darling principle of legitimacy, were cheated once more, and lost by the peace everything they had won by the war. Germany remained split up into thirty-eight states, whose divisions hinders all internal progress, and makes France more than a match for her ; and who continuing the best market for English manufactures, served only to enrich the English middle classes. It is all well for this section of the English people to boast of the generosity which prompted them to send enormous sums of money to keep up the war against NAPOLEON : but, if we

even suppose that it was them, and not the working people, who in reality had to pay these subsidiesthey only intended, by their generosity, to re-open the continental markets, and in this they succeeded so well that the profits they have drawn since the generosity which first makes you a present in the so eager to pay those subsidies, if at the end of the war, the reverse had been likely to be the case, and England been inundated with German manufactures. bondage by a few English capitalists?

shall be a representation of the people!" He went on to order that a commission should be named to prepare a constituion for his people; and even in 1819, when there had been revolutionary symptoms in Prussia, when re-action was rifest all over Europe, and when the glorious fruit of the Congresses was in its full blossom, even then he declared that, in future, no public loan should be contracted without the assent of the future representative assemblies of the kingdom.

Alas! this happy time did not last. The fear of NAPOLEOM was but too soon replaced in the king's mind by the fear of the revolution. But of that in my next.

I have only one word to add. Whenever, in English democratic meetings, the "patriots of all countries" are toasted. Andreas Hofer is sure to be amongst them. Now, after what I have said on the enemies of NAPOLEON in Germany, is Hofer's name worthy to be cheered by democrats? Hofer was a stupid, ignorant, bigotted, fanatical peasant, whose enthusiasm was that of La Vendeé, that of "Church and Emperor." He fought bravely-but so did the Vendéans against the Republicans. He fought for the paternal despotism of Vienna and Rome. Democrats of England. for the sake of the honour of the German people, leave that bigot out of the question in future. Germany has better patriots than him. 'Why not mention THOMAS MUNZER, the glorious chief of the peasantry insurrection of 1545, who was a real democrat, as far as possible, at that time? Why not glorify GEORGE FORSTER, the German THOMAS PAINE, who supported the French Revolution in Paris up to the last, in opposition to all his countrymen, and died on the scaffold ? Why not a host of others, who

fought for realities, and not for delusions? I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully, YOUR GERMAN CORRESPONDENT.

### Foreign Kntelligence.

FRANCE. A letter from Marseilles, of the 27th, states that the Herculaneum has disembarked in that city 34 individuals implicated in the last troubles in Romagna. The whole number that had arrived there was, the letter states, 96. SPAIN.

MADRID, OCT. 26.-I mentioned some time since the probability there was, that at the approach of the elections, municipal and for the Cortes, more than has, it seems, discovered a formidable conspiracy in dozen unhappy Progresistas. It is a curious coincidence that these were persons who, it is supposed, would have taken a leading part in the elections. The coincidence must, of course, have been accidental; but it is fortunate, nevertheless, as it re-The German states, who thought of nothing but of moves a number of troublesome persons. 'I'wo perothers still remain in close custody, and are even not usual way, and the evidence against them examined, the Judge of First Instance presented himself to the Political Chief, and informed that zealous functionary that the charge of conspiracy should not be followed up, as there was no proof against the prisoners.

and that consequently he (the Political Chief) was responsible for their detention. BARCELONA. OCT. 27.-The news from the moun-

tain districts is of an alarming character. I am creditably informed that many of the "Alcaldes" (local magistrates) of the principal towns have made official reports of their inability to carry into effect peace, from Germany alone, would repay those sums the orders of Government for carrying out the con-at least six times over. It is really middle class script system, and the levying of the new contribuscript system, and the levying of the new contribu- informed that it would be complete immediately tions. The young men are reported to be again after Christmas. The presentation of this splendic shape of subsidies, and afterwards makes you repay it abandoning the towns, and are flying to the mounsix-fold in the shape of profits. Would they have been | tains. The second in command, General Folgosio, whom I mentioned in my last, went yesterday to Mataro, returned this morning, and immediately after his arrival the Captain-General, General instead of Germany being kept in manufacturing Breton, ordered a strong column to be organised. consisting of 2,000 infantry, a squadron of cavalry,

However, Germany was cheated on all hands, and and six pieces of light mountain artillery, and he Maria Villiers, youngest daughter of the Earl of for making them instead of paying him ? mostly by her own so called friends and allies. This himself, accompanied by his staff, set out with this Jersey, who has been missing since yesterday after-

The Semaphore of Marseilles publishes the following fresh details of the campaign of General Lamoriciere in the mountains of the Travas, communicated by an eve witness :--

" The troops in pursuit of Abd-el-Kader proceeded with extreme activity towards the mountainous defiles in which the indefatigable Emir was encamped but as soon as the latter was informed that the French troops were approaching, he retreated, and left the tribes, whose fanaticism he had excited, t, the mercy of our soldiers. We advanced under the excitement produced by the butchery of Djemma Ghazaout, and of the lamentable event of Ain Femoucheu. During our biyouac, or when we halted, we constantly referred to those events, deterremembered by the Arabs. The army reached a mass of Arabs, who, surprised in a ravine and struck with terror, made signs that they would surrender; but our soldiers charged them, and 300 dead bodies speedily filled the ravine."

And yet the writer has just referred to the lamentable event of Ain Temoucheu, where 200 French soldiers surrendered to the Arabs, and of whom not a man was even insulted.

"The report of this first and necessary chastisement caused the presumption of the Arabs to give place to fear. Having afterwards arrived at the small town of Nedroma, of which the inhabitants considered they were doomed to destruction. the chiefs appeared on the feeble ramparts of their town and raised the cry of Aman. The General entered into communication with them, when they declared that the Emir had taken advantage of their inability to resist, and had compelled them to furnish him with recruits. General Lamoriciere, who was preparing to carry the town by assault, suffered himself to be persuaded, and Nedroma was spared. On the The following is from the correspondent of the 13th a serious battle was fought, and the results are already known. We quitted Nedroma at nine o'clock in the morning, and we shortly afterwards observed, posted on two small hills, 2,000 Kabyles, who appeared disposed to resist vigorously, relying one conspiracy would be discovered by some very on the strength of their position. Our advanced sharp-sighted Political Chiefs, or a few acute Cap- guard charged under a shower of musket-balls from tains General. My anticipations have been in part the Kabyles. Having reached the summit, there realised. The Captain-General of Valencia (Roncali) was a determined engagement fought hand to hand. has, it seems, discovered a formidable conspiracy in In the meantime Colonel M'Mahon arrived at the that city, and has commenced by arresting a few scene of action with two battalions of the 41st regiment, and one of Zouaves, and the evemy's position was carried. The Arabs lost 400 of their party. This brilliant affair cost us the loss of Colonel Monier, of the 41st. M. Carondelet, the Major of the same regiment, was severely wounded, a ball having struck his head. The remainder of our loss sons were discharged, and are now at liberty; the amounted to eight men killed and fifteen wounded. The column subsequently marched to Djemma allowed to communicate with any one, notwithstand- Ghazaout, and on the 17th General Lamoriciere his landlord, he has nothing to live on, and conseing that after the declarations being taken in the marched towards Tlemceu, whence he intended to proceed to Bel-Ales, in order to effect a junction with the troops under the command of Marshal Bugeaud.'

> DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL .- The sub committee, appointed in July last, in accordance with the instructions given by the central committee, having selected an elegant design, in which the spirit of British Liberty is represented as rewarding her champion. Messrs. Garrod and Co., of Panton-street, were selected as the makers. A deputation from the subcommittee called at the manufactory on Tuesday ornament to Mr. Duncombe will take place as early after that period as possible, and a balance-sheet will be published, and issued to the subscribers.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF LADY ADELA VIL-LIERS.-BRIGHTON, Nov. 6.-Considerable excitement would give a rough block of mahogany to a Cabinethas been caused in this town by the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Lady Adela Corisanda

"Grange, Nov. 2, 1845.

"I take this opportunity of letting you know something of the potatoe rot in this locality. . The rot is universal, and I think is caused by a very small maggot. I went out last night, at eleven o'clock, to the land, with a spade, and dug potatoes in several places, and, to my great surprise, I found the clay spangled with sparks of fire, very brilliant, and about the size of the head of a small pin. mined to take such a satisfaction as would long be found it, on bringing it to the light, to be an exceedingly small white worm, with several legs, in fact, a sort of glow-worm. It was attached, in many cases, to the potatoc. I found it in great numbers, in all kinds of land, I mean grass land, &c., but not in land freshly limed. I found it also in potatoes which I bad housed in the evening, which were damp, but not in any that were quite dry, which I am not surprised at, as all died on my hand, and lost the

> LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.\_\_TYRANTS TURNING TENANTS OUT.

We are indebted to our excellent friend, Patrick O'lliggins, for the following Land Catechism, and we cannot avoid giving the concluding paragraph of his letter. It is so entirely in unison with our own opinions and feelings ;----

"Tyrant landlords, and base, cruel, and brutal rack-renters, have reduced the people to this state. But God has blessed the land by cursing the potatoe, and blessed be God for this great boon.

" PATRICE O'HIGGINS."

Question .- Has a landlord the right to turn a tenant out of his holding or farm ?

Answer.---lle has, when the land is let on fair. and reasonable terms, and the tenant neglects his farm, or does not pay the rent.

Question .- Has the landlord the right to turn out the tenant without first paying him in full for all his outlay in building, reclaiming, manuring, enclosing. draining, de. de. ?

Answer.--No: the landlord has no such right. It would be robbing the tenant to take the land from him without first having paid him the full value of these improvements, and also compensation for the cost and loss incurred by removing to another place, even to a settlement in America, if he choose to go there. Because, when a tenant is deprived of his land, whether by the cupidity, whim, or tyranny of quently becomes either a burthen to society, or he. his wife and children, die of want, which is too often the case ; and, therefore, the landlord is to all intents and purposes guilty of causing the death of unoffending men, women, and children.

Question .- When a tenant increases the value of the land, by reclaiming, building, enclosing, manuring, draining, &c., has the landlord a right to charge the tenant a higher rent on the expiration of the lease. in consequence of the increased value of the land by the labour bestowed upon it by the tenant?

Answer.-No, most certainly not ; because the increased value of the land was caused entirely and exclusively by the labour, toil, care, skill, industry, and outlay of the tenant, and not by any act or thing done to the land by the landlord; therefore, he whe charges an increased rent robs the tenant of the reward of his labour. And it is written that such conduct cries to Heaven for vengeanee !

Question.-What would be said of the man who maker to make a chest of drawers, and when he had made them, the owner of the block charged him

Answer.-The owner of the block would be called a mostly by her own so called friends and allies. This minself, accompanied by his stan, set out with this bersey, who has been missing since yesterday after-I should not much care for myself, as I know very column for the mountain district. The departure noon. His lordship and family are at present re-well that we are approaching to a re-organization of the Captain-General at such a critical juncture siding at East Lodge, Upper Rock Gardens. It ap-European society, which will prevent such tricks on from the capital has increased ten-fold the excited pears that at five o'clock yesterday afternoon her works down to a tenant for rough land Answer .- The conduct of the landlord is worse by in the house. On further investigation it was ascertained that her ladyship passed through the lodge gate, at a quarter-past five o'clock, with a small far than that of the owner of the block ; because the poor tenant cannot go to law with his landlord ;'he must either submit to the fraud or be turned out and bundle in her hand, and turned down St. James'sdie. He cannot carry the land with him. It is stastreet; but nothing further could be learned of her. tionary; there it remains. The cabinet-maker can carry his trade and his tools with him any where; Inquiries have been made since at the railway station, but no person employed about it remember any and can also keep the chest of drawers till he is paid. person answering her ladyship's description going by Lanclords, kneel down, and pray to God to fill either of the trains which left last night after five your hearts with a sense of justice. Ask of Him to inspire you with the feeling and desire to "do unto o'clock. Every means has been resorted to to trace the fugitive, but hitherto without the slightest sucothers as you would be done by." Bear in mind the fate of the Hungarian tyrants, and how Moses slew BRIGHTON, Nov. 7 .- We are informed that, on inquiry, the earl's family received intelligence that a the Egyptian oppressor and buried him in the sand ady answering the description of the fair fugitive was Ask yourselves, on bended knees, how you would ady answering the description of the fair fugitive was like to live on ROTTEN POTATOES for the next

the one hand, and such imbecilities on the other; state of the public mind, and everybody says that it must be very serious indications in the mount, to a tenant for rough land the mount, to a tenant for rough land the mount, to a tenant for rough land the mount it must be very serious indications in the mount, and everybody says that it must be very serious indications in the mount, to a tenant for rough land the maximum of dressing for dinner; but as she did which he has reclaimed and made fair and fruitful, and the man who charged the cabinet-maker for make her appearance at table, inquiries and the man who charged the cabinet-maker for make her appearance at table, inquiries and the maximum of payling him? the benefit of other despots; or of one particular the garrison here. Several families are, it is said, class, whose interest is opposed to the people; and preparing to leave the city, not thinking themselves second, that the very first act of the German restored secure from outbreaks with so small a garrison despots showed their thorough incapacity. We now scarcely 4,000 men, to which it is now reduced. turn to the home affairs of Germany.

GERMANY.

We have seen who were the parties that, with the aid of English money and Russian barbarism, put down the French Revolution. They were divided into two sections ; first, the violent partisans of old direct against the new Catholic schism the measures 'Christian Germanic" society, the peasantry and enforced against the 'friends of Protestant reform.' Not only is it certain that the Abbé Ronge will be handed over to the superior tribunal of Breslaw, but cess. Lady Adela is only 17 years of age. middle class men, who "wished to be let alone," is actively engaged in arresting the development of to make money and to spend it without being the doctrines taught by the German Catholics, 1t is

to make money and to spend it without being bothered with the impudent interference of great historical events. The latter party were satis-fied as soon as they had obtained the peace, the right to buy in the cheapest market, to drink coffee without admixture of chicory, and to be excluded from all politicalaffairs. The "Christian Germanics," however, now became the active supporters of the restored governments and did covertified in their status of the saturd of the status of the status of the status of the how were show became the active supporters of the restored governments and did covertified as and not cover the status of the status of the status of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were supporters of the how were supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were show became the active supporters of the how were supporters of the how how became the active supporters of the how how h Williams, and witness, from information they re-ceived, went and dragged the river, and after a search of twenty minutes they found the body, which was taken to the receiving-house, and placed in a warm bath, and everything done that could be devised, but without avail, life being extinct. The coroner re-marked unan the extraordinery nature of the case, but, not the practice of 1915. They got some without avail, life being extinct. The coroner re-marked upon the extraordinary nature of the case, but not the practice of 1815. They got some and the jary returned a verdict of "Temporary mental derangement."

al parte des

A LANDLORD WHO LOVES JUSTICE.

ંં ન્યુ

WHALES. -On Tuesday last, 130 whales were caught at Sandwich parish, (Zetland), and were sold

### This day is published, by H. Baillien, bookseller and | CAUTION!-Unprincipled individuals prepare the most |

publisher, No. 219, Regent-street, price 2s, stiched, DR. DE PRATI on CHRONIC DISEASES of the SKIN, their CAUSES and CURE. The above work may be had, postage free, in any part of the kingdom, by remitting the amount in stamps to Dr. de Prati, 4, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

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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 determined, in my opinion, that the following are their true properties :---

"First-They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linany one take from three to four or six pills every twentyfour honrs, and instead of having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lasting strength to the body.

"Secondly-In their operation they go direct to the disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford ; Brice, Priestley, Ponteexperience their effect ; the discase upon you will become | fract ; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield ; less and less by every dose you take, and if you persevere Berry, Denton ; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the system.

for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invi- part of the kingdom. gorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health ; there is a return of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use, whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly universal approbation, and is recommended by numerous instead of beneficial.

Fourthly-As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in any John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says :--the public fo rtheir efficacy and simplicity, and to be really of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need 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 females as Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar to females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they are confidently recommended to them for general use. A trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of this assertion.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

"We consider we are performing an act of humanity to the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging that statements have been made to us by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furspurious compounds under the same names; they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials of the original Thomas's Succedancum. It is, therefore, highly necessary to see that the words "Thomas and Howard" are on the wrapper of each article. All others are fraudulent imitations.

OR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH. Price 2s. 6d.



TATRONISED by her Majesty the Queen, his Royal its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Grace the Archbishop other purchasers have been to Mr. Clarke, at his resi-This signal success is not attributable to any system of of Canterbury, and nearly all the Nobility, the Bishops, dence, 61, Lower Grosvenor Street, London, to have their parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parr's filling decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is original cost of the Succedaneum, price 5s. Sold whole-Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen | superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in | sale to all the chemists in town and country : and none is hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, genuine unless had through Messrs. Barclay and Sons. with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Prepared only by Messrs. Thomas and Howard, Sur-

geon-Dentists, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street. London. price 25.6d. Sold by their appointment by the following agents :---Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds ; Brooke, Dewsbury ; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., ney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold ; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield ; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, alby, Wetherby; Waie, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and by all chemists and medicine vendors : or the pro-"Thirdly-They are found after giving them a fair trial prietors will send the Succedaneum free by post to any

### LOSS OF TEETH.

Messrs. Thomas and Howard continue to supply the oss of teeth without springs or wires upon their new system of SELF-ADHESION, which has procured them such Physicians to Her Majesty, and numerous other members as past cure, several pieces of bone had come away, and I where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious physicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious sysem of supplying artificial teeth kitherto invented. They adapt themselves over the most tender gums, or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are so disease for to every disease they are of inestimable value. fixed as to fasten any loose teeth where the gums have the reach of the most economical, he will continue the shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes. They ard Pavil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a also beg to invite those not liking to undergo any painful No. 61, Grosvenor Street, Bond Street, London,-At operation, as practised by most members of the profesbeg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to sion, to inspect their painless yet effective system ; and in order that their improvements may be within the reach of vegetable piils, containing, as they do, nothing but what is the most cconomical, they will continue the same moderate charges.

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ten till four. Those interested in the subject will find this statement of their superiority over all others to be entirely and scrupulously correct.

Their new method of fixing Artificial Teeth has ob tained the approbation and recommendation of the fol-

lowing eminent physicians and surgeons :---Sir James Clark, Bart., Physician to her Majesty. Dr. Locock, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. Dr. Ferguson, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. Dr. Bright, Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty. Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Ma-

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

### MARE ON SPINAL DISEASE. THIS day is published, price 2s. 6d., CASES and OB-SERVATIONS illustrative of the beneficial results which may be obtained by close attention and persever-

ance in some of the most chronic and unpromising in stances of spinal deformity ; with eighteen engravings on wood. By SAMUEL HARE, M.R.C.S.

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AUTION .--- All Persons advertising Succedaneum for U stopping decayed teeth, fraudulently attempt to imitate MR. CLARKE'S ORIGINAL SUCCEDANEUM; and if any Succedaneum than Mr. Clarke's be purchased, it will be discovered useless, Mr. Clarke can say, without

the slightest exaggeration, that he has sold 3,000 bottles Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the of Succedaneum within 16 months : and 2,800 individuals have been able to use it successfully; and most of the advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of and the Clergy, Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for teeth stopped, without any further charge than the wholesale Medicine Warehouse, 95, Farringdon Street; Edwards and Son, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Hanney and Co., 63, Oxford Street; Colleck and Mosely, 139, last, though not least, from members of the Medical Pro- decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. All Upper Thankes Street, London; and other respectable wholesale Medicine Warehouses ; or Mr. Clarke can send it by post to any part of the United Kingdon, on receiving a Post-office order.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH. However large the cavity. Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the principal Nobility. Mr. Clarke's Succedaneum for Stopping Decayed Tech is far superior to anything ever used before, as it is placed in the tooth without any pressure or pain, becomes as hard as the enamel immediately after application, and remains firm in the tooth for life; not only rendering extraction unnecessary, but also making them again useful for mastication. All persons can use Mr. Clarke's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full of the most frightful nature, and that the cures effected directions are enclosed (price 5s.) and sold by all respectable medicine-vendors in town and country, and can be extraordinary as to astonish the whole population. sent by post on receiving a Post-office order .-- Prepared only by Mr. Clarke, Surgeon-dentist, 61, Grosvenor Street, Bond Street (removed from 53, Harley Street, Cavendish Square).

LOSS OF TEETH.

Mr. Clarke still continues to supply the loss of teeth, from one to a complete set, upon his beautiful system of

self-adhesion, which has procured him such universal approbation in some thousands of cases; and recomnended by Sir James Clark, Bart. M.D. and Dr. Locock, of the medical profession, as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. from me. It was then that a friend recommended the They are so contrived, as to adapt themselves over the most tender gums or remaining stumps without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extraction quite up the breast as soundly as over it was in her life. unnecessary; and in order that his system may be within same moderate charges .- Mr. Clarke, Surgeon-dentist, home from eleven till four.

Just Published,

A new and important 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 3s. 6d.

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE. NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an en. A. NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an en-quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has esta-blished her empire: — with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or itotal EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained

### 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.

island, especially those who cannot afford to employ medi- limited. Fresh up to day very little wheat reached cal gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing us either by land carriage or sample, yet the show medicines within their reach, from the immense benefits of English parcels, many of which were on offer on some of thom have derived from their use, as they have this day se'nnight, was on the whole rather extensive. been found here, in several cases, to cure sores and ulcers The rumours in circulation, to the effect that an of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentle- alteration in the present Corn Laws is in contemof the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentle- alteration in the present our laws is in contains both or a very inniced character, the miller man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running plation, had a most extraordinary effect upon the de-man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running plation, had a most extraordinary effect upon the de-man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running plation, had a most extraordinary effect upon the de-man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running plation, had a most extraordinary effect upon the de-man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running plation, had a most extraordinary effect upon the de-man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running plation, had a most extraordinary effect upon the de-man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running plation, had a most extraordinary effect upon the de-man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running plation, had a most extraordinary effect upon the de-law of the man in the presence of the presence of the man in the presence of the pre

this complication of complaints, together with a debilitated constitution, he was completely cured of all his in- | quarter cheaper than on that day. At the close of firmities, and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, when every other means had failed.

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

June 3rd. 1844. Mr. Lewis Reedon, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes, there by these wonderful medicines are so numerous and

Cancered Breest .- A Wonderful Circumstance.

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

> February 9th, 1845. To Professor Holloway.

Sir .- The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonderful 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 expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken use of your pills and ointment, which, to our utter astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed

I shall ever remain, Your most grateful and obedient servant,

RICHARD BULL. (Signed)

Wheczing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath

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

### To Professor Holloway.

Sir,- beg to inform you that I believe I had been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with chronic asthma. For weeks together my breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every noment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work Barley

### Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, Nov. 3 .- The arrivals of English wheat for our market during the whole of last week were on a very moderate scale, though of somewhat improved quality. The imports of all kinds of foreign grain, as well as the receipts of Sir,—I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this oats from Ireland, were, the time of year considered,

Piles, Fistulas, and bearings-down. A REMARKABLE CURE BY THESE PILLS AND OINTMENT. A REMARKABLE CURE BY THESE PILLS AND OINTMENT. A REMARKABLE CURE BY THESE PILLS AND OINTMENT. LEARY, were disposed to sell at that and much have been quite in retail. There has been an active have been quite in retail. There has been an active have been quite in retail. -A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's, pression; hence it will be observed, we had had had have been quite in result. There has been an active Jersy, whose name by request is omitted, had for three difficulty in ascertaining the exact state of the trade. enquiry for wheat and flour in bond, and several difficulty in ascertaining the exact state of the trade. Jersy, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general bearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had (though the trade must be called a dull one) were, in Friday's market the sales of recently imported the trade must be called a dull one) were, in Friday's market the sales of recently imported the trade must be called a dull one) were, in the sales of recently imported the trade must be called a dull one) were, in the sales of recently imported the trade must be called a dull one) were in the sales of the sa twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at most instances, disposed of at prices about equal to United States flour were at 32s. to 32s. 6d. to 33a last gave himself up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this day se'nnight, but the middling and inferior per barrel. kinds must be considered from 1s. to quite 2s. per business a portion of the supply remained unsold. The show of free foreign wheat was not large, yet the causes before mentioned operated upon the sale for to interfere with the existing Corn-laws, and, in the that article. The best parcels were, however, held at full prices ; but other kinds might have been pur-

Mr. Lewis Reedon, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes, quarter. Howers of bonneau and of them refusing to absence of business, and prices were little better than and of them refusing to absence of business, and prices were little better than have cured bad legs that no doctor could manage, ulcers and sores that were of the most dreadful description, as few were the transactions, that the quotations were likewise leprosy, blotches, scales, and other skin discases almost nominal. The supply of English barley was somewhat on the increase; but that of foreign was small. For the best malting and grinding sorts the sale was very steady, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, last week's currencies. In other descriptions exceedingly little was doing, yet the prices were sup-ported. We had a fair retail inquiry for malt, especially for pale ware, and previous rates were maintained in every instance ; still a clearance, notwithstanding the supply was comparatively small, was not effected. Last week only about 8,000 quarters of market upon the whole is more steady than for some oats came to hand from Ireland. Since the return days past. On Saturday 3,000 bags were sold, and was made up, nine vessels (all reported this morning) have come in from Dublin, Waterford, and Cork ; yet the show of samples of that article was small, and unusually high prices were demanded. The oat trade must be considered firm, at, in some transactions, an improvement in the prices paid on Monday last of from 6d. to 1s. per quarter, at which nearly the whole found buyers. In bonded oats several sales were concluded at higher figures, owing to the decline in the duty. We had a fair average quantity of beans

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED

OUNG	21	T TRIVI		01 0	171111	,	<i>,</i> , , ,		~	~
			IN	MAI	RK-LA	NE.				
			B	BITIS	H GRA	IN.				
						Shi	llings	per Qu		
Wheat	••	Essex & I	Ken	t, wh	ite,nev	v 61	to 71	6	6 t(	07
		Ditto, red					67	5	9	7
		Suffolk a	nd l	Norfo	lk, red	1 60	65	white 6	8	7
		Lincoln a	nd	York	, red	60	66	white 6	5	7
		Northum	b. a	nd S	cotch	•.		6	3	6
Rye		••		••	·	••		-	9	3
Barley	••	Malting			••	33	26	extra S	8	-
. •		Distilling				••	•	8	0	3
		Grinding			••			2		5
Malt		Shin				54	58	Ware 6	0	6

Large hogs Neat small porkers Quarter-old store pige, each 16

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, Nov. 1. - We had large supply of grain in our market to-day. Old wheat sold from 8s. 6d. to 9s. ; new, 5s. to 8s. ; Old

demand for British grain, meal, and flour, during the demand for Drivingrain, incar, and hour, during the week has been of a very limited character, the miller of the most malignant and desperate kind. One genue-man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good ; but yours cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored to health and vigour. (Signed) JOHN MARTIN.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, Nov. 1.-The trade during the week has been in a state of great activity caused by the reports in circulation in reference to an intention on the part of Government few sales which have occurred in any article, prices were in favour of the buyer. At our market this chased on somewhat casier terms, say of 1s. per morning, owing to the suspense occasioned by the quarter. Holders of bonded wheats were extravarominal.

> sample the demand was moderate, and as the opinion was general that the ports would be open duty free, millers bought at a decline of 1s, to 2s. per or, Barley was one 1s. lower, beans steady. Oats the turn dearcr.

> LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MONDAY, NOV. 3.-To-day 3,000 bags were sold, all to the trade. The

James Reding and William Nicol Judd, of Horseshoe court, Ludgate-hill, printers-Edward Speller, of 36, Ber. ners-street, Oxford-street, tea dealer-William Ashcroft, Increase, a large business was doing, and the quotations had an upward tendency. Peas, under lock, 1s. to 2s. dearer. The flour trade was rather dull; nevertheless, the late advance in the quotations was maintained. In seeds, particularly in canary, rapeseed, and linsecd, a good business was doing, at currer, of 48, Princes.street, Soho, chemist – John White, way, of Chudleigh, Devonshire, miller – Thomas Barnes areas a construction of the particular of the parti

Dividends Declared. Fenwick Loraine, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller, first dividend of 55 6d in the round, nayable at 57, Grey. street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on any Saturday. William Hall, of Durham, grocer, second dividend of 14 in the pound, payable at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon. Tyne, on any Saturday. William Nell, of Manchester and Ardwick, common brewer, first dividend of 4s in the pound, payable at 35, George street, Manchester, on November 11, or any subse-quent Tuesday.

quent Tuesday. James Knight, of Wigan, butcher, first dividend of 4s 6d in the pound, payable at 72, George-street, Man. ig Tuesday,

Suckling ealves, each

## 1845.

# NOVEMBER 8,

# 0 10

Quarter-old store pigs, caun 16 0 21 g HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE, (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 4,224-Sheep, 26,630-Calves, 104-Pigs, 321,

2s. 4d. to 4s.; barley, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; beans, 6a, to 6s. 9d., per bushel.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKEE, MONDAY, Nov. 3. - Tha

WAREFIELD CORN MARKET, FRIDAY, OCT. 31 .-- We

### Bankrupts, &c.

### BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, November 4, 1845.)

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

	hed us by various individuals who have taken them,	jesty. The lute Sin A. Cooper Best Serveral Surgery to the	in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten	chest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten	Oats Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 28s 0d to	chester, on November 11, and every following Tuesday, Charles Parker, of Bristol, mercer, second dividend
cin/ M-	on the supply furnished by the patentees in England to . Dowling ; but they have generally savoured so much	The late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty.	fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in-	again in the morning, for about three months.	30s 0d; potato, or short, 29s 0d to 33s 0d; Poland, 28s 6d to 33s 0d; Northumberland	of 31d in the pound, payable at 19. St. Agustine's place
	the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the	R. Keate, Esq., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty.	fuence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both	(Signed) JEBEMIAN CASET.	and Scotch. Angus. 31s 0d to 33s 0d; potato.	Bristol, on November 10, or any subsequent Monday.
	tements public. However, we are now satisfied from	Dr. Merriman, Physician to her Royal Highness the	sexes ; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-		34s 0d to 35s 0d; Irish feed, 27s 0d to 29s 0d;	William Barrett Briddick, of Durham, dealer in iron, first dividend of 4s in the pound, payable at 111, Pilgrim.
fur	ther accounts given to us, that to hesitate longer would	Duchess of Kent,	RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the	In all DISEASES OF THE SKIN, bad legs, old wounds and	black, 27s 0d to 29s 0d; potato, 28s 0d to	street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on November 8, or any fol.
ber	perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellow-	Sir C. M. Clark, Bart., M.D.	removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to	ulcers, bad broasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated can- cers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago,	Beans Ticks	lowing Saturday.
	atures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the	Sir M. Tierney, Bart., M.D.	be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-		Harrow, small	DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED.
	st satisfactory result, we perform an act of duty only	Dr. Chambers,	dence of success.	cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this	Peas white 14 10 bollers ov of	At the Court of Bankruptcy, London.
	most strongly recommending the use of them to the	Dr. Paris.	By R. and L. PERRY and Co., CONSULTING SURGEONS.	means cures will be effected with a much greater cer-		Thomas Palmer, of the New-road, Whitechanel some
put	olic at large. This we feel the more confidence in	Dr. James Johnson.	Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Re-	tainty, and in half the time that it would require by using	Town-made (per sack of 280lbs 50 60	maker, November 25, at twelve-Wilson Wood and John
	ng,knowing that under any circumstances they cannot harm; and our constientious belief is, that they	Dr. Conquest. And numerous other members o the medica profession.	sidence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold	the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a	Buckwheat, or Brank 30 32	Holmes, of Maidstone, tea dealers, November 25, at Itali, past eleven-Sarah Jevons, of Lincoln, shoemaker, No.
	not be taken by any person without doing him good."	And numerous other members o the medica proiession.	hy Strange 91 Determentar news, Henney and Co. 69	certain remedy for the bite of moschetoes, sand-flies,	ENGLISH SEEDS. &C.	vember 25, at two-Stephen Fawcett, of 68, Chiswell.
		Just published, Sixteenth Edition, illustrated with cases, and	Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell,	chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases common	Red clover (per cwt.)	street, linen draper, November 25, at half-past one-Jama
1844		full-length engravings, price 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope,	10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row,	to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes.	White clover (per cwt.) 45 74	Edward Smirk, of Broad-court, Bow street, Covent-gar,
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	and sent free to any part of the kingdom, on the receipt	Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 196, Argyle-street, Glasgow;	Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips,	Rapeseed (per last) £26 28 Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 9s to 13s; white, 9s	den, licensed victualler, November 28, at eleven-John Richardson and James Griston of Nonmich buchter
т	he medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the	of a post-office order for 3s. 6d.	Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church-	also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured	to 11s.	November 26, at one.
	sent day. It has been before the public only a few		street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.	by the use of the Ointment.	Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 3lb each) £11 to £12	To AL a Manual
yea	rs; and in this short period has firmly established	THL SECRET COMPANION,	OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.	Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar),	FOBEIGN GBAIN.	In the Country. Griffith Vaughan, of Llanedy, Carmarthenshire, ina.
itsel	If in public favour, and has effected immense benefit		"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend,"	London; and by all respectable vendors of patent	Shillings per Quarter.	keeper, November 27, at eleven, at the Court of Bank.
to a	all who have obtained this inestimable medicine	Cealed cause of the decline of physical strength and	as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and	medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and	rree. In Bonu.	runtey, Bristol-John Hodgson, of Livernool series
	uine. Hence the list of respectable names bearing	loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of	passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for	boxes, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each.	Wheat Dantsic and Konigsberg 70 extra 74 57 - 62 Ditto ditto 65 - 68 54 - 57	November 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool-Thomas Robson, of Liverpool, soap manufac.
evid	lence to the high character of this remedy, and testify-	solitary indulgence, negleoted gonorrhœa, syphilis, se-	what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how-	There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger	$1 \qquad \text{Fomeranian, c.c., Annaltos} \longrightarrow 11 \dots 54 \longrightarrow 59$	turer, November 25, at twelve, at the Court of Bankminter
ing	beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful charac-	condary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment; followed	ever, contess that a perusal of this work has left such a	airog	Danish, Holstein, &c 61 - 67 52 - 57	Liverpool—Thomas Danson, of Liverpool, merchant, No.
der	of the meatine by the number of extraordinary and ided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medi-	by observations on marriage, with proper directions for	commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim	N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed	Russian, hard	vember 25, at half-nast eleven, at the Court of Rankruntov
dec	a caller he reason of its high character has artanded	the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with en-		to each pot and box.	Spanish, hard	Liverpool-George Gilchrist and John Macquay Gilchrist, of Liverpool, merchants, November 28, at twelve, at the
itse	If to all parts of the world ; and therefore its healing	gravings, showing the evils arising from the use of mer-	the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus.		Ditto, soit $ 65 - 69 55 - 59$	Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—George Charles Crofts.
virt	ues may justly be considered universal. Agents are		"The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be tho- roughly conversant with the treatment of a class of com-		Italian, Tuscan, &c., red —	of Liverpool, corn morchant, November 28, at twelve, at
DOV	v established in every town in the United Kingdom,	By R. J. BRODIE and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London.	plaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present	WRAY'S FAMILY MEDICINES.	Ditto, white 68 — 74 48 — 62 Odessa&Taganrog, hard —	the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool-Nathan Litherland,
and	I persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's	Published by the Authors, and sold by Sher-	day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written.	PATRONISED BY		of Liverpool, and of Bridgetown, Barbadoes, merchant, November 25, at twelve, at the Court of Bankrupter,
Life	e Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated	wood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Mr. Noble,	and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appre- hensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re-	Her Grace the Dowager Sir C. F. Williams, Knt.	Canadian, hard	Liverpool-George Lawrie, of Flectwood-upon. Wyre, Lan.
Tes	timonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures	114, Chancery-lane; Mr. Purkiss, Compton-street,	commend it to a careful perusal."-Era.	Duchess of Leeds. Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer,	Ditto, fine	cashire, chemist, November 23, at twelve, at the Court of
effe	cted by this remedy. The following is a list of Whole-	Soho; Hannay and Co., 68, Oxford-street; Barth, 4,	"This work should be read by all who value health and	Lady Sherborne. Bart.	Barle Grinding 26 - 31	Bankruptcy, Liverpool.
sale	agents: London-Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard;	Brydges-street, Covent-garden; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-	wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy	Earl of Lincoln. Captain Boldero, M. P.	Ditto, distilling 31 - 34 20 - 28	CEBTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the
		street, London; Roberts, Derby; Sutton, Review-office,	all doubtFarmers' Journal.	Marquis of Waterford. Edward Baines, Esq., M.P.	Oats Dutch, feed	William Mossman, of 14, Clarke's-place, High-street.
	d. Manchester—Mottershead and Co., Market-place. nburgh—J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Drug-	Nottingham; Gardiner, Gloucester; Fryer, Bath; Harper, Cheltenham; Keene, Bath; Cooper, Leicester; Caldicott,	THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM	Lord Bantry. Archdeacon Webber.	Ditto, brew and thick $27 - 33 21 - 28$ Russian $27 - 31 21 - 26$	Islington, stationer, November 25-John Reay and John
riun Tiet		Wolverhampton ; Jeyes, Northampton : Parker, Here-	Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo- derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their	Doctor Divinority, vicas of Ocheral Brandana.	Danish & Mecklenburg 27 - 32 21 - 27	Robert Reay, of Mark-lane, City, wine merchants, Novem.
		ford ; Turner, Coventry; Slatter, Oxford ; New-	constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that	Cripplegate. General Gardner.	Beans Ticks, 33 to 39, small 37 - 44 32 - 43	ber 26-John Mears, of Leeds, grocer, November 28-
hv	every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and	ton, Church-street, and Ross and Nightingale, Chro-	deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous	1	Egyptian $ 37 - 40 42 - 37$ Peas White, 44 to 48, gray 40 - 42	Thomas Sanderson, of Liverpool, coal merchant, Novem- ber 25-Matthew Murphy, of Shrewsbury, haberdasher,
cour		nicle-office, Liverpool; Ferris and Score. Union-street.	symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affec-	And families of the first distinction.	Flour Dantsic and Hamburgh	November 26.
		Bristol ; Wood, High-street, Guest, Bull-street, Birming-	tions of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir-		(per barrel), fine 31	CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless
	The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered	ham ; Collins, St. Mary-street, Portsmouth ; Mendham,	regularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness,	a power over the respective complaints to which they	36, superfine	cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Noromber 25
	words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on	Nelson-street, Greenwich; Davis, Bernard-street, South-	total impotency, barrenness, &c.	are applicable, as frequently to render further medical aid	Canada, 34 to 37, United States	James Driver, of Slawston, Leicestershire, victualler- Benjamin Ling of Fore-street, Limehouse, timber dealer-
	Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each	ampton; and by all booksellers in town and country.	This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken	unnecessary, were also honoured with the patronage of-		Wheatley Kirk, of Leeds, ninno, forte manufacturer
box,	in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are	OPINIONS OF THE PRESS,	before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in		PURFIGN SEPAS	Ilenry Cook, of Liverpool, paper hanger-Thomas Jones and John Jones, of Liverpool, tallow chandlers-Joseph
	requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprie-	This is a work of great merit, and should be placed in	the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring		FOREIGN SEEDS, &C. Per Quarter	and John Jones, of Liverpool, tallow chandlers-Joseph
	'signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet	the hands of every young man who is suffering from past	should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility.	Lord Charles Churchill. George Byng, Esq., M.P. Sir Matthew Wood, Bt. M.P.	Linseed Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) 42 to 45	Glass, of White Hart-street, Drury-lane, victualler-
		folly and indiscretion. It contains many valuable truths,	Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle			street, Cavendish-square, dealer in clothes.
LOIL		and its perusal is certain to benefit him in many ways.— London Mercantile Journal.	for 33s., by which 11s. is saved ; the £5 cases may be had	And numerous steatcat Gentiemen of chimence in London	berg	•
	Beware of Imitations.	The authors of this valuable work evidently well under-	as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.	have borne testimony to their efficacy.	Rapcseed (free of duty) ver last	PABTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Elizabeth French and Beal French, of 51, Crutched-
	ON DEBILITY AND DISEASE.	stand the subject upon which they treat; and this is the	THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE	Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at 118, Holborn-	Red Clover (10s per cwt. and 5 per cent. on the	triars. City, cork manufacturers—Matthew Brook and
Pric	ON DEDILITI AND DISEASE.	best guarantee we can give those persons to whom it is likely to prove serviceable. It is a publication which can,	ESSENCE,	hill, and 344, Strand, London ; and may be had of all medicine-vendors in the United Kingdom ; also in America,	duty)	Joseph Waterhouse, of Gildersome, Yorkshire, coal miners
		and anght to be placed in the hands of every young man		of J. O. Fay, at his Drug Store, 193, Broadway, corner of	Lares, small spring (free of duty) 31 to 33, large 40	-John Smith Barlow and Thomas Barlow, of Leeds, hat manufacturers—G.Taylor and Joseph Parkins, of Swallow-
	ITE MANDOD ON TRAITER MANA	to guide him among the temptations of the world to	an anti-syphinete remous for searching out and partiting	Dey-street, New York ; in Munich and Frankfort, of	Linsced cake (free of duty), Dutch, £8 0s. £9 0s.	place, Hanover-square, envelope manufacturers-Henry
	Nervous Debility, and the Causes of Premature De-				French, per ton	Jackaman and George Knight, of Birmingham, builders-
cay	in Man and Man Come Presson Technology on Tenner	THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA : or, Nature's	principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina-	I M 11 T A TI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Rape cakes (free of duty) £5 0 £0 5	Edward Fellows and John Randell, of Old Broad-street,
a an	ALLO ADODDVATIONS ON MADDIACE and	Grand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of	tions, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating			City, silk brokers-Phillp Jones and Charles Mortimer, of Bristol, and at Keynsham, Somersetshire, drysalters-
rert			the morbid virus, and radically expelling it through the	Strongly recommended by the Faculty,	ATER LON DRAFT	Walter Watts, John Galsworthy, and William Galsworthy.
					AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the	Walter Watts, John Galsworthy, and William Galsworthy, solicitors (so far as regards Watts)—Peter Joynson and
<b>C</b> o.,	, Consulting Surgeons, 6, Caroline-street, Bedford-	indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising from venereal excesses, &c. It is a most powerful and		Colds, Asthmas, Shortness of Breath, Pain or Tightness	80th of October to the 5th of November.	Co., of Manchester, silk manufacturers-Richard Latham, Peter Simpson, and Richard Latham, jun., of Bahia, mer-
	4 <b>F</b> A			of the Chest. Affections of the Lungs, &c., are effectually	Wheat Barley Oats Die Barry Dee	chants (so far as regards Peter Simpson)-George Wilson
~	The Mentor of Health, by Dr. Tissot, is one of the	useful medicine in all cases of syphilis, constitutional weakness, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate	. Cuttent containing to not at at or craster of an at a state of the s	relieved, and in many cases entirely prevented, by the		and Joseph Porter, of Salford, Lancashire, machine
A 3	licence menting from early indicated on the even	approaching dissolution, such as depression of the spirits.	often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and,	timely application of WRAY'S ABOMATIC SPICE PLASTERS	Woole anding 8, d.	makers-Thomas Hart and Henry Hart, of Barking,
-	acod It contains aloin and simple descriptions of	his, neadache, wanderings of the mind, vapours and	although for a while undiscovered, at length break out	to the chest, which are far superior to the common warm	Sept. 20, 1845. 52 6 30 9 21 7 82 8 42 5 37 0	Essex, basket makers-Joseph Humbley and Lewis Rudge, of Great Barford, Bedfordshire, surgeons-Peter Chrimes,
440	anatomy and physiology of the organs liable to be	melancholy, trempling or shaking of the hands or limbs.	upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms;	plasters, and frequently supersede the use of internal	Week ending	Edward Chrimes, and Richard Chrimes, of Rotherham,
วรัต	eted by such diseases, and every information to guide	disordered nerves, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath,	or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs	remedies. No person during the winter ought to be with-	Sept. 27, 1845. 53 2 30 2 22 2 33 1 42 5 38 9	Yorkshire, plumbers-Charles Wilson and William Towa-
the	unwary and inexperienced from the temptations to	and inward wastings.	of existence. To those suffering from the consequences	out one, travellers by railroad in particular. Sold at 1s.	week enuing	row, of Luton. Bedfordshire, straw hat manufacturers-
whi	ch they are exposed To those requiring a 'Mentor,'	This medicine should be taken previous to persons en-	which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, cruptions of the skin, blotches on the	and 1s. 6d, each.	Week ending	Richard Greenwell and Bailey Sacker, of Sunderland, timber merchants—Leon Marks and Jacob Israel, of Liver-
	most simongly recommend the work and it is wall	Anning into the methings in the termines the second state of the s	a secondary symptoms, cruptions of the skin, plottees on the		1 Oct 11 1915 57 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	- more merenance - mon marks and sacob Israel, of Myer-

which they are exposed. "To those requiring a 'Mentor. we most strongly recommend the work, and it is well tering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the offspring worth the verusal of those who are so fortunate as not to suffering from the past imprudence of its parents, or inneed its advice."-London Mercantile Journal. heriting any seeds of disease, which is too frequently the Publishel by the Authors, and sold by James Gilbert case. Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the

49, Paternoster-row; Mudie, 161, Fleet-street; Noble, 114, Chancery-lane; Purkiss, 60, Compton-street, Soho Lovelace, 35, King-street, Regent-street; Russell, 43, Store-street, Bedford-square; Thomas Newton, 16 and 29. Church-street, Liverpool; Messrs. Robinson, 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh ; and by all booksellers.

