TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My VERY DEAR FRIENDS, -- Many and many a time have I had serious cause to complain of your indifference. It has frequently occurred that circumstances have come so thick upon you all at once, and not being able to see your way, you have charged me and others with short-sightedness in not having taken the precautionary steps necessary to meet them. In a thousand instances of this kind I have been compelled to repel the charge of want of precaution or foresight, by directing your attention to the fact that our want of preparedness arose from your indifference, and not from your leaders' want of precaution. Upon reconsideration you have frequently found that I have been for years preparing you for the advent of those circumstances; but you were deaf to my teaching, indifferent to my exhortations, and regardless of my advice.

It is a very thankless, but I trust not a hopeless is as, to endeavour to associate the working classes of a whole mation, and to make them of one common mind, to be used for one common purpose. Having said so much by way of comment on the past, I shall more prudent to comment upon them before they now apply my criticism to the present, in the hope that it may tend to better future results. If I am tedious, and recapitulate what I have stated scores of times before, lay the blame to your own indifference, inaptness to learn, or forgettliness of what you have been taught, rather than to my love of repetition or prolisity. The Land Plan, as a means of creating an entirely new and independent or the Land, because it will be burdened by thought by day, and my hope at all times. I have been my study for years, my dream by night, my do assertion, that 2,000 men in England will not, each shareholder, bas been my study for years, my dream by night, my do assertion, that 2,000 men in England will not, each shareholder, as individuals, get what the society proposes to give them, and will give, is a minimum to the forthcoming Content of the facility of correcting which I have explained to work in the facility of correcting which is have the gath to comment upon them before they operative Land Association, as to us seemed best calculated to secure the just and equal working of the principle; and if any parties have subscribed solely of many many of more prudent to comment upon them before they operative Land Association, as to us seemed best calculated to secure the just and equal working of the principle; and if any parties have subscribed solely of mentary, we are told that the rent of £5 a-year for what the society proposes to give what the society proposes to give what the society proposes to give have the apportioning an entirely new and investment to the propose of the Land, because it will be burdened by the united forces that the sale of the Land, because it will be burdened by the united forces that the sale of th It is a very thankless, but I trust not a hopeless

I say that my object in the outset was to establish an independent class of labourers; and as many attempts have been made by letter, speech, and resolution to thwart this my primary object, it shall be the head that I will now discuss. Parties who are wholly ignorant of the value of the Land, and of its capabilities, are made to say that they see, in these small allotments of two acres, a dread lest the English occupants of that amount should be reduced to Irish serfdem, and many good, but shortsighted people require either that the allotments should be larger, or that those of two acres should be purchased contiguous to a manufacturing town, so that thereby the occupant may play the double part of a manufacturing and agricultural labourer. Now this would at once cut at the very root of the principle; and, so far from its practical working having the effect of removing the surplus hands from the artificial labour market, it would have the diametrically opposite effect. I have always warred against man's instincts, which, if not subdued by protective mildness, may be thwarted into competitive injustice. Selfishness is the characteristic of man. It is more than habitmore than propensity-more than custom-and can be only governed by the circumstances in which he is placed. If, then, we take a town having 5,000 of a manufacturing population, 1,000 of which is a competitive surplus, rendered competitive by circumstances over which they have no control, and if we the working classes of the country. locate that 1,000 upon allotments so contiguous to the artificial labour market as to enable them to compete when they pleased with their former associates. I have no guarantee, you have no guarantee. those for the moment relieved of their competition have no guarantee, that they may not, if engaged in the double pursuit of agriculture and manufactures, still continue as a portion of the competitive powernay, as its worst section-and that it may not, as opportunity offers and circumstances press, be converted into a controlling power. Men who have nothing to rely upon but their day's wages, possess within themselves all the elements of combination, and all the materials necessary for resisting their masters' aggressions. Do we not every day see that the boldest spirits brave death itself in defence of their order. Have we not witnessed thousands bearing starvation without a murmur, rather than break the natural code that binds them to their brother-

If, upon the other hand, 1,000 men, or any large federacy, should at any time feel disposed to devote he will have a standard by which he will be enabled to judge of his value. I have always made what struck me to be the proper distinction between small farms and allotments. The allotments I have shown to be merely necessary, and may be very small, say the eighth of an acre, for growing vegetables and flowers, and affording amusement to the families of shown that the only amount of Land that can be valuable to a man who performs no other labour, is sents so many unmistakeable comforts, that, by degrees, they would be weaned from that which entailed servility. Notwithstanding my reliance upon this Derby:charm, however, I still feel assured that this novel undertaking must be entered upon with as few inpossible. We must not admit the principle that we are going to establish an association of this heterogeneous kind, because the very belief that the double rescource is necessary, will lead to non-reliance upon that which of itself is abundant.

Like the factions, however, plenty, two strings to your bow and a choice of markets, is a good "CRY," and faction thrives better upon a good "cry" than upon the best principle. I am provoked to make those remarks in consequence of a speech delivered by a person whom I must presume to be a shareholder, at the meeting held on Sunday week last at Dewsbury, and the resolutions emanating from which were published in last Saturday's Star. This gentleman appears to me to have had ample reasons for not becoming a shareholder, and, perhaps, as ample reasons for now discovering the awkwardness of his position, and in another speech, or in a comment on all the speeches, there are so many straw-men knecked down by this one man of steel, that we were forcibly reminded of poor Mr. Bradshaw, and his opponent Mr. Smith, in "Chambers' Employer" is a configuration at the delegate that represents us in the forthcoming Conference be instructed to support the reforthcoming Confer and Employed." If the society was unconditionally society was to undertake to divide £37,000 amongst to guard against his rashness, his errors, want his rashness, his errors, w

William Hewitt, Publis 'IONAL TRADES' JOURNAL

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to which I now allude was delivered to the meeting resolutions, here is the largest amount of protection who were fortunate in escaping, but will afford only in a speech, or whether it was kindly sent by way of for that class. If any alteration should be made in rendared completely destitute. It is to be honed comment on all the speeches—but this much I do the rules which would justify or induce those now that the Sultan will send soccour before long, and know, that it savours very strongly indeed of existling difficulties with which the forthcoming Conference will have no difficulty whatever in dealing.

Difficulties which I and my brother directors have

that the sultan will send soccour belore long, and that the following shares to abandon the project in consequence that charitally disposed persons will be induced to raise contributions in Constantinople, and in different parts of Europe in Constantinople in C

geniture.

Secondly, that it brings the Land from the whole sale into the retail market, and thereby makes it available to individual purposes, by giving each man the exact quantity he requires for the exercise of free labour.

Thirdly, that without co-operation it could not be done at all. and

Fourthly, and above all, for reasons that I have assigned before, neither landlords, manufacturers. capitalists, nor Government, will undertake to forward the principle of sub-dividing the Land for the purposes of free labour.

Now, my friends, apart from any opposing doctrine, I submit to you the following simple principle for your consideration:-Land is the thing that produces everything upon which you live, and which gives you every comfort you enjoy. The witholding of the Land from you hitherto has subjected your wages to that capricious scale by which capitalists would measure it. The Land is a thing daily purchased as an article of traffic in the wholesale market. No attempt till now has ever yet been made to subdue it to your uses by bringing it into the retail market. By the application of as much labour as the health of each occupant will allow them respectively and comfortably to devote to agricultural purposes, I hope to create a class of free labourers so large as to set an example worthy of imitation to

In propounding this principle for practical working to the last Chartist Convention, I stated that what was then done in the way of detail must be taken as mere guess. That it would require five arrived, in company with some few townsmen who weeks to consider and mature all the machinery necessary for carrying out the principle, but that and finding themselves thus unsupported by their when we had 2,000 enrolled members, that then, according to the true spirit of popular representation, all was lost, and they dispersed, the sergeant escapthey, by themselves or their delegates, would be ing, but the rest are stated to have been ultimately called together to amend and alter the rules as far as necessity required. I was aware that each day's consideration would considerably inure the public mind for that day's discussion; and, therefore, although many attempts have been made to force me into a controversy by anonymous writers, by friends, and by foes. I have abstained from offering any suggestion as to the required alterations, while I have placed the question before you in such a way as was likely to insure consideration and sound action.

Then you will understand that my object is to buy the Land in the wholesale market, and to divide it portion of them, relieved from all apprehension of in the retail market, with such profit and such benewant, and released from all the conditions of cor- fits as the wholesale purchaser in any other commodity derives from his traffic. Such is the whole a portion of what they may term their leisure hours plan, while you are called together without reference to artificial labour, they would, from their circum- to £37,000 surplus, or anything beyond the honourstances, be the most obstinate, uncontrollable, and able working of the principle, to say what the profit deadly enemies of the artificial labouring class. My accruing to each retail purchaser out of the consoliobject has been to establish a class, every man of dated fund shall be, and how it shall be secured to which will have the power to arrive at a thorough him, and, if you can't do that, don't blame me. There knowledge of the value of his own labour, with the is nothing on earth more easy. I have shown you conviction that the artificial scale should then be before, that if 1,000 individuals require a hat each, raised to the natural standard; and that, if the that each may have to give 12s. for the hat, whereas agricultural labourer prefers the artificial market, if the thousand club their money, they may, by cooperation, avail themselves of the retail profit, and last of these decrees implicate a dismissed parish granted; and it was rumoured at Hyderabad, that purchase a hat for 8s. each. Even this is not a parallel case; because, as retail purchasers of hats. you should pay the manufacturing profit, whereas you save it in the manufacture of Land.

Now, notwithstanding this simple illustration, our critics would actually persuade us that the building those who are otherwise employed, while I have of cottages, and better manufacture of the Land, would deteriorate the value of the property. It is remarkable how every scheme for acquiring large just that quantity which he can conveniently culti- interest, undertaken by the trading class, either revate. If he has more than he can cultivate, he pays | ceives the co-operation of the critics, or passes unrent for what he does not require. If he has less, he censured, while, curious to say, every proposition is deficient of the means of devoloping the full made for the benefit of the most powerful of all value of his whole labour. The great question, then, classes, is considered as a Utopian, impracticable was to agree upon the proper amount; and I stated was to agree upon the proper amount; and I stated that no man, with the aid of three or four well-grown as to ask sagaciously, "What shall we do with the understood that the municipal authorities gave him to which of course speaks the intention of the governchildren, could cultivate even so much as two acres to surplus?" while others cry out, "Lo! we shall understand that this would increase the disturbances. the highest advantage. Some persons, however, with starve!" Others say, "How can you give £15 out capacious notions, and without a particle of practical of a fund to each of 2,000 persons, who only pay knowledge upon the subject, lay it down that a man £2 10s. each?" If they got it all, each of the 2,000 such a guard is one of the demands comprised in the that it is a well known fact that the President wil and his family could not exist upon two acres of at one and the same time, it would be a very diffiground; and straightway a new principle, a very cult problem to solve; but when they receive it out dangerous principle, is sought to be introduced—the of the certain profits arising out of the co-operative principle of establishing a kind of hermaphrodite so- fund, at such times as that fund will afford it, then occurred at Perugia, towards which town a column principle of establishing a kind of hermaphrodite sofund, at such times as that fund will afford it, then occurred at Perugia, towards which town a column
the difficulty at all. I have told of Swiss was on its march. The sentences of the
Goix, former lieutenant of the body guards of Louis turing slaves. I never dreamt that all at once the you how to get the Land; I will assist you in showoccupants of a single district, contiguous to a manu- ing you how to make the best use of it; and then I facturing labour market, would betake themselves, will devote my every moment to instruct the occuas if by magic, to an agricultural life; but I was pants, as they are allotted, in the art and practice of convinced that the charm of that simple state pre- agriculture, which I understand better than all the scribblers that ever wrote upon the subject.

I was proceeding with the further consideration of grees, they would be weaned from that which entailed the greatest drudgery, the greatest dependence, the the subject, when I received the following gratithe occupation of the Oregon territory in accordance greatest uncertainty, and the greatest amount of fying letter and resolutions from the good men of

DEAR SIR .- We rejoice in the glorious progress making by our association, and are anxious for another visit from ducements to complete, and as many to emulate, as Doyle: will you have the goodness to present our best respects to him, and that we hope he is growing fat upon his ten bob a-week. Go on, sir, and never mind the railings of the disappointed, or the ravings of madmen. Yours respectfully,

> At a general meeting of the members of the Land Society, held on Sunday night, Nov. 16th, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed upon :-

an unlimited number of members, but that it be divided into divisions of 6000 each. That the society be excelled, providing the name and objects are not altered in consequence of enrolment.

That the members be so located as the opinion of the counsel directs. ounsel directs. That Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, late of Derby, but now of Manchester, be nominated by this branch as a fit and proper person to represent this district in the Manchester

Land Conference.

That the board of directors be chosen by the Conreasons for now discovering the awkwardness of his ference, and that the delegate that represents us in the

cards and rules to the management of the society.

realisation would be very problematical indeed. If spirit and co-operation that I have a right to look synagogue, 100 shops, and a large bath, have fallen a an earthquake felt through Long Island, part of New the society were to exonerate all its located members for. The great object of a public man should ever from all consideration of these not located, the be to leave the largest amount of corrective power lived together, there are about 1,200 families without society would be anything but paternal. If the vested in the people, thereby enabling them effectively a home. Of the refuge canada is recovering his health. There have been (Loud applause.) Mr. Stallwood next pointed out numering the home. Of the barrent of the barrent of the control of the sixths of the works of art and seience.

Canada is recovering his health. There have been (Loud applause.) Mr. Stallwood next pointed out numering the home. Of the control of the society was to undertake to divide £37,000 amongst to guard against his rashness, his errors, want of found an application of this number, one-nation nave taken refuge variations in the barracks, and two adjoining villages, 300 have very destructive fires at Kingston and St. Catha-

my want of judgment, or my deceit.

Your faithful friend and servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN. General Cordova has resigned his command as been accepted.

MADRID, Nov. 9 .- Accounts from Valencia to the 5th instant, which have reached Madrid by the ordinary mail, concur in showing that the insurrectionary attempt of the 3rd was a purely military movement. The provincial regiment of Gerona, which i on duty at Valencia, was one that took part in the Alicant and Carthagena movement last year; and i is said that General Ruiz, who was at the head of the Carthagena Junta, was mixed up with the present attempt; the Colone of the Gerona regiment, Brigadier Zapatero, was at the theatre at the time it broke out, with many of the officers. The light company of the 1st battalion was quartered at the convent of San Francisco, where the 2nd battalion was quartered; the rest of the 1st battalion was quartered at the Barracks del Pilar, and a detachment of the light company was on duty at the house of the Captain-General Roncali. A sergeant of the light company of the 1st battalion, named Suarez, was the leader of the mutiny, and was followed by about forty he has done—after the display he has made during men of the company (none of the 2nd battalion joining him), who rushed into the street about half-past attempted to restrain them, and made their way to where his popularity will increase daily more and duct had ever been consistent and undeviating. He was the Dilar barracks expecting to be joined by the battalion to which they belonged; but notice of the at tempt had already been sent there, and when they had joined them, they were fired upon by the guard ment on all sides, Sergeant Suarez exclaimed that taken. Private letters from Valencial mention that two of the officers wounded on the night of the 3rd have died.

CONSPIRACY IN BARCELONA.—Letters from Barce lona state that a conspiracy had been discovered in that city on the 10th inst.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—The soldiers that took part the insurrection at Valencia have been tried by Court-martial, of whom twelve have been sentenced to death, and, by the latest accounts, ten of these unfortunate persons were on the way to the place of execution. It appears, also, that several of the most respectable citizens of Valencia had been banished from that place on twenty-four hours' notice, without trial, or any known proof that they had been impli cated in the affair at all.

Accounts from Madrid of the 12th inst. confirm the report of some insurrectionary movements at Barcelona. Martial law had been proclaimed: and it was believed by the authorities there that General Prim, now residing at Marseilles, had organised a plot, and was preparing to invade either Catalonia or Valencia, at the head of a body of emigrants.

PORTUGAL. Lisbon, Nov. 9th.—The Government papers still The Government countenances these rumours by an occasional decree from Don José's de-

priest and an ex-professor of the university. The on failure of prompt compliance with the renewed degovernment papers likewise talk of guerillas in a mand of the resident, the city was to be bombarded. state of incipient organisation. There is no organised conspiracy, but there is a desperate state of discontent in all the provinces, arising from the rapacity of are rapidly reinforcing their squadron in the Pacific. government and its local agents, and the universal poverty that prevails throughout the country. This is "the rebellion of the belly" which is to be appre- English 74-gun ship), five corvettes, one brig, and

CONFLICT AT BOLOGNA.—'The Contitution 1 says Letters from the frontier of Romagna, dat:d the 4th inst., state that in the evenings of the 1st and 2d a sanguinary conflict took place at Bologna between the Swiss, on the one part, and the Pontifical dragoons and custom-house guards on the other. The troops were subsequently confined to their baras the Bolognese were ever adverse to this corps. In its stead they proposed to call the citizens to arms in timating that America claims to possess the whole the form of a civic guard; but as the formation of against all nations. A letter from Washington says manifesto of the insurgents of Rimini, the Cardinal express himself strongly in the message for the whole became alarmed, and refused the offer, but at the same time relinquished the idea of calling in the volunteers. It is also said that disturbances have commission at Ravenna, anterior to the late distur-

UNITED STATES. The steam-ship Great Britain jarrived at Liver pool, on Tuesday last, bringing advices from New that the Duke of Sault Tavannes, peer of France, has York to the 28th ult. It is stated in the American just put a period to his existence. One of his friends. with the opinion he has already expressed in his in- he immediately cut him down and ran for medical augural address, and that he will assert the unques-tionable right of the Republic of the United States despair is attributed to personal griefs. The Duke of to the whole of this territory. It is further asserted Sault Tavannes was quite a young man, tall and that the President has refused the offer of leaving the powerful, and of a most vigorous constitution.

From Canada, we learn that active preparations are going on for the military defence of that colony.

TERRIFIC AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—One-half of the town of the Dardanelles has been destroyed by fire. At half-past eleven A.M., of the 25th October, the fire with twelve fire-engines, were on the spot as soon as the alarm was given, it was impossible to stop the ravages of the all-consuming element, and twenty houses were destroyed before any efficacious aid was given. Much might have been done had the en- of ability displayed by the ministerial cooks. These gines been in good order; but owing to the gross neglect of Ibrahim Pacha, the governor of the town, not one of them could be made to work. Had is not day. been for the assistance of two Turkish colonists with a handful of soldiers, and the European residents, who occupied themselves in pulling down houses,

stroyed, and as in many of them four to five families shaken and some little damage done.

Rosas was exerting himself to make soldiers of the entire many population, from the age of sixteen to sixty, and seemed determined to offer every resistance to the personal seems of the united Governments. His conduct was as arbitrary and tyrannical as ever and his hatred of the English so marked, that mes persons were of opinion he was cognizant of, and even sanctioned, the murder of the English family, to prove to Mr. Ouseley the indifference with which h viewed any alliance with England, and what might be expected by the British residents in the event of hostilities being come to. It was calculated that the Captain-General of Madrid, and his resignation has English and French inhabitants of the city and suburbs could not fall short of 12,000 persons; and in case the merchants broke up their establishments, they would have to sacrifice everything from the poverty and hostility of the people, who were kept by Rosas in thorough ignorance of the real state of affairs between himself and the two powers; and the most extravagant fabrications and lies were circulated to engender enmity of feeling to the English land French. Provisions would be getting very scanty among the squadron by the severe interdict of the Buenos Ayres Government.

ALGERIA. The Paris papers of Monday contain several despatches from Marshal Bugeaud and other French officers in Algeria. The news contained in them is not important. A report that Abd-el-Kader had been killed, put forward by a Marseilles journal, is shown to be false. A certain Bou-Maza is causing the French great annoyance and some alarm. The Journal des Débats says of this chief "after all that the last twelve months of his energy and ability, he

INDIA AND CHINA. ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL. - LONDON SATURDAY MORNING.—Late last evening, letters and

papers were received from Bombay to the 15th of October; from Calcutta to the 8th of October; from Alexandria to the 7th of October; from Delhi to the 7th of September. The news brought by this conveyance is of more than usual political importance. It announces the

death of Juwahir Singh, the Wuzeer, who was shot by the soldiery on the 21st of October, in revenge for the death of Peshora Singh. Affairs were afterwards continued in the hands of the Queen-Mother. The ex-King of Cabool had died at Lahore of cholera. Hostilities were daily expected to be commenced in the Nizam's dominions, and a civil war threatening in Burmah. The bodies of Juwahir Singh, and of two fellow-sufferers, were publicly burnt in the Badamee Garden, on the 22nd, four women being also burnt at the same time. It was supposed that the younger brother of the late Sirdar Heera Singh would be elevated to the post of Wuzeer. The intelligence from Hyderabad in the Deccan is

of a somewhat momentous character. A peon at tached to the British residency had been killed by some of the subjects of the Nizam. The resident demanded that the murderers should be delivered up to justice; but his highness, or his government, was unable or unwilling to comply with this demand After reference made to the supreme government, the reisdent offered to the Nizam the alternative either of giving up the murderers within one month, or of expelling from his dominions the Pathans, a lawless continue prognosticating revolts and conspiracies of Tribe of Affghan origin, who were harbouring the murderers. Again, his highness was found unable or unwilling to comply; he neither delivered up the partment, denouncing parties engaged in attempts to f l homicides, nor expelled the obnoxious tribe, but begged There are indications that war with the United States is inevitable and not distant. The Americans Adding their vessels in the Chinese seas, they will assemble a force of six frigates (each as large as an one schooner. On the English side, Admiral Sevmour, at or about this time, is near the coast of Oregon, with one ship of 80, one of 50, one of 18, and

one of 16 guns. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN .- IMPORTANT NEWS ON THE OREGON QUESTION .- LONDON, SATUR-DAY MORNING.—The steam-ship Great Western arrived at Liverpoool yesterday morning. The news brought by this conveyance is of considerable imporment, claims the whole of Oregon up to the Russian frontier, and urges Congress to maintain this claim. in-

FOREIGN MISCELLANY. XVI., and first page to Queen Marie Antoinette,

Empire, died lately at Blagnac, near Toulouse.

SUICIDE OF A FRENCH PEER.—The National states. upon entering his chamber on the morning of the 12th instant, discovered him suspended by the neck: SPANISH COOKS .- It is said that Maria Christina is well versed in the culinary art, and that in the pic-nics of the Court to the country she likes to test the ability of those about her in this respect. On a recent occasion she requested the Ministers of War. of Justice, and of Foreign Affairs, each to prepare a dish after his own fashion. General Narvaez prepared dressed fowls with tomata sauce, but the dish was smoked, and M. Martinez de la Rosa prepared a dish cooks are cooking "hell-broth" for themselves, which they will be compelled to sup at no distant

"Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble. Fire burn and cauldron bubble!"

AMERICAN ITEMS .- A Mrs. Maria Ann Bickford prey to the flames. At least 600 houses have been de- York state, and Connecticut. Houses were much CANADIAN ITEMS. - The Governor-General

We are not let into the secret whether the matter | fascinating inducements held out in the preliminary | A subscription was immediately set on foot by those | favour of Herard, the former President of Hayt

A MORMON NATION .- In the midst of the embarrassments arising out of the Oregon question the people of Oregon are talking loudly of "national independence," and a new, singular, and important feature has appeared, which may be pregnant with unlooked for consequences, namely, the Mormons, who are literally compelled by persecution to quit their homes in Illinois, have solemnly resolved in conclave assembled, to migrate to Oregon and there to settle They will be at least 12,000 in number; sufficient to found a nation! Application must prove the Section of their

Trades' Movements

MIMPORTANT MEETING OF LONDON CARPENTERS. Provide to targit and

A public supper was holden at the Silver Cup, Cromer street, Grays-inn-lane, on Monday evening last, by that truly democratic body, the London lodge of the "General Union of Operative Carpenters of Great Britain," it order to afford the opportunity of presenting a handsome sliver cup to Mr. John Gordard, treasurer to the lodge, in gratitude for his services. Brother Mayne was called to the chair, and Brother Pilkington to the vice chair... The supper, a good substantial one, gave great satisfaction. The tables having been cleared, the Chairman said, He knew it was usual at public festivals to give as the first toast, "The Queen," but he thought i would be more in accordance with their feelings and his own, if he gave instead the true Sovereign, and therefore, with their permission, he would give it thus,-"The People—may they speedily obtain their just and inalicuable rights; freedom of thought and action, liberty of speech, and power to make the laws by which they are governed." Drank with three times three and one cheer

Brother DIAMOND in eloquent terms responded. He said, he thought no one would attempt at this time of day to deny that the people were the source of all power; but at present they had very little to do with the exercise of that power. If the wealth producers would but form one grand phalanx for Universal Suffrage, their power would then very speedily be acknowledged. But while one called himself an "Independent Chartist," another a "Complete Suffragist," and were thus divided, their weakness would still lay them open to oppression. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, he said, let them unite under one general banner, and the things enumerated in the toast would soon be theirs. (Loud cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN said, he now rose to propose the toast of the evening-"The health of Brother John Gordard, may he live long to enjoy the confidence of his brothers thousands of the working classes." In giving this toas he had also the pleasure, on behalf of the lodge, to present him the cup he held in his hand. The cup is a hand some, embossed, richly chased, silver one, of exquisite workmanship, and bears the following inscription :—" As a token of respect to Brother John Gordard, from the London lodge of the F. S. O. C. of Great Britain, for his services as treasurer, and untiring exertions in supporting general union, and the rights of the working classes, November, 1845." Brother Gordard had been a member to posterity, as an incentive for unborn generations to follow the brilliant example set by Brother John Gordard. (Great cheering.) The cup having been presented, the with three times three and one cheer more.

Brother GORDARD rose, and the cheering was renewed He said he cordially thanked them for the confidence not represented in the Legislature, and hexce he was in to the principles of the People's Charter, trades combinations would be unnecessary; and he really did think that as all men contributed to the support of the State, so should every man have a voice in controling the affairs of classes also have theirs? (Hear, hear.) He did not of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, the representative of the industrious millions in the House of Commons. Drank with three times three and one cheer more, upstanding and uncovered.

The CHAIRMAN next gave "The General Union of Carmen. May their endeavours to obtain evenhanded justice,

and a fair remuneration for their labour, be crowned with BROTHER SOULSBY, in responding, said this had ever been a momentous question with him. He had embraced it, seeing no way of effecting the social amelioration of the working classes, without a general union, without consolidation. A new era had arrived. Through the indomitable perseverance of an O'Connor, and the integrity of the glorious "Northern Star," a happier state of things was approaching. Working men had now learned the advantages conferred by consolidation and general union (loud cheers), and they now see the necessity, not only of producing wealth, but also of enjoying a much larger share of that wealth than they had hitherto done. A Land plan had been sent forth to the world, it had been taken up with great spirit, and would speedily grasp many thousands in its embrace. (Cheers). They had been taunted and told that they were not able to manage their own affairs. He would point those sneerers to their trades' officers. Did they not always choose the most steady, the most intelligent, the most moral men, possessed of the highest integrity? (Loud cheers.) Let but the working classes become united-let England, Ireland, and Scotland be as one, and then we may do more than talk of "evenhanded justice." Then, not even the power of an Iron Duke, or the machinations of Sir Robert Peel, would be able to prevail against the working men. The CHAIRMAN next gave-"The National Organisa tion of Trades for the Protection of Industry. May the working classes see the necessity of supporting it, and may it be enabled to prevent the inroads of capital." Brother John Bush, vice-president of the Association for the Protection of Industry, in responding, said: The Association now toasted, and which he had the honour to be connected with, was established under the able presidency of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, M.P.—(loud cheers)-for the more effectual union of the working classes; and during the last few weeks they had acquired bances, have been confirmed at Rome. More than died at his chateau of Marécreux, on the 31st ult. a large accession to their numbers in England, Ireland, forty persons have been condemned to the galleys General Compans, peer of France, and one of the and Scotland. That such an association was necessary for various periods."

General Compans, peer of France, and one of the he thought would be readily admitted. (Hear, hear.) A very forcible example of the benefit of their association had just been shown. The tin-plate workers had been out. The masters said to the men, "We will starve you into compliance;" but the men rejoined, "You might portion of the National Association for the Protection o Industry, and, happily, that is now impossible." The consequence was, that in two days after this the masters cent for the men, and they were now at work at an increased rate of wages. (Great cheering.) Brother Bush next entered most lucidly into the objects sought to be obtained by the Association for the Employment of Labour in Agriculture and Manufactures, and showed the great advantage of having Land on which to employ the surplus labour and manufactories of their own. Mr. Bush resumed his seat much applauded. The CHAIRMAN said the next toast he had to propose

benefits."

Brother Hutchings said: He regretted his inability to do justice to this excellent sentiment. He thought it was necessary, in order to carry out that sentiment, that

amid loud cheering to respond, and said,—It gave him go in and work for a month, with a view of enabling unfeigned pleasure to hear the "People's Charter" the master to fulfil his promise of redressing their to asted by such a respectable body of tradesmen, and so well received. One of the grave objections urged against faction, to turn out again at the end of that period." well received. One of the grave objections urged against the people possessing the franchise was, their want of in- Considerable amendment has already been made on telligence, and their inability to use the suffrage; now he argued, first, that as all contributed to the State-so should all enjoy a vote in the election of those men who made the laws for the guidance of the State; (hear, hearr,) and secondly, that the charge of ignorance was unfounded, lasted thirty-nine hours. The whole of the seduced. There has been a conflagration at Win-Greek and Jewish quarters with the exception chester, which has destroyed many houses; also a face of brass, seeing how ignorantly the affairs of State and Employed. In the society was accomplished a face of brass, seeing how ignorantly the affairs of State of about forty houses, one half of the Armenian large and destructive fires in New York, Boston, and were at present managed, and how often we were on the quarter, about 100 Turkish houses, three mosques, a Randall's Island. There has been a sharp shock of verge of famine and the very brink of revolution. (Loud a face of brass, seeing how ignorantly the affairs of State cheers.) Lord Brougham had said, the working classes, detestation of oppression, and a heart deeply imin addition to being tillers of the soil, workers in mines, fabricators of clothing, and builders of houses, were the authors of five-sixths of the works of art and science. Produces a great impression on his audience. After (Loud applause.) Mr. Stallwood next pointed out nume-rous instance in which the sons of toil had occupied cular case, and adverting to others concerning the

Brother GORDARD said,—He was entrusted with a most noble-toast.--They had payed-him a-marked and very handsome compliment to night for his advocacy of general union, but had it not been that he had mixed in political circles, he should not have been the advocate of a general union of trades. It was in the school formerly denominated "Radicalism" that he learnt the advantage of union. (Hear, hear.) The sentiment he had to propose was,-Health, happiness, and long life to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the proprietor of the Northern Star; may he ever continue the friend and advocate of the working classes." As a politician he had known Mr. O'Connor a long time,

and admired his undeviating consistency and principles. The CHAIRMAN said, Before putting the sentiment he hould like to add a few words to those of Brother Jodard, Peargus O'Connor had sacrificed more for the working classes than any man breathing; and neither persecution or prosecution could drive him from his post. Loud cheers.) !- So long as that gentlemnn continued his resent course, so long would he esteem it an honour to e numbered among his admirers and supporters.; (Great oheering.). The toast was then drank amid loud and long plaudits.

Mr. STALLWOOD returned thanks for Mr. O'Connor. The Chairman said his next toast was one he was coninced would be heartly responded to it was - The Northern Star, its Editor, and Reporter; long may it continue the advocate of the rights and interests, of, the working millions." The toast was drank with three imes three and one cheer more. "The health and happ ness of Mr. Alexander, one of he Calthorpe-street jury," was next drank;

Mr. ALEXANDER returned thanks, at more training and "The Chairman and Vice-Chairman," followed next n succession, and were drank with musical honours. The company then separated. 🖘 🖰 🦠

PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR IN AGRI-

CULTURE AND MANUFACTURES 199 W. 4 Mr. David Ross, of Leeds, delivered his first lecture o a metropolitan audience on the objects sought to be obtained, by the above association, in the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenhamcourt-road, on Tuesday evening, November 18th. Mr. W. Robson, ladies shoemaker, and vice-president of the 'Association for the Employment of Labour,' was called to the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer to the meeting. Mr. Ross, who was received with loud applause, said the cause of labour had not had that attention paid to it its merits demanded. He, had seen the working classes in comparative prosperity, and he had also seen them reduced to beggary and destitution. God and nature evidently intended that all should live, and live happily. Hear, hear.) The tillers of the soil. the hand-loom weavers, the sheemakers, the tailors, in conjunction with the other sons and daughters of toil, produced enough wealth for all; but, alas! they were not permitted to enjoy it; nor would they, until such time they possessed sufficient intelligence to form a grand confederation of trades for their protection. Machinery was making giant strides, and far be it from him to attempt to arrest its progress; all he desired was, that the productive classes should enjoy its blessings. Notwithstanding the Act of Parliament recently passed, thousands of women and children were still degraded to the condition of slaves in mines and factories, while their husbands and brothers were compelled to become unwilling idlers, and walk the streets from lack of employment. The great failing of the English working classes was their proneness in union, and may his example be followed by many to over working. However, they were now beginning to philosophise, and were now demanding a shortening of the hours of labour. The Miners and the trades of Sheffield had learned that short hours brought long wages. (Loud cheers.) The working classes possessed sufficient intelligence among themelves to work out their own redemption. Stephenson, the eminent engineer originally but a poor Miner! What Hudson, the Railway King, but a plodding Draper! Douglas Jerrold was also of the nim), who rushed into the street about half-past ought to be regarded as an Abd-el-Kader in the region of the general union from the very onset. His worth he has chosen for the theatre of his prowess, and he has chosen for the theatre of his prowess, and was well known to them, and duly appreciated. His contribution of the general union from the very onset. His contribution of the general union from the very onset. His contribution of the general union from the very onset. His contribution of the general union from the very onset. His contribution of the general union from the very onset. His contribution of the general union from the very onset. His contribution of the general union from the very onset. His contribution of the general union from the very onset. His contribution of the general union from the very onset. His contribution of the general union from the very onset. was well known to them, and duly appreciated. His con-duct had ever been consistent and undeviating. He was and many other ingenious things were the brain-work perfect democrat in the true and literal sense of the of the working order. (Hear, hear.) Many attempts word, he, to use the language of Julian Harney, "knew had been made to benefit the working classes, and no foreigners," all men were brethren, and he upheld a amongst others isolated strikes had been tried, and general union to support their dearest interests. He these, ineffectual as they were, had not been without hoped the cup he now presented would be handed down good results, for many men were now in the enjoyment of their 25s. per week as wages, who otherwise would not receive 10s. (Loud cheers.) But the (Great cheering.) The cup having been presented, the trades had recently resolved in forming a grand conbrethren and visiters present rose and honoured the toast federation, of which Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, M.P., was the president. (Loud cheers.) The first of these Associations was for the protection of industry, and the mutual support of each other; to they reposed in him, and the handsome present they had give to any one trade that might require it, the supbeen pleased to make him. The working classes were port of the whole confederation. With such an irresistible combination, who could anticipate a favour of trades combinations for self-protection. He failure. (Great cheers.) In that Association, bebelieved that if the people had representation according fore entering on a strike they would well survey the they go on conquering and to conquer. (Loud cheers.) the State. The aristocracy combined, and had their clubs enrolled no less than 8,000 members within the last and reading-rooms, and why should not the working month, and had already had a proof of the efficiency think they should ever enjoy true happiness, until equal trades were out. 'The employers' said, we will right and equal laws prevailed. (Loud cheers.) He starve you into compliance, but rejoined the men, again thanked them for their confidence and liberality, that is new happily rendered impossible, you might and would take the liberty of proposing—"The health have done so when we were an issolated body, but we

ground, and make morally sure before they struck the blow. Thus, with care, prudence, and union, would This Association was progressing rapidly, they had of such a combination. One of the Metropolitan now form a portion of the "National Association for the Protection of Industry," and we have the support of all the trades in that confederation. (Hear, hear.) The consequence of which was, two days after, the employers sent for the men and they were now penters, and all other honourable societies of working at work at an increased wage. (Loud cheers.) Such must ever be the moral influence of a well-directed general union of the trades. (Great cheering.) From the first, had sprung the second Association, the Employment of Labour." This was also under the able presidency of the honourable member for Finsbury. (Loud cheers.) This association was intended to draught the surplus hands from the labour market and employ them profitably for their own advantage on the Land, and who would not rather labour in the healthful fields than be confined in the murky atmosphere of the shop, the factory, or the mine. (Loud cheers.) And what an incentive to action was it, to know that such withdrawal, left full employment, at increased wages, for those who remained. (Great cheering.) How much better would it be for their turn-outs to be employed in buildings of their own, or in manufactures on their own account, than to travel tifty or a hundred miles. to compete with their still more wretched fellow-men. Right pleasing it was to know that working men had begun duly to appreciate the advantages of self-employment. The Woolcombers of Bradford had learned that they could, with advantage, comb their own wool—(hear, hear,)—and a portion of the trades of Leeds had started a project for building a colony of seventy cottages, with all the appurtenances of drying-grounds, baths, &c., such cottages if let at a simple rental of £5 per annum would return interest to the amount of six per cent on the capital required. He was also happy to find that a portion of the Cordwainers of the metropolis were clubbing their pence with a view of locating themselves on the green sod. (Loud cheers.) The association he represented was also an illustration of this growing feeling, they already had 383 shares taken up, on which deposits to the amount of £650 had been paid, and which would of themselves, when the entire was paid, amount to £1.915. The association would commence

operations so soon as they had obtained subscriptions to the amount of £5,000, and if working men only supported these associations as their own interest demanded, they would soon be in possession of all those great blessings, combination, wisdom, energy, and perseverance was so well calculated to bestow. (Great cheering.) Mr. Ross resumed his seat amidst great applause. Several questions were then put to and answered by the lecturer .- A vote of thanks was then moved to Mr. Ross for the able lecture he had delivered, which was seconded and carried by acclamation.—A vote of thanks was given to the chairman and the meeting was dissolved.