At home daily till three; evenings, six till nine. One personal interview sufficient. Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms cured without the dangerous use of mercury

VALUABLE MEDICINE. HUNT'S APERIENT FAMILY PILLS; a most excellent Medicine for Billious Complaints, Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Habitual Costiveness, Indigestion, Heartburn, Pains and Giddiness of the Head, Influenza, Worms, Spasms, Nervous and Dropsical Complaints.

For upwards of forty years have these Pills obtained

the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic comof £1 12s.) may be had as usual. Patients in the country plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send £5 by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit | constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune of such advantage. during their more youthful days to be affected with any BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS are form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine universally acknowledged to be the best and surestremedy is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as for the cure of the Venereal Disease in both sexes, inmore serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife cluding gonorrhœa, gleets, secondary symptoms, strictures, seminal weakness, deficiency, and all diseases of the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. These pills, which do not contain mercury, have never been known to fail in effecting a cure, not only in recent, but in severe cases, where sali-

quantity of four in one family bottle, for 33s., by which

The £5 cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving

vation and other treatment has been inefficient; a perse the unqualified approbation of the public in general, among whom may be included families of distinction and Brodie have happily compressed the most purifying and

and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions, than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be emembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat.

tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate.

&c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful

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

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to anacity, are well known throughout Europe to be every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by im-feverish heat of the system, loss of appetite, oppression of gonorrhœa both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further the chest, &c. progress.

Wray's Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger .- A certain cure and preventive of all Nervous Complaints, Spasms, Gout, Rheumatism-an invaluable remedy for Flatulence, pain in the Stomach, also an excellent adjunct to Seidlitz Powders for debilitated constitutions. In bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Wray's Chalybeate German Seidlitz Powders, in boxes,

containing powders for twelve glasses, at 2s. each, and in bottles, fitted in cases, with spoon, measure, &c., complete, at 7s, 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Very convenient for Duties travelling or exportation. Common Seidlitz to make twenty-four glasses, 2s. per packet.

Wray's Improved Sodaio Ginger Beer and Lemonad Powders, in packets, for eighteen glasses, at 1s. and 1s. 3d. : or in cases, complete for travelling, at 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. cach.

Wray's Antibilious Pills-In boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each .- These Pills are an excellent remedy for preventing and removing Bilious disorders; they gently operate as an Aperient, and, by keeping the bowels in a proper state, are calculated to promote that regular office of the Bile which is necessary to the preservation of health. Hence their beneficial effects in removing Indi-

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY Nov. 2.-The imports of live stock from abroad into London during the past week have consisted of about had been furnished with the article. 140 oxen and cows, together with 240 sheep and 8 calves, from Rotterdam, and 20 oxen from Hamburg,

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ages (ending) Oct. 28, 1845) 65

Aggregate aver

age of the last six weeks ...

Weck

London

AN EXCUSABLE SUPPOSITION. - An editor having read in another paper that there was a kind of 10bacco which, if a man should either smoke or chew, he would forget that he owed a dollar in the world, very innocently concluded that many of his subscribers

pool, watch makers — Henry Lipscomb and Frederick Lipscomb, of Wytham, Berkshire, farmers-Joseph Brock-

well and Thomas Jones Reed, of 10, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, grocers-George Smith, George Knights Smith, Edward Horatio Smith, and William Withew

Smith, of Gough-square, wholesale furriers (so far as regards George Smith)-Cookson Stephenson Floyd and Harry Booth, of Holmfirth and Huddersfield, attorneys.

PILING UP JOKES .- Speaking of wags-what is more calves, from Rotterdam, and 20 oxen from Hamburg, in, for the most part, good condition. This morning we had on sale 96 Dutch oxen and cows and 130 sheep, the whole of which found buyers at about pre-vious quotations. At Hull about 300 beasts and sheep have arrived. The number would have been larger the first had a ning in his morning been have arrived. The number would have been larger the first had a ning in his morning have arrived. have arrived. The number would have been larger the first had a ring in his nose, the latter had a ring

medical men. Their composition is so truly excellent, ever offered to the public. These Pills require no confinement nor alteration of diet, and are adapted to every and vigour.

variety of age and constitution. They seldom operate until eight or ten hours after taken, and then gently. They restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, cleanse the bowels of all impurities, and each bottle and box, as none else are genuine.

promote the due secretions of the liver and of the kidneys, and by invigorating the system generally, become an invaluable restorative of health to both sexes.

Officers of the Army and Navy will find these Pills an invaluable appendage to their medicine chests, as they retain their medicinal virtues in all climates,

Ladies, even of the most delicate constitution. will find these Pills particularly beneficial, both before and after their confinement; nor can they be too highly recommended for the general use of schools. They are also

wholesale and retail, by Mesars. Barclay and Son, 95, lied on. Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Sutton, 10, Bow Church-yard ; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Newbury, Travincial Towns.

Be careful to see that the names and address of the Pro-Fistors are cograved on the Medicine Stamp, around Such bar, as such alone are genuine. Price 1s. 1jd.

healing virtues of the vegetable system, and which is of and their beneficial effects have been so widely experi- the utmost importance to those afflicted with scorbutic enced, that the proprietors feel the greatest confidence affections, eruptions on any part of the body, ulcerations, in recommending them as one of the MILDEST and scrofulous or venereal taint, will cleanse the blood from MOST-EFFICIENT APERIENT FAMILY MEDICINES all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions top istine health

one 11s. bottle is saved.

Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Observe the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co., London," impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to

> Sold by all medicine vendors in town and country Be sure to ask for Brodie's Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, or Nature's Grand Restorative, and Purifying Ve getable Pills.

Messrs. Brodie and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London, from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight in the even ing, and on Sundays from eleven o'clock till two.

N.B.-Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medicine venders can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's 45, St. Pan's ; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, London ; and Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, by all respectable Medicine Venders in the Actropolis and with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal wholesale patent medicine houses in London.

> Only: one personal visit is required to effect a permanen aure.

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

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street. Oxford-street, London.

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 complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world : no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely mended for the general use of schools. They are also an excellent preparatory in the use of medicinal waters, sea bathing, ic. Prepared and Sold by Messrs. Hunt (the original Pro-pristors), 65, Great Pulteney-street, Bath; and sold, wholesale and retail by Messrs. Berry and Son of sold on.

On Sundays from Ten till Twelve. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual. N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other anopkeeper; can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Con-centrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Spa-cific Pills, with the nsual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London, of whom may be had 'he "Silent Friend."

Discharges in forty-eight house in the angular, it causes. Sold in dull, at a decline in the quotations obtained on Monbottles at 4s. 6d, and 11s. each, with full instructions.

for Sportsmen, Gentlemen hunting, riding, walking, suffering from disease, relaxation, local debility, &c.; districts 200 Hondraw the western and midland approved of and highly recommended by the late districts 800 Herefords, Devons, runts, &c., from Mr. Abernethy. Best Jean, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; ditto with other parts of England 200 of various breeds, from fronts, 3s. 6d.; Knitted or Wore Silk, 2s. 6d.; ditto with elastic springs, 7s. 6d.

Wray's Steel Spring Trusses, for Hernia, properly adapted; single, 55, 6d., 75, 6d., and 10s, 6d.; double, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s.

Medicine chests fitted up for family use or sea voyages. Genuine Drugs and Chymicals of every description, with

sicians' Preseriptions and Family Recipes carefully

Physician's Advice from eleven till one, every day All letters to be addressed to "M. O. WBAT, 118, Hol-

and of full average quality ; indeed, there were some owned. It went off one night, and we haven't seen the chest, &c. Wray's Specific Mixture, warranted to remove Urethral Discharges in forty-eight hours—in the majority of cases, if arising from local causes. Sold in Discharges in forty-eight hours—in the majority of cases, dull at a decline in the guarantee in the guarantee of the pear. Although the at-dull at a decline in the guarantee of the pear of the p day last of 2d. per 8lb, and a clearance was not effec-Wray's Improved Suspensory Bandages, well adapted ted. The northern droves of beasts amounted to Scotland 90 Scots, and from Ireland, partly by railway and partly by steamers direct, 300 beasts. The numbers of sheep being on the increase, the sale for that description of stock was very inactive. Prime old Downs, which were scarce, produced full curren-cies; but all other kinds suffered a decline of 2d. per Slbs. Calves were in moderate supply and heavy demand at Friday's depression. Nearly 250 pigs were on sale from Ireland. The pork trade was in a sluggish state, and prices were not supported.

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

Inferior coarse beasts

Prime Scots, &c. Coarse inferior sheep

Second quality Prime coarse woolled Prime Southdown

Large coarse calves .

.

Prime small

Second quality

Prime large oxen

s. d. 2 4

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FORTIFICATION OF THE COAST .- Within the last fortnight several Government officials have been exacontemplation some extensive plan for the improvement of the means of defence of our coasts. in the view of hostilities breaking out with the United States, in consequence of the grasping aggressions of that Power, and its infringement of our territorial right on the North American coutinent. It is not improbable, therefore, that at no distant date the fortifications of Berwick may be put into a state of efficiency, the bat teries mounted with cannon, and sufficient force of military lodged in the barracks to repel temporarily the attack of an enemy .- Berwick Warder.

NOT MERELY A CURE, BUT ALMOST A MIRACLE EF FECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, -Mrs. Curley, resid ing at 15, Green-street, Bonner-street, Bethnal-green, had been dangerously ill for two years, was a nations at the dangerously ill for two years, was a patient at the London and Bartbolomew Hospitals, and told that her stomach and kidneys were much diseased; she could keep nothing whatever on her stomach; besides this she was likewise a dreadful sufferer from piles. Finally, she got so bad as to keep her bed for nine months, from which dangerous state she has just booment of she has just been restored to the full enjoyment o health by means of these extraordinary pills.

Observe!-27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London

### Poetry.

### BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

NO. IVIII. "CHILDE HAROLD." To fly from, need not be to hate, mankind : All are not fit with them to stir and toil, Nor is it discontent to keep the mind Deep in its fountain, lest it over-boil In the hot throng, where we become the spoil Of our infection, till too late and long We may deplore and struggle with the coil. In wretched interchange of wrong for wrong Blidst a contentious world, striving where none are strong. There, in a moment, we may plunge our years

In fatal penitence, and in the blight Of our own soul, turn all our blood to tears, And colour things to come with hues of Night ; The race of life becomes a hopeless flight To those that walk in darkness : on the sea, The boldest steer but where there ports invite, But there are wanderers o'er Eternity Whose bark drives on and on, and anchor'd ne'er shall

be. Is it not better, then, to be alone, And love earth only for its earthly sake ! By the blue rushing of the arrowy Rhone, Or the pure bason of its nursing lake, Which feeds it as a mother who doth make A fair but froward infant her own care. Kissing its cries away as these awake;-Is it not better thus our lives to wear, Than join the crushing crowd, doom'd to inflict on bear ! I live not in myself, but I become Portion of that around me; and to me High mountains are a feeling, but the hum Of human cities torture : I can see Nothing to loathe in nature, save to be A link reluctant in a fleshly chain, Class'd among creatures, when the soul can flee And with the sky, the peak, the heaving plain Of ocean, or the stars, mingle, and not in vain.

And thus I am absorb'd and this is life : I look upon the peopled desert past, As on a place of agony and strife, Where, for some sin, to sorrow I was cast, To act and suffer, but remount at last With a fresh pinion ; which I feel to spring, Though young, yet waking vigorous, as the blast Which it would cope with, on delighted wing, Spurning the clay-cold bonds' which round our being

cling. And when at length, the mind shall be all free From what it hates in this degraded form, Reft of its carnal life save what shall be Existent happier in the fly and worm,-When elements to elements conform, And dust is as it should be, shall I not Feel all I see, less dazzling, but more warm ; The bodiless thought ? The Spirit of each spot ? Of which, even now, I share at times the immortal lot ! Are not the mountains, waves, and skies, a part Of me and of my soul, as I of them ? Is not the love of these days in my heart With a pure passion ? Should I not contemn All objects if compared with these ? and stem A tide of suffering, rather than forgo Such feeling for the hard and worldly phlegm Of those whose eyes are only turn'd below, Gazing upon the ground, with thoughts which dare not glow ?

BOUSSEAU. Here the self-torturing sophist, wild Rousseau, The apostle of affliction, he who threw Enchantment over passion, and from woe Wrung overwhelming eloquence, first drew The breath which made him wretched ; yet he knew How to make madness beautiful, and cast O'er erring deeds and thoughts a heavenly hue Of words like sunbeams, dazzling as they past The eyes, which o'er them shed tears feelingly and fast, His love was passion's essence-as a tree

On fire by lightni ng · with etheral

Oh, woman! fairest, frailest, sweetest flour Of Nature's garden, what rude storms thee bend ! Thy heart—thou priceless, peerless, matchless dower Of Nature's treasury-what sufferings rend ! How meanly men, through selfishness, contend To pamper thee-how silkenly their lays Of love they lisp to gain their guilty end ;---How sensually man lauds thy beauty's blaze ;---How heartlessly deserts thee in its dimmer days; Oh, woman ! what anxieties destroy The bliss thou dreamest none can take away, When hushing thy soft care, thy cradled joy ;-How Time the blessings thy fond hopes pourtray Oft turns to curses, and thy heart a prey To keenest woe becomes-maternal woe That, like maternal love, the human clay Moves more intensely than severest three. Or most ecstatic thrill that mortal bosoms know."

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How thy best children, Woman, testify A mother's worth,-attributing their zest For enterprize, or love of good, to thy Exalting nurture! 0 let him attest A mother's worth-that Titan of the West-Unequalled Washington ! And if such men, That dwarf princes, vigour from thy meek breast Now draw, Woman ! what will thy sons be when Man looks on thee no longer with the tyrant's ken !

When chivalry's false homage is forgot,---When eastern jealousy no more immures And renders thee a vernal idiot,-When thy young purity no villain-lures Are spread to blemish,-when thy mind matures In freedom, and thy soul can make its choice, Untrammelled, unconstrained, where heart assures The heart it is beloved .- shall not thy voice And look restore to Earth its long-lost Paradise ? That Mind is of no sex,---when thou art freed, Thy thought-deeds shall proclaim : our Edgeworth

sense. Our Baillie's truthful skill, Felicia's meed Of grace with perfectest mellifluence Of music joined,-or thy magnificence Problems shall be no more : Woman's intense Inherent claim to mind-rank, when befoiled

No more by Man, she will display with glow unsoiled. And when her c'ildren see her move in joy, And yet in truest dignity,-no more A slave,---no more a drudge,---no more a toy !---When from her lips of love her spirit's store Of high ennobling wisdom she doth pour Into her offspring's ears,-into their eyes, Ere speech he learnt, looks Nature's purest lore Of truth and virtue,-shall not Man arise From error,—nurtured thus,—and loftiest good devise !

### (To be continued.)

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. November. Edinburgh: W. Tait. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

Nile and Trafalgar to be enrolled in the list of England's worthies. His courage and skill as a great private character. Yet to such a man are statues raised ! Forty years have only elapsed since NELSON predict that the end of another forty years will see his reputation at a very low ebb indeed. This number contains the commencement of an American romance by Colonel JOHNSON, entitled "Jenny supremacy amongst men. 'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true. "Notes on Gilfillan's 'Gallery of Literary Portraits," by THOMAS DE QUINCEY, is an exceedingly interesting article. The subjects of the "Notes this month are GODWIN and JOHN FOSTER. The latter appears to have been much overrated. We anticipate great pleasure from the continuation of these "Notes." By-the-by, in looking through the list of the Gilfillan Pbrtraits, we are surprised to find the omission of such names as BTRON, MOORE, DICKENS, and JERROLD. Why is this? Madame WOLFENSBERGER'S "Letters from Naples" exhibit in startling colours the wretched and degraded state of the people of that country, caused mainly by the withering influence of the Catholic priesthood. Some lengthy extracts will be found from these "Letters" in our seventh page, under the head of "Foreign Movements;" in addition to which we here insert the following illustrations of the deplorable

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

rection and murder. In all his excursions since this adventure, he has lodged, when possible, in a monastery ; and for one or two days before he commenced sketching, has taken care to show himself in company with some of the holy fraternity, to put at rest all doubts of his sanctity. He has likewise procured a letter from the police in Naples, in virtue of which he can obtain an escort in all dangerous cases,

It is well that strangers should be made aware of such a state of things, for this is not a solitary instance of outrageous superstition amongst the peasantry. A very short time has elapsed since an Englishman was attacked in a similar manner whilst sketching between Salerno and Pæstum. He had enticed no children from their home no meditated murder could be brought to his charge ; and yet the people were as firmly convinced that he was a sorcerer, as if he had called the whole mysterious science of necromancy into action. Unfortunately, whilst he was engaged in sketching, it began to rain in :orrents, and the ignorant people at once accused him of being the cause of the change of weather. The next day, at the samehour, the same thing occurred, and their murmurs were redoubled; but when, on the third day, the stranger was compelled to pack up his drawing materials by the fury of the storm, he found himself surrounded by an armed populace, who threatened him with immediate destruction. Ignorant of their language, he understood not the cause of their clamour. For a while the people stood aloof, for they believed he bore a charmed life till st length a woman, more furious than the rest of her mpanions, flung a kind of axe at him, which wounded him severely about the hip. The mob no sooner saw that he was vulnerable, then the attack became general. Sticks, stones, and hatchets flew on every side : and it was with the utmost difficulty that he succeeded in flying a short distance before his infuriated pursuers. Finding the door of a house open, he rushed in for protection ; and most fortunately it was the residence of the principal magistrate of the place. This person, being sufficiently well informed to be aware of the injury done to the neigh. bourhood by such events, anxiously sought to repair the evil. About a dozen of the mob were immediately arrested, and brought into the presence of the wounded man; and when questioned as to what had provoked their outrage, they all clamourously repeated the accusation of sorcery.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE-BOOK -NOVEMBER. London: Punch Office, 92, Fleetstreet.

This is an excellent number of the Table-Book. The opening article, by the Editor, on "Railway Calls," is accompanied by two admirable illustrations. The first representing "Mr. JOHN BULL in a quandary, or the anticipated effects of the Railway Calls." The multitude of figures in this plate is truly astonishing. JOHN BULL is represented seated in his arm-chair, perfectly overwhelmed with a multitude of railway imps, who have assailed him to make good their "calls." One party are repre-sented surrounding JOHN'S head and shoulders, and, All who desire to know the real character of the much-lauded NELSON, will do well to read the excel-lent review of the "Dispatches and Letters" of that into the review of the mesent number of Tait. Possession of poor Joun's hat, another has his wig; "hero," which opens the present number of *Tait.* From these "Dispatches," &c., the reader will learn how small, indeed, are the claims of the victor of the neckcloth, another his pocket-book, and a third his handkerchief. Several imps are hard at work in exsea-captain cannot be questioned; but as a negotiator | tracting his watch and seals, and several more his he was contemptible, and he possessed none of the purse. One posse are seen running off with his abilities requisite for a statesman. His hatred of the French was unbounded; and, with regard to Two are engaged bearing off his decanter of port, that nation, he was throughout his life actuated by and a whole army are running off with his strong that nation, he was throughout his life actuated by the most ignorant, bigotted, and contemptible na-tional prejudices. He was a besotted admirer of kings; and no matter how despicable or infamous a king might be, NELSON would have unhesitatingly shed the blood of myriads to preserve the power or glut the vengeance of his royal protegé. This he showed by his support of the infamous Neapolitan biox. Two railway engines are employed, the one in taking off Jonn's cash box, the other in removing his plate. In the fore-ground are a number of lawyer-imps, busy over an oyster-tub, taking in the "natives," very characteristically leaving the "shells" for poor Jonn. To complete the picture, there is, in one corner, a view of "Burn Lodge" for king and court. His murder of CARACCIOLI has left an eternal stain upon his name which all the lies and subterfuges of corrupt and lickspittle writers will with the lies and "knocking down" Mr. Bull's "effects." Over the victim's head is ringing the "Railway Bell," and the fail to efface. His disgraceful connection with the whole is crowned by the demon of destruction and notorious Lady HAMILTON reduced him to the lowest despair, who, with the "Railway Times" in each state of moral degradation in his public as well as hand, is proclaiming the end of Mr. BULL'S 'speculations." The fright, agony, and despair of poor Joun is admirably depicted in his counfell, and his fame already wanes. We may safely tenance, which really seems to be life itself. The second illustration represents Mr. JOHN BULL in KEELEY'S celebrated character of "Willibald," in the extravaganza of the "Bottle Imp." Of course the imp in the bottle is the railway imp, —"Scrip," JOHN is bawling out, "Who'll buy a bottle ?"…"Oh ! do buy a bottle !" The ludicrous figure he cuts is Basket," a tale of the revolutionary war, and a well-told tale it promises to be. "The Life of Mozart" do buy a bottle !" The ludicrous figure he cuts is is an excellent review of Mr. HOLMES'S biography of that wonderful genius. "The Life of Mozart" is another chapter added to the melancholy record of situation of JOHN BULL in a few months hence. the the sufferings of Nature's nobles, and the cruelty, writer says :-- "Calls will literally tear him to pieces, tyranny, and meanness of those neuropers who by and there will not be an article he possesses that the birth, force, and fraud, have acquired and held great interests of locomotion will not carry away from him. A grand trunk will run away with his strong box; a junction of some kind or other will tear his coat in two; some stupendous cutting will cut away with his cash-box: a tremendous tunnel will run through all he has; and excavations on an extensive scale will empty all his pockets." \* \* When this period arrives, instead of a struggle to get hold of scrip, there will be an eagerness to get rid of it. The last possessor will be the unhappy victim to all its liabilities, and every man will go about like the unfortunate individual who had bought the "Bottle Imp," and could only transfer its horrid responsibilities by getting hold of another purchaser.'

PUNCH. PART LH. London: Punch office. 92. Fleet-street. Inimitable as ever, *Punch* is above all praise, and, and Chief Commissioners, and the shuffling state-therefore, it would be folly in us to attempt to describe ments of the guardians, whose impotence and improthanks to Punch for the following :--

made no more sketches in that neighbourhood, and lost no time in returning to a more civilized district, where, even, if the belief in incantations be still retained, it has even, if the belief in incantations be still retained, it has even if the belief in incantations be still retained it has belief in incantations be still retained it has belief in incantations be still retained it has belief in incantations be still retained in the state of the state o Poetry." From the article on Odessa we give the following extracts :-

Odessa lies about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea upon a nearly perpendicular bank of reddish yellow chreous and brittle lime, which extends far into the interior. No other species of stone or mineral is to be seen far and wide in the country ; and this material, the worst for building, is nevertheless the most commonly used for walls, and flooring of the streets. All the palaces which have not yet received their coating of plaster look, on that account, as gloomy and melancholy as ancient Roman ruins ;'all the streets are unpaved, and in the few instances of foot pavement, where such is the case, the holes and gaps caused by the dislocation of the material inconvenience the passenger still more than a total want of pavement. The fatal maxim of the Russian police, to build towns-for the prevention of infectious maladies-

with streets enormously wide, and houses far off from each other, can nowhere be less applicable than in cold regions, and has moreover the disadvantage, as here in Odessa, of rendering the proper pavement of the streets lmost impracticable. In no place in Europe exists, therefore, such a terrible dust in the summer, and such an unfathomable mud in the winter, as in Odessa. Strange as severe winter of 1830-1831 several waggons were literary sunk and buried with the men and horses in the deep dirt in the southern end of the town, and that the police had no other means to prevent a similar recurrence of the accident than to choke up altogether the access to that part of the town ! I saw a caricature of that fatal accident, representing in the fore-ground those fatal waggons, and in the back-ground a Frenchman stuck fast over the knees in the mud, exclaiming : " Ma foi, je me fixe là !" ("In truth, I am settling here !")

There are but few Englishmen at Odessa, but a superabundance of Jews. The whole of a particular quarter is swarming with them. Their shy, sly, and wandering ook, protruding from beneath a skin cap (which many of

them do not leave off even in the hot summer season); their hair hanging down on both sides of the face in long curls; the long beard, the dirty apparel, the strikingly unhealthy blown appearance of their half-grown children ; impress upon them the indelible stamp of their Oriental origin. Almost all of them speak a corrupted German fews from Brody, e. g., are distinguished from those of

put the accusative immediately after the verb, which seems to be more derived from the Russian than the Latin. Next to the Jew, the Russian attracts the notice of the stranger. Mostly short, round faces ; frequently turned up noses ; prominent cheek-bones ; a thick, commonly light or red, beard; the hair of the head cut round horizontally above the neck, in the form of a round wig; a

interior of Russia. The whole article is interesting and well worth perusal. The author sums up his description of Dessa in the following not very flattering words :-'Such is Odessa! The picture we have given is

certainly not very inviting; and yet so it is ! Dear, dull, dusty, or dirty, it affords literally no other allurements but the opportunity of amassing wealth in short time, and then depart thence as quickly." We miss in this number the continuation of "Il agabondo;" the authoress of "Leaves torn from a Record of Life," is also wanting.

Oh! had it been my happy fate to creep With thee, good Dennis, I with thee might sleep ; But immortality no slumber knows, And deathless bards can never taste repose E'en though Joe Hume invoke the drowsy God, And Sibthorp bid five hundred heads to nod : Though Plumptre lull the House to rest profound, And Spooner scatter all his poppies round ;

And Palmerston compel the frequent wink, Our ears in vain their opiate words will drink. Oh! brother Bards, whom Sculpture hither brings. To mix with statesmen, and to herd with Kings : Blend, sole relief! your marble tears with mine : Would that we ne'er had penn'd a single line ! The above extracts are specimens of the good

things in prose and poetry to be found in this part. As to the illustrations, they are *Punck's*,—what more need be said to proclaim their excellence ?

### THE MEDICAL TIMES.

It is now some time since we noticed this very athomable mud in the winter, as in Odessa. Strange as ever deserving of public patronage. We refer our and have ascertained that the song alluded to his the ever winter of 1830, 1831 several wargans were literary literary were literary. number, on the prevailing epidemic in potatoes, which will be found in our sixth page.

> PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED .- Cooper's Novels (Clark Warwick-lane); The Wandering Jew, Parts 2, 3, (Clark); Tales of Shipwrecks, Parts 3, 4, 5, 6 (Clark); Memoirs of an Umbrella, Part 4 (Macken-zie, Fleet-street); The Tom Thumb Songster, No. 2 (Cleave, Shoe-lane); National Temperance Advocate November.

### THE ANDOVER UNION. ANDOVER, MONDAY, NOV. 3.

Saturday was a day of triumph to the friends of the poor, and therefore one of signal defeat to their foes. At a meeting of the ratepayers of the parish of Andover, held some few days ago, it was resolved to return Mr. Westlake as a member of the townnearly all languages that it is with the greatest difficulty one can understand them. Even among the Jews them-selves there seem to exist several dialects, by which the Jews from Brody, e. g., are distinguished for which the several distinguished for which the several dialects are distinguished for which the several dialects are distinguished for which the several distinguished for whic most dastardly attempts of some of the persons in Podolia and Odessa. In their phraseology they always authority to deter him from doing a public duty. Mr. Westlake was compelled to be absent from Andover until Friday, for the purpose of making arrange-ments for having an interview with the Poor Law Commissioners, personally, to protest against the misrepresentations of his evidence given before their Assistant by that functionary. During his absence however, the ratepayers of Andover were not idle, because their invitation to him to become a member low hat with a wide brim ; a sort of surtout reaching far of the town-council was not idly offered ; and, after down below the ancles, and tied round the stomach with a contest severe and animated, Mr. Westlake was a red woollen girdle ; wide and folded pantaloons, triumphantly returned, to the utter discomfiture of stuck into a pair of course half-boots; a thick stick in those guardians whose gross misconduct and neglect hand. Such is the appearance of agenuine and national of duty rendered the recent inquiry, which he was Russian. All porters, sailors, servants, waggoners, &c., the instrument of bringing about, both imperatively wear this apparel. Even the hackney-coaches and the necessary and highly important. Though several of national droshkas seem to have been imported from the the guardians are not entitled to vote for town-councillors, they used all the influence and means they could command to prevent the return of Mr. Westlake. Amongst them were clergymen, whose conduct as guardians, whether *ex officio* or otherwise, was too well known to have much influence among the ratepayers, Bribery and treating were plentifully em-ployed, and all the low scum of the town was brought into play against Mr. Westlake. Even a certain noble Lord, who resides at Marlborough, and could have no right to interfere, was prevailed upon to come over to this town to put the screw upon a tenant in over to this town to put the screw upon a tenant in favour of the bone-gnawing starvation system. But all in vain. Mr. Westlake was returned by 118 votes, he being the only new candidate returned, and polling twenty pounds to any person having the ability to only 11 votes under the highest given for the one who ras at the head of the poll. Will not this event speak loudly in reply to the tergiversations of the Assistant our favourite's excellencies. Thanks - heartfelt prieties are the more confirmed by it? Will any of thank our brother, we should think, for the publicathose functionaries again dare to repeat the falseto the inquiry, condemned Mr. Westlake, and sup-ported the Poor Law system as carried out at An-dover ? Why, Mr. Westlake has been re-elected to a new office which he never sought, by payers of the poor-rate, voluntarily, simultaneously, and alies from "excessive corpulance," and payring a fact. hood, that nine-tenths of the rate-payers were opposed poor-rate, voluntarily, simultancously, and alike honourably to that gentleman and to themselves. Then, again, Mr. Hammond, the medical man whom the guardians are attempting to thrust into Mr. Westlake's post, was put up as a candidate upon this occasion, in opposition to that gentleman, and re-ceived one vote. M'Dougal was not a candidate, but BULL MATRIMONIAL.—An Irish gentleman, the he and his son-in-law Holly, were very busy, in company with a poor lieutenant and the clergy, in fruitess efforts to prevent the electors from exercising their right of putting Mr. Westlake in the town-council as one of their representatives, desiring thereby to testify their high sense of his character and conduct as a public servant, and their unequivocal contempt of the clique which would rather tolerate profligacy, cruelty, and fraud than honour the man by whose instrumentality those offences have been at least exposed if not visited with the punishment they deserve. Another gratifying result of the recent inquiry is, that at the meeting of the guardians held on Saturday, the committee, which had been appointed to consider the dietary table, recommended that in future the following additional allowances should be given, being of opinion that they were absolutely necessary :-- 20z. of bread daily ; 40z. of bread

This recommendation was adopted.

received in Glasgow, and the vehicle, it is alleged

was forthwith taken to Salford, Manchester, and

pianofortes, gold watches, and other articles of value,

have also been ordered and received from London,

besides other goods, of the most varied character,

being ordered from Édinburgh, Liverpool, Manches-

## Tit Bits.

POLITENESS RECIPROCATED.—A criminal was in the county jail awaiting his trial for murder, with a rea-sonable prospect of conviction. The candidate for the shrivalty called one day to see him, when the prisoner, wishing to compliment his visitor, said to him: "If I should be condemned to be hanged, I know of no one by whom I would rather be hung than by you." The visitor, acknowledging the compli-ment, with one of his blandest smiles, replied: "And should be conder the one one I would should I be elected sheriff, I know of no one I would. rather hang than you."

SOMNAMBULISM.—An extraordinary case of somnam-bulism occurred at Chatham Barracks, a few nights ago, Peter Slight, a young Scotchman, rose from his bed, by some means got into a drain, passed through it for a distance of five hundred feet, emerged from it, and, coming in contact with a post, fell down in a fit, in which state he was discovered, quite naked, and was conveyed to the military nospital. This was the fourth time he had walked in his sleep.

AN OLD SONG .- The King of Denmark is selling It is now some time since we noticed this very one of his colonies, a newspaper paragraph says, "for useful and talented publication, which is more than a mere song." We have made inquiries in the city,

SONG OF THE RAILWAY MANIAC.

(From Punch.)

This is my left hand—this is my right ; These are my eyes, my nose, my mouth ; I can discern the day from night :

- There lies the north, and there the south, Shake not the head, then-cry not " Hush !'
- Lay not the finger on the lip : Away !--- unhand me !--- let me rush

In quest of Railway shares and scrip. Ha ! ha ! 'Tis you are mad, I say,

You talk to me of Three per Cents., Consols ? pooh, nonsense! What are they ?

You prate of mortgages and rents-I tell you there are no such things :

-Nay, do not threaten chains and whip --They've flown away with paper wings, And left us only shares and scrip.

What! Mind my business? Fellow dear, You'll find yourself in Bedlam soon.

Hark !---let me whisper in your ear ;---Look !- there is my business-in the moon !

That's where all occupation's fled ; Gone, presto ! with hop, jump, and skip; How, now, then can I earn my bread,

Except by railway shares and scrip ? Get in my debts? Lo, how you rave!

Who thinks of paying what he owes ? No. tell me not that he's a knave : In scrip and shares the money goes.

Mark yonder man, he's a trustee, With other's stock in guardianship; Where is it ! Ha, my friend, you'll see-All sunk in Railway shares and scrip.

Stick to the shop ? What shop ? I've none, Defend me-how the madman stares!

I tell you there's no shop but one : The office where they sell you shares, You have a tailor,-want a coat

Go, order it : you'll find a Snip, I'll bet you Sir a ten pound note,

Will only measure you for scrip. I am not mad, I am not mad;

See where the shares on wirlwind fly : Off !--- give me back the wings I had, To mount and catch them in the sky.

Maniac, I say !-- you torture me !--You crush me, in that Iron grip; Madmen, away! and leave me free

To chase my railway shares and scrip.

A MODEST SPECULATOR .- A "nice young man,"

Kindled he was, and blasted; for to be Thus, and enamour'd were in him the same But his was not the love of living dame, Nor of the dead who rise upon our dreams, But of ideal beauty, which became In him existence, and o'erflowing teems

Along his burning page, distemper'd though it seems, This breathed itself to life in Julie, this Invested her with all that's wild and sweet; This hallow'd, too, the memorable kiss Which every morn his fever'd lip would greet, From hers, who but with friendship his would meet; But to that gentle touch, through brain and breast Flash'd the thrilled spirits love devouring heat ; In that absorbing sigh perchance more blest

Than vulgar minds may be with all they seek possest, His life was one long war with self-sought foes, On friends by him self-banish'd; for his mind Had grown supicion's sanctuary, and chose For its own cruel sacrifice the kind, 'Gainst whom he raged with fury strange and blind. But he was phrensied,-wherefore, who may know 1 Since cause might be which skill could never find ; But he was phrensied by disease or woe

To that worst pitch of all, which wears a reasoning show For then he was inspired, and from him came As from the Pythian's mystic cave of yore, Those oracles which set the world on flame, Nor ceased to burn till kingdoms were no more : Did he not this for France ? which lay before. Bow'd to the inborn tyranny of years ? Broken and trembling to the yoke she bore, Till by the voice of him and his compeers, Roused up to too much wrath, which follows o'ergrown

fears 1

They made themselves a fearful monument! The wreck of old opinions-things which grew. Breathed from the breath of time ; the veil they rent, And what behind it lay, all earth shall view. But good with ill they also overthrew, Leaving but ruins, wherewith to rebuild Upon the same foundation, and renew Dungeons and thrones, which the same hour refill'd, As heretofore because ambition was self-will'd. But this will not endure, nor be endured ! Mankind have felt their strength, and made it felt. They might have used it better, but, allured By their new vigour, sternly have they dealt On one another ; pity ceased to melt With her once natural charities. But they Who in oppression's darkness caved have dwelt, They were not eagle's, nourish'd with the day ; What marvel then at times, if they mistook their prey !

### Reviews.

RHYME IN TEN BOOKS. By THOMAS COOPER, the cease her clamour, for her children were irretrievably Chartist. London: J. How, 132, Fleet-street.

### (Continued from the Star of Nov. 1st.)

The "Ninth Book" is brief, consisting of but some fifty stanzas. The characters who figure therein are exclusively female,-Porcia, Arbia, the wife of ASDRUBAL, the Carthaginian, SOPHRONIA, and BARUNA, the Jewess. The "Book" opens with a prison scene, in which a woman, with an infant child. comes to bid farewell to her "feion" husband.

'Tis Woman's voice !-- woman in wailful grief, Joined by her babe's scarce conscious sympathy .--Thy wife bath come to take her farewell brief, Gaunt felon !-brief and bitter must it be For thy babe's mother-since the wide salt sea Must roll, for life, its deep, dark gulph between Thee, convict-and that form of agony ! Poor wretched thing ! well may she wail, I ween, And wring her hands, and wish that she had never been

"Let me have one last kiss of my poor babe!" He saith, and clingeth to the grate. Oh ! how The turnkey's answer will his bosom stab !--"Away !--- we open not the bars !"--- and, lo ! They push him rudely back !--- he may not know What baleful bliss it gives to clasp a child Or wife, ere one must yield them to life's woe. Ant little had that kiss his grief beguiled-But, rather, filled his soul with after-throes more wild.

She fainteth !--- yet awakes to moan and weep !--How little didst thou think that smiling morn Thou didst, so early and so eager, peep Into thy mirror, and thy breast adorn With virgin rose-so soon the sorrow-thorn Would there have pierced !- that thou, in two short

years,

SUPERSTITION OF THE NEAPOLITAN PEASANTRY. The following adventure occurred last year to an Italian friend of ours, who himself recounted the particulars to us :---

On the arrival of this gentleman with a friend on a sketching tour at the small village of Cerito, amidst the mountains behind Capua, he engaged two little boys to carry his portfolio and drawing materials, and at once set off, thus accompanied, in search of a subject for the exercise of his pencil. Some time elapsed before he decided on a point of view; and, in order to do so, he made several circuits amongst the hills, which apparently excited suspicion to his disadvantage. Some hours passed away, and the mother of the boys, who was ignorant that they had left home with a stranger, began to be anxious at their unusually long absence, and ran about the village demanding news of her children from her different neighbours.

At that moment a man arrived from the hills, who had been a witness of the artist's proceedings, and, in answer

lost. No efforts of hers could save them," he added, "for them off to murder them for the purposes of his incanta-

with them." The horror of the woman at this information, the truth of which she never doubted for an instant, surpassed all words. She called on her neighbours to revenge the death of her innocent babes; she ran from extirpating the monster from the land ; and the clamour insurrection.

The gentleman, meanwhile, unconscious of the tumult his movements had excited, was quietly making a drawof rock on which he sat, and he could from time to time he saw the multitude closing around him on every side, severe oneand mounting the hills towards the spot where he was drawing, that a suspicion flashed on his mind, that he was the object of the people's rage. Fortunately, understanding their dialect, he was warned of his danger, by

The article concludes with the following EPIGRAM.

· The engineers who are retain'd, To make a survey of a bubble ; Now, the delusion is explained, May save themselves a world of trouble. Since knavish schemes have got a shake By their imposture being known-Levels there is no need to take, The railways having found their own.

The "Legend of the Rhine" is drawing to a con clusion. the chapter in this number is very good. The "Old English Gentleman in a New Light" does not exhibit that somewhat fabulous character in a very enviable light, but, on the contrary, in a very miserable plight. "Recreations in Natural History" give some amusing "travellers tales" of the Munchausen order. The remaining contents are readable.

THE CONNOISSEUR: A MONTHLY RECORD OF THE FINE ARTS, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA-NOVEM-BER. London: E. Mackenzie, 111, Fleet-street. This publication has one fault, which, if persevered in, will be very likely to produce a fatal result. The fault is neither the want of talent nor ignorance of judicious literary arrangement. The illustrations are faultless, and the contents are ever unexception THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES. A PRISON to her inquiries, he bluntly told her "that she might able : yet is there "ae wee faut" which marks and mars every number-mars it, at least, in the eyes of many,-the Connoisseur is honest ! The Connoisseur they were in the power of a sorcerer, who had carried does not speak the language of a clique, or devote its them off to murder them for the purposes of his incanta-tions. He had seen him with the boys forming his mys-the running down of others. The Connoisseur is not terious circles; and by this time, no doubt, it was all over | an advertising speculation, nor does it seek to win

the patronage of artists, composers, musicians, dra-matists, actors, managers, and publishers by servile puffing, miscalled criticism. The Connoisseur awards praise to to the humblest, where praise is felt to be due, and refuses it to the highest where truth and house to house, summoning the peasantry to join her in justice command silence or censure. This is honest; but honesty is "a ragged virtue," and much oftener for revenge spreading from cottage to cottage, like the finds its reward in "rags," than in "purple and fine extending circles around a stone cast into deep water, the linen." . Honest criticism is distasteful to others bewhole population of the district was ere long in a state of sides composers, managers, publishers, &c., the reading public themselves do not take well to it. He who would succeed, must, as a general rule go with the stream, and not seek to guide ing upon the mountain above the village. But however it; if he pursues the opposite course the deeply engaged by his occupation, he could not fail at chances are a hundred to one that he is overlength to remark the increasing agitation of the country whelmed and lost. We do not despair that should beneath. He saw the peasantry rushing from their the Connoisseur continue its struggle for a time, that dwellings, and forming together in bands ; a murmur, as surely, though slowly, it would acquire a class of of an enraged multitude, ascended even to the high point | readers who would not fear to hear the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and would distinguish, that those who were assembling carried give their hearty support to the truth-teller. We arms. Vainly he inquired of the children what was the should be glad to know that that time had already meaning of this extraordinary commotion, nor was it till come ; in the meanwhile the struggle must be a

The principal articles in this month's number are on,-1st. "Amateur Criticism;"-2nd. "Holmes' Life of Mozart;"-3d. "The return of Macready;" -and 4th. "The Modern Classical Drama in distinguishing the word sorcerer, frequently repeated, united with threats of violence, as the crowd approached. ever, award our highest praise to the first and third. To suffer Roebuck's petulance; t'endure He looked round for the children, considering that their The critiques on the music and theatricals of the The jokeless wit of Sibthorp, and to brook safety would prove the best evidence of the innocence of month are both interesting and instructive. The The specious eloquence of glozing Peel his intentions, but they had already disappeared; and as illustration, this month, is a portrait of NICHOLAS | To any soul alive were Purgatory :huge stones, cast by those who had clambered to the Poussin, from a picture by himself, drawn on stone But to the poet's 'tis a worser doom. rocks above, began to fall around him, and a countless by H. C. MAGUIRE: it is a magnificent print, and throng of male and female peasants, in every variety of will form a fitting companion to the beautiful portrait wild and ragged attire, drew nearer and nearer, some of MURILLO, given in the previous number. By-the-armed with guns, some with sticks and stones, and im. bye, if the initials do not mislead us, we must conplements of husbandry, and all uttering the most hideous gratulate Mr. MAGUIRE on his talent as a writer and yells and threats of vengeance, he, and the young friend critic, which is only second to his talent as an who was his companion, thought there was no disgrace artist. This all readers of the Connoisseur will in at once taking to flight. Deserting portfolios, sketch- admit, who, like ourselves, read and enjoy the articles books, and stools, they therefore ran off with the utmost signeed H. C. M.

### NICHOLAS AND THE NUNS.

By some singular illusion, when the Emperor Nicholas shed the lustre of his countenance on this country, it is well known that he was considered the very Apollo of potentates by the female portion of the English aristocracy. -Beautiful, yes, and good and gentle women, forgetting the atrocities of the man in what is thought the glories of in Emperor, crushed and crowded for an introduction to the tremendous creature, and if he smiled, or said a soft ord or two, the happy lady felt her nature sublimated, raised far beyond mere mortal happiness by the condescension. English wives and mothers forget the unmanly oppressor of Polish women-the child stealer and the flogger .- We now take from the Journal des Debats -certainly not the least temperate of French journals as quoted in the Times-an account of the murder, and the worse than murder, of forty-seven Polish Catholic nuns, who dwelt in an ancient convent near the town of Minsk. Their duties were as those of the Sisters of Charity. "They instructed the children, provided for the widows and aged, and assisted the poor by the fruits of their labours." But the Emperor Nicholas orders a religion for all his subjects, as he orders a uniform for his troops; he is all for the Greek Church ; though indeed, it seems diabolic mockery to think of him in connexion with any church at all. Well, the nuns would not apostatise. Whereupon-

"During the night Cossacks surrounded the convent, seized the nuns with the most revolting brutality, bound them with cords, and conducted them thus to Witebesk, nearly twenty leagues from Minsk, compelling them to on soup days; meat three days in the week, instead walk the entire distance."

They were then confined in a convent of schismatical quarters of a pound ; and suet puddings on Sundays. nuns, and remaining firm to their faith, they were forced to perform the most vile offices, and (hear this, ladies of

England) "received regularly every Friday fifty lashes." ALLEGED EXTENSIVE SWINDLING .- Two men are at They were covered with "wounds and sores." They present in custody, under warrants from the sheriff were subsequently compelled to work as labourers to the of Lanarkshire, charged with various swindling tranmasons employed in constructing the episcopal palace! sactions of a very extensive description. One of Finally all; except three, sunk beneath their agonies. them calls himself Captain Paul M'Gregor, of Sea-Three escaped, and one of them, says the Debats, " the field House, Arran, and the other is George Inglis, a spirit-dealer, in King-street, Glasgow. The imposivenerable superior, is actually at present in Paris." This being the case, we put it to those high-born ladies who tions with which the parties are charged embrace a thronged and fluttered about the man, under whose rule great number of cases, and have reference to a multi such atrocities are acted, whether it would not be as well plicity of articles; but the following are the more for them to invite over this aged nun to England. important :-- Captain Paul M'Gregor, it appears Having worshipped the tyrant, they would make some in the character of the occupant of Seafield House amends for the grievous error by showing the sympathy Arran (of which, by the way, he is actually the tenant), ordered from Mr. Yellowlees, coach-builder, of true womanhood with one of his thousand woman victims. Edinburgh, a fine chariot, valued at £100, which was

Capital are the following imitations :-

THE LAMENT OF THE STATUES. sold for £45. By a similar order a bull and three Previously to the determination of the Royal Commiscows, of the Alderney and Guernsey breed, were obioners to erect statues to the poets in the new Houses of tained from an agent in England, who, no doubt, Parliament, they might as well have consulted the feelings of those personages on the subject, which we suspect would, with a slight difference of expression, be much like those embodied in the following lines. These we have had the imprudence to put in the mouths of the noets, and to imagine each speech inscribed, respectively,

Gretè folk, certès, be sometimes mistaken,

Troth, brother Chaucer, I am of thy minde, In Parlement I do not feel at home, Where prating Dullness talks his hearer blinde, And dry Debate doth vainly froth and foam, Folly, not Fancy, from his theme doth roam, And greedy Patriots rave for pence and place; Poets are fashioned from another foam Than heavy marle of Statesmen's crawling race, And to be here, in faith, me seemeth dire disgrace, SHAKSPEARE.

Grave Grandsire Chaucer, and good Father Spenser The judgment your sweet worships have pronounced On the hard mandate, and right stern decree, Which, much misplacing us, hath placed us here, Doth jump with my opinion. Here to 'bide

ESCAPE FROM QUACKERY .-- A provincial contemporary informs us that James Webb, a brewer'sdrayman, has had his "face saved from being eaten away by Holloway's ointment and pills !" Holloway won't tion of so damaging a fact.

from "excessive corpulency ;" and perspires from the fatigue of carrying so much "blubber." At dinnershe "swallows soup, an entire roast fowl, fish, pastry, sweetmeats, and preserves" (her passion for "sweets" being preposterous). Her education having been other day, in the excess of his connubial affection, exclaimed, "Heaven forbid, my dear, that I should ever live to see you a widow !"

A DIABOLICAL DOOM.-A poor miser, arrriving on the banks of the Styx, swam across, and cheated Charon, the ferryman, of his penny. He was sentenced, as a punishment, to return to the world, that he might behold his spendthrift heirs squandering his money !

> JAQUES IN CAPEL-COURT. (From Punch.)

All the world are stags! Yea, all the men and women merely jobbers ! They have their brokers and their share accounts, And one man in his time tries many lines, and the The end being total ruin; Frst, the greenhorn, Dabbling and dealing in a lucky spec, ; And then the posperous seller, with his profite And joyous winning face, buying like mad, Unwilling to sell out ; and then, the loser, Sighing like furnace, with a woful prospect Of the next settling day ! Then the director, Full of strange schemes, and lodged at the West-end, Keeping a cab, and sudden growing rich,-Getting a bubble reputation Even in Capel-court. And then the bankrupt, With is debts' schedule large, and no assets : By all his decent friends entirely cut,---Full of bad scrip, and fertile of fresh schemes; And so he plays his game. The sixth step sinks Into the low and herring-gutted stag, With spectacles on nose and list in hand; His youthful gains all spent, the world too wide-Awake to be ta'en in, and his long line Of hapless creditors thatidly wait And whistle for their cash. Last scene of all, That ends this sad but common history, Is-Union pauperism, and oakum picking : Sans beer, sans beef, sans tea, sans everything.

POSITIVES AND COMPARATIVES .- A domestic cat is tame beast, but Van Amburgh the lion king is a beast tamer. The imposition of the Income Tax on the public by Sir Robert is a cool trick, but a plunge into entertained the belief that they were to form part of the Frozen Ocean is a cooler. India; from this counthe fancy or ornamental stock of a landed proprietor try is far off, but a husband who runs away from his in Arran ; but, after reaching Glasgow, they were children is a father off ! Anything proper is fit, but taken to the cattle-market, and, as is alleged, sold if you call on Moses the tailor, you will find him a for what they would bring. In the possession of one *fitter*. (Some say he's an out and *out-fitter*.) A reof the prisoners, among other papers which brought to light many of their transactions, was found the Lord Brougham's attempt to observe political consistency is a lame business, but a kick on the shins invoice of a second chariot from a house in London. Of this vehicle, which appears to have been of conwith the shoe of a ploughman is a *lamer*. An article siderable value, no trace can be found ; and, therewithout blemish is sound, but Prince Joinville, when lately off Brighton, was declared to be a sounder .-fore, as far as has been ascertained, it has never entered the avenue of Seafield House. Several Joe Miller.

> MRS. CAUDLE .- Why is Mrs. Caudle like Sampso of old ? Because she is able to jaw a thousand Philistines to death.

"THESE ARE STIRRING TIMES," as the spoon said ter, and other towns. They have even dealt in to the saucepan.

guano, and quantities of this valuable article have been requested to be sent to Captain Paul M'Gregor, from Liverpool, but we have not ascertained whether FLATTERING RESEMBLANCE.-- A Southern Adonis. no way celebrated for his personal attractions, on the island of Arran has ever been benefitted in an | completing a somewhat protracted toilet one morning agricultural point of view by its introduction there as a manure. In short, the transactions of the parties Cæsar?" "Plendid, massa, plendid !" was ebony's were so extraordinary that nothing which could be delighted answer. "Do you think I'll do, Cæsar?" turned into ready money seems to have escaped their (giving him a piece of silver.) "Guy, massa, neber notice, while they took care to pay nothing them-selves, and the authorities having procured informa-tion, which led them to believe that the whole was a tion? You never saw one Cæsar." "Nebber see a swindle, they are now in gaol to answer for their conduct. Captain Paul M'Gregor appears to have been the individual in whose name the goods were ordered, but his acquister Tradiction and the goods were donkey." "Can't help dat, massa-you look jist like ordered; but his coadjutor, Inglis, is charged as him.

THE COLLIER AT KIRK .- A collier entered the kirk having been the party chiefly instrumental in disposing of them after they were received. So far as of Lochgelly, the other Sunday, when the minister, is yet known they have not favoured Glasgow with any purchases, their transactions being wholly with towns at a distance, and these the sheriff's authorities are searching out with great care and assiduity. We may further state that many articles pawned or sold have already been discovered.—*Glasgow Argus*. Archy?" "Ah, lad, I fell asleep; and they had Jericho captured, and were singing and rejoicing when I awakened."-Fife Herald. A MENDICANT DOG .- "I was travelling," says M. pool, in the Smyrna and American trade, has absconded from that city, having committed forgeries to a very large amount. Mr. Lyon is believed to have quitted Liverpool about Monday or Tuesday week; but he was not missed until Thursday. It is supposed that he is in London, and that he intends to quit the country. He is det threw to him the coin : he picked it up, ran to the

on the pedestals of their statues :---

CHAUCER, Good sirs, I marvel what we here maken,

We standen in this stound by much errour, Ne poet was in Parlement before; We are fysh out of water, verily, I do not breathè well this air, perdy, In the Abbaye we weren well enoughe : To put us here in Parlement is stuffe. SPENSER.

Wonldst see thy husband in that dress of scorn-And turn-a widowed bride-a thing of tears-From that stern grate, forlorn, to meet the world's rude jeers !

Poor sufferer ! how wilt thou the future brook !-To drudge from morn to eve for beggar's bread ;--To hear thy ragged child receive rebuke For his sire's sins-that on the exile's head Already fall full sore ;--- to see him shed Tears when he asks for food, and thou hast none To stop his hunger ;- then, to make thy bed With him upon the heath or moorland lone-Unless, for infamy, thou tak'st the rich man's boon ! What misery-hadst thou never been a bride-Thy heart had shunned !- Yet, thou wilt fondly cling Unto the memory of thy love-nor chide, Ev'n by a thought, in deepest suffering, His error, who did thy young joy-bloom bring To desolation! Ill requited love Was thine, ev'n from the bridal-revelling-Yet, thou forgavest all, nor didst reprove The wild excess which oft thes nigh to madness drove.-

Very beautiful is the following apostrophe to WOMAN :---

Oh, woman! how thy truest worth is slighted :--Thy tenderness how often met with hate :--Thy fondest purest hopes how often blighted :-How man, the tyrant, lords it o'er thy fate, Yet feigns for thy benign behest to wait ;-How jealously he guards thy faithfulness, And forms a censure on thy every state-Thy chastity terms coldness, —thy caress Weak fooling, stratsgem, or grosser love's excess !

rapidity. Most fortunately they took the road towards We hope that the noble portrait gallery of celethe village, for the people believing they would endeavour brated painters, commenced in this publication, will to escape in an opposite direction, to gain the interior of the be continued; let us add, that a short sketch of the country, had disposed themselves on the further side of life and productions of the painter, accompanying his the hill in an ambush, into which, had our friends fallen, portrait, would be welcome. We hope the editor of the Connoisseur will take the hint. they would probably never have escaped alive.

They had not fled far, before they met the magistrate of the village, with a party of gens-d'armes, proceeding to investigate the cause of the disturbance, and put it down by force if necessary. They lead to be bold, "---if they can admine talent or it is every number proves itself "bold enough to be bold,"---if they can by force, if necessary. They lost not a moment in claimadmire talent and independence, they will give their ing his protection against an attack, of the cause of which support to, and become readers of, the Connoisseur. they had only a vague suspicion. This was immediately

WADE'S LONDON REVIEW-NOVEMBER. LONand courteously granted, and the magistrate proceeded don: C. B. Christian, Whitefriar's-street, Fleetwithout delay to inquire the crime with which the street. stranger was charged. It was, however, in vain that he

The contents of this Review are generally of a subsought to convince the people of their error. Even after sought to convince the people of their error. Even after the return of the children, they obstinately persisted in their belief of the gentleman's bad intentions; and one old woman, who had armed herself with a rusty fowling-piece, was with difficulty prevented firing on them. Though the tumult was allayed by the strong arm of uthority, it may readily be supposed, that our friend

Oh that this monument were o'er my tomb!

### MILTON.

My sentence is for walking off, oh Bards ! Though we be marble. Doth not story old Record how statutes, erst, have breathed and walked, Instinct with life and motion ? Why relate Pygmalion's idol, and the wife of clay, andora, she by cuuning Vulcan wrought For bold Prometheus? Or, in modern days, The marble man that unto supper came To Seville's famous, but immoral Don, Hight Giovanni ? Could I here remain, Heavy debate to list with tortured ear, My Cromwell's absence would determine mine,

Haste, then, and from your pedestals descend, To stalk abroad with me through London's streets, Dark'ning with dire alarm the heart of town.

DEVDEN.

All British Art Commissions Royal sway, And when they order, sculptors must obey. This poets find, whose effigies, like ours, Are called to Parliament by princely powers, Hard is our fate, thus destined to remain Where Noise and Nonsense hold divided reign.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES BY A LIVERPOOL MERCHANT. -On Saturday information was circulated throughout the divisions of the metropolitan and city police, that Mr. Lyon, an extensive merchant in Liverday or Tuesday week; but he was not missed until Thursday. It is supposed that he is in London, and that he intends to quit the country. He is de-scribed as about five feet ten inches high, sallow complexion, black bushy hair and whiskers, rather prominent nose, dark eyes, thin face, prominent teeth, thin figure, and very upright; dresses generally in a black frock coat, figured silk waistcoat, light trowsers, and black hat, Welling-ton boats, and black stock. and wears a large shirt. ton boots, and black stock, and wears a large shirtpin, and several rings on his fingers-is fond of smoking, and is well known in the sporting world.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- Saturday morning, between two and three o'clock, as Captain Watson, residing at No. 29, Park-place, Peckam New Town, was rerifled his pockets.

ducks were swimming. "Half-a-crown," was the ducks were swimming. Interaction, may the reply. The money was paid, the gun fired, and three-ducks fell dead. "Well, old chap, how do you like that ?" said the sportsman. "Oh,, well enough,"

replied Hodge, "they are none of mine."

A STRANGE RELIGION.-A sailor being summoned turning home to his residence, he was attacked by three men in the Commercial-road, Old Kent-road, who suddenly threw him down with great violence, and, while two of them held him down, the third rifled his pockets. you, then ?" "I am captain of the foretop, sir."

# THE NORTHERN STAR

TO TAILORS. Just published.

ONDON and PABIS FASHIONS for the Autumn 4 . and Winter, 1845, by T. GOOD, 6, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London. The most super b plate ever published \_\_19 figures, representing the most fashionable garments, particularly the new style paletot over-coats, both single and double-breasted, six patterns of garments-viz, two sizes of paletot, two dress coats, the Parisian style vest with skirts, and shooting vest ; full and particular report, &c., &c. Price 10s. 6d. for the one season, or 20s. for one year, including an intermediate report, summer and winter, with every nccessary information throughout the year.

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### TO TAILORS.

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

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BEST AND CHEAPEST MUSIC IN THE WORLD-GREAT SUCCESS. THE MUSICAL BEE for October

I No. 39, all gone by twelve o'clock on publication day. Thrice the quan-tity could have been sold. Second Edi-tion now ready. Nos. 1 to 39 may be had would be followed by a bloody and disastrous revolu-tion in Ireland, and that, so far from arresting the progress of famine, it would but tend to increase by Government has enabled them to amass. What Contraction . at 2d. per No., instead of 4d., as heretofore. All future Nos. same price. The MUSICAL BEE is now published twice in the month, on the 1st and 15th. No.

hope having failed, the said Commissioners announce to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, that other If the only duty of a Government is to bow supplimeans of salvation must be devised. It is then our antly and crouch to the strong, and to take venduty to consider the several plans recommended by geance for its humiliation upon the weak, our rulers the respective parties. When ever a great national calamity becomes threatening to faction, we find that all minor differences are merged "for the present" that of faithfully holding a balance between all may be preserved from the consequences. This is the real English of the charity and philanthropy of the wealthy when any event occurs which is of right placed to their account. By words of high-sounding

patriotism and niggardly action they not only divert public opinion from a consideration of their own misdeeds, but they gather laurels and reap profit from closed. London by Night : additional atmospheric | national suffering. Hence we find the Leinsters, the effects to the most extraordinary Panorama in the Cloncurrys, the O'Connells, the Fitzimons, with a sprinkling of Orangemen, jumbled into a heterogeneous Protective Society to mitigate a malady of which

aristocracy, and the middle classes. To meet this national malady two sweeping prescriptions are proposed; the one the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the other a plausible appeal from the agitators, who thrive upon poverty, to the Irish landlords to permit their tenants to overhold their stock ware that by a very recent Act all small traders owing of corn. We shall, firstly, deal with the repeal of the Corn Laws, and we cannot even enter upon a consideration of the question without a passing comment upon Mr. O'CONNELL's timely change of opinion. When there was not the same necessity for the proall, were usurped by a class. We have posed alteration, the Liberator, to tickle the ears of his English Free Trade audience, over and over again teen millions under a bad Government may be an declared that the primary object of Government and over-population, that, under a just distribution of of all classes should be to give the people cheap food. national, wealth the same country would furnish am-What, said he, can be more startling and affecting ple means for the comfortable support of a hundred than the infant appeal of the child who says to its millions. We early foresaw, and as early denounced mother, "Mammy, I am hungry, give me some bread ?" the effect of centralisation. We cautioned the people and what more conclusive condemnation of the breadand told them that it was the new principle adopted by tax than the answer of the mother who replies Sir ROBERT PEEL to insure the amalgamation of politi-"Whis't, agra, I can't, there's a tax upon it." If there cal parties into a class of privileged plunderers, is pity due to the appeal, and truth in the response. and legalised freebooters. surely there never was a time when they would be more applicable than at the present moment. And Government, we opposed the principle of indiyet Mr. O'CONNELL now fears to press the questionviduality, proving incontrovertibly that the greatlest he should lose the support of his committee. ness of a nation must ever depend upon individual

Such, however, is not the real motive for his opposition. He knows full well that the repeal of the Corn Laws was only resorted to as a clap trap-cry to strengthen agitation. He knows that if the effect of Bagman Commissioner PRITCHARD - our boastful a repeal of the Corn Laws would be such as the advo- threats to Republican America-our paper skirmishes cates of the measure anticipate, namely, an astound with France-and our domestic security in the ing fall in the price of wheat, that the Irish farmers bravery and patriotism of 50,000 Chelsea penthus saddled with all the penalty of famine sioners-were one and all urged as a proof of Engwould be converted into his most clamorous op- land's greatness-were placed to the account of inponents. He knows full well that the Irish farmers creasing civilisation-a consequence of which, we are a brave, a dangerous, although a confiding and simultaneous increase of poverty. The difference easily managed class. He knows that the very anticipation of the change would cause them to button up their pockets upon his rent-day, and, therefore, for the present, he places what he once considered its title will be best proved by convincing the people the most important of all measures in abevance. We tell Sir ROBERT PERL that the reduction in the price that the holders of wealth, however procured, look of corn consequent upon a repeal of the Corn Laws upon themselves in the character of stewards, and

| parish of Home, informed us that they were all gone en en la de la collace da THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENTS. in his district.

On Monday we examined three heaps that we had grown ourselves. They promised to be the best in the county ; a very careful gardener had the week are pre-eminently distinguished for the performance before selected what he thought had escaped, but, to of those functions. But, upon the other hand, if an- his astonishment, when we cut several of those he other and a higher duty devolves upon them, esteemed to be the most sound, they were every one gone. On Tuesday we dined with a friend. and after classes, they have egregiously failed in the applica- dinner we enquired of his housekeeper how she tion of their power, and the discharge of their several found the potatoes in London-her answer was, that, if duties. While we are unwilling to saddle all the she laid in two days' provision, she found on the responsibility of a great novel calamity upon Sir second day that if the potatoes had touched each ROBERT PBEL, we may, nevertheless, fairly use the other, they were unfit for use. This touching is aloccurrence for the purpose of creating a belief in his together nonsense; the disease is, we believe, in mind that an altered system may lead, if not to im- every potatoe, the fact of which will be discovered mediate correction, at least to a successful preven- by the following operation. It is quite evident that tion in future, and we doubt not but such a step the blight struck the leaves and stalk, and that the would heal much of ithat animosity which at present infection was communicated through the stalk, as the working people cherish towards Government, the the potatoes upon the continent and elsewhere that were struck at a certain stage of their growth. im-

For a very long time the press has teemed with mediately ccased to grow, and perished. If then, the strictures upon the war that has been raging against curious will take a potatoe, cutting it from the heel suthority. We have stood alone in justifying the or large eye by which it is appended to the stalk. to aggressive and offensive position assumed by the the nose or point, where a cluster of eyes appear. he people, and we have proved to dem nstration that will discover a purple tinge running in the first inthe war was a war of wealth, of power, and of coercion, stance between the skin and the potatoe, and a pale waged against poverty and helplessness. We have green seam running all through in the centre. He argued that the resources naturally, equitably, will also find that the whole appearance, when cut, legally, morally, and legitimately belonging to presents the elements of decay.

#### stated, and cannot be contradicted, that while thir-To Readers & Correspondents.

INPORTANT NOTICE. Henceforth all communications for the Northern Star must be addressed simply thus :---To the Editor. Northern Star Office, 1 16, Great Windmill-street, London. I request particular attention to the above notice.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES .- In a letter, received in Newport this week from Hobart Town, the writer states that he has seen Frost, who was in good health, but was looking very many years older, and with hair completely whitened. He calmly made many inquiries respecting the members of his family and former acquaintances in this locality, and stated that he was reconciled to his situation, that of clerk in a store. The writer adds that Williams is overseer of a colliery, and Jones guard of the Launceston mail .- Monmouth shire Merlin

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE POLISH CAUSE AND THE INFAMOUS FRENCH GO-VEBNMENT,-To the Editor of the Northern Star,-Sir,- On thin eve of the fifteenth anniversary of the Polish revolution, when the Poles made the most extraordinary and unparalleled efforts to throw off the Russian yoke which oppressed, and yet oppresses them -that is to say, on the 29th of November. 1830-it may be interesting to very many of your readers to be made acquainted with the innumerable obstacles which the Polish exiles have to contend against in their attempt to commemorate that glorious day in France, under a "constitutional government"-France, which has had her two great revolutions of 1789 and 1830. Last year the French Government prohibited, not merely certain Poles residing near Paris from going there on the 29th of November, where the anniversary was to be celebrated, but the Government also expressly interdicted, through the intervention of the police, every Frenchman from speaking at this commemoration. Will it, can it be believed, that though no article of the French laws, not even those of "Sen tember." forbid Frenchmen speaking on such occasions, and though the public meeting for the celebration of the anniversary was permitted by the French authorities, not one Frenchman dared to express his sentiments in favour of hapless Poland? Ths police interdict gagged them. No Frenchman spoke : no Frenchman dared to speak on the occasion; and what occurred last year I confidently predict will be repeated this year. What can we, as Englishmen, think of our neighbours across the Channel? Yet France is "free," and Frenchmen are "free," even when they submit to these things, if they can only chatter and swagger about "Perfide Albiou," and the glory of "La belle France." Of course, in these allusions, in these well-merited strictures, I restrict myself to the mere tools of the existing Government. There are good men in all countries : but there are, unfortunately, also, everywhere too many swaggering fools and specious heartless knaves, and these are the tools which tyrants use to achieve and perpetuate their infamous and diabolical designs against the rights and liberties of mankind. I think you and your readers, sir, will agree with me, that if we Englishmen, in the ninetoenth century, after eighteen centuries have elapsed since Chirst proclaimed the principle of liberty, equality, and fraternity-if we Englishmen were thus ignominiously circumstanced, we should blush to boast either of our "freedom" or of our "country ;" we should groan beneath our yoke, and proclaim, in the face of Heaven, our degradation and debasement, and our determination to speedily emancipate ourselves from, our thraldom.-- I am, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN BULL .-- October 30th 1845. THE LAND AND ITS PRODUCE.-As an admirer of the Chartist Co-operative Land Plan I beg, through your columns, to submit to the public a statement of what the land will produce when properly cultivated. I rent eight roods, that is about the sixteenth part of an acre, which I work myself, this finds me employment in summer from four o'clock in the morning until eight (the other portion of the day being dovoted to my business as a manufacturing cutler). For this land I pay £1 per annum, and spend about 3s. more in the purchase of manure. I have cultivated the same plot of ground for the last seven years, and have now on it two dozen of black, white, and red currant trees, two dozen of gooseberry trees, and four score of raspberry trees, planted in hedge-rows. My crop for the present year is as follows :-- 500 head of coleworts, 100 head of sugar loaf cabbages, 4 score of gos lettuce, 3 score of cabbage lettuce, 9 bushels of spring and winter spinach : I have already gathered as many peas as measured when shelled 38 quarts, and have as many remaining on the ground as will more than suffice for seed for the next year, 3 score of cauliflowers, 4 score of purple brocoli, 27 bundles of spring onions, 4 bushels of winter onions, 6 bundles of rhubarb, 61b. of Italian shalots. 6 pecks of ash leaf kidney potatoes, 52 quarts of gooseberries, 23 quarts of currants, 37 quarts of raspberries, 6 pecks of turnips, 7 bushels of scarlet beans, 3 dozen of vegitable marrow Jerusalem artichokes, 2 score of Scotch kale, 1 score of savoys, 200 head of celery, and a plentiful supply of fine curley parsley. My mode of culture is as follows :--- I plant my sugar loaf cabbages 10 inches apart and a foot in the alleys; in February I pluck every other row which leaves 20 inches, this mode produces a fine cabbage for table. My spring spinach I sow in the dwarf pea alleys which are 2 feet 4 inches apart; my large Russia marrowfats I sow 2 feet 8 inches apart, the haum of these grow upwards of 10 feet high, and invariably produce two crops; I make it a rule to chop up my old raspberry canes and cabbage stumps very short, and dig them in, and find it helps the manure ; I also plant as much celery as I require early, changing its locality every season, thus my ground gets well trenched all over ; this in a great measure accounts for its being so exceedingly prolific. I shall be most happy to exhibit my little plot of land to any friend who may think it worth his while to inspect it, upon receiving a short notice of his intended visit. Most heartily wishing that overy success may attend the land project,-I beg to subscribe myself your fellow labourer, and a Sheffield cutler, GEORGE RIDHARDSON, 1, High-street, Keusington.

provisions of the act. Unlicensed persons are not to be employed for the purpose of engaging seamen, and any licensed person knowingly employing any such person for the purpose stated will forfeit a sum of £20., and, in addition thereto, forfeit and lose his license. No owner, part owner, master or person in charge of. any merchant-ship or ship's husband, is to pay or advance, nor give any note in writing or otherwise in the nature of, and purporting to be an advance-note for any part of the wages of any seamen hired, &c., on board a certain ship, until six hours after the ship's articles have been duly signed by the said seaman, and also by the master or owner of the ship, and then only to the said seaman himself, unless such wages or advance of wages be paid in money, in which case the payment thereof may be made to the scaman himself at any period most convenient after the signing of the ship's articles ; and all payments of wages contrary to the provisions of the act will be null and void, and the amount thereof recoverable by the seaman as if they had not been paid or advanced at all. Any person demanding or receiving from any seaman, or from any person other than those authorized, requiring seaman, any remuneration whatever either directly or indirectly, for or on account of the hiring, &c., any such seaman, will forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding £5. Persons are not to be admitted on board merchant-vessels before their arrival in dock or at the place of discharge, without the permission and consent of the master or person in charge of the vessel. A penalty of £20 will be inflicted for an infringement of this matter; and for the better securing the person of such offender, the master or person in charge of the vessel is authorized and empowered to take any person so offending into custody and to deliver him up forthwith to any constable or peace-officer, to be by him taken before a magistrate and dealt with according to law. If any person on board any merchant-ship, within twenty-four hours of her arrival at any port, solicit any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person not properly licensed, and letting lodgings for hire, and shall remove from the ship any chest, bedding, or other effects of any seaman, except under the personal direction of such seaman, and without having the permission of the master or person in charge of the ship, he shall be liable to forfeit and pay for each offence of the kind the sum of £5. The last, of any immediate importance, is, that if any person shall demand and receive of and from any seaman payment in respect of his board and lodging in the house of such person for a longer period than such seaman shall have actually resided or boarded therein. or shall receive or take into his possession or under his control any monies, documents, or effects of any seaman, and shall not return the same or pay the value thereof when required to do so by the scaman, after deducting therefrom what is justly due and owing on his part, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £10 over and above the amount or value of such monies, documents, or effects, after such deductions as aforesaid, which shall be adjudged to be paid to the seaman so defrauded.

November 8, 1845.

the provisions of this act. A penalty of £20. will be

inflicted in each case of and infringement of these said

IR. J. SWEET, Nottingham, acknowledges the receipt of 2s. for the Executive, from Beeston, Notts.

THE DUNDEE PRISS AND THE DUNDEE MILLOCRATS .-To the editor of the Northern Star .- Mr. Editor,-The regard you testify for the working classes, whose physi-cal and moral condition you are constantly endeavouring to ameliorate, is one of those rare and glorious exceptions which renders still more conspicuous the baseness of the press in general. There is, sir, in Dundee, no less than three newspapers, one of them published twice a week; not one of them has the straightforwardness to expose the villany practised by some of the millowners here. At the Hillbank works, one of the largest estadishments of flax spinning in this quarter, it has been the practice for a long time past, notwithstanding the Factory Act, to keep the hands working a long time beyond what the Act allows. For this violation of the law Mr. Blackie was fined the sum of £20. But, sir, not one word of this appeared in the local newspapers. about Peterhead, but Peterhead being such a distance from Dundee, the master of a woollen factory there could not be likely to say to a Dundee editor, "Come, Mr. Editor, you and I must spend this evening together, over a bottle of wine. You, I trust, will keep this unpleasant affair of mine out of your paper." There is another total violation of principle committed by a flax spinning company here, that has been left unnoticed by the Dundee editors. A rise of wages has been obtained by the spinners in a number of works. Those employed by Baxter and Brothers refused to work, unless they had a like rise. What/think you, sir, was the conse-quence? Six girls, varying in age from 15 to 20 years, were, without even the form of trial, treated as felons, without a friend being permitted to visit them. The Messrs. Baxters' pretend to be very religious. If there is a meeting or lecture for missionary purposes, Mr. Edward Baxter is there presiding, and his name stands high in the list of subscribers. If Mr. Edward Baxter is a light of religion,-'Tis such a light as putrefaction breeds, In fly-blown flesh whereon the maggot feeds ; Shines in the dark—but when usher'd into day, The stench remains, the lusture dics away. MR. ROBERTS and the disappointed faction who could not turn the distress occasioned by the late strike of the Colliers of the north to their own especial benefit.—We have re-ceived many angry denunciations of the honest working Colliers in answer to the foul and malicious attacks levelled at Mr. Roberts, whom they yet call their great legal adviser and protector, in answer to an anonymous piece of slander published in Lloyd's paper last month. The following notice of Mr. Martin Jude, however, who was more conversant with the facts of the case and with the feelings and opinions of the Colliers themselves, and which we copy from Lloyd's paper of last Saturday, we substitute for the cream of the many other com tions we have received—all breathing honourable ven-geance against the Durhan: Chronicle, and the fuctious, and disappointed would-be leaders of the Miners. Mr. Jude says-" Sir, - Being a constant reader of your ex-cellent Journal, I was surprised to find, in last week's paper, a statement headed "Lawyers and Strikes," in which was set forth the amount of money paid to Mr. Roberts by the Miners of the Tyne and Wear, and the county of Lancashire. Now, sir, as treasurer to the Miners' Association, Iam enabled, and I feel it my duty, to contradict the statement as set forth in your Jo rnal, and I beg to state that the amount conditioned for, and the amount paid Mr. Roberts by me, for the Miners of the Tyne and Wear, was £500 for twelve months' salary ; £500 for removal of establishment from Bath to Newcastle; and his bill of expenses for the twelve months was only £750, making the total paid by the Miners of the Tyne and Wear, £1,750, and not £2,570, as was erroneously stated by your informant. Again, with re-gard to the Lancashire Miners : he did not receive £1,800 for a half year, but only £367 for a year ; thus making a difference of (according to ratio of your correspondent £3,233. What monstrous false statements some people send to newspapers.—MARTIN JUDE (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)."—Could there be a more creditable refutation f the ravings of the bitterest enemies of Mr. Poberts and the Miners'. At all times, and especially at the present, Mr. Ro berts' character is of importance to the working classes, and, therefore, we notice the matter here in compliance with the request of numbers of them, and the more especially, because, as a professional man, Mr. Roberts, by the custom of his profession, is precluded from publicly noticing them himself. We know better than any other person living what Mr. Roberts endured from a strike into which the folly of others precipitated the Miners ; and we mention without his knowledge or consent the following fact :- That Mr. Roberts waited upon us in London in the heat of the strike, and proposed to raise £1000 on his own security for the support of the men. We told Mr. Roberts candidly that if he did so it would paralyze the subscriptions then on foot ; it would give a handle to his coemies, and the enemies of the men, and though last, not least, that he must be prepared to give it as he never would see a fraction of it again. Our last reason had no great weight with Mr. Roberts, while the advice of one of the best friends that ever the Colliers had so far accorded with our own upon the two other points that he was very reluctantly dissuaded from the undertaking. Although it is no part of our province to give any opinion upon the transactions between solicitor and client, we do volunteer to assert that the amounts stated by Mr. Jude as having been paid to Mr. Roberts were insignificant, wholly insignificant, as compared with the labour he performed. We wish some of our protective friends would just give us a call and look over our attorney's bills of costs, and perhaps when they found that the insertion of about forty lines in the Northern Star, which we had never seen, cost us £360 without going to trial at all, they would then understand how inuch costs go to swarms of idlers stand-ing between the Grown and the solicitor. The cowardly poltroons who thus assail an honourable gentleman, and a useful public servant, are fully aware that the custom of Mr. Roberts's profession, as well as the endless controversy into which notice of such fabrications would lead him, closes his lips, and renders it impossible for him to notice such assaults. We conclude by tendering our hearty thanks to Mr. Jude for his gentlemanly, his timely, and satisfactory refutation of the anonymous slanderer, and the more especially as we have reason to know that the meanest endeavours have been resorted to to win Mr. Jude to forward the purposes of Mr. Roberts's enemies. Sterling virtue, and especially to the absent, is a very rare quality, and cannot be too highly appreciated when exercised, as in the case of Mr. Jude. When have the working classes had a friend whom faction would not destroy. We rejoice to think, however, that the nails of faction have been pared by the shar-

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

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### SHEFFIELD AND LINCOLNSHIRE JUNCTION RAILWAY.

WHEREAS. Notices were duly published in the month of November last, in the London Gazette, the Shefield and Rotherham Independent, the Nottingham Journal, the Derbyshire Courier, the Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury, and the Lin coln Standard Newspapers, that application was in tended to be made in the then next ensuing Session of Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Company, and to give to such Company power to make and maintain a Railway, commencing by a Junction with the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway, at or near Oborne-street in the Township of Brightside Bierlow, in the Parish of Sheffield, in the West-Riding of the County of York, and to terminate at or near a place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise Welham Whinleys, in the Township or Hamlet of Welham, in the Parish of Clarborough, otherwise Clareborough, in the County of Nottingham, and thence by means of two diverging communications or branches, one of such communications or branches to commence by a Junction with the said main Line, at or near the said place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise Welham Whinleys, in the said Township or Hamlet of Welham, in the said Parish of Clarborough, otherwise Clareborough, and to terminate at or near the Port of Gainsborough, otherwise Gainsburgh, upon or near the Bank or Wharf, on the West side of the River Trent, in the Parish of Beckingham, in the said County of Nottingham ; and the other of such communications or branches to commence by another place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise Welliam Whinleys, and to terminate at or near the High-street, in the Parish of Saint Mark, in the City of Lincoln, and County of the same City.