On Wednesday Evening Mr. Ross repeated his lecture with much success at the South London Chartist Hall, Blackfriars-road.

The Miners of Dukinfield return their sincere thanks to the Counterpane Weavers of Bolton, and the Spinners' Union of Lancashire, for the support they have received. Books bearing the seal of the came home to the breast of every man, and quite sure he Miners' Association will be furnished to the persons At a general meeting of meeting of meeting of the 25th October, the fire of the 25th October, the fire of the 25th October, the fire of the Commenced in the Greek quarter, a gale of wind commenced in the greek quarter and commenced in the greek quarter and commenced in the greek quarter and commenced in th land; and may all men exiled for advocating its prin-ciples, and the freedom of opinion, be recalled to enjoy its the order payable to Mr. William Perkin, at Mrs. Elliot's, Miners' Arms, Dukinfield. Signed on behalf of the Miners of Dukinfield and Floweryfield,

WILLIAM PERKIN, Secretary.
CARRON IRON WORKS.—MOULDERS' STRIKE.—These all should unite. It was high time the exiled patriots workmen, after being out for three weeks, comwas restored. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. EDMUND STALLWOOD having been called on, rose in pursuance of a resolution agreed to by them, "to several articles—it being all piece work; and it is hoped that the good work will be persevered in, so that a second strike may be rendered unnecessary. On Saturday evening, the 6th current, a large number of the workmen assembled in Binnie's Hall, Grahamston, to hear an address from Mr. Wm. Douro, agent for the Miners' Association. This gentleman, though having little pretension to oratory, has considerable powers of utterance, a cordial bued with sympathy for suffering humanity: while,



NO MEDICINE for the CURE of ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION. COUGHS attended by such speedy and unfailing success as Dr. LOGOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. In every newspaper and publication throughout the kingdom may be seen testimonials of their wonderful powers. Read the following recent cures in Manchester: From Messrs. Lynch and Butterworth, Cheetham Hill, dated September 9th; 1845.—Gentlemen,—The increasing demand for your wafers speaks greatly in the enclosed is one of the many convincing proofs we have had of their efficacy.

(Signed) LYNCH and BUTTERWORTH, Chemists. Cone of Fifiken Years' Astena, communicated to the proprietor by Messrs. Lynch and Butterworth. dated Cheetham Hill, Sept. 6th, 1845.

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the great benefit my wife has received from the use of Dr. Locock's Wafers. Fer the last fifteen years she has been afflicted with severe asthma, and during that time has never been able to obtain more than temperary and partial relief. Since she has taken two boxes of the Wafers, her cough has quite left ber, and her breathing is now as free as she could wish. In fact, such is the inestimable benefit she has derived from them, that sue is anxious to make her testimenial as public as possible, in order that others similarly afflicted may participate in the comfort and relief she

I remain, gentlemen, yours, &c., JAMES HET OOOD.

From the Rev. Owen Thomas, Holyhead.

October 9th, 1845. Dear Sir, -Dr. Lecock's Wafers do a great deal of good to my voice. I got a bad cold from a damp bed about thirty-five years ago, and my voice was vory bad ever since; being groat pain to me when preaching or singing—and I am very ford of singing.

I used many different medicines, and some of them do good for a little time, but Dr. Locook's is the lest of all-it clears my voice and stops the coughing instantly. I have never found anything yet to compare with them.

I have been thirty-three years a Wesleyan Minister, and all the Wesleyan Methodists in the Principality of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use, know me; (twenty years of which I have lived in Holyhead) and I am known personally to all the arst greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly men of that body, many of whom have admired the effects of the Wafers in clearing the veice, and stepping the cough, they never got such a medicine before. My wife, ever since Christmas, has been very well, after taking two boxes. I am a witness of their power to stop a frightful fit of coughing in an instant. I, as a Wesleyan Preacher, call upon all preachers and singers of every denomination to take these Wafers, for improving the voice and curing coughs: You may publish my testimonial for the excellent Waters if you wish. I am, yours truly, OWEN THOMAS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. W. Oliver, Bookseller, Blackwelgate, Darlington.

October 10, 1845. Gentlemen.-I never sold a medicine for asthma, cough, wheezing, &c., that has been so much inquired recommended them to others, but are unwilling to this assertion. publish their names.

I can, however, bear the strictest testimony to their W. OLIVER. excellence, &c.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WIIO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, Lichneld Cathedral.

Lichfield, 10th of July, 1845. Gentlemen,-A lady of distinction having pointed induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. Ifind, by allowing a few of the Wafers (taken in the be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellow course of the day to gradually dissolve in the mouth, creatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the

They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used. (Signed SAMUEL PEARSALL

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from every agent throughout the kingdom and on the Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and

rapid cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs; they have a most pleasant taste. To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness.

and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. Price 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Agents -Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Medicine Venders.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from spuriou imitations, her Majesty's Honourable Commissioner have caused to be printed on the stamp, outside each box, the words, "Dr. Locock's Wafers," in white letters on a red ground. If purchasers will attend to this Caution, they will be sure to get the genuine

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Her Grace the Dowager Sir C. F. Williams, Knt. Duchess of Leeds. Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer Lady Sherborne. Bart. Captain Boldero, M. P. Earl of Lincoln. Edward Baines, Esq., M.I Marquis of Waterford. Lord Bantry. Archdeacon Webber. Doctor Bloomberg, Vicar of General Maitland.

Cripplegate. General Gardner. Mr. Justice Cresswell. General Nisbitt. And families of the first distinction.

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

Sir Matthew Wood, Bt. M.P. And numerous Medical Gentlemen of eminence in London have borne testimony to their efficacy. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at 118, Holbornhill, and 311, Strand, London; and may be had of all medicine-vendors in the United Kingdom; also in America of J. O. Fay, at his Drug Store, 193, Broadway, corner o. Dez-street, New York; in Munich and Frankfort, of Frederick Breul: and can be obtained in the principal

Capitals of Europe, as well as all her Majesty's dependencies. Strongly recommended by the Faculty,

Wray's Aromatic Spice Plasters for the Chest .- Cough Colds, Asthmas, Shortness of Breath, Pain or Tightness of the Chest, Affections of the Lungs, &c., are effectually relieved, and in many cases entirely prevented, by the timely application of Weat's Anomatic Spice Plasters to the chest, which are far superior to the common warm plasters, and frequently supersede the use of internal which they are exposed. To those requiring a Mentor, remedies. No person during the winter ought to be without one, travellers by railroad in particular. Sold at 1s. and Is. 6d. each.

Wray's Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger .- A certain cure and preventive of all Nervous Complaints Spasms, Gout, Rheumatism—an invaluable remedy fo 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 Chalmoute 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 travelling or exportation. Common Seidlitz to make

twenty-four glasses, 2s. per packet. Wear's Improved Sodaic Ginger Beer and Lemonado Rowders, in packets, for eighteen glasses, at 1s. and 1s. 3d.; or in cases, complete for travelling, at 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.

Wray's Antibilious Pills-In boxes at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d, plaints. and is. Cd. each, These Pills are an excellent remedy for Por upwards of forty years have these Pi'ls obtained vation and other treatment has been inefficient; a persepreventing and removing Bilious disorders; they gently the unqualified approbation of the public in general, verance in the Purifying Vegetable Pills, in which Messrs. operate as an Aperient, and, by keeping the bowels in a among whom may be included families of distinction and proper state, are calculated to promote that regular office health. Hence their beneficial effects in removing Indigestion, Head-ache, Giddiness, Sickness, attended with a in recommending them as one of the MILDEST and scrofulous or venereal taint, will cleanse the blood from feverish heat of the system, loss of appetite, oppression of MOST EFFICIENT APERIENT FAMILY MEDICINES all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and re-

Wray's Specific Mixture, warranted to remove Urethra! Discharges in forty-eight hours-in the majority of cases, variety of age and constitution. They seldom operate twenty-four-if arising from local causes. Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, with full instructions.

for Sportsmen, Gentlemen hunting, riding, walking, promote the due secretions of the liver and of the suffering from disease, relaxation, local debility, &c.; kidneys, and by invigorating the system generally, beapproved of and highly recommended by the late come an invaluable restorative of health to both sexes. Mr. Abernethy. Best Jean, Is, and Is. 6d.; ditto with fronts, 3s. 6d.; Knitted or Wove Siik, 2s. 6d.; ditto with invaluable appendage to their medicine chests, as they reelastic springs, 7s. 6d. Wray's Steel Spring Trusses, for Hernia, properly

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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. HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS SECURED BY THAT POPULAR MEDICINI &

No Medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity: it is questiona-

its extraordinary healing circues have not been exhibited. his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Grace the Archbishop This signal success is not attributable to any system of of Canterbury, and nearly all the Nobility, the Bishops, advertising, but solely to the strong recor amendations of and the Clergy, Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for teeth stopped, without any further charge than the parties cared 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 pessession u pwards of afteen superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in hundred letters, several of them from : Clergymen of the Church of Begland, many from disting dished issenting and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel; and Unarch of designation, want distinguished because with the Army and will remain firm in the tooth many years, rendering ex- Edwards and Son, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Hanney Navy, also from Members of Farliametot, Merchants, and traction unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of 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 fession; and a skilful Analytical Chernist; all speaking in the highest terms of the value of this enestimable medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel.

The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus described by an eminent physician, who says, "After particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am 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 any one take from three to four or six pills every twentyfour bours, 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 diseace. After you have taken ax or twelve pills you will Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponteexperience their effect; the disease upon you will become less and less by every dose you take, and if you persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the

"Thirdly—They are found after giving them a fair trial for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invigorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return where violent rurging is acknowledged to be injurious instead of beneficial.

Fourthly-As a general Family Medicine they ar exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in any disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value. John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, and Papil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says :- 'I 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 the public for their efficacy and simplicity, and to be really order that their improvements may be within the reach of vegetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but what is the most economical, they will continue the same moderate of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need | charges. 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 | ten till four. as Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar to females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they of their superiority over all others to be entirely and after, and so well spoken of as Locock's Wafers, are confidently recommended to them for general use. A and many parties who have been cured by them, have trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

"We consider we are performing an act of humanity t the community of Van Dieman's Lard 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 furnished us by various individuals who have taken them since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured so much out to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I was of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the statements public. However, we are now satisfied from further accounts given to us, that to hesitatelonger would my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full most satisfactory result, we perform an act of duty only n most strongly recommending the use of them to the public at large. This we feel the more confidence in doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they cannot be taken by any person without doing him good. -Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazette, Dec. 23rd,

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Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, bootmaker, Tatton, near Southampton :-February 9th, 1845.

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

I shall ever remain, Your most grateful and obedient servant, (Signed) RICHARD BULL.

Wheezing on the Chest and Shoriness 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 bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I which a good clearance was effected. From the did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected northern counties about 1,400 short horns came fresh by rubbing your invaluable ointment twice a day into my chest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten again in the morning, for about three months. (Signed) JEREMIAN CASEY.

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

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Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, Nov. 17 .-

The past week's arrivals of wheat of home produce for our market were on a very moderate scale, but those of most other kinds of grain, except malt, were somewhat on the increase, and of full average quality. Of foreign grain and of corn, the receipts were by no means large. Fresh up this day several parcels of English wheat came to hand coastwise as well as by land carriage, yet the supply on offer was by no means large. It being now pretty well ascertained that no immediate change will be made in the import duties on foreign wheat, the demand for the finest parcels, both red and white, was steady, at, in some instances, a trifling advance in the currencies of this day se'nnight. As the improvement was by no means general, we cannot alter our quotations. The middling and inferior kinds of English wheat, which formed the bulk of the supply, were somewhat inactive, yet the quotations ruled about stationary; still a clearance was not effected. The show of free foreign wheat was small. For the finest parcels we have had a fair inquiry, but in other kinds, next to nothing was doing. In corn under lock, owing to the firmness on the part of the importers, very little was transacted, at late rates. The supply of English barley being considerably more than adequate to meet the wants of the dealers, the trade with all descriptions was exceedingly dull, at a decline of fully Is. per qr. in the quotations, and a large quantity remained unsold at the market's close. Notwithstanding the quantity of malt on offer was small, the malt trade ruled dull, yet prices remained about stationary. Since the returns were made up on Friday about 20,000 quarters of Irish, and 30,000 ditto of foreign oats have come to hand. This large addition had a depressing influence upon the trade, and the quotations suffered a decline of quite 1s. qer quarter. In beans only a moderate amount of business was transacted, yet prices were supported. White peas were 1s. lower; but other kinds were quite as dear. In flour next to nothing was doing. The seed market

was steady, at full prices. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED IN MARK-LANE.

BRITISH GRAIN. Ditto, red 57 67 ... 59 Suffolk and Norfolk, red .. 60 65 white 68 Lincoln and York, red .. 60 60 white 60 Northumb, and Scotch ... Rye Barley 29 35 extra 37 29 26 26 ... 58 57 Ware 59 Distilling Grinding

and Scotch, Angus, 30s 0d to 32s ed; potato, 33s 0d to 34s 0d; Irish feed, 26s 0d to 28s ed; black, 26s 0d to 28s 0d; potato, 27s 6d to 80s ed; Galway, 25s od to 26s od. Town-made (per sack of 250lbs ENGLISH SEEDS, &C.

Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 3lb each) £11 to £12 FOREIGN GRAIN.
Shillings per Quarter.
Free In Bond

Free. In Bond.
Dantsic and Konigsberg 70 extra 74 .. 57 — 62 Italian, Tuscan, &c., red

Odessad Taganrog,hard 63 .. 50 - 57 Ditto, soft Ditto, soft Ditto, fine ... 65 Russian, Prussian, &c. 28 Grinding 26 — Ditto, distilling 31 — Ditto, prew and three 26 — 30 ... 20 — 27 Russian 26 — 30 ... 20 — 25 Danish & Mecklenburg 26 — 31 ... 20 — 25 ... Ticks, 33 to 39, small ... 37 — 44 ... 32 — 31 ... 37 — 44 ... 32 — 31 Egyptian 37 — 40 ... 35 — 43 White, 44 to 54, gray .. 40 — 42 Peas .. Dantsic and Hamburgh (per barrel), fine 31 36, superfine Canada, 34 to 37, United States

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c. Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 42 to 45 Archangel, 40 to 43, Memel and Konigs. berg ... Mediterranean, 40 to 48, Odessa Rapeseed (free of duty) per last
Red Clover (10s per cwt. and 5 per cent, on the

AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 5th of November to the 12th of November. Wheat Barley Oats. Rye. Beans | Peas s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. ending Sept. 27, 1845. | 53 2 30 2 22 2 33 1 42 5 38 9 Week Oct. 4, 1843 .. 56 0 31 1 23 4 33 8 43 1 42 6 Oct. 11, 1845 .. 57 9 81 8 23 4 34 2 43 1 44 4 Oct. 18, 1845 .. 58 2 32 0 23 5 34 5 Week ending 59 5 33 0 24 11 34 5 45 5 41 1 Week ending Nov. 1, 1845... 60 1 34 3 26 2 33 2 45 3 43 10 Aggregate average of the last six weeks ... 57 5 31 11 23 11 83 16 43 11 42 9 Onuon and ages (ending sees (ending Nov. 4, 1845) 65 10 38 4 27 10 29 7 43 2 49 9 Duties...

November 17.—The past week's importation of live stock into London have consisted of 269 beasts, and 333 sheep from Rotterdam and Harlingen, together with 26 oxen from Hamburg, in, for the most part, middling condition. At the outports, about 200 beasts and sheep have been received from the Continent. To-day we had on offer 150 foreign beasts and 130 sheep, the whole of which found buyers, at fully previous quotations. The following statement, derived from official sources, shows the total imports during the last three years, ending on the 10th of October :-1844 I845 . 1843

LONDON SMITHFIED CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY,

Oxen and bulls.... 780.... 2,283.... 7,384 Cows 334.... 675.... 4,106 Calves 35.... Sheep 175.... 706.... 6,918

Fresh up from our grazing districts the arrivals (f beasts were, even the time of year considered very limited, and of poor quality, owing to which, the beef trade was brisk at an advance in the quotations obtained on Monday last of quite 4d. per 8lbs. and at to hand: while from the eastern districts we received 150 Scots and shorthorns: from the western and midland counties, 400 Herefords, Devons, Runts, &c., from other parts of England 300 of various breeds, from Scotland 90 Scots, and from Ireland 150 beasts. The number of sheep being small, the mutton trade was somewhat active, and full prices were obtained in every instance. The veal trade was somewhat full average amount of business was doing, at late rates.

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal

Inferior coarse beasts . Second quality Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. Coarse inferior sheep . Second quality
Prime coarse woolled Prime Southdown Large coarse calves . . Prime small . Suckling calves, each Neat small porkers Quarter-old store pigs, each 16 0 21 0 HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE.

(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)
Beasts, 3,230—Sicep, 23,490—Calves, 71—Pigs, 311. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, Nov. 15. - We had a fair supply of grain in our market to-day, but the sale was rather dull. Wheat sold from 5s. to 10s.; oats, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.; barley, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; beans, 63. to 6s. 6d. per bushel.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, NOV. 17 .-With the exception of wheat and flour, of which we have received upwards of 8200 quarters and 4350 barrels from foreign and colonial ports, this week's arrivals of grain, &c., are of light amount. A lively demand for wheat has prevailed throughout the week; each day has presented a fair amount of business, and prices have steadily advanced for both bonded and free. The best Irish new red has reached 9s., and some superior old of the same country 9s. Cd. per 70 lbs. Our market is very bare of English samples. The cheaper relative value of wheat, as compared with other articles of the trade, have induced several purchases for investment. The sale of flour has not been so active, holders requiring something like a corresponding improvement to that obtained on wheat. A few choice oats have brought 3s. 11d. per 45 lbs.; we have only had buyers, however amongst those of the mealmen whose wants required immediate supply. Oatmeal must be quoted rather dearer, 35s. 6d. per 240 lbs., the top price of Irish manufacture. Barley and beans remain unaltered in value, whilst peas have commanded an advance of

1s. to 2s. per quarter. MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, NOv. 15 .-A feeling of greater confidence has been apparent in the trade during the week, and we have, in consequence, experienced an improved demand for flour. in which article a fair amount of business was transacted at the currency of our last market day. Oats and oatmeal were likewise in steady request, and maintained their previous value. At our market this morning holders of wheat, influenced by reports from Liverpool and Wakefield, firmly demanded an advance of fully 2d. per 70lbs. Flour met a tolerably free sale, but the quotations of this day se'nnicht could not be exceeded. For oats the inquiry was only moderate, at barely late rates; but oatmeal, being scarce and much sought after, must be noted 6d. per

load dearer. WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, FRIDAY, NOV. 14.-The supplies of all grain are liberal, more especially of barley. The wheat trade was firmer this morting, and all fear of any present alteration in the Corn-laws having subsided, we had a good demand for the old and new wheat, at an advance of 1s. per quarter; common sorts also were easier sales. Fine barley 1s. and inferior qualities 2s. per quarter cheaper. Beans dull, without alteration in price. Oats rather lower, and shelling in limited request.

We have little or no alteration to quote from our last statements with respect to the prices and quantity of stock at our cattle market. A good supply of beasts; quality generally interior. A very small supply of sheep. Beef 5d to 51d per lb., mutton 6id SALFORD NEW CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY, Nov.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, Nov. 17 .-

12 .- We have had a very full market to-day and of Shillings per Quarter. good quality. The demand not being equal to the action of the supply, enabled butchers to purchase on rather easier. 71 terms; still we do not vary our prices from those of 70 last week. Beef, 5d. to 51d.; mutton, 51d. to 6th per pound. THE LATE MILITARY RIOT AT WINDSOR. - WINDSOR,

Nov. 17 .- This day the magistrates met in their private room for the purpose of deliberating on a charge of riot and assault arising out of the late military riot in this town. Besides the magistrates who had attended on previous occasions, there were present on this occasion Colonel Reid and the Hou. Mr. Ashley. The room was densely crowded by the inhabitants of the town, and, as it was not large enough to contain all those who were naturally anxious to hear the proceedings, the Court, after a short period adjourned, in accordance with an unani-mously expressed feeling, to the Town-hall. George Townsend, a young man about 23 or 24 years of age, dressed in a smockfrock, and having a large plaster on the left side of his head, applied evidently to a recent wound, was brought up, together with Samuel Richardson, otherwise known by the name of Brassey, Thomas Millar, and William Webster (three Life Guardsmen), all charged on the information of William II. Gillman, superintendent of police, with riot and assault. The evidence brought forward on this occasion was for the most part a repetition of that which appeared in the Star of last Saturday. After an inquiry which lasted upwards of six hours. Richardson was discharged, and Millar, Webster, and Ditto ditto 65 - 68 .. 54 - 57 Richardson was discharged, and Millar, Webster, and Pomeranian, &c., Anhalto3 - 71 .. 54 - 59 Townsend, were committed to take their trials at Danish, Holstein, &c. 61 - 67 .. 53 - 57 the ensuing sessions. The bench agreed to take ball the ensuing sessions. The bench agreed to take bail for their appearance at the sessions, themselves in £20 each, and two sureties each in the sum of £10; and the witnesses, ten in number, were bound over to

Poetry.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. NO. XX.

"CHILDE HAROLD." Canto IV. opens with the following magnificent sianzas on

I stood in Venice on the Bridge of Sighs: A palace and a prison on each hand: I saw from out the wave her structures rise As from the stroke of the enchanter's wand A thousand years their cloudy wings expand Around me, and a dying Glory smiles O'er the far times, when many a subject land Look'd to the wing'd Lion's marble piles, Where Venice sat in state, throne I on her hundred isles She looks a sea Cybele, fresh from Ocean,

Rising with her tiara of proud towers At every distance, with majestic motion, A ruler of the waters and their powers: And such she was; her daughters had their dowers From spoils of nations, and the exhaustless East Pour'd in her lap all gems in sparkling showers. In purple was she robed, and of her feast Monarchs partook, and deem'd their dignity increased. In Venice Tasso's echoes are no more, And silent rows the songless gondolier; Her palaces are crumbling to the shore. And music meets not always now the ear: Those days are gone-but Beauty still is here. States fall, arts fade-but Nature doth not die.

Nor yet forget how Venice once was dear. The pleasant place of all festivity, The revel of the carth, the mask of Italy! But unto us she hath a spell beyond Her name in story, and her long array Of mighty shadows, whose dim forms disposed Above the dogeless city's vanish'd sway; Ours is a trophy which will not decay With the Rialto; Shylock and the Moor, And Pierre, can not be swept or worn away. The keystones of the arch! though all were o'er, For us re-peopled were the solitary shore. The beings of the mind are not of clay; Essentially immortal, they create

And multiply in us a brighter ray

Prohibits to dull life, in this our state Of mortal bondage, by these spirits supplied, First exiles, then replaces what we hate. Watering the heart whose early flowers have died, And with a fresher growth replenishing the void. The spouseless Adriatic mourns her lord; And annual marriage now no more renew'd, The Burntaur lies rotting unrestored, Neglected garment of her widowhood! St. Mark yet sees his Lion where he stood Stand, but in mockery of his wither'd power, Over the proud place where an Emperor sned. And monarchs gazed and envied in the hour

When Venice was a queen with an unequall'd dower.

The Suabian sued, and now the Austrian reigns-

An Emperor tramples where an Emperor knelt:

And more beloved existence: that which Fate

Kingdoms are shrunk to provinces, and chains Clank over sceptred cities; nations melt From power's high pinnacle, when they have left The sunshine for a while, and downward go Like lauwine loosen'd from the mountain's belt; Oh for one hour of blind old Dandolo! Th' Octogenarian chief, Byzantian's conquering foe. Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass, Their gilded collars glittering in the sun; But is not Doria's menace come to pass ? Are they not brilled!-Venice lost and won, Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done, Sink: like a sea-weed, into whence she rose! Better be whelm'd beneath the waves' and shun.

Even in destruction's depth her foreign foes,

.. * ..

From whom submission wrings an infamous repose.

*

Statues of glass-all shiver'd-the long file Of her dead Doges are declined to dust: But where they dwelt, the vast and sumptuous pile Bespeaks the pageant of their splendid trust; Their sceptre broken, and their sword in rust, Have yielded to the stranger; empty halls, Thin streets, and foreign aspects, such as must Too oft remind her who and what enthrals, Have flung a desolate cloud o'er Venice's lovely walls.

Thus, Venice, if no stronger claim were thine, Were all thy proud historic deeds forgot. Thy choral memory of the Bard divine, Thy love of Tasso, should have cut the knot Which ties thee to thy tyrants; and thy lot So shameful to the nations—most of all Albion! to thee: the Ocean Queen should not Abandon Ocean's children; in the fall Of Venice think of thine, despite thy watery wall! I loved her from my boyhood-she to me

Was as a fairy city of the heart, Rising like water-columns from the sea, Of joy the sojourn, and of wealth the mart, And Otway, Radcliffe, Schiller, Shakspeare's art. Had stamp'd her image in me, and even so, Although I foundher thus, we did not part, Perchance even dearer in her day of woe, Than when she was a boast, a marvel and a show.

Poetical Contributions for our "Christmas Garland" must be at the Office of this Paper by, or before, December the 15th.

Reviews.

THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES. A PRISON RHYME IN TEN BOOKS. By THOMAS COOPER, the Chartist. London: J. How, 132, Fleet-street.

(Continued from the Star of Nov. 15th.) I dreamt again—but 'twas a gladsome dream: A dream of portents beatifical: A dream where the prophetic brain did teem With glorious visions of high festival In sculptured aisle, and dome, and rainbowed hall: A festival of Brotherhood and Mind, By suicidal spirits held, from thrall Of Evil freed-and mystically designed To' adumbrate future bliss for Earth and humankind.

As where the way to some hoar fane of Nile-Carnac, or Luxor, or fair Ibsamboul-Lay through an imaged path, for many a mile, Of sphinxes huge or lions, so that Iull With abject awe and fitted for the rule Of priests the worshipper approached—thus seemed The aisle fit path to fill with beautiful Expectancies the ghostly throng that streamed

Along its wilderness of sculptures, as I dreamed.

And when the dome we raught, our ecstacy Of hope ripened to rapturous overbliss With what the spiritual sense did hear and see Beneath that span colossal: Music's voice A sweetness gushed fit to emparadise The plastic forms of wisdom and of worth That there in mystic apotheosis Of statued life reposed: forms of old Earth They were—the best, the noblest children of her birth. Range above range rose many-fashioned niche-A caverned space as wonderful and vast As that weird city which few travellers reach-Idunœan Petra, in the dangerous waste; And in such order were the worthies placed That they, though mute, the world's progressive story Of spirit-toil revealed, from first to last— And how the spark, first caught by sages hoary

From Nature's fire, Mind nurtured to a flame of glory. From ancient Orient to the late-born West-Bard, thinker, devotee of enterprise, Philanthropist and patriot, soul of quest For Nature's secrets, child in whose wrapt eyes She glows so lovely that his spirit plies Its powers to imitate her forms—the gems From Earth's clay gathered—in immortal guise Seem there enshrined—beings whose very names Shed splendour more ineffable than diadems.

A spiritual Pantheon of the Good, The Free, the Tireless, and the truly Great, It was: a mansion of soul-sanctitude That held the visitant spirit in a state With love and wonder, and yet hushed with awe; And Mind seemed sounds symphonious to create That heightened bliss, pondering on what it saw-So that our thoughts germed music, by some unknown

Anon, this minstrelsy so wondrous ceased; And, with a groupe of spirits who stood nigh-Gazing as if they would for ever feast On what they saw, yet never satisfy Their yearning souls-forthwith, methought, that I Became consociate—hearing how they spoke Their glowing thoughts, by numbers that swept by Still undistract, and still with sateless look

Scanning the sculptures as they were a priceless book. The scene changes:-Anon, woke thrilling sounds omnipotent, On earth, to null all thoughts but such as sprung Up armed in the brain while forth was sent The trumpet's peal-but such as sought a tongue, Yet found it not, while horn and harp notes clung

Unto each other's sweetness-or the heart Melted to faintness, with wrapt wailings wrung Of hautboy and bassoon. Such pralude, thwart The dome piercing, seemed well-known signal to depart Soon, blent these brothers were with throngs that now Flock onward where, beyond the vault's vast span.

I saw revealed a dazzling heaven-dight bow, Grand beyond likeness, and by wondrous plan Unto the hall with roof cerulean Serving for gate-way-arch. Thither to speed. With uplift gaze, the spirit-crowd began— While to the prelude movements did succeed Of all superbest sounds the mind devours with greed,

Full-pulsed typ panum and deep-toned string Proclaimed dena e myriads marching with the step Of stately joy to st me vast gathering ;-While, ever and and in, the trill and sweep Of flutes and viols calued the heart to leap With foretaste of its ba. "quet. Mind hath known, Ev'n in its house of clay, L'apture as deep From Handel's giant pomps or organ blown, While long cathedral aisles some pageant proud wa

Beneath the wondrous arch of heavenly shean, I passed into the hall, when-lo! no more Monarchal thrones and monster shapes were seen Within; but, from the middle of its floor Immense, shelved gently upward countless store Of sculptured seats extending to the bound Of that ellipsis vast-and wisest lore By plastic art into each seat seemed wound-So that the mind read deepest lessons all around.

And, on the rim of the ellipse, where, erst, Wild shapes reared irkingly, as if To prop the rainbowed roof—in dread 'twould burst. Upon their heads—stood images of life, Bright as the sun, their countenances rife With blended beauty, intellect, and love: Fair plumed wings they had—but 'twas a strife For mind to judge what it did best behove To say they were—such grace seemed in their form

And, as the myriad multitude swarmed in, Filling the spacious ampitheatre, In spirit-whispers some of seraphin And some of genii talked, and guessed these were Such mystic essences. Interpreter None needed long: the soul 'gan soon perceive. They were her own creations, which the stir Of glorious brother-thoughts had power t'enweave To sensuous shapes—as if they did to sight upheave. With visages as bright, with looks as blest As kindly and intelligent, all beamed And smiled upon each other, while their rest They took upon the graven seats. None deemed Himself nobler than others: none esteemed His brother meanly: pride, and rank, and state, Had vanished—and, all equal, as beseemed A brother-throng, together Essence sate, In love, of humblest citizen and potentate. Aloft, o'er all, the roof with splendour hued Of bows celestial still was self-suspended. The regal forms whose blazoned pomp I viewed In earlier dreams, now sat with sages blended-Uncrowned, unsceptred, all their haught looks ended-

For faiths fantastic, creeds incomprehensible, And cruel idol-worships, whom I saw Climbing the Mount of Vanity-the wild Lone dweller in the cave, whose rage with awe I witnessed mong his snakes—the Poet-child. With his lamenting harp, who wept, exiled To forest-solitude—the tuneful choir Of bards who walked the grove—the band who toiled For aye, to kindle the fierce fatal fire Of soul wherewith France lit the devastating pyre

With bards, and workers-out of human weal,

And patriots who in lofty deed transcended

Their earthly fellows. Ghosts of erring zeal

Of Liberty—a moiety of the ghosts Who idly lay along the beach i' th' land Of Sloth and Desolation-Sorrow's hosts-And crowds of those fair forms who, hand-in-haud, Sped o'er the pasturc-plain, with greetings bland, And garlanded with flowers-all sat arrayed In simple yet attractive guise: a band Of happy souls iunumerable : parade. Wealth, sorrow, guilt, for ever from their essence fled! Soft consentaneous murmurs soon were heard, 'Mid which distinguishable grew the name Of sage Lycurgus—whereat claricord And viol, clarion, pipe, and drum became Mute as expectant listeners—and the claim

Fraternal to receive his speech, with meek

Yet manly front, he rose to answer. Maim

No longer were the powers of voice: the Greek

Did seem, and they that followed, with Earth's tongues to speak. Brother and sister spirits, to rehearse Our joy—he said—what volumed tongue hath skill? Our happiness, like the eternal source From which it springs, doth ever overfill And over-run—so that our bliss we still Augment, commingling bliss. I triumph not To think me a true seer: too deep the thrill Of ecstacy doth move me that all doubt And guess are past, and this beatitude is raught. Brothers, this blest reality hath swept The films of mystery from the general mind; And he who doubted most now an adept Becomes in tracing Nature's progress: blind Where many, once: but how it was designed From earliest eld, that pain corporeal-That hate, and all self-tortures of the mind Should pass away, and brotherhood prevail And joy-all now perceive with vision spiritual. Ye who, with opulence of speech endowed, Excel, begin the never-tiring theme-What mighty influences did long enshroud Themselves from vulgar gaze, and yet did seem To Nature's true disciples with the beam

Resistless sweeps all human barriers down-Or as Light's genial smile o'ercometh Night's drear How we now wonder, while our ken afar Travels from these joy-seats—surveys the dome Resplendent with full many an exemplar Of human virtues-and enrapt doth roam Along the dazzling aisle where graces bloom Ineffable-how we now wonder Truth So long was hid! Be thine th' exordium,

Of splendour's self-revealed-and sure to drown

And overwhelm all error, as a stream

O Mithridates! to pourtray the growth Of Good, and how she vanquished all her foes uncouth !-The reply of Mithridates we must reserve for next

THE EDINBURGH TALES. Conducted by Mrs.

JOHNSTONE. Edinburgh: W. Tait, Prince's-street

London: Chapman and Hall, Strand. The first and second parts of this work were noticed in this paper some months since, and we then warmly recommended the work to our readers. Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. we received some time ago, and would have noticed ere this, but that we have been waiting for a favourable opportunity to speak of the other "Tales," but this we the less regret, seeing them at some length, as we desired to do. We have that the entire volume, consisting of upwards of 400 waited in vain, and now that we proceed to give the long-deferred notice, we find ourselves compelled, by press of matter, to make that notice as brief as

In the seventh part, the first volume is brought to conclusion. This volume contains no less than nineteen different tales by the following talented and popular writers:—Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Gore, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Crowe, William HOWITT, EDWARD QUILLINAN, THOMAS CARLYLE, Mr. FRASER TYTLER, Colonel Johnson, and Sir Thomas DICK LANDER. It would be useless to offer even a reader with matter of an amusing and instructive word as to the excellencies of the above writers, their names are sufficient surety for the worth of their every class. It will appear in weekly numbers and productions, and form the best evidence it would be monthly parts; but the monthly parts will be issued possible for us to advance in proof of the high at the commencement, instead of the end of the character of these "Tales." We have before noticed month. On the 1st of a month the monthly subthe tales written by Mrs. Johnstone, we will, there-scriber will have his part, containing the four weekly fore, on the present occasion, give our readers a taste numbers (or five, as it may happen) in advance, of William Howitt's quality. In part VII. is a story while those who prefer to purchase by single numbers of the "Exploits of Johnny Darbyshire, a Primitive will receive them weekly in the ordinary way. This Quaker." This eccentric character was a farmer plan is a good one: it constitutes this publication a living in one of the most obscure parts of the country, on the borders of the Peak of Derbyshire. He was a Quaker, and never was there a man, from the first to the present day of the society, who so thoroughly exhibited that quality attributed to the Quaker, in guish the "Well of St. Keyne" (Southey's well the solutions in the monthly part. Those in the present are very good. We must especially distinguished that quality attributed to the Quaker, in guish the "Well of St. Keyne" (Southey's well the solutions in the monthly part. on the borders of the Peak of Derbyshire. He was the rhyming nursery alphabet—"Q was a Quaker and would not bow down."

The sayings and doings of this queer character are told in a most entertaining manner by Mr. Howitt, who states that Johnny Darryshire is no imaginary character, but a bona fide specimen of the many instances to be found in country nooks, of English independence run to seed. "Never was there a more pig-headed, arbitrary, positive, pugnacious fellow. He would argue anybody out of their opinions by the hour, he would 'threep them down,' as he called it, that is, point blank, and with a loud voice, insist on his own possession of the right, and of the sound common sense of the matter, and if he could not convince them, would at least confound them with his obstreporous din and violence of action." The scenes between him and Discourt Dysox, the parish priest, between him and Discourt Dysox, the parish priest, are most diverting; thus on one occasion Johnny was are most diverting; thus on one occasion Johnny was are most diverting; thus on one occasion Johnny was are most diverting; thus on one occasion Johnny was are most diverting; thus on one occasion Johnny was are most diverting; thus on one occasion Johnny was are most diverting; thus on one occasion Johnny was are most diverting; thus on one occasion Johnny was sent for, and in the present month we observe the outline of a plan to rate, when he held forth as follows:-

"Now, I'll tell you what, lads," said Johnny; "you've made noise enough to frighten all the jackdaws out of the steeple, and there they are flying all about with a pretty cawarring. You've spun a yarn as long as all the posts and rails round my seven acres, and I dunna see as you've yet edged in so much as the th' owd wise men o' Gotham did, and that's a cuckoo. I've heard just one sensible word, and that was to recommend a cast-iron pulpit, in preference to a wooden 'un. As to a church-rate to repair th' owd steeple-house, why, my advice is to pull th' owd thing down, stick and stone, and mend your roads with it. It's a capital heap o' stone in it, that one must allow,—and your roads are pestilent bad. Down with the old daw-house, I say, and mend th' roads with, and North Strand the old daw-house, I say, and mend th' roads wi't, and set th' parson here up for a guide-post. Oh! it's a rare set th' parson here up for a guide-post. Oh! it's a rare fun he'd make; for he's always pointing th' way to the fun he'd make; for he's always pointing th' way to the England has shed more true and enduring glory on the lock-up house. On his way there he complained the English name than all the victories gained under the lock-up house. This was about seven o'clock the particular than all the victories gained under the lock-up house. This was about seven o'clock the lock-up house. This was about seven o'clock the lock-up house.

the least of it." "Civil or uncivil," returned Johnny; "it's the truth, generation of Englishmen. Perhaps the main cause the town, it was thought proper that a post mortem of this woeful ignerance has been the high price of examination should be made by a non-resident sur-

Johnny, and the judge was about to declare the case decided against the defendant in default of his ap-

There was a hasty plucking off of a large hat, which somebody had apparently walked into court with on; and the moment afterwards a short man, in a Quaker dress, with his grizzled hair hanging in long locks on his shoulders, and smoothed close down on the forelead, stepped with a peculiar air of confidence and cunning, up to thebar. Histawny, sun burntfeatures, and smalldarkeyes, twinkling with an expression of much country subtlety, proclaimed him at once a character. At once a score of voices murmured—"There's Johnny Darbyshire himself!" He glanced, with a quick and peculiar look at the coun-

sel, sitting at their table with their papers before them, who, on their part, did not fail to return his survey with a stare of mixed wonder and amazement. You could see it as plainly as possible written on their faces,- "Who have we got here? There is some fun brewing here to a certainty."