And also to make and maintain a Branch Railway from and out of the said intended main Line of Railway, in the Parish of Handsworth, in the West Riding of the said County of York, to join the Mid-land Railway, otherwise called the North Midland

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# THE NORTHERN STAR.

THE FAMINE.

The blunders of a bench of country Shallows-the immoralities of a State Church parson-the pecula-Secretary of State-the tyranny of a landlord-the monarchs, are one and all incidents of daily occurrence, to be served up as convenience requires, with seasoning suiting to the palate of their respective customers ; but famine, the topic upon which we write, is a subject to which all others must be deferred.

is one which indirectly affects those who are not in until the fever of excitement has passed away, and a amediate fear of its consequences. Like the ma- complex and voluminous report is all they receive lignant contagion, it is no respecter of persons, and, for their pains. Such, however, cannot be the case now; we must have something more than the starchy lamentable accounts of the potatoe crop selected from therefore, it is for the same reason dreaded by the wealthy. It is a huge devastating epidemic that recommendations of chemical commissioners ; some- all parts of the United Kingdom, and to remind them traverses the land, and against whose march no thing more than the frothy ebullition of begging that, insignificant as the failure may at first sight ap-"cordon" can be opposed. It is worse than pestilence. patriots ; something more than the philanthropy of The progress of ipestilence may be arrested, but tyrant landlords; something more than the alms of of the Irish working classes, and also much relied famine "breaks through stone walls." This is the strained and ostentatious charity. position to which the landlords of England and of Ire-Does Sir ROBERT PEEL know, that, estimating the land, backed by their Ministerial tools, have brought number of horses employed in our service. in cavalry sources, we beg to add what we have witnessed this country, and they alone are responsible for the and artillery, at 20,000. four pounds of corn result. We will not, with the same littleness of subtracted from the daily allowance of each, would then we have visited several large and small farmers mind that characterises the Times newspaper and grind into oatmeal that would furnish ample food in Surrey, and the following was the result of our en-Welham Whinleys, in' the said Township or Hamlet many of its correspondents, attribute the evil to, and for 150,000 human beings for six months? As, then. quiries :- One farmer, who holds 300 acres of land of Welham, in the said Parish of Clarborough, other- saddle the consequences upon, Sir Robert PREL and the there is no difficulty in procuring information when in the parish of Nutfield, informed us that that por-High street, in the Parish of Saint Mark, in the said Sliding Scale. The evil has existed almost from a people are to be taxed, or when changes are to be tion of the crop which, a week before he esteemed City of Lincoln and County of the same City), was time immemorial, and would, had it not been for Sir made for the benefit of factions, let us forthwith safe, had gone. Another farmer, in the same parish, ordered by the House of Commons to be engrossed, ROBERT PELL's measures taken in the bulk, not caordered by the House of Commons to be engrossed, but by reason of the termination of the said Session, no further proceedings were had thereon. Now, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is need a Petition to the House of Commons for leave to re-introduce the said Bill so ordered to be engrossed. How a graduated to be engrossed. Not in the commons for leave to stead of allowing inquiry to precede action, they and leave the responsibility of failure as a legacy to their squire, the bursting war-horse, the sleek policeman, those apparently the most sound, and having cut and the well-fed soldier. It is not in nature that them we found that, without a single exception, all opponents. As we anticipated in the outset we learn from the they should do so. Again we conclude, under this pain- were irrevocably gone, and this from Wednesday. Irish Commissioners that the Irish people cannot be ful head, by once more reminding the selfish and over- the day upon which they were stored, to Sunday.

The Irish landlords, the usurpers of the soil, are proud and tyrannical because suspicious-from their position ; while they are for the most part needy, luxurious, and unthrifty. In any measure involving the price of produce, the interests, or rather the has been may be." We have been visited by a great unhappy connection, of landlords, tenants, and labourers, cannot be separated. No casualty which promises to be merely temporary will induce them to abate any portion of their claim upon the tenant, while the doubtful position of the latter invariably it comes to pass that Land, by which alone food is imposes certain ruin upon the labourer. Let wheat fall to that standard to which panic alone would reduce it, not five per cent. of the landlord class will commensurately reduce their rents, and not ten per cent. of the tenant class will expend a single shilling that can be avoided in the payment of wages. The each, from the Queen to the peasant, were equally landlords, so far from being softened into contrition, will become more pompous, proud, and oppressive. gr Orders from the Country to be sent through the The tenant class will become more maddened and excited, while the labouring class, so unhappily de- be dependent, upon foreigners for their very expendent upon both, will become exasperated, reckless, istence? Will they not ask for good cause why the and revengeful. All will be given up to despair, and price of the foreigners, productions should affect the hopelessness will be seen blazing throughout the price of their labour. And when they discover that

ber one; and now we turn to the second-the tuated by that golden link which bind the few to. modest appeal from the agitators to the landlords, to gether, will they not then see the glorious result that allow their tenants to reserve their corn for pro- must follow union. Will they not, as a class with vision.

We have given the Irish landlords their just character; nor shall we withhold the same from the Irish farmers. If then the landlords should follow up this recommendation, the labouring people, who are the most numerous class, would not be benefitted to disgorge the already ill-gotten gain, at least to to the extent of a fraction of a farthing, as far as arrest the further plunder and check its progress for regards the price of grain. The world does not fur- the future. The cold political apathy that has folnish a single instance of greater oppression, tyranny, lowed the new tactics of Sir ROBERT PEEL has equally and fraud, than that practised by the Irish farmers affected all clases of society. The boiling bubble on towards their labourers. Not a single petty sessions the surface has disturbed the waters to their lowest takes place, not a single quarter session is depth. held, at which the great majority of cases are not appeals of the labouring classes against the broken contracts, the violated promises, the chousings, and the cheatings of labourers by their employers. And so far from the possession of a large supply of food being placed at their discretion alleviating the present distress, on the contrary, every holder will become an extorting usurer and a jobber, and will screw the highest farthing out of the pocket of the unfortunate labourer. Thus we show, from a more intimate knowledge of the several classes than even Mr. O'CONNELL'possesses, that neither of the proposed remedies will have the anticipated effect ; while any fund which may be raised by charity, will be reduced

We remember a famine before-we recollect the -the remorselessness of griping attornies-the riety of opinion exists, we demand, upon the part -the tergiversation of agitators-the neglect of prompt and searching as possible, and the execomplaint, that if changes, however sweeping. are required for the purposes of faction, that no intricacy stands in the way of consummation. The change is made at railway speed; but when any demand is made upon the part of the people, searching enquiry is considered requisitc. Committee and

expected to live for ten months upon starch, and, that secure, that "hunger will break through stone walls." Another farmer, occurring seventy acres in the

is every man's business is nobody's business; and hence we shrewdly apprehend that this law of distribution will not be administered; and, if not, will not the working classes say to themselves, "What calaraity-a calamity, the effect of which might

To this novel mode of action, as the mainspring of

comfort and satisfaction. Our boasted victories in

Central Asia-our unjust triumphs in China-our

magnanimous appeal to arms in defence of Mr.

were insolently informed, was a corresponding and

between the two principles, centralisation and indi-

viduality, are, however, now about to be tested : and

if centralisation would establish any equitable claim,

have been wholly and entirely averted by a just application of the country's resources. Will they not travel through the country, and ask themselves how produced, should be in a state of barren unproductiveness, while they, if allowed to cultivate it, would have been either wholly saved from the horrors of famine. or in part reconciled to it by the balmy reflection that it was the work of God alone, and that sufferers by the visitation.

Will they not enquire why a people with land of surpassing richness, and with a genial climate, should country. Thus we dispose of recommendation num- all those anomalies exist, and are upheld and perpeinseparable interests, merge all their minor differences into the grand principle of centralisation. If the centralisation of the power of the few has been followed by the plunder of the many, nothing but the consolidation of the many can compel the few, if not

The Tories are confident-the Whigs are deadthe Corn Law League is slumbering-the Irish Repealers are amused by the ravings and the antics of spouters and showmen - the Complete Suffragists have evaporated-the landlords are paralysed-the parsons are quaking-the Dissenters are watchingthe farmers are desponding-and the Chartists, partaking of the national malady, have become apathetic It is to arouse them that we now write. We invoke them, by the name of him whose birth-day it is (the immortal HUNT). to shake off their lethargy, and once more rally round the standard which he raised and nover deserted. While usurpers are deliberating upon statues of butchers, tyrants, and hypocrites, to decorate the walls of what is ludicrously called the " House of Commons," let us pay a more honourable devotion to the departed great ones, by making another and more vigorous struggle to establish their principles in the most honoured statues that can be erected to their memory.

Seeing what the usurpation of the Land by the few has led to: seeing what the want of just Government has brought upon us, let us from henceforth renew our covenant to struggle to the death for the People's Charter and the Land. Do this, or walk like spectres into the parks of the wealthy-follow the sports of the idle-and when you see the prancing horse, the bloated hound, and the pampered official defying that famine that has reduced you to beggary -crouch and sneak away without a murmur ; you are the forger of your own chains, the willing abettor of your tyrant's supremacy. Where there's a will there's a way, and for a nation to be free, her people need but to will it.

THE POTATOE CROP. WE beg to direct the attention of our readers to the pear, it is the principal food of nineteen-twentieths upon as an article of food by the poorer classes of England. In addition to what we select from other ourselves since we last wrote upon the subject. Since

IMEPOTANT TO MERCHANT SEAMEN,-The following notice, which is of very considerable importance to owners and masters of vessels and all persons more or less connected with the mercantile and shipping trade of the country, has been posted in conspicuous places at the Custom-house and the several dock establishments in London ; and copies of the same have been. transmitted, by directions of the commissioners, to the principal officers of the revenue at the several ports and other places along the coasts of the United King. dom, for the information and future government of themselves and those under their jurisdiction, and all other parties concerned :-- " By the Commissioners

pened intellect of an improving people. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Deputy Treasurer, in account with W. P. Roberts, Treasurer of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, from August 30th to October 25th, clusive :— Dr., as per acknwledgment in the Northern Star.

£ s, d

£891 4 2

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1845.

"Where there's a will there's a way."

tion and brutality of a Bastile overseer-the insolence | by at least fifty per cent., before it reaches the object of a Poor-law Commissioner-the turpitude of a for whose relief it was meant. absurdity of a judge-the subserviency of a Legis- amount subscribed; and we also recollect that more lator-the corruption of Parliament-the tortuous than one country squire fed his hounds upon the windings of a Prime Minister-the pliancy of his people's store of oatmeal. While we justify the judireckless supporters-the plunder of railway directors | cial enquiry upon a subject on which some contracrueity of employers-the venality of the public press | of the whole people, that that enquiry should be as a noble lord who overlooked a money letter-the cution of salutary measures should follow without a apostacy of politicians-and the whimsicality of moment's unnecessary delay. It has ever been our Junction with the said main Line, at or near the said and may constitute the political stock of journalists,

and the second second

It is one that cannot be seasoned to any palate. It commission follow each other in quick succession.

-sing 'tantara-bobus, make shift !" The Lad that felt like a fish out of water The Minister of Mercy .-... "Merrie England" no more Signs of the Times; or One Parson and Two Clerks, zc., &c.

move to 209, Piccadilly.

land Railway, otherwise called the North Midland Railway, in the parish of Beighton, in the county of Derby.

And also to make and maintain another Branch Railway from and out of the said intended main Line of Railway, in the Parish of Aston-cum-Aughton, otherwise Aston with Aughton, in the West Riding of the said county of York, also to join the said Midland Railway, otherwise called the North Midland Railway, in the said Parish of Aston-cum-Aughton, otherwise Aston with Aughton.

And whereas, such application was made in pur-suance of the aforesaid Notices, and the Bill for making the said Railway (save and except the said diverging communication or branch commencing by a Junction with the said main Line, at or near the said place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise

re-introduce the said Bill so ordered to be engrossed, and to proceed to pass the same into a Law, with such Bodifications therein as to Parliament may seem

Dated this 10th day of October, 1845. SMITH AND HINDE, HAYWOOD, BRAMLEY, Joint Solicitors, AND GAINSFORD, Sheffield,

for managing and causing to be levied and collected Her Majesty's Customs and other Duties, -Notice is here y given, that the restrictions of an act of Parliament, passed in the Sth and 9th years of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled 'An Act for the Protection of Seamen entering on Board Merchant-ships,' will come into operation on the 1st day of November next, and that from and after that day no person, except the owner, part owner, master, or person in charge of a merchant's ship, or the ship's husband, will be at liberty to hire. engage, supply, or provide seamen to be entered on board merchant's ships, without a license first obtained from the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, appointed for the management of trade and plantations; and further, that application for such licenses must be made by letter, addressed to 'The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, London.' By order of the Commissioners. (Signed) C. Scovell, secretary. Custom-house, London October 25, 1845." This important enactment has for its object the protection of a very numerous and useful body of persons, who are proverbially notorious for their improvidence and carelessness with respect to affairs in which most persons more or less think it prudent or necessary to be careful, viz., the preservation of themselves from the impositions of fraudulene and evil-disposed and conducted persons, and should be hailed by them with the thankfulness and satisfaction which it eminently deserves. The act directs that no person, not duly licensed or interested in the ships, shall be concerned in procuring seamen to be entered in the service thereof. That no person interested in the ship shall knowingly receive seamen hired contrary to

£ s. d. £ s. d. Sept. 6, Cash 144 7 7 13, " 112 11 9 20, " 133 17 11 27, " 76 19 0 \*\* 76 19 0 Oct.  $\begin{array}{c} 97 & 14 & 8 \\ 60 & 19 & 1 \\ 105 & 3 & 7 \end{array}$ 4, 66 66 11, 18, \*\* 25, 82 1 2 Cash received from Secretary 77 10 0

Cr. Paid on account of Treasurer, Nov. 1, 891 4 2

£ 891 4 2

Expences 0 0 0 Balance 0 0 0 The Deputy Treasurer begs to announce to the share-holders that he is not rich enough to make up deficiences occasioned by the irregularity of District secretarics, and that while he has lodged the whole amount on the first day of the month, in order that the Society may be entitled to a month's interest, he has now in his possession French drafts upon London Bankers, and Postoffice orders irregularly transmitted, for which he cannot procure cash ; while it occupied the greater portion of three days in running from one Post-office to the other, to get the orders cashed; being made payable at the Strand, Charing-cross, London, Old Cavendish-street, Oxford-street, and Piccadilly, when all the trouble might have been spared by making the orders payable at the Post-office, Charing-cross. When one person undertakes the gratuitous performance of labour for thousands, it is but right and just that that labour should be made as light as possible. The above account does not include monies paid by the General Secretary since the 25th of October, to which

# November 8, 1845.

when. Mr. Cooper, in addition to the questions which have called forth the above replies, wishes to know if Mr. Thomas Cooper, the Chartist poet, intends to print train stopped, and the driver and guard walked back and publish his "Lectures." Mr. Cooper only can to the spot where the obstruction was met with. Here

J. R. W., CARLISLE, asks if Mr. O'Connor can recommend him to become a member of the United Patriots' Society ? Yes; I know of no society whose rules give me greater satisfaction, or that promise more perfect protection and fulfilment of conditions to the members. WH. FLOWER, BRIGHTON .- Mr. Hobson's Almanack for

1846 will bepublished. Our AGENTS will please observe, that it is only com munications for the paper that are to be addressed to munications for the paper that are to be addressed to the Editor. All orders and other matters, not intended for the Editor, are still to be addressed as before, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Northern Star Office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London.
JOIN COOK, NEWTON.—The only Building Society that we approve of is the Chartist Co-operative Society.
G. S., SUNDERLAND.—It depends upon the amount, whether the body can be seized for debt—if under £20 it cannot. Mr. Chalk, bookseller, could not have applied for the "Small Farms." otherwise he would have got it.

for the "Small Farms," otherwise he would have got it. G. S. had better apply to Mr. Heywood, Manchester. J. W.—If he paid his rent quarterly the notice was suffi-

cient, if half-yearly, half-year's notice should be given. J. W. had better not take any written notice of the case.

W. W. must apply to Mr. Reywood for the "Small

Farms," we have none in numbers. J. Rorr asks us if he is inshe to the payment of a bill which he passed for the accommodation of a friend. Our best answer is a case in point; we did the very same thing for two working men to the amount of  $\pounds 20$ , and were served on Friday last with a writ for  $\pounds 22$  45. for same; but he can recover it from the person for whose accommodation it was given.

THOMAS JONES, FORE-STREET, CITY, will have no difficulty in reading the will at Doctors' Commons, upon payment of one shilling, any day in the week.

JOHN JOHNSON .- We would recommend him to consult Such queries would better suit the columns of the Sunday Times, or Bell's Life in London.

THE BLESSINGS OF FREE TRADE !- CRIMES OF THE under the head of "Damascus, October 10th":--On we shall have a hard winter this year. We are begin-Being a Christian, he was sent to the Patriarch by Mr. We have had no bread for the last three

hand, the person in whose name the order has been to go nome, the railway being between the lim and procured at the country Post-office; the observance of his residence. He was last seen alive by a man the inconvenience of zdvancing money, which I am at most times but badly able to afford. -F. O'C. Court Norwich. -Your letter came to hand too late S. GOAT, NORWICH.—Your letter came to hand too late time, the mail train from Birmingham was due at Stoke, and arrived very shorlty after-WE. COOPER, DEBEY.-Some of the poetical compositions wards. This train, however, does not stop at Stoke of Eliza Cook, sung by the two Miss Fraser's, have station, and accordingly passed on towards the Droit already appeared in this paper: others may appear at wich station. It, however, had but just passed Stoke a future time. The Marseillaise Hymn will very likely when the driver saw something white immediately appear in our columns some day, but we cannot say before him, and immediately afterwards, before he

answer that question. G. GOODLAD, SHEFFIELD.—The shilling for the Veteran Patriots' Fund, will be kanded to Mr. Cooper. J. R. W., CARLISLE, asks if Mr. O'Connor can recommend

completely cut off, an arm was broken, and he had received other shocking injuries, by which his life must have been extinguished instantaneously, MYSTERIOUS FIRES AT EARL'S COURT .- At the

mysterious fires at Eari's-court. Pummell' stated was called by a gentleman, living in Rich-terrace, Earl's-court, to attend a fire which he said had broken out for the third time at the house, No. 3, on that terrace. He (Pummell) instantly horsed the town engine, and proceeded with all speed to the house, round licemen inside, one of whom showed him a bundle of

rags, which were still smouldering, and which the policeman had found burning in a cupboard on the kitchen stairs. He then went into the back garden, where he saw a feather bed that had been removed from the front parlour, one side of the ticking of which had been burned off, and the feathers strewed bill, cost, and interest, which was the first notice we which had been burned off, and the feathers strewed about. It appeared to him as if some spirit had save further costs, and we would advise him to do the been poured on it and then set fire to; but on smelling it he could detect no spirituous smell. He next went up into the front drawing-room, and there found one of the flooring boards had been removed, and on lifting it up saw that it was burned in three places. From that place he went to the front room on the second floor, where he found there had also the Statute Book before he commits the rape, or what been a fire, and on examining the room he found a is better still, we recommend him not to commit it all. chest of drawers, which had been removed from the wall, the back of which was burned, as was also the wall against which it had stood. The back of the

The BLESSINGS OF FREE TEADE!—CRIMES OF THE ENGLISH MILLOCRATS.—The Syrian correspondent of the Morning Chronicle supplies us with the following, house was not at all unpacked, and on enquiry he ascertained that the premises were in the occupation account of the desolate state of the country for miles of a lady named Davis, the family, who had been round us, articles of food have risen in price. I fear there only a fortnight, consisting of Mrs. Davis, her son, two daughters, and a female servant. He saw ning to hear of distress shready. A man was found the other day in the market selling his own daughter. for the origin of so many fires, but he said he could in no ways do so, and that they must have been ac-Mish, the British dragoman, who prevented it. His cidental; and on questioning the servant on the story was a very simple one :- "I am a weaver. On subject she treated the matter very indifferently, put a stop to. I have a wife, a mother, and seven them out. Cooper, a policeman of the T division, children to support. When I sold everything we had, said he accompanied the engine to the fire, and saw I tried to beg; but no one would give. I could get no the same as Pummell had observed. Dunnett, T 198, ound the fire in the cupboard, but he was not in at-

that being the last publishing day of the month), the account is brought down, while no Post-office orders to month, the been since signed by the General Treasurer. Facure All orders to Mr. T. Forsz, 1 HUBBART, NOV. 6.— A dreading in the bristol and Birmingham Railway this infer sectiones, osme to Mr. Wheeler, and others to Mr. To brokensker, some to Mr. Wheeler, and the person in whose name the order has been ming, by while a brick-maker, residing in this infer sectiones. How was last seen alive by a main the accident happened, the country alights was the encorrect free was least each of the write single alive, but lay of the discovered time, the incorrect sections being made payable to Mr. The Dissipation of the Bristol and Birmingham Railway this is single alive bay and base sections in a birming bas while a brick-maker, residing in this is single area made payable. The Dissipation concert is single alive base state in a plain legible the country to which as that went in the constret of the Whitehaven vessel was found on the mysterious nature of the write single alive base area in this single state. The none state is a plain legible to the instreaded on the mysterious nature of the write state on the constret of the write state. The inquest will take and the person in whose name the order has been ming the anamed Thomas Davis. It is some trained the accident happened, which was at abeen with the accident happened, which was at abeen with the accident happened, which was at abeen with the accident happened with dirt. mast on high rocks. The master crept on his hands and knees on the mast, and called on his companions Thursday evening, at the Shakspeare Tavern, Powisto follow him ; and though they spoke and named him, he his of opinion that they did not make the attempt. Several of the persons who went to render assistance heard the mournful cries of the distressed; but, owing to the darkness of the night, the severity returning from town in company with the deceased bowels were actually protruding; one of his feet was her name is Carr. She had been at service in Whitehaven, was returning to her widowed mother in Kirkcudbright, and the reticule which contained her money is lost.

HARSTERIOUS FIRES AT EARL'S COURT.—At the Hammersmith police-court, on Monday, after the night charges had been disposed of, Mr. Pummell, one of the beadles of the parish of Kensington, who is also keeper of the town engine, reported to Mr. G. Clive, the sitting magistrate, the following case of investorious fires at Earl's court. Pummell' stated of the train. The deceased, it appears, had been runof the train. The deceased, it appears, had been runthat on Saturday night, just before twelve o'clock, he ning to Gateshead to be in time for the train, and a distance of forty yards; falling feet foremost on to thus caused palpitation of the neart, of which he died:

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH .-- On Monday last, the Rev. Mr. Greenside, who resided near Darlington, died under sudden and somewhat curious circumwhich he found a number of the neighbours stand- stances. On Friday he had been working in his ing. On entering the premises he found several po- garden, and having pricked one of his fingers, it mortified and caused death on Monday morning.

MURDER OF O'ROURKE, THE PUGILIST .- The following account of the circumstances attending the murder of the late Mr. O'Rourke, at Grenville, was narrated to us by a person who yesterday arrived in town, in charge of Brady, the party accused of the murder. It appears that immediately after O'Rourke ill-fated relatives. was missed, a party proceeded in search of him. After traversing the country in various directions, they discovered a place about half a mile from Brady's dwelling, which had the appearance of having been lately dug or disturbed; on examination, drops of blood were found, which were traced for a further distance, where O'Rourke appears to have brought on a violent fit of coughing, which terminated fallen. At this spot, a tree had been recently cut by blood flowing copiously from her nostrils and down ; the part about four feet from the ground had been removed, and the remainder left. It is supposed to have broken a blood-vessel, and being unable to some of the shot had lodged in that part, and that it had been carried off to prevent suspicion. The perfectly sensible, and only articulated, "Pray for horse which O'Rourke rode was also there found me."—Verdict, Natural death from the bursting of killed in a most brutal manner. From this spot the parties searched, and found drops of blood along the road and on the bushes over which the body had been dragged towards the River Rouge, into which, ap-parently, it had been thrown. Near the river, on a largestrane where it is supposed to had wreat the index of the body parently. It had been thrown. Near the river, on a largestrane where it is supposed to had wreat the river and by drawning herselt in a water-butt. From the Jarenty, it had been thrown. Near the river, on a for Enzabeth Haley, aged 40, who constituted subtrated in a water-butt. From the by drowning herselt in a water-butt. From the vidence it appeared that the deceased, with her hus-have been washed, as pieces of cotton was still visible on the stone. The body was discovered on a sand-bank, four miles from this place, where it is believed lot been with the above neighbourhood. About five story was a very simple one - 1 am a weater. On subject she treated the matter very indifferently, it had been thrown in, as there is a strong current. weeks ago deceased lost her only child, a daughter, only saying that she had burned her hands in putting on examination it was found that four buck-shot had who died while giving oirth to twins, and since that passed through his body, five entered his back, and time she had been in a very desponding state, fre-

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A coroner's inquest was held ( s MYSTERIOUS AND MELANCHOLY SUICIDE. [From the Jersey Times, Oct. 28.] It is our melaneholy duty to-day to record one of

street, Woolwich, before Mr. J. C. Carttar, on the body of Mr. William Dakin, a medical practitioner. It ap- the most distressing occurrences which it has ever peared from the evidence of Mr. Hair, an assistant been our lot to bring under public observation. Miss it was intimated would be promptly carried into to the deceased, that on that day fortnight he was Early Bond, a young lady of considerable personal returning from town in company with the deceased attractions, residing in St. Mark's-terrace, died on of the storm, and the ruggedness of the shore, they at a late hour at night. When between the Sun in Saturday by her own hand, under circumstances of a could not find them, and no doubt is entertained that the Sands and the Earl Moira, on the Shooter's Hillroad, the deceased alighted from his gig, and in at- darkly to enshroud this melancholy affair, over which, much cut and bruised, was conveyed to Roberton, tempting to ascend, the horse made a sudden start, perhaps, it were as well to draw a veil. It were need-where he also was humanely sheltered and attended and the deceased, who was in good health, was less for us on the present occasion to disclose every where he also was humanely sheltered and attended to. Captain Jolly, who had been in great danger, after wandering for some time, knew where he was, and reached the house of his brother, when the alarm was given, and a party went in search of the sufferers. The female passenger was much cut and braised; here name is flarm. She had been at service in Whitewith a fit, and from that time was unconscious. A is designated "love," the young lady in question series of fits rapidly succeeded; until between that had for some considerable period been labouring time and the period of his death he had about 220 under a state of mind bordering upon insanity. The fits. The cause of his death was concussion of the unhappy woman seems to have gone through the act brain. Ferdict, " Accidental der 34." with the most cool and deliberate premeditation. On

the morning of the day on which she perished, she TUOHTFUL DEATH OF TWO MEN .- ADOUS CLEVEN o'clock on Tuesday night, owing to a rope giving way spoke to the landlady of the house in which she re-which is used for drawing buckets up at the colliery sided, in her usual manner, not betraying any gers named Crawford, was found to be dangerously which is used for drawing buckets up, at the colliery sided, in her usual manner, not betraying any ill, and expired a few minutes after being taken out between Woodhouse and Dronfield, an unfortunate symploxies of excitement beyond those generally incident to ner character. She was last scen alive mair named Holdsfield was precipitated down the pit, about twelve o'clock in the forenoon, about which the head of his master, Mr. Joseph Corner, who was period she retired to her bed-room, with the intention on the landing below. The weight of the fall forced of again speedily coming down stairs for the purpose of making the usual preparations for dinner. Iwo hours passed away, and still the unfortunate lady did both men through the landing into the water, ten yards in depth, from whence they were got out dead not make her appearance, and the clock had already in about twelve hours afterwards. About three yards struck two, when it was considered necessary to below the above-named landing was another, upon arouse her from the slumber into which it was supwhich stood a man named George Llobson, who states posed she must have fallen. No answer being rethat owing to the lights being put out by the falling turned to the repeated knocks by the servant at the man, he saw nothing of the accident, although he door of her chamber, a dread was inspired in the minds not only of the landlady of the house and her heard something whiz past him with great rapicity, and part of the landing upon which he stood was carhusband, but also of the young lady's father, that ried away, and himself left in his perilous position in something unusual must have happened. To break total darkness. Poor Holdsfield has left a wife, and several children, to deplore the untimely end of their open the door was now the only alternative left to put an end to their suspense, and the old gentleman at

this juncture is said to have expressed himself to the DEATH CAUSED BY A FISH-BONE .- On Friday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the King's Arms, effect that he was prepared for the worst which might happen, thereby implying the general uncertainty Frederick-street, Regent's Park, on the body of Mary connected with the state of mind of his daughter. An entrance having been thus effected, the fears proviously conceived now stood before them in dread reality, for, horrid to relate, the first object which caught the eye was the lifeless body of the unfortunate woman suspended by the neck from the iron rod. which stretches between the lower posts of the bedstead. Medical assistance being promptly called, no means which could be resorted to were able to restere animation, death. having taken place at least

two hours previously. We have proceeded thus far in our account of this melancholy affair, and we can anticipate the observations which we imagine will be uttered in regard to ourselves. It has been stated that the tragical ocby drowning herselt in a water-butt. From the currence which has just taken place was attributable and if the allegation be correct, we beg thus publicly to express our most sincere sorrow and commisera-tion. The obscrvations therein implied were fourteen or fifteen of the same description of shot tollowed her, but never giving utterance to any ex-lodged in his arm. His head had been split open pression which could lead to a conjecture that she warm affection ; letters, according to her own acaffair was stated to have professed towards her a human ear heard, the lady and her sweetheart met together; that circumstances happened which it were needless, that we should here detail, but which, if true, must ever cause the memory of the deed to rankle in the breast of him who was its perpetrator. The day on which the last and final interview took place, the mind of the unhappy woman became agitated to an extreme degree. Her former calm and innocent behaviour was now converted into frequent and incoherent reprehentions of him who she alleged was her deceiver. She offered up a fervent wish to God that her brother was on the spot, and that to him she might confide the terrible burden which pressed upon her heart. The information was conveyed to the individual who now pens these lines, and the article was written, not that it should affect the heart or feelings of the unhappy woman, but that in might the building. It appears that upon the members of the establishment retiring to rest everything seemed neared of mind was so terribly at stake or cause him peace of mind was so terribly at stake, or cause him perfectly safe, and about two o'clock several of the to come forward and vindicate his innocence. Thus boys, who were in bed, awoke, and found themselves far and no farther will we at present proceed in this our melancholy duty. It will only be sufficient for us in addition to state that the unhappy woman had been the cause of the annoyance, when they found that it previously confined in a mad-house as a lunatic, and round Mr. Jones's were shaken by the explosion, and is said on a former occasion to have attempted the,

The jury appeared satisfied, certainly glad to escape from this wretched place, and on their return to the Court-house found a verdict—"That Sarah Carey was of unsound mind, and had been so from 1st-October 1842" October, 1842."

The jury expressed a desire that immediate steps should be taken to protect the poor creature, which effect.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT LIVERPOOL. A dreadful explosion of gunpowder took place on Saturday evening, at a few minutes after seven o'clock, in the shop of Mr. Richard Jones, ironmonger, No. 58, Dale-street, by which Mr. Jones and his shop-boy were seriously injured, and several other persons were hurt.

Mr. Jones sold gunpowder by retail, and on Saturday evening a boy went into the shop to purchase a pennyworth. The shop-lad, John Buckstone, for the purpose of serving him, went with a candle to the purpose of serving him, went with a cantee to the rear of the shop, where a canister was kept, having three divisions for the different qualities of gunpow-der, and which, when full, would contain from 10 to 15 lbs. At the time, however, it was not full; it probably contained about S or 10 lbs. Buckstone has not related or is ignorant of the cauce of the accinot related, or is ignorant of, the cause of the accident; but there is little doubt that either a spark from the candle, or the candle itself, fell into the canister and caused the explosion. In the shop window there was another parcel of powder, of from 15 to 20lbs., which was speedily ignited ; and the two explosions are said to have resembled, at a distance of 50 paces, two distinct thunder-claps. The force of the explosions was so great as seriously to damage, not only the premises of Mr. Jones, but others adjoining them; the shop window was completely shat-tered--most of the articles exhibited therein were thrown out, and Mr. Jones himself was literally blown into the street. Mr. Davies, the shopman, who was standing near to and talking with his employer at the time, is unable to give any satisfactory explanation of the disaster, for, as he was standing elose to the counter, with his face in the direction of the street, it was, of course, impossible for him to see what Buckstone was doing in the rear of the shop. But he describes the circumstances, which followed with great minuteness. He says that on hearing the explosion which was terrifically loud, he felt that he was suddenly struck with something on the back part of the head, which has left a mark that he will, probably, take with him to his grave, and which stretched him almost senseless on the floor. Recovering himself as well as he was able, he made toward the spot where he heard Buckstone groaning, and, in doing so, he stumbled over the lad who had come in for the pennyworth of powder, and who was then lying on the floor. He immediately picked him up and threw him into the street, where he was caught by one of the by-standers and removed out of the reach of danger. We believe he was very slightly injured. Mr. Davies was then pursuing his way towards Buckstone, when the second explo-sion took place. Then the whole of the shelves. to an article published in this paper on. Friday last, suddenly gave way, the partition-wall which which is und if the allocation he convert we have this published in the shop fell, and the whole of the shop from back to front was in flames. The fearfully excited state of the young grounded upon information with respect to the truth man's feelings at this moment it is impossible to describe. His first impulse was to rush up the stairyoung woman plunged in the most profound depths of case which led from the shop to the first floor, but the him and the shop-door, when by some accident his count, were said to have passed between the parties, and the gentleman hinted at in her statement of the affair was stated to have professed towards her a affair was stated to have professed towards her a warmth of love almost equal to her own. She said that she had received letters from him, that at the hour of night when no human eye beheld and no human ear beard the lady and her sweetheart met remedies were applied to his face, head, and body, which, to some extent, were rather seriously burned. The conduct of Mr. Davies is deserving of great praise. Though, fortunately, kis injuries are tri-Aing compared with those received by Mr. Jones and Buckstone, yet he might have escaped almost unhurt if it had not been for his laudable endeavours to save the lives of the two lads; because, on recovering himself from the fall on the floor, he might easily have made his escape into the street. The death of the lad who went in to buy the powder would, in all probability, have onsued but for his timely interference. And this leads us to mention another instance of very praisworthy conduct which was evinced on this occasion by Mr. Westmore, a brazier, in Stanley-street, for he it was who rescued Buckstone from his perilous situation. At the risk of his own life he dashed through the thickest of the flames, and, notwithstanding ihe injury his hands and face sustained by being exposed to the action of fire. he succeeded in bringing the lad into the street. Almost all the houses to a considerable distance even the premises of Mr. Daly, baker on the opposite side of Dale street, were injured. His shop windows was smashed by a coal-scuttle which was carried across the street from Mr. Jones's and driven throught the sash. Eight large panes of glass were One of the most extraordinary cases which has also broken in the Royal Hotel, and several panes ever been recorded resulted from a commission of lu-, were also broken in the window of Mr. Kearney, nacy held on Saturday at the court-house in Well- bookseller and stationer, next door. The Greciar close-square, St. George's-in-the-East, before E. Hotel, and also the spirit-vaults occupied by Mr. Winslow, Esq., master in lunacy, and sixteen special Selby, at the corner of Stanley-street, and next door jurors, chiefly magistrates of the county, of whom to Mr. Jones's on the right, escaped without injury. George Tindall, Esq., was foreman, to inquire as to Not so, however, the houses on the left and at the the state of mind of Miss Sarah Carey, a maiden rear. The house occupied by Mr. Mathias, chandler, lady of the advanced age of 83, described in the commission as of "No, 8, Cannon-street, St. George's, were greatly shaken, and had a number of panes of Middlesex, spinster." The commission, which was glass smashed. The house in which the explosion unopposed, was taken out by the next of kin, S. J. took place sustained, of course, the greatest damage. B. Stunter, Esq., of Hendon, Mrs. Page, wife of a The force of the explosion not only burst the shop win-city merchant, and a Mrs. Verrall, of Brinley, the dow, frame and glass, in pieces, but almost entirely nephew and nieces of the unfortunate lady, who pos- gutted the first floor, forced the beams and joists sesses funded property to the amount of about under the first floor and also under the shop from their holdings, and broke nearly every pane of glass in the upper part of the house. The signboard in Mr. Warren addressed the jury to the following front of the premises it dislodged ; and, in fact, so top to bottom as to render it uninhabitable, if not dan-

# THE NORTHERN STAR

days. I thought of selling one of my children, to pre- tendance. The first fire took place at eleven o'clock vent the others from starving. I was offered 500 piasnot been for Mr. Mish, who sent me here.

ISAAC WILSON .- The matter of his letter is inadmissable. We think there has been far too much of crimination and recrimination amongst the London cordwainers.

CT ME. O'CONNOB'S LECTURE AND THE HENEY HUNT SUPPERS. - We received, on Thursday evening, a lengthy report of Mr. O'Connor's Lecture on "The Land," delivered on Wednesday evening, at the South London Chartist Hall. We also received, yesterday morning, a lengthy report of the Henry Hunt Supper, at the Clock House, and a notice of a similar supper held in the Tower Hamlets. When these reports came to hand our first edition (for Scotland) was already fully occupied, and the SUBSEQUENT editions have afforded us but very indifferent room for the general news of yesterday and to-day (Saturday). We have, therefore, been reluctantly compelled to keep over the "reports" until next week, when they will appear in

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. FEB MEL O'CONNOB. Robert Hodge, West Linton Robert Young, ditto ... Dalston, per T. Sowerby ... Wigan, per N. Canning ... Derby, per W. Crabtree ... Oldham, per Wm. Hamer Butterley, per G. Yarnold Norwich, per J. Hurry Scarborough, per C. Weadley Stockport, per Thomas Woodhouse Barnsley, per J. Ward ... Warwick, per H. Donaldson ... Yeuvil, per J. G Abbott .. James Couve, Littleborough John Masey, ditto er J. Bridgewater Radcliffe, near Mauchester, per T. Bouker Birmingham, per W. Thorn Rochdale, per E. Mitchell Sowerby Longroyd, per J. Wilson Bolton, per E. Hodgekinson Manchester, per J. Murray Preston, per J. Brown .. 20 Hebden Bridge, per J. Smith Newcastle.on-Tyne, per M. Jude T. Tattersall, of Burnley, per Feargus O'Connor. Monday, November 3rd Leeds, per W. Brook Armicy, per Thomas Shepardson Rouse, per John Sidaway From the Independent Cordwainers .. 6 17 Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson .. 10 0 Carrington, per John Legg Bradford, Yorkshire, per J. Alderson Carlisie, per J. Gilbertson INSTALMENTS. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. £ s. d. £ s. d. Mrs. Mary Lunn .. 0 1 4 Braintree, Mr. Grigg SHARES. 7 0 Lambeth .. 11 arrington .. Lower Harley Burnley ... .. 4 2 . 1 16 0 Sudbury Monmouth ... . 20 .. 20 6 10 Somers Town Westminster .. 0 18 6 Prescott\_ .. Wigton 2 0 0 .. .. 1 14 Selby ... T. B. C. and Sons .. 3160 . 0 19 8 Birkenhead.. CARDS AND RULES. .. 0 0 8 Alva .. Wigton .. 0 5 8 Crieff .. .. 0 1 2 Lambeth Bristol **C**-al-manghton LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE. PEB MB. O'CONNOB. R. Hødge, West Linton ... J. Beddon, Merthyr ... David Morgan, ditto Norwich, per J. Hurry Warwick, per A. Donaldson Alexandria, per J. M'Intire Oxford, per J. Bridgewater Sowerby Longroyd, per J. Wilson Preston, per J. Brown ... Hebden Bridge, per J. Smith Pershore, per W. Conn .. ston, per J. Brown Carlisle, pe J.Gilbertson Rouen, per J. Sidaway ... PEB GENEBAL SECRETARY. Monmouth ... Lambeth Todmorden... Carrington .. Sudbury Common 9 3 Westminster Worsbro Newark Prescott .. 0 13 .. Wigton Cockermonth Leiceste

on Saturday forenoon; the second about two o'clock tres (£5) for this girl, and I would have sold her had it in the afternoon ; and the third between eleven and twelve o'clock at night. The neighbourhood had inhabitants not considering themselves safe. Mr. Clive said it was certainly a very mysterious affair, but he did not see how he could interfere in the mat-

ter. The fire-offices concerned were the proper persons to see if there were any grounds for taking proceedings in the case.