But Johnny raised his eyes from them to the bench, where sat the judge, and sent them rapidly thence to the jury-box, where they seemed to rest with a considerable

know whether the cause is to be defended!"

"Ay, Lord Judge, as they call thee, I reckon I am a witness, and the best witness too that can be had in the case, for I'm the man himself; I'm John Darbyshire. I slack jaw. In a case of necessity in your country, you are always the very first to come down with a didn't mean to have any thing to do with these chaps i' subscription of that sort.

The work had in the fund, and forward it immediately. It was also unanimously resolved, that the secretary be instructed to draw up an address to the draw up an address to the draw up an address to the committee," and prediction of that sort. know whether the cause is to be defended!" their wigs and gowns, with their long, dangling sleeves; and I dunna yet mean to have ony thing to do wi' 'em. or any set of men."

to state it for you." "Nay, nay, Lord Judge, as they call thee,—hold a bit; But there are times and seasons to take the money

the counsel for the other side. mean? Evidence? why. I am defender and evidence and all!" There was a good deal of merriment in the court, and

did it, and so there needs no twice telling of the story."

at the bar, in which the judge himself joined. "There wants no evidence besides me; for, as I tell you, I did it, and I'm not going to deny it." "Stop!" cried the judge, "this is singular, If Mr. Darbyshire means to plead his own cause, and to include in it his evidence, he must be sworn. Let the oath be administered to him."

nor liar neither,-thou may take my word safe enough." the Society of Friends." a member, I warrant me."

then Johnny proceeded. "Well, I don't feel myself any better, or any honester now for making that affirmation. I was just going to O'Connell in the face, and the Liberator replies with tell the plain truth before, and I can only tell th' same a grin and a jibe. now. And, as I said, I'm not going to deny what I've done. No! Johnny Darbyshire's not the man that ever devising remedies to meet it. The gentlemen of did a thing and then denied it. Can any of these chaps Kerry subscribe £8,000—the Liberator subscribes, i' th' wigs say as much? Ay, now I reckon," added he, the Advice that corn shall not be sent out of the shaking his head archly at the gentlemen of the bar, country. The Lord Lieutenant does all that such a be denying this thing stoutly for me! You'd soon per-suade a good many simple folks here that I never did ride ment has employed scientific men, will send for

day at all. Wouldn't you, now? wouldn't you?"—— Here the laughter, on all sides, was loudly renewed. "But I'll take precious good care ye dunna! No, no! this brutal claptrap. The people come flocking to that's the very thing that I've stepped up here for. It's to | Conciliation Hall to know what Dan will do-what keep your consciences clear of a few more additional lies. | ho'll propose, God bless him! that's to get them out Oh dear! I am quite grieved for you, when I think what of the scrape? and he puts up Mr. Dillon Browne to falsities and deceit you'll one day have to answer for, as indulge in ribald jokes against Agricultural Societies;

the satire of Johnny Darbyshire; and still more was it relished in the body of the court.

"I'st niver oss!" repeated the judge. "What does he matter! who, perishing themselves with hunger, still mean?—I don't understand him," and he looked inquiringly at the bar. shall never offer,—never attempt to do so."

confidentially towards the jury-box, where he saw some of who, by God's help, are able and willing to assist his county farmers. "He understands good Eaglish." For Johnny's extraordinary defence, the result of

the trial, and the strange consequences that ensued

we must refer our readers to the work itself. The story is throughout most excellent. We have not room to say even a word concernieg beautifully printed, double columned pages, may be had (we believe) for a trifle above jour shillings!
This venture of Mr. Tarr's has, we are informed, been

The Edinburgh Tales have our hearty recommenda-

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE. NOVEMBER. London: T. B. Sharpe, 15, Skinner-street, Snow-

This publication is intended to supply the general character, at such a price as to include purchasers of plan is a good one; it constitutes this publication a monthly magazine, and also a weekly periodical. known ballad), and the "Lost Hunter." There is some good readable matter in this part, and altogether the work promises well. We must except one article, that entitled "America and her Slave States." The spirit of this is most objectionable and we imagine the editor would find it somewhat keeping his magazine "perfectly free from political and theological controversy.'

THE BALLOON; OR, AEROSTATIC MAGA-ZINE. OCTOBER, NOVEMBER. London: Steele, Paternoster-row. These numbers of the Balloon contain much inter-

North Strand. the least of it."

"Givil or uncivil," returned Johnny; "it's the truth, lad, and thou can take it just as thou likes. I did not come here to bandy compliments; so I may as wall be hanged for an old sheep as for a lamb—well not make a cast-iron parson, too. It will do just as well as our neighbour Diggory Dyson here, and a plaguydeal chespers for it will require neither tithes, glebe, Easter-dues, nor contains—lst, the famous old ballad of "Gkery Chase;" who that has read this ballad in his boyhood can ever cease to restroy was pursished. The way Johnsun pursished that wife, and his 'man-servants, and his maid

the least of it."

An Hork Our or John.—A gentleman who had geon, and consequently the inquest was adjourned the was dijourned to the works in which the old English heallads were enther who have a land of the work in which the old English heallads were enther who mouthfuls of a cherry; my advice is then to have a land while you are about it, the part of a publishing of the masses from obtaining them. Whoever, therefore, does what is promised a cast-iron parson, too. It will do just as well as our neighbour Diggory Dyson here, and a plaguydeal chespers for it will require neither tithes, glebe, Easter-dues, nor church-rates!"

The way Johnsun pursished the rapacious toll-gate keeper; the way he cour'ted his wife; and how he work. 2nd, "The Nut-Browne read this ballad in his boyhood can ever cease to revenity, sent to Xford Castle to take his trial at the comment of the work. 2nd, "The Nut-Browne within the carried form the hundred miles of Exercises of W. Wingfield, Esq., and the erriminal statisties of France, lished account of the erriminal statisties of France, lished account of the erriminal statisties of the wint and have for intermed a post morter examination, stated that death was for it will require neither tithes, glebe, Easter-dues, nor incipation. The Fictorial Balladist is publishing in pent of a pu

servants, is laughably toldiby Mr. Howire. We must give one more extract. Johnny had got into never be so, gotten; it is a precious gem. 3rd, "The trouble respecting a mare committed to his charge by a gentleman. Under peculiar circumstances Johnny unfortunately caused the mare to break one of her legs, and the animal had to be destroyed:

Bind Beggar's Doughter of Ecolulistic toucher from this areas a law with the Merry was ingly simple and a rest. Each telled is testerable. of her legs, and the animal had to be destroyed:
From this arose a law-suit, in which Johnny was concerned as defendant. The case had proceeded on the part of the plaintiff, no lawyer appearing for large and the lambda and large and shows and the large appearing for large and the l spare a penny, and in no better way could the pennies of the public be spent than in the purchase of the Pictorial Penny Balladist.

> ALMANACKS. The Miners' Almanack for 1846. Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Miners' Advocate Office.
> Containing, besides the usual amount of informa-

tion found in almanacks, tables for calculating wages, prices for hewing coals, either by the score, yard, or ton; market, weather, tide, and other tables: accidents in mines, ventilation of coal mines, with tables showing the speed of air currents, and mass of other useful information. The Friend-in-Need Almanack, for the year 1846."

Londen: J. Shaw, 24, Gloucester-street, Commercial-road East.

PUNCH'S TRIBUTE TO O'CONNELL.

As the day comes round when the grateful millions, whom you are making so wise, industrious, and happy, are clubbing their halfpence for your benefit, "Is this a witness?" inquired the judge. "It so, what it becomes us all, dear Dan, to offer our quota of is he doing there, or why does he appear at all, till we admiration to you; and I hereby send you my con-

lack of the commodity, and takes it from you so solved, that this meeting stand adjourned until this But I just heard one of 'em tell thee, that this cause was not going to be defended; and that put my monkey up, and se, thinks I, I'll e'en up and tell'em that it will be averse to the subscription-box at most times. A good

Veteran Patriots' and Exiles' Widows' and defended though; ay, and I reckon it will too; Johnny crowd—a good rattling scene between me and Judy, Darbyshire was never yet afraid of the face of any man, or me and the devil—and, "now, gentlemen and erowd—a good rattling scene between me and Judy, or me and the devil—and, "now, gentlemen and ladies," my man goes round for the subscription, and the coppers come tumbling into the tin. I don't like "If you are what you say, good man," said the judge, the coppers come tumbling into the tin. I don't like "defendant in this case, you had better appoint counsel | that vulgar cant of calling it a begging box : wo are worthy of our hire, both of us.

I know better than that. Catch Johnny Darbyshire at from poor devils who are starving!—actually starving! flinging his money into a lawyer's bag? No, no. I To be going round for money just now in Ireland—to know them chaps wi'wigs well enough. They've tongues as long as a besom steal, and fingers as long to poke after 'em. Nay, nay, I don't get my money so easily as to let them scrape it up by armfuls. I've worked early and late, in heat and cold, for my bit 'o money, and long enough too, before these smart chaps had left their mother's apron-strings; and let them catch a coin of it, if they can. No! I know this case better than any other man can, and for why? Because I was in it, It was me collection of the conners, just for this once. I know man can, and for why? Because I was in it. It was me that had the mare to summer; it was me that rode her to the doctor; I was in at th' breaking of the leg, and, for that reason, I can tell you exactly how it all happened. And what's any of those counsellors,—sharp, and fine, and simple Paddies, who roar at all your jokes, huzzay at simple Paddies, who roar at all your jokes, huzzay at simple Paddies, who roar at all your jokes, huzzay at simple Paddies. knowing as they look, with their tails and their powder, all your lies, come leagues upon leagues to attend -what are they to know about the matter, except what somebody'd have to tell 'em first; I tell you, I saw it, I "Dives and Lazarus" is bad enough, and the "Dives and Lazarus" is bad enough, and the con-

trast of the poor man's sores and the rich man's "But are you going to produce evidence?" inquired purple. But put it that Dives absolutely begged the money from Lazarus, and grows fat while the other "Evidence I to be sure I am: What does the chap starves, it will be even so if you take these folks' money—but I am again growing too serious.

Not that I quarrel with a joke, my dear professional friend, or am jealous of yours; but I think, of these latter days, you have been a trifle too facetious. That excessive good humour the which you have flung into the discussion of the Starvation Question-or rather that airy gaiety with which you have eluded it—hopping facetiously away from it when pressed upon you; and instead of talking about the means of preventing your countrymen's ruin, telling a story "Nay, I reckon thou need put none of thy oaths to me! about the coolness of the Lord Lieutenant's rooms, My father never brought me up to cursing and swearing, or having a fling at the Saxon, or telling a lie about and such like wickedness. He left that to th' raga- the Times' commissioner, struck me as rather out of musins and rapscallions i' th' street. I'm no swearer, place. A joke is a joke, and nothing can be more or liar neither,—thou may take my word safe enough." pleasing than a lie (we will call it a hoax) in its "Let him take his affirmation, if he be a member of proper place—but not always. You wouldn't cut capers over a dead body, or be particularly boisterous "Ay, now thou speakest sense, Lord Judge. Ay, I'm and facetious in a chapel or a sick room; and I think of late, dear sir, you have been allowing your humour The clerk of the court here took his affirmation, and to get the better of you on occasions almost as solemn. For, isn't Hunger sacred? isn't Starvation solemn? And the Want of a nation is staring Daniel

All the country is alarmed by the danger, and busy

"now I reckon you'd like, a good many on you there, to feeble, absurd ceremony as a Lord Lieutenant can do the mare, never broke her leg, nay, never saw her that others, and so forth. Dan sneers at the scientific men because they are Saxons, and fancies he covers his own astounding selfishness and indifference by and he himself amuses the meeting with a piece of The gentlemen, thus complimented, appeared to enjoy | lying buffoonery about the Times' commissioner. He owns it is a lie; boasts and chuckles over the lie. "If he wasn't turned out of the house, as I declared But again remarked the judge, "Mr. Darbyshire, I ad- he was, he ought to have been turned out," and all vise you to leave the counsel for the plaintiff to prove his the audience roar. What an audience, and what an case against you.

Orator! Think of the state of mind of the poor fel-"I'st niver oss!" exclaimed Johnny, with indignation. lows who have been got to like and listen to such (when every man with a heart in his breast is de-"He means, my lord, said a young counsel, "that he vising plans for their rescue) the old cynic, who wallows in their bounty, does not offer a shilling; but for "That's a Darbyshire chap now," said Johnny, turning all advice, jeers and belies their English brethren them, and for all consolation entertains them with lies and lazzis. I think it was the French newspapers who called you the Irish Moses; and now the people

are calling upon their deliverer, and behold, out comes Jack Pudding! My brazen old brother buffoon! If I had the ear of your Paddies in Conciliation Hall I would tell them a story :- "During the Consulship of Plancus, when I was green and young, I had a dear friend, who for some years made a very comfortable income out of me, by cheating me at cards. He was an exceedingly agreeable, generous, social fellow, and professed and eminently successful, and well it deserves to be so. felt, no doubt, a warm regard for me; for he used always to win and I to pay with unalterable confidence and good humour. I furnished his house for him, I paid his tailor's bills, I kept the worthy fellow in pocket-money. Win what he would, I wouldn't beieve he was a cheat. At last, as I insisted on not liscovering his practices, my jolly friend did not give himself the trouble to hide them; and one day, when we were playing a friendly game at écarté together, I saw him with a selection of eight or nine trumps and court cards comfortably spread in his lap, from

which he supplied his hand as he wanted." God save the Greens! I leave the amateurs of good jokes on the other side of the channel to determine the moral of this fable. Who are the green ones there? and whose confidence and blindness are so inconceivable, that the old sharper who takes their meney scorns even to hide the jugglery by which he robs them.

town of Chipping Norton has been thrown into the greatest excitement in consequence of a police inspector, named Nott, having on Wednesday week struck a prisoner whom he was conveying to the lock-up house on a charge of felony, and from which blow the poor man died on the following morning. So great was the excitement during the holding of the inquest, that the mayor issued handbills calling upon difficult to reconcile the ficrce anti-republican spirit the people to keep the peace, and stating that the of this article with the merit assumed by him of fullest investigation should take place. This document appeased the minds of the populace, who had before evinced an inclination to administer Lynchlaw upon the inspector. An inquest was held on Thursday, before Mr. Westall, coroner for Oxfordshire, when the following particulars were elicited:— The deceased, William Slatter, kept a horse in a stable near to that of Mr. Hall, and the latter having are most diverting; thus on one occasion Johnny was are most diverting; thus on one occasion Johnny was progress of aerostation. In the number for the present month we observe the outline of a plan to present at a vestry-meeting, called to vote a church-connect aerostation with railway transit. The deceased's stable there was a quantity of chaff which directors are entitled to the best thanks of the share-leading that the present when I when the present with a same are most diverting; thus on one occasion Johnny was progress of aerostation. In the number for the Nott, the police inspector, was sent for, and in the present which deceased's stable there was a quantity of chaff which directors are entitled to the best thanks of the share-leading that the present when I was in Roudon; when I connect aerostation with railway transit. The deceased's stable there was a quantity of chaff which directors are entitled to the best thanks of the shareplan is a novel one, and certainly not more impracticable than many schemes to which the public have recently subscribed their money. For the present, ballooning being over for this year, this magazine is to be discontinued. On the first of May next it will be resumed and at the chaff was his own, and never belonged to Mr. Hall, and that he should not have it. be resumed; and as the rage for ballooning is likely to increase next year, there can be little doubt but that the Balloon, when revived, will be successful. Cer- you," upon which he drew from his right hand pocket tainly the ability and zeal of the Editor entitle him a thick stick, and struck deceased a violent blow on the head, which caused him to stagger, and deceased "Mr. Darbyshire," exclaimed the clergyman, in high the red-cross banner, from Agincourt to Waterloo; in the evening. The next morning, on Nott going resentment, "that is very uncivil in my presence, to say yet, strange to say, this poetry is unknown, unless to the lock-up house, he found his prisoner dead. In merely by name, to tens of thousands of the present consequence of the great excitement prevailing in

Chartist Intelligence.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.—The above body met for the dispatch of business at the Hall, 1, Tarn again-lane, on Sunday afternoon, November 16th. Mr. John Mills was called to the chair, and reported that the Chartists of the Tower Hamlets were about to convene a great public meeting, to take such steps as may conduce to the restoration of our exiled patriots, Frost, Williams, and Jones. Several other localities reported that they were taking similar steps. Other very promising and pleasing reports of the progress of the movement were made, and the council adjanced. council adjourned. NATIONAL VICTIM COMMITTEE. - This committee met

n the Hall, Tunragain-lane, on Sunday afterwoon, November 16th. Mr. Stallwood was unanimossly called to the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, Mr. Mylne, on bahalf of Mr. Wheeler, stated that the £2 voted to Mr. John Richards, at the previous meeting, had been duly forwarded. The chairman stated that Mr. John Cleave had authorised him to state, that he was prepared to hand over an IOU for the balance of money he held on behalf of the victim fund, and further, that he would pay any order, made by the committee, to victims, from time to time, on account of the same. It was unanimously resolved, that Mr. Cleave's offer be accepted. A letter was read from Mr. John Gray, of Goodham, near Burnley, relative to Thomas Tattersal, and it was unanimously resolved; that the sum of £3 be awarded to Mr. Thomas Tattersal, and that the secretary (Mr. T. M. And I wish to heaven that poor Paddy, who has no sent the same at our next meeting. It was then re-

VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND meet again, jointly, next Monday night, at eight o'clock, also at Mr. Hughes. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of sixpence from Mr. G. Mansfield, jun., of Bradford, Wilts; and shall be happy to receive more numerous contributions, knowing the distressed condition of those for whom these funds were instituted.—Thomas Coopen, 134, Blackfriars-road.

CITY LOCALITY. -- Mr. Cooper's lecture, last Sunday night, was not attended by much more than half of his usual audience, owing to the state of the weather, and the dirty condition of the streets: the fair faces which generally constitute a large part of the company were almost entirely wanting. Mr. Hughes, un., was chairman; and, after one of the Peoplesongs had been sung, introduced the lecturer. The subject announced being "The discreery of America," Mr. C. prefaced it by some interesting remarks on the navigation and commerce of the ancients. With the invention of the mariner's compass by Gioia, in 1302—an invention also claimed by the Chinese-the lecturer's principal theme began. He lescribed, first, the voyages of discovery made by the Portuguese along the coast of Africa, as far as the "Cape of Storms," or, as it was afterwards named, the "Cape of Good Hope;" and then related the birth and boyish sailorship of Columbus, with his early assertion of a belief that India might be reached by sailing directly to the west. His patronage by Ferdinand and Isabella, and the circumstances of his first voyage, so full of breathless interest, were graphically described, with the brilliant occurrence of his discovery of one of the Bahama Isles, on the 12th of October, 1492, after a perilous navigation of 3,000 miles across the trackless Atlantic. The second, third, and fourth voyages of the immortal discoverer, and the degrading fact of his being carried home in and unsubduable spirit,—and the many traits of generosity and nobleness which characterised him, were depicted in glowing colours. The voyage of Vasco de Gama, and his arrival at Calicut, in the East Indies, by way of the Cape of Good Hope; and the philanthropic struggles of Bartholomew las Casas, on behalf of the enslaved natives of the New World, formed the next and not least interesting portion of the lecture. The conquests of Mexico by Cortez. and of Peru by Pizarro, gave opportunity for highly-coloured and exciting descriptions; and Mr. C. wound up his subject by recommending to reflection the great lessons to be derived from a view of resoution triumphing over difficulties, as evinced in the ife of the great Columbus,—of philanthropy as displayed in the conduct of Las Casas,—of the hatefulness of war, as depicted in the acts of Cortez and Pizarro,—and of the abhorrent character of priestcraft, as instanced in the part taken by the priest

Valverde, who gave the signal to the plundering Spaniards for their massacre of the confiding Peru-MERTHYR TYDVIL. THE LAND .- The shareholders of No. 1 Association met on Sunday evening last, when the following resolutions were adopted :-"That we are in favour of enrolment as recommended by counsel." "That we are in favour of all the members becoming freeholders in preference to selling the estate." "We

are of opinion that it be left to the discretion of each member whether he will have two or four acres.' That we carnestly impress on the delegates to prevent any one having more than four acres." "We ecommend that the new rules be printed uniform our Merthyr friends; but the report was so badly written it was impossible to give it in full.— GREENOCK.

Mr. M'GRATH addressed two public meetings in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institution, on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th and 12th. His first subject was the Land, which he handled in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his audience. Mr. M'Grath commenced by showing staistically the extent and capabilities of the Land of Great Britain to maintain the population. He showed, n a clear and convincing manner, the whole people's right to the use of it, and concluded by giving an exposition of the principle rules and regulations of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. Mr. M'Grath was listened to with marked attention, intermingled with bursts of applause. His second subject was-The duty of the people at the present alarming

crisis.'' VALE OF LEVEN. We have lately had a visit from that uncompre mising patriot and advocate of democracy, Mr. M'Grath, who delivered an eloquent and instructive lecture on Thursday evening, the 13th inst., in Mrs. Moody's large hall, Bonhill, to an intelligent audience of working men. Subject of the Lecture, "The Land and its capabilities." After speaking for the course of one hour and a half, rivetting the attention of his audience to the subject as he went along, he wound up one of the most splendid lectures that it was ever our lot to hear. On Friday evening, the 4th inst., Mr. M'Grath lectured again in the Odd fellows' Hall, Alexandria, to a most respectable audience of intelligent working men. Subject of the lecture, "The Land, and how to get it." He handled his subject in an admirable style, demonstrating to the entire satisfaction of his audience heir natural right to the soil. At the close of the ecture a number of rules were disposed of, and some MANSLAUGHTER BY A POLICE INSPECTOR. - The

cards of membership taken out.

BACUP. THE LAND.—On Sunday evening, November 17th the members of the Bacup branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society held their weekly meetng in the Chartist-room, Rochdale-road, when very interesting discussion took place on the present rules of the Land Society and the Dewsbury resolutions. The following resolutions were agreed to unanimously :- "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the selection of occupants be taken as their

on the society's proceedings, and to injure the character of the present directors of the Chaptist Co- with all things, seeing them to be so bright and beauoperative Land Society, in leading the public to third titue, and buinming over with Goe's goodness."holders for the noble and straightforward manner in think of the poor focks that's there now—the poor which they have performed their duties."—" That creture that's as fine as May-bugs for a year or so, this meeting stand adjourned to the 23rd of Payern-f and then tumble, as I may say, in the mud, and get

nate a member for the forthcoming Conference. The nomination unanimously fell on Mr. Joan Vallance for the Barnsley and Worsborough comm on branches. Mr. Frank Mirfield very warmly defe oded the conduct and character of the Board of Directors, and impeach the character of such worth w and deserving men, and concluded by moving the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Peter Hoey, and tist Co-operative Land Society of the Barnsley and

Worsborough-common branchies are hereby given to the Board of Directors for their efficient and econo-

and the second of the second o

Tit Bits.

LEGAL PERSPICULTY .- In Haddock's Chancery, vol. 1, page 125, is the following specimen of legal botheration and perspicuity: - When a person is bound to do a thing, and he does what may enable him to do the thing, he is supposed, in equity, to do it with the view of doing what he is bound to do.

KEEPING THE UNITIES.—At a meeting of the Nottingham Protestant Operative Association and Reformation Society, held a short time ago, one of the

A YANKEE PUFF .- " Christians and Jews, Catholies and Protestants, Mormons and Infidels, have all met on one common ground; and, on one subject at least, have become so united as to give reason to believe that the time is near at hand when watchmest in Zon shall see eye to eye:—viz. they all admit that Tice and Co., No. 9, Bowery, will sell a beautiful and durable hat, made in the most fashionable style, for a less price than any other establishment in the city of Gothara."

NEW WRIGHTS AND MEASURES. The monster newspapers are now used in many shops instead of the uzual weights. Four supplements, we believe, go to a sundred weight. The leaders, however, are never used; as they are found to be much heavier some days

WHY AND BEGAUSE.—Why is a person who never lays a wager as bad as a regular gambler?—Because

"Gradients Easy-Population Immense!"-A typographical error of a curious character occurred in one of the London papers of this week. In the advertisement of the Swansea and Hull, the letter E was substituted for U in Hull. The prospectus went on to state, that "as the passenger trashe from Swansea to that locality was so extensive, no doubt could be entertained that the line would prove most remunerative."— Cambrian.

MOB: MELODIES.

[From the Tyne Mercury.] THE GENERAL LOVER. (As sung by Sir Robert Peel.) . Tune_"L've kissed and I've prattled." I've kiss'd and I've prattled with fifty fair maids. And changed them as oft as ye see-I've kissed and I've prattled with fifty fair maids, And changed them as oft as ye see! On grave Mother Church, Capid first took his perch; And at Oxford I took my degree; But I found her too old and too much of a scold, And so cried "Toleration" for me,

No mistake! But, old Girl, "Toleration" for me! But ere I could fix, Papistical tricks Again soon allured me to rove. The Lady in scarlet" I found was no harlot, But worthy of "Protestant love." Though the cross it might rest on that beautiful breast, 'Twas still equally charming to see; So on "Emancipation" I took up my station-

The "Pope and the Devil" for me, No mistake! But the "Pope and the Devil" for me! Oh! who would not teach the dear lass that he loves Every grace that may make her divine? and, as Cymon grew bright when love lent his light, E'en so I determined should mine. So I founded a College to teach her that knowledge,

Which graces e'en idolatry. Twas "Maynooth and Endowment," Maynooth and Endowment: " Maynooth and Endowment" for me, No mistake! But "Maynooth and Endowment" for me! Next, I found new flame in a plump rural dame; "Protection" she ask'd as a boon! As gallant as Hector, I vow'd to "protect her"-

We soon fell to chiding. I found she lov'd " sliding," Her "scale" took in every degree. So I whisper'd my fair, she got " more than her share." And cried "Trade free as air" for me, But " Frade free as air" for me! Oh! there's nothing like roving to keep a man loving! I often both think it and feel, And "Unions" I find—howe'er tender and kind— May yet stand in need of "Repeal."

so whoever woos best shall have my behest, Whig, Tory, or Rad, though she be. For a "Trade free as air," e'en in love, I declare; And the warmest and briskest for me, No mistake! But the warmest and briskest for me!

INVASIONS OF ENGLAND .- The Napoleon Column, at Boulogne, has just been completed, after upwards of thirty years' labour. The completion of it has lately been deferred out of compliment to the Prince de Joinville, who felt rather scrupulous about a monument being finished in honour of an invasion that had never taken place: His consent, however, was at last gained by the promise that a similar column should be creeted opposite Brighton, to commemorate a visit the warlike Prince paid there a short time

back.—Punch. AN ODD FANCY .- In the Times of Friday, there is an advertisement for an active young woman who, among other qualifications, "understands bright stoves." She must be a very intelligent person to be able to have an understanding with a bright stove; with Mr. O'Connor's work on Small Farms."-[We for if we were to study such an article for a month, have given the sense of the resolutions agreed to by we should not succeed in establishing a sort of sympathy between ourselves and the fire-place. We presume, however, that this kind of understanding is perfectly practicable, and we think it very possible that the expression, "Sermons in stones," must be a misprint for "Sermons in stoves," which Shakespeare probably thought of, and which also occurred

to the person advertising for a housemaid who understands them when in a state of brightness.—Ibid. How to use Bad Potatoes.—A great deal has been said and written about what ought to be done with diseased potatoes. In Ireland, at least, they might, though we dare not hope they will, be converted to a very eseful purpose. The rotten potatoe is an effective, and at the same time not a dangerous missile. and would serve admirably for pelting Repeal agitators off their platforms. This is the use which a good Paddy would make of a good-for-nothing Murphy .--

Ibid. No Smoking Allowed .- The Alleghany Methodist Conference lately resolved "That no minister shall he admitted into this Conference who uses tobacco in any of its forms, except as medicine, and in that case satisfactory evidence shall be given." This decree will be likely to raise a smoke.

EXTRAORDINARY DEMAND FOR Q's .- " It is a fact. that the demand by the printers for the listle letter q is so great that the type-founders are doing nothing else but casting for it. So many esquires have found their way into print, that the printers have been thrown out of their calculations, and the supply is not adequate to the demand. If, theselore, gentlemen happen to find themselves dubbed glain Mr. they will know the reason."

THE DEVIL AMONG THE TAILORS .- Some time ago, as French teacher, resident in Oxford, by the name of Ducane, called on Mr. Whickham, a mercer, who-lived opposite University College, for a waistcoat nicce, but could not recollect the name of the material he wished for. He said he mought it was de English for de diable. Mr. Whishham mentioned the several names of his infernal highness, such as Old Nick, Belzebub, &c. "No, 20, it was not dat," was the reply. At length Mr. W. thought of Satan. 'Oh, dat is vat I vant," said Bucane, 'I want a

"GOD MADE THE COUNTRY, BUT MAN MADE THE Town,"-" When I think of the years and years I lived in Short's-gardens, news knowing which side at the world the san got up-never seeing him get up. -never hearing a bird whistle except in a cageshares are paid up instead of by ballot, as it will give chinking there was hardly asything upon the carthy a greater stimilus to the society."—"That the 9th but bucklayers" and carpowarss' work—I do feel it a Dewsbury resolution is calculated to throw a damp blessing in my old age, these I can see the trees of a summer morning waving about me-lido feel happy

BARNSLEY.

The Land.—On Monday night last we had a full that I've been brought into this place to feel myself, nate a member for the forthcoming Conf. and my heart opened by the sweet and pretty things about me."-" And you dien't know nothing of gardening, Jem, when you first came?" said St. Giles. "I tell you not a bit. But you've no thought on' how soon a man with the will in him, learns. I shall remarked that he was surprised how any man dare never forget what Mr. Capstick said to me, when we first come, and I didn't think I could take to it. 'Jem,' says he to me, 'a garden is a beautiful book, writ by the finger of God; every flower and every unanimously carried amid the plaudits of the meet leaf's a letter; you've only to learn 'em—and he's a ing:—"That the thanks of the 'members of the Charpoor dunce that can't, if he will, do that—to learn 'em—and he's a poor dunce that can't, if he will, do that—to learn 'em—and he's a poor dunce that can't, if he will, do that—to learn 'em—and he's a poor dunce that can't, if he will, do that—to learn 'em—and he's a poor dunce that can't, if he will, do that—to learn 'em—and he's a poor dunce that can't, if he will, do that—to learn 'em—and he's a poor dunce that can't, if he will, do that—to learn 'em—and he's a poor dunce that can't, if he will, do that—to learn 'em—and he's a poor dunce that can't, if he will, do that—to learn 'em—and he's a poor dunce that can't, if he will, do that—to learn 'em—and he's a poor dunce that can't, if he will, do that—to learn 'em—and he's a poor dunce that can't, if he will, do that—to learn 'em—and he's a poor dunce that can't, if he will not be that the thanks of the 'members of the control of the contr em, and join 'em, and then go on reading and reading, and you'll find yourself carried away from the

earth to the skies by the beautiful story you're going

THE NORTHERN STAR:

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESS-MADAME GALLIOS, 44, New Bond street, continues her superior method of traching the art of Dress-Making. She undertakes to make persons of the smallest capacity proficient in Cutting, Pitting, and Executing, in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Pound. Her superior method can be fully substantiated by references to pupils, and has never been equalled by any

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Half Credit Rates of Premium, by which means Assu rances may be effected, and loans for short periods secured with the least possible present outlay, and at a less pre mium than for short terms only, and with the option of paying up the arrears and interest, and the difference between the two rates, thus becoming entitled to participate in the whole of the profit of the institution. EXTRACT FROM THE HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

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	£ s. d. 0 17 ,0	£ s. d. 0 18 9	£ s. d. 1 1 1	£ s. d 1 8 2	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 3 4 2
with profits.						
	Age 20.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
	£ s. d. 1 0 11	£ s. d. 1 3 0	£ s. d. 1 5 8	£ s. d. 1 13 11	£ s. d. 2 8 10	£ s. d. 3 15 11

Age 20. | Age 25. | Age 80. | Age 40. | Age 50. | Age 60.

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. Transfers of Policies effected and registered (without charge) at the Office.

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Members Assured to the extent of £1000 entitled (after ayment of five Annual Premiums) to attend and vote at all General Meetings, which will have the superintendence and control of the funds and affairs of the Society. Full particulars are detailed in the Prospectus, which with every requisite information, may be obtained by ap-

A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director. Agents wanted in Towns not pre-occupied, and applica tions from respectable and influential parties addressed to the Managing Director, at No. 14, Waterloo-place, Lon-

SHEFFIELD AND LINCOLNSHIRE JUNCTION RAILWAY.

WHEREAS. Notices were duly published in the month of November last, in the London Gazette, the Sheffield and Rotherham Independent, the Nottingham Journal, the Derbyshire Courier, the Lincoln. Rutland, and Stamford Mercury, and the Linceln Standard Newspapers, that application was intended 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 Junction with the said main Line, at or near the said place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise tions.
Welham 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 Rail way, in the Parish of Handsworth, in the West Riding of the said County of York, to join the Midland 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. Aston with Aughton, in the West Riding of the said county of York, also to join the said Mid land 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 pursuance 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 Welham Whinleys, in the said Township or Hamlet of Welham, in the said Parish of Clarborough, otherwise Clareborough, and terminating at or near the High street, in the Parish of Saint Mark, in the said City of Lincoln and County of the same City), was ordered 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

intended, in the next Session of Parliament, to present a Petition to the House of Commons for leave to re-introduce the said Bill so ordered to be engrossed, and to proceed to pass the same into a Law, with such modifications therein as to Parliament may seem

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

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

EVENING EXHIBITION.

Additional Novelties. The Conservatories brilliantly illuminated; Mont Blanc and Torrents represented by Moonlight. A Grand Orchestral Organ has been erected in the Glyptotheca, on which the most admired pieces of music will be played, from Eight till the Exhibition'is closed. London by Night: additional atmospheric effects to the most extraordinary Panorama in the world will be represented at Eight, Nine, and Ten o'Clock. Open from Seven till Half-past Ten. Ad mittance to the whole, 5s, Family tickets for four per sons and upwards, 4s. each, may be had at the principal Music sellers, and at the Colosseum, from Ten till Four. Crildren, half-price.

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

Persons summoned for small debts should apply imme diately, as they may thereby save themselves from frequent and lengthened commitments to prison.

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

TORIAL TIMES. For particulars of this extraordinary undertaking apply immediately to any Bookseller, or Newsvender, in England, Ireland, or Scotland, or to the Publisher, Mr. C. Evans, 351, Strand, London, who will be happy to for-

MELODIES FOR THE MILLION FOR ALL



The MUSICAL BEE is now published twice in the month, on the 1st and 15th. "My Duett Book" and "Piano Bijou," in eighteen Nos., 2d. each. The FLUTONICON, every No. from 1 to 143, at 6d. ach, instead of 8d. The PIANISTA, from 1 to 56-every 1s. No. reduced

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SOURCES or MEANS of APPROPRIATION for the
Human Greature's Property of The Property sions or Increasings, now offered in lieu of the Unsound, the Unreal, National Funding System. A Letter to the August 16, 1845.

Printed and Published by Luke James Hansard, near Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

JUST PUBLISHED, In one volume, foolscap 8vo., neat cloth, price 7s. 6d., THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES A Prison Rhyme: in Ten Books: BY THOMAS COOPER, THE CHARTIST.

J. How, Publisher, 132, Fleet-street. Orders from the Country to be sent through the

Also lately published, in 2 vols., 12mo., Price Fourteen Shillings, WISE SAWS MODERN INSTANCES.

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

Tim Swallow-whistle the Tailor; or "Every dog has his dav." Master Zerubbabel the Antiquary; and how he found out the "Noose-larning." Dorothy Pyecroft's preaching; or "Charity begins at

The Beggared Gentleman, and his crooked stick. The nurture of a Young Sailor; or the history of Cockle

The last days of an Old Sailor; or "Butter your shirt sing 'tantara-bobus, make shift!" The Man that brought his ninepence to nought. 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 MR. COOPER'S NEW POEM.

To be ready in December, in 1 vol., price 5s., THE BARON'S YULE FEAST; A Christmas Rhyne.

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EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR IN AGRICUL TURE AND MANUFACTURES. (Provisionally registered.) Office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, London. Present proposed capital, £100,000 in 20,000 shares of £5

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that their arrangements for receiving subscriptions are completed, and that they will commence operations as soon es £5,000 shall have been received as deposits upon The Capital of the Association to be applied to the purchase or rental of Land, and the erection of buildings for manufacturing and industrial purposes, and to the

obsorption of surplus labour. The profits to be declared and divided at the Annual Meetings. When the profit exceed 10 per cent., such excess to be added to the capital of the Association, and employed in extending its opera-

Each Share to be paid by instalments of not less than Threepence per week, but Subscribers disposed to pay up their Shares at once in full, or by larger and more rapid instalments than here required, would more effectually assist and promote the objects of this Asso ciation by doing so. Deposits on Shares, except under more than one menth in arrear. As soon as the instal ments are paid up, the receipts for such payments will be exchanged, on application, for Scrip Certificate of Share In addition to participation in the profits, Share. holders will be entitled to lease the small farms purchased or improved by the Association, or to employment amount of subscription, or by the recommendation of the largest number of Shareholders at the Annual Meet-

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

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

J. T. STOREY, Secretary, pro. tem. FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. To the Directors of the United Trades' Association for the Employment of Labour in Agriculture and Manu-

factures.