SHOCKING DEATHS BY FIRE.-On Tuesday evening Mr. Bedford held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, on the body of John Quin, aged three years. It appeared from the evidence of the mother of the deceased, a poor hardworking woman, residing in Pool's-buildings, Kensington, who has been left a widow with four young children, that on Monday night last, between six and seven o'clock, she left the deceased and her other children in the room, without went to sell a bottle for the purpose of procuring a

halfpenny candle to do a little needle work. On her return, in about three minutes, she found the poor little fellow in flames. She immediately wrapped her gown around him : and after some difficulty succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before he was dreadfully burnt over nearly the whole surface of his body. He was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, when death terminated his sufferings a few hours after his admission. The mother stated that his twin brother had told her since, that after she had left the room the deceased struck a light with a lucifer-match, and in lighting a piece of paper his pinafore caught fire. The coroner and jury finding that the family was in great distress, subscribed twenty-one shillings, which was given to the poor woman, who expressed her gratitude for the seasonable gift .-- Verdict "Accidental death." The same evening Mr. W. Payne, city coroner, held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's years, whose parents reside at No. 7, Benjamin-street, Cow-cross. Mr. Samuel Lloyd, of No. 4, Benjamin-street, said, that on Saturday afternoon, between the hours of two and three o'clock, whilst in his workshop, he heard an alarm of fire raised, and upon going into the street he saw smoke issuing from the first floor front window of the house occupied by the parents of the deceased. On reaching the place he saw a gentleman bring the deceased down stairs; it was shockingly burned. Witness immediately took deceased to the hospital. Two other children in the room were also burnt, but not so badly as the deceased. The mother of the child said that she left the deceased and two other children in the room,

stove at the time.

his arrival, and the friends of Salvage were in great be scuttled." distress. In the course of Sunday morning Salvage was brought on shore by another fishing-boat, to the great joy of his friends. He states that when he was thrown overboard he succeeded in catching hold of and climbing up the sides of the Dutch vessel, and the orew of that vessel shortly afterwards put him on board another herring-boat. LIVERPOOL INQUESTS. - On Monday last four inquests were held before the borough coroner. The damages." first was on Margaret Murray, who lodged in the house of a man named Richardson, in Gilbert-street. Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock on Friday night last the deceased was found lying on her bed, with a bottle marked "laudanum" beside her. Her face was quite black at the time. Upon the stomach pump being applied, she rallied a little,

and said she had swallowed a pennyworth of lauda. num. She died in the Southern Hospital on Saturday; and upon a post mortem examination it appeared that the cause of death was the effusion of blood and serum on the brain, arising from congestion, which was set up by some narcotic. No trace of the

brutal manner. After the body had been examined, several of the party visited the house of Brady, the the house named. Ellis, seeing deceased looking since been in a state of excitement, the adjoining supposed marderer, and round in a carry, and a gold supposed murderer, and found in a cavity, in the ring belonging to O'Rourke. Brady has been afterwards, the same person having occasion to go brought to town, and will stand his trial at the next into the wash-house, found the door fastened within, coming term .- Montreal Herald, Sept. 20.

FIRE IN PENTONVILLE. -On the night of Thursday, shortly before eleven o'clock, a fire, which was at first of an alarming character, broke out in the premises of Mr. Barnes, timber merchant, Pentonville-road, The Clerkenwell parish engine was the first at the spot, which was speedily followed by the Holborn engine of the Fire Brigade establishment, and several others. Owing to the violence of the flames, which were fed by the great piles of timber there collected, they forced themselves into the houses adjoining on the north side. Fortunately the wind changed in a direcany light or firing, for a few minutes, whilst she tion where there was nothing to impede its progress; if this had been in an opposite direction, there would have been an immense destruction of property. The houses which caught fire were those of Mr. Petty and Mr. Phillip, which were greatly damaged. It was not till twelve o'clock that the fears of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were allayed, as then the progress of the devouring element was completely ar-ested. How the fire originated is not known. The following is a copy of Mr. Superintendent Braidwood's official report of the extent of damage done : -No. 15, Lower Queen-row, Pentonville-Mr. J. Barnes, builder, the workshops, &c., with their contents, nearly consumed. The cause of fire unknown. Insured in the Sun Fire-office for stock in trade and premises.-No. 15, Lower Queen-row. Mr. Joseph Barnes. Dwelling house and most part destroyed. The furniture and other contents nearly consumed. Uninsured .-- No 14, Lower Qu en-row. Mr. Salter, confectioner. Building and contents damaged by Hospital, on the body of Mary Ann Chipp, aged five fire, water, and hasty removal. Insurance unknowr -No. 13, Lower Qucen-row. Mrs. Barnesstationer. Furniture severely injured by water and removal, Uninsured.-No. 12, Lower Queen-row. Mr. J. Mason, music-seller. Contents of stock in trade and furniture greatly damaged by removal. Insurance unknown.-No. 16, Lower Queen-row. Mr. Petty hair-dresser and perfumer. Building considerably damaged by fire. The stock and furniture exten-sively injured. Insured in the Phonix Fire-office ----No. 20, Penton-place. Mr. Barnes, jun. Furniture

damaged by water, &c .- No. 1, Western-place. Mr. Hodgkins. Roof of one house damaged. CONFLAGRATION ON BOARD THE STEAM-SHIP MAR-MORA.-We have received from the Cove of Cork, whilst she went to the hospital to procure a few the following important particulars : -- "Cove of leeches for herself. She was not absent many mi. Cork, Nov. 2nd, 1 30 p. m. The American screw

nutes, but during that brief period one of them got a steamer Marmora, Captain Page, thirty-six hours light and put into a box, which set the deceased's from Liverpool for Constantinople, has just arrived apartment. The same night, between the hours of clothes on fire. There was only a small fire in the here, her coals having ignited ten hours after she left nine and ten o'clock, an alarming explosion occurred

COLLISION AT SEA AND NARROW ESCAPE .-- On Saat the 'Flag Ship,' from which vessel marines and turday night one of the Brighton herring boats, consailors have been sent to assist in extinguishing the taining two men, was run foul of by a Dutch sloop, flames, which, owing to the hatches having been and nearly upset. One of the fishermen, named closely battened down, have not yet broken through Salvage, was thrown overboard by the concussion, and the deck. Signals have been made from H.M.S the night being very dark his companion could not Crocodile, and a gun fired for the immediate attendsee him to render him any assistance, and he returned ance of firemen, engines, &c. Admiral Sir II. Pigot to shore with a heavy heart, fully expecting that Salis now going on board the Marmora, and it is reported she will be hauled alongside the Dock-yard no one was seriously injured, but the lower part of the vage was drowned. He related the circumstance on Quay at high water (now young flood), when she will

COVE, Nov. 3, Wind E.S.E.—The fire on board the Marmora was got completely under at one o'clock last night, but the discharging continued, as she must discharge all before she proceeds on her intended voyage. It is supposed she will haul along-side Messrs. Scott's wharf to day to discharge the re-Grand, on to the stone payement below. The unformainder of her cargo into their stores, and repair | tunate lad, it appears, had been working by the side

SHIP RUN DOWN.—An accident occurred on the river on Saturday evening, which was very near being at- St. Bartholomew's Hospital in a deplorable state of tended with the loss of life. As the Cork Steam suffering. The height from which he fell was between Packet Company's steam-vessel Sirius, Cartain Spen- thirty and forty feet. cer, was proceeding to Liverpool, she came in contact with the Luvius, Captain Cox, which was comeffect was, that the Sirius stove in the larboard bow ashore at Haulbowline,-Cork Examiner.

FATAL AFFRAY.---KINGWOOD, Nov. 5.---On Satur-day last a quarrel took place between some parties aswhile labouring under a fit of insanity. The second upon the body, at which it appeared that on the above moment ren inter a base ger train coming up at the at present lying at Brassey's quay, Cheshire. On Friday last a flat was lying in the Clarence dock, withed to be to transact business. Some of them Friday last a flat was lying in the characteristic wished to remove the society to another nouse, which taking in a quantity of machinery from a steam-packet. The deceased and two other men were at gave rise to a quarrel. In the scuffle a man named Henry Bryant caught up the box containing the paya quantity of the machinery into the hold the rope ments of the members, and was about going down stairs with it, when the deceased man Brain, kicked by which it was fastened gave way, the block flew mast high, and in its fall struck the deccased on the him. Bryant, thereupon, pulled Brain by the legs, and precipitated him heading down stairs, causing inju-ries, from the effects of which he died in about four head and produced a compound fracture of the skull, from the effects of which he died the following day at hours afterwards. Bryant has been committed upon the Northern Hospital. The third was on James Burton, one of the hands belonging to the flat Albert, the coroner's warrant to Gloucester gaol to take his trial for the offence. who, while pushing the flat out from the new wall at SUPPosed Child MURDER.- (n Friday afternoon the north docks with a boat-hook, over-balanced an inquiry took place before Mr. Bedford, at the Crown and Cushion Tavern, Little Rus ell street, himself, and was drowned. The fourth was on Mary Adams, a child eight weeks old, who had been overlain in bed by her parents, in Ciayton street. In the Covent-garden, on view of the body of a newly-born three latter cases verdicts in accordance with the evidence were returned. SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE .- On Wednesday, the 29th ult., the Flora of Kirkcudbright, a coasting vessel, coal-laden, Johu Jolly, master, and the the summoning officer, informed the coroner that the are at work hoth night and day; the night-men had had not had a comb pass through it for years, and it just returned from the pit, and the day men in the was a perfect mat. She occasionally kept her bed for Atkinson, master, left the latter port for the Scotch coast. A storm quickly came on-there was a strong wind from the south-west, and a very heavy rain; aud, towards evening, the light on the Little Ross being obscured by the tempest the verse later about twenty more been committed to Newsons at Bow-street, and had commanions Some ware actually infortunate wild have shared the same late as their unfortunate scribers until the amount is paid up. This apprendict and many specified by the tempest, the vessels were of forty children have been interred in having caught and nearly all of them have died from having caught cold whilst suffering from measles. — urkam

with an axe or some other such weapon in the most meditated self-destruction. On Tuesday alternoon last, about four o'clock, a female lodger in about her, asked what she was looking for, when she replied, "What I shall find presently." Shortly and receiving no answer to her knocking, assistance was procured, and it was forced open, when deceased was found with her heels upwards and head toremost in the water-butt, which was three parts filled with water. She was immediately extricated and a surgeon sent for, who pronounced life to be quite extinct. Mr. Wakley having remarked that there had been nothing stated which tended to show that decensed was insane beyond the act of suicide itself, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased drowned herself in a water-butt, but in what state of mind she was at the time there was no evidence to prove."

FIRE AT THE NORWOOD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS. About two o'clock on Wednesday morning, this establishment was thrown into the greatest consternation by the alarm of fire being given in different parts of surrounded with smoke and almost suffocated. They immediately left their beds, and began to search for proceeded from the gallery in the boys' school, which was enveloped in flames, and that they were tast ap- crime of self-destruction. proaching the ceiling of the dormitory room, where the boys were sleeping. The alarm was immediately given, every member of the establishment was called up, and every means employed to extricate the chil dren from their beds, where many of them lay in a state of stupor. A good supply of water being on the premises, the fire was soon extinguished. Fortunately there is not one life lost, nor any one se riously hurt. Several of the children received slight burns in passing from their rooms to the yards, but nothing of importance.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT BY FIREWORKS .- During the night of Wednesday (Guy Fawkes's Day) several very serious accidents and explosions took place through the incautious use of fireworks. About half-past seven o'clock an accident occurred which was attended with very serious consequences in the family of Mr. William Cooper, of Mary's-place, Isabella-street, Lambeth. It appears that two of the elder boys were amusing themselves by making squibs, for which purpose they obtained a mortar to mix up the combustibles; and, while engaged in the act, the whole contents suddenly exploded, disfigured the lads' faces, and caused considerable damage to the Westminster-road, a dealer in fireworks. It seems that a large quantity of fireworks of various descriptions was arranged round the front room and in the window for sale, and while the proprietor was attending to one of his customers, a spark fell upon one of the Roman candles, which instantly exploded, and set fire to those in the top window, which was shattered to pieces by the shock. Fortunately house was much burnt. The flames were extinthe L division.

ACCIDENT AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE .--- OF Thursday morning a youth named Alexander Briskell 15 years of age, fell from one of the third floor of his father, who is a plasterer, upon some scaffolding erected at the rear of the above building. He lies at ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY .-

BRISTOL, TUESDAY .- Considerable apprehension was ing up the river laden with coals. The immediate manifested this morning, in consequence of the nonarrival of the 6 A. M. train from London for some of the Luvius, which shortly after sank, the crew time after the appointed hour, it being twelve o'clock having merely time to take to the boat. They got instead of ten before it reached this city. On inquiry at the station I learnt that the delay was occasioned at West Drayton. The down goods train, which was upwards of an hour behind its time, was backing on the horse box was shattered, and yet, which is most extraordinary, only one of the pigs was killed. The engine of the passengers' train also sustained considerable injury, and the delay was occasioned by the necessity which arose for sending for a fresh engine.

## EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF LUNACY.

£15,000, and house property worth nearly £5,000 more.

effect :-- Miss Carey was a maiden lady upwards of completely shook every part of the building from eighty-three years of age, and had resided in Cannonstreet-road for the last forty years, chiefly by herself, gerous to pedestrians. which would in some degree account for the develop- Mr. Jones and Buckst quite given way. She considers she has no money,

lived like a wild animal, and was in a most horrible She kept her food till nearly rotten before she ate it, | faint hopes were entertained of their recovery. and was in the habit of hiding food and other articles. A dead cat, nearly putrid, thrown into her area in August, she fancied was a rabbit, and said she would have it cooked. One delusion was that the French had landed and taken England, and were marching down the street. She imagined some were enamoured of her, and had sat at her window for six hours with an old cloth round her head for a turban. She fancied that a publican in the neighbourhood had murdered his wife, buried her in the house, and afterwards married a beautiful girl, whom he had served in the same way ; also that other people had

Mr. Jones and Buckstone were immediately conveyed here, her coals having ignited ten hours after she left the former port. She has this moment brought up on the premises of Mr. Page, residing in Lion-street, perty; and as it was believed that large sums were where they were examined, and their injuries found concealed in the house, that circumstance, and her to be of an alarming nature. Mr. Jones's face pre-singular mode of life, had attracted much attention. sented a very black appearance. The hair of his She lived in the most desolate condition, closely shut head was completely burned off, and there was blood up, and the windows barricaded, many of which were issuing from his mouth. His hands were partially broken by mischievous boys, &c. She was attended by a female named Hammond. It had been found necessary for the police to keep a vigilant watch for culty. One of his eyes had been closed by the effect her protection, as whenever she was seen boys would of the fire, and on the following day a portion of one assemble round the house, and call out, "You old of his fingers was picked up by Mr. Hewitt from witch of Cannon-street, come out." Several attempts amongst the rubbish in front of the shop. Buckstone guished by the aid of the neighbours and the police of had been made to break in. About three years since was very much burned over the hands, head, and herdelusions began, when her min dappeared to have face. Ilis hend was greatly swollen. He had several injuries on the abdomen, and the ignited state of his and buys neither victuals nor clothes. In fact, she clothes had burned large patches of skin from various parts of his body. All the remedies which surgical loathsome condition, insensible to the calls of nature, | skill could suggest were promptly applied, and then, and altogether of most disgustingly filthy habits. | as the lives of both were considered to be in danger, Her house might, indeed, be compared to a pigstyc. | they were removed to the Northern Hospital. Very

Besides the injuries to the four persons who were in the shop, several parties who were passing in front of Mr. Jones's, at the moment of the explosion, did not escape the effects. A dock-gateman, for instance, received two or three slight cuts about the face and neck from the broken glass which was flying about in all directions. His coat-tails were also set on fire and partially burned.

Mr. Hewitt, with two fire-engines and the watercarts, was at the scene in a few minutes after the explosion took place; so, also was Mr. Dowling and a strong detachment of police. The engines were been murdered in Ratcliffe Highway, whose bodies vigorously worked from the water in the carts, and were to be brought and laid out in her house. She in the course of an hour the fire was completely submistook the seasons, fancying that snow was on the dued. During this time, however, that the flames ground in June, and that morning was evening, &c. She would pick up pieces of glass and dirt in front were at their height a circumstance occurred wh upon the body, at which it appeared that on the above mentioned night the members of a friendly society, or benefit club, met to transact business. Some of them wished to remove the society to another house, which gave rise to a quarrel. In the scuffle a man named Henry Bryant caught up the box containing the pay-ments of the members of a friendly society, or bine would pick up pieces of glass and dirt in front of her house, and hoard them up. She did not use it with her hands, and ate like a wild beast. She had shut off his steam, and therefore the speed at which the train was going was but slow. However, ments of the members of a friendly society of a short time previously surrounded by a thick fog, had shut off his steam, and therefore the speed at which the train was going was but slow. However, ments of the members of the members of the ordered one of his men to reproperty she had. As safety was the object of the move it out of the way, and put it in one of the water-commission, which, but from motives of delicacy, tubs from which the engines were supplied. The would have been issued long before, if the facts he man carried it in its ignited state through the street, had detailed were proved in evidence, the jury, he which was very much crowded at the time, and threw would submit, could come to no other conclusion than it into the tub. Afterwards, when it came to be that the poor creature was of unsound mind, and examined, it was found to contain about 20lbs. of would have the satisfaction of knowing that they had gunpowder. been instrumental in shielding her person and pro-On Sunday Mr. Hewitt went over the entire build-WARRINGTON, NOV. 5.—This morning at five o'clock, the No. 3 coal-pit, belonging to Messrs. Turner and Evans, at Haydock, near Newton, Lancashire, caught fire, (by some means at present not known,) and a most tremendous explosion took place, which uping, and, in the back room of the second story, found female child, which was found under very singular and suspicious circumstances. The body when viewed by the jury presented a shocking spectacle, the back part of the head being completely forced in. Goold, the summoning officer, informed the coroner that the principal witness had hear taken internation of the pit. and the day men in the principal witness had hear taken internation of the pit. and the day men in the principal witness had hear taken internation of the pit. and the day men in the principal witness had hear taken internation of the pit. and the day men in the principal witness had hear taken international provider at an of the pit. These collieries principal witness had hear taken internation of the pit. These collieries had hear taken international provider at an of the pit. These collieries had hear taken internation of the pit. These collieries had hear taken internation of the pit. These collieries had hear taken internation of the pit. These collieries had hear taken internation of the magazines. Had this immense mass of gunpowder been ignited. the results would have been, in all probability, extensively disastrous both to life and property. DEATH OF ONE OF THE SUFFERERS .- LIVERPOOL

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELEB, Secretary. NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE. PER MR. O'CONNOB. J. Hodge, West Linton .. R. Hodge, ditto.. .. 0 1 .. 3 0 Alexandria, per J. M'Intire Beeston, Notts, per J. Sweet PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SUBSCRIPTIONS. 0 5 9 Lambeth .. 0 Newcastle .. .. 0 6 10 Oldham Carlisle Bradford .. 0 6 0 Brighton .. .. 0 3 THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

Sowerby Helm

Selby ...

Carlisle, November 4, 1845. R. S.,-We, the undersigned, having on Monday last taken three full shares in the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, particularly request you to insert in your valuable journal our names in full, not doubting, but in order to show to the million that licensed victuallers and eminent teachers will give up their lucrative and comfortable situations, in order to get possession of the Land under the guidance of that ever patriotic leader, Feargus O'Con-nor, Esq.

Scarborough

Lower Warley

Yours obediently, WILLIAN SWITH, Innkeeper,

WILLIAN SWITH, Innkceper, WILLIAM WALL, Teacher. While the foregoing letter gives us inexpressible joy, the writers will see that we cannot announce them as sub-scribers until the amount is paid up.

Chronicle.

COLLERY EXPLOSION NINE LIVES LOST AND TEN OTHERS - " DREADFULLY BURNT.

female child, which was found under very singular fire, (by some means at present not known,) and a necessary to cover her, and these were literally fallearly hour that morning, on a charge of feloniously act of descending, nineteen of whom had gone three or four days without taking a morsel of food, entering a linendraper's shop in Blackmoor-street, down when the explosion occurred ; had it hap and during that time no one had been allowed in her louse.

The jury expressed a desire to go to Miss Carcy's

perty from injury.

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

THE POTATOE FAMINE.

OF THE DISEASE AT PRESENT EXISTING IN THE POTATOE CROP.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE LIVERPOOL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, OCTOBER 20TH. BY THOMAS BAINES. The extensive and alarming failure of the potatoe

Incextensive and alarming failure of the polatoe crop this season, in so many countries of Europe and America, is a circumstance which so deeply affects the condition of the labouring classes, and it is also so remarkable a factin the history of cultivation and of ve-getable life, that I am sure that it will be thought well deserving of the consideration of the members of this society, both on account of its connection with the natural history of cultivated plants, and on account of its influence on agricultural wealth, and on the subsistence of the labouring classes. Now that the potatoe has become a principal portion of the food of the people in all the moist and temperate countries of Europe and America, and nothing less than the staff of life to the greater part of the population of Ireland, it is a matter of national and vital importance to ascertain the causes of every disease which interferes with its productiveness, and to suggest every possible means both of checking the present evil and of preventing its recurrence in future seasons. Having always been strongly attached to agricultural pursuits, and having followed them on a large scale for many years, on a farm on which every large scale for many years, on a farm on which every kind of crop is grown, and, amongst others, from twenty to thirty acres of potatoes yearly, the ob-servations which I am about to lay before the society

may be regarded as the result of several years' experience in the growing of this valuable root. During that time we have been singularly fortunate, on the property in which I am interested, in escaping those diseases by which the potatoe has more or less been affected for some years, and never more successful than this year, when disease has been so prevalent both at home and abroad. It is in the hope of rendering the cultivation of the root more generally successful, and, at the same time, of averting and mitigating some of the worst evils of the present general failure of the crop, that I take the liberty of laying the following observations before the members of the society.

The present disease of the potatee first made its appearance in Belgium. It showed itself there in the beginning of August, and was, at first, supposed to be a merely local malady. Its early appearance in that country probably arose from the richness of Flemish cultivation. Owing to that cause the green crops of Belgium are generally more advanced than those of Normandy and the northern departments of France, and still more so than those of Great Britain or Ireland. In the spring of last year I saw the rape plant from two to three feet high between Brussels and Antwerp, in Easter week, having just before seen the same crop scarcely a foot high in French Flanders and Normandy. The rich manuring of the Flemish farmers is the cause of this rapid growth, and from that cause the potatoe crop reached the critical point at which the disease shows itself earlier in Belgium than anywhere else. In that country it is stated, in a return just published, that not less than two-thirds of the crops of the early kinds of potatoes, and not less than five-sixths of late, have been destroyed, so that the crop of the present year in Belgium instead of yielding 1,700,000 tons, as it did last year, will not yield more than 340,000 tons : the destruction of this kind of food, in Belgium alone, has been estimated at not less than 1,360,000 tons.

After Belgium, the disease next began to show itself in Holland, with scarcely less violence, and there the destruction was estimated, about a month Rhine, as far into Germany as Brunswick, in one direction, and to Switzerland in another.

seems to have been in the county of Cornwall, whence air. This operation is performed in the winter elutriated, so as to obtain the starch in a separate more than one to each plant. Kent, before it made any progress northwards. As the potatoe crops approached maturity it has continued to advance through the midland to the northern counties, until it has reached the banks of the Clyde. Sanguine hopes were long entertained that Ireland would have escaped the ravages of a disease so dreadfully dangerous to a potatoe-fed population, but un-happily they have not been realised. As the potatoe grops began to ripen in that country the disease showed itself, and every post now brings us intelligence of its having spread itself in some new district which was before considered quite free from it. What is very remarkable is that a disease of an equally fatal character has prevailed this season on the other side of the Atlantic, and has destroyed the potatoe crops in Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, to such a degree that the colonists are now looking to this country for a supply of seed for next year. I have not yet seen any account of the present year's disease in America, which is sufficiently clear to enable me to judge whether it is the same as | vite the attention of the reader to the following that which has done so much injury in Europe. The article on this subject, from the Medical Times of season there has been unusually dry and hot; in those respects a complete contrast to ours; and I have been informed by a very intelligent farmer who mentally as food, we have striking evidence in a case resided and cultivated land near the city of New York, for some years, that hot seasons are generally fatal to the potatoe crops in that part of America. In the excessively hot summer of 1819 my informant lost several acres of potatoes near New York, part of the first with gangrene of the cheek, and the two them from the heat and dryness of the spring and last with anasarca. Excision of the affected parts, summer, and part of them from a deluge of rain, which fell when the season was far advanced, and rotted in the ground all that the heat had not wi*thered* 

to settle for half an hour ; the water was then poured off gently, and the flour remained at the bottom in

the form of a paste. The above is the only method which I am accan be made of any value; but potate starch made taste was not unpleasant to him. In about an hour even from the sound parts of partially decayed pota-toes (such as the first sample which I now produce) heat and "effervescence." as he called it is the first sample which I now produce the start of the sound in making other potates into him. 

form them into the shape and size of common sea-biscuits. The dough should be set upon plates, and should remain about an hour before it is put into the oven, first pricking it with an iron skewer (the regular with teeth for this purpose) in order to prevent it supposing they were the source of the ailment. A from swelling. As this dough contains but little water, it is more difficult to be baked ; hence it must be left in the oven longer than the bread, two hours longer at least. When the biscuit is taken out of middle, and discoloured, but she cut no portion away. the oven, it should be set in a warm place, that it Whilst preparing to go to bed, she was seized with may cool gradually, and he deprived of its moisture ; and it should be kept in as dry a place as possible. This potatoe-biscuit, when well prepared, has all the qualities of common biscuit."

There is a third method of preparing potatoes which is generally adopted in South America and Mexico, and which is recommended for adoption in Europe, by Baron Humboldt, in his Essay on New Spain.

He says :-- "The Mexicans, like the Peruvians, can preserve potatoes for whole years by exposing them to the frost and drying them in the sun. The root, when hardened and deprived of its water, is preparation in Europe, where a commencement of laboured in consequence of having for some hours germination frequently destroys the winter's pro-

This method is more clearly described in the following passage, which I translate from a communi-cation recently addressed to the Brussels paper L'Independence, by Don Vicentd Pazzos, formerly Consul-General of Bolivia, in Belgium :---

"The potatoes of Peru, which form the ordinary food of the people, are of many kinds, and differ from each other in colour, form, and taste. All are capable of being prepared and preserved. The prepared potatee takes in Peru the name of chuno. The

it spread along the whole southern coast, as far as the notion of the air and the light purify form, and ready for future use. We believe that it is purely fecular, very nourishing, and of a most agreeable taste."

The brighter of the two samples which 1 now pro- sparingly. Upon the human subject, also, the effects TO THE LABOUREES OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND THE ISLE of time : it, of course, must be prepared for use by to every soul on board, in consequence of the many duce, and which is equal in colour to good wheaten of these potatoes, taken as food, have been very misflour, weighs three quarters of a pound. It was made chievous. Within our personal knowledge the folfrom potatoes, of the kind called Cork Reds. The lowing cases have occurred during the last few potatoes from which it was made weighed four weeks .- An artizan, his wife, and two eldest children, pounds and a half before they were washed, with the partook one evening of a supper of potatoes which decayed parts upon them, and about a pound less were known not to be sound, but were made somewhen they had been cleaned. The darker sample what palatable by being mashed up with a little was made from potatoes which nothing would milk. During the night the children were seized quence of neglecting the endeavour to stop the pro-have eaten, and though I do not positively assert with violent pains in the stomach and bowels, and gress of the evil. If you do neglect to do so, all will carrying out this recommendation through the agency that it is good food, yet I believe it to be such, and it cramp in the legs, shortly followed by profuse vomitwould certainly make excellent starch. As such it ing and purging of frothy matter looking like barm. might be sold, and thus the means of buying food be Before morning the father and mother were similarly extracted from potatoes, which, in their present affected, but with even greater severity, for on the state, could neither be eaten by man or beast, nor-sold at any price. The only implements used in making these two samples of potatoes from the exhausting effects making these two samples of potatoes, a coarse towel; to strain the liquid and pulp, and a common tub to receive the liquid. After all the pulp had been well washed and removed, the flour sank at the been well washed and removed, the flour sank at the to solt at any price. The only implements used in tub to receive the liquid. After all the pulp had been well washed and removed, the flour sank at the the flour sank at the been well washed and removed, the flour sank at the to solt any such attack, nor had eaten anything, save the notatoes, a coarse tub to receive the liquid. After all the pulp had the flour sank at the the flour sank at the the flour sank at the the notatoes, a which could in anywise account for it to setting of the tub, as a milky deposit. It was allowed the notatoes, which could in anywise account for it the notatoes, a coarse the southward of Heligoid at the notatoes, are coarse the southward of the tub, as a milky deposit. It was allowed the notatoes, which could in anywise account for it the notatoes, which could in anywise account for it the notatoes, which could in anywise account for it the notatoes, are coarse to be featually dry. The south attern has the southward of the tub, as a milky deposit. It was allowed the notatoes, which could in anywise account for it the notatoes, which could in anywise account for it the notatoes, which could in anywise account for it the notatoes, which could in anywise account for it the notatoes, which could in anywise account for it the notatoes, which could in anywise account for it the notatoes, which could in anywise account for it the notatoes, which could in anywise account for it the notatoes, which could in anywise account for it the notatoes, which could in anywise account for it the notatoes, which could in anywise account for it the notatoes, account for it the notatoes, which coul the potatoes, which could in anywise account for it.

A strong healthy man partook one day for dinner cold beef and potatoes. Of the latter he ate heartily, and reject any portion, for he was very hungry, and their | water.

water, with one pound of the pulp of *boiled* potatoes, evacuations were frothy and bilious. The attack lasted and as much of the starch of potatoes, which will, however, demand a tem-and as much of the starch of potatoes. Of the some hours, with little decrease of severity, and it once to open the pits, and pick the potatoes over perature rendered gradually higher than that re-whole form a dough, and kneed it a long time; after was not until a week be? Slapsed that he was quite again. Whole divide it into many cases those kilns whole form a dough, and knead it a long time; after was not until a week her chapsed that he was quite again, which, divide it into pieces, and flatten them and recovered from has alsorder. Prior to the occurrence of it he was in his accustomed good health, had lived with perfect regularity, as was his habit, and on the occasion referred to had eaten nothing but beef, bread, and potatoes. The two former were good, biscuit bakers have an iron instrument furnished and as the latter were not, there is every reason for

may mention that, whilst talking over the subject the other day with an experienced and erudite me-

dical friend, we were informed by him. that the consequence, as he thought of having partaken rather largely of potatoes at dinner. The symptoms, he imbibed any noxious material? The idea is perfectly consistent with the notions of some ju-

the stem, and afterwards been propagated to the root; and also with the known fact, that, there are certain portions of the potatoe plant which are capable of producing physiological effects anaolgous to about the same time in the north of France, and it has since spread through the Grand Duchy of the Bhine are of the more poison of the more poison are most extensively damaged, placed until they have lost the coarser part of their fibre. In this state they begin to swell. They are then taken out of the pits, and exposed to the open injured tubes be carefully peeled, rasped, and

> to wait on the Lord Lieutenant as the bearers of names of the sixteen passengers who were lost I can-THE POTATOE FAMINE IN IRELAND. the practice in some parts of Scotland thus to treat resolutions calling on his Excellency :-store potatoes that have been frosted; and in the Isla SECOND REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMIS-" To open the ports for the importation of food. of Portland the people prepare, in the same way, a SIONERS. "To close the ports against the export of oats. kind of arrow-root from the arum maculatum ; and ' To his Excellency Baron Heytesbury, Lord-Lieutenant experiment has proved that whilst "12lbs. of starch "To establish public granaries, and provide emof Ireland. &c. as well as perfectly sound ones. As the experiment | can be obtained from a bushel of sound potatoes, 8lbs. ployment for the people. "Board-room, Royal Dublin Society, Oct. 29. "To raise a loan of £1,000,000, to be secured on is easy, and the result may be very important, I can be procured from such as are useless as an article "My Lord,-Having submitted to your Excellency, in a former report, some preliminary instruc- the revenue of the Irish Woods and Forests Departshall try it immediately, and shall state the result at of food." In so far the suggestion seems, as it really tions intended to prevent improper treatment of the ment, and to consider the question of stopping distilthe next meeting of the society. It would be well is, a very good one but its applicability is another if others would do so likewise, taking care not to try thing. The care and trouble of the preparation will potatoe crop still remaining unaffected, we now have lation." DUBLIN, NOV. 3 .- This afternoon at three o'clock never be undertaken by private individuals, and the honour to lay before your Excellency our views regarding some processes of treatment for the potatoe | a mixed deputation from the corporation and comespecially the poor, for their own use ; nothing short which appear to us to be of practical value and im- mittee appointed at the public meeting held on Friof a company on a large scale can hope to carry out the plan. Such a company is not very likely to be day last waited upon the Lord-Lieutenant by appointportance. ment. The deputation consisted of the Lord Mayor, formed, and even if it were formed, and in operation, "We are deeply sensible of the incompleteness of form which this mode of presenting our results to theDuke of Leinster, Lord Gloncurry, Mr. O'Connell the proof would yet be wanting that the starch of Mr. H. Grattan, and several others, and was, with these said potatoes is itself free from injury. Meanyour Excellency necessarily assumes; but the exigensomewhat of discourtesy on the part of Lord Heytes while the potatoes are still going to decay, because rottenness propagates itself: and if they are now cies of the case are such that we consider it our highbury, brought to the viceregal lodge in the park, in-stead of being received at the Castle. The Lord Mayor read a series of resolutions which had been est duty to bring at once under the notice of her bad, what will they be before the winter is over, or Majesty's Government such principles or modes of before a future crop shall be ready ! And what conpractice as, upon due consideration, we feel authorpreviously submitted to the Lord-Lieutenant. His sequences may we expect to follow their consumpized to recommend. "We have been engaged in the investigation of Excellency read his reply from a written paper, as tion ! Independently of the direct mischief which the worst of them will produce at once, we can assign no limits to the injury which will be done by the contollows :---various plans for preserving diseased potatoes, as pro-" My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,-It can scarcely posed by other persons, or suggested by ourselves, tinued use of such as are less corrupt, but still unbe necessaay for me to assure you, that the state of and we have been collecting precise information as healthy. Scrofula, with all its concomitants, and to the experience of others in their endeavours to the potatoe crop has for some time occupied, and still cachexies in their direst forms, will be among the arrest the progress of the disease. From all re- occupies, the most anxious attention of the Governcommon results, nor are we able to say that it is not sults that we have obtained, we feel justified in ment. "Scientific men have been sent overfrom England likely famine or pestilence will prevail. We are not submitting to your Excellency, the following observato co-operate with those of this country in endeavour fond of anticipating evil, but we cannot blind ourtions. ing to investigate the nature of the disease, and, if selves to the fearful prospects which we apprehend to "Plans of treatment have been proposed by perpossible, to devise means to arrest its progress. They be before us, and especially before our pauper sons possessing more or less of chymical knowledge, have not yet terminated their inquiries ; but two re- | and a seaman drowned. The entire range of coast brethren, who have lost one of their chief sources of in which, by some, acids are to be employed; in ports have already been received from them, which sustenance. Our duty, however, is done-we have others, alkaline liquors; and, in a third class, gases have been communicated to the public. stated facts as we have found them-we have uttered -such as chlorine. These processes we dismiss from "The Government is also furnished with constant the warning-the poor are in jeopardy-and with the further consideration,-as, even did they, in the reports from the stipendiary magistrates, and inlaboratory, answer the intended purpose, they are higher powers rests their rescue. spectors of constabulary, who are charged to watch totally inapplicable to the circumstances of the produce of an entire country, and to a population such as that for whose welfare your Excellency is so deeply often contradictory. It will, therefore, be impossible Several thousand head of cattle were drowned. THE POTATOE CROP IN PRUSSIA. "The following communication having been pub consist in the treatment of the potatoes with chloride | to form an accurate opinion of the whole extent of lished by the Ministry of the Interior at Berlin, and of lime (bleaching powder) and salt, either separate the evil till the digging of the potatoes shall be or in mixture. The result of our own experiments, further advanced. To decide, under such circumbeing of a nature to meet, and in part to obviate, the awful sufferings to be anticipated from a general failure of the potatoe crop, we give a translation of the and the evidence we have received concerning trials stances, upon the most proper measures to be document, in the hope that it may alleviate in part made by persons in whom we have full confidence, adopted, would be premature, particularly as there the impending calamity. authonise us at once to recommend the rejection of is reason to hope that, though the evil exists to a "The potatoe being more or less diseased in many these materials. We have found the decomposition very great extent in some localities, in others it has parts, it has been suggested to raise the plant from of the potatoe to be decidedly accelerated by their but partially manifested itself. seed (the potatoe berry); but a period of some years application. With respect to lime, the results of our "There is no immediate pressure on the market. being, as it was thought, requisite to produce full-grown potatoes, and the success doubtful, this plan own experiments are not yet decisive ; nor is the ex-I will, however, lose no time in submitting your sugperience of others as yet satisfactory. We, therefore, gestions to the consideration of the Cabinet. The eemed little adapted for agricultural purposes. greater part of them can only be enforced by legisreserve this point for further consideration. "But a fact has been established deserving the best consideration. Mr. Zander, gardener to Count lative enactment, and all require to be maturely "Whilst the disease is not yet very far advanced in weighed before they can be adopted. It must be the potatoe, it is certain, that after being boiled or D'Arnim, at Boitzenburgh, well known at the Berlin clear to you that in a case of such great national imsteamed, it may be employed as food for immediate fruit and flower exhibition as a scientific horticulportance, no decision can be taken without a preuse, both for man and other animals, without previous reference to the responsible advisers of the turist, has succeeded in raising from seed in one year judice to health. roots yielding a crop equal to that obtained by plant-"When the disease is more advanced, so as to ing the tubercle; and the potatoes thus raised have have invaded a large part of the potatoe, and when Crown." When the deputation was about to withdraw, remained this year perfectly sound in the midst of the tubers have acquired a disagreeable smell, their Mr. O'Connell, addressing his Excellency, said infected ones grown in the usual way. that, with reference to one of the resolutions passed influence on the system is more questionable. We "According to the communication of Mr. Zander, have put in operation a series of experiments. in by the 'committee-that which referred to the the proceeding is as follows :--order to determine this point, and will, in due time, stoppage of distillation-he was afraid that there "In the autumn the fruit, or potatoe-apples, are report the result to your Excellency. As, however, was a serious difficulty to be got over before its collected before the frost (a slight frost is said not to the potatoe, when once affected, quickly runs into total decomposition, if left to itself, it is evident that who had advanced his capital in the purchase of corn, injure the germ), and secured from frost in a dry spot until the end of January. They are then crushed its consumption merely for the purpose of food cannot spirits, &c. be sufficiently rapid; and it therefore becomes The Lord

> > your Excellency's attention to the actual state of

knowledge regarding this material. It is recog-

nised that the potatoe, in relation either to its weight

or bulk, is one of the most inferior articles of food.

In its ordinary state of sound constitution, every

nutritious of vegetable matters, and which predomi-

most parts of the country.

OF ELY.

Fellow Countrymen,—A sense of duty induces me to address you on the subject of the potatoe. It is not necessary on this occasion to state the we venture to consider worthy of your Excellency's nature or cause of the decay of that most important attention. It is an operation not suited to the cirarticle of food.

I wish to induce you to look forward to the consebe lost ! From all I can learn moisture is the food on which

the decay increases, and dryness the medicine to be used for the cure.

the ground, and then pile them in small conical heaps on the surface, thatching them over with straw, and cutting a deep trench round about them, though he observed them to be discoloured, he did not | with a good drain from the trench to carry off the

Pick the best potatoes for seed next year, and take them into the cottage, keeping them quite dry, and let no price induce you to part with them ; for next year seed will not be procurable ! I also advise that at present you do not sell. for I

feel sure that at no very distant period the price of

I am, fellow-countrymen, Ever your faithful servant, Windser Castle, Oct. 28, 1845. HARDWICKE.

THE POTATOE FAILURE IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

[From the Morning Chronicle.]

could add m any others of less severity, which have fesses to take the country 30 miles round Andover, rather than otherwise.

occurred in our own practice, and in that of many of our professional acquaintance. In particular, we Salisbury, Southampton, Romsey, Winchester, Basingstoke, and other markets, as proofs that potatoes as to allow the water to escape. are neither diseased nor scarce, nor likely to be scarce. "Potatoes dried in any of

Now the low prices in these markets are attributable day previously he had suffered from extreme nervous depression, faintness giddiness, and trembling, the and are every day getting worse. At this season of the year large quantities are always thrown upon the ties arise for converting them into starch or meal, market by the cultivators of small holdings in the according to the degree in which they were affected by New Forest, and the country surrounding it. Also the disease. the holders of allotments and large cottage gardens respired an atmosphere strongly impregnated with send potatoes to market at this time, to raise a little as to the advantage of thoroughly drying the potatoe after we had left he jumped overboard, but failed in the effluvium of recent henbane. And he money to pay their yearly rent now due, which cir- in the manner we have recommended, and by pro- the attempt and was drowned, we being too far off to

any length of time, are sufficient to account for prices remaining low, even in the face of scarcity. For indicious botanists, that decay has commenced in stance, near Warminster, where large fields are planted with potatoes, and where it is a staple product, the the honour to be, your Excellency's obedient and failure has been so terrible that the plough in being faithful servants, used to open the drills before the work people who fork out and gather up the tubers, has this year opened out, instead of the tuberous treasure expected, lines of decomposing rottenness. A gentleman not given to exaggeration, and whose word is not to be the citizens of Dublin was held on Friday, Oct. 31st, doubted for a moment, has assured me that on one at the Music-hall, in Abbey-street, the Lord Mayor

cooking or baking in the ordinary way.

"The manufacture of the pulp and starch, on an extensive scale, in accordance with these suggestions, we venture to consider worthy of your Excellency's cumstances of isolated cotters, and just now might of the Poor Law unions and other Government estabapplied. We feel, however, that even these facilities decay. This more perfect drying cannot, however, be effected in this climate by mere exposure to air : it requires artificial heat, applied in some form of we may name some simple contrivances which seem | were in hopes she would outlive the storm.

well adapted to the purpose. "The corn kilns extensively distributed through a framework of hurdles upon which the potatoes may as the others become dry and are removed. In localithree tolerably large ones. They were hollow in the middle, and discoloured, but she cut no portion away. Whilst preparing to go to bed, she was seized with ssmptoms precisely like those of the preceding cases ; hours, and rendered her, for days afterwards, ex-tremely weak and emaciated. To these cases we could add m any others of less severity, which have

"In all these modes of drying, the potatoes should be cut into two, or if very large into three pieces, so

"Potatoes dried in any of the modes above described are certainly capable of being preserved when described in our first report, until suitable opportuni-

"It is gratifying to us to find that our own opinion subject.

"We shall not hesitate to bring under the notice of your Excellency our further conclusions, and we have time had clapsed, we were observed by a Dutch

> "ROBERT KANE. " JOHN LINDLEY. " LYON PLAYFAIR."

PROCEEDINGS IN DUBLIN .-- A public meeting of

NOVEMBER 8, 1845.

where the Manchester Hull steamer and all hands were lost about eighteen months since. Even, however, if such a step should have been attempted, it would have been impracticable to have carried it out, for we had been driven about to such an extent by not be a proper object for mere commercial specula- the gale, that we could scarcely take our position; we were blown miles out of the track. As evening advanced, the wind increased to a hurricane, yet the vessel worked well head to wind ; and considering lishments, in which mechanical power and intelligent the frightful pitching, it is somewhat surprising that superintendence could be speedily and economically the engines and screw could have acted in the manner they did. The following day brought more tempestufor the conversion of the tubers may not be sufficient ous weather, the wind blowing still from the same Therefore, do not pit the potatoes in the usual for the conversion of the tubers may not be sufficient ous weather, the wind blowing still non the same way; but, after most carefully picking them, and to keep pace with the progressive injury which, it is ing when it was discovered that the steamer was off vestigations have confirmed this opinion, and we to keep clear of them when a tremendous sea believe, where means exist for a more complete dry- struck the ship, and swept the decks fore and aft, ing of the tubers, such a method will prove the most | taking with it the boats, caboose, &c., as also liteefficacious plan for preserving the potatee from further | rally demolishing the wheel. The only chance left us was to try the anchors, and at nine o'clock A.M. they were let go. Every sea now swept over us : in fact she was perfectly immersed, and for shelter we kiln; and, without entering into mechanical details, all got into the cabin, and, hours passing away, we

happily, however, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the cable of one of the anchors snapped asunder, and the country may at once be applied to the drying of immediately afterwards the other one parted also. are at present fully occupied, we would represent that every limekiln may be adapted to the purpose, without interfering with its ordinary operations, by nine o'clock at night, when, finding that the ship was without interfering with its ordinary operations, by nine o'clock at night, when, finding that the ship was erecting over it at a suitable height above its mouth settling on the sand, and began to fill with water, I recommended taking to the rigging as the only means be spread in a thin layer, fresh potatoes being added of saving ourselves. The crew followed me, and although 1 begged the passengers to adopt the same

vere frost and the sea making a breach over us. Fortunately the vessel was built of iron, for nothing else could have lasted out the night. The tide hav-ing receded, and the wind lessening in its fury, we got all the spars we could muster, and by lashing them together, formed a kind of raft, and there being kept in a dry place, and stored, with the precautions no other possible means of escape for us, we ventured on it to gain the shore. Being clear of the wreck, we secured ourselves by rope to the raft, every man being up to his middle in water. The steward, however, whose name is Turpin, refused to go with us, saying he though the could gain the shore by swimming, and sagaciously observed, as his potatoes were not cumstance, together with the fact of speculators and paparently rotten, could the stems have suffered deterioration and the tubers in consequence have cased, and dangerous to put in store to be kept for have simultaneously directed their attention to the stand of Juist on which we landed. The new for the stand of Juist on which we landed. the island of Juist, on which we landed. Two poor fellows died from the privation they had endured. Shortly after we had reached the sand, and ere much vessel, which promptly bore down to our asssist-

We were taken off by a boat, and being placed ance. on board the vessel, were landed at the town of Norden near the entrance of the river Emm. Our condition was most pitiable, but thanks to the English Consul. everything was done to soothe our sufferings. As regards the Margaret, I am afraid she is a total wreck. Nothing is to be seen of her but her masts. The hundred acres of his property planted with potatoes presiding. The attendance was respectable and consul has taken sceps to recover as much of the in the Warminster district, the sound tubers are not rather numerous. The Duke of Leinster, Lord wreck and cargo as possible. I regret further to inconsul has taken sceps to recover as much of the Cloncurry, and Mr. O'Connell were present. The form you that there are no fewer than twenty-six meeting terminated in the appointing of a deputation | ships ashore between Borkrum and the Weiser. The not furnish you, or even where they belong. Those saved, including myself, are M. Archibald, first mate: John Hurdman, second mate; William Maiden, seaman ; G. Smith, seaman ; Robert Couch. seaman; R. Briggs, engineer; and W. Swift, second engineer. Those of the crew who perished were Nathan Turpin, steward; James Leafe, seaman ; and Henry Heath, fireman. The spot where the steamer struck, the Memmet, is a dangerous shoal of a somewhat similar character to the formidable Goodwin. It is off the coast of East Friesland, sixty miles from the entrance of the Elbe, and adjacent to the small island of Suist, at the mouth of the eastern entrance of the river Emms.

The first and most urgent question arising out of the alarming failure is, how the present crop, including that part of it which is injured as well as that which is sound, can be turned to the greatest advantage. On this part of the subject, which involves the whole question of how the peasantry of Ireland are to be saved from starvation and disease, as well as that of how healthy seed is to be procured for next year, I beg to make the following suggestions.

The first step to be taken, wherever the disease has shown itself, is to separate the sound from the unsound potatoes, and to store the sound ones with more than usual care. The three great points to be looked to in storing them are these :-First, to keep them dry; second, to keep them cool; and, third to keep them well covered from frost. All of these objects may be gaioed by the following method :--In the first place, the holes in which they are

placed should be extremely shallow, if any holes are pride to beg, and seeing starvation before them, they dug; but it is still better to store them on the surface went to the fields and gathered those potatoes which of the ground. The bottoms of the heaps should not are exposed on the surface of the ground, and which be more than three feet or three feet and a half wide. On these the potatoes should be placed in such quantities that there will not be more than from eight | were frosted, \* were watery in consistence, some of a hundred weight to half a ton in a running yard. To keep the potatoes dry, a small drain should be formed all round the heaps, and the potatoes should be well covered with sods or earth. To furnish them with a sufficient supply of fresh air, WHICH IS THE ONLY WAT TO PREVENT THEIR HEATING, a row of tiles should be food, but were merely obtaining them for pigs ; inplaced under the potatoes, running from one end of deed, they had never heard of any one eating such the heap to the other, and open to the air at both potatoes; that this had been their aliment for upends; and, to render the ventilation still more complete, tiles should also be placed at right angles to this main ventilator, at the distance of from one and a half to two yards from each other, and chimnies of tiles, rising from the bottom of the heaps, should be loathed, notwithstanding all the modes of preparaformed at moderate distances, say every two yards. As the season advances the fermentation in the potatee heaps will cease, and then they may be more closely covered up to guard them from the frost. For some time, however, they cannot be kept too cool in the day, though care should be taken to stop the with short intervals during the whole time that the openings with straw whenever the nights are clear, and threaten to be frosty. By adopting these precautions, we have succeeded in saving our potatoes from rotting ever since we adopted them, and also in their occasionally getting a crust of bread from some checking the disposition to vegetate too soon, which of the neighbours." Mr. Peddie goes on to say, "I I suspect to have been one of the chief causes of the may mention that the father had a most unhealthy, diseases which have shown themselves among po- feeble appearance, and the mother looked even worse, tatoes for several years. Where tiles cannot be ob- had various ailments, and, among the rest, had an tained, a very small drain in the earth, or a row of abortion of a four months' pregnancy; all of which bushwood under the potatoes, or, in fact, any other were not improperly attributable to her late unwholeeither to serve as wholesome food through the winter dry, heats, and even bursts into flames ; and potatoes, they are this, if they are closed up from the air. The potatoes thus stored should be opened from time to time in order that they may be examined. nately found to be deceased, not a day should be lost in turning them into flour or starch, which is very of food, or in preparing them for food in some other way. The method of converting potatoes into flour or have died. Amongst such as have been kined area starch, on a large scale, is well known, as the art is practised in many parts of the country, but it is not practised in many parts of the country, but it is not starch. I have died. Amongst such as have been kined area the accession of the poisonous symptoms, it has fre-quently been remarked that, in the process of salting, the flesh became extremely dark, sometimes indeed, the flesh became extremely dark, sometimes indeed, by our farm bailiff, at Barton Grange, from diseased have furnished only an impure kind, and that potatoes. This clean bright sample was made from decayed potatoes, the decayed part having been first toes which had been thrown away as too bad even for the pigs. the pigs. I hoped to have produced a sample of pota-made five years ago, from potatoes 1 hoped to have produced a sample of pota-toe flour, made five years ago, from potatoes to be eaten by any animal, but, unfortunately, it has been lost within the last two months quence, a partial mechanical disorganisation of structure, isle upon the subject of the potatoe disease.

The above would probably be an effectual method of preserving the sound part of the injured potatoes, it on too large a scale.

#### (To be concluded next week.)

DISEASE CAUSED BY THE CONSUMPTION OF CORRUPTED POTATOES.

In the above article Mr. BAINES recommends the turning of the diseased potatoes into starch, which, he asserts, may be used as a wholesome and palatable article of food. The question remains, however, i the deceased potatoe is injurious to health, will not the starch made from it be also injurious? We in-Saturday last :-

That corrupted potatoes are capable of acting detripublished by Mr. Peddie in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, vol. xxxix., p. 384, et seq. The particulars are worthy of detail. Three children of the same family, Clapperton by name, were attacked, and careful subsequent treatment, sufficed to cure the one affected with gangrene, but the other two, in spite of remedies, perished. Mr. Peddie, unable to account for the circumstance, especially in the last case, was inclined to think that imperfect or impure nutrition had some share in it; yet, says he, "although I could perceive that the family were in a state of extreme destitution, that every member of it had a most unhealthy aspect, my inquiries as to bad food were always met by an assurance that they had been living on nothing but what was perfectly wholesome. A neighbour of the family, to whom I next applied for information, hinted the probability of bad potatoes being the cause of the evil, as she knew for

certain that the Clappertons had lately been subsisting almost entirely on such. I now renewed my efforts to ascertain the truth, and having directly charged the parents of the family with the use of this unwholesome diet. I obtained the following confession, apparently at much expense of feeling :-That for some time past the father had been out o

employment, in consequence of which his family were left perfectly destitute; and having too much are uniformly rejected by the farmer as utterly unfit for human use. That the potatoes in question green, and others of a deep purple colour, and all of them having an excessively bitter taste; that in gathering these potatoes from the field, they often

met with people similarly employed, but did not think that any of them did so for the purpose of human

wards of six weeks previous to the beginning of De cember, 1832, and that they had perhaps only a single meal of another kind once in eight days; that the potatoes had such a disagreeable taste as to be tion which their ingenuity could devise for rendering them more palatable; that in a very few days after using them, the whole family were seized with severe griping pains in the bowels, followed by diarrhoa of

a green watery kind ; that these bad effects continued potatoes were used, but that the children had not experienced them so severely or so constantly as the parents, which circumstances was accounted for by

contrivance by which such a supply of air can be fur- some mode of living." He further states, as the renished as will prevent the heating of the mass, will sult of many inquiries amongst experienced farmers, answer. In a season like this, when the potatoe is that if cattle be fed with potatoes, frosted, or other full of moisture, and when the crop has ripened pre- | wise damaged, they become subject to severe colic. maturely from the frost, I feel confident that nothing but the utmost care in supplying the potatoe heaps with abundance of four interview of the interview of with abundance of fresh air, either by this or some supply of fodder along with the potatoes (loc. cit.) other method, will preserve the potatoes long enough p. 383.) We have quoted Mr. Peddie's observations at some months, or as healthy seed in the spring of next year. | length, both because they are the most ample and We see that hay, if put together before it is perfectly accurate of any extant upon this particular subject, and because of their singular applicability at the which are stored with ten times as much moisture in present time. The potatoes which this season has them, must heat and rot from the same cause, es- afforded, are not only in a great measure innutritive, pecially in seasons when they are so full of sap as but are also to some extent decidedly and directly injurious. The effects which the worst potatoes produce are closely allied to those mentioned by Mr. Peddie as resulting from the use of frosted potatoes, If they remain sound, they may of course be used in and to those which we quoted last week as the consethe usual manner, but wherever they are unfortu- quence of eating unsound grain. We learn that in several parts of Worcestershire and Warwickshire where pigs have been largely fed with these damaged wholesome, and may easily be made a palatable article potatoes, they have been seized with severe purging, have lost their flesh, in some instances their tails have

in the hand and thrown into a vessel, where they remain six or eight days to rot. The seed being freed necessary to consider to what other uses it may be from the slimy particles, it is washed and dried like applied. "The extraction of starch from potatoes, and its cucumber seed, and preserved from moisture.

"About the end of March, or the beginning of use as food, having strongly attracted public atten-April, this seed is sown in a hot-bed, and treated like tion, and conflicting, and, in many cases, inaccurate early vegetables. In a warm protected situation no opinions having been entertained on this subject, we frame is necessary; but the plant being very tender, consider it of paramount importance at once to direct it must be carefully covered at night.

"In May the plants are removed to a light soil, and put at the distance usual in planting potatoes. On the 11th of April last Mr. Zander sowed in a hotbed seed of early Saxon potatoes, treated as above; and on the 26th of May the plants were transplanted. It is necessary to observe that Boitzenburg is a fortnight behind Berlin in vegetation (a month behind Ireland. The plants yielded from one to one and a half metze (the metze is circa six pounds) a piece; one the enormous number of 280 tubercles.

"Among these there were many small, but the produce of large ones was, on the whole, equal to what is obtained from root seed. Mr. Zander having instituted these experiments for the last five years, in the spring of this year he gave some of the seed to other members of Count D'Arnim's establishment, and to abourers. The potatoes grown from this seed have remained perfectly sound, though the infection has spread all round. This fact is the more significant from the labourers having set their plants in the same

The Lord-Lieutenant briefly replied that the ob servation of the gentleman who had spoken was one deserving of much consideration, and one which had not been overlooked by the Government when they had the matter under discussion.

The deputation then withdrew.

### DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK OF THE HULL AND HAMBURG ARCHIMEDEAN STEAMER MAR- be entirely relied upon. In consequence of this informa-GARET.—The subjoined particulars relating to the tion he felt no reluctance to grant the desire of the de-In its ordinary state of sound constitution, every melancholy loss of the Hull and Hamburg propeller fendant, and the check for £500 was accordingly given, steam ship, the Margaret, during the late hurricane and an agreement for the lease of the farm drawn up. average, 74lb. of water ; of skin and fibrous matter, off the Dutch coast, have been furnished by the 81b. ; and of starch, 161b. ; whilst of gluten, the most owners of the ill fated ship. The Margaret, we are given to understand, was

nates in corn, there is not more than 21b. in the above quantity. It is quite certain that starch, or mate-treme length, 24 feet beam, and depth of hold 12 rials corresponding to it, exist to a certain amount in every variety of useful food ; but it is equally cerfeet. She was fitted with two engines of 14 horse the defendant at the house of Captain Wood. This lady power each, and was propelled by an Archimedean the defendant followed to her father's residence in Scottain that in food starch is not the material which screw. She had a very rakish appearance, and in land, where she had property to a considerable amount, serves for the support of the animal frame; and an form of building was something like a slaver, being He introduced himself there as Captain Arthur Rowan rigged with three masts, and carrying, considering Hamilton, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, dressed in the uniif not quite as soon, as if totally deprived of food. her size, a large proportion of canvas. On several Hence, starch extracted from the potatoe cannot be occasions she made remarkably quick passages, even the ladies, at least, in his favour. He stated that he had consider it of great importance, that whilst the atten-tion of the people is directed to the real value of engaged trading between Hull and Hamburg, a period

Among other fatal shipwrecks that occurred at the same period, on the Dutch coast, were the following :- An English brig was seen to founder with all on board off Spickeroog. A vessel called the Fameliens Vel, bound to Christiana, is also supposed to be lost near the same spot. On the shore near the Osse, a large vessel was on her beam-ends ; her name has not as yet been forwarded. Near Borkrum a

brig, laden with railway iron, has been wrecked. At the mouth of the river Jahde a large vessel, with white mast, was sunk in six fathoms and embedded in a red sand. A large ship with mizen-masts and yards painted white, is reported to have been lost off the Weiser. On the Norderdeich, the United Friends,

Captain Hodey, from London, was totally lost. Near Spiekeroog, the Hesperus, a Dutch vessel, wrecked-crew saved. The Portumen, from Stockholme, for Ostend, was lost during the storm, mate has been strewn with pieces of wreck, merchandise

&c., and some idea may be formed of the awful character of the storm, from the circumstance of several vessels being actually borne by the tremendous sea into corn fields, which were inundated some 300

The loss of the Margaret steamer is reported to be considerable, but she is understood to be insured.

EXTRAORDINARY SWINDLING .- At the Central Criminal

Court on Saturday last, Arthur Rowan Hamilton was placed at the bar on the charge of obtaining under false pretences, from Captain James Wood, a check of £500. Mr. Ciarkson and Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution: Mr. Ballantine for the prisoner. Mr. Clarkson stated the case to the jury, and said the prisoner now standing before them was indicted for the offence commonly called swindling, having obtained of the prosecutor, Captain James Wood, a large sum of money by false pretences. The defendant called himself Arthur Rowan Hamilton. The prosecutor, Captain Wood, was a person of considerable property, who had retired on half-pay from the Royal Regiment of Marines, and resided at Woolwich. He was owner of a farm of fifty acres near Reigate, and in March last, in consequence of the farm being to let, the defendant was intoduced to him as being likely to be an eligible tenant, under the name of Captain Arthur Rowan Hamilton, of her Majesty's 5th regiment of Dragoon Guards. Captain Wood, suspecting nothing, received him very cordially, introduced him to his family, and negociations went on for the occupation of the farm, A treaty was entered into between him and Captain Wood. The defendant thought that the farm contained a quantity of excellent brick-earth, and talked a great deal of what might be made by entering into an undertaking for that purpose; but, in order to do so, it was necessary that Captain Wood should advance a check for £500. Captain Wood made no objection ; but, at the same time, in order to be certain of the identity of Captain Hamilton, he proceeded to the offices of Messrs, Cox and Greenwood, and, on making inquiries there, was told that that person was of the greatest respectability, and whose word might and an agreement for the lease of the farm drawn up. The defendant then became very intimate with the family, stated that he had seen a great deal of service, and that

he had been severely wounded at Cabul. Affairs were in this state when a lady, whom it was his (Mr. Clarkson's) painful duty to mention to the jury, was introduced to viewed as a substitute for the potatoe itself; and we when the weather was so tempestuous as to preclude been employed three times especially to quell the Welsh been employed three times especially to quell the Welsh who had met their death beside him. No suspieion was excited in the mind of any but the cannie Scotchman, the father of the lady in question. It occurred to his mind that the Welsh riots and the disaster at Cabul had occurred at the same period. The defendant had also stated he was thirty years of age, and had been present at the close of the battle of Waterloo. These suspicions brought on inquiries, in the course of which it Hamilton, and sometimes as Dr. Ayton, and lived at No. 9, Duchess-street, Portland-place; and, in fact, the two highly respectable persons near him, the real Captain Arthur Rowan Hamilton, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, and Captain Archibald Hamilton, would prove that they derived very little satisfaction from the assumption of their name by the defendant. The witnesses called fully proved the truth of the charge, and the jury found a verdict of guilty. There was another indictment against the prisoner for a like offence, but it was not gone into. The learned Judge then sentenced the defendant to be

become gangrenous and dropped off, and not a few done by any cottager. The two samples of potatoe completely black. Cowsthat have been similarly fed flour which I now produce were both manufactured have drooped, and have either ceased to give milk or by our farm hailing at both manufactured have drooped, and have either ceased to give milk or

\* These potatoes, it may be necessary to explain, lie on the surface of the ground, and are exposed to the influ-ence of the sun during the day, and to frost during the night. Some conceive that frost effects a chemical change in the constituents of the potatoe root, by converting its mucilage into sugar, from which acetic acid is speedily

piece with tubercles; and, whilst the crop of the latter has been attacked by the disease, that obtained from seed has entirely escaped.

"This result, therefore, deserves of a surety to be upon any store of it alone. quickly and generally promulgated, in order that wherever potatoe-berries are still untouched by frost, they may be carefully collected for next year's seed. "A bed of about half a square rod yield plants for two-thirds of an acre."

### THE POTATOE CROP IN SWEEDEN.

STOCKHOLME, OCT. 24. - Deplorable accounts of the results of the harvest are received here. The province of Upland, Westmanland, part of Soderman-land, East Gothland and Calmarsleen, all Gothland, and Ocland have suffered a total failure, and these are the very provinces which used to export corn, but cannot now, not having sufficient for their own consumption. In consequence of this state of things, the price of barley and potatoes has risen. It is expected that the government will follow up the prohibition to export potatoes. Norway is indeed free from the potatoe disease, nevertheless potatoes are already scarce, because such great quantities have been purchased for foreign countries by speculators.

LORD HARDWICKE ON THE POTATOE DISEASE.

tion of the people is directed to the real value of engaged trading between full and framourg, a period that he had received a severe wound at Cabul, and new starch, and the uses to which it may be advantage of about twelve months, her trips were exceedingly lain in the snow for three days by the side of his servants, hopes of nourishment during the succeeding season favourite on the station.

The loss of the ship is described by Captain Raw "With this preliminary caution, we have to state linson, the commander, and the survivors, to the to your Excellency, that probably the best use to owners, Messrs. Price, at Hull, nearly in the follow-

starch represents a considerable proportion of the with moderate weather, having on board 16 pasvalue of the potatoe, although it is not present in as sengers, chiefly Jews, and apparently in needy cirvalue of the polatos, anthough to is not present in as sengers, chieny sews, and apparently in needy cir-large a quantity in the unsound tubers as in those cumstances. We also had a heavy cargo, consisting which are free from disease. The extraction is sim-principally of wheat, oats, wool, and other merchan. That he sometimes went by the name of Captain at which are free from uncases. The cast action is simi-ple, and consists in processes which we need not here describe, as they are given in the current publica-was left in charge of the vessel, and we continued tions of the day, and indeed are already practised in our course out of the Elbe to the south end of Heligoland at the general speed and then bore into the usual

"Your Excellency is aware that we are directing track for Hull, viz., S.W., and hoisted a triffing sail. our attention to the manner in which starch can be Before midnight, however, the wind sprung up from advantageously employed. It can be worked off, the westward, and ere many hours increased to a gale. advantageously employed. It out to notice on, she west and a the same time keeping the vessel tions of oatmeal, beanmeal, or peasmeal, and such as far northward as possible. During the 17th, 18th, intermixture forms an excellent and economical and 19th, the weather continued the same, the boisarticle of food. It is also to be remarked, that the terous state of the sea causing the vessel to roll most pulp remaining after the extraction of the starch from fearfully. In the hope, however, that the gale would transported for the term of seven years. the diseased potatoes contains a considerable quantity abate, the track was still kept, the vessel making but the diseased potatoes contains a considerable quantity avate, the track was still kept, the vessel making but of nutritive material; and as the decomposing sub-stance is, to a very great extent, washed out during tenfold; the sails were partly blown away, and the poison, was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard with confidence to the nourishment of animals. immediate destruction. She still bore against the months. William Aggers found guilty of assaulting Further, if the dried starch, extracted from the wind, all possible steam being put on. A suggestion Frederick John Stokes, with intent to murder him, potatoe, be mixed up with the dry residual pulp, a was made in the course of the day to return to the was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in the [From the Cambridge Chronicle.] The Lord-Lieutenant has thought it his duty to issue an address to the labourers of the county and isle upon the subject of the potatoe disease. Detatoe, be mixed up with the dry residual pup, a material will be produced (really representing the potatoe, equivalent to it as food, and, if kept dry, isle upon the subject of the potatoe disease. Detatoe, be mixed up with the dry residual pup, a material will be produced (really representing the potatoe, equivalent to it as food, and, if kept dry, isle upon the subject of the potatoe disease. Detatoe, equivalent to it as food, and, if kept dry, capable of being preserved for a considerable length Detatoe disease. Detatoe di

sea dashing over her with great force, threatened her labour in the House of Correction for twelve calendar

## NOVEMBER 8, 1845.

### Foreign Mobements.

"And I will war, at least in words, (And-should my chance so happen-deeds.) With all who war with Thought!" "I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."-BYRO

ITALY-THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

The following extracts from Madame WOLFENS-The joinoning catters from Aples," written during her BERGER's "Letters from Naples," written during her residence there in 1843-4, and now publishing in Jait's Magazine, will afford our readers a glimpse of Neapolitan portion of Italy. Madame WOLFENS-BERGEE's sketches serve to complete the picture of tyranny, slavery, fraud, and misery, which Mr. MAZZINI has so eloquently described as cursing the MAZZINI has so cargadity described as cursing the whole surface of the Italian soil. May a change soon come.

THE LAWS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION.

Many of the laws of the French code were retained in Naples after the restoration of the present royal family to the throne; but it is commonly acknowledged that they are very carelessly executed. The officers employed in their administration think much more of the advantages to be derived from their post, than of fulfilling the stitutions: ease and pleasure the second. If complaints place for a few days, a show of doing something is made, and then things fall back into the old train, and go on as badly as befere.

The public functionaries are said to exceed the offices ; country, numerous officers of law are absolutely necessary, yet, when they are themselves corrupted, they only increase the expenses of the state to the injury of their country. The whole system of government from the top to the bottom, is one of abuses, peculation, and intrigue. Every thing is done by favour and bribery.

### THE ARMY AND ITS DESPOTISM.

The general spirit of peculation likewise here prevails. It is true, of his small pay (about 21d. a.day) the soldier several regiments a certain allowance for accoutrements. &c., has been for a time, and in some cases entirely, withheld by the commanding officers. Though means were found to escape the reprehension of the Government means of obtaining redress.

Yet the soldiers, in their turn, are an oppressive burden on the people. Since our arrival here, a party of numerable losses. dragoons stopped for refreshment at a small inn on the road towards Beneventum. But instead of proving good customers to the poor landlord, whose whole fortune was invested in his little stock of provisions for man and beast, they not only refused to pay for their own good cheer, and the provender consumed by their horses, but carried off with them all the corn and hay that remained. Vainly did the wretched man they thus robbed, go lamenting from house to house. In his own neighbourhood there was no redress to be found. To make his complaint in form, he must travel to Naples; and when he arrives there, there is little probability that any attention will be paid to the prayer of one who has neither friends at court, nor money to purchase them. There is neither security nor justice for the poor; and the magistrates, who ought to be their protectors, only add to their miseries by their petty and tormenting tyranny.

It is one of the favourite royal pastimes to perform a species of mock campaign, during which his Majesty shares in all the fatigues of his men, marches at their head through the dust and the heat, and bears a part in all their hardships and difficulties. His orders for their supply and accommodation are most imperative. During one of these recent marches, a command was sent forward

court of the building was surrounded by a trumpery | THE PROPOSED OPENING OF THE PORTS. drapery of white and red calico, bespangled with bits of gold paper, above which were placed two miserable plaster busts of the King and Queen, with half a dozen paltry lamps burning before them. Such a decoration attached to those ancient stern gray walls was not only entrance to a puppet-show than to the seat of justice, and one of the most ancient strongholds of the monarchy.

as we mounted a great stone staircase leading to the upper stories of the building, crowds of lazzaroni, and men and women of the middle and lower classes, pushed past us, all hurrying in the same direction. There, where kings had trodden in all their feudal pomp, the the abominable state of things prevailing in the ragged and half-famished populace were scrambling without order or respect, in search of a paltry gain.

> On entering the great gloomy old hall we saw a raised platform at the further end, on which sat four judges and two priests, in the full costumes of their different professions, to give solemnity to the scene, and an assurance

that all is carried on with the utmost impartiality ; whilst the minister of the police, in a black silk gown, elevated in a kind of pulpit, attached to the centre of the wall on one side, presided over the proceedings of the assembly. A guard of soldiers stood at the foot of the gallery, and the remainder of the hall was crowded to excess. There could not be less than two thousand persons present. Lazzaroni, with their ragged scanty covering ; wretched duties attached to it. Gain is the first object with all women, with infants in swaddling clothes, or rolled in such persons, as well as with all directors of public in- dirty shawls, in their arms; soldiers, workmen, and miserable, haggard, hollow-eyed looking wretches, fallen are made of neglect or injustice, an agitation takes from a better class; a few decently dressed persons, and even priests and monks, were all crushed together into a dense mass. Except the members of the church, they

were evidently all people who had to earn their livelihood ; and yet there, for several hours once a week, they may and though it cannot be doubted that, in a corrupted | be seen, not only risking a portion of their hard-earned gains, but wasting their time in idleness and the vicious excitement of gambling. Almost immediately after our entrance a young man advanced to the front of the platform, and, having shaken a kind of box containing the numbers of the lottery, five were successively drawn by a child of the orphan asylum. As each was brought forth

before it was seen by the people, it was given to one of the judges, and from him passed through the hands of all the officiating personages, except those of the minister of cannot be deprived ; yet it is commonly reported, that in police, whose seat is at a considerable distance. They were then registered, and finally a man proclaimed them, in a loud voice, to the anxious assembly.

The effect was electric on the eager throng. It seemed as if their lives, or the lives of all dear to them, depended for such miserable spoliation, the men did not patiently on this announcement, such was the clamour with which submit. Three cases have recently occurred of officers | each successive number was received. Yet even amidst being shot by their own soldiers; and in one instance it this confusion, could be heard the cries of disappointment was well known, that the assassin sought to punish the and despair, from the ruined, undone, and famished robbery of his regiment, for which there was no other | wretches, who are well known in many instances to sell the bed and clothes of their wife or children, to purchase a ticket, and make a last effort to recover their in-

> On our return home, we witnessed with pain the fright. ful agitation of the lower orders, as the news was rapidly spread through the streets. The aifferent lottery offices we passed, were surrounded by crowds of the poorest of the poor ; and many miserable wretches, stunned by disappointment, stood gazing on a list of the fortunate numbers, as if utterly unable to comprehend that their hopes of the past week were destroyed. Others were eagerly handing them from one to another ; and if we had been ignorant of what had taken place, we might have imagined that some great and dreadful public calamity had occurred, on which the future welfare of the city and its inhabitants depended. Nor is the agitation and the ruin limited to Naples alone. Throughout the whole kingdom of the Two Sicilies there are government offices for the sale of tickets ; and the numbers drawn at the used. We have established a certain law, which has Vicaria are announced by couriers or telegraphic des- eventuated in a certain distribution of food through-

hour after they are known.

tends its effects over every class, and is in truth more ment they have a moral claim to corn at 17s. adreadful than a plague, or an earthquake, as it is ever recurring and never ending. The players may risk from Englishman. But for our law they would have protwo or three half-pence, to any amount they please, and vided for the contingency ; therefore, it is our law forage necessary for the horses of the cavalry. By some the winnings when several numbers are taken, may by which has regulated their present supply. To break

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

[We take the following sensible letter from the Times of Tuesday, November 4th :]— SIB,—There has been a good deal of very cool talk-

attached to those ancient stern gray walls was not only ing lately, in which you have had your share, about trumpery, but ridiculous, and was more suited for the opening the ports at once for the admission of foreign corn and other produce, with the avowed intention of laying on the Corn Laws again as soon as the scarcity In the court-yard were several carriages in waiting ; and, is over. If this advice is nothing more than a convenient cloak to disguise a secret design of surrendering the Corn Laws altogether, we can only admire the honesty of the advisers, and the profound contempt they must entertain for the understandings of their agricultural readers. The Corn Laws once suspended would stand as little chance of restoration as

would be able to set them up. The idol once hurled from its pedestal is gone for ever.

It is probable enough, however, that the idea is seriously entertained. If so, it is just worth your while considering what such a measure really amounts subject for the evening, "The life, reign, and cha-to. It comes to this :- Having, by the dispensation racter of Napoleon," was then commenced. After of Providence, had it in our power for many years, by our great capital and our great demand for food, to develope the resources of all nations, to encourage their agriculture, and communicate to them our manufactures in return,—having had it in our power to found accumulations of food all over the world, story about poisoning the sick at Jaffa. The Conand especially in Europe, we resolutely refuse to do sulate, the passage of the Alps, the battle of Marengo, so, and leave our fellow-creatures without the inducement, and indeed without the means, of laying by scanty store, which is scanty because we have done tion of Napoleon's Spanish visit; the battle of Corunna day, Nov. 9th. our best to make it so. Through our fault, it is not and death of Sir John Moore, with the campaign that enough for them and for us. Yet, without the closed with the possession of Vienna and battle of smallest shame or compunction, we are to seize it for Wagram, introduced some interesting observations ourselves. We say seize, because the very idea of on the Emperor's repudiation of Josephine, and mar-opening the ports implies a belief that by our superior riage with Marie Louise. The most exciting and wealth we shall have the advantage of the foreign consumer in his own market. He is starving as

familiar, by which such a proceeding would not be intersperse remarks on the characters of Napoleon's utterly base, shabby, and detestable. The gentleman subordinates in the work of conquest-Murat, Ney, who should act thus to his neighbour would be scouted at once out of decent society into the purlieus of Capel-court, not to say St. Giles's. To play fast and loose, to communicate or not, to regula:e our dealings solely for one's own momentary convenience, to make rules creating general discomfort, and break them just at the time they happened to be more profitable to others than to ourselves, to re-duce men to poverty and then skin them alive, deserves only one name, whatever name that may happen to be, which the language supplies for the no better fate than to be placed apart from future meanest and most iniquitous conduct.

It would, in fact, be a mere attempt at scramble. A violent man, who finds that through his idleness, his stupidity, his perverseness, his unsociableness, or other folly, he is not coming off quite so well as he wishes in the lawful distribution, will sometimes under this third this all of a beam in order that suddenly throw things all of a heap, in order that the right of the strongest may then supervene. Now, mere wealth is just as brutish a thing as mere sinew, and the persons who recommend us, in expectation of an European famine, to open our ports at once pro húc vice, wish that wealth to be as brutishly patches, to the furthest corner of the country, within an out the continent of Europe, to which the several tour after they are known. The degrading influence of this horrible gambling ex. Chartist Intelligence.

### CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY .-- On Sunday evening

LONDON. CITY LOCALITY.—A densely crowded audience at-tended Mr. Cooper's lecture last Sunday night. Mr. Cuffay, on being called to the chair (after one of the "People's Songs" had been sung), expressed the deep gratification he had in knowing that Mr. Cooper atter experiencing much suffering and persecution, was beginning to see a little of the sunshine of life. He had no doubt the lecturer would have pleasure in explaining what he (the chairman) meant. Mr. a lecture was delivered here by a friend. We have explaining what he (the chairman) meant. Mr. possessing themselves of the Land and the Vote, can-Cooper immediately informed the meeting that a not save any country from ruin," Sixth, "What is citizen of London, whose name he was not at liberty | the principal cause of the people not possessing the Land and the Vote ?" The first lecture was delivered on Sunday last and told well. We meet every Sunday evening, at six o'clock, for Land lectures and discussions, and every Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, for the receipt of Land monies, and performing the Land business. Our meetings are in the Rechabite-rooms, Market-hill.

WIGTON.

### MANCHESTER.

Mr. Dorman, of Nottingham, delivered two eloquent and instructive lectures on Sunday last, in the Carpenters' Hall, to large and respectable audiences. vote of thanks was given to Mr. Dorman for his able lectures.

#### SHEFFIELD.

THE WIDOW OF BOOKER THE CHARTIST. - At our weekly meeting on Sunday night, Nov. 2nd, the case of widow Booker was brought before the meeting with a view to see if something could be done to alle. for the future. At length, however, finding ourselves and all Europe on the eve of a dreadful famine, we suddenly violate the law we had ourselves laid down, in order that we may pounce upon our neighbour's in order that we may pounce upon our neighbour's in order that we may pounce upon our neighbour's in order that we may pounce upon our neighbour's towards "this Holiness." The battles of Austerlitz, in order that we may pounce upon our neighbour's in order that we may pounce upon our neighbour's towards "this Holiness." The battles of Austerlitz, in order that we may pounce upon our neighbour's towards "this Holiness." The battles of Austerlitz, in order that we may pounce upon our neighbour's towards "this Holiness." The battles of Austerlitz, in order that we may pounce upon our neighbour's towards "this Holiness." The battles of Austerlitz, in order that we may pounce upon our neighbour's towards "this Holiness." The battles of Austerlitz, in order that we may pounce upon our neighbour's towards "this Holiness." The battles of Austerlitz, in order that we may pounce upon our neighbour's battle of Negalogies and the collectors be authorised to receive subscriptions on her behalf, in the course of their rounds next Sunon her behalf, in the course of their rounds next Sun-

### BRIGHTON.

A DEMOCRATIC SUPPER was held at the Cap of Liberty, Portland-street, on Tuesday evening, to commemorate the birthday of Henry Hunt, and the formation of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society; on which occasion the large room of the above house on which occasion the large room of the above house was well filled with a respectable company, who seemed to highly enjoy themselves by the manner in which they did justice to the viands set before them. After the cloth was cleared, Mr. Mitchell took the chair, and Mr. Lashford the vice-chair; when the chairman gave "Loud Roar'd the People's Thunder" in prime style. After which Mr. Page gave the "Maycalliose Hymp" which was followed gave the "Marselliese Hymn," which was followed by several patriotic songs and toasts, till a late hour, when the company separated, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

### BRISTOL.

PUBLIC MEETING.—On Monday evening last the Public Hall (which had been lent by Mr. Simeon for the occasion) was well filled, to hear an address from Mr. Thomas Clark, of Stockport, on the propriety of working men joining the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. Mr. Cains was unanimously called to the chair; and, after making a few prefatory observations on the object of the meeting, introduced Mr. Clark, who showed at length how the purchase and sale of Land might be effected, and the capability of the Land to produce enough for the sustentiation of a population ten times as large as the present. At the close of his address a vote of thanks was awarded him. Several rules were disposed of, and some shares taken up. A thriving branch of the Land Society exists here, and will hold its weekly meetings on Tuesday evenings, in the above Hall, Bear-lane.

### PRESTON.

At a general meeting of the Preston branch of the Land Society, held on Sunday, November the 2nd, Mr. James Duckett in the chair, the following reso-members taking two shares should have their four sent and found a motion on the same at the com-mencement of the ensuing Parliamentary session." In addition to the council, several members of the close for the envolvent of the section of the Society SPAN

General Intelligence.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA IN LEEDS .- During these pastweek, a man of the name of Thomas Renshaw, who resided in Imperial-street, Leylands, and was employed as a barrel washer to Messrs. Singleton's s brewery, has died under eircumstances which leave a ittle doubt that he has fallen a victim to hydrophobia. The deceased was bit in the thumb by a little fancy dog, which he kept, in July last. He was forty-six years of age, and has left a wife and three children.

LEEDS .- MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- The municipal elections took place on Saturday last, but inever on any occasion excited less interest. A stranger coming into the town would not have discovered that the elections were taking place. The Whigs have gained two.

THE EDINRURGH TOWN COUNCIL have voted the freedom of the city to Lord John Russell.

BE YE FISHERS OF WOMEN !- There are 620,000 girls at this moment receiving their education in

French convents.

THE CORN DEALERS OF LIVERPOOL 'are actually exporting the corn in bond to Russia. This fact speaks volumes.

FEMALE TRACHERS .--- A class for training female teachers is about to be established by the directors of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution.

LEEDS POST-OFFICE. — During the present year, no fewer than eleven millions of letters passed through the Leeds post-office.

WINTER ASSIZE .- There will, it is understood, be Winter Assizes held in the month of December next, in the same places as last year.

A SAINT CAUGHT .- We have been informed that Sir Andrew Agnew was detected by a gentleman, a short time since, travelling in a railway train on the Sabbath-day ! The saint was sadly out of countenance when discovered.

A CONSUMMATION DEVOUTLY TO BE WISHED BY ALL DUT UMDRELLA MAKERS,-Some enemics of the umbrella are scriously entertaining the idea of forming a company to erect light transparent verandahs from the houses, across the footpaths, so that even on the wettest day the metropolis can be traversed from one end to the other without an umbrella.

IRISH NORTHERN PROVINCIAL COLLEGE.-We are enabled to state, on unquestionable authority, that the Government Commissioners have reported in favour of Belfast, as the site of the new northern college,-Northern Whig,

RAILROADS AND TURNPIKES .- Notwithstanding the railroad mania and building, turnpikes continue to bring their prices. The Montrose turnpike, for instance, was last week put up for letting, and brought an advance of £100 beyond what its tolls let for last year.

A GREAT BORE.—Among the new projects on the tapis in Scotland is the plan of making a tunnel under the Clyde. The proposal has met with much favour.

DougLAS JERROLD, Esq., was to have presided at the annual soirce of the Sheffield Mechanics' Institute, holden last week, but was prevented attending by an attack of influenza which for some days confined him to his bed.