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

Residence..... Trade or Occupation, if any Date*
*** Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Association may be had on application at the office.

THE NORTHERN SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1845.

THE LANDLORDS.

THEIR DUTIES AND THEIR RIGHTS. There is no theme that has been more exhausted, no subject to which public attention has been more actively directed, than to a consideration as to what are the duties, and what the rights, of the landlord class. It is now more than ten years since we (in our capacity of gratuitous editor of the True Sun daily newspaper, upon the occasion of Colonel Bruen, M.P. for Carlow, calling the Irish people savages) ventured to predict that the day would come when the nonperformance of those duties devolving upon the landlord class would compel the savages to inquire into their claim to those rights which they have hitherto held, upon no better title than popular ignorance and savage forbearance.

wine." The landlords, strong in usurped rights, Lords, preferred the adoption of the Newcastle prin- surface. ciple, that they had a right to do what they liked with their own, to the timely caution of their friends, and to the warning voice of their foes. They followed the easier, but the more dangerous course, until at length the substitution of laws the most sayage, and of deeds the most barbarous for their natural duties, has led the public mind to the consideration of the more comprehensive question

THE USE OF A LANDLORD CLASS. Before we enter upon this important branch of our subject, let us take a short review of what the landlords consider their duties to be. Ir duty consists in giving a venal support to the Minister of the day in all his schemes for the subjugation of labour to the will of capital, the landlords HAVE performed their duty. Ir duty consists in the harshest administration of the almost obsolete laws of barbarous times, the landlords have been dutiful. Ir duty consists in the preservation of wild animals and birds that are enemies to the poor, but delicacies to the rich, the landlords HAVE been faithful stewards of their trust. Ir duty consists in after-dinner pot-valiancy, in which the rights of labour are boastfully trumpetted forth, the landlords have performed their duty. If duty consists in distinguishing a sow for the number of her progeny with a reward of £5, and the poor man for the hardships and privations that he has submissively endured for thirty years with a reward of £2, the landlords have performed their duty. If, as landlords, to fleece their tenants, and, as politicians, to coerce them: if. as representatives, to tax them nationally, and, as grand jurors, to tax them locally: if, as jurors, to convict them without trial; as yeomen to cut them down without mercy; as magistrates to commit them without law; and, as guardians, to STARY 6 them without remorse; IF, as neighbours, to hate them, Human Creature's Property of Pecuniary Posses- and, as Christians, to Mock them, be what is meant by the performance of duty, then have our landlords faithfully discharged THEIRS.

Ir. upon the other hand, duty consists in just legislation, and the mild administration of law, in the protection of the lives, the liberties, and the properties of those whose power they have usurped; in the defence of the weak against the strong; in seeing to the education of youth; the protection of manhood, and the comfort of old age-nave the landlord class performed any one of those duties? Duties and rights can neither be inherited by birth, defined by law, nor limited by practice, but must be subject to the varied circumstances, and even sudden changes. to which society is liable; and hence, what is duty to-day may be a violation to-morrrow, and what is a right one day may be a usurpation the next.

It may be a right, and perhaps a duty, to impose certain laws, conditions, and restrictions upon a population comparatively small; while it would be a wrong and an injustice to impose the same laws, conditions, and restrictions upon an increased population, upon whom they must press with increased severity. Such is precisely the present condition of the landlord class. They have inherited those duties and rights necessary for, and tolerated by, the unconnected mind of barbarous ages. Their prejudices and uncontrolled abuse of those powers have made them deaf to the loud appeals of present necessity, and the demand for further adjustment of the duties

and rights of all. It may have been a right to impose certain conditions and restrictions upon the uncultivated feudal vassals of barbarous ages. It may have been just, nay prudent, to stipulate that so much land should be arable, and so much pasture. The reservation of manorial rights from those who were not likely to discover the hidden treasures of the earth may be one day tolerated as a childish toy or a cherished heirloom, to be transmitted from father to son, but the prying eye of industry may, as it has done, convert this harmless bauble into national plunder. In olden times conditions, trifling in their nature, were tacitly submitted to by the untutored public; while in our day the very enforcement of those conditions has brought us now to the verge of famine, and at all times subjects us to the tender mercies of Jew jobbers.

traffickers, speculators, and foreign diplomatists. Mayhap the free trade reader has already discovered, in our reasoning, ample cause for calculating upon our future support in aid of his plan for humbling the landlord class; but, on the contrary, we are thus particular in stamping with our strongest reprobation that policy which has satisfied the working classes with a mere change of masters, with the simple transference of duties and of rights from thoughtless boobyism to calculating ruffianism. If we desire the Upas tree to be felled, it is not with the free trade axe, from whose every wound would spring ten thousand tyrants for every fool that it destroyed. It is by a public opinion that will be wise enough to apply the great change to national purposes, and not by the enthusiasm of frenzied speculators, that we

wish the monster crushed. The working classes have ever been diverted from the pursuit of one enemy by being halloo'd upon another, until at length the ground has become so foiled that they lose the scent of the legitimate game. Their game is the possession of power, not its mere transference from the hands of one party to those of another; and the question with them, in that struggle which is now at hand between machinery and Land, must be, not which has been the greatest, which the most active, which the most powerful opponent of their rights-but how they can get a just and legitimate control over the one and the other-over the one which starves them by over-production and unjust distribution, and over the other which starves them by non-production, or what is the same, insufficient production for the necessities of those for whose only use it was created. God gave the Land to the whole people, and not to the landlords; and, therefore, as God, who made the Land, did not create duties which may be inherited, or rights which may be usurped, and as upon the proper exercise of those duties and those rights their title is said to depend, and, inasmuch as they have failed in the performance of the one, and unjustly monopolised and injuriously stretched the other, we cannot, for the life of us,

THE USE OF A LANDLORD CLASS. THE PEOPLE.

THEIR DUTIES AND THEIR RIGHTS. a duty that there is danger now in defining. Thus agitation. We ice that the carpenters are yolun-

island.

wind of the nautical Attorney-General, we shall here select for animadversion some of those duties in the performance of which there is less danger than is generally attached to the specific of the courtier Tory Lord. We shall not introduce any sectarian are man's social and what his political duties. Man's social duties are of an individual and national character. As an individual it is his duty to protect his life, to repel force by force, to disable those who would otherwise hurt or injure him in conflict, and to slay those who would otherwise take his life in strife. To see to the education of the youthful, and to Henceforth all communications for the Northern Star secure the comfort and independence of his family. Since then argument, remonstrance, and threat To do noact from selfishness, or for the gratification of have been exhausted in anti-landlord agitation. The his own feelings or passions that would injure the newspaper press of every shade of politics has de- | future prospect, or diminish the future comforts, of voted its columns to caution or denunciation. But | those to whom he had given existence; and though advice to the powerful is as "pearls thrown before last, not least, to recognise no natural distinction whatever between himself, lonely and humble as he powerful in the Commons, and omnipotent in the may be, and the proudest monarch on the earth's

Such are man's social duties as an individual. His national duties are to see how he can best secure for himself and all others the uncontroled power of faithfully discharging his duties as an individual, and the ruling maxim of his conduct should be-that when any one individual of the community is oppressed by the operation of law the whole community is also oppressed. It is his duty to make all requisite sacrifices for the preservation of those rights he does possess, as well as to struggle incessantly for the re possession of those he has lost; and not less for the acquirement of such new rights as change or necessity may render indispensable, for securing to him his equal position in an altered state of society. It is by the usurpation of new rights that governments control-it is only by the acquisition of equal rights that the people can resist. Reason points out the injustice of a society consisting of different classes, with the respective rights of both defined, being varied from the original contract by the assumption of new rights by one section. Such is precisely the position of the British public. Their natural, nay, their legal rights, remain pretty nearly the same upon the statute book, while the usurped rights of the other sections of society have rendered all popular rights a mere dead letter.

Independently of the patural, the implied, and defined national duties of man, we should not less sight of the great auxiliary, Expediency-a term which, though damaged by misuse, is, nevertheless, one of man's most powerful allies; and as we shall presently show, the time has arrived when it is expedient that each individual of the community should faithfully discharge those national duties, for the due performance of which he is naturally responsible. If, as is now generally admitted, there is philosophy in idleness, there is also criminality in apathy when the herald summonses us to action The immediate, the most pressing, and the most honourable duty that the working classes can now perform, and the most fitting time for its performance, is the duty that they owe to those through whose oppression the whole community has received damage. While we consecrate the memory of the departed, let us not forget the sufferings of the living, and, above all, let us not lose the opportunity which now presents itself of releasing them from that bondage into which the laws of oppression, and the non-performance of national duty, has cast them. Hopeless as our expectations from remonstrance memorial, and petition on behalf of Frost, Williams Jones, Ellis, and others have been, we have never theless fostered and encouraged that enthusiasm come when it may, which can alone convince our rulers, that, though absent, they are not forgotten. While we attached but slight importance to the pledges the professions and the promises of men who supposed their seven years' tenure of power in part depended upon popular will, we nevertheless saw the necessity of jogging their memories upon this allimportant subject, and of reminding them that a reckoning-day would yet come. We had no hope from a new Parliament vitiated by the prospec of a seven years' lease, but we have hope that in the hour of expiration that Parliament will grant to selfish fear what it has refused to stern justice. There were many who had high anticipations from the hustings pledges of those who declared them-

fident hope, that such a change has come o'er the spirit of their dream as will remind them now of that reckoning day which is at hand. Parliament cannot last much longer. Let us test t in its agonies of death, and what in its strength it nsolently refused to concede, perhaps, in its weakness it may ostentatiously grant. To this end, and as Government has evinced considerable embarassment by calling Parliament together at an earlier period than is usual, let us see to the strict and honourable performance of that duty which now devolves upon society—the duty of demanding the restoration of men who would have been hung if they had been found guilty, and who were transported because they were illegally tried. Now is the time, not for one unwieldy national petition which requires cumbrous machinery and considerable expense to get up, but for a flood of national opinion running to the fountain head in tributary streams from every quarter of the land. We will do our duty-we will be prepared with petitions from every section of the metropolis. and, if need be, to follow the shadow with the substance-to the door of the House. Let the country do likewise. Let the hands of Duncombe be thus strengthened. Let him whose courage is equal to the task,-let him whose eloquence will give it force,

selves in favour of the restoration of Frost, Williams,

and Jones: we had none, but we have hope, and con-

diator between our wishes and our rulers. Let our petitions be Parliamentary, but bold courteous, but manly; and then, should those who have been pledged to their restoration forget their duty when the reckoning-day comes, let us not forget ours; and, instead of placing false hope in dishonest men, let us take vengeance for their misdeeds by hallooing FROST in their ear, and hooting them from the hustings. While we have implicitly obeyed the injunctions of our leader, in not again petitioning the present Parliament for the People's Charter, we are under no bond, or covenant, not to petition in favour of the Exiles ;-and thus will the people have discharged one of their most sacred duties-and, should they succeed, they will have re-possessed themselves of one of their dearest rights—the right of appeal from an unconstitutional tribunal to the judgment of the whole people.

and whose resolution will give it effect, be the me-

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. CHARTISM.

WE have not space this week to do more than merely direct attention to the report of the very interesting meeting of London carpenters, which took place on Monday last. When we take the speeches and sentiments delivered at the above meeting, in connection with the apprehensions of our rulers—the increasing energy of the Chartist body-the renewed exertion on behalf of FROST, WILLIAMS. and JONESthe anxious desire now to possess the Land-the despondency prevailing throughout all classes of speculators—the state of Ireland—and the once more "It is as much the duty of a people to rebel against DARK SPECK visible in the west, it requires no great corrupt House of Commons as against a tyrannical foresight to predict from such signs that some alteranonarch." Such is one of the duties of the people, tion, if not at hand, is expected. We have always as defined by Lord Bolingbroke, a courtier and a asserted that the calm of Chartism was not its grave, Tony. It is, however, but one duty, and one in the but, on the contrary, was its school-time. From 1835 exercise of which there are so many collateral contin- to 1843, in vain did we use the lash of agitation to gencies, such as success or failure, liberty or increased | bring the carpenters and other trades into our politityranny, glorious life or ignominious death, that we cal seminary. For eight years we failed, and, as if shall not select it for very close consideration or nice to prove the value of the principle itself, two years' criticism; and for this special reason-because it is thought has had a greater effect than eight years'

much, however, we will say : the House of Commons | teers, and that they have not been coerced by inis corrupt, most corrupt, more corrupt than any flamed harangues, but that they have been convinced House of Commons that has ruled the destinies of be reason and reflection. One such volunteer is this once great nation, but now starving little worth ten thousand "crimped" recruits. We have little doubt that the creditable example set by this Having no taste, whatever, to be hauled before the locality of carpenters will have a prodigious effect upon the whole body of trades generally. Again commending the perusal of their proceedings to our readers, and thanking them for their kindly feeling towards ourselves, we beg to assure them that at all times the Star shall be at their service, while it shall question, but shall confine our remarks to what ever be our pride to merit a continuance of their

To Readers & Correspondents.

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

OUR AGENTS will please observe, that it is only com-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.

MR. YATES, SHELTON, has procured his post-office order payable at the Strand Post-office, instead of at Charingcross. Mr. Leadley, Bradford, has procured his payable at the General Post-office. All post-office orders for the Northern Star must be made payable at Charing-

CRIMES OF THE LAND ROBBERS .- We find the following in the Cork Reporter :- A valued and respected correspondent has put us into possession of a circumstance which occurred at Fermov petty sessions, that in our opinion deserves public notice, and calls for explanation. A poor man, named Michael Leary, kiln labourer, at Clondillane, was summoned last week to the sessions by Edward K. Carry, Esq., as a trespasser because in a moment of exhaustion he entered hi field to take a drink of water at a running stream. This gentleman is, we understand, himself a magistrate, and sat on the bench while the case was being adjudicated. The poor man was fined in the mitigated penalty of one shilling for his sup of cold water, and penalty of one shilling for his sup of cold water, and Derby, per Wm. Crabtree in addition to this he had to pay costs amounting to William Tell's Brigade ... one shilling and sixpence.

THE POTATOE DISEASE.—When circumstances occur which affect the interests of society generally, it becomes the duty of every citizen to whom an idea occurs which may tend to remove, or at least partially elleviate a calamity, to step forward, and communicate that idea for the general benefit. The present state of the potatoe crop is of the greatest consequence, not only to this country, but to the greater part of the civilised world, and any step which could be taken to arrest the progress of the destructive disease which threatens, not only a paucity of that important article of sustenance for the ensuing winter, but for years yet to come, would be of incalculable benefit. Many intelligent, practical, and scientific men have given their opinions to the public on the subject, and laid down many plans for the security of such portions of the crop as at present appears to be untainted, and however they may differ in their remedies, they generally agree as to the cause of the disease, which they attribute to an excess of humidity. Whether this humidity. has generated an insect invisible to the naked eye, as is the case in mildew in wheat, I am not prepared to Plymouth, per E. Robertson say; but if it be so or not, I beg to suggest the following Colne, per H. Horsfield. method, which forcibly strikes me as the most likely Cheltenham, per W. Wilson to succeed in being beneficial:—If the potatoes are upon very wet soils, let the dirt be detached from them when dug up, as much as possible, with the hands, using no scraping instruments, and then carried as soon as practicable to a malt-kiln, upon which let them be spread singly; then let a proper fire be made with good coke under the kiln, the same as for malt; let the process of drying be carried on gently and equally, keeping the fire at an equal pitch, and attending to the turning of the potatoes during the whole process; and let this be continued till upon examination it is found that the greater portion of the humidity is dried up, or evaporated. When they appear to be sufficiently dry, let them be stored (if room can be found) singly, or at least, as thin as possible, upon dry straw, and exposed to the air without covering, till the approach of frost renders a secure covering of straw necessary for their protection. By these means the superfluous moisture, which not only assists the progress of the disease, but produces premature vegetation, will be dried up or evaporated; and if there be an animated insect, the sulphuric fumes, emanating from the ignited coke, would insure its destruction.-T. R. SMART, Markfield, 12th November, 1845.

Admission of Documents in Evidence.—A very useful Act of Parliament, respecting the admission of certain official and other documents in evidence has come into force within a few days. The act is the 8th and 9th Victoria, c. 113. By various statutes now in being, documents are receivable in evidence, provided they be authenticated as prescribed, but the difficulty has been to prove that they are genuine. This difficulty is now removed, and from the 1st of November, all documents which are now received on authentication are to be admitted, provided they respectively purport to be sealed or impressed with a stamp, and signed as directed by any act made, or hereafter to be made, without any proof of the seal or of the signature thereon. Henceforth, courts, &c., are to take judicial notice of the signature of equity, or common law judges, attached to any legal document. Copies of private acts, journals of Parliament, and proclamations are to be admissible in evidence. Persons forging a seal or signature, &c. to be imprisoned or transported. A document may, on suspicion of being forged or improperly sealed, be impounded. The act is not to extend to Scotland.

THE EDITOR of the Northern Star presents his compliments to the secretary of the Huddersfield branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and begs to assure him that in those observations of last week, at which he feels hurt, that not the slightest reference whatever was intended towards him, further than as the medium through which subscriptions are received from the shareholders to be paid to the account of the treasurer. Indeed, so far from offering even a slight to Mr. Stead, we had always looked upon his acceptance of the office of secretary with unmixed pleasure. The fact stands briefly thus :- Mr. Stead having, till lately, forwarded his remittances to Mr. O'Connor, and that gentleman finding no entry from Mr. Stead in his list, and not having looked over that of the general secretary, came, as it now appears, to the erroneous conclusion that none had been sent; and Mr. O'Connor's only reason for investigating into the matter at all was in consequence of the following passage in a letter received from Huddersfield of Tuesday's date :- "The devil is using his best endcavours to prevent the success of the Land plan, and has, for some time, been trying to dissuade the people from joining the Association." From the notice in last, week's Star, then, and the explanation now given, Mr. Stead will at once see that the impression upon Mr O'Connor's mind was not that he had neglected transmitting the monies, but that the subscribers had neglected to pay up their instalments, and the secretary was merely mentioned as the medium of communication However, if any, the slightest, affront could be construed by Mr. Stead, Mr. O'Connor begs to state that he regrets most sincerely having been the means of causing him a moments pain.

TO THE SCOTCH SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY .- As many sums of money are announced in our second edition that do not arrive in time to be published in the earlier one sent to Scotland, it may not be uninteresting for them to know that during the two last weeks the receipts have exceeded £432. We though: that this intelligence might be gratifying to our 3cotch friends.

HE LAND, THE LAND .- We beg to acknowledge many valuable communications from Rochdale, Cheltenham, Warrington, London, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Wootten-under-Edge, Cirencester, and several other places, the substance of which shall be faithfully laid before the forthcoming Conference, while it would require dently of that he enjoyed a private income of 2.7. more time than is at our disposal to give a separate per amum. Francis Butt deposed that he was in THE CONFEBENCE.—We cheerfully assent, and we are

assent, to attend a public meeting at Manchester, on ing chosen a pattern, gave an order for a dress coal Tuesday evening, the 10th of December. JAMES SAVOY, WARRINGTON .- The Poor Law Amendment Act was introduced by the Whig Government, in

1834, during the administration of Lord Melbourne. KEITHLEY. - We are quite alive to all contained in his kind letter, and he may rest assured that his commu nication and advice shall not be lost upon us. E. G., expresses a hope that Feargus O'Connor will be ready once more to take the field when famine and de-

pression of wages takes place. Mr. O'Connor has always been in the field, and he trusts that he will find E. G. there also.

THOMAS TATTERSAL.—As there appears to be a desire to learn the true situation of this young enthusiastic and much injured man, I beg leave, for the information of the Victim Fund committee to the victi the Victim Fund committee to state, that I know of no paralysis increasing, bled him at the arm, the issue of individual in the Chartiet rooks. individual in the Chartist ranks who is more deserving of public support. When enthusiasm was valuable, I moved to 29, Silver-street, where he was again tout. believe his was real and sincere. He suffered more by ted by the medical gentleman, at a quarter to the betrayal of others than from his own want of judgment. He bore his incarceration with fortitude, and relatively with expansive after four o'clock. The rallied, and expired shortly after four o'clock. turned with exhausted constitution, but unimpaired surgeon attributed the cause of death to apople vision to the cause of the cause of death to apople vision to the cause of the cause of death to apople vision to the cause of spirit, to his political devotions. The poor fellow is The coroner briefly remarked on the mela now afflicted with a running abscess in his back which renders labour almost out of the question, and his pre- in accordance with the medical testimony, Died sent life a burthen, and yet his devotion to Chartism is as fresh and unfaded as when he was its youthful, enthusiastic, and eloquent disciple. I thought that I had made a proper selection when I presented him with and five children unprovided for. He was a sterling chartief. my paid-up share in the Land Society, and I have only to hope that his occupation may be one of its earliest fruits, and that till his day comes he will, as he ought to be, provided for out of the fund in hand.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Mr. Coopes (author of "The Purgatory of Suicides") fr. Coopes (author of "The Purgatory of Suicides"), begs to inform the Manchester riends who enquire whether he intends to publish his lectures, that, with the exception of the facts embodied in them, he cannot remember the words in which they are delivered. Nor does he think they would be worth printing, being composed, simply, of a plain narration of facts, interwoven with a very few, extremely plain, and almost selfierident reflections. Literature is now cheap, and historical information can easily be obtained by reading. information can easily be obtained by reading.

QUERY ?—To the Editor of the Northern Star—Sir,—I am no stickler for the perpetuation of the Corn Laws, but as Cobden, Bright, and Co. are anxious to make England "the workshop of the world," and eject the husbandman from the soil to make way for double-deckers and from the soil to make way for double-deckers and power-looms, I should like to know what our position will be, should a scanty harvest and the potatoe disease pervade the two continents of Europe and America, particularly if our European neighbours and Jonathan should not gratify the desire of the League by convert. ing their bleach-grounds into corn fields, their maciliing their bleach-grounds into told before, and their machinery into implements of agriculture, and their mills into barns? I guess we should be in a pretty fix between into barns? I guess we snould be in a pretty nx between the jaws of famine, and the finger and thumb of Mans-mon! The League wilfully forget that God gave to man the LAND for his inheritance, not wheels and wheel-bands, and if we despise that inheritance, famine is our willlam Rippe WILLIAM RIDER. JUSTICE STOWELL desires us to inform the members of the

Chartist Co-operative Land Society, that all communi. cations must be addressed to him, King-lane, Lowergate, Clitheroe. . D.—We shall have no room for poetry this side of

C. WRIGHT, STOCKPORT.—We cannot find room to notice his statement concerning the factory system this week, SALFORD. —The report of the weekly meeting of the Salv ford branch of the Co-operative Land Society, is so badly written that it is impossible to understand it. YEOVIL. Mr. Clark has been lecturing at this place, or some place in its neighbourhood; we cannot tell which

from the report before us. The meeting appears to have been well attended, Mr. C.'s lecture well received. CHARTIST FUNERAL .- HACKNEY .- The committee for managing the funeral of the late W. H. Bain, inform the friends of the deceased that they must assemble at the bottom of Well-street, corner of Wick-street, at half past two o'clock. The burial will take place at the Bethnal-green cemetery. GATHARD .- We have no room to notice your letter

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. PER MB. O'CONNOB.

Derby, per Wm. Crabtree Thomas Miller.Lauark .. Exeter, per F. Clark Oldham, per Wm. Hamer Ovenden, near Halifax, per J. Ashworth Lake Lock, per Wm. Humphrey.. Leeds, per Wm. Brook Barnsley, per J. Hurry ...
Barnsley, per J. Ward ...
William Mann, Northampton ...
Kidderminster, per G. Holloway Stockport, per T. Woodhouse ... Nottingham, per J. Sweet Bulwell, per ditto Wootton-under-Edge, per R. Lacey Alva, per J. Robertson Halifax, per C. Smith Staleybridge, per J. Durham Northampton, per W. Mundig Bradford, per J. Alderson Radcliffe, per T. Bowker Todmorden, per S. Witham Birmingham, per W. Thorn Ashford, per A. Doxey ... Leicester, per W. Dates Scarborough, per C. Weadley Bramsgrove, per J. Heath Bilston, per C. Powell .. Manchester, per J. Murray Coventry, per G. Freeman Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Brighton, Artichoke Inn locality, per William Flower .. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, per M. Jude Preston, per J. Brown ... Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson

William Michell, Selby ... Greenock, per R. Burrell PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SHARES. Mr. Eliz. Findlater Pannell, 9 shares 1 0 0 Wm. Findlater .. 4 4 12 15 4 Thomas Dredge .. 12 6 9 Greenwich .. George Mills, near Edinburgh Edinburgh .. 0 14 8
John Pritchard .. 0 1 4 St. Ives ... Warrington... James Smith .. 0 4 2 Westminster ... 2 16 4 Suppry 2 8 Whittington & Cat 7 8 10 Colne, per Watson 0 2 8 Alex Findlater ... 2 12 0 Todmorden. ... 0 1 0 Boulogne 4 11 0 Farrington ..

LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE.

Thomas Miller, Lanark .. Exeter, per F. Clark Bradford, Wilts, per G. Mansfield Ovenden, near Halifax, per G. Ashworth Lake Lock, per W. Humphreys ... Leeds, per W. Brook Kidderminster, per G. Holloway.. Oxford, per G. Bridgewater Nottingham per I Nottingham, per J. Sweet Lambley, ditto ... Wootton-under-Edge, per J. Lacey Alva, per J. Robertson ... Rochdale, per E. Mitchell Ashford, per A. Doxey Manchester, per J. Murray

PER GENERAL SECRETARY. .. 0 1 3 Merthyr Tydvil Dalston Campsie Colne, per Watson Todmorden ... Plymouth .. o New Radford Plymouth 0 8 6 Farrington .. CARDS AND BULES. 2 2 Secretary .. Edinburgh .. 6 10 Greenock ... 0 1 10 4 2 Vale of Leven ... 0 3 8

Preston, per J. Brown ...

4 4 Glasgow(Colquhoun)0 1 NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. White Horse .. 0 3 0 Hammersmith .. 0 2 6

EXECUTIVE. Northampton, per W. Munday .. VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' FUND. Kidderminster, per G. Holloway.. We feel proud to call the attention of our readers to the

bove list, by which it will appear that the subscriptions ave exceeded those of the Repeal rent by the sum of £142 2s. Thus :_ Co-operative Land Society .. £317 2 0 £142 2 0

Nor is this a mere casual occurrence, as reference to previous lists will show that while the Repeal rent has een weekly decreasing, the subscriptions of the above 50 ciety have been increasing with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of English agitation. This speaks volumes for the improved mind of the English working classes, in relation to the value of the soil, and this society as a practical means of obtaining it. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. WADE. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Three Compasses, King-street, Golden-square, upon the body of the Rev. Arthur Savage Wade, D.D., lately residing at No. 9, Clarence place, Pentonville. The deceased, who was in his 58th year was well known in the political world. He was the rector of a church in Warwickshire, and indepenthe employ of Nicol and Co., tailors, &c., 114, life gent-street. About ten o'clock on Monday sure that our brother directors and delegates will also the deceased gentleman came into the shop, and have He then walked from the rear of the premises towards the door, and while talking, his foot slipped, and he would have fallen had not witness gone to his assistance. He immediately exclaimed, "Oh! I have lost the use of one side." Deceased attempted to \$37 gone of the same of the s something more, but his articulation was so indisting as to be quite incomprehensible. The aid of a mellical gentleman was procured. Mr. Brett, sur geon, stated that he was called in soon after ten Monday morning, to see the deceased, whom he at once recognised to be Dr. Wade, having frequently met him at public meetings. Witness found him in a state of collapse, and knowing his singular manner,

Chartist.

Dien.—On the 8th November, aged 11 months, Maria O'Connor Slater, daugnter of James Slater, the parents are both good and true Chartists of the Tower Hamlets.

Summary of the Week's Pews.

MONDAY .- IRKLAND .- The potatoe having become the premier monarch of the earth, by right divine. commands our first consideration. The Dublin Evening Mail, the high Protestant print, and what is called the whole of the Liberal press, as well as many of the Conservative pop-guns, are at issue relative to the state of His Maisery's health; the Mail declaring that there is a good crop, while all the other prints assert that it is all but gone-while doctors ffer patients die, and especially under the care of the Irish Royal Potatoe Commissioners, who, in their prscription, sent to his Excellency this day, recommend the following modes of preservation:-1. Washing the potatoes.

Grating them down to pulp.

3. Washing the pulpy mass. Stirring in the oatmeal. 5. Baking the cakes.

Such is the process through which the medicine is to go, and the following is the SIMPLE machinery recommended for performing the several operations.

1. A hollow revolving cylinder to wash the pota-

2. A grating machine for reducing them to pulp.

3. Barrels or vats for washing the pulp. 4 A floor for mixing pulp and oatmeal. 5. A heated floor or oven for baking the cakes.

Here is a process, and here is machinery recommended to a people whose only furniture, as the Times Commissioner informs us, and as we can youch for, is an iron pot to soften the potatoes, a basket to strain them in, and the door placed upon two other baskets to eat thereupon. What a mockery. The subject is too serious to jest upon, or we should recommend the following prescription, written in the usual professional phraseology, in opposition to the prescription of the quacks.

Cum vid-bread stuff. 2. Si fam esto. 3. Fac usque ad ness.

4. Prop te ipsum, 5. Ex Lex Div. Which being translated into medical English will

read thus:— 1. When you see bread stuff, 2. If you are hungry,

3. Make as much as you want of it, 4. Your own property, 5. According to divine law.

Divide in partes tres, capiat unam ter in die. cum lacte novo-which translates thus :- Divide it in three parts, take one three times each day with new milk ; in other words, we prescribe plenty of bread stuff with new milk, in opposition to the rotten potatoe starch of the ministerial quacks.

Molly Maguire.—We are informed, by the Fermanagh Reporter, that Molly Maguire is likely to get the death-blow from the exertions of Mr. Cullen, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Wray, aided by the untiring assistance of Mr. Plunkett, stipendiary magistrate. We did not know that Ireland contained four men rich enough to fee the whole of the Irish people, or powerful enough to do them justice; for it is only by one or both of these means that Molly Maguireism can be put down. True, she may change her name and her sex-she has been a White Boy, a Peep-'oday Boy, a Whitefoot, a Blackfoot, a Terry Alt, and a Croppy; "but what's in a name?" Molly's occupation never will be gone as long as slavery exists in

THE TRIBUTE.—We have not yet seen an account of this disgraceful collection which commenced yes-

THE ORANGEMEN. - These blood-thirsty ruffians have got ashamed of their name, and have enrolled themselves as The Protestant Alliance Murderers. Excland.—The Potatoe disease i described as fearfully upon the increase all over the country, while our rulers are occupied in canvassing the merits of Lord Ellenborough, and the title of England to the Oregon territory. When shall we get rid Answer.—The very m the people will it. KILLING A POOR MAN NO MURDER.—Anaccount of a

poor man named Slatter, who was murdered at Chipoing Norton, by a police inspector named Nott, will be found in another part of our paper, and the verdict of the coroner's jury will be read by every man with horror and disgust. The circumstances are briefly these, a gentleman named Hall had missed some chaff, poor Slatter was his neighbour, and, as well as Hall, had a horse. Hall, of course, suspected his poor neighbour of robbing him, and sent for Nott to seize the poor man's chaff. Hall said he could swear to the chaff being STOLEN FROM HIM. and straightway the LIFE PRESERVER, without further warrant, proceeds to STEAL SLATTER'S but the inspector, not being able to discover the post man's right to chaff, replied, "He should have it." and added these words, "I'LL SOON SETTLE YOU," and, as if by magic, as one of the witnesses stated, he drew from his right-hand pocket a thick stick and struck deceased a violent blow with it on the side of his head, which caused him to stagger; and deceased said, YOU HAVE DONE A FINE THING NOW FOR ME." Noti

was about REPEATING THE BLOW, when Mr. Hall pulled his arm back, and said, "For God's sake don't strike him any more, there are plenty of people here to assist you IF IT IS REQUIRED. The poor fellow was then hand-cuffed and conveyed to the "lock-up, where his murderer found him dead in the morning and, will it be believed, that a rascally middle-class jury have returned a verdict of MANSLAUGHTER!! If Slatter had killed Nott after he had struck him which, by law, he would have been fully justified in doing, these worthies would have returned a verdict of

PARLIAMENT.—It appears that the collective wisdom is to be called together early in January for the Dis-PATCH OF BUSINESS. Query. May we not naturally

wilful murder against Slatter.

infer that there's something in the wind? TRADE.—From all parts of the country we continue to receive the most frightful accounts of decaying

trade. Mills working half time, masters looking blue, operatives looking hungry, prices looking down, and provisions look up. So we would advise our rulers to look out. COURT CIRCULAR .- The Queen and Prince Albert

slept well last night (Saturday), and attended divine service at St. George's Chapel Royal, on Sun-The Bishop of London preached the sermon from the following text:-"They that die by the sword are better than they that perish of hunger, for their bodies pine away, stricker through, for want of the fruits of the field." We understand that the venerable divine was frequently interrupted by suppressed but audible mutterings of "On! the pota-toes!" The Royal children took their accustomed airings. Prince Albert and the young Cobourgs, attended by three lackeys, were engaged throughout the remainder of the day, after divine service, in investigating the real condition of the potatoe crop in the Royal Conservatory, were many experiments are now being made to secure the last of the

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—We have no alteration to note since our last, beyond the further elongation of the faces of the banditti, and the continuous desertion of several railway boards, by the cat's-meat-boys, the cads, and the swell mob. The settling day went off comparatively easy, and the settlement of the question has been postponed for a short period, but Come it will for a' that."

THE BAR AND THE PRESS .- A long controversy about dignity has existed between the bar and the press as to whether it is unhandsome, unprofessional, and ungentlemanlike, for barristers to report for the press. At length it has been all but unanimously lecided, at a meeting held at the Attorney-General' house, that it is neither unhandsome, unprofessional, or ungentlemanlike. We should like to know what is unhandsome or ungentlemanlike that is considered unprofessional by the bar.

FOREIGN.—The whole of the French press appear to have got our first edition of the Star, as, without exception, they echo our sentiments with reference to the Windsor election. They are one and all of our opinion, that it is the most deadly blow aimed at what is called Constitutional Government. We wish it was

Louis Philippe.—The health of this monarch is fast sinking under a disease brought on by broken pledges and violated faith. God be with him. We wish he was in heaven with all the rest of the kings. Surely they won't be angry with us for that?

THE PAPAL STATES.—Under this head we find the following extract of a letter, dated Ancona, Sept. 18th:—"The Church festivals has just terminated in commemoration of the pretended miracle performed by a painting of the Madona, in the cathedral church in this town, in opening and moving its eyes. I send you for publication, if you think proper, with the cardinal's pastoral invitation to this diocese on this wonderful miracle." Now, we beg to say that this is no miracle at all, and if the astonished cardinal will honour us with a visit, and allow us to stand behind a screen, we will show him a great big wax doll that opens and shuts her eyes, that opens her mouth and shows her teeth, that blows her nose, and makes hooky by putting her thumb to her smeller, but then we must be BEHIND THE SCREEN. In making this and such comments upon such irre-Catholic readers, for whose religious feelings we have the highest respect, and who have been frequently angry with us without the slightest cause, to understand that Jesuitism is no more Catholicism than angry with us without the slightest cause, to understand that Jesuitism is no more Catholicism than Orangeism is Protestantism, or Whiggery Reform, and still further, that the really devout Catholics in the Papal States have been the first to wage deadly

pression. TUESDAY. - IRELAND. - THE POTATOE. - The ac counts as to the declining state of "His Marestr's" health continue to increase in an alarming degree, and notwithstanding that several frightened landlords, in the County of Meath, have charitably declined

war against this desecration of their religion, which

has withstood so many blows from Protestant op-

lords and the Government. DANIEL O'CONNELL. - The letter of the Times'

Commissioner under this day's date, announces a fact heretefore unknown to him, but not new to usnamely, that Daniel O'Connell is a middle man to a very large extent, holding property under corporations and individuals, and has the poorest and most oppressed tenantry in the kingdom. The Union, of onerated from the DUTIES of a landlord.

Alas, poor country, Almost afraid to know itself.

England.—All accounts appear to agree in the damage sustained by the potatoe. The Gloucester Journal states, that although railways absorb public attention just now, that nevertheless the loss of the food of millions of people will presently engross the more serious consideration of all. From Notting-ham and its neighbourhood, as well as from all parts of the kingdom, the daily papers continue to publish the most frightful authenticated accounts relative to the loss of the potatoe crop.

FACTORY INSPECTORS' JUSTICE.-We give the following version of the manner in which factory infants commit suicide.—"An inquest was held on Monday before Mr. Chapman, upon the body of Ellis Reed, aged thirteen years, who was unfor-tunately killed on Saturday last, in consequence of being crushed between the carriage and the headstock frame of a hand-mule in Mr. John Marsland's mill, Chorlton - upon - Medlock. On Tuesday an investigation into the circumstances was made by Mr. Leonard Horner, Mr. William Graham, and Dr. John G. Harrison, in virtue of their appointments under the Factories' Regulation Act; and after a very searching examination of the parties working in the room, it was quite evident that no blame could be charged against any person connected with the establishment, or that it arose from any unprotected machinery, but from carelessness in the boy himself, who, in the eagerness of play with another boy, unwarily placed himself within reach of machinery. What a lie! a factory boy playing while machinery was at work? What a farce? to expect condemnatory evidence from poor creatures, who, if it made against the master, would be every one bagged, and what a joke to pay Inspectors for whitewashing

THIEVES LOOK OUT .- It is definitively determined to hold a winter assizes and gaol delivery for the counties of York and Lancaster.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.—We learn that this gentleman, who is the second son of ties-I mean the agricultural labourer, to whom we the great tyrant of "all the Russias," arrived at all owe so much, and whose sufferings we are bound Plymouth with two ships, (a line of battle ship of 74 | now to alleviate. The man who has a little farm, guns, and a Russian corvette) at daylight on Saturday | and is able to keep his cow and pig, can, from the morning, and after all the other rubbish about distinguished visitor, royal salutes, and servile attendants, we read the following disgusting announcement: "Every preparation has been made by the heads of and conacre for the support of himself and his family, the public departments here for giving the Grand Duke a suitable reception on his landing; and an elegant suite of apartments in the east wing of severe trial." Well done Prentice. So, with God's Elliott's Royal Hotel have been prepared for his accommodation. His Imperial Highness will probably remain in Plymouth "ten days or a fortnight." A SUITABLE RECEPTION, indeed! Query: What would be a suitable reception for such visitors? and who is to pay for it? John Bull will soon find out. Look on that picture and on this. It is now an incontrovertible fact that numbers of the Irish people must die of starvation if not sustained through the present visitation by the charity of humane and considerate friendly to the bill, although we learn that before his individuals. We must have some better regulation appointment he was its greatest opponent and the about this thing called "food." It will not do for monarchs and idlers to be feasting while their loyal *ubjects* are all starving. TRADE .- Again we have to notice the further de-

pression in all trades except humbug, which goes on prosperously, especially in Ireland, where there is no matter who the performers are, that he may the more easily fleece the natives. great demand for it. THE STOCK EXCHANGE. - Another frightfully gloomy

All attempts to prop the system having failed, the thing is tumbling to pieces as fast as even we COURT CIRCULAR.—The following from the Times

of this morning is so much more ludicrous than any thing we could possibly write, that we give it precisely as we find it in that journal:-

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Castle to breakfast with the Queen and the Royal party previous to the departure of the Duke Ferding and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg for Lisbon. At twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock, his Royal High-

ness the Duke Ferdinand and his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg left the Castle, accompanied by Prince Augustus and Baron Wangenheim, for Slough, en route per Great Western Railway to Exeter, where the illustrious party will rest for the night, and proceed tomorrow to Plymouth, at which place they will embark for Lisbon, attended by Baron de Freiberg and Lieutenant Colonel Wylde to the place of embarkation. The Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and

the Princess Augusta accompanied their illustrious relatives to the door of the principal entrance. There were also present Lord Byron, Colonel Sir George Couper Colonel Bowles, and Sir Frederick Stovin. Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, attended by Baron

de Waugenheim, returned from Slough, after the departure of his Royal parent, to the Castle. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal were taking airings this morning.

The Princess Augusta, attended by Madame Angelet valked for some time this morning. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg took equestrian exercise this after-

noon, attended by Lord Charles Wellesley. Who will say that Royalty is extravagantly paid when they hear of such a multiplicity of arduous labour being performed in so short a time. We rejoice that the Byron groom, referred to above, is not the son of liberty's immortal bard.

WEDNESDAY.-IRELAND.-We have this day been favoured with some more fun from Conciliation Hall. At last Monday's meeting some of the reporters made a mistake of stating that a Mr. Decoy took the chair, whereas it was a Mr. M'Coy. Mr. O'Connell commenced by opening a thundering fire upon us for the publication of the document entitled "Landlords and Tenants-Tyrants turning their Tenants out," and stated that as he did not wish to extend its circulation, he could only give it to Mr. Hodges, the Govern ment reporter; and he also takes praise for sending it by Col. Arkins to the castle; and Government having failed in the performance of its duty, the Liberator asserted that the Association should turn Mr. BRODRICK, as a means of relief, suggested that

Parliamentary Railway Committees to hold their sittings in London. Mr. O'CONNELL considered that Repeal would be

better Mr. O'NEAL moved that a committee of the Asso-

ciation should sit from day to day to consider the state of the potatoe crop, and compared the landlord who, under the circustances, would demand full rent,

to Shylock, who would have his pound offlesh. The LIBERATOR seconded the motion, and said that Sir Robert Peel was chargeable with every death that occurred from starvation, and declared that Galway, after all, was no part of Ireland, as Dean

Kirwan had accepted the presidency of one of the Mr. O'NEAL, as a Galway man, threw up his cap for the West, and declared that Dan's logic was no logic at all, to which the Liberator assented. Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN supported the claims of Mr.

M'Carthy to the representation of Cork; and, in denouncing Ribandism and the several murders committed in Ireland, the honourable gentleman was led into the following dangerous admission:-"In the case of Mr. M'Cloud, and many other instances, there appeared to be no adequate cause." Now, we are entitled to ask Mr. O'Brien what he considers an adequate cause for committing murder? The LIBERATOR concluded by giving notice that the

draft of a bill for the better enabling her Majesty to summon her Parliament in Ireland would be ready on Monday next. Mona-sir-dhoul! Dan. Your sowl to blazes; but your'e the broth of a boy. Yerra you bullaboo of a bosthoon. Hadn't you a bundle of your tongue inside of your jaw when you were doing the flats. Oh, musha, musha, to enable her Majesty to summon her Parliament in Ireland. Be Gorra, but you makes us burst our shirt laughing. But wasn't it the Irish people, and not her Majesty, that was to enable the Parliament to sit in Ireland?

The Rent for the week was announced to be £175 THE TRIBUTE DAY.—The plunder goes bravely on, but one of the patriotic collectors walked off with the "slack" of some tin, and upon being brought to justice he declared that he was only following a good practice by (bagging) begging on his own account, and the defence was held by the College-street justices to be a good one although the precedent may be a

dangerous one. THE POTATOE CROP.—The accounts from all parts of Ireland appear to be more gloomy than ever, while the Liberator's tribute is expected to reach £28,000. Who wouldn't be an Irish victim?

STOCK EXCHANGE.—The rout goes on amongst the rats; all the shares are tumbling, and all hope of

FOREIGN.—The Great Britain and the Hibernia steamers have brought us the latest American news, and from it we are confirmed in the anticipations entertained from the inaugural speech of Mr. Polk the President. It appears that all the influence, of the powerful, in his own cabinet, as well as the intrigues of Britain and her gold, have failed to change the President's mind upon the Oregon question, and that a shindy with Yankee is inevitable. We hate war, but if it is a means of giving as our Charter and of restoring our exiles we will welcome it. It will be a disorder. lords, in the country of fixed, provided any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge any rent for the con acre, the people still to charge when learn the leaving the cottage when our friends, Frost, William, S., Jones, and Ellis, and woman, to prevent her leaving the cottage when leaving the cottage when are sidence expansion to the date of their appointment. This is supposed to the working classes, and for the purpose william Atkin, of Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, grocer—william Atkin, of Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, grocer—william Chaloner, of Lincoln, tailor. The Milliam Atkin, of Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, grocer—william Chaloner, of Lincoln, tailor. The milliam Chaloner is the cottage when are the influence of this unhappy malady. On archive cottage when leaving the cottage when are the influence of Dan's setting day with the trial property. However, famine in England b'a's caused a considerable rise in militia.

upon the whole this may be, despondency and hopeless- famine in England b'a's caused a considerable rise in militia.

the American provision market. Won't the Yankee Accidents, Offences, & Enquests. England,—There is not a word of news at home,

with the exception of some clerical delinquencies fires, suicides, seductions, abductions, and all the concomitants of an unnatural state of society, which we chronicle in their proper places. THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—This has been the worst

day the banditti has had for a long time-like the course, being the cause of their poverty, and Dan potatoe disease the good lines are taking the infection only having the mean to the retail profit, being exfrom the rotten ones, and all are upon the downward 'sliding scale."

COURT CIRCULAR .- The Royal Family are pretty much the same to-day as they were yesterday, with the exception of the few thousands additional pay. band afterwards played while they were drinking their wine. Is not that good news?

THE GRAND DUER CONSTANTINE is located at Elliott's

Royal Hotel, Plymouth, and we are told that "a guard of protection from the 14th Regiment is stationed at the Eastern entrance of the hotel, and a detachment of the Plymouth police force is also in attendance." What does this quard of protection mean? In such cases we generally read of a guard after the first outbreak, the destructive element had of honour! Does the young Russian require protection? and are there any Poles or their wives in

THURSDAY, IRELAND.—THE POTATOE CROP.—A committee of patriots is sitting at the Mansion-House in Dublin every day. The Liberator was left in the chair, by our last report—a' begging for the poor on Tuesday, and begging From the poor on Sunday. tions the firemen succeeded by three o'clock in country, principally from clergymen, giving the most alarming accounts of the potatoe crop. IRISH LOGIC.—We give the following specimen of Irish logic from the speech of a Mr. Prentice, land steward to Lord Culloden, delivered at one of the pot-

valiant meetings of the Irish landlords :- "A great and important duty (said Mr. Prentice) devolves upon us all, and I trust, with God's blessing, we shall be able to perform it in our respective stations like men and Christians. I do not by any means apprehend a scarcity of provisions; we have not had, in my experience of twenty-five years, a finer oat crop, and we have plenty of food for all who are able to pay for it, and also some to spare; but I do confess I feel some alarm for a large portion of our population whose earnings will not be sufficient to purchase a better description of food than that to which they have been so long accustomed, and the general failure of which will place them in peculiar difficulhigh price of every article of produce, surmount his difficulties; but the poor labourer, who has nothing to depend on but the produce of his pot to a garden blessing, you'll act like a Christian, and, like one of

THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME FOR BRIBING THE CATHOLIC PRIESTS.—By one of the most unaccountable pieces of magic ever heard of, Dr. Kirwan, the | yard damaged; insurance unknown. Roman Catholic clergyman who has accepted the presidency of one of the "Godless" colleges-godless, because it will instruct the people, has become Times tells us that no doubt he saw sufficient cause for the yet; but then if it contaminates the best, what chance is there for the doubtful. The fact is this, that Daniel O'Connell sanctions every kind of jugglery-

Job's comforters, you tell us that we have plenty of

food for ALL who are able to PAY FOR IT.

breeches. There is no international feeling, for we see if the unfortunate man could be found in any diventure to say that the Republicans are not troubling | rection : but there was not the slightest appearance their heads with what our Legitimatists are doing. A foreigner visited this country some time since, when the water. It is supposed that he sunk even before a friend undertook to show him the lions of London; the engines were stopped. amongst other places, the stranger expressed an anxious desire to see the lunatic asylum, and his friend being a bit of a wag, took him to the door of the Exchange at business hours, when the wild beasts were bellowing out what they had to sell like thunder. There, said he, showing him the interior—there's the "lunatic asylum." By G., exclaimed the foreigner, they're all loose; and away he scampered

as fast as he could peg. Foreign.—Not a word is heard in any quarter but OREGON; as war now appears inevitable, and while to be imprisoned for twelve months each. we are writing, her Majesty's Ministers, our sapient rulers, are putting their heads together to discover how they can best avert the danger. We'll tell them let them give us the Land and the Charter, then we shan't much care who possesses the wilderness abroad, or the "cows afar off with long horns."

Russia .- The infernal devil, "old nick," whose son we are feasting at Plymouth, as it will be seen by our report, not satisfied with the blood of men, has begun to slake his royal thirst with the blood of innocent women, having first consigned them to the tender mercies of his lewd soldiers who ravish them. Englishmen! just think of a beast, a monster, a devil a brute, a murderer, sending poor nuns out of their simple habitation, handing them over to his soldiers to be ravished, working them NAKED in gangs at the heaviest man's labour, flogging them to death, and making them dig their own graves, and burying them alive, and think of the English people feasting his son. But, thank God, he requires a protective guard

and a posse of blues to look after him.

WINDSOR ELECTION. — The Government, court, the Life Guards, and the young gentlemen of triumph over the constitution, that they have actually removed the only obstacle in their way to such man to destroy hims another triumph. Mr. Neville, one of the members, wife and five children. has been bought off with a place of £1,200 a-year; so aurrah for the broom-sticks and black thorns:-But it would be a queer thing, if, in the next fun we were seen with a "SPADE THEE," or side of a ladder clearing the streets of the Life Guards, the young gentlemen of Eton, and Mr. Magistrate Blunt. We'll unthe sum of £600,000 may be raised by compelling the dertake to clear the streets of Windsor, barring powder, of soldiers, and all with one hundred paddies with a "bit of blackthorn" a-piece. We understand that the butcher of Long-lane, Bermondsey, who was Molesworth's right hand man at the Southwark election, occupied the same situation under Col. Reid at the last Windsor election, and we learn that he actually dired at the mess of her Majesty's Life Guards. We thought there must have been a butcher

in the way. Wednesday, the committee sitting at the Mansion House, Dublin, adopted a series of resolutions to the effect that the potatoe disease is still progressing to a very alarming extent, that more than one-third of the crop has been already destroyed, whilst no human means can be relied upon to save the remainder, that famine and disease are impending, and are sure to afflict the country, unless timely relie and precautions be adopted—that the conduct of the Government in delaying the meeting of Parliament at such a time is deserving of the severest reprehension, ns their inactivity and apathy have perilled the lives of hundreds of thousands, and that an address be presented to the Queen, praying her Majesty to direct that prompt and effectual measures should be taken for the safety of the Irish people. The letters received this day (Wednesday) in Dublin give most deplorable

accounts of the progress of the disease. THE IRISH LANDLORDS, even in the present unof infernal tyranny; a Mr. Tuthill, the owner of land near Nenagh, is "evicting" his tenants for non-payment of rent. One fact highly honourable to the bailiffs employed in this deserves to be mentioned; they refused to level the dwellings, and, to a man, turned out against the jobeven though they were offered 10s. per day. The to be the only judicious course left to the fire-brigade,

ENGLAND.—PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—At the Privy Council, held yesterday, at Windsor, it was ordered that Parliament should be prorogued from

Thursday the 27th, to Tuesday. December 16th.
THE CONDEMNED PIRATES.—No official intimation of the determination of the judges on the questions argued on Saturday has yet been received. We understand, however, on good authority, that the prisoners have been further respited for a fortnight, from Monday next, the 24th instant, when the present respite will expire. France.—Results of the Harvest.—The Minister

of Agriculture and Commerce has addressed an important letter to the Prefects of the departments in respect to the results of the late harvest. The object of the letter is to show that the harvest is not so bad as has been represented, and that there is no ground for apprehension of a deficiency of food, as there is amply sufficient in France for the necessities of the parts of France. At Dinan, though one of the parts nary investigation of one of the district magistrates of the country where the harvest has been most are as follow :abundant, a serious riot took place on the 15th, in rising to stop some waggons, loaded with grain, which were about to leave the place. The residence of the

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN THE HACKNEY-ROAD. On Tuesday morning, shortly after one o'clock, a very alarming and destructive fire broke out in the extensive saw mills belonging to Mr. William Little, situate in Norway-place, Hackney-road. The first discovery was made by police-constable H 52, who immediately despatched a message for the engines, and forthwith the engines of the brigade from White Cross-street, Jeffery-square, Wellclose-square, Watling-street, and Southwark Bridge-road, with Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent, arrived; these were followed by others from Farringdon-street and West On Tuesday, which we forgot to state, the band of of England and County offices, with Messrs Connorton the second Life Guards played while her Majesty and her friends were at dinner. Her Majesty's private hand offerments were at dinner. Her Majesty's private hand offerments were set to work, from the most commanding positions but her the time the tions, but by the time the first one could be got into action, the flames had obtained possession of the greater portion of the spacious mills. These con-

besides an immense quantity of wood, a tained. valuable assortment of machinery. The exertions of the firemen were therefore directed to save, if possible, the contents of the building; in that, however, they were unsuccessful, and in less than half an hour extended from end to end of the mills, and had communicated to the front premises of Mr. Clark, tobacconist, and the backs of several other houses. Seeing the great danger to which the adjoining property was exposed, the firemen shifted their quarters, and brought the branches of their engines to bear upon the houses in the main road. This happily, arresting the further progress of the flames. The damage done, it is needless to state, is very considerable. The following is a copy of the official report of the damage done. No. 5, Edward's-place, Hackney-road. Messrs. W. and J. Little, proprietors

of the steam saw mills. Fire broke out from some

unknown cause in the steam engine-house. The fire was extinguished by firemen and assistants. Engines that attended: Two parish, seven brigade, and those of the West of England and County Companies. The steam engine-house is consumed, the machinery burned, the workshops and their contents destroyed and the greater portion of the stock in the open yard nearly consumed; uninsured .- No. 6, Edward'splace, Hackney-road. Mr. William Sibbett, upholsterer and feather dresser. Two windows and sashes burned out of back workshops, and part of the roof off. The contents are also damaged by water, &c.; insured in the Royal Exchange-office. - No. 5, Edward's-place, Mr. C. Clark, hairdresser. Back building burned, window frames scorched and the glass broken. The stock in trade injured by removals; uninsured .- No. 3, Edward's-place. Mary Chevalier (private). Back front of premises badly scorched and contents damaged; insured in the Phœnix office.-No. 4, Edward-place, Miss Saxton (private), window frames scorched and the glass demolished; uninsured. -No. 1, Coal Harbour-street. Mr. J.: West (private). back premises and fences burned, goods on the building damaged by water, removal, &c.; not insured, No. 2, Coal Harbour-street, the property of Mr. J. Franklin. Back sheds burned, and the stock damaged by fire, &c.; not insured,—Carpenters and stableyard, Charles-street, Hackney. Mr. Madd, carpenter, &c., building and contents in the open

WORTHING .- FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY .-On Saturday last a man named. Cooter, the son of poor parents living at the Teville Cottages, having rode to Lancing on a train of waggons, jumped off was observed on the back part of the head. A car-while the train was in motion; and falling with the penter's axe and a bill-hook lay near the body, both back of his head against a wheel of one of the wag of these having quantities of blood and hair clotted change. No doubt he did; and the people will see it gons, broke his neck and died almost immediately. LIVERPOOL.—SUICIDE ON BOARD OF A STEAMER.—

As the steamer Nun was proceeding from the main object of the villains was plunder, every drawer George's pierhead to Woodside, about seven o'clock and cupboard being ransacked, and it is generally beon Saturday night, one of the passengers, who was lieved that the old man kept a considerable sum of standing near a group of gentlemen near the helm, money in the house. This atrocious deed has created ENGLAND.—We had a peep into the lunatic asylum, suddenly sprang to the side of the vessel, vaulted over much excitement in the neighbourhood, but no clue pointed out as the point where the landing will take the bulwarks, and was instantly carried down with have really gone mad. Consols down. Securities the tide. The act is described by the gentlemen going and all up, and all in consequence of the one to have been the work of an instant, and willittle cloudy spot over the Orkgon. What a nation fully committed. The captain, who was upon (strangers) inquired of a boy the way to the old man's we are, when the chances of what Mr. Polk in Wash- the paddle-box at the time, had the engines house, and whether he was likely to be at home. ington is thinking about, regulates the price of our immediately stopped, and ordered the punt to be put ington is thinking about, regulates the price of our immediately stopped, and ordered the punt to be put | They have not been heard of since. An inquest was gold, the value of every one of our commodities, and out. The order was quickly obeyed, and the punt held yesterday (Friday), but no new facts were the rate of wages, and makes us all quake in our was rowed about for a considerable length of time to elicited.

> THE LATE RIOTS AT DUNFERMLINE. - On the 6th inst., John Coutts, John Gibson, and William Smith. weavers, were tried before the High Coart of Justiciary, Edinburgh, charged with mobbing and rioting, assault, and wilful fire-raising. The prisoners were found guilty, principally on the evidence of one of their own party, Henry Moir, who had also been engaged in the riots, but had turned "Queen's

of him from the moment that he had plunged into

vidence." The next day Gibson was sentenced to be transported for seven years, and Coutts and Smith EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION NEAR NOTTINGHAM. Nottingham, Thursday, ten o'clock, A.M.—Last night another fire, making the fourth within the short space of one month, broke out in this neighbourhood glare of light was seen for many miles around in the direction of Beeston, three miles from this town, and very soon afterwards a special messenger arrived, bringing the intelligence that a large stack yard,

situate in the centre of the above village, was on fire.

Twelve out of fifteen large stacks, consisting of

wheat, barley, peas, beans, oats, hay, dills, and straw, were entirely destroyed. Shocking Suicide.—On Monday afternoon last Thomas Pettitt, aged thirty-four years, a journeyman feltmonger, lately residing at No. 1, Thomas's-place Upper Grenge-road, committed suicide by hanging himself to the top of the bed-post. When taken down he was found to have also cut his throat. he had also inflicted several other frightful wounds upon himself. The deceased had been in ill health and Eton, have become so highly elated with their recent out of employment for a long time, and had suffered great misery, which had doubtless caused the unhappy man to destroy himself. The deceased has left a

> THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.-Leeds, Wednesday.—We regret to have to announce that another death, resulting from the accident on the Midland line, near Barnsley, on the 20th ult., took place this morning. Police serjeant John Stubbs, of the Leeds detective force, suffered a compound fracture of the leg. Although the operation of setting the leg was satisfactorily performed, the case has terminated fatally, and he died on Wednes-

day morning, at five o'clock. FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN THE BLACKFRIARS-ROAD. -On Wednesday evening a distressing accident took place in the Blackfriars-road, to a young man named James Watkins, residing in Redcross-street, Southwark, which it is feared will terminate fatally. He was on horseback, was thrown from his horse, and FRIDAY. - IRELAND. - THE POTATOE CROP. - On the horse fell on him. He was taken up dreadfully hurt about and the head and face. He was conveyed to the accident ward of St. Thomas's Hospital, where he lies in a very precarlous state.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GLASGOW CITY THEATRE BY FIRE.

Late last night, or rather early this morning, the above splendid building, on the Public-green, with all its valuable scenery, internal decorations, and other theatrical appurtenances, was entirely destroyed by fire, with the exception of the walls, which still remain. The most providential, and, at the same time, satisfactory consideration is, that rivalled knowledge of the human heart; Lear, Macthe fire occurred after the performances of the evening had closed, and when the audience had taken their departure to their homes. The internal part of the theatre being constructed almost entirely of wood and other inflammable materials, when the whole erection became enveloped, it formed a prevention of further damage than the loss of the holders is particularly requested. theatre itself, from the commencement, appeared Glasgow police establishment, to whose activity and cisely. little properties, such as music and dresses, is entirely lost to them. The theatre itself is valued at several thousand pounds; but Mr. Anderson, the proprietor (well known as the "Wizard of the North), we believe, is fully insured in the York, West of England, and Sun Fire-offices.—Glasgow Chromscle.

OSWESTRY, Nov. 19.—During the last few days this usually quiet little town has been disturbed by the commission of an outrage for which, in some of its revolting details, it were difficult to find a parallel. inhabitants. A great degree of alarm exists in many The facts, so far as they have transpired at a prelimi-

It appears that an aged woman name Susannah consequence of the people attending the market Rider, late a pauper in the Ellesmere Union Workhouse, had gone to reside with her son, a labourer, who, with his sister, occupied a cottage near Llanymayor was attacked, and the whole place was for some mynech. The mother, who is presumed to be subject at eight o'clock.—A members meeting will take place hours in a state of the greatest excitement and alarm. to mental aberration, was, at such times wholly und on Wednesday evening, November 26th, 1845. She had a predilection to wander from home; and it was the province of the daughter, a sickly young

the daughter resisted, but, finding expostulation useess, she locked the door, putting the key into her pocket. This served to increase the old woman's

fury. Seizing an iron-mounted bill-hook, she, at one blow, laid her helpless victim prostrate on the floor. and whilst in a state of total insensibility, proceeded with savage ferocity to inflict several wounds on her head and body; but her rage did not stop there. Having dragged the body of her apparently dead child into an adjoining apartment, the wretched maniac proceeded to the commission of another act of atrocity which can be no further described. The inmates of an adjoining cottage having overheard the original altercation, and being aware of the old woman's vioent disposition, knocked repeatedly at the door, but failing to obtain admittance, some person went for young Rider, the son, who, with some of his neighbours, made forcible entry into the house, when they found every appearance that a desperate struggle had taken place. In the inner apartment the body of the daughter was discovered, from which a stream of blood had flowed to the threshold of the door. The outer room was also strewn with clots of blood and human hair torn off in the struggle. The wretched old woman, who was discovered huddled up in a corner of the room, was immediately secured. A broom-handle, the last weapon used, lay near her, one end clotted with gore. Mr. Owen, a medical gentleman, was called in, and restoratives having been copiously administered, the poor sufferer showed signs of life. Her wounds having been dressed, she was placed in bed, and on the following day was sufficiently recovered to be able to explain the origin of the conflict. The miserable mother has been taken before R. Aubrey, one of the magistrates of the Oswestry bench, for a preliminary examination, when the facts above detailed were taken down in writing. Mr. Owen, the surgeon, stated that the partial recovery of the girl was solely attributable to the power

KNOWLE, IN WARWICKSHIRE. A murder, under circumstances of a peculiarly atrocious character, has been committed upon the person of a respectable old man, named Tranter, a farmer, residing in a lone house situate in the parish of Berkeswell, midway between the Coventry and Hampton Railway Stations. The old man appears to have been of a most eccentric character; so much so, that he would not allow any person to sleep in the house with him. He breakfasted last Monday morning with a boy named Satchwell, whom he employed about his grounds, and afterwards went with him into a field, to point out the work he wished to be done in the course of the day. A short time afterwards the old man returned to his house, and was not again seen alive. At ten o'clock the boy observed that the shutters of the house were closed. This circumstance does not, however, seem to have excited any particular attention in his mind, it being customary for the old man to do this whenever he left the house. About one o'clock the lad went to the house to obtain his dinner, and finding the doors closed, he knocked loudly several times, but

ful stimulants administered, but he entertains no

hope of saving her life, as mortification is almost

invariably consequent upon the peculiar injury al-

luded to.

received no answer. He then went away, but returned in the evening, and the following morning, the house still remaining shut up, this circumstance gave rise to suspicion, and on Wednesday morning the door was broken open, and on searching the house the body of the old man was discovered in a closet, covered with blood, and on examining the corpse an immense cut penter's axe and a bill-hook lay near the body, both round the edges. The state of the house made it evident that the

covery of the murderers, except that on the day the act is supposed to have been committed two men house, and whether he was likely to be at home.

Forthcoming Meetings.

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

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road at half-past six o'clock .- City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, at six o'clock.—Westminster: at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at halfpast seven .- Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Bricklayers' 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 -Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson grove, at eight o'clock precisely—*Marylebone*: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past

Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth it eight o'clock precisely. Newcastle-upon-Tyne: This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and enrolling members. Mr. M'Grath has been lecturing here, and has done good

ervice to the cause. TUESDAY EVENING. Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, Church Row, Bethnal-green, at eight o'clock .-Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheathhill, at eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. Marylebone: at the Painters' Arms, Circus-street.

CHARTIST LAND CONFERENCE.—The shareholders esiding in the metropolitan district are hereby in-Greenwich, and the members paying to Mr. Wheeler, are united for the purpose of electing a delegate for the ensuing Conference to be holden at Manchester. The nomination will take place at the several localities to-morrow (Sunday), the 23rd inst., and the election will take place on Sunday, the 30th of November, at the South London Hall, Webberstreet. The chair to be taken at seven o'clock precisely. Shareholders are expected to produce their The shareholders resident in Westminster, The election will take place on Sunday afternoon, the 30th of November, at the City Chartist Hall, Turnagain-lane. Chair to be taken at three o'clock preciselp.—N.B. A mistake in the dates occurred in the

LONDON .- CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street.—The public discussion on the folrules of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society attainable, and will it realise the promised results?" will be resumed on Sunday morning next, Nov. 23rd, at half-past ten precisely. In the evening, at seven of his second course of lectures; subject, "Shakespeare; his genius compared with the greatest ancient models, particularly with the Book of Job; his un-

Society will take place on Sunday morning next, at happy state of things, cannot refrain from their acts sight at once fearful and sublime. It commenced of Agriculture, &c.—The nomination of a delegate to and, although there was a heavy fall of rain at destricts in the forthcoming Convention, will take the time, it had no effect in diminishing the place at seven o'clock on Sunday evening next, at awful grandeur of the scene to the beholder. The the above hall, when the attendance of the share-CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .- A meeting will be

held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Mon-

tensive establishment. We have not heard as to the of nominating a delegate to the ensuing Conference, then nearly lifeless violatin; which he would soon have origin of the fire; but we are sorry to learn that by at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's accomplished had he not been detected in his diathe misfortune nearly sixty persons will be deprived lane, on Sunday evening next, Nov. 23rd, at seven bolical work. He instantly made off under the coverof employment, and that a large amount of their o'clock precisely. After the nomination, Mr. C. of night: and the unfortunate, and to all appearance, Doyle, of the Executive Committee, will lecture. Brassfounders' Arms, Whitecharel-road. — A examination, he was found cut from the chin through funeral oration will be delivered at this locality, on under the ear, round the back part of the neck, and Sunday evening next, after the funeral of our late on to the chin on the epposite side. He was still brother Bain; the chair will be taken at eight alive, but no lapses of his recovery were anticipated.

o'elock. HUNT'S BIRTH-DAY.—The members of a friendly trading society, held at Mr. Finnet's, No. 24, Huntstreet, Mile-end New Town, commemorated the birth-day of the late Henry Hunt by a supper. Several Chartist toasts were given, and songs sung, on the occasion. The members wish for a few lines from Mr. P. M'Grath, or a visit, as soon as he arrives in London.

HAMMER.SMITH.—A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook-green-lane, on Tuesday evening next, Nov. 25th, at eight o'clock precisely. MARYLEBONE -A lecture will be delivered on Sunday evening, November 23, 1845, by Mr. Sewell, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road,

GREENWICH, DEPTFORD, &c.—A lecture will be de-livered at the Britannia, Grove-street, Deptford, on Wednesday, November 26th, at seven o'clock, by Mr.

SATURDAY'S NEWS, POLICE, LEGAL AND GENERAL

MANSION HOUSE. SATURDAY .- A GENTLEMANLY BROIL .- A gentleman dressed in the first style of fashion, his fingers literally covered with rings sparkling with brilliant stones, named Augustus Graham, was placed at the bar, before the Lord Mayor, on the following charge :- Mr. William George Mitchell, who occupies offices at No. 8, Throgmortonstreet, deposed that he was intimately acquainted with the defendant, and that they had been on good terms with each other, and had been taking wine together up till about a quarter before eleven o'clock last night, when some words passed respecting a business transaction that had occurred between them, which induced Mr. Graham to "pitch into" him, administering some thirty blows with his elenched fists, which caused him (Mr. Mitchell) to bleed freely at the nose, and also laid him prostrate in the street in a state of insensibility. Mr. Mitchell's face certainly exhibited a variety of colours, including black and blue. The derendant said himse f and Mr. Mitchell were old friends; but last night Mr. Mitchell used language to him derogatory to the character of a gentleman, and he must confess this excited him, and under that excitement lie had struck complainant, and for which he had since expressed his sorrow.—The Lord Mayor said as they (complainant and defendant) were old friends, he thought they had better retire and adjust their difference. They accordingly withdrow, and after a time returned into court, and complainant announced that Mr. Graham had agreed to apologise, and to pay all expenses that had, or might, occur in consequence of the assault,—The Lord llayor expressed his concurrence, and the parties retired. WORSHIP STREET.

SATURDAY. - DREADFUL ACCIDENT FROM FURIOUS DRIVING .- William Upton, a lad about eighteen years of age, was brought, on remand, before Mr. Broughton, charged with having, on the 18th, seriously injured an old woman, upwards of sixty years of age, by driving over her .- From the evidence of the police constable, it appeared that on the afternoon of that day, whilst on duty in Whitechapel, he saw the prisoner come out of Church-lane into Osborne-street. He was in a light cart, standing up, and driving at the rate of about eleven miles an hour. He had no whip in his hand. As he turned the corner, the female injured, who was crossing it the time, was knocked down, and the cart went over er body. He (the officer) with the assistance of another man, picked her up, and conveyed her to the London Hospital, where she was examined by Mr. Williams, the house surgeon, who found she had sustained some very scrious injuries on the breasts, jaw, and throat, and he deemed her in a very dangerous state. The officercalled this day at the hospital, and received a certificate from the surgeon, stating that her life was still in danger. Mr. Broughton said that, as the woman was not expected to live, the prisoner must be again remanded.

THE CONDEMNED SLAVERS have been respited by order of the Secretary of State, till the 15th of De-

> LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. ITALY.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes a letter from Bologna, which, amongst others, contains the following paragraphs :- "If persons imagine that the insurrectionists are discouraged by the check which they have met with at Rimini they are very much mistaken. On the contrary, the leaders are continually exciting them to fresh attempts. The revolt will commence again and with better hopes of success. The disaffected reckon much upon the maritime expeditions which have been prepared at Malta, Corfu, and Corsica; and the shore of the Adriatic, near the embouchure of the river Tronto, is SPAIN.

Barcelona letters of the 12th inst. state that the French police had arrested a number of refugees on the frontier of Catalonia, and removed them to the interior of France; and that the authorities of Puicerda had captured, at Vilallovent, a quantity of arms, smuggled into the country for the service of the bands which infested the mountains. ALGERIA.

Another Horrible Massacre of Arabs by the RENCH.—THREE THOUSAND VICTIMS!—A letter from Algiers, quoted by the Quatidienne, relates the following fact:-"We were hoping that those lamentable executions en masse, which are so afflicting to every French heart, and the political consequences of which it was easy to foresee, would have been re-nounced when Col. St. Arnaud, in August last, committed a deed which left far behind that of Col. Pelissier. A numerous population of both sexes and all ages, with their flocks and herds, their tents, their camels, and every means of subsistence, had concealed themselves in the grottoes of the Ibeat of the Dahra, on the right bank of the Chelif. The Colonel walled up the seven or eight entrances with rocks, blown off by petards, and thus caused to perish, according to the unanimous accounts of the Arabs, 3,000 miserable victims. All the French who formed the camp which the colonel, after this frightful execution, left at Ain-Meran that is to say, the men of two battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry-affirm, that not a man escaped from this vast tomb, which they were appointed to watch. Abd-el-Kader, with his usual ability, availed himself of these two horrible events to raise the exaltation of the Arabs to its highest pitch, and induced several of the friendly tribes to revolt and take up arms against us, and rendered all the rest disaffected. We have been for two months

vert enemy to us, and even in Oran our safety is in-THE RIVER PLATE.

trading vessels of the two countries.

RUMOURED DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST ENG-LAND AND FRANCE BY ROSAS.—A Toulon journal of the 16th states that the Ducouedic, which has arrived there from Monte Video, brings positive intelligence that Oribe has been compelled to abandon. the siege of that place. Rosas has declared war-against France and Englaid; and it was reported. that he had already taken possession of several

Dreadful Death by Fire.—At a late hour last

the victims of this state of things. Every indivi-

dual Arab has consequently became an open or co-

night (Friday, Nov. 21st), Miss Sophia Barnett, the daughter of a retired tradesman, who was residing with her sister at No. 7, Frith-street, Soho-square, expired there in consequence of very frightful and extensive injury she sustained by her clothes accidently catching fire. It appears that between twelve City of London, Somers Town, Marylebone, and and one o'clock on Friday morning, Miss Barnett Tower Hamlets, are requested to nominate at their having returned home from a ball, was in the act of several localities to-morrow (Sunday), the 23rd inst. | taking some ornament from out of her hair, whenpart of her dress came in contact with the candle. and in a few seconds she was enveloped in flames. day morning (Friday, November 21st) an accident, attended with very melancholy circumstances, occurred to two men, named John Hogg, agedinineteers years, and James White, aged thirty. They were lowing subject, viz., "Are the objects set forth in the engaged with several other men on board a brignamed the Mary, of Bridport, which was unshipping her cargo at the Lavender Dock, Lower Rotherhithe. The two men alluded to were weighing heavy stones precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper will deliver the fourth that purpose gave way, and felli with an awful crash upon them. They were extricated after considerable difficulty, in a deplerable state. The

young man, Hogg, received a fracture of the skull

and extensive laceration of the scalp. He was

placed on a shutter, and conveyed to Guy's Hospital.

Very slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The other man received a compound fracture of the-

right thigh, and other serious injuries about his body. He was removed with all speed to the Dreadforming a Mutual Instruction Society on the Science | nought Hospital ship. He lies in a very exhausted HORRIBLE ATTEMPT AT MURDER, DY AN. IRISH RAILWAY LABOURER .- At Phimpton, on the 8th inst., an Irishman labouring on the raikway line having some inhuman and fiendish, revenge to gratify, coolly asked a Scotchman, who was in the same employ, togo to the door of the inn with him, where none was present but themselves. He then drew out a largepeasantry cheered them, and the sheriff, the military, and it was ably followed out by Mr. Robertson, of the day evening next, Nov. 24th, at eight o'clock pre- knife, and plunged it screen the ribs. of his northern companion, who instantly fell to the diligence, in playing upon Mr. Miller's Adelphi
Theatre, may be ascribed the preservation of that ex. Society will hold a general meeting for the purpose malice, and he proceeded to sut off the head of his unoffending sufferer was taken into the house. On

> The inhuman monster was captured the following ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. - Mr. Cook, who has recently been making experiments for carrying the telegraph between Dover and Calais, speaks with great confidence of his ultimate success. His only fear is that it may be injured by the dragging of

> > BANKRUPTS.

ships.

[From the Gazette of Friday, November 21.]
John Brown, late of Notting-hill, but now of 3, Hornseycoad, builder—Charles Bowon, late of Harp-lane, Towerstreet, wine merchant—Charles Morgan Harman, of 55, Millbank-street, Westminster, yeterinary surgeon—Robert Worley, of 22, Newgate-street, provision merchant-George Pratt and John Bodle, of Addison-road North, and Queen's road, Notting-hill, builders—Joseph Hamsher, of 7, Vineroad, Notting-hill, builders—Joseph Hamsher, of 7, Vine-place, Tabernacle-square, glove manufacturer—Jamea Carse Kendall, of Canonbury Tavern, Islington, tavern keeper—George Sawyer, of Lewes, Sussex, tailor—William Henry Blackmore, of Deau-street, Soho, plumber—John Parr, of 16, South-wharf-road, Paddington, coal dealer— William Atkin, of Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, grocer— William Lancelot Kelly, of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershir

The Potato: Aurain.