Love AND CRIME .-- A few nights ago, a farming man, at Vry, in the Moselle, entered his master's room, and murdered him with the colter of a plough, and then, going to the chamber of the farmer's daughter, fired a pistol at her, but missed his aim. He immediately went out into an adjoining wood, and there hung himself. Rejected love is said to have been the cause of these crimes.

WHEAT .- In March last, a blade of wheat sprung up in the garden of a poor man, at Shipbourne. It was cultivated and produced 40 ears of corn, having 2,013 grains. Another blade of wheat, of a different description, also sprang up in the same garden, which produced 26 ears of corn, containing 1,392

SPANISH ECONOMY.-The oil lamps at the palace of of Madrid have been substituted for the new gas ones

to mention, had walked home with him from his lectrial by wager or examination by the rack. The little finger of the Minister may throw them over, but I question if the whole aristocracy of England wand of the stranger to him, and informed him that he made him the present in consequence of having his sympathies awakened by reading the "Purgatory of Suicides." This announcement was received with

three thundering rounds of applause. The historical giving a spirited narrative of the Italian campaign, and the battles of Lodi, &c., which first raised Buonaparte to high rank, as a general,-the lecturer proceeded to describe the conqueror's course in Egypt and Syria, and avowed his disbelief of the man of modern times were, next, rapidly noted ; and

harrowing part of the discourse was, of course, the description of the Russian campaign, and its horrible consumer in his own market. He is starving as much, or even more than we; but we with our bags of gold are to come in and take away the corn of his own fields before his eyes. I really do not know any standard of morality, Christian or heathen, national or social, romantic or intersperse remarks on the characters of Napoleon's Massena, Berthier, Lannes, Soult, &c., as their names arose in the narrative; and also on the cha-racters of his political employés—Talleyrand, Fouché, and others. Napoleon's enterprises of road-making, canal-digging, bridge-building, &c., and his selection of sagacious spirits in the formation of the celebrated "Code Napoleon," were duly eulogised. In con-clusion, however, Mr. C. disclaimed any spurious

pity for the "Exile of St. Helena;" and avowed his conviction that the "murderer of a million" deserved means of a savage, like any other wild beast. A contrast between the characters of such men as Napeleon. Cæsar, and Alexander, and the godlike beings, Socrates, Confucius, and the Carpenter's Son of Nazareth, terminated the long lecture in such a mode

as to draw forth thrilling and prolonged plaudits. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL .- At the fortnightly meeting, held in the City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. John Mills in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, "That this council hereby call on all Chartist localities throughout the kingdom to take up the case of Frost, Williams, Jones, and all other patriot exiles, with a view to their immediate restoration to their native land; and that petitions be got up and signed individually, collectively, or by the chairman on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions be forwarded without delay to T. S. Duncombe, M.P., 3, Albany, London, in order that he may pre-

mistake, or perhaps from the impossibility of fulfilling this order before the time specified, nothing of the kind was ready when the army arrived. His Majesty's anger, it is said, know no bounds, and he immediately commanded the principal municipal officer, who was the per-

vestigation. The agony of this poor man, who was married, and had several children, surpassed all description; and though his pardon was obtained by the generous intercession of the general to whom the task of an apoplexy in consequence of his terror.

It can scarcely be wondered at, that the people universally shut up their houses, and take to flight, when they hear of the approach of any considerable body of soldiers.

The Swiss troops, in the employment of the Government, amount to more than six thousand. Their pay more than doubles that of the troops of the line, which is a great cause of jealousy to the native soldiers ; and it is generally rumoured, that so bad a feeling exists amongst the latter, that their fidelity could be little counted on, in surrection. In fact, we heard it asserted by many Italians, that the tranquillity of the people, in their present miserable condition, is chiefly owing to the dread of foreign interference, and their terror of the Swiss regiments.

STATE SECRECY-GOVERNMENT SPIES.

The great causes of the corruption of the Government and the hopeless misery of the governed, are, that there is no chamber of representatives, where complaints may mitted under the veil of mystery, from which, should a word of truth escape, it is stifled as quickly as possible. Any author who dares proclaim the secret of public abuses, or peculations the most enormous, is at once thrown inty prison.

The Jesuits at Sorento have built a high wall around their garden, behind which no one knows what is passing : and so it is with the Government. Without the barrier of tyranny and secrecy that surrounds it, the people are allowed to have neither eyes, nor ears, nor voice.

One consequence of such a system is, that society, of every shade and class, is universally infested with spies. They haunt the coffee-houses, and the promenades ; they tempt youth in its ardour to pour out its indiguant feel. ings, that they may profit by its punishment; they form infamous intrigues, that they may draw from the lips of the wife the scorets of her unsuspecting husband : they have tickets free at all times for the theatres, and other places of amusement; and under the title of nobility, penetrate into reunions the most select.

The connexion of this abominable class with the police, affords them immunity for numerous crimes; but in no strangers, than as the masters of lodging-houses, who, with their servants, are very frequently employed as We had reason to know, that in one apartment, the landlord of which styled himself a Count, and was in the service of the police, every word uttered by his lodgers was regularly reported to him by his domestic, who, praying for an abolition of the duty. To this he coolly the breath of his mouth. fawning and specious, might well have been mistaken for replied, that it was not his object to benefit the finances, one of the most honest and simple of human beings. Books, papers, and every object in the chambers, were examined during the absence of the occupants, and petty thefts frequently committed.

Nor is it only the petty officers of the police who escap responsibility in virtue of their connexion with the government. It is well known that peculation, and fraud, and falsehood, pervade every branch of the state ; and in all the great public charities, the results of this system of plunder are terrible. Not many years ago, a priest, who was the superintendent of an orphan asylum in a country town, instead of supplying wet nurses to the infants at the expense of the funds of the charity, actually substituted one goat to suckle four children, ar appropriated the surplus money.

In the seraglio, an enormous building, in which are lodged more than two thousand vagrants and destitute poor, young and old, starvation and despair produced, towards the end of the year 1943, an insurrection amongs its wretched inhabitants. The complaints of the sufsomething like an investigation was instituted. This, it is said, led to the discovery, that 120,000 plastres, or £21,000, were deficient in the funds of the charity.

THE STATE LOTTERIES .- THEIR DEMORALISING EFFECTS. But the parsuit, I scarcely know if it can be called a pleasure, which engrosses the most of the thoughts and ey of the lower and middle ranks, is the Lotto, kind of lottery, the tickets for which are sold in all parts so the town, and throughout the kingdoms of the two Sicilies, in shops, where they are disposed of for the Go-Sicilies, in shops, where they are disposed of for the Go-vernment. To entice adventurers to purchase, the last lucky numbers may be seen stuck up in front of these legalised gambling-houses, ornamented with huge bows of coloured paper; whilst others, for the next lottery, are exposed in tempting order for sale. The drawings take place every Saturday, in the huge early Neapolitan kings, called the Vicaria, in the neighbourhood of the gate of Capua. This gloomy and enormous building is surrounded by a massive wall, and row streets, from which the lofty houses for ever exclude stone buildings, or into the shops, which, like black, dark, and filthy dons, yawn on either side. Without windows. amidst these sinks of vice, and dirt, and misery, it is almost impossible to believe that a few paces beyond such in every variety of beauty to the sun. On the first floor of the Vicaria is the prison of poor culprits and debtors; snd many a young and savageplace beneath. In honour of the ceremonies of the day,

some extraordinary combination be in although, as in all games of hazard, this rarely if ever starving population of about half Europe. Be the occurs, whilst the losses are great and almost certain, the law good or bad we ought to abide by it, at least possibility of gain leads on the desperate blindly to de- throughout any particular disaster it may occasion. struction.

This is in truth one of the most virulent diseases that son responsible, to be shot without trial, or further ineats into the very existence of the people of Naples; yet such is their attachment to this frightful, this incessant gambling, that it is believed that no grievance could so readily provoke a rebellion, as an abolition of the lotto. superintending his execution was committed, he died of Their daily misery is rendered supportable by the hope, that at the end of the week their fortune may be established for ever by some extraordinary prize. Industry

becomes paralyzed by a perpetual dependence on hazard; and their small gains, instead of contributing to the comfort of their families, are again and again wasted in this

fatal, this withering pursuit.

#### THE PRIESTS-THE MONKS-POPULAR IGNORANCE AND SUPERSTITION

Numerous were the anecdotes we were told of their laxity of morals, and of the petty sins by which hundreds any case of real danger, more especially in a popular in. | in holy garments are hourly undermining the morals of society. But there is one story of this character current in Naples, of the very blackest die. It regards the abduction of a girl from the Orphan Asylum, or Hospital has the other at its merey will of course take care to of the Annonciata, by a priest employed in this establishment, who, after a severe investigation of the affair, alone

escaped the proper punishment of his diabolical crime by the protection and favour of his friends in power. The details of this adventure are too horrible to be inserted here, but they are commonly known in Naples. They openly be made against acts of public and private have even been made the subject of a romance; and tyranny, and no liberty of the press, by which the errors though the work was immediately suppressed, and the exportation of food from Ireland. of the Government, and the crimes of individuals, or even author thrown into prison, the indignant feelings excited judicial proceedings, may be made known to the publicat by such conduct are not to be thus easily obliterated large, and subjected to their judgment. Every thing is from the public mind. Though it is well known that the done in secret. The most flagrant enormities are com- Neapolitans are ardently attached to the Roman Catholic religion, and all the bigotted observances and superstisuch subjects are exceedingly rare, yet the bad conduct of

> and an impatience of their enormous extortions and ever increasing power. By a new enactment, though a priest

may be tried by the civil tribunals, the sentence passed on him by these courts, whatever it may be, cannot be carried into execution till confirmed by a council of bishops, which amounts almost to the exemption of the clergy from the just punishment of crime. Nor is the existing government desirous of any reform in the church. Where an authority, like that in Naples, is grounded on human ignorance, superstition, weakness, and crime, it is not for its interest that the priesthood should be of a character either to enlighten or elevate

hope of the press producing any amelioration. On the return of King Ferdinand from Leybach, so heavy a tax way are they more dangerous, or less suspected by | was added to the censorship on books, that their importation from foreign countries was entirely prevented. The themselves from such a burden, represented; to the

but to ensure the ignorance of the people.

We have never been able to obtain any exact account of the number of secular and monastic clergy in the kingdom of Naples; but that the amount of the various members of this body constitutes a very large and ever increasing part of the population there can be no doubt. Several well informed persons have assured me that it amounts at least to a tenth.

When we remember that the means of existence are drawn, in one form or other, by this enormous and idle about his lands at South-hill, within half a mile of proportion of the community, from the labouring classes, already burdened with taxes to the amount of sixty per cent., we can no longer wonder at the misery we have witnessed since our entrance into this oppressed kingdom.

Though several orders of monks live entirely by begging, the property of the ecclesiastical body is immense. The Jesuits lose no opportunity of adding to their riches ; and rich legacies from noble devotees are daily falling balls were driven through the ill-fated gentleman's ferers reached the king's cars; in consequence of which into their hands, frequently to the utter ruin of the head, and he expired immediately. We have heard families of the decased. It need scarcely be said, that that he had been compelling his tenants to sell corn nearly all the talent and learning of the clergy centre in a few minutes before the murder. 'Two men were this order; and as education is almost universally in seen crossing the country immediately after the deed,

> every youth who, by his abilities, might subsequently prove a dangerous enemy to their encroachments, or a useful benefactor to his country, is immediately enlisted

that law just now is simply to break tatth with the

When we do resolve to give an English price for foreign food we ought to give at least a season's notice, in order that some preparation may be made by the rude agriculturists of the continent for the exorbitant demands of the English consumer.

I am reasoning as if the scheme would answer as you suppose. It would not answer,-at least, not generally. I cannot suppose that if, as is feared, the the following resolutions were adopted :- "That the harvest is even worse in most parts of the continent than in England, the European Governments will be so unnatural, and so oblivious of our own past policy, as to let the British merchants quietly sweep the shores of the Baltic or the Euxine, while their own people are starving. If the immediate effect of opening the ports be not to raise the price at Dantsic and Odessa exactly that 15s. or 17s. we have removed, undoubtedly the Governments will take care to lay on just as much as we take off. If we levy a duty on importation when we can do without corn, of course the corn-growing countries will levy a duty on ex-portation when they cannot do without it. If any money is to be got by the traffic, the nation which get it. We may thank our stars if we come off with only a "moderate fixed duty;" but it is far more likely that if things turn out as ill as is apprehended the continental Governments will entirely prohibit exportation. We have at home a slight indication of that we may soon expect from all the world. Already there has been a loud cry to prohibit the

Were we at war with the rest of Europe, it would not only be justifiable but perfectly appropriate to take every advantage we could-to ruin the agricul-ture of our neighbours, and then, should they, in spite of us, make a little accumulation, to rob them tions incorporated with the true faith in this southern of it the first opportunity. The necessities of war and benighted region, and lax, or even liberal opinions on allow a much wider range of conduct than the prosperities of peace. War is destruction. It is warthe clergy has taught the people to divide them from the like to starve, if starvation answers our purpose the religion they profess, and produced, amongst the male better than bullets. It is warlike to burn magazines population, a very general contempt for their persons, of corn. to blockade cities and harbours, to turn rivers and fill up wells. But we are at peace with our neighbours, and are bound to observe that sublime and simple rule of conduct which nature teaches and revelation confirms between neighbour and neighbour. Let the English reflect how would they endure, with corn at 80s. a-quarter, to find themselves

outbid by some wealthier neighbour offering 85s. An act of indemnity may be easily procured, and certainly would not be denied to a Minister whose sole immediate object was to fill the mouths of a hungry people. It would remain for future consideration whether such an act is in the true spirit of the moral character of its subjects. Neither is there any law; whether it is wise to give a Ministry so great a power of disturbing the operations of trades; whether it is constitutional to substitute occasional surprises, not to say violences, for regular legislation. If it is necessary to open the ports now, why not booksellers were nearly ruined, and, anxious to relieve always, when corn is at the present price, or a scarcity is possible ? Why not admit the fact into your minister, the Marquis of Medici, the injury done to the system at once? We may as well have a dictator, finances by this interruption of trade, at the same time as a man who can raise and lower the price of food by

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

HONESTY.

### MURDER IN IRELAND.

The Tipperary Vindicator of Saturday last contains the following :-

MURDER OF PATRICK CLARKE, ESQ.-We regret to learn that Patrick Clarke, Esq., who had recently come to reside in Tipperary, was shot dead about half-past two o'clock yesterday (Friday,) whilst riding Nenagh. Mr. Clarke held a considerable property at Portarlington, and he had a mansion in Merrionsquare also. It is impossible, just now, to assign a cause for the perpetration of this deed of blood. The alarm was immediately given, and the police from Nenagh and the surrounding districts were quickly on the spot. Whilst we write the utmost activity prevails to discover the perpetrator of the deed. Two

their hands, no rising genius escapes their attention ; but no clue had been discovered of the perpetrators."

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH OF ENGLAND RAILWAY.-NEWCASTLE, SATURDAY.- An accident occurred to the mail train this morning, on the Great North of two second-class carriages, two first-class carriages, post-office, and one or two carriages behind that. When between four and five miles north of Darlington, the engine got off the line, and, crossing the upline, went over an embankment between seven and eight feet in height. The wheels, however, sinking into the soft earth, prevented it from reaching the bottom, and, in the meantime, the engine man, who taken shares in the Land Society here, and Mr. maintained his position, turned off the steam. The tender was dragged across the up-line, the rails of upright position, on the line. The coupling chain

Exile Restoration Committee were present, and acted in concert with the council.

NATIONAL VIOTIM COMMITTEE.-A meeting of this body was held at the Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday, November the 2nd, Mr. Mills in the chair. Mr. T. M. Wheeler, the secretary, on behalf of Mr. O'Connor, presented the balance-sheet of Mr. John Cleave, which leaves a balance in favour of the committee of £22 2s. 5id. The balance-sheet as presented, with a trifling exception, was received, and sum of £2 be now awarded to Mr. John Richards, late of Stafford gaol; and that the secretary be hereby authorised to draw the same from the treasurer, and transmit it to Mr. John Richards accordingly," "That the secretary be requested to inquire into the case of Mr. Tattersal, and report at the next meeting." "That this meeting stand adjourned until Sunday next, at half-past four o'clock.'

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. --- WEST-MINSTER DISTRICT.—The adjourned meeting resumed its sitting on Sunday evening last, at the Parthenium club rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane. Mr. Miller was club rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane. Mr. Miller was unanimously called to the chair, when, on the motion of Mr. Ford, the fifth rule, altered as follows, was dented and to ourselves, frankly and openly to adopted :- "It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to transact all the monetary and other business of the society ; and when a sufficient sum of money shall be subscribed they shall be empowered to purchase a suitable plot or plots of land, until it amount to 120 acres, which shall be divided into 60 equal allotments. They shall appropriate to each occupant the sum of £15 16s. 8d. They shall then apprise the members of the society, and instruct them 3rd. Because it would improve our condition, and to select, by lot, occupiers, to whom the several would qualify us to make the best use of our rights allotments, with the buildings, &c., shall be let at a when we obtain them. 4th. These reasons appear rent of £5 per annum, on a lease for ever. They to us sufficient to justify our conduct for the course shall then effect a sale of the land, buildings, &c., at we have taken. Having on former occasions pledged the rate of twenty years' purchase on the rent paid, ourselves to use every just and lawful means in our and carry the proceeds, after defraying unavoluation expenses, to the credit of the society, to be again employed in the purchase of more Land, the building of more dwellings, the apportioning of selves the right of individual judgment, we assert it to be the best and most efficient plan that has yet eleven others; handkerchiefs without a would make eleven others; handkerchiefs without a collec-teen tea cannisters; fifteen pint cans; and a collecproviso be made to secure to the holders of the yet thousands of our fellow-brethren who are yet tion of pots and pans which would set up a vendor, several allotments the first right to purchase their holdings; also that the persons subscribing to the first £5,000 shall be deemed the first section of the to all intelligent men, that nothing less than the de-The following suggestions to Conference society." mand of a majority of the journeymen Bakers of this secretaries, and all other officers, shall be elected by the members by way of ballot." "That the accounts of the society be audited quarterly." "That the accounts first line of rule twelve be omitted," and the followcountry will ever procure for us the objects we aim at. We call on every unionist to co-operate with us stricting our labour to ten hours' per day instead of ing stand instead of rule the sixteenth :-- "That a eighteen. Should this appeal to our fellow-tradesmen ballot take place amongst such members who have be made in vain, we will nevertheless devote our paid up their shares, on or before the first day of energies and continue our exertions to the utmost of January, 1846, for priority of location-after which our feeble ability in the propagation of the truth, period members shall be located in accordance with period members shall be located in accordance with relying on its power for uprooting ignorance, vice, the priority of payment, consistently with rule the and misery, and establishing in their stead knowfifth." It being now half-past ten o'clock, the disledge, virtue and happiness. (Signed) Joun Graham, Dalans' Uni cussion on the remainder of the rules was adjourned

until Sunday next, at seven o'clock precisely. Somers Town .- On Sunday evening last a meeting

bridge-street, New-road. Mr. Rowland in the chair. UNITED TRADES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE EMPLOY-The delegates having reported that the District Council had agreed to a resolution, calling on the MENT OF LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE AND MANUFAClocalities throughout the Kingdom to get up petitions TURES .- The Board of Directors met at the Trades' Office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, November 3rd; T. S. Duncombe, M.P., in the chair to the House of Commons, for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all other political exiles. Mr. John Arnott moved, seconded by Mr. Thomas Edwards, that we exert ourselves to obtain the use of the St. Pancras Vestry Rooms, to hold a public meeting for the above object. Carried unanimously. The whole of the members present resolved themselves into a committee (with power to add to their number) to carry the same into effect. and having appointed Messrs. Farris and Laurie as a

CULLOMPTON, DEVON.

October 30th, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Clark, of the Executive. Mr. Wm. Poole having been voted to the chair, he briefly introduced Mr. South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfrians-road Clark to the meeting, who commenced a very able and eloquent lecture, in the course of which he November 19th; and on Friday, November 21st, pointed out the ill effects to the labouring community Hall of Science, 81, Whitechapel. To commence consequent on the Land being holden by so few. He each evening at eight o'clock precisely. traced the origin of landlordism to the Norman Cone royal bastard of England and parcelled out the land to his followers. the benefits of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and urged his hearers to come forward for the purpose of carrying out so good and philanthropic a Plan. An unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Clark for his able lecture, and to the chairman for his services, and the meeting dispersed highly pleased with the lecture. Upwards of thirty persons have Clark's lecture will doubtless do much good,

se for the enrolment of members on the assembling of Conference, and that another section commence lately put up, and the gasometer is to be pulled down. from that period." "That the Society be divided Thus cleanliness and splendour of light are sacrificed into districts, and that a district be ballotted for, to take the next purchase, which shall be lotted for by

the members, if a sufficient number have paid up their shares in that district.'

### Trades' Mobements.

UNION, ABERDEEN.

members of the National Association :- 1st. Because it has for its objects the obtaining of our rights. 2nd. Because it proposes to carry out what every unionist has to some extent been endeavouring to do.

States.

of Lexington have formed themselves into a band, termed "The Regulators," painted and disguised as Indians, and threaten to drive every free black from the city and country. Their first depredation was committed on the night of the 19th Sept., when they took a black preacher, stripped and whipped him, and afterwards gave him a coat of tar and feathers. Every man feels it necessary to go armed in selfdefence, and an obnoxious word or sentiment exposes one to the fury of the populace.

ike its original, so long homeless, has arrived at Cambridge, and taken up, it may be presumed, its final abode, amid the scenes of his earlier, and some of his happiest, days.

A NEWSPAPER IN ST. HELENA .- A newspaper was published for the first time at St. Helena in June ast.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE RUSSIANS .- Intelligence rom Asia informs us (says the Constitutionnel) that the Russians have just established themselves at Estorabad, an important port of Persia in the Caspian Sea.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH between New York and Philadelphia will be completed on the 10th of November, and that between Philadelphia and Baltimore on the 1st of December, making an uninterrupted line between New York and Washington. The wires are conveyed under the waters of the

employed in the cotton mills at Lowell is 9,235.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS .- Two hundred and eight German colonists arrived at Rio on the 26th attract this useful class of emigrants to that country.

WOLVES IN FRANCE.-Great numbers of wolves have lately made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Dieppe, and done great mischief amongst the sheep and cattle. Those rapacious animals were pre-EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SUICICE. - HADLEIGH viously quite unknown in that district. Nov. 1.- A deliberate and frightful act of suicide A GRAND SCHEME is talked of in Holland, being was committed in this town on Thursday last, under no less than the draining up of the Zuyder Zee, the whole of which was dry land a few centuries ago. THE LAST OF THE "MONSTERS."-The Cork F.e. very peculiar circumstances. The individual, John Jaynes, was proprietor of a boarding school of the first repute, and until within the last week he was highly respected for learning and moral character. Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, M.P., at Limerick, on However, in the course of the last week two of the Wednesday last, and states it to be the "last monpupils, sons of Mr. J. Growse, surgeon, made such representations to their parent as induced that ster demonstration of 1845." ROMANTIC STORY .- The Birmingham Journal states gentleman to prefer a charge against Jaynes of a horrible character, in consequence of which a war- that a young American planter, named Da Costa, o rant was issued for his apprehension. The officer good family and immense fortune, recently came took him into custody on Tuesday, but he was over to England in search of a wife, and visited some allowed to remain at his own house until the charge of the most fashionable cities, spending his money should be investigated before the magistrates-the like a prince, without meeting the object of his Mr. J. R. Cooper, of Manchester, lectured here he by some means possessed himself of a pistol, with town, followed her, obtained the consent of her last Sunday to a numerous and attentive audience on which he shot himself through the head, at an early parents to pay his addresses to her, won her affect him into the abyss of destruction. In fact, the utmost tunately, none of the passengers sustained any serious ing classes were making great progress towards the capable of the offence laid to his charge, admits of married pair for America.

TO THE JOUNEYMEN BAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE OPERATIVE BAKERS'

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,-In the earnest desire promote the welfare of our present position, and to procure for ourselves and fellow-labourers our rights as men and as citizens, we have been led to approve and adopt the plan of organisation proposed at the Convention, held in Glasgow, upon the 29th of September last. Aware that many of our fellow-brethren have, through misconception, drawn very unwarrant

able conclusions respecting the motives and objects of avow our reasons for the cause we have adopted.

Aberdeen, October 28th, 1845

Without pledging ourselves for the perfection o any system devised by human ingenuity, we beg to submit the following as our reasons for becoming

to make a yearly saving of about £60, while peculation and extravagance run riot in every branch of the public service.

WHOLESALE BANK NOTE FORGERY .--- A regular esablishment for the fabrication of spurious bank notes as just been discovered in one of the suburbs of Vienna. The principal delinquent is aged 74 years and, up to the time of discovery, lived in first rate

style. CAUTION TO NEWS AGENTS .- It is the opinion of the solictor-general and Mr. Peacock, that a London news agent is liable to a penalty of twenty pounds for sending any supplement to a newspaper to the country news agent without sending the newspaper with it; and that the country agent is also liable to a penalty of twenty pounds for every supplement which he may sell or deliver, and without at the same time delivering out the newspaper to which the supplement

elongs. RECRUITING AT A DISCOUNT .- The Times states that a difficulty is experienced at the present time in procuring a sufficient number of recruits for the Royal Artillery, and that the regiment is greatly short of the required strength..." An officer of the corps has been in Scotland since the early part of August for the purpose of recruiting, and he has not succeeded in obtaining a single recruit."

THE QUEBEC SUBSCRIPTIONS .--- The Canada papers state that the subscriptions and contributions in all parts of the world for the relief of the sufferers by he two late destructive fires in Quebec, received up to the 26th of September, amounted to the sum of £62,136 18s. 5d., independently of a grant expected from the provisional treasury of £20,000. Of this large amount, only £900 came from the United

OLD CLO'.-There died lately, at Kendal, a penuignorant of our objects in view, or indifferent to their besides a considerable sum of money which he never own interests ; and we think it must now be apparent | had the heart to expend on himself.

MOB LAW IN AMERICA .- A portion of the citizens

THORWALDSEN'S STATUE OF BYRON, after being,

Delaware and the North Rivers.

LOWELL COTTON TRADE .- The number of persons

POPULATION OF NEW YORK .- The census of the city of New York, just taken, places the number of inhabitants at 366,000.

August, in the English barque George. The Brazilian Government is making great efforts to

porter gives a lengthened report of the dinner to their huge ancient wooden doors stand perpetually open to admit as much of light and sir as can find their way into such places. But what an air! Laden with im-parities, is seems rife with fever and pestilence; and when purities, is seems rife with fever and pestilence; and when the believed minimum of the rail. For-parities, is seems rife with fever and pestilence, and that the way the into such a function of the delines with the parities, is seems rife with fever and pestilence; and when the believed minimum of the rail. For-parities, is seems rife with fever and pestilence; and when the believed with fever and pestilence; and when the believed minimum of the rail. For-parities, is seems rife with fever and pestilence; and when the abves of destruction. In fact, the utmost caution is necessary in all dealings with a people so utterly benighted in the gloom of ignorance as the pea-santry of the interior of the kirgdom of Nanles. —We regret to see that this odious the no being going at a trainment of that knowledge. Formerly there were santry of the interior of the kirgdom of Nanles. —We regret to see that this odious which the train was travelling, it not being going at the no being going at the people had but few accomplished lady, and is most respectably connected. —We regret to see that this odious attainment of that knowledge. Formerly there were no description. She is said to be an amiable and Merican term is finding its way into our agriculmore than fifteen miles an hour. The second-class books, wrote with the pen; but now they had that carriages and tender were much broken; a messen-bright luminary, the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary, the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary, the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary, the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary, the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary, the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary, the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary the Northern Star, where Jay and the bright luminary the bright luminary the Northern Star, which had been the bright luminary the Northern Star, where Jay and the bright luminary the bright luminary the Northern Star, where Jay and the bright luminary the bright luminary the Northern Star, where Jay and the bright luminary the bright luminary the Northern Star, where Jay and the bright luminary the bright luminary the Northern Star, where Jay and the bright luminary the bright luminary the Northern Star, where Jay and the bright luminary the bright luminary the Northern Star, where Jay and the bright luminary the bright luminary the bright luminary the Northern Star, where Jay and the bright luminary the GOING AHEAD! - The Irish Repeal papers, are the arrival of which the express train from Newcastle rowing that the St. Leger has been won by an was seen approaching, and intimation of danger culprits and debtors; such many a young and parts are continually crossing the environs eyes upon the birsy throngs that are continually crossing the open nlace beneath. In honour of the ceremonies of the day, nlace beneath the inner the intervalue of beneath the inner the interval the

President of the Aberdeen Operative Bakers' Union of this locality was held at Mr. Duddridge's, 18, Ton-

sition for that purpose, the chairman left the chair.

LECTURE ON THE LAND. - On Thursday evening, liver four lectures in the metropolis, at the following

with Mr. David Ross, of Leeds, to lecture on the obects sought to be obtained by the joint associations, Previous to Mr. Ross's provincial tour, he will de-

times and places :- Tuesday. November 18th. the town was holden to hear a lecture from Mr. T. Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street Tot.

A letter was read on behalf of the united branches of operative Potters, from Mr. William Evans, applying for one hundred shares of the Trades' Land and Building Association, such shares to be paid for in

weekly instalments of 25s. each. Several Tin-plate Workers waited on the board, and took out a number of shares for themselves and fellow-workmen. In conjunction with the united trades for the protection deputation to wait on the vestrymen with a requiof industry, they have entered into an engagement

in their ranks.

have been subjected to more strict examinations on old hall of the tribunals, in the ancient palace of the taking orders, and the tone of capacity and instruction has slightly risen amongst them during the last twenty years. But still this vast body of unmarried men, taken from a corrupt and passionate population, necessarily situated in the most ancient part of the city, amidst nar- retain many of the vices and characteristics of the mass to which they originally belonged. The priest is one of the light of the sun. In some of these dismal avenues, the people : he participates in their feelings, their superor ricolos, as they are called, it is really frightful to stitions, and too often in their crimes; but should, in glance into the ruinous and desolate courts of the heavy some rare instance, his knowledge and his talent rise susome rare instance, its knowledge and should be seek to which were displaced, and the two second-class car-disabuse his flock of their favourite errors, their sus-riages were thrown together upon their ends, in an their huge ancient wooden doors stand perpetually open picions of heresy are immediately awakened, and dark and loathsome avenues nature extends her treasures utterly benighted in the gloom of ignorance as the peasantry of the interior of the kingdom of Naples.

STOCKPORT.

### THE NORTHERN STAR.

## Police Antelligence.

8

BOW STREET.

WEDNESDAT. - EXTRAORDINARY CIBCUMSTANCE. Win. Rowe, alias Ford, an errand boy, aged 16 years, in the servive of Mr. G. Webb, silversmith and jeweller, 36, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Twyford, charged with stealing a double-bottomed gold half-plate lever watch, a double-bottomed silver lover watch, a double-bottomd silver verge watch, and also £10, the property of his master, under the following singular circumstances. The prisoner appeared at the bar dressed in female attire, which consisted of a silk gown, a large red shawl, black relvet bonnet, and black eil. Mr. Webb bring sworn, said that on the 28th of October last the prisoner entered his service, and after remaining only two days, he absconded with the articles in question, which he identified as his property. Mr. Twyford inquired if he had received a character with him. The prosecutor replied that he had received a most excellent character with him from a milliner, residing in the Blackfriars-road, with whom he had lived about nine months. Mr. Twyford said that might account for his exquisite taste in disguising himself as a young lady of fashion. The prisoner, by order of the magistrate, then took off his bonnet, which caused considerable merriment in court, his hair being cropped in the fashion of a boy. Daniel Curran, a hatter, residing at 62, Brunswick-street, Blackfriars-road, stated that on Friday last the prisoner, who was then dressed as a boy, came to his house and engaged a room, at Ss. 6d. a week, for his aunt, who, as he represented, was about to enter into business as a milliner in the neighbourhood. Witness shortly after left home, and on his return in the evening found that the the early part of last month an spplication was made at aged 15 years, and concealing her from her parent. From prisoner, who was dressed, and whom he supposed to be this court by the householders of St. George's parish, the prisoner's aunt, was sitting in the room, where he re- Southwark, relative to several anonymous letters, mained until Monday, when witness accompanied him to some of them containing oxalic acid, having been make a purchase of some furniture for the shop about to received by some of the parishoners. The letters be taken : and on the way, having asked if witness knew any person who would purchase some watches, he coning nature. A communication of a similar tendency ducted him to the shop of Mr. Dempster, a pawnbroker, had been transmitted by the same writer to the who set a value upon them, and with whom a silver watch parish clerk of St. George's church, urging him to give was pledged. They then made a purchase of furniture utterance to certain slanderous expressions against Miss that time she (the mother) had by words and acts done to the amount of sixteen shillings, and the prisoner gave Spriggs, during divine service, and threatening to set fire everything to prevent it, but notwithstanding all her him the duplicate of the watch for his trouble. The to the edifice if he did not comply. These infaprisoner then requested witness would assist him in dis- mous epistles naturally created a very considerable senposing of the gold watch, and knowing a friend in Green. | sation in the parish, and eventually the prisoner Killerby, wich who might purchase it, they paid him a visit, but he a youth, the son of a tradesman in White-street, near was unable to make up the amount, and they pawned it, St. George's church, was taken into custody on suspicion when he became the purchaser of the duplicate. In the of being the writer. When brought before Mr. Cottingmeantime inquiry were made of witness respecting the ham on that occasion, the prisoner's writing was comwatch that had been pledged at the shop of Mr. Dempster, pared with that of the anonymous letters, and although while the prisoner was out purchasing furniture, and there was a similarity, still there was no person in atthere being some sovereigns on the mantel-piece in his tendance who could speak with confidence to the identity, room, they were used for the purpose of redeeming one of In the course of the examination it transpired that the the watches. It appeared that when the prisoner was accused was in the habit of attending in the helfry, and arrested a trunk was found, which contained a quantity assisting in the ringing of the bells, and that while speakof ladies 'faills, a bustle, shaving implements, ladies' false ing to one of the men on the subject of the anonymous hair fronts, ladies' sandals, petticoats, and other feminine letter received by the parish clerk, he (the prisoner) gave habiliments. The prisoner declined saying anything in utterance to language which would lead to the supposihis defence, and he was fully committed for trial. tion that he was well acquainted with the writer, and he requested the party with whom he held the conversation

### MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

MONDAT .- HIGHWAY ROBBERT. - Isaac Moon was not to mention the circumstance to any person. After brought before Mr. Maltby charged with having robbed a the examination of numerous witnesses, the accused foreigner, named Desire Fayelle, of his watch, value £10, simply giving a denial to the charge, Mr. Cottingham rein Oxford-street. The complainant said he was walking | manded him for a month on bail. When the prisoner was in Oxford-street, about two o'clock in the morning, with placed at the bar on Monday, Mr. Cottingham, address. a female whom he had accidently met, when the prisoner | ing Sergeant Kendall, of the A division, asked whether came up to him and asked him what business he had with any further discovery had been made.-The sergeant his wife ? The prisoner then made a snatch at his watch- replied in the affirmative, and said that the foreman o chain and attempted to run off. Prosecutor seized him, the prisoner's employer was in attendance, and that he and called police. Two men came up and pretended to | was in a condition to distinguish his hand-writing with assist prosecutor, but in reality they so contrived matters | tolerable accuracy .-- Mr. Cottingham then directed the as to obtain the prisoner's release. The prisoner ran off, | anonymous letters addressed to Miss Spriggs, Mr. Humble but witness pursued, caught him again in Berwick-street, and Mr. Bowling, to be handed to the witness, in order and held him until the police came up. Prosecutor saw the prisoner extend his hand and throw something away, | tainty as to the hand-writing being that of the prisoner. and the former then found that he had been robbed of his - The witness, whose name is Edward John Tyrrell, and watch. Jane Wright, the wife of a copper-plate printer, who is foreman to Mr. Lewis, Finch-lane, printer, having deposed to being in company with the prosecutor, and carefully examined the letters placed in his hands, stated corroborated his evidence. Police constable Mitchell, | that to the best of his knowledge and belief they were in C25, deposed to taking the prisoner into custody in Ber- the prisoner's hand-writing. The prisoner was then wick-street. The prisoner dropped something into the remanded.

been handed to him by the witness, Wright. Jane Wright declared that this was totally untrue. The prisoner was an entire stranger to her. The prisoner was fully com-day morning, between four and five o'clock, she was walk. mitted for trial. THURSDAY .--- EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF WATCHES IN

owner for a part of it. Mrs. Colwell said that her losses, | to France, on a visit to her friends, and after her depar- into my hands ere be restores the papers, accompanied | Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheathconsisting of table-linen, sheets, blankets, wearing ap- | ture he (defendant) became so much worse, that he wrote, | with a redemption on your part from any ulterior proceedparel of every description, and other property of value, on the 24th of October, to his wife in France, telling her ings in the event of future occurrence. The cash may during the time the prisoner lived in her service, were that he considered she had been the cause of his disasters, safely be deposited in my hands, asyou will soon know on most considerable. She identified some lace, and a num- and that he therefore could not live with her again, and an interview, and the papers (not in my possession) ber of other articles found in prisoner's possession, as her that she had better remain in France. Without however,

identified a gold chain and fan, the former of which was don, he believed, on the 27th of October. The wife was again into Kent early on Wednesday morning, so I trust amongst the property pledged, and the latter discovered then called forward. She was a very pretty young in one of prisoner's boxes. The accused lived in her woman, and was evidently enceinte. She was informed service six months immediately before she went into that by the magistrate, in the French language, of the sharp practitioner. of Mrs. Colwell, and during that time property of con- nature of the accusation her husband had made against siderable value was missed. -- Mrs. C. M'George, of Wiltonher, which she idignantly denied; and on Mr. Olive asking crescent, proved that prisoner had lived with her as cook Mr. Gnazzaroni, the medical officer of the workhouse, who had been attending the wife since her admission, if there about three years ago, and during the time she was in her service articles of considerable value were missed was in his opinion any grounds for the husband's charge, Mr. Gnazzaroni said he did not believe that the wife was She identified a very handsome amethyst ring, some very peculiar glass salts, and other property found by the con- so affected. It was here stated to the magistrate that there was a gentleman present who could prove that the stable in prisoner's boxes.-The prisoner was fully committed for trial. Four boxes owned by the prisoner, are defendant was affected before he went to France; that witness was ordered to be called. Mr. William Taylor, in the custody of the police, containing valuable property supposed to have been stolen. The property consists of who resided in the house where Messrs. Wenre's offices were, deposed to the conduct of the lady being that of a a watch, jewellery, glass, china, very handsome ladies dresser, and very fine modern clothing of all descriptions, virtuous woman, and, to his belief, that Mr. Wilson's amongst which is a great quantity belonging to children. disorder dated prior to his visit to France.\_\_Mr. Clive, after commenting in severe terms on the infamous character of the defence set up by the prisoner, sentenced MONDAY,-THEEATENING LETTERS.-Henry Killerby, him to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. an apprentice to Mr. Lewis, printer, of Finch-lane, in the

#### LAMBETH.

TUESDAY .-- CHARGE OF ABDUCTION .-- James Grant, sending threatening letters, some of them containing policeman belonging to the P division of police, No. 290, Southwark, appeared in discharge of his sureties to appeared before Mr. Norton, to answer to an accusation answer the alleged offence. It will be recollected that in of abduction, in taking away Elizabeth Cruret, a girl the statement of the mother of the missing girl, it appeared that she was the wife of Sergeant Everest, and had resided for some years with her husband and daughters by a former husband at the police station. house in Park-place, Lock's-fields. Some weeks ago she were couched in language of the most threatenhad discovered that a more than ordinary intimacy existed between the prisoner and her youngest daughter Elizabeth, who was not more than fifteen years of age, and from efforts they managed to meet. On Tuesday afternoon last the girl left her home in a very mysterious way, and from that time to the present nothing was heard of her, and though her mother and step-father had used the utmost exertions to find her out, they were unable to do so.-Grant, who seemed to treat the matter with great indiffer ence, admitted meeting the girl at Vauxhall-gardens and other places, but denied knowing anything about her present place of residence, and declared he had not seen her since Friday last.-The mother said she was pefectly convinced Grant had seduced her daughter, and prevailed upon her to leave her home. Mr. Norton remarked, that though the evidence was not sufficiently strong to establish a charge of abduction against the accused, Grant, yet there was enough to excite considerable suspicion that he had induced the girl to leave her parents, and that he was not ignorant of where she was. He (Mr. Norton) should, however, take care that the matter should not rest where it was, but that the utmost inquiry should be made, and diligence used, to find out the missing girl. The magistrate here addressing Mr. Inspector Collier, requested that intelligent officer would cause the strictes inquiry to be made, with a view of discovering the girl, and that the result of such inquiries be made known to him on a future day. The missing girl will, it appears, be entitled in a few years to £500.