FOURTH REPORT OF THE 1RISH COMMISSIONERS.

The following is the substance of the fourth report

of the Irish Commissioners:—
"We had early fixed our attention on the preservative action of turf, and in our first report gave some directions for its use, since which time we have received accounts of its decisive utility in many cases. We had also obtained very distinct evidence that in wet bog land the disease was in reality milder and less extensive than in dryer and more fertile soils. Upon these grounds we proceeded to institute experiments on the action of bog water on diseased potatoes: and we find that certainly, when immersed therein. the disease appears to be arrested, and the substance of the potatoe does not appear in any way to suffer.

stances forcing us to make known every plan likely to prove useful without loss of time, we do not wish beg districts, where circumstances render a possible now planted will produce their tubers before the failure in a certain quantity an object of no import- atmospheric conditions requisite for the growth of

"ROBERT KANE. "JOHN LINDLEY. "Lyon Playfair."

FIFTH REPORT OF THE IRISH COM-MISSIONERS. "To his Excellency Baron Heyterbury, Lord-Lieutenan

of Ireland, &c, "Board-room, Royal Dublin Society, Nov. 7. "My Lord,-Having laid before your Excellency our views as to the best means of storing the petatoe. determine what course, under the peculiar circum- large, they should be planted whole, and even large stances of Ireland, it might be most advisable to potatoes should be cut into not more than two pieces. pursue, we are still more embarrassed, on the present occasion, in consequence of the conflicting testimony decisive evidence as to the cause of the potatoe

that is positively known upon these subjects, by the examination of a great variety of publishing documents, both foreign and domestic; by personal observation; and by inquiries addressed to persons of practical experience or scientific reputation. "It is a very general opinion, and one entertained

by men whose extensive knowledge entitles it to of a second unfavourable season supervening. real cause of the malady. It is stated that one of these plants belonging to the genus botrytis, and similar to that which some years since produced great mischief among the silkworms of France and Italy, has attacked the potatoe crop. It is described as entering the potatoe plant by the breathing pores of its leaves, and then passing down through the from seed. We do not find any satisfactory evidence mass, separating the cells themselves, causing altera-tion in their chymical condition, and thus producing potatoes, even by the most practised observers, it is suggested that the juices of the plant may be vitiated by the parasite which destroyed the leaves, and that particles of it too obscure to be distinguished by the vation. tected in the diseased portions by the microscope, whether any external indications of its presence can produced exclusively from within. It is, however, within our knowledge that when apparently sound potatoes are pitted in places where the mouldiness of a diseased potatoe is able to appear, that mouldiness rapidly establishes itself on the sound potatoes at every point where there surface has been wounded disease is immediately extended through the entire

That the spawn or fungi is present in a large dence of the best microscopical observers would be with us conclusive on that point, even if we had not verified the fact by personal observation. We also regard it as well ascertained, that these parasites spread rapidly in warm and damp situations, producing infinite mischief under such circumstances, and that their advance is only to be successfully resisted by dryness. But it does not appear to us that their being the original cause of the disease has been well established; if it were so, it is difficult to conceive why fields of potatoes placed very near each other should be differently affected, or why certain varieties of this plant should be much less injured than othersthe Irish apple potatoe for instance, which appears to have suffered more extensively than others. We are also unable to reconcile with the theory of the potatoe disease being caused by parasitical fungi the remarkable fact that in its present form it is certainly of modern origin. That it may have always existed is possible, though of this we have no proof; but at least there can be no doubt that is has only manifested itself to any considerable degree within the last few years. We cannot suppose the botrytis, which observers find to be the kind of fungus that attacks the potatoe, to be a recent creation. We must assume it to have been co-existent with the potatoe itself; and, therefore, we must conclude that some recent causes have come into operation favourable to its increase to the present alarming degree.

"Without pretending to decide what the cause really was, we may state that it seems to be con nected with the cold, cloudy, ungenial weather which has characterised the present year over the north of Europe-conditions highly unsuited to the constitution of a plant which, like the potatoe, is a native of a warm, dry, sunny country, and insufficient for the ripening of the tubers. Without adverting to solitary cases, which require to be examined with more care than we have the means of giving to them, we may state, that amidst the mass of conflicting evidence which we have obtained, the following facts appear

to be established:-"1. That potatoes planted early in the season are more healthy than those planted later. "2. That the crop has suffered less in dry, ele

vated, sandy districts, where the influence of the season was mitigated by slowness of growth, or compensated for by the natural warmth of the soil. "3. That the late varieties of potatoes are more diseased than early ones.

"4. That the present disease seems to be confined to the northern parts of Europe and North America, and to be unknown in the countries to the south-

"If we are right in the conclusion at which we have thus arrived, there will not be cause for serious alarm as to the crop of another year, unless an equally unfavourable season should be experienced. or the supply of healthy seed should be insufficient, or that the parasite should be found to have so entirely taken possession of this year's plants as to overcome the natural power of living bodies to repel the attacks of such enemies to healthy vegetation.

"To Providence we must turn in the hope that a second season like this may not be visited upon us. Should the Almighty, in his infinite mercy, avert such a misfortune, we entertain confident hopes that the other two sources of danger may be guarded against by human foresight and diligence. "In providing seed for a future year we may

look with confidence to such potatotoes of home growth as shall have resisted all tendency to decay during the winter; and we trust that a considerable quantity of them will be found remaining where the precautions for storing which we have recommended shall have been observed. We do not anticipate any danger in the use of them if they are planted early. especially if before being planted they are exposed to method, that is, by causing abundance of fresh air to and the people only, were to blame; had they only exlight till they become green. Another source of supply may doubtless be found in the southern circulate through them in the heap, they will not erted themselves as they ought to have done, those truly bear the usual treatment. The cargoes brought back great and good men would have been restored to their parts of Europe, where, we have reason to believe. that disease has not shown itself, and we would strongly advise the public to lose no time in securing what may be procurable from that quarter.

"It is stated by M. Seringe, secretary to the commission appointed in the department of the Rhone, in a report just published by him on the potatoe disease, that it is unknown at Genoa and the warmer countries. Our own advices describes the crops about Marseilles as being perfectly healthy, and therefore we may conclude that mercantile enterprise will make up by importations a large part of the deficiency to be apprehended.

"It has also been ascertained by actual experiments that potatoes, although diseased, will grow and produce apparently healthy plants. The Rev. Mr. Berkley, a gentleman eminent above all other naturalists of the United Kingdom in his knowledge of the habits of fungi, and whom we have consulted on this occasion, states that although there would should be developed.

"We cannot, nowever, recommend the use of diseased tubers for seed, except by way of experiment, or in cases of absolute necessity, and it will always be prudent to dust them with powdered line before they are used. It would, indeed, be proper to do so when with sets, however sound in appearance, are em-

which, on careful inspection, show no sign of discase, and hence afford the fairest prospect of a sound and healthy growth.

ind healtny growth.
"Where home grown sets are to be employed for mother crop, we would suggest with very great confidence the adoption of the system of autumn plant ing; a method of cultivation which has proved advantaç cous in regard to the crop, which is attended with no unusual expense, and which seems particularly adapted to the circumstances of the present case. It has been shown by Mr. Grey, of Dilston, that, in Northumberland, his potatoe crop has been considerably increased in quantity by this practice, and that he had no disease in it this year. In 1844 his autumn-planted crop produced 100 and 111 loads, when the same quantity of spring-planted land yielded but eighty loads under the same circumstances. And in the present season this gentleman states that On this occasion it has these peculiar advantages, that it offers an additional chance of security against such growth the particles, if present, will be too few to cause much evil. I think, under existing circumstances, the commissioners cannot do a greater ser-

dopt it will do so at once. "All that we conceive it necessary to state with and converting to useful purposes such as are too much diseased to offer a probability of being preserved, we now have the honour to bring under your consideration the question of seed for a future year. It inches deep, with farm-yard manure below the sets. in our former reports we have found it difficult to We also recommend that where the potatoes are not

"We have ascertained that autumn planting has been already practised throughout Fingal for the early that has been presented to us, and the absence of all supply of the Dublin market; and that although the decisive evidence as to the cause of the potatoe disease. The want of experience derive from pre-vious visitations of the same nature also renders it question. Neither do we learn that the early period impossible to affirm in what manner the potatoe may at which the leaves appear above the ground in be affected in the course of the next few months, spring is attended with any greater risk than what commons to present an address to her Majesty praying We have, however, endeavoured to ascertain all attends precarious crops like the potatoe in any season. The effect to be anticipated from autumn plant ing consists, not merely in a probable increase of quantity in next year's supply, but in the saving of potatoes which may perish before spring if the slow growth which goes on during winter is arrested, and in the early ripening of next year's crop in the event respect, that parasitical fungi, similar in their nature may add, that experience has shown the small refuse to those which produce mildew and dryrot, are the potatoes of the year to be suited to autumn planting,

of its leaves, and then passing down through the from seed. We do not find any satisfactory evidence interior of the stem into the tubers, in which its mycelium or spawn fixesitself, traversing the cellular mass, separating the cells themselves, causing alterative and that some are much professional nonour that the indictation. The talent of the advocates, backed by the point of law. The talent of the advocates, backed by the mass, separating the cells themselves, causing alterative of the potatoe, and that some are much victims' lives; but they were taken in the dead of the night, more delicate than others; but we do not find that lecay. In other cases, where the spawn is not apparently distinguishable in diseased portions of the most hardy. On the contrary, it is within our banished to torture, we see than death, in a felon land,

eye may be circulating with the juices and producing "While, however, we withhold our assent to the disease by irritation. The presence of the parasite proposition that newly raised varieties of the potatoe trials. He deploted the attempt made in 1839, but what is not to be detected by the naked eye, unless it are exempt in any peculiar degree from the attacks make its appearance on the outside of the potatoe in the form of mouldy tufts; but its spawn may be deare much more subject to it than others, and we therefore recommend the cultivation of the tender kinds to be discontinued, and that those alone be be perceived or not; hence it is inferred that it is used for future cropping which the experience of the present year shows to be the best suited to unfavourable seasons; and on this point we may further remark, that all concurrent testimony points out the Irish 'cup' variety as that which has suffered least from the attacks of the disease.

"We are also of opinion that it will be imprudent or bruised; and that, under such circumstances, the to plant potatoes for the next crop in land which has been just cleared of them. The latter is in all proba bility filled with the seeds of fungi, countless myriads of which must have been scattered over the tainted field; and although they probably have been borne by the winds to every portion of the country, yet it may be conceived that the soil will be more impregnated where diseased potatoes have just been growing than in fields in which decaying matter was not actually present.

"Under these circumstances, we are decidedly of opinion that, prior to putting any kind of crop for the coming year into land that has been this season under potatoes, it will be prudent, if not absolutely necessary, that the ground should be turned up and exposed to the action of the atmosphere with care, and that it should be thoroughly manured with lime. We have already recommended that the potatoes, whether whole or cuttings, used for seed, should be dusted over with lime previous to planting; and we further urge, that in the case of corn or seed crops of Mr. Doyle resumed his sent amid the loudest acclamaevery kind, the seeds should be steeped in lime water. or in the solution of blue stone and salt well known to farmers. Evidence has already been laid before us of injurious effects where precautions such as we have described have been neglected.

"We forbear from adverting to the possibility of replenishing the diminished supply of potatoes by sowing the seeds formed by the flower. This is an operation which can only be carried on successfully in a garden—is unsuited to the means of the small cultivator-cannot in any way affect the question of immediate supply—and may be safely left to the intelligence of the gardeners scattered throughout the

"Hitherto, we have laid before your Excellency, for the purposes of publication, several reports, in a interests. Your petitioners have seen with great pleasure merely popular form, suited to the present emer-gency. We are confident that the recommendations this humane measure, as evinced by the mitigation of the contained in them, if carried into effect, will tend to sentence of banishment passed upon the Canadian primitigate the evils arising from the attacks of the soners, taken in arms in the late insurrection in that disease in the potatoe crop. We now propose to proceed forthwith to apply ourselves to the investigation of the important scientific questions involved in the subject; and to report in due time the result of our inquiries, in order that, from past experience, we may derive knowledge for future guidance. These and families. And in return for this boon your petiinvestigations will occupy us for a considerable time; and, while we do not contemplate the necessity of publishing further popular directions, we shall hold ourselves in readiness to give our immediate attention to any question which your Excellency may sub- this meeting would be characterised by a like unanimity. mit for our consideration, or to report from time to The petition he had read spoke for itself. It required no time for your Excellency's private information. We help from him to ensure its adoption; and, knowing so

> "ROBERT KANE. "John Lindley.

THE POTATOE DISEASE.

[From the Liverpool Times of Tuesday.] This destructive malady still continues to rage in ill parts of the three kingdoms, and daily to sweep away large quantities of the food of the poor. In this part of the country it is as bad as ever, and on the eastern side of the island it is so intense, that whole cargoes of potatoes, shipped in the Humber for London during the last week, which were apparently in good condition, have been found to be decayed before half the voyage was accomplished, and have been brought back to Hull as worthless. Many of the accounts from Ireland are quite unfavourable as these; and, notwithstanding the bold assertions of persons who are afraid to face the truth, there is no doubt that, great as the evil now is, it is becoming greater every day. Even in these few cases in which the potatoes were quite sound when they were got up, and in the still fewer ones in which they have been kept sound by the only effectual than the usual quantity of alluvia, and the consequence was, that they heated and decayed after a few hours confinement in the hold of the ship. This shows that the best potatoes are unusually tender this year, and that the slightest relaxation of care in keeping them is fatal to them. Under these circumstances it is absurd to expect that the malady will cease.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—On Sunday night last, a lone barn, containing a quantity of barley and oats, in the occupation of Mr. Scroggs, of Houghton Regis, near Dunstable, was discovered to be on fire between eleven and twelve o'clock, and its contents, tegether with a hovel adjoining, were entirely consumed. It certainly be some risk of raising a diseased progeny is supposed to have been the vile act of an incendiary. from a diseased stock, yet the growth of fungi so The same night, three ploughs, the property of Mr. evidently depends on atmospheric conditions, that it does not follow that because germs are present they News.

ANOTHER WINDSOR ELECTION.—The rumour which has been current at Windsor for some days past that Mr. Neville was about to receive a government appointment, which would necessarily compel him to vacate his seat for the borough, has resolved itself in with sets, however sound in appearance, are employed; for this process will destroy the minute seeds Mr. Neville is to have a commissionership (said to be sets, and assist in repulling that the sets, and assist in repulling the sets.) sets, and assist in repelling, those which are lying in year. In that event another election for the borough the ground; of course those potatoes being selected would not be far distant;

REAT MEETING IN ST. PANCRAS, TO PETITION FOR THE RESTORATION OF GREAT MEETING IN ST. PANCRAS. In compliance with resolutions passed at the late

Chartist Convention, and by the Exiles Restoration Committee, the Somers Town locality appointed a deputation to wait on the gentlemen composing the St. Pancras vestry, to request the use of the vestry rooms, for the purpose of holding a public meeting to petition Parliament to address her Majesty to restore the above-named natriotic exiles to their country. The vestry, with their usual liberality, immediately granted the request, and on Monday evening. November 17th, we had the pleasure of witnessing one of the largest meetings ever congregated together in this part of the great metropolis. The rooms, staircase, and large hall leading thereto, being most densely crowded. At half-past seven o'clock Mr. Hornby was unanimously called to the chair, and briefly stated his autumn-planted is one-third better than his the objects of the meeting; also that Sir B. Hall, Bart., "Our trials having been made in Dublin, and but spring-planted crop. There can, therefore, be no and Sir C. Napler, Knight, members for the borough, had on a small scale, and also the pressure of circum-doubt that autumn planting may be safely practised. been written to requesting them to attend, but neither of been written to requesting them to attend, but neither of them had returned an answer. (Groans and hisses). Mr. John Arnorr said, that Frest, Williams, and to have this notice considered as decisively stating renewed attacks from the parasitical fungi. On this Jones had been convicted for taking part in the unfortuthat steeping in bog-water will stop the progress of point the evidence of Mr. Borkely is positive. 'Au- nate outbreak at Newport, in the year 1889. At the the disease; but we consider it highly important tumn planting, he states, seems to me to offer the trial counsel raised a point of law in their favour, and the that the plan should be tried by persons residing in best chance of obtaining healthy sets. What are judges seemed to agree that the indictment was not good; nevertheless, by a gross piece of inconsistency, they decided that the trial should proceed. Of course they were the parasite in the leaves can be realised, and without found guilty. The raised point of law was again brought forward, when the judges came to the maryellous conclusion that yesterday and to day was one and the same time, and ordered those highly moral and strictly virtuous vice than by encouraging and enforcing as much as patriots for execution. (Shame, shame.) Fortunately possible autumn planting. Concurring, as we enthis part of the tragedy was not carried out, but, instead, tirely do, in this recommendation, we trust that the they were sentenced to transportation for life. Messrs. planters of potatoes who have it in their power to Daniel O'Connell and Gray had been liberated from prison, and the Canadian "rebels," who were taken with arms in their hands, had received a free pardon; and he reference to the practice is, that it should be per-formed at any time before the end of January; that by those banished men were far more than commensu-

"That this meeting are of opinion that no one should be punished only in accordance with the injury inflicted on society; and are further of opinion that John Frost Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, have fully atoned by the punishment they have already received, for the crimes alleged against them: and seeing that Gray, O'Connell, and others, have been liberated, and the Cana dian "rebels" pardoned, do consider that the said exiles should also be restored to their homes and families. Refor a free pardon to the above named exiles." MR. GAMBLE seconded the motion.

Mr. C. Dovle in rising to support the motion was re ceived with great applause. He said, the resolution was one embracing such weighty matters, that even a man who had been much before the public could scarce do it justice. The gentleman who had moved it had given the meeting a brief history of the trial and subsequent proceedings. The counsel employed in their defence were certainly some of the most eminent men that had at any time adorned the bar, including the present Baron, Sir Frederick Pollock, and her Majesty's present Solicitor General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, both of whom were opposed to those great principles of democracy which he (Mr. Doyle) deemed essential to the political salvation of the masses. (Loud cheers.) Yet these men pledged their dragged from their beds without being allowed to take a (Great sensation.) He would not defend insurrection. but this he would say, that any man had a right to take a barn or other place in which to advocate any political opinions he might hold, and in this opinion he was borne given to the countess of the fraud practised on the Duke out by the learned judges who presided at the late Chartist of Rutland, when he went to view the union-house, or was done, he had no doubt was merely the effect of reading was done, he had no doubt was merely the effect of reading phrase, to receive his grace. It was arrayed in such mitted great have, the side front being much da His son, Viscount Grimston, M.P., succeeds to the their prayers treated with the utmost contumely, no "apple-pie order," that the duke proclaimed himmaged, the roof of the spirit-room being partly title. The Downger Lady Holland died on Tuesday doubt said, we will no longer parley with them, but use our sovereign might and right to achieve our liberties as our fathers did of old. (Tremendous cheering.) He reiterated his objection to physical force; he wished to see an holy union of brotherhood established to effect the triumph of liberty, and only let the mass of wealth-producers be thus banded together, and such an union mus prove irresistible. Since 1842 no body would be rash enough to charge the great democratic body with being the advocates of violent measures. He decidedly concurred with a previous speaker, that more than ample punishment had been administered to meet any offence these unfortunate men might have committed, and sure he was, that there was not one friend of humanity, but would agree with him, that these men ought now to be restored to their native land, their families, and friends. (Loud cheers.) He had visited Newport, and made i his business to inquire into the character of John Frost men of all shades of politics agreed that he was a good citizen, a worthy neighbour, a kind magistrate, and an excellent mayor; in a word, a philanthropist. (Loud

cheers.) Willians and Jones, although not so widely known, were equally respected in the neighbourhood in which they had resided. He thought, after the endurance of six years exile by these patriots, it was high time that the people should raise their voices for their restoration. He trusted this meeting was only a beginning, and that the excellent example set by the men of Somers Town would be followed throughout the United Kingdom. tions of applause. The resolution was carried unaxi-

Mr. STALLWOOD read the following petition:-

To the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parlia ment assembled. The Petition of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Pancras, in the Borough of Marylebone, in

Public Meeting in the Vestry-room assembled, "Sheweth-That your petitioners view with feelings of sorrow and commisseration the long and painful sentence of transportation inflicted upon John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and John Jones, for participating in an outbreak at Newport, in Walcs, in November, 1839. Your petitioners telieve that the time has at length arrived when elemency may be shown to these misguided men without any forfeiture of national justice or national country; they, therefore, pray your Honourble House to present an humble address to her Majesty, praying her to take the case of these men into her consideration, and be graciously pleased to remit the remainder of their sentence, and thus restore them to their distressed wives tioners will ever pray."

In moving the adoption of the petition, Mr. Stallwood recounted the several enthusiastic meetings held in the parish of St. Pancras for a similar purpose, and was sure have the honour to be your faithful and obedient well as he did their humane feeling and devotion on this subject, it would be an insult to their better understanding were he to say more. He should, with great pleasure, move the adoption of the petition. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. LLEWELLYN, a compatriot of John Frost, seconded the motion, and recounted many an interesting scene in the Welsh movement; and, from a thirteen years' acquaintance with John Frost, spoke highly of his great

integrity, humanity, and patriotism. Mr. Llewellyn was loudly applauded. Mr. DAVID Ross, of Leeds, rose to support the motion, and met with a most hearty and enthusiastic welcome to London. He said he had entered the metropolis on Sunday, and had heard by accident of this meeting, and thought he should have been highly culpable had he not attended and added his mite of sympathy to theirs. The persecution of these virtuous men had first converted him to democracy. Frost had suffered worse than death. He had been compelled to herd with thieves and murderers, in a foreign land far away from home, far from the wife of his bosom, and the children of his affection. None could appreciate the value of their native land so well as the compulsory exile, more especially such a one as John Frost, who strove to make it "The home of the Briton-the land of the free." (Great cheering.) Surely it was high time that mercy interceded. (Loud cheers.) But the Government was not to be blamed; the people to Hull on Thursday last, were quite sound when country and friends long ere this. (Cheers.) It was not shipped, and under ordinary circumstances would yet too late. He was proud to see on the platform one have reached London just as sound, but like all the whose poesy gave light and life to his dungeon. He had potatoes of the present year, they had much more but once before had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Cooper, than the usual quantity of meisture, and much less and then, as the song said, "Twas in a crowd." He had, in conjunction with Mr. Cooper and many others, appeared as a representative of the people in Carpenters' hall, Manchester, in time of peril. They separated. Mr. Cooper to his dungeon, and he (Mr. Ross) to be hunted as a fugitive through the land; but now both were here. and the cause still progressing, a proof-

"That freeedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft is ever won." -(Loud cheers.) The pctition was unanimously adopted amidst loud

hpplause. Mr. FARRER had much pleasure in moving the sub joined resolution, and hoped the members of the presen committee would not be scared from their purpose by police spies as former committees had been, but stick to their purpose until their object was effected. Without doubt Mr. Ellis had been treated with indescribable base

"That this meeting are of opinion that Wm. Sherra Ellis was innocent of the crime with which he was charged, and that his conviction was based on evidence procured at the expense of honour and conscience; under these circumstances this meeting therefore resolve to petition the House of Commons to cause an address to be presented to her Majesty, praying the exercise of the Royal clemency for the restoration of the said Wm Sherrat Elis to his country and disconsolate family." Mr. EDWARDS seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Suicides," rose, loudly applauded, and read the following petition:— Property To the Honourable the Commons of Areat Britain and Ire-

land in Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the inhabitants of St. Pancras, in the Borough of Marylebone, in public meeting in the Vestry-room assembled, "Sheweth—That your petitioners are deeply impressed with the conviction that William Ellis, at present a transport in Van Dieman's Land, for the alleged crime of aiding and abetting the burning of the Rev. W. Aitken's house, at Hanley, in the Staffordshire Potteries, on the night of the 15th of August, 1842, is entirely innocent of

the said crime. "That your Petitioners have learned from evidence which they believe to be worthy of entire credibility, that the said William Ellis was, at all times, opposed to vio lence and disorder, and was distinguished for the unswerving honesty and uprightness of his life; and that the said William Ellis most solemnly denied all participation in the crime laid to his charge, and for which he was sentenced to twenty-one years' transportation.

"That your petitioners entreat your Honourable House to weigh in your minds the important facts that an alibi comprising the evidence of several highly credible witnesses, was produced for the said William Ellis at his trial; and that the evidence against the said William Ellis depended on one witness only, who first stated that he saw, at the fires, a tall figure with its back towards him, and that he afterwards saw only the side face blacked, of the said figure, and yet could swear it was William Ellis. That your petitioners, depending on the high sense of justice which ought to characterise the English mind of your Honourable House. entreat you to review the circumstances new severally brought before your consideration, and to reccommend to Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen, the immediate full and free pardon of the said William Ellis, and your petitioners will ever pray."

Mr. Cooper said-bearing in mind night and day, his solemn pledge to poor Ellis in the dungeon, he had incessantly laboured, privately, to secure interest for that injured and innocent man's restoration to his native land. Yet he thought he had a right to complain of the indolent neglect shown by the Exiles Restoration Committee, He was told they had called the meeting now held: he could only say they had not called it before the proper me. It was necessary for some one to speak out. He had often purposed to try and get up a meeting of this kind in London; but it so happened that the god-like cause of freedom was disgraced by the evil partisanship of petty spirits, who were ever ready to calumniate men for Over-busying themselves, and so his efforts had been confined to privacy, with the exception of starting two benevolent funds for the relief of sufferers at home. He vould tell that meeting, however, that he had laboured in this great cause privately. On account of having published a book he had been sent for by certain great people: but whoever sent for Thomas Cooper, the Chartist, always heard something about Chartism, much about the injured Ellis, and still more about the wrongs and sufferings of working men throughout this country. (Cheers.) He did not hold himself at liberty to mention names generally, but the name of one noble-hearted and nobleminded, as well as titled lady, he would mention:

was the Countiss of Blessington. (Cheers.)

That lady listened, not only with patient attention to a

description of the wrongs of Ellis, and of the sufferings

of working men, and the injustice and oppressions prac-

tised upon them, but her fine countenance evinced a

ongue gave utterance to the indignation she felt for the

laws," was her language, "and I have long said that they who labour for all we enjoy are unjustly and ungratefully used. Nothing fills me with greater abhorrence than the used. Nothing fills me with greater abhorrence than the New Poor-law; and it is my daily wonder that such a law remains unaltered. Wherever I go I state this openly and unflinchingly; and you may depend upon it, Mr. Copper that I shall take gave to expend upon it, Mr. Copper that I shall take gave to expend in my own girel. Cooper, that I shall take care to spread, in my own circle, a brilliant and striking appearance. The attention the free exhibition of the firemen was then especially directed to the of Lord Clerk Register, Keeper of the Signet, and the morning." Mr. C. then related the account he had rear of the building, and there the West of England

Revised on the firemen was the building, and there the West of England

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Revised on the firement to the control of the control of the building and there the West of England

Revised on the firement to the control of the control of the building appearance. "bastile," at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire. The united efforts of the firemen belonging to both. At at Gorhambury, the ancient family seat, near grim prison-house was "got up," to use a milliner's the rear of the Angel and Crown the flames com- Alban's, Herts. The deceased was in his 71st year. self surprised and delighted with it. Thus, these horrid dens were displayed in such a state as to deceive influential visiters. The dreadful misery they pation of Mr. Peel, coffee-house keeper, and those of contained was concealed, and a false and pernicious Mr. George Beeson, potatoe dealer, numbered two DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—As a miner, of the impression raised in their favour. The duke had and three, in Tabernacle square, are seriously gone to visit the place in consequence of a conversation with his generous-minded relative, Lord John Manners, who was well known to be most energetically op- the fire was at its height. Upon making inquiries posed to that hateful law: but though he went there half- at this juncture as to the fate of the inmates, it was were smashed to pieces in coming up the pit. Rae disposed to believe that Lord John Manners was right ascertained that two of them, a mother and her has left a widow and two children to deplore his he was so completely duped by the vilain showmen of the he was so completely duped by the vilain showmen of the Melton bastile, that he declared, on his return to Belvoir which prevailed at the time this appalling Castle, he was satisfied with his first convictions, and he would not join his relative in opposing the New Poor utmost efforts of the bystanders were put into requisi-Law. Lady B. would, no doubt, take care to spread that fact; and it was one that he (Mr. C.) could easily substantiate. (Cheers.) Mr. C. then made a few brief observations on the petition for the recall of Frost, Williams, and Jones, which had been already adopted by the meeting. He was glad, he said, that it had been worded in such a way as to take away offence: none of the middle classes could refuse to sign it, because of what they might have termed "inflammatory language;" it was so worded, that even the members of the so-called People's House" might take out their quizzing-glasses and scan it through, and yet be compelled to pronounce it respectful! they could have no excuse for not receiving it-no pretence for rejecting it-on account of any offensive phraseology. In the same spirit, and with the same impressions as those which had evidently guided the framers of that petition, he had drawn up the petition for poor Ellis's recal. (Hear.) True, if he had to choose the way of proceeding in this business, without regard to the prejudices and hostile feelings of influential parties, it would not be in the language of humanity, that he would approach them. He would be bold to proclaim either there, or at the bar of what was called "justice," or on the scaffold itself, that if Hampden were justifiable; if that great patriot ought to have a column raised to his memory on Chalgrove-field, and they had raised one; -if he ought to have a statue in the new Houses of Parliament,—and Prince Albert, and the rest of the committee had decreed that he was to have one; -then was John Frost justifiable, -then ought he to have a column at Newport,—then ought he to have a statue in the People's House—(cheers,)—and when that house truly became the people's he would have one. (Cheers.) Noble as Hampden's struggle was, it was less noble than Frost's—if the purpose that moved the breasts of either were considered. Hampden "drew the sword and threw away the scabbard" to overthrow high tyranny in government and religion,-but his mind, large and comprehensive as it was, did not design the enfranchisement of every Englishman arrived at the age of manhood: he was not filled, like generous Frost, with the wish to see every toiling son of labour exercising the rights and possessing the substance of the rights of a veritable free-man. (Much cheering.) Passing the strict truth of the case by, however, in order that our combat with prejudice might not injure still more dceply, the suffering Exiles, these petitions had been worded in Phonix and Royal Exchange offices. such a tone as to avoid offence; and he was sure, from the feeling now evinced, they could, each and all, have Side front considerably damaged, part of roof off the but one wish, namely, that the petitions might speedily spirit room, bar and back parlour materially insucceed. Mr. C. then entered into a feeling recital of William Ellis's case, especially pointing out the facts that Phonix offices, Ellis himself most solemnly denied the crime alleged against him; that an alibi was produced at his trial, proving that he was at kome and in his bed at the hours when Aitken's house was on fire; and that his conviction depended on but one witness who first said he saw the back of a tall figure at the fire, and, then, for a few moments, saw its side-face, blacked, and yet could swear it was Ellis. Great indignation was expressed by the meet. ing as Mr. C. recited these facts; and, after making an earnest appeal on behalf of poor Ellis's wife and three children, who have been driven to seek relief from the parish authorities, Mr. C. concluded by holding up to the imitation of all present, the example of toiling patriots in all ages. They had been maligned, persecuted, chained, exiled, or martyred, but their spirits were unbroken, and | the following evidence was taken :their struggle had not been in vain. Whenever one of these great and good beings had stept forth to hold up the lamp of truth, he was assailed, seized, and perhaps dragged down into the mire; but soon another was "that fellow is now flashing the lamp in the people's eyes both. And that lamp had never been extinguished. No! it was even now being lifted up and flashed in the eyes of nions, and powers" were quaking, and dreading the mighty result. "Try to hold up the lamp!" concluded the speaker; "light your lesser lamps at the pure beam! spread the effulgence on every hand, till every child of man catches the renewing influence, and at length the united human family—a band of brothers—together rise to swell the choral shout on every shore, and from sea to sky—'Liberty, liberty, liberty!'" (Prolonged and renewed cheering followed this thrilling peroration.)

The petition was then put, and adopted unanimously, The petitions were ordered to lie at convenient places in the parish during the ensuing two months for signatures, then to be placed in the hands of T. S. Duncombe, M.P., for presentation.

Mr. Thomas Laurie moved, that the best thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby given to, the westrymen of this parish, for the handsome manner in which they granted the use of the rooms on this occasion. The notion was seconded and carried by acclamation.

On Sunday morning, shortly before one o'clock, a fire, attended with loss of life, occurred in the antique and interesting building known as the Baths of St. Agnes le Clair, famed for many years for medicinal virtues said to characterise the waters. The fire was first discovered by police-constable

Dearman, 162 G, burning in the lower part of the front dwelling attached to the baths, in the occu-pancy of Mrs. Moore, and which are situate in Tabernacle-square, Shoreditch, near to the junction of the Old-street-road and Pitfield-street. The premises were built many years since, and were full of timber. They possessed a considerable frontage, great depth, and the house consisted of not less than welve or fourteen rooms. The communication beween this and the adjoining buildings was very slight, the only protection being a thin wainscoting of wood, which aided the progress of the destructive element from north to south, and from east to west.

It was not without considerable trouble that the constable succeeded in arousing the inmates, not less than ten of whom were asleep in the building at the time, and they were rescued with great difficulty from the flames. One of the young Mr. Moores was saved by police-constable Poller, 214 G, who courageously ence to the following point in the practice of by police-constable Police, 214 G, who comaged a ladder, and, taking the young man upon his back, brought him down and lodged him in a limitals of such party, in addition to the address of mean fallow appeared to be neighbouring house. The poor fellow appeared to be nearly suffocated, and his face was severely burned, the eyebrows and hair of the head being much singed. A brother of his, fearing to perish in the flames, jumped from the window of the second floor, and fell jumped from the window of the second waterbutt in the yard, by which he was severely cut about the head and face, and his back considerably contused. He was picked up by the constable 173 G, who took off and deliberate murder, perpetrated at Claremoris, in the county of Mayo, by a man named O'Donnell' upon a person named Mannion, a cousin of the murtiple of the mu ceived the sufferer, and sent for medical assistance Several other persons escaped by jumping out of the windows, and some of them were considerably injured. Mr. Charles Moore, who escaped in this man-

ner, was so seriously injured that he still lies in a very precarious state. While these efforts were being made te save the lives of the inmates, the flames progressed with frightful rapidity, mounting from the lower to the upper floors. Messengers were dispatched to the several engine-stations, and in a brief space the Whitecross-street, Jeffry-square, and Watling-street engines of the brigade, under the superintendence of Mr. Braidwood, and the direction of Mr. Crockland : trial. the parish engine of Shoreditch, and the West of England, with Mr. Connorton and the company's firemen, arrived at the scene. The fire-plugs were immediately drawn, and copious streams of water were directed upon the fire, but it was quite clear that all attempts to save the dwellings in front of the baths must prove fruitless. The attention of the fire. men was consequently directed to the critical state of the adjoining property, and extraordinary ex-ertions were made to confine the fire to the area in which it was then burning, and especially to prevent its extension to the spirit stores of the Angel and Crown, in the occupation of Mr. Gurney. This was happily effected by the judicious conduct of Mr. Braidwood, who, perceiving the progress the fire was making in that quarter, ordered deep sympathy with what she heard, and her eloquent his men to tear down part of the pannelling and carry the branch of one of the engines into the bar, tyrants and oppressors. "I know that we have bad for the purpose of keeping down the flames. This had the desired effect; for although the flame was so house, county Roscommon, Ireland. The deceased strong that it penetrated through the partition and leaves no issue; the title is now extinct. The Right and Brigade engines rendered efficient service—the little short of £4,000 annually from the public purse, baths being saved from utter destruction by the The Earl of Verulam died on Tucsday morning last, burned off, and the back of the building seriously in-jured. On the north side, the premises in the occu-countess Canterbury died on Monday last at Clifton damaged by fire and water, and the contents by re- 6th current, up the No. 3 pit, Wishaw Colliery, near moval, during the excitement which prevailed when Glasgow, through some cause the machinery ran at fact became known was most intense, and the

tion to trace the missing parties. Up to half-past five o'clock no tidings were heard of either of them, and shortly before six the body of Mrs. C. Moore was found by one of the firemen who was engaged in exploring the ruins. The poor creature was stretched upon one of the rafters on the second floor, her head and arms hanging over a charred beam, as though she had fallen in attempting to escape. The body was most frightfully burned, one of the feet being quite consumed, and the whole of the breast and pack being completely calcined. Samuel Girard and Edwin Perrier, two of the brigade, assisted by the West of England firemen, took steps for the removal of the remains, and a shell having been subsequently procured, the body was conveyed to the workhouse of Shoreditch. Shortly before eight o'clock one of the iremen discovered the body of a youth, shockingly burned, lying upon the wreck of a bedstead, on a portion of the floor which still continued standing. was quite dead, and much disfigured, Blankets were procured, and the body wrapped in them, and

another shell being obtained, the poor lad, whose rame is George Hall, son of the unfortunate woman who slept in the same room, was conveyed to the same place where his mother's remains await the inquiry of a coroner's jury.

How the fire originated is at present a mystery.

t is, however, supposed by Mrs. Moore to have been caused by some embers from eigars, as there had been parties smoking in the coffee-rooms the previous evening.

The following is a copy of the official report of the Nov. 16, 1845, 12, 30. A.M.—Fire at the Agnes le Clair swimming baths, 3, Tabernacle-square, occupied by Mrs. R. M. Moore. Cause unknown. Nearly the whole of the front dwelling-house is consumed, as well as the contents therein; the roofs of the baths at the back damaged by fire and water. Engines that attended—Three of the Brigade: the West of England, one; and another from Shoreditch parish. Building insured in the Royal Exchange.

The contents not known if insured. No. 3.—Charles Peel, coffee-house keeper (adjoining); house gutted, and the whole of the contents of a 7 or 8 roomed house destroyed. Insured in the

The Angel and Crown, Mr. H. Gurney, victualler jured by fire and water. Insured in the Sun and

No. 2. Tabernacle-square. - Mr. George Beson, po tatoe-dealer. Building severely injured. Insured in the Royal Exchange office.

Black Horse, Kingsland-road, on the bodies of Sarah fortunate individuals who perished in the above fire. The jury having been sworn, and a foreman chosen, they proceeded, accompanied by the coroner, to Shoreditch Workhouse, for the purpose of viewing merchant, December 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—William Broomhead, of Birmingham and Sheffield, merchant, December 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey. the bodies. Upon their return to the inquest-room,

Mr. Richard M. Moore said that he was the pro prictor of the St. Agnes Le Clair swimming-baths, in Tabernacle-square, Finsbury. The deceased, Sarah Moore, was the wife of Charles Moore, an assistant found to take up the lamp, as it lay flickering, and to hold at the baths. On the morning of Sunday last, about it up again. "See," cried the minions of tyranny, a quarter before one o'clock, he was awakened by his brother Frederick, who told witness that he thought they will soon be too many for us—seize him!—down the place was on fire. He then ran down the stairs with him!" And no sooner was he seized, and the lamp thrown down again into the mire, than another high and traced the smoke to the parlour, and upon opening thrown down again into the mire, than another high and ing the door smoke rushed out, but he could not see generous spirit viewed it, and said "That is truth!"—

any fire. Witness told his brother to go down into December 13—George Frederick Stanley Isherwood, of Hydroxida and Manchester, calico printer, but he could not see December 11—John Adamson, of Stockport, grocer, any fire. Witness told his brother to go down into December 13—George Frederick Stanley Isherwood, of Hydroxida and Manchester, calico printer, and upon opening the stairs of the series of the parlour, and upon opening the series of the parlour, and upon opening the series of the parlour, and upon opening the parlour and traced the smoke to the parlour, and upon opening the parlour and traced the smoke to the parlour, and upon opening the parlour and traced the smoke to the parlour, and upon opening the parlour and traced the smoke to the parlour, and upon opening the parlour and traced the smoke to the parlour, and upon opening the parlour and traced the smoke to the parlour, and upon opening the parlour and traced the smoke to the parlour, and upon opening the parlour and traced the smoke to the parlour and upon opening the parlour and traced the smoke to the parlour and upon opening the parlour and traced the smoke to the parlour and upon opening the parlour and traced the smoke to the parlour and upon opening the parlour and upon opening the parlour and traced the smoke to the parlour and upon opening the parlour a "Do not say so," whispered the tyrants, fawning round the kitchen and procure a pan of water, which he this is truth!" "I did, and which he threw in the direction the smoke of Blackburn, Lancashire, drysalter, December 13.

Hulme, Lancashire, engraver, December 13.—Henry Rose, of Blackburn, Lancashire, drysalter, December 13.—On the smoke of Blackburn, Lancashire, drysalter, December 13.—Henry Rose, of Blackburn, Lancashire, drysalter, dr will not!" cried out this new bold spirit; "what you arose from. Witness afterwards escaped upstairs, call truth is a lie, and I will proclaim it to and was found nearly suffocated upon the roof of the the death!" and again he rushed forward and plucked cold bath, and was rescued by a policeman. The the lamp from the mire, and flashed it again upon the kitchen adjoins the parlour. Mr. Charles Moore, his the lamp from the mire, and flashed it again upon the multitude, till they began to feel its glorious spirituality of light. Aye, spirituality! for there was no cant, no priestly mockery in employing that word on such a theme! The light of truth was so veritably spiritual

theme! The light of truth was so veritably spiritual burnt in the building. He could not tell how the theme! The light of them and the heart, and vivify fire originated. It was not from gass. The baths were lighted only by oil and candles. There was no the multitude, and they were receiving and welcoming its ture. Witness was in the parlour about eleven light—and tyrants were trembling, "thrones, and domio'clock, and turned the oil-lamp out, but left another combustible material in the parlour except the furniburning in the passage. There was a report that the fire arose from eigar smoking, but he was positive that it did not arise from that eause. The baths had been insured for the last ten years and upwards in the Royal Exchange Fire-office. By the Coroner: I had not smelt fire during the

previous evening.

By a juror: The smoking and bagatelle room was

A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the had any doubt as to whether the remains were the densely crowded meeting departed, highly gratified those of his wife and child; he having answered in the good feeling exhibited for the exiled patriots.

Lamcashire, provision and thomas Morris, of Camberwell—Francis Morris and Thomas Morris, of Camberwell—Francis Morris and Thomas Morris, of Camberwell—Francis Morris and Thomas Morris, of Camberwell—those of his wife and child; he having answered in the negative, the Coroner asked him if he could throw Thames street, wharfingers.

Mr. Thomas Cooper, author of "The Purgatory of DREADFUL FIRE AND LOSS OF TWO LIVES, any additional light upon the subject, but he was unable to de so. inable to do so.
The Coroner having summed up, the jury returned,

General Intelligence.

NEW AIR CHURN.—The Bishop of Derry has invented an atmospheric churn. Instead of the present unscientific mode of making butter by churning sent unscientific mode of this measure by the single state. his lordship accomplishes this measure by the singular manner of forcing a full current of atmospheric air through the cream, by means of well-devisid forcing-pump. The air passes through a glass tute connected with the air-pump, descending nearly to the bottom of the churn. The churn is of tin, and it fits into another tin cylinder provided with a fun nel and stop-cock, so as to heat the cream to a neces. sary temperature. The pump is worked by means of a winch, which is not so laborious as the usual churn.

POST-OFFICE REGULATION WITH REFERENCE TO THE TRANSMISSION OF NEWSPAPERS.—Considerable ence to the following point in the practice of the Post-office—the right of newsvendors, and the public the person to whom such newspaper is intended to be delivered. It has been, at length, officially decided that newsvendors may have their names and address printed on the covers of newspapers, but they are

been captured in America.

SEDUCTION AND MANSLAUGHTER.—Last week an in. quest was held at Liverpool, on the body of a man named John Ratcliffe, who was killed by William Charnock. Ratcliffe had seduced Charnock's daugh. ter, who had borne him a child. In spite of warnings to the contrary, Ratcliffe persisted in visiting the daughter at her father's house. In his last visit, the father ordered the deceased to leave the house; he refused, a struggle ensued, and the father struck the deceased down with a poker, from the effects of which violence Ratcliffe died. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and Charnock was committed for

DISCOVERY OF A NEW DIAMOND MINE IN BRAZIL An immense diamond mine was discovered in the province of Bahia, in October, 1844, by a slave, who in twenty days had gathered 700 carats of diamonds, and carried them a considerable distance for sale, Arrested and imprisoned, the slave obstinately refused to disclose the locus in quo. They therefore let him loose, and put a number of intelligent Indians upon his "trail." The latter pursued him for several days, and found him working for the extraction of the diamends not far from Caxoeira, the second city of Bahia. Investigations were then made on a large scale along a chain of mountains called the Sincura, which have given the name to this mine. The produce is immense. The works already cover a super. fices of more than thirty leagues!

DEATH AMONGST THE ARISTOCRACY .- Lord Hartland died on Tuesday the 11th inst., at Stokes-town

DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- As a miner, of the name of John Rae, was ascending from his work on Thursday, such a velocity that the unfortunate man's braing

Sankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, November 18, 1845.) John Sculthorpe, of Brick-hill-lane, Upper Thames-street, colourman—William Vickers, late of 12, Moorgate-street, but now of 4, Carter-street, Walworth road, bill broker—James Crane, of 11, Crooked-lane, City, and late broker—James Crane, of II, Grooked-lane, City, and late of Stamford-bridge, Fulham, maltster—William Absalom Darry, of 3, Charles-street, Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, builder—Benjamin Purnell, late of Rupert-street, Whitechapel, and now of New-street, Stepney, dealer in vinegar—John Lovegrove, of 57, Rotherhithe-street, Rotherhithe, barge builder—Thomas Wilkinson, of 77, Quadrant, Regent-street, and 9, Bathurst-place, Sussex-square, ironmonger—Benjamin Wade, of 111, Strand, tailor—Hugh Pughe Price, of Holywell, Flintshire, linen draper— Samuel Abbott, of Nether Stowey, Somersetshire, linen draper—Thomas Bailey, of Bristol, builder—Thomas Simpson, of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, livery stable-keeper—William Ashton, of Pickering, Yorkshire, spirit merchant—Chauncey Robbins and William Smith Martin, of Rirmingham, merchants-John Ownsworth Harvey, of Newark, Nottinghamshire, grocer.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED. John and William Herring, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, timber merchants, second and final dividend of 24d in the pound, payable at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

any Saturday. Martha Cheetham and William Cheetham, of Manches ter, piece dyers, first dividend of 6s 6d in the pound, payable at 72. George-street, Manchester, any Tucsday. John Lowthin and Richard Jackson Brinley, of New castle-upon-Tyne, printers, first dividend of 12s in the pound, payable at 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.

Benjamin Cohen, of Bishopswearmouth, hawker, first and final dividend of 8d in the pound, payable at 111, Pile

grim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, London.
Theodore Lockhart and Charles Lockhart, 156, Cheapside, and Fulham, Middlesex, florists, December 2, at one—David Low, of Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, City, merchant, December 9, at half-past one—Joseph Wilson, of 114, Jermyn-street, St. James's, boot maker, December 9, at one-John Knowles, Henry Rodwell, George Russell Parker, and John Thomas King, of Throgmorton-street, City, silk brokers, December 9, at half-past one. In the Country.

John Law and Eli Hudson, of Ramsdenwood, Lanca-shire, cotton spinners, December 12, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester-John Backhouse, of iverpool, merchant, December 10. at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Robert Edwards, of Aberdovey, Merionethshire, draper, December 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—John Milne, of Liverpool, painter, December 10, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—John Britain, sen., of Birmingham, jeweller, December 12, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—John Britain, Sen., of Birmingham, jeweller, December 12, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Cankruptcy, Birmingham — Joseph Ashbarry, of Holm Lacy, Herefordshire, farmer, December 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham — William Butterill, of Sheffield, grocer, December 16, at eleven, at the Court On Tuesday Mr. William Baker, coroner for the sastern division of Middlesex, held an inquest at the Black Horse, Kingsland-road, on the bodies of Sarah Moore, aged 42, and George Hall, aged 11, the unfortunate individuals who perished in the above fire.

The jury having been sworn, and a foreman chosen. CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the

contrary on the day of meeting.

John Lambert, of New Elvet, Durham, groce ber 9-Christopher Wakefield, late of Hampton Wick, victualler, December 11—John Hill, of Hammersmith, victualler, December 9—Peter Hansen, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, December 9—James Thompson and John Thompson, of Leeds, stockbrokers, December 10—John Wild, of Bristol, glazier, December 9—William Lawton Hall, of Liverpool, victualler, December 9—George Stone CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before December?

Henry Kohne, of Lawrence Pountney-lane, City, and 8,

printer-John Shorland, of Bristel, grecer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Isaac Green and Henry Green, of Halifax, woolstaplers—Joseph Lindon, Joseph White Lindon, and Thomes Angell Lindon, of Plymouth, merchants, so far as regards Joseph White Lindon)—Thomas Frederick Clay and Samuel Beetie Cator Barrett, of 176, Sloane-street, Chelsea, surgeons—William Wreford, Edwin Cox Nicholls, and William Ellicombe Wreford, of Bristol, stock brokers and William Ellicombe Wreford, of Bristol, stock brokers—Thomas Kenworthy Rowbotham, Henry Rowbotham, and Robert Johnson Kenworthy, of Manchester, and of Brinksway, Cheshire, bleachers (so far as regards Thomas Kenworthy Rowbotham—J. Bloor and R. Archer Hackett, of Tutbury, Staffordshire, farmers—John Atkinson Hamilton and Robert Stansfield Revell, of 24, Penton-row, welworth, booksellers—Henry Louis Winter and John Burgh Crampern, of 21 Naw Mouth street proprietors of the at the back of the building, in a different part to where the fire commenced.

Mr. Frederick Augustus Moore gave similar tes-

timony.

William Deoman, police constable 162 G., deposed to having discovered and having aroused the immates of the house. Witness had no reason to believe that the fire had arisen from any other cause than mere accident.

A question having arisen as to the identity of the bodies, the Coroner inquired of Mr. Charles Moore if he had any doubt as to whether the remains were those of his wife and Thomas Morris. of Camberwell-AND THE PARTY OF T

Foreign Mobements.

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

ITALY, AUSTRIA, AND THE POPE. Italia! oh Italia! thou who hast The fatal gift of beauty, which became A funeral dower of present woes and past. On thy sweet brow is sorrow ploughed by shame. And annals graved in characters of flame Oh God! that thou wert in thy nakedness Less lovely or more powerful and could'st claim Thy right, and awe the robbers back who press To shed thy blood, and drink the tears of thy distress.

We cannot quit the "Condition-of-Italy-Ones which has occupied this department of the Star for so many weeks, without a word or two as to the position in which England is placed with regard to that question. Unfortunately it is our painful duty to confess that that position is a very disgrace-

From the murder of Caraccious to the opening of MAZZINI's letters, England has, by her aristocratic rulers, been made to play a treacherous, cruel, and

shameless part towards unfortunate Italy. Perhaps some of our renders have never before heard of the murder of Caraccions. After the abanand slaughter at the hands of the agents of the restored monarchy, and the fanatic lazzaroni excited to the utmost pitch of sanguinary madness by the infamous priests. A number of French troops and native Republicans remained masters of, or rather were shut up in the castles of Uovo and Nuove. Hard pressed, and finding their situation desperate, the esieged capitulated. The King was yet absenthis Neapolitan Majesty having some months pre viously decamped to Sicily, taking with him all the treasures and moveable valuables of the palaces, together with some millions of money, and setting fire to the dockyard, but Cardinal Ruffo, who had in name and by authority of the runaway King. By the terms of the capitulation, agreed upon between the Cardinal and the besieged, complete security for person and property was guarranteed to all within the forts, whether French or "rebels." This treaty was not only solemnly entered into by the Cardinal, as representative of the King, but was also sanctioned by the Turkish and Russian commanders, and by Captain Foote on the part of the English. Before, wever, the treaty could be carried into execution, the British fleet, under the command of Nelson, arrived from Sicily, and Nelson peremptorily ordered the treaty to be annulled, declaring its conditions to be "infamous." He insisted that the "rebels," should surrender at discretion, and sub-King." As he could not induce the Cardinal to share in this iniquitous procedure, he took the responsibility upon himself. In the treaty so infamously broken by Nelson, Prince Caraccious, if not named, was understood to be included, this unfortunate man had been forced into joining the French and serving with them. Caraccious had fled, but a price being set upon his head he was taken, and by Nelson's orders was immediately put upon his trial for "high treason." The victim was seventy years of age; he had served his king as a naval officer for forty years, and was generally beloved and respected; but all this availed him nothing. NRLSON thirsted for blood: blood was, to use his own words, his only "comfort." Writing from Palermo to Captain TROUBRIDGE, in previously, he had said, " Send me word some proper heads are taken off. This alone will comfort ne. a moment to prepare his defence, his principal judge,

heartless wretch, would not be seen; she, however, was esent at her victim's execution. Caraccioli had been tried on board an English ship, the Foudroyant. He was hanged on board one of his own nation's ships, the Minerva frigate. His body, as had been ordered by his chief assassin, Nelson, was thrown into the sea. It is a singular, but notorious fact, that notwithstanding a weight of 250 pounds was attached to the body, the sea would not retain it; a week after the execution the body was observed upright, and half floating out of the water, bearing down towards the Fondroyant. The King, Nelsox, and the Hamiltons were on coard the Fondroyant at the time, and, to get rid of this ghastly witness of their crime, a boat's crew were ordered to take charge of the

Count Thurn, being his personal enemy. In less

than two hours he was condemned to death, and im-

mediately after the finding of the court, Nelson con-

take place at five o'clock the same day. The un-

happy victim in vain demanded a new trial, in vain

offered to prove that he had only taken up arms on

compulsion, Nelson was inflexible. Abandoning

himself to despair. Caraccious entreated that he

might be shot, and not subjected to the disgrace of

hanging, but even this poor boon was sternly refused.

To the humane and repeated entreaties of Lieutenant

Parkinson, Nelson brutally replied, "Go, sir, and

attend to your duty." As a last resource Caraccioli

begged Lieutenant Parkinson to try to get Lady

HAMILTON to intercede for him, but that snameless,

Many executions of the unfortunate persons whom NELSON had seized, and given up to "the clemency of the King," accompanied or followed that of NELSON found his reward in the title and domain of Bronté.

corpse, and consign it to "Christian burial," which

The history of this assassination will give our readers a better insight into the real character of accounts of this "naval hero" which they have hitherto been conversant with. Nelson was a clever fighting brute, whose creed was, "Fear God and disgraced by the lowest vices and most ignorant pre-We hope, for the honour and happiness of His column in Trafalgar-square is yet uninscribed; the finger of truth, other achievements besides those of St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, would be blazoned thereon. Viscount Nelson and Duke of Bronze would also figure as-

> "Paramour of Lady Hamilton, Executioner to the King of Naples,

Murderer of Caraccioli!" When the fall of Naroleon at length came, again was Italy betrayed, and England disgraced, by the infamous Ministry of whom the execrable Castle-REAGH was the head. When invoking the nations to rise against Napoleon, Italy, amongst other states, was appealed to, and promises were made to the Italian people which were shamefully broken the moment that the end sought by the allied despotisms was accomplished. The partial restoration of Italian nationality under Naroleox, although dependent upon, and subjected to, French domination, had been productive of the happiest results for Italy. The increase of material prosperity, the growth of fraternization, and the progress of intellect, in provinces previously miserable, exclusive, and benighted, restoration of Italian liberty had effected, and plainly showed what great things were destined to be achieved by the descendants of the world's masters, provided that Italy, "one and indivisible," was guaranteed to them. Under these circumstances it was impossible that the Italians could sympathise with the enemies of Napoleon, unless they had been they had gained from the Gallic conqueror. These concessions were promised, and the English Governtreachers. Generals Wilson, M'Farlane, and Lord W. BexTISCE, proclaimed, in 1814, the liberty and employed in Tuscany. The English agents everymilitary position, and afterwards infamously abandoned, in spite of promises, in which the honour of England was involved.

Napoleon fallen, all these promises were violated and broken. In vain did the deputies of the Italian people appeal to the good faith of England. England his native land, was not likely to play any other part Mazzini has appended to his pamphlet a report of one of the conferences of the Italian deputies with CASTLEREAGH. "All that the deputies could get from the representative of England was the assurance that Italy had nothing to dread from "the paternal Government of Austria." Three months after this assurance had been given, Italian officers, and civilians of every rank, were crowding the prisons of Italy, Austria, and Hungary. Finally, with the sanction and concurrence of the abominable English Government, the Congress of Vienna, with one stroke of the pen, erased the liberties, the reforms, the ropes of the Italian people. The old regime was everywhere re-established, pernicious and hatewas every and thirsting for vengeance. The insurrections of 1820, 1821, 1831, and the countless surrections of 1220, 1221, 122

year has since witnessed, have been the legitimate fruits of the enormous fraud and wrong perpetrated in 1814-15, in which England, by its rascally Government, was made to be a principal actor.

It was in allusion to the betrayal of Italy by the English Government at this period, that our glorious and immortal poet, Braon, wrote the following words, in his introduction to the fourth canto of

That man must be wilfully blind, or ignorantly heed. ess, who is not struck with the extraordinary capacity of this people, or, if such a word be admissible, their capabilities, the facility of their acquisitions, the rapidity of their conceptions, the fire of their genius, their sense of beauty, and, amidst all the disadvantages of repeated revolutions, the desolation of battles, and the despair of ages, their still unquenched "longing after immortality" the immortality of independence. And when we our. selves, in riding round the walls of Rome, heard the simple lament of the labourers' chorus, "Roma! Roma! not to contrast this melancholy dirge with the bacchanal roar of the songs of exultation still yelled from the London taverns, over the carnage of Mont St. Jean [Water. loo], and the betraval of Genoa, of Italy, of France, and of the world. * * What Italy has gained by the late transfer of nations it were useless for Englishmen to inquire, till it becomes ascertained that England has acquired something more than a permanent army and a suspended habeas corpus; it is enough for them to look at home. For what they have done abroad, and especially in the south, " verily, they will have their reward," and at no very distant period.

donment of Naples, by (the French Republican) General Macdonald; in May, 1799, and the fall of the short-lived Parthenopean Republic, the friends of aristocratic Government—the seal-breaking and liberty were everywhere subjected to proscription opening of Mr. Mazzini's letters. Here it strikes us that we shall do well to answer the question, "Who is JOSEPH MAZZINI ?" We take the following answer from the Westminster Review:

The present state of Italy could not be better illustrated than by describing the circumstances which threw Mazzini into his present position. He first attracted the attention of the governments of Italy by the freedom with which, through various channels, he discussed literary questions. We need hardly say that for political ques tions there is no channel in Italy. A "Westminster Review" would be a greater curiosity at Rome than the Thames Tunnel." In 1828, Mazzini published, at Genoa a weekly literary gazette, called the "Indicator Genovese." headed the revolt of the "loyal" Neapolitans, acted It appeared under the double supervision of a civil and an ecclesiastical censorship; but at the end of the year it was suppressed. In 1829 he attempted a similar journal at Leghorn, under the title of the "Indicatore Livornese," but in a few mouths this also was suppressed. The same year he wrote an article upon European litera ture in a review called the "Antologia," published at Florence The review was suppressed, after having been in the first instance prosecuted. In 1830 occurred the revolution of July: and from the excitement it occasioned in Italy it was deemed prudent to put under arrest every person or known or suspected liberal sentiments. Mazzini was of course amongst them. Mazzini's father, who is professor of anatomy at the University, of Genou, went to the governor of the town (Venanson) to inquire what offence his son had committed, and found that the chief ground mit themselves to the "clemency" of their "gracious of accusation was the following :- "Your son," said the governor, "is in the hahit of walking every evening in the fields and gardens of the suburbs, alone, and wrapt in meditation. What on earth can he have at his age to think about? We don't like so much think ug on the part of young people without knowing the subject of their

> try Mazzini and his friends; but, as nothing could be proved against them, they were acquitted. The acquittal, however, signified nothing. Mazzini was detained for five months in solitary confinement in the fortress of Savona, and then banished the country.

At this time Louis Philippe, newly seated on his throne, had not been recognised by the absolute sovereigns ct Europe, and it was the policy of the French government command of the blockade of Naples, a short time to protect and encourage the discontented of all nations, especially Italiaus and Spaniards; many of whom received money and semi-official offers of assistance. The object of Louis Philippe in this case has since been explained. morning, tried at ten o'clock, without being allowed It was merely to embarras the allied powers with their own subjects, that hostilities against France might be rendered impossible. When this end had been answered revolutionary propagandism was disavowed, and protection was withdrawn from the refugees; but not till many firmed the sentence, and ordered the execution to among them had been led to commit themselves too hopelessly against their own governments to dream of return ing to their native land. The unfortunate Spaniards and Italians fell alike into the same snare. Who among them could be blamed for believing that the time had arrived When a blow struck for freedom could not be other than successful? They were deceived by a prospect bright but transitory; soon to be overcast with dark shadows, which could not be foreseen.

Mazzini was permitted to publish at Marseilles "La Giovine Italia," and to form an association of Italian liberals, under the same name. This association differed from that of the old Carbonari in various points, but ble to claim and exercise the right of public discussion. A free press not existing in Italy, the press of foreign countries was used as a medium for the open dissemination of liberal principles. The political tracts of "La Giovine Italia;" were smuggled by Italian merchant ships from Marseilles into Italy, and immediately produced an effect which alarmed the Italian governments for the result. In various states the symptoms of an impending revolution could not be mistaken. In somethe people broke out into open insurrection-a movement in which the foreign exiles hastened to take a part.

It commenced too late. The policy of France had changed. The new House of Bourbon came to an understanding with the House of Austria, and Italy was sacrificed as the price of peace. The refugees at Marseilles of trial, or reason assigned, was ordered to quit France He refused. Hope had not yet been abandoned, and it appeared to him still important to keep himself in communication with his countrymen. He remained at Marseilles for twelve months, baffling the vigilance of the French police and Italian spies; but so rigorous was his seclusion. that only twice during the whole period did he venture to NELSON than they will find in three-fourths of the leave his place of concealment to breathe the fresh air. and that only at night, once in the dress of a woman, in tional Guard. When a large body of Italians assembled honour the King;" great on the quarter-deck, but in Switzerland, to aid a popular movement in Savoy. Mazzini joined them. The attempt then made, although frustrated, chiefly through the misconduct of their mili mankind, that we shall have no more such heroes to tary leader (General Ramorino), brought upon Switzermake the English name famous and infamous too. land the ire of the great powers. Diplomatic notes were showered upon the government of the Cantons. Austrian and if the inscription, that is to be, was written by and French troops were poured upon the frontiers. Mazzini and his friends were compelled to fly from Geneva to the Canton de Vaud; thence to Berne, thence to Solothurn; thence to unfrequented villages in the kindnest from the people, but finally compelled to look to England as the only country in Europe in which it would be permitted them to find a resting-place or a safe

How safe that asylum must have proved to some who lave since leftit unconscious that the reputation of Great Britain for honour and hospitality only masks the same system of secret espionage which prevails on the coninent, we leave the public to judge, Mazzini landed in England in 1837, and has remained a guest of this country from that period to the present; esteemed by all who know him, and enjoying the confidence and persons friendship of many of our ablest literary men.

We need not reiterate the disgraceful story of

country's degradation, caused by the opening of Mr. MAZZINI's letters. At the time when the facts in connection therewith were, thanks to Mr. DUNCOMBE. made public, we took the part which our love of free-Italy, and our regard for England's honour dictated. proved the immense good which the mere partial In common with the better portion of the press, we demanded the punishment of the traitors; and the expunging from the statute book of that odious and infamous law which authorised the abominable acts of GRAHAM, ABERDEEN, and their predecessors. The efforts to obtain justice, made within and without the walls of the legislature, were, however, made in vain, because the members of that legislature repreled to hope from them greater concessions than sent not public opinion, and are irresponsible to the mass of the people. Still, we must confess, that even the unrepresented people were not altogether blamement was foremost in the work of deliberate less. For a time the charges preferred by Mr. Duv-COMBE, the admissions extorted from the Government. and the disclosures made by the "committees," exindependence of the Italian people. "Libertit e in- cited considerable ferment, but this soon died away: dipendenza Lalica" were the words inscribed on the The aristocracy, regarding Mr. Mazzini as one of the standards of the Legion, also called Italico, or principal representatives of the democratic principle, ganised by the English Government in Sicily to be were consistent in their descrice of the spy system, knowing that it is to such m where desseminated copies of the Sicilian Constitution safety against the attacks of the masses. Their tion, of that Constitution which was given to Sicily country's honour was nothing to them; it was enough when that island was important to England as a that aristocratic domination abroad was endangered country's honour was nothing to them; it was enough by the zets of Mr. Mazzini and his compatriots. This was enough to induce them to sympathise with those of their own caste, and connive at any means, however base, to crush the friends of liberty. The middle class care not a straw for England's honour. or Italy's liberty. If they have any dislike towards was, unfortunately, represented by Castlebeagn, and the present political system in Italy, it does not exthat miscreant, who had sold Ireland for the price of tend beyond didlike of the Pope, because he will not blood, and was at that very time preparing to at-tempt the renewal in England of those despotic and nions. Could the English middle classes have the bloody acts which he had previously perpetrated in tariffs of the several Italian states modified to suit their rapacious views; and could the Pope be in- of the "liberal" press have, with two or three than that of jackall to fise Austrian monster. Mr. duced to allow them to overrun the "States of the Church," with railroads, no matter whether Pope, Church," with railroads, no matter whether Pope, King, or Devil ruled the land, no matter what it had a party purpose to serve by showing up the are the sufferings and wrongs of twenty-two millions of people, these matters would be perfectly indifferent "out," was loud in its denunciations of Sir James the following words were written: of people, these matters would be perfectly indifferent to the English profitocracy, provided they could suck and plunder the Italians as they suck and plunder their own countrymen. They had no sympathy; therefore, for Mr. Mazzini. The working classes, so trary, it denounced the recent insurrection at truly, I. far as they became aware of the facts of Graham's Rimini as a "disgrace" to the brave but unfortunate Mr. Smith had no sooner read the letter addressed spy-system, did earnestly sympathise with Mr. Mazzixi, and barned with indignation for the wrong done
te Italy, and the blight cast upon their own country's
casionally, that paper has done good service in the name. Still, there was nothing like an organised expression of the opinion even of this class, as most assuredly there ought to have been, had it been only for the vindication of their country's honour. But

subject; we begon readers to weigh well his words:-And now, if I were an Englishman-if the prejudice

of distrust that still clings too much in this country to meaning since Christ spoke), does not abstract weight from the truths that fall from my lips-this is the language, my hand on my heart, that I would hold, not to you, Sir James, but to your countrymen, to whom I am writing under your name. Before all things, hasten to wipe from your foreheads

the burning stain of dishonour that your statesmen have planted there. You have, truckling to the foreign abso-Roma! Roma non è più come era prima," it was difficult lutist police, in the persons of your statesmen, played the spy for five months in most ignoble fashion, on patriots who are seeking to raise from Papal-Austrian mud the land in which their mothers live and suffer. Hasten to throw off, by blotting from your laws an odious and useless power, all identification between you and your states. men. Do not suffer it to be said by the world, that the nation which abolished the slavery of the negro tolerates with indifference the slavery of the white; and that besotted with calculations of immediate material gain, or blinded by the sordid divisions of political party, she has lost the moral sense or the courage to carry out such in spirations and their logical application. I know many men among you, deploring from the bottom of their hearts what has psssed with regard to myself as immora and unworthy of England, who gave their vote in favour of Ministers, not to shake a power already too much threatened. These, in my opinion, are the true culprits. They have forgotten that they are in their places not to support such and such men under all circumstances, but without reference to secondary calculations. They have forgotten that the safety of England is not linked with individuals whatever name they may bear, but with the degree of morality she possesses, and which her repre sentatives are bound to make fruitful. Never has a moral people wanted a Government worthy of it.

> organising a tyranny of the great powers over the succeeding in averting it. All that as occurred since the combatants was seriously or mortally injured. then has been in contradiction to that treaty. Europe is tending to recomposeitself in great uniform masses, resulting from a spontaneous popular impulse,—creating a inutual equilibrium as respects guarantees of internal in pursued under various systems, for the civilisation of the world. Who among you scans this map of future In a period more or less distant, but inevitable, Spain and revive, a nucleus for Slavonian organisation: Greece will outstep her existing boundaries, to incorporate all thoughts with these configurations of the future, whose signs are already visible on the horison ? Which of your statesmen asks himself-"What will be the character and the power of England when these things come to pass, if, revolving in the egotistical circle of her policy of a

tions of gratitude, orgerms of sympathy ?" had not a just conception of the mission of England, had at least a clear intuition of the state of things. Mr. that strife is either openly in action or covertly at work throughout the greatest portion of Europe. It is true, brandy. that in no former period in history is there so close a re semblance to the present as in that of the Reformation. that in this respect the two periods do resemble each other." Then with this spectacle before him, with coldly concludes - "Our station is essentially neutralneutral not only between contending nations, but between conflicting principles." This was precisely contrary to the conclusion drawn in analogous times by Elizabeth

nationalities neither homogeneity of tenderness, recollec-

of nationalities - for that is my only ground in this debate - suppressed or unrecognised in the treaties of Vienna, in some parts already victorious, elsewhere not yet so, have proved, do each day prove, that this contest is not a transitory effervescence, but a sacred-war between fact and right, between the will of millions and the protocols of the old diplomacy. Your policy has been the same. Now as then, you pretend to stand calm. immoveable, in the midst of the European ferment; now as Gravesend, inquiries have been made as to whether then, you declare yourselves neuter between two opposite evil, the just and the unjust; you. a people believing in to have been fired was besmeared with blood. the unity of the human race the creation of the Deity, leny all oneness with it, all duty towards it; you, the emancipators of the blacks, you say-"despotism or liberty, Austria or Italy, it matters not to us: we give alms to the exiled Poles-we give fêtes to their persecutor: we serve God and the Devil-and that is our

Since 1823, this contest has but enlarged. The efforts

But this part—this degrading, selfish, and atheistic part_you cannot sustain. Thank God, the force of principles is so great, that you must elect for one or the other to ascend or descend. You deduced the sole logical consequence of your pretended neutrality when you said Let every one look at home; there shall ke no intervention on our part anywhere! let there be no intervention from any one else." And yet you were obliged to look on quietly upon French intervention in Spain, upon Austrian in Italy. You said, "In virtue of our neutrality, we afford hospitality to all the proscribed, come from what part they may;" and see what your Government adds to this proud declaration-"Good; but upon condition of opening their letters, for the convenience of Baron Neumann, or any other agent of a foreign despotic power. You, men constitutionally governed, who say that liberty is a holy thing, lower yourselves to the footing of spies, to crush this holy thing elsewhere and confirm tyranny on the Continent as long as possible. Let our readers ponder on Mr. Mazzini's words :-

"Never has a moral people wanted a Government worthy of it." The English democrats, though they are of the people, are not yet "the people," but with the words of stinging rebuke from Mr. MAZZINI ringing in their ears, will they not do more than they have ever yet done to write their principles on the hearts of the multitude, and induce the majority of the nation—the veritable people—to overthrow that accursed system which makes their country's name a thing of scorn and hatred, instead of what it the patriots of every clime? Mr. Mazzini concludes his pamphlet—nominally a

peal to the British people, with the following

"If we succeed, we shall have friends and allies; if we fall, we shall be lamented and admired.

As for myself, Sir James, whom you have selected for the object of your diplomatic amiability, all that I have hitherto written must teach you what I think it my duty speak, to write, to act, by every fair means that are or may be in power, for the emancipation of my unhappy country. I have had it said to me, that in affording hos pitality, England did not intend to grant me the right of come. Otherwise, the hospitality she is so proud of would be but a bitter irony. The man who sets foot on "I am, sir, years obediently," this soil of England is free-free in thought as well as in the instruments God has given him so realise that thought. I am using, and I shall use, this privilege: let in my pocket-book, addressed to my wife. "J. P. P." him who would not do as much for his country stand forth and condemn me.

Before we conclude, let us ask why the conductors honourable exceptions, so shamefully neglected Mr. Mazzini's pamphlet? The Morning Chronicle, when GRAHAM and the Earl of ABERDEEN, for opening Mr. Mazzini's letters, but not a word has its columns contained respecting this pamphlet: on the contrary, it denounced the recent insurrection at truly, P."

that system under which Mr. Mazzini had been so Mr. Mazzini's pamphlet, has now been laid before her husband had reached home, and delivered to Having got a rail to defend himself, grievously wronged. They, too, had been wronged. our readers. We should not have felt ourselves at It was proved, admitted by the Government, that liberty to have reprinted so much of that gentleman's the letters of a great number of the leaders of the work, had we not had his permission to do so. That molating them for their political views and inten- known to the English working classes, the actual tions. But let us see what Mr. Mazzini says on this state of their Italian brethren. We will now add, that whenever Mr. Mazzini, or any of his known and trusted countrymen, think proper to avail themselves of our columns to nublish the wrongs of their country, the name of foreigner (a term that should have had no or vindicate their holy cause to the English people, those columns will be found open for that purpose. We had purposed to have offered some observations of our own as to the present state and prospects of

Italy, and the duty the English Democracy owe to their Italian brethren; but the great length to which this article has extended forbids this. Enough for the present, that for ourselves, and for the democratic party of England, we repudiate the slavish doctrine of Canning; the "neutral" is not our position. originated he said he was dining with a party We have ranged ourselves on the side of progress, and have sworn to devote themselves to the overthrow of tyranny and the emancipation of the nations. We ball in the mouth, and that Mr. Coward, a sursympathise with Italy, and therefore we execrate the Austrian despotism. We commisserate the Poles, and therefore we do not join in fétes given to excited when he wrote the letter addressed to the their persecutor. We are the advocates of freedom, perfect freedom, for all mankind, and believers in the everlasting progress of the human race, and therefore we have vowed inextinguishable hatred and unceasing war against all who would keep the minds and bodies of our fellow men in darkness and bondage.

We respond to Mr. Mazzini's allusion to the word foreigner; it is a word we repudiate. We bid him good speed" in his mission, and success as the reward of his labours. It is our unfaltering hope that Italy will yet be free, liberty and fraternity be in the ascendant throughout Europe, and

"Man to man, the warld o'er, Brithers be and a' that."