#### THAMES.

TUESDAY.-HEARTLESS CASE OF BIGAMY .- Stephen Pres cott, a gun-maker, residing at Cleveland-street, Com-mercial-road, was charged with intermarrying with Fanny Lambert, his former wife, Jane, being still alive. The case, as exhibited in the details, was a very distressing one. It was first brought under the cognizance of the court by Mr. Seaborne, the relieving-officer for Mile-End to ascertain if he could speak with any degree of cer-Old Town, to whom the complainant applied for assist-ance for herself and her baby when the prisoner aban-doned her. Mr. Seaborne applied to the fellow on the part of the parish, demanding an allowance for his wife and child; but he cavalierly replied that she was no wife of his, another woman had a previous claim upon him.-Mr. Seaborne told him such an admisssion placed wick-street. The prisoner dropped something into the remanded. area of a house where he stood, and witness, on going into the area, found a watch, which was identified by the prosecutor. In defence the prisoner said the watch had Mr. Cottingham with committing an assault of an aggra-har beau defence the prisoner said the watch had Mr. Cottingham with committing an assault of an aggraodated with a chair at the clerk's table. It was painfully curiousl to observe the conquest of mind as could be imagined. He was a wretched-looking fellow, not able to write his name, whilst her manner anded the prisoner on the 26th ult., on the information of the complainant, who accused him of having another wife at the time he married with her. The prisoner, who was then lodging in Cleveland-street, denied that he had been married previously, but a woman, who was living with him at the time, was pointed out to witness as the first wife. The constable asked the woman if such was the to deny it, which she accordingly did. Since the prisoner was first before the court, witness had been to Birning-ham, and procured a true copy of the registry of his mar-riage, which took place by banns, at St. Philip's Church, to Jane Smart, on the 3rd of March, 1833. He also produced a certificate of his marriage with the complainant of July, 1844, at Limehouse Church. Five months after in the presence of several persons, that she was not his wife, as she was previously married to another. When the prisoner was arrested, complainant saw this woman, who she understood had been brought up from Birming. about five months ago. The prisoner was remanded.

brought to my office within two hours afterwards, I

property. Mrs. E. Howarth, of 44, Wilton-crescent, writing to him, she at once came over, and reached Lon. shall be in town on Saturday morning, but must return the matter will be arranged satisfactorily on or before. I reckon the party is acting under the tuition of some

> " I am, sir, your obedient servant, : "CHARLES MAYNARD.

"House and Estate Agent. "V. Prance, Esq." A correspondence was kept on, and eventually an appointment with Maynard was made, and the result was

that he was taken into custody at the Guildhall Coffeehouse, after he had produced the necessary writing-case and its contents, with the exception of about £10 in cash The learned counsel added, that it would be proved that the two prisoners were in constant communication with each other, and other facts would be proved to show that they were closely allied and connected with the guilty ransaction. A number of witnesses were examined whose evidence fully substantiated the charge. The jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of guilty of receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen, A former conviction of Maynard was proved in 1816. The Common Sergeant sentenced Gairatt to be transported for seven years; and Maynard to be transported for fourteen years. The prisoner Garratt was again placed at the bar, when Mr. Bodkin called the attention of the court to the fact that he had pleaded guilty to no less than six other indictments. The learned counsel had made a statement in

writing, which he (the prisoner) desired to have read, Mr. Straight, the deputy-clerk of arraigns, then read the following statement :----

"Prison of Newgate, Oct. 31, 1845.

" I feel it to be useless to make any attempt to defend myself against these cases, and I desire to plead guilty, although I did not myself take some of the luggage produced against me, but they came to me afterwards; for instance, Dr. Daniel's, on the Great Western, I did not have for some period after the time he stated they were lost, as I have explained to Mr. Nash. I regret that I was in the moment of inebriation tempted to embark in so dishonest a traffic; but the first temptation having succeeded, I could only go on, and to habits of drinking do I attribute my first false step; for it was only when elevated with liquor that I was tempted to meddle in these matters. But I beg to appeal to those kind noble. men and gentlemen with whom I for years lived, and some of whom are on the bench and in the court, as to my general character as a servant, Some of their testinonials are in the possession of Mr. Nash, who I believe has ascertained that I bore the highest character. Not withstanding the extent of these matters, I am left without a shilling ; my thoughtless and careless habits, my love of dress and drink, have brought me to this, and those who have led me into it from an industrious course of life, have the reflection of doing so, and then leaving me without even contributing one shilling to defend one whose purse and liberal treatment (even to foolishness) they always experienced; and I leave them with that reflection on themselves, and on the insincerity of human nature, in the hour of need and peril to which they conributed. Had I followed the advice and example of my present wife, I should now be a respected member of society; to her I shall ever feel great respect (though have deeply injured her who is an innocent sufferer) : and to the governor of Newgate, Mr. Nash, and my

attorney, I tender my thanks for their kind considera. tion to her and my feelings, in the discharge of their duty to the public and to the companies whom Mr. Nash represents.

"D. GARRATI. "Witness-W. G. Thwaites, solicitor, 4, Lyon's.inn," The Common Sergeant said, his attention having been called to the fact that the prisoner had pleaded guilty to six other indictments, it became his painful duty to pass a further sentence upon one of them, and that sentence was, that he be transported for a further term of seven years, to be computed from the expiration of the former sentence.

### hill, at eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. Marulebone : at the Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at eight precisely.

CHILDREN'S FUNDS .- The committees of these two funds are desired to be punctual in their attendance brilliant piece. The Sacred Bull was richly caparison at the joint-committee meeting, next Thursday evening, at Mr. Hughes's, 32, Barbican. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

WESTMINSTER.-The discufsion on the rules of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, with a view to amendments in the ensuing conference, will be resumed at seven o'olock precisely, on Sunday evening, Nov. 9th, at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane.e CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH -- A meeting will bheld at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Mon day evening next, Nov. 10th, at eight o'clock precisely.

HAMMERSMITH.-A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook-green-lane, on Tuesday evening next, Nov. 11th, at eight o'clock precisely.

LONDON .- CITY CHARTIST HALL .- The public discussion will be resumed at ten o'clock on Sunday morning next, Nov. 9th .- The National Victim Committee will resume their sitting at half-past four o'clock, to receive the report on Mr. Tattersal's case, and transact other business .- The second lecture of Mr. Cooper's second course-subject, "Shakespere's comic genius"-to commence at seven o'clock next Sunday evening.

An adjourned discussion will be held, on Sunday morning, at the City Chartist Hall. Subject-" 1s the Land movement, as proposed by Mr. F. O'Connor. a cunning device to lead the people away from the agitation for the Charter ?" Mr. Wheeler will attend and open the debate.

MARYLEBONE.-Mr. C. Doyle will deliver a lecture at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New- Mary Campbell is the very woman that formerly rejected road, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock pre- his addresses, and made him the outcast that he is. He cisely : subject - " Present Prospect of the Move- resolves on her husband's ruin, and succeeds in procuring ment."

· LAND SOCIETY .- The members of the City district are requested to meet at the Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday next, Nov. 9th, at six o'clock precisely. in order to discuss the rules with a view to instruct the delegate at the ensuing Conference. All members who have not paid their levy are requested to rushes to her rescue-Campbell is again secured, and pay the same without delay, or they will not be llowed to vote for the delegate to the Conference.

MR. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, of the Executive, will lecture to the Somers Town locality, on Sunday evenng, November 16th, at Mr. Doddridge's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road. Sr. PANCRAS.-An harmonic meeting will be held

on Monday evening next, November 10th, at the Feathers Tavern, Warren-street, Tottenham-courtroad, for the benefit of Mr. Guest, who, through a severe accident, has for a long period been out of employment. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

Somers Town.-The adjourned meeting of the evening.

### Town Edition WITП SATURDAY'S NEWS POLICE, LEGAL AND GENERAL.

### SOUTHWARK.

SATURDAY,-EXTRAORDINARY CASE,-Margaret King, pretty-looking young girl, was charged with creating a sustained her character-her love for her only child, her disturbance in St. Thomas's Hospital, under the follow- manifest devotion to the welfare of her husband, her

Hublic Amusements.

### ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. The Bride of the Nile continues to attract nume audiences. It certainly is a most imposing spectage

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and got up without regard to expense. The Palace VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND Memphis, the Hall of Dreams, and the Golden Hall of h Pyramids are splendid scenes. The whole is a more There was little but his head and tail to be seen, but think if any farmer's boy, six years old, had seen on

these, he would have said "that bull's a cow," highly-trained steed "Arienne" exhibited great sagatin especially in taking up the two gloves, which is a ven difficult feat to accomplish, and although the horse fail in this feat, yet the placing the two gloves together, at, the many attempts it made to secure them, showed wonderful degree of sagacity.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

This elegant and commodious theatre, under the nuspices of Mr. Douglas, continues to enjoy an ann

share of public patronage; the inhabitants of the wester district of the metropolis seem to appreciate the unceasi efforts of the management. A new two act domest drama has just been produced-peculiarly suited to the tastes of the usual visitors, entiled, Mary Campbell; the Wife and Witness. The plot is of simple construction but well worked out. The piece opens with a sort of Dick Turpin carousal; certain worthies of the road deter mine to fill their purses by nocturnal activity. A  $M_{f}$ Leyton arrives at the moment, and maks a gratuitous dis closure of his wealth ; Bartrum selects him as his victin he is waylaid and, as we imagined, murdered-for in the

cottage of Mark Campbell he is secreted as dead. Ili pocket book containing a vast amount of notes, falls into the hands of Campbell, and the poor man's temptation is too great-though urged by the honesty of the wife make a restitution. At that moment the child calling for bread, he determines to take from the dead to satisfy the hunger of the living. He removes the body. Bartrun

has observed this from the window, and discovers that his arrest and arraignment as the murderer of Leyton. By an ingenious manœurre he obtains possession of the old man's money; thus armed, he makes vile proposale to Mary Campbell, which she with scorn repulses ; and as Bartrum is rudely dragging her from the cottage, her husband, who has escaped from confinement, timely taken to prison to await his trial. The agony of the loving wife is finely pictured—she determines on pre-renting the appearance in court of the only witness against her husband. She obstructs his path, fires at and wounds him-and exultingly leaves him. The court is. sitting expecting the sole witness, who not appearing, the prisoner is acquitted; at this moment Bartrum by a last effort reaches the hall of justice to tender evidence. The unfortunate Campbell is about to be arraigned for the robbery, when one of Bartrum's associates, urged by the prattle of a child, denounces the real villains. Bartrum defies him to the proof, when by one of those strong inci. dents dramatic authors know how to invent, the supposed dead Leyton appears in court; his assistants are secured omers Town branch of the Chartist Co-operative and the innocent made happy. The foregoing is a sketch Land Society will be held at Mr. Duddridge's, the of the principal, though there is a minor plot, that mate Bricklayers' Arms, 'Tonbridge-street, New-road, on rially aids the representation, in which Mr. T. Lee, at Sunday, Nov. 9th, at half-past eight o'clock in the Sum Swivell, and Miss L. Pearce, as Bell Butterfly, keep the house in a continued roar of laughter. Their dancing duet, in act the second, was a fine comic cfort and elicited a most enthusiastic encore. Mr. Rayner as Burtrum, looked and acted the character with infinite spirit; he forcibly reminds us of the late Frederick Yates. and seems a thorough favourite with the audience. Mark Campbell was played by a Mr. C. Harrington ; there is too much hauteur in his manner for the poor countryman, and too great striving at effort; still the performance was very creditable. Messrs, Smithers, Robberds, and Lewis, contributed their mite to the general effect, but the great

charm of the piece was the manner in which Mrs. Campbell ing extraordinary circumstances :- Police-constable 272 struggles in poverty, and subsequent despair, were mas-M said, that about eleven o'clock last evening he was | terly touches of nature, that proved her a

THE CITY.-George Frederick Gamble and Adolphus William Bodill were brought up for final examination, charged with having been jointly concerned in plundering Mr. John French, watch and chronometer-maker, of the Royal Exchange, of valuable gold and silver watches and watch appendages to the extent of nearly £2,000. Gamble, who was for many years in the confiaccessory. The prisoners were apprehended, and their delia quency detected, mainly through the instrumentality of police-sergeants Whall and Gray. Their expensive mode of living, apparently without any ostensible means of subsistence, drew the attention of the police upon them, and after much trouble and ingenuity, as every precaution was taken by one or other of the prisoners to elude detection, the police succeeded in obtaining evi. another. Police Constable Gray, C 10, said, on Saturday appointment with him at nine o'clock, at the General Wolfe public-house, in the City." Witness then told him he must take him into custody, on suspicion of being concerned with Gamble in robbing Mr. French of a large quantity of watches. When the prisoner was at the station-house he delivered to witness 110 duplicates, chiefly relating to watches and watch appendages. Witness also took two gold watches from the prisoner, which had just been redeemed. There was also a written paper on the prisoner, which witness now produced. A great number of pawnbroker's were examined, and their evidence taken. Mr. French. A great number of the watches had been pledged by Bodill, under fictitious names. The prisoners were fully committed on Mr. French's case, but ordered to be brought up again in a week on other charges.

#### CLERKENWELL.

TUESDAY .- CHARGE OF BIGAMY AND ROBBERY .- Mr. Thomas Wright, a fashionably-dressed young man, who obtain goods on false pretences. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutrix, Miss Lydia Emery, a gen-teel-looking young woman, was on a visit at the house of a respectable housekeeper in the City-road in March last, where the prisoner was in the habit of visiting. An intimacy grew up between them, and the prisoner, representing himself as a single man in good circumstances, pro-posed marriage. The proposal was accepted, and they were married soon after in Shoreditch church. They lived together until August last, when a person whom she did not know went up to her in the street, and told her that the prisoner had been previously married, and that his wife was alive. Her suspicions were excited, and re-collecting that the prisoner had cautioned her against visiting his sister, who he said was a very bad character, she went to her, and was by her informed that the pri-soner had been previously married at Nonwell, in Buck-inghamshire, where his lawful wife then lived. The proof Nottingham, and was, therefore, her lawful husband He promised to cherish her more kindly than ever if she returned to live with him, and wroto some letters to her which were read in court, breathing the most romanti which were read in court, breathing the most romantic attachment. She was, however, inexorable, and, finding this, he went to her lodgings, and, in her absence, with a forged order, purporting to be written by her, and ad-dressed to the landlady, Mrs. Wilson, attempted to obtain all the furniture and other property belonging to the pro-secutrix. Ho had a cart and horse, but the landlady, hav-ing been providently cautioned, refused to deliver them up. He went away, and on Monday night last, at ten o'clock, meeting the prosecutrix in the siveet, he snatched the gold watch which hung by her side, broke the guard, and ran away with it. She, however, followed and gave him into the custody of a policeman, on the charges of robby and

bigamy. A certificate of the former marriage in Buckinghamshire was produced, and also of the second in Shoreditch church. Sergeant Lester, 10 E, made a state-ment, from which it would appear that the prisoner is a in time to prevent the marriage. He was remanded for the attendance of his lawful wife.

an entire stranger to her. The prisoner was fully com- day morning, between four and five o'clock, she was walking home to her lodgings in Kent-street, with another girl, when the defendant came up and desired them to go over body, as the complainant, holding on by the chair on quicker. They proceeded along, when the defendant, without giving any provocation, came up and struck the complainant, and tore her bonnet off her head. She the complainant, and tore her bonnet off her head. She turned round to remonstrate, when she was again assaulted by the defendant, who struck her a blow on her nose which made it bleed, and he also kicked her. Constable Johnson, 296 R, stated that he appre-She then ran into the house where she lodged, to escape dential employ of the late and present Mr. French, was | from further violence, and had not since seen her bonnet. indicted as principal, and Bodill was prosecuted as She added that, as she was outside the court that morning, waiting to be called in to give her evidence, a man came up to her, and, having spoken to her about the transaction, gave her 10s. for the loss of her bonnet, at the same time saying that there was no occasion for her case, but, before she could answer, the prisoner told her to remain there any longer, as the case was disposed of. She further said that on previous occasions she had been assaulted by the defendant, although she was not aware of having given him any cause for it. The complainant's dence of their guilt. Mr. French was apprised of the in- | evidence as to the assault on the morning in question formation obtained by the police, but although he had was corroborated by the young woman who was in her at Limehouse Church, in July, 1844. The complainant said she was married to the defendant on Sunday, the 7th company at the time, and the landlady of the house in Sunday. First the time of the said she was married to the defendant on Sunday, the 7th apprehension, he had no suspicion that he had plundered which she lodged proved that on her entrance her nose apprehension, he had no suspicion that he had plundered which she lodged proved that on her entrance her nose that marriage, she discovered, by letters in the prisoner's him to the enormous extent which inquiry afterwards was bleeding. The latter witness also mentioned the power 40 and 50 pawnbrokers were in court, uncalled for abuse uttered by the defendant towards here him with it, he admitted the fact, and said his former wife with property stolen from the stock of Mr. French by self, when she remonstrated on the violence exercised was an abandoned woman, who had a child by another Gamble, and pledged for the most part by Bodill and towards the complainant. The defendant denied having man before he married her. He often told complainant, assaulted the complainant in the manner described .evening, October 18, from information of which he was Mr. Cottingham, after having made some remarks on the in possession, he went to the shop of Mr. Rochford, | conduct pursued to women in the complainant's un-Brewer-street, and asked a person he saw there if his fortunate situation, against whom all hands were raised, ham to take her (complainant's) goods, and swear rob-name was Gamble. The person replied, "No, my name and who rarely had a friend to appear on their behalf, bery against her. He left her alter the birth of her child, is Bodill." Witness asked when he saw Gamble last ? said that they were entitled to the same protection as the person replied. "He had seen him an hour ago, at Mr. other females, so long as they conducted themselves Croft's public-house, Rupert-street, and that he had an peaceably in their miserable calling. He should sentence the prisoner to one month's imprisonment .-- Committed accordingly.

SOUTHWARK.

City, who has been out on bail, charged on suspicion with

poison, to several of the inhabitants of St. George's.

### MARYLEBONE.

FRIDAT .--- A HEARTLESS SCOUNDREL .--- A considerabl degree of interest was excited at this court, in consequence of it having been the day appointed for the rewas brought up on Thursday and on Saturday last, bc- felony. In a second count the prisoner was charged fore Mr. Long, charged with having robbed Miss Caroline with receiving the writing-case and its contents, well ton, to whom he had promised marriage.-Mr. Duncombe They produced gold and silver watches, and some seals attended for the prisoner.-The evidence given on the and guard-chains, all of which were clearly identified by first occasion went to show that the prisoner had courted the prosecutrix upward of three years, and was to have married her on Monday, the 27th ult. She had been informed by him that he had put up the banns some weeks previously at Paddington Church; and it was

understood that they were going into business in the coffee-shep line in a street near Tottenham-court-road. At an early hour on Monday morning she met him at Paddington, when he told her that she had better leave described himself as a master chair-maker, was charged with bigamy, also with robbery, and with attempting to her shawl at Mrs. Thomas's, close by, and as the church doors were not then open, he directed her to go to a coffee-shop, which he pointed out, saying that he would get ready and be with her directly. In a short time he made his appearance, and they partook of coffee and toast, which he requested that she would pay for ; upon which she took out her purse, containing £1 15s. in gold and silver, and laid it on the table. He took up the said purse, and after paying for what had been furnished, went off, under pretence of fetching her (prosecutrix's) brother George, who was to be present at the ceremony, but he neglected to return, and she saw no more of him until the next Wednesday night, when he was taken into custody by Hillsden, 42 S, while dancing at the Jew's Harp public-house, Edward-street, Regent's-park. A portion of the money which he carried off had been borsecutrix then left him, and in order to screen herself from the prisoner, took lodgings, under a feigned name, at 30, Jud-place, City-road. He, however, found out her abode, and strove to persuade her that although he had been pre-viously married, he had been divorced by the magistrates of Notifingham and was therefore her herefore h might appear respectable at the altar. Prosecutrix. in her cross-examination by Mr. Duncombe, said, "I never told the prisoner to pawn my shawl for the purpose of enabling him to redeem a pair of boots. He and I never lived together as man and wife,"- Prisoner: Did you never sleep with me ?- Prosecutrix : No, indeed I never did. Prisoner :- You did, Caroline.-Mr. W. Hogg, the parish clerk of Paddington, proved that no instructions had been given with regard to the publishing of the banns; he had not seen the prisoner before to his knowledge. The prisoner stands committed for trial upon three charges, but will be brought up again on Thursday next.

#### HAMMERSMITH.

FRIDAT .- EXTRAORDINART CASE, - Mr. John Sayer Warrall Wilson, residing at No. 37, Penbroke-square, Kensington, appeared before Mr. G. Clive, on a warrant, ment, from which it would appear that the prisoner is a regular Count Fathom, having been chiefly engaged for years back in intrigues with women. He seduced the daughter of a respectable farmer in Nottinghamshire, and defendent, a fashionably-dressed young man, pleaded not eaugnter of a respectation farmer in Nothinghamshure, and was on the point of marriage with the daughter of a re-spectable tradesman in St. Luke's, about three months before his marriage with Miss Emery. The banns in that was a been published, and the knowledge of the pri-sonsr's real condition only reached the young lady's father in time to prevent the marriage. He was remanded for for and received relief, and was now an inmate of the workhouse. On the previous day (Thursday) an application was made at the court, on the part of the wife, by some friends QUEEN SQUARE. who had taken up her cause, and they referred to him. (Mr. Madden), and in consequence of their application to went a lengthened examination before Mr. Bond, charged | him he had called on the defendant, who most positively with plundering a number of families, in whose service | refused to do anything for his wife .-- The defendant, in she had lived as cook. The circumstances which led to answer to the charge, said that in August last he went to her detection and apprehension are briefly these. On the France, and on his return to this country he brought with 19th of August, prisoner, who had been in the service of him a French nursery-maid, with whom he subsequently Mr. Colwell, of 33, Thurlow-square, Brompton, for three | cohabited, and eventually married .- Mr. Clive asked the months, was detected in pilfering a small sum of money, defendant when he had married his present wife !-- The and absconded, leaving her boxes behind her, and in con- defendant said, if he was allowed to refresh his memory sequence of the immense number of articles which had from a memorandum he had in his hand, he should be more correct as to dates. Having done so, he stated and contents, your property. He emphatically asserts perty to a considerable amount was discovered, a portion that he was clerk to Messrs. Weare and Weare, No. 19, that he did not obtain possession of the same dishonestly, of which was identified by Mrs. Colwell, and a number of Kingsland-road, and had apartments in the house in for in fact he never received it at all. Now, the party has duplicates. The lady, supposing the latter related to which those gentlemen's offices were. On the 24th of requested me to see you upon the subject, and, if perfected articles belonging to her, sent to the pawnbrokers and August he returned from France with the woman in through my agency, you will be so good as to address a redeemed them ; but finding that they did not, and pre- question, and brought her to those apartments, where he letter to my house, 19, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, suming that they might have been stolen from Mrs. cokabited with her. Nine days afterwards he found London, stating the sum you will give on the papers being owarth, in whose service prisoner had last been, she himself afflicted with a disorder, for which he con- given up into your hands. The party is evidently a apprised that lady, who recognised a portion of the sulted asurgeon, who gave the opinion that no blame was shrew man of business, and says the documents are valuable, and further, that no good can be effected with the debtors, unless the creditor has them back again. He who, after a diligent search; succeeded in apprehending day he married her, and they remained together until the be paid as a succeeded in apprehending other property, with an 18th of October last. About that time his wife returned reward, but he will have paid Church Row, Bethnal-green, at eight o'clock.

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY .- EXTRAORDINABY RAILWAY ROBBERIES .-Charles George Maynard was indicted, and the indictment charged that whereas one Daniel Garratt, alias John Garratt had, on the 15th July, stolen a writing-case, containing valuable securities, the property of Vaughan Prance, and that the prisoner had accompanied and aided examination of the young man, Edward Chandler, who the said Daniel Garratt, in the commission of the said Amelia Robbins, residing at No. 4, King-street, Kensing- knowing it to have been stolen. Garratt, who had pleaded guilty, was also placed at the bar. Mr. Clarkson and Mr Bodkin conducted the prosecution and Mr. Ballantine defended the prisoner Maynard. Mr. Clarkson stated the facts of the case. In the month of July last Mr. Prance was a passenger by the Great Western Railway, and amongst other luggage had a leathern writing-case, which contained money, and valuable securities to the amount of upwards of £1,000. This writing-case was missing on the arrival of the train at Paddington; and Mr. Prance advertised his loss, offering a reward for the restoration of the property. On the 12th of July Mr. Prance, who was staying at Morley's Hotel, received a letter, which would be proved to be in the hand-writing of the prisoner Garratt, and a draft of which had been found at the house of the prisoner Maynard. The letter was as follows :---

### "Saturday, July 12, 1845.

"Sir-Your writing-desk, with leathern case, containing many promissory notes and bills of exchange, in safe. A liberal reward must be paid for its restoration. The present holder of the documents will search out an agent whose respectability and responsibility is unquestionable ; and you must satisfy yourself by his references that he can be entrusted to negotiate an affair of so confidential a character, as it must be passed through some agency. You will please to reply to this letter in the Morning Post thus :---

"Alpha will give £ if all the papers are restored sa fe. "This advertisement will be understood; none but

principals will be allowed to interfere."

In accordance with the terms of this letter, Mr Prance caused another advertisement to be published in the Morning Post to this effect :--

"Alpha is at Morley's Hotel, but will leave Paddington for B. at two o'clock to-morrow. Subsequent events have altered the value of the papers lost, which Alpha, in an larceny. The evidence was nearly an echo of that in the objected to, -July 21."

Mr. Prance, in answer to this advertisement, received the following letter, in Garratt's handwriting :---

"July 18, 1845. "Unless an advertisement, offering a suitable reward, appears in the Morning Poston Tuesday next, the valuable documents will be no longer under my control, and will be irrevocably lost to you."

This letter was followed by another, which would be

CHARGE OF CHILD MURDER .- Sarah Hughes was dicted for the wilful murder of her infant child. It ap. | called to a house in Falcon-court, Borough, where he | and commands success. The piece is well put on the peared that the prisoner was in the service of a Mrs. | was informed a young female had jumped out of the stage. The scenery, by Mr. Neville, does him infinite Maidham, living at Stoke Newington. On the morning of window. He immediately proceeded to the spot, and credit. The drama was, as it deserves to be, eminently the 4th of March she was noticed by Mrs. Maidham as found the prisoner lying on the pavement. She said successful, and cannot fail to have a long run. The looking excessively ill. She would not at first confess that she was much hurt, which caused him to convey Death Ship is still attractive; the excellence of Mr. that she had given birth to a child, but she did so on her her to St. Thomas's Hospital. She was ordered to the Douglass as a British sailor we have before noticed. His mistress threatening to call a doctor. The body of the accident ward, and undressed; but as soon as the descriptive hornpipe is indeed a gen. child was afterwards found in a box in the coachhouse surgeons came round she jumped out of bed, and quite dead, and with a string round its neck. The indictment charged that death had been caused by strangulation, the string being tightened so as to cause its death. According to medical evidence the ribbon in question might have been put round the neck of the child by the mother for the purpose of facilitating parturition, It further appeared that divers baby clothes were found in returning to her lodgings in Marylebone she missed her the character with considerable ability throughout. His a trunk belonging to the prisonor. The jury acquitted way, and asked a gentlemanly looking person to show dying scene was true to nature and called down bursts of the prisoner. The poor girl, who had been in a fainting her the way to London-bridge. He told her that he state during the trial, was carried out senseless.

STEALING A WIFE, &c .- John Hopkins, a squalidlooking cabman, 24 years of age, stood indicted for stealing a chest of drawers and a great variety of other furniture and valuable effects, the property of James Freeman, in his dwelling-house. It appeared, by the opening of the case, that the prisener had, previous to the date of robbery, been an inmate as a lodger with Mr. Freeman, and his conduct gave him great satisfaction until the late occurrence, which had ruined his peace of mind. The rosecutor, a respectable looking man, stated that during he prisoner's residence in his house he entertained no suspicion of his honesty, but unhappily for him he made discovery which had completely disarranged his peace of mind and establishment in the world. He went out or the day of the robbery and did not return until late, when to his surprise and regret he found himself minus chairs tables, bed, and indeed every valuable that was moveable Upon inquiry he found that his property had been removed in a van, and the house was left to the care of the other lodgers. He found also that the prisoner had "bolted." Common Sergeant: In fact, sir, you found yourself di-

vested of all your furniture ?-Yes, my lord. Common Sergeant : Nor was that all, I believe ? Mr. Freeman (in solemn tone): No, my lord; my wife had gone too (laughter.) This levity met with a deserved rebuke. The prosecutor then detailed the "ups and downs," "ins and outs," which his footsteps had marked in "search of a wife." and at the expiration of fifteen days he found them together, "snug tucked up." The Court : I believe upon your own bed? Mr. Freeman : Yes, my lord; and all the furniture in the room was mine. The prisoner tried to make him believe that Mrs. Freeman exercised her own will. and said the furniture was hers-he did not seem to be aware that she "was not her own property." The fearful state of things to contemplate, and requires man who moved the "household stuff," said that they the prompt intervention of the Executive, to avert acted under the lady, who engaged them, but the prisoner the calamities of famine and pestilence. The weather was present at the unloading. J. Milne, the police constable who apprehended the prisoner, stated that he denied the robbery, and said Mrs. Freeman removed the goods. A gentleman of the bar reminded the court that it had been considered that, when the wife removed the property, her paramour was exempted from the larceny. Common Sergeant : Yes, but there is a case in the books where Mr. Justice Coleridge decided that, to steal a wife only was a felony-she wearing her husband's apparel. Here was a stronger case, for the property was found on the prisoner. The Learned Judge summed up, and without much consideration the jury found him guilty. His Lordship said they sat there to protect the public against wrong-doers like the prisoner; hence the judg-

ment was, that he be kept to hard labour for one year. TUESDAY .-- CHARGE OF SWINDLING .--- Maria Locke, 50, the wife of a surgeon at Pimlico, and Edward and John, her sons, aged 19 and 14, were indicted for conspiring to for which we have no room, the jury retired to deli obtain, by false pretext seven pairs of shoes from George Gawthorp, with intent to cheat and defraud him thereof. The case has been fully given in the Queens-square reports. The stratagems by which the shoes were obtained were reiterated, and the shoes were produced by a pawnbroker. They were pledged by a female on the day they were obtained. He would not swear that Mrs. Locke was the person. The jury acquitted all the prisoners.

Edwin Locke and John Locke were indicted for attempting to obtain other shoes upon similar pretences, and counselling and encouraging her sons to commit the said known.-Jersey Times.

interview can easily show, but a suitable reward is not last case. Mr. Huddlestone said that the prisoner at the bar, down to the time of this transaction, had borne a respectable character, and she stood charged with on offence of a very grave description. The jury again ac. quitted them all. The Common Sergeant said there was captain, and take the vessel to America; but, on their another charge, but as the evidence was the same, it was scarcely necessary to occupy further time. The jury quite assented, and the prisoners were all declared not

guilty .- They were, then liberated from custody. The court, at its rising, adjourned to Monday, the 24th inst.

were called in, and the prisoner was conveyed to the stashe was out of employment, and on the previous afternoon

water and a biscuit. They afterwards left that house. liquor there, when the man attempted to vioshe opened, and jumped out into the court beneath. In Elton. her fall she fortunately escaped any serious injury .-- Mr. Traill asked the officer what sort of a house it was where the prisoner was found ? The officer replied that it was she told the same story at the station-house, and from in-

THE POTATOE FAILURE.-LATEST NEWS .- IRELAND. DUBLIN, Nov. 6.-Although some of the reports received to-day are much less desponding, and one or two are very favourable, there is, I fear, no real ground for believing that the disease has been checked to any material extent. Where the operation of the blight is so capricious, it is almost a matter of course that there should be conflicting accounts; but it is beyond all doubt that the disease is spreading over the whole country, and destroying, to a vast extent, the staple food of millions of our people. This is a is again unfavourable for the digging out of potatoes. It has been raining all day, and there seems little prospect of a change for the better.

misconduct he should discharge her.

FRANCE.-The Reform states, that-" Provisions are every day becoming dearer in Paris. Potatoes are now double the price they were a month since. The price of other vegetables rises in the same pro- in the former place. portion. Poor families are already beginning to feel severely the effects of the bad harvest. If this rise in the price of provisions increases in the same proportion for only one month, the necessaries of life the ancient masters. "The Triumph of the Romans," will become beyond the reach of the indigent."

THE LATE SUICIDE IN JERSEY .- The investigation of the circumstances attending the melancholy suicide of Miss Bond was brought to a close on Monday. After a variety of evidence had been offered, berate, and on their return delivered the following verdict :--- We are of opinion that Miss Emily Bond caused her own death by hanging, whilst labouring under temporary insanity, and, from the evidence before us it appears she was naturally a weak-minded person; and we cannot but strongly censure the conduct of the editor of the Jersey Times for having written and inserted in that paper, on the 24th of October last, a paragraph entitled "A Cruel Love Hoax"-a hoax having evidently been played off upon Lewis, Lickfold, Marchant, Robberds, and Mesdames with the like intent; and Maria Locke was charged with the said Miss Bond by some person or persons un-

MUTINY ON BOARD THE TORY .- The Earl of Eglin. toun, Nener, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay, spoke | Rayner; Desdemona, Mrs. Neville; Emeta, Mrs. Camp the Tory, Johnstone, China to London, Sep. 28, in bell. lat. 7 S, lon. 23 W., which reported that the crew, led on by the chief mate, had resolved to murder the intentions becoming known to Captain Johnstone, the Campbell," Mary, Mrs. Campbell; Sam Swivel, Mr. mate jumped overboard, and was drowned.

and adjournments of the Cabinet naturally led to the Neville will appear. nference that some measures were about to be taken relative to the importation of corn. The departure of several Ministers from town, and the non-appearance of any Order in Council, naturally warrant the conclusion that nothing wil be done at present. We say "at present;" for we believe that no sane Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members and man throughout the kingdom imagines it possible for many weeks together. The aspect of the country forbids such a supposition. It is on this account that

The spirited lesse has, this week, produced the Tragedy threatened to knock them down if they touched her. of Macheth, from the text of Shakspeare, and with the Being satisfied that she had received no injury, the police | music of Locke. The piece was put on the stage with that degree of taste which has gained so much fame for this tion-house. In answer to the charge the prisoner said that | establishment. Mr. Grattan Dawson, a gentleman, who earned considerable fame at the metropolitan minors she had been to Bermondsey in search of a situation. In about twelve months since was the Macbeth, and sustained applause. Joseph Rayner, personated Macduff, and would, and asked her to partake of some refreshment; added by his able delieneation of the character much to being rather faint, and without money, she entered a his well-deserved popularity. Mrs Campbell, with more public-house with him, and partook of some gin-and- than her ordinary ability sustained the character af Lady Macbeth. Locke's music was very creditably performed by and entered a house near to where they were, which he Mr. Neville, Miss L. Pearce, Miss Laporte, and a chorus said belonged to his sister. They had some more exceeding thirty performers. Mr. Grattan Dawson, during his limited engagement, will sustain the round of late her person. He assaulted her most violently, Shaksperian characters. This gentleman bids fair to fill but she struggled with him, and got to the window, which | up the gap left vacant by the demise of the lamented

### THE CITY THEATRE,

Under the lesseeship and management of Mr. and Mrs. R. Houner, neatly fitted up, thoroughly cleansed and redea brothel .-- Mr. Traill asked him whether there was any | corated, attracts large audiences. The performances have probability in the prisoner's story !- The officer said that | been Pauline, The Spitalfields Weaver, and The Revolt of La Vendee. The characters were ably sustained by Mr. and quiries he made he believed that it was all true .- Mr. | Mrs. R. Honner, J. Webster, and Miss Lacey, who bids Traill observed, that she ought not to have partaken of fair to become a brilliant star in the profession. At the liquor from a stranger, and especially have entered a conclusion of the first piece Mr. and Mrs. Honner, and house with him. He hoped this would be a caution to Miss Lacey, was called to the foot-lights and greeted with her, and as she had suffered sufficient punishment for her the loud applause of a crowded audience.

COLOSSEUM. - This is, without exception the most splendid exhibition in London. We may fairly say that art contends with nature for the palm of superiority. The conservatories are pleasing, and very prettily and taste fully arranged. The caverns, Mont Blanc, and the waterfall, are magnificently imposing. The silence which reigns in the caverns is sublime, and broken only by the dripping of a few drops of water, or the trickling of some small stream from a stalactite, or the gurgling of some rill which seems to partake of the stillness, and to marmur in subdued tones as it disappears among the rocks to find an outlet by one of the numerous subterraneous passages. Everything seems infected with the quiet of the place; no sooner does a person enter than he speaks in subdued whispers to his companions. The very air of the place seems still. The whistle of the wind is a stranger to its disles. We question whether ever a hearty laugh has been heard in its interior since it has been opened. What a contrast is this with the waterfall, where the water leaps from rock to rock, or rebounds from them into the lake below with the noise of a cataract, All here is animation. Even the birds seem to flit with lightened wing, while the stillness of death seems to reiga

ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY .- Professor Keller has, for the last week, been delighting the visitors to this place of amusement with his "Poses Plastiques," from from David, is a most imposing piece. "The Gladiators," from Canova, is a beautiful scene, and not less so is "Studies," by L. Keller. The whole of the pieces are judiciously selected and exceedingly well sustained. The "Grand Tableau Final," a national piece, by L. Keller, is a fine display; the whole is well worthy of a visit.

> ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE. LESSEE, MR. JOHN DOUGLASS.

MIRST appearance of Mr. E. Blanchard and his worderful Dog Victor. Re-engagement of Mr. Gratian Dawson, who will appear in the week as Damon, Othello, and Mercutio. To commence on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, with "Damon and Pythias." Characters by Campbell, Neville, Robberds, & c.

On Wednesday and Thursday, "Othello." Othello, Mr. Grattan Dawson ; Iago, Mr. Harrington ; Cassio, Mr.

On Friday, "Romeo and Juliet." Juliet, Miss Worsley her first appearance.

After the first piece on Monday and Tuesday, "Mary F. Lee.

The CABINET Councils.—The continued meetings Farce of "Turn Out;" in which Mr. F. Lee and Mr.

To conclude with, every evening, "The Dog of the

Torrent;" in which Mr. J. Lewis and E. Blanchard will

On Monday next will be produced the Grand Speciaci

Stage Manager, Mr. Neville.—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 15.;

Gallery, 6d.

appear, with his wonderful Dog Victor.

of the "Red Lance,"

WEDNESDAY .--- WHOLESALE PLUNDEE BY A SERVANT .--Jane Hiscot, a woman about thirty years of age, under been missed, they were searched that evening, when proproved to be in the handwriting of the prisoner Maynard and which was in these terms :--

"July 23, 1845. "Sir-The agent whom I have solicited to arrange the matter referred to in the Morning Post of to-day, is, unfortunately, at Sandhurst, Kent, and will not return till Saturday morning next; but I will address a letter to him to-morrow, which he will answer to your residence at B., and you must name the amount of reward you will give for them. They are, nevertheless, of real value ; say, instead of three dots after the £ . . . fill up the sum in letters."

All these communications were addressed by Mr. Prance to the Great Western Railway Company, and shortly afterwards he received a letter from the prisoner Maynard, purporting to come from Sandhurst, though it would be shown at the time he was not at Sandhurst at all. The letter was in these words ;-

"Sandhurst, July 24, 1845.

"A stranger called at my office last evening, and represented that he had found a travelling writing-desk seven.

Forthcoming Meetings.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. EUNDAY EVENING.

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road, we feel great disappointment at the dilatory conduct. South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackiriars-road, at half-past six o'clock.—City Chartist Hall, 1, Turn-again-lane, at six o'clock.—Westminster : at the Par-thenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at half-past seven.—Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Brick-layers'Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven.—Tower Hamlets : at the Whittington and Cat, Church row Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely. Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely, -Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson- Prices will increase on the Continent as with us. grove, at eight o'clock precisely—Marylebone : at the Famine threatens Ireland ; scarcity is already apprecoach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past hended in Scotland. Yet the Minister delays to

MONDAY EVENING.

Neucastle-upon-Tyne: Inis orance of the Onarvist issue on order, which will have the enect of draining Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening, glut foreign speculation. Such are the results of a from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of re- fluctuating-such could not have been the results of a from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of re-ceiving subscriptions and enrolling members. Mr. fixed-duty. But by his devotion to the former he M'Grath has been lecturing here, and has done good has driven us to the verge of-no duties at all. Whatever comes of it, the Premier has only himself

BANKRUPTS. IFrom the Guzette of Friday, November 8.1 Charles Draper, of 140, Bishopsgate-street Without, City, licensed victualler-William Hay and John Afred Titterton, of 103, London-road, Surrey, oilman-John Elliott, of the Pavement, Finsbury, surgeon-William Harding, sen., of 5, John-street, 23, Viacent-square, and West-wharf, Millbank, Westminster, mason-Moss Davids, of Paternosterrow, City, fishmonger-Sanuel Mordecai Levi, of 149, Leadenhall-street, City, navy agent-Hugh Cunningham, of 193, Strand, bookseller-Charles Norman, of 2, Cumberland-mews, Edgware-road, coach builder-John Wright, of Wheelton, Lancashire, culico printer-Ralph Pearson, of Chorley, Lancashire, groer-william Hope Lyon, of Liverpool, cotton broker-Eran Mercelith, [From the Gazette of Friday, November 8.] The harvests of Europe are in the main deficient. adopt that course which is at once safe, and prompt. He will linger on a few weeks longer, until the MONDAY EVENING. Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, t eight o'clock precisely. Newcastle-upon-Tyne: This branch of the Chartist Newcastle-upon Tyne: This branch of the house of the Hope Lyon, of Liverpool, cotton broker-Erau Mereditu, of Liverpool, linendraper-Henry Liptrot, of Wrayhan, Dendighshire, bootmaker-Samuel Rhodes, of Bradford, Yorkshire worked

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Saturday, Novembe 8, 1815