A TALE OF MYSTERY. GRAVESEND. SATURDAY EVENING.—An occurrence The map of Europe is to redraw. The system of old enveloped in considerable mystery, has been dismonarchical nationalities, of the treaty of Weshphalia, is covered at Cobham-park, four miles distant from enveloped in considerable mystery, has decayed. The popular element has dissolved it, and is this town, the princely domain of the Earl of Darnpreparing a new system. The treaty of Vienna, in ley, and which has created the greatest sensation throughout this part of the county, there being no doubt that a duel has taken place, and that one of The particulars connected with the tragical affair. as far as we have been enabled to glean, are as

It appears that, between the hours of one and two on Friday evening, the keepers, or watchers, in the service of the Earl of Darnley, on duty in the preserves of the park, heard the report of fire-arms in Europe? New nationalities prepare everywhere to form. the direction of the main road, near the Blue gate, and, suspecting that it proceeded from some poachers. Portugal will found one Iberian power; Poland will they were induced to keep a more than ordinary look out, but no one was seen. One of the keepers, however, shortly after daylight, in going off duty, those colonies kindred in language and belief; Italy and and passing through that part of the park where the the southern Slavonians will cause the empire of Austria unfortunate Mr. Dadd was murdered by his son, a to vanish: and which statesmen of yours occupies his few years since, discovered, probably not more than thirty yards from the spot where that dreadful affair happened, a brace of pistols lying on the grass, and in the immediate vicinity were found the case for the pistols, a pocket handkerchief, and a ginger-beer ottle. On examining the pistols he found one of day, she shall have prepared for herself and these new them loaded with ball, and cocked. The other was unloaded, and apparently had been recently discharged. The handkerchief, a white cambric one, was saturated with blood; one part in particular appeared to have been pressed against a wound, and was stained with blood. Near where it was picked Canning told you within the venerable walls of West-up was a large pool of blood, fully showing that the minster (28th April, 1823)—"It is perfectly true * * * * unfortunate individual had bled profusely, and, from that there is a contest going on in the world between the foot-marks and clots of blood which were traced spirit of unlimited monarchy and the spirit of unlimited some distance, it is evident that he must have been democracy. Between these two spirits, it may be said carried away. On the ginger-beer bottle being

The gamckeeper, on making the discovery, imme diately hastened to the park-lodge, and obtained further assistance, so as to scour the domain. The ground was strictly examined, and after the spots of blood had been traced some distance, the track was Europe before him in arms for evil and for good, he lost; it was, however, in the direction of the main road. Information having been forwarded to Daws. the constable of Cobham, he took charge of the pistols and the other articles found on the ground, and since has been most actively engaged in endeavouring present period all efforts have failed to solve the mysterious affair. During the whole of yesterday and to-day the park, preserve, and adjacent land, have been strictly searched with no better success. The authorities of Cobham have directed the numerous pools of water in the vicinity to be dragged; and nothing has been lost sight of that will tend in any way to unravel this perfect mystery. At the princi-pal inns in Rochester, Chatham, Maidstone, and any post-chaise had been hired in the course of Thursday night, but not the least clue has been obtained. It should be observed, that the pistol which appeared

Among the passengers on board the Waterman steamer No. 3, which left the Bellwater-gate, Woolwich, on Saturday evening, at five o'clock, was a tall, soon after the vessel left the pier, seated himself aft, behind the man at the wheel, with one leg over the taffirail. This position attracted the notice of Mr. Phillips, the mate, who was steering, and who told the passenger that he was acting very foolishly, and that he had better keep his leg in board. The passenger replied that he would take care of himself. and that he always assumed the same position on board steamers, because it was so much like riding on horseback. He then called for a glass of hot ginand-water and a cigar, which were supplied to him, and the mate again requested him to alter his position and take a seat upon deck. He refused to do so, and said he was very comfortable. Directly afterwards the mate heard a splash in the water behind him, and, looking round, missed the passonger. He immediately called out there was a man overboard, and vessel. The engines were reversed as soon as possible,

overboard. The man floated upon his back on the surface of the water, and made no effort to save himself, or to lay hold of any of the ropes thrown towards him. Two collier brigs were drifting down with the tide, and were hailed by the crew of the steamer. A boat was lowered from one of them, and two seamen entered it and pulled towards the man who floated like a cork on the water, and never disappeared from the moment he fell overboard. He was again taken on board the Waterman, and appeared to suffer little inconvenience from his immersion The captain, however, told the man to keep a should be, a beacon of hope, a watchword of love, for sharp look out after him. He was taken into the fore cabin, and as he had complained of being cold. he was supplied at his own request with a glass of Letter to Sir James Graham," but really an ap- rum-and-water. Just before the waterman reached the Blackwall Railway terminus he put a sovereign on the cabin table, and said that was for the men who I would not be misunderstood. I do not invoke the had saved his life, but soon afterwards picked it up. French propagandiet army of 1793: I do not wish it for and put it in his pocket. On the arrival of the vessel at the terminus, Mr. Smith gave his passenger liberty that we want; and we can acquire that but by in charge to a policeman on the wharf, who said he emancipating ourselves through our own efforts. But would not detain him unless the captain proceeded to I do wish that there should be at least one nation in the the Poplar station-house, and signed the police-sheet. world to set an example of public morality; one nation Mr. Smith declined leaving the paddle-box, as he had professing a belief, whose language and acts should con- a great many passengers on board, who were protinually harmonise with that belief; one nation whose ceeding to the Adelphi Pier, and said if the policeinternational policy should not be an insult to its internal man thought proper to release him, he would do so policy. And I would wish, that cheered by active mani- on his own responsibility. The vessel proceeded on her voyage, and about half-past nine o'clock the same tunes and our efforts, my countrymen, who now sorrow- evening, Mr. Smith had occasion to go aft to inspect fully say,-" We have all the world against us, even free | some trifling damage, when he found a large pocket-England," might repeat encouragingly to each other, | book behind the steerage wheel. Curiosity induced him to open it, and the first thing he saw was a sealed letter, with the following address upon it: To the captain on board the steam-boat. I go in -I believe it will be one of the Waterman's boats, but whether five or half-past five I cannot say." The to do during the years of life that remain to me—to captain, not doubting that the letter was intended for when taken off the fire, was so burnt that it scarcely him, and that it was written by the passenger who threw himself overbeard, opened it, and found the contents to be as follows:-

pitality, England did not intend to grant me the right of labouring on her soil for the wellbeing of my country, for the destruction of a great injustice. I reject such language with all my energies; and in rejecting it, I belianguage with all my energies; and in rejecting it, I belianguage with all my energies; and in rejecting it, I belianguage with all my energies; and in rejecting it, I belianguage with all my energies. There has been a very things that he could lay hands on at them. Even-things that he could lay hands on at them. lieve myself to be more English than those who proffer it. and part of face blown away through a pistol shot. I the room. What with his blackened features from I do not believe that the hospitality of England is limited was not, it appears, to die with my own hands, with a pisdust and smoke, and his clothes saturated in the to the body of the exile: 'tis the soul-the soul with all tol. I am now going to try water. Inclosed is a halfits aspirations towards the just and the true, with all that sovereign to defray any expenses you may be at in constitutes the human being-that she intended to wel- sending the inclosed letter to my house, and letting my ife know her nusually, "I am, sir, years obediently, "J. P. Palmer.

"P.S. I say the inclosed letter, I mean another letter adduced:-

In the same pocket-book were many papers and memorandums, and three sealed letters of considerable thickness, all addressed "Mrs. Palmer, 3, Beau-voir-terrace, Kingsland-road, London," and upon each the following direction which was written above

"My dear wife, kiss the three wax spots, and you will know my lips have been there. I am in death, yours noticed that his conduct was very strange, he ap-

cause of general liberty by its notices of Italian his passenger, whom he never expected to see alive ceased. He held the hair in his left hand and was politics, but not a word even have the "Republican" again, supposing that he had been liberated by the cutting at it with an axe-hammer with his right hand. Dispatch said in favour of Mr. Mazzin's appeal to policeman, and that he had sought his death some The next moment the head was severed from the

accident. 'After some delay Mr. Smith was introduced, at the patient's own request, to Mr. Palmer, whom he found in bed, and labouring under delirium tremens. Mr. Palmer immediately recognised the captain of the steamer, thanked him for his kindness, and said that he had left Erith in the afternoon in a gig, and that on his way to Woolwich the horse had taken fright and the vehicle was dashed to pieces. Mr. Smith asked him if it was true he had shot himself with a pistol, and he said that he had received a wound in a duel in Cobham Park on Friday morning. On being asked how the affair at an inn "the other side of Rochester," and

called him out. That he received his adversary's geon in Beauvoir-square, had extracted a bullet since he came home. He also stated that he was a little captain, and that he never had any intention of shooting or drowning himself. Both Mr. and Mrs. Palmer appeared very anxious to obtain possession of the captain's letter, but he declined parting with it. After a long interview with Mr. Palmer, who assumed an air of indifference and jocularity, and said his adversary was too high to get a shot at, Mr. Smith proceeded to the residence of Mr. Coward, in Beauvoir-square, and learnt from that gentleman that he had been called upon about eight o'clock the same evening to attend upon Mr. Palmer, and found him in a highly excited state, and very cold from his immersion in the water, and that Mr. Palmer in formed him he had fought a duel, and that a pistol shot, was lodged in his mouth. Mr. Coward bullet fixed in Mr. Palmer's upper jaw, and succeeded remove a small portion of the jaw. The ball entered Mr. Palmer's mouth in an oblique direction, carried teeth, and then entered the upper jaw. The ball, when extracted, was nearly flattened. Mr. Smith handed the letter he had retained to Mr. Coward, who perused it with great attention, and said it was his firm conviction that Mr. Palmer was labouring under temporary insanity, and that he had given directions he should be kept very quiet, and not allowed

to receive any visiters. The mystery in which this extraordinary affair was involved at Chatham and Gravesend, is thus partially cleared up by the subsequent conduct of Mr. Palmer. No doubt is entertained that he shot himself in Cobham-park, and after he had discharged the pistol threw it on the ground, where it was found with a loaded one beside it. What favours this supposition is that his left eye was blackened, and his face slightly burnt with the powder. This could not have happened if he had been shot in a duel by another man a few paces distant.

Mr. Palmer is a leather factor, and has offices in Coleman-street. He left home on Thursday evening. and proceeded to Rochester via Gravesend, where he is supposed to have slept on Thursday night, and to have strayed towards Cobham-park on Friday morning, when he committed "the rash act." FURTHER PARTICULARS.—There now remains not

the shadow of a doubt that Mr. Palmer shot himself

in Cobham-park, and threw the pistol away, with another which was loaded, after he had made the atobtain any medical aid till Saturday night, when Mr. Coward, of Beauvoir-square, Kingsland-road, extracted a pistol ball from his upper jaw. There is no question that he bled profusely, for foot marks and he went to the park at a very unseasonable hour, to five o'clock on Saturday evening, but a gentleman, tions for making his wife acquainted with his attempts to commit suicide, for he wrote three letters to her enclosing others addressed to his friends and connections, stating that he had shot himself in Cobham-park, and that he intended as his first attempt on his life had failed, to drown himself. He also embarked after sunset, when there would be less chance of his being picked up after he had thrown himself overboard. Here again his intentions were frustrated, for he floated on his back like a cork, and although he was in the river a quarter of an hour he never disappeared once, and he is no swimmer. He appears to have repented of his attempt on his life, for | Stafford. The general impression is that he is de hen he was landed at Blackwall he begged of a coliceconstable and a railway porter to see him home to his

residence, No. 3, Beauvoir-terrace, which he had no sooner reached than he sent for Mr. Coward, his surgeon, to extract the bullet lodged in his mouth. He persisted in his original statement that he had been shot in a duel, and fell from the Waterman steamer by accident, until he left home on Sunday morning. His own letter, addressed to the "Captain on board the steam-boat I go in," now in the possession of Mr. Smith, of Waterman No. 3, in which he states that he had shot himself, and as the are much respected for their probity and industry pistel failed he intended to try water, gives a flat A series of domestic afflictions seem lately to have contradiction to his assertions. His motives for making the attempts on his life remain involved in a daughter of Humphrey's married to Dr. White mystery. His surgeon, who had occasionally attended him, and Mrs. Palmer, describe him as a very died under painful circumstances; another daughter cheerful, intelligent gentleman, and that he never observed any symptoms of insanity about him.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN STAFFORDSHIRE

STAFFORD, SATURDAY MORNING .- A most horrible murder was perpetrated on Wednesday last, at a place called Alsager's Bank, in the parish of Audley n this county, which from the shocking circum stances connected with it, has produced the greates excitement throughout the county. The name of the murdered man was Adolphus Fielding, forty-nine years of age, respectably connected, living in Stock road, Newcastle. He was a potter by trade, but his ight declining, became a hawker in small wares. The murderer is a stone-mason of the name of James Dean, he is a married man, separated from that about noon, on Wednesday, Fielding went into the cottage where Dean lived, who had been ill during the week, and had not been at work. It does not appear that there was any one else in the house at the time, excepting Dean's son, a little boy five years of age. Shortly afterwards, the woman who chabited with him was met in the road by the child, who told her that his father was beating the old man. On her hastening to the cottage, to her great horror, she saw through the opened door the leadless body of the unfortunate man on the ffoor, deluged with blood, and Dean striking at the head of the murdered man with an axe. The alarm brought numbers to the spot, but, from the ferocious appearance of Dean, they were afraid to enter the cottage. Seeing the crowd, Dean took up a portion of the brains of his unhappy victim, and threw them at the bystanders. A collier, named Scott, more resolute than the rest, then attempted to secure him, Dean having armed himself with a pair of scissors and a knife. The infuriated man then bolted the door, and having placed the head of his victim on the fire, commenced blowing it with the bellows. It appearing to be the intention of the murderer to consume the body, several people got on to the roof of the cottage, and, by pouring water down the chimney, extinguished the fire. They then stopped the chimney up, and the force of the steam and smoke drove him to one of the upper rooms. The street door was then forced by the villagers, and the extent of the frightful tragedy was immediately apparent. The body still remained on the floor, and the head presented a human aspect.

During this time Dean stood at the top of the stairs, armed with another axe, of a larger size than that he had just used, and repelled his assailants by "Woolwich, Nov. 15. 1845, Two o'Clock. brandishing it about, and throwing bottles and other blood of his unhappy victim, he presented a spectacle perfectly appalling. After very great resistance he poor Fielding, on Thursday last, before Mr. Harding, the county coroner, the following evidence was

Frances Maycock said she cohabited with Dean. Between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock on Wednesday last she left Dean and his little boy in the cottage. Had not been gone more than five minutes, when she met her son, who cried out that his father was beating the old man. She ran to the house, and on opening the door saw Dean on the floor with the body of the old man, whose head was off. He did not appear to notice her, and she ran into the main road and gave the alarm. The razor produced be longed to a widow who owned the cottage in which they lived. In the early part of the week she had peared not to know what he was about.

William Scott, the collier, stated that he was

her the letters and the pocket-book. She was much | when he found Dean had armed himself with a pair of agitated on hearing that her husband had attempted scissors and a knife. Dean then came up and stabbed to commit suicide in the river, and then admitted him in the face and neck. In the struggle they fell, Chartist party had been regularly opened for the permission he kindly gave, and we have availed our that he had been brought home in the course of the and having recovered, he ran out of the house. He avowed purpose of entrapping the writers, and imselves of it to the full, our desire being, to make evening by one of the police of the K division, and a then assisted the police in breaking through the roof porter belonging to the railway station, and that he and taking Dean into custody.

A police inspector having proved the finding of a shovel and a pair of tongs with blood upon them,

which showed that those weapons had been used in the deadly affray. Mr. C. Tait, surgeon, of Audley, said the head of the deceased was taken off near the shoulder. The primary cause of death was no doubt a fracture on

the temple, which was apparent. All the witnesses having been examined.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner James Dean.

The prisoner, who was in the court during the whole proceedings, and appeared quite unconcerned, was asked by the coroner if he wished to say anytaken our stand with the men of every clime who that a gentleman gave him the lie, and he thing; he replied, with a vacant stare, "I was not taking any notice.'

On the coroner telling him the verdict the jury had returned, he said, "I have a good deal to say, but I have forgot it; I did not want to kill him: I did not kill any man; did I?" He was then removed in custody of the police to

Stafford gaol, to await his trial at the ensuing assizes. FURTHER PARTICULARS .- No one can peruse the account of this atrocious murder without arriving at the conclusion that it was the act of a maniac, and the present state of the prisoner strengthens that supposition. Dean is by trade a stone-mason, and was for some time employed in the alterations and improvements in Trentham-hall; he has lately been similarly engaged at Apedale, the mansion of R. E. Heathcote, Eq. He had lodged at the widow Col-clough's, Alsager's-bank, for the last twenty-three weeks, and bore the character of a quiet and inoffensive man. It is said that about fourteen years since Dean was married to a woman named Sarah added that he discovered by the light of the candle a Plant, at Dane-en-Shaw, near Congleton; he lived but seven weeks with his wife, and then left her, it in extracting it. In doing so, he was compelled to is said, through feelings of jealousy. From that time up to about six years since he passed as a single man. At the latter period, while employed at Trenthamaway a part of the upper lip and two of his front hall, he became acquainted with Frances Mycock from the birth of a little boy, the result of this illicit intercourse, they lived as man and wife, and it was

thought by the neighbours that they were legally

married.

On Saturday night last, Dean arose in the middle of the night and disturbed the inmates of the cottage by calling out "Glory be to God; I've found pardon," and other similar expressions. He showed evident signs of insanity, for when Mrs. Colclough offered to protect the child, who she thought was in danger from the half frantic gesticulations of Dean, he resented the interference. Dean continuing in that disturbed state of mind, Mrs. Colclough, fearing the consequence, went for her son. The night passed away without anything worthy of further remark taking place. On being questioned by a neighbour on Sunday morning, as to the cause of the disturbance during the night, Dean said, "It was the power of God that was upon me." He desired Mrs. Colclough to get his razor from his razor-case, but she refused to do so; he got it himself, and appeared to be playing with it, without any object. She desired him to put it back, but he refused, answering, "Can't I do as I like with my own?" During the day Dean and Mycock, accompanied by the little boy, went to Newcastle. Mycock observed that on starting Dean put the razor in his trowsers' pocket, and on the way kept taking out the instrument and making stealthy glances at it, several times she retempt. It is somewhat remarkable that he did not monstrated with him. When they had arrived opposite the Almshouses. Dean took the razor and a knife out of his pocket, and put them down on the stones; then with a large stone he broke them into pieces question that he bled profusely, for foot marks and clots of blood were traced some distance on the grass, In the evening, for the first time during the five in Cobham. It was quite dark when the report of a years of their cohabitation, Dean went to the Wesrevent observation. It is not known how he spent Mycock, who was with him, to nudge him if he acted his time after he wounded himself, until he embarked | wrong. On Monday Dean went to his work as usual at on board the Waterman steamer, at Woolwich, at Apedale, but was sent away in consequence of not performing it in a proper manner. Instead of chiselling exactly answering his description, breakfasted at Erith the same morning. He made great prepara- He then carried a razor with him, and holding it He then carried a razor with him, and holding it open in one hand, he solicited a maid at the hall to go into a shed with him, saying he would show her how "pigs were killed." On Tucsday, Dean, Mycock, and the boy visited some relations of Mycock's at Stone. They returned in the evening as far as Hanford, where they slept at the cottage of a relation, and arrived back at Alsager about eleven o'clock on the Wednesday morning. Mrs. Colclough having occasion to go to Newcastle, had left the cottage, and Mycock wishing to execute an errand at the village shop, left Dcan and the little boy alone in the house. Within a few minutes after this, poor Fielding was murdered. Dean was yesterday removed to

> The body of the murdered man was removed from Alsager's Bank to Stoke-road, last evening, for interment. The uncle (William Ratcliffe) with whom the deceased lodged, and by whom he had been brought up and adopted, is a very aged man, upwards of William Ratcliffe is a bachelor, in possession of a small competency, which it was understood he had devised by will to deceased, with remainder to the children of his brother Humphrey. The family fallen upon the Rateliffes. About three months since head, now practising as a barrister at New York lies at the point of death in the house of her parents and their cousin, the deceased, was cruelly butchered in the manner described in the preceding account.

cidedly insane.

General Intelligence.

Joint Stock Factories .- On this subject, Mr. W Howitt, the celebrated author, writes to the Leeds Times :- "What reason is there, that railways, and steam-packets, and gas-works, and joint stock banks and all sorts of trade and money incorporations should thrive, and that joint stock factories should not There is none. The million may have their shares in such companies, which shall be regularly managed by paid agents as these other investments are, and thus receive their fair share of profit over and above the mere price of their labour. If this principle could be brought to bear, and worked into practice it would confer on this country, and on the world, the

NEW ORANGE MOVEMENT.-The Orange confederacy, so recently established at the "Orange Institu-" under the advice of its counsel, Mr. Napier has adopted the new designation of "the Protestan

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED DANE. - In Copenhagen the healing art has sustained a loss by the death, in iis 72nd year, of the celebrated surgeon, Christian Fenger, Director of the Royal Academy of Surgery in that city, chief surgeon to the king, and author of a great variety of professional works—the most important of which have, it is said, been translated into English, French, and German.

NEW WORK BY THOMAS CARLYLE.—A new book in two vols. octavo, is announced, from the pen of Thomas Carlyle, entitled "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with elucidations and connecting nar rative.

HONOUR TO ART IN BELGIUM .- The King of the Belgians has created M. Wappers, the most eminent of living Flemish artists, a baron; and conferred the order of the Legion of Honouron M. Hubert, the promoter of the Wilhelm System of Musical Education among the people.

SUPPOSED SHIPWRECK.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—To the many losses in the late storm we fear we may add that of the Victoria steamer, purchased in England of Mr. Lundt, for a week ago a piece of the side of a steamer was driven on shore to the north of the Agger Canal, which is thought to be a piece of the Victoria, as nothing has been heard of her since she left England on the 18th of last month.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly 270 railway schemes, exclusive of those in Ireland and Scotland, are already an-

last few weeks. At Spitalfields, however, the great emporium for the supply of the Eastern districts. the quality is still inferior.

DETERMINED ACT OF SUICIDE BY A POLICEMAN. was hand-cuffed, and then conveyed to the "lock On Friday evening police constable Thomas Peters up" at Audley. At the inquest held on the body of committed a most determined act of suicide by cutting his throat at his lodgings in Lock's-Fields, Bermondsey. Upon his landlady going to call him to go on duty, she found him with a razor in his hand, and a dreadful wound in his throat; he was not quite dead at the time, but breathed his last at two o'clock

on Saturday morning. WORTHY OF SUPPORT. - A subscription is in progress for the widow and young family of Mr. Augustine Wade, the late song writer and composer, who died prematurely in very indigent circumstances.

LIFE PRESERVERS.—A few days ago, a large concourse of persons assembled on the cliffs; at Brighton, to witness a trial of some life preservers. The novel leature of the trial was to see two men smoking their pipes and waving their hats on the water, although he sea was running tolerably high. The life-preserver kept the men above water admirably.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. —It appears that the Sandwich Islands have a king, an independent government, and a local legislature.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.—The government have commuted the sentence of death passed on Martin Maher (Tierney) at last Tipperary assizes, for the Dispatch said in favour of Mr. Mazzin's appeal to poinceman, and that he had sought his death some the English people, which it was so essential should ther way. On reaching the house No. 3, Beauvoirbe made widely known.

The greater part, at least all the leading points of points of the made known his errand as delicately as him, and pointed it to witness with a hissing noise.

Police Intelligence.

GUILDHALL. MONDAY. Samuel Snow, gatekeeper of the East London Union, summoned for refusing admission, at two o'clock that morning, to Henry Williams, a destitute per-Son, was reprimanded by Mr. Alderman Sidney, who son, was reprimined by an improper refusal of the destitute at any hour of the night in future, he should inflict a fine upon the party offeuding.

BOW STREET. TUESDAY.-ROBBERIES BY LETTER CARRIERS.-John ord, who has been a letter-carrier in the Post-office upwards of nine years, was placed at the bar before Mr. Jardine, charged with stealing a letter containing money, the property of the Postmaster-General. William Abbott, a letter-carrier in the Loadon district of the General Post-office, stated that on Monday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, he was on duty with the prisoner at the branch office, in Charling-cross, sorting letters, The prisoner was engaged on his right hand side at the time. Witness observed the prisoner take the letter from the Golden-square box with his left-hand, at the same time turning round to his desk, which was situate at the apper part of the office, and as his back was turned he put a letter into his right-hand trousers pocket. Witness immediately made a communication of what he had seen to the inspector, and shortly after the prisoner went into adjoining room, leading to the water-closet, which witness mentioned to the inspector, and having followed him, he came out again after a short delay.—Xr. James Smithers. inspector of letter-carriers, said that in consequence of what he had lieard from the last witness, he watched the prisoner into the water-closet, the door of which he fastened after he entered. Witness then got on a step. by which he was enabled to see that the prisoner had a ·letter in his hand, and having asked him what he was doing with it, he said "nothing." He then came out of the apartment, and the letter turned out to be directed to the "Secretary of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway Company, 449, Strand, upon which a constable was sent for, to whom he was given in charge.-Mr. George Willis, a clerk in the railway office, having opened the letter, found that it contained the transfer deeds of conveyance for ten shares, with a half-sovereign, on account, as fees -The prisoner was remanded.

Francis Cope, another letter-carrier, was next placed at the bar, charged with stealing three letters. Matthew Peak, a constable employed in the General Post-office stated that on Monda; night, about seven o'cleck, he went to the Paddington branch office, where he met the prisoner, and having searched him, he found a small Tobacco box containing secret springs, which he desired him to uudo, at the same time asking him what was in side, upon which he replied two letters, and having set the hands of the springs, it was opened, and contained letters torn into pieces. Witness then proceeded with him to search his lodgings, at No. 8, St. John's Wood-terrace: and having asked him on the way what letters were in the tobacco box, he replied that "one contained a sovereign, and the other, which was only addressed to a servant girl, nothing." He was then asked by Mr. Cole. the inspector of letter carriers, what post date the letters bore, and he said, "one bears this day, but the other I don't know." He was also asked if the sovereign found on him, was enclosed in the letter, and he said "yes." On searching the tobacco box at the station, a letter was found addressed to "Jane Stagg, St. John's Wood-terrace, Regent's Park, 75," and also the fragments of a letter a idressed "Mr. Bastin at Mrs. Harris's, No. 2, Wellington-place, St. John's Wood-road, near the chapel, London," Other evidence was heard, and the prisoner who said nothing in his defence, was ordered to be remanded. The prisoner was again charged with stealing another letter containing money, It appeared from the evidence, that a letter containing a marked sovereign. shilling, and a sixpence, was addressed by Mr. Walter Sculturope, a president of the General Post office, to a Miss M'Kenzie, of St. John's Wood, and although another letter was delivered on the same evening by the prisoner at the same house, nothing was heard of the letter in question, the contents of which were found upon his person. He was again ordered to be remanded upon this

FRIDAY .- Francis Cope, 2 letter carrier at the Padngton branch post-office, the particulars of whose case have already appeared, was brought before Mr. Jardine for final examination, and the evidence being completed, he was fully committed for trial on three distinct charges. John Gord, a letter carrier, at the Charing-cross branch office, was also brought for final examination upon a charge of stealing two letters, and the evidence given on a former day being completed, he was fully committed MARLBOROUGH STREET

MONDAY .- CAPTURE OF GAMBLERS .- At two o'clock, on Sunday morning, a party of the C division of police, under Superintendent Beresford, proceeded, on the authority of the police commissioners, to the house, No. 7. Bennet-street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Edmonds. or bill discounting fame, and having gained an entrance proceeded to take all parties in the house into custody as gamblers, and as being found in a common gaming house. In the exercise of the additional powers invested in the police by the Games and Wagers Bill, some of the parties captured were searched on the spot, in order to ascertain whether they had any gambling implements concealed on their persons. It was the want of this power of search, in case the party to be searched objected to the operation, that was supposed to operate as a bar to the conviction of parties taken into custody on suspicion of being gamblers, as it was alleged that such parties, by concealing the implements of gambling on their persons in general prevented the police from obtaining a material portion of evidence. The police, however, find that this new power will not assist them to the extent anticipated as the practised gamblers are too wary to have now any thing more than dice and dice-boxes in the house, which may be effectually got rid of in a few minutes in case of attack. Mr. Wilkins attended for the defendants, who gave the following names :- Charles Wilson (real name Henry Oldfield), John Morris (real name Jones), John Humphrey Treal name Sowden), W. Johnson, E. Martin, Richard Sevford. Superintendent Beresford: I am superintendent of the C division. I produce papers containing the report to The commissioners of the house, No. 7, Bennet-street. being a common gaming-house, and the order of the commissioners to enter the house. In obedience to that order I went, with a division of constables, at two o'clock on Sunday morning, and I rang the bell at the house, No. 7, Bennet-street. The door was opened by Johnson, and I took him immediately into custody, and handed him over to Inspector Squire, who accompanied me. I went forward and took two other persons, who gave the names of Humphrey and Seyford. Humphrey I have known before by the name of Oldfield. I went up stairs into several rooms, but found no persons there. I came down stairs, and found two more of the defendants, Wilson and Morrison, in a room before a supper-table, which had refreshments on it. The other defendants I did not see taken into custody. Some of the defendants were searched in the house, and others at the station-house. I searched the house all through, and on the second floor I found two rooms, one of which was fitted up as a billiard-room. The door leading to the inner room was _made of iron, and remarkably strong. It was provided with a sort of lever machinery, by the help of which the five bolts at the top, bottom, and sides were all shot at once. This door was open when I entered the room. The window-shutters were also cased with iron. searched about, but I could not find any implements of gaming. No implements of gaming were found on the descudants. Five of the parties I have known for a length of time as the associates of gamblers and the frequenters of gaming-houses. Two of them have been here before, and one of them has been convicted .- Mr.

was no case made out against the prisoners, who must be discharged.

MONDAY .- William Ball was placed at the bar for re examination, before Mr. Broughton, charged with having administered a certain white powder, supposed to be poison, to a little girl, named Jane Eastman, eleven years of age, the daughter of an undertaker in Somerset-place, Hoxton. The particulars of the first examination appeared in this paper of Saturday last. In consequence of the chemical investigation, ordered by the magistrate, mot kaving yet taken place, the prisoner was again remanded (on bail) until Saturday.

Malthy said the evidence did not go far enough; there

SOUTHWARK. MONDAY .- Henry Killerby, the young man charged with texting threatening letters, some of them containing poison, was brought before Mr. Cottingham for reexamination. The particulars of the charge have been repeatedly given in this paper. Mr. Cottingham, this day, committed the prisoner for trial. Sureties will be taken for the prisoner's appearance to answer the charge,

TUESDAY .- CAUTION !- FRAUDULENT LOAN SOCIETIES.

the magistrate's advice under the following circumhis business, he applied to the Surrey Loan Society for 2 vessel, which by the capture had been constituted a the advance of £10. The money was accordingly ad- British vessel, and that in consequence they were sanced on his giving the necessary security of a stamped note for the full amount, which was to be paid by weekly that the moment the vessel started on her voyage the anstalments of 4s. #1. Having repaid back the money he piracy commenced.—Their lordships then rose to consult Borrowed, the persons belonging to the society refused to deliver up the book er voucher in which the different instalments were entered, and, to the surprise of the applicantand other borrowers, a Mr. Jerwood in the city is now swig mover of them and their securities, when it can be proved the loans have been repaid. - In reply to cipa! partners belonging to the Loan Society was now a bankrupt, and that up in an application to a Mr. Loyd he on the losu notes, but said that they promised to reduem return them, and proceedings had been actually commenced against several of the borrowers to compel them to pay the money over again. That the managers got the books as vouchers from the borrowers by pretending that they were required at the office for the purpose of being examined .- Mr. Cottingham said, that assuming what the applicant said to be correct, a very gross fraud bad been attempted by the parties complained against. Although the case did not come within his jurisdiction, still if the circumstances were as represented, he would ndvise the applicants to lose no time in employing a

Fain Intelligence.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER. SATURDAY, NOV. 15 .- CASE OF THE BRAZILIAN PL ATES.—This being the day appointed by the judges for hearing the arguments in the case of murder and piracy, tried before Mr. Baron Platt at the late Exeter assizes, the court was besieged at an early hour, by crowds of well-dressed persons of both sexes, and long before their Lordships took their seats upon the bench every available nook and corner was occupied. There was an exceedingly full attendance of the gentlemen of the long robe, and one or two foreigners of distinction, including a French judge, were observed to be present. Shortly after fen o'clock their Lordships, consisting of the chief judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas, entered the Court, and the case was immediately proceeded with. The Learned Sergeant who was engaged for the prisoners Martinos Joaquim and de Santos, proceeded to read the statement which Mr. Baron Platt had supplied to the other Learned Judges. It merely recapitulated facts elicited on the trial, which have already appeared in this paper, and concluded by stating that the prisoners had been found guilty of the offence with which they were charged, and sentences of execution had been passed upon them, but subsequently respited till the 24th instant. The Learned Sergeant contended that the conviction was wrong upon two grounds. In the first place he said that no crime of felony had been committed; and secondly, he said that supposing a crime in the nature of a felony had been committed, the Court at Exeter had no cognisance of the case. Now the grounds upon which he said no crime had been committed was, that the two vessels, the Felicidade and the Echo were wrongfully taken; but it would be sufficient to support this branch of his argument to show that either one or the other had been wrongfully taken. In the first place, then, he said the Felicidade was up. lawfully and improperly captured. The capture of the the grounds that these parties were pirates hoches humani generis, and were, therefore, properly hunted down by any persons who might choose to take the risk upon themselves; and that was supported on the ground that, by the treaty, the offence of slave-trading was declared to be piracy, and it was held that the offence of slavetrading was complete on going a voyage for the purpose of taking in slaves. Now, he contended that such was not the meaning of the treaty nor of the law of England, and he supported this ground by showing what the English Legislature had declared should be the nature of piracy. But he took higher ground than this. He said that, supposing the treaty did expressly state, in the terms of the 10th sec. of the 5th of Geo. IV., that all attempts to deal in slaves should be piracy, it would not be binding upon the subject of Brazil. If a Brazilian subject, after the treaty, engaged himself to the slave-trade, it would be a grievnce against England, for which the English ambassador at Rio de Janeiro might have remonstrated; but

ths mere fact of a declaration existing between the

two countries declaring a particular act to be a crime, did not make the Brazilian amenable to the laws of England. It was urged by his learned friend, and so ruled by the learned judge, that the clause of the treaty was merely directory, and not essential. Their lordships would see by the act of the 5th Geo. IV., c. 113, his papers, and it was announced that he would make the Tory had no other object in view but public justhat piracy was defined to be the actual carrying of slaves, and not to make a preparation for the slave trade; but, supposing the treaty had provided that the subjects of supposing the treaty had provided that the subjects of communication to Mr. Broderip, the sitting magis-either governments preparing and fitting out vessels for trate, and accompanied by Mr. Symonds, the chief the slave trade should be guilty of piracy, would that make it punishable by death, which the Legislature had declared to be punishable with fourteen years' transportation at the outside? There were remarkable instances on record where one country could not take cognizance of the piracy of another. In the year 1570 the Emperor Philip the Second of Spain, by an edict, declared his subjects guilty of piracy who should attempt a fraud upon an insurance company in effecting an insurance upon a ship, In 1580 the same prince made another declaration that all parties who should destroy the herring nets on the coast of Flanders should be guilty of piracy. Then, again, there was the case of the Russian ambassador, in the reign of Queen Anne. Although it was found that the law of nations, it was not punishable here. It was only matter for the remonstrance of the English ambassador in Russia. He now came to another part of his argument. A clause in the treaty prohibited the detention, on any pretence, of a vessel not having slaves on board. This clause was introduced for the very purpose of preventing the capture of vessels in which there was no slaves. This vessel had no slaves on board, and it did ears, and a mark on the calf of his leg. It will be not appear that she had ever made any voyage. He did not know that any words could be more stringent than those which appeared in this clause, that no dered on board) inflicted a wound upon his head with vessel, on board of which no slaves could be a bayonet, and that he struck Mars in return with a found, should be detained on any account or pretence whatever. It appeared to him, therefore, that the Felicidade was wrongfully captured, and being that French (one of the prisoners) sung out "Mutiny," wrongfully captured he submitted that she remained a Brazilian and foreign vessel to all intents and purposes as if that wrongful act had not taken place; but on the trial it was contended she became an English vessel, and that all on board of her were subject to the English laws. Now, he might just as well argue that a British vessel coming from Sicily with a cargo of oil to the part of Hull. and detained by a Spanish ship on suspicion of being a smuggler from Gibraltar, became liable to the laws of Spain. What would Admiral Blake or Cromwell have said? Mr. Baron Alderson: The question is, what the judges would say, not what Admiral Blake thought. Mr. Sergeant Manning thought they would all agree. Could it be seriously contended that a vessel taken possession of wrongfully by the subjects of another power, became amenable to the laws of that country? He would now proceed to show how the Echo was wrongfully captured. The treaty provided that there should be no detention or seizure of a vessel, unless it was made belonging to the royal navy of the sovereign whose subjects make the search; nor should the search be conducted by a person of less rank then a lieutenant. It was expressly provided in the treaty that a ship captured could not be considered a part of the navy of Great Britain till such time as a condemnation had taken place in the courts of Sierra Leone. The Felicidade had never been condemned at all, having been lost in her passage to Sierra Leone; but even if she had been, such condemnation would not have had a retrospective effect. This defect in the capture of the Felicidade, however, did not apply to the Echo, for

the search and capture in person. He (the learned council) therefore contended that the capture was illegal, because it was not undertaken by Lieutenant Stupart. He thought he had shown their lordships quite clearly, from the review of the facts that he had placed before them, that Majaval had a right to regain his ship, and the other parties to obtain their liberty. If the seizure of the Felicidade was in the first instance illegal, then had the owner of that vessel, on the earliest opportunity, without appealing to the Court of Sierra Leone, or any other tribunal, a right to recapture his vessel, and to use what- prosecution, first mentioned the case to the magisever force was necessary to obtain that possession. He also contended that the men taken prisoners had a similar right to exert themselves by force to obtain their liberty; and any other means of obtaining their liberty than by simultaneously rushing on Mr. Palmer and the other camen in charge, did not appear practicable. In the anflict that took place Palmer was stabbed and three overboard; but, under the circumstances, there was s proof that the act in question was murder. He nov. came to another of the objections he had to the conviction of these men. As foreigners, he maintained they were not amenable to British laws. The vessel in which these men were, at the time of this unfortunate occurrence, had never ceased to be a foreign vessel, and therefore, in law, a foreign bottom; therefore no court of law in this country had jurisdiction over it or them. The case of the King v. Depurdo, 1, Taunton's Reports,

she had slaves on board when she was captured. But in

the capture of the Echo, there were circumstances of

another kind, which did not apply to the Felicidade. It

was provided in the treaty, that no person under the rank

of a lieutenant should search a merchant ship suspected

of being engaged in the slave-trade. Now, Lieutenant

Stupart did not search the vessel in question, but it was

undertaken by Thomas Parker, a midshipman. It was

not sufficient for the purposes of the treaty that Lieu-

tenant Stupart should be on the deck of his own vessel

hard by, but it was required of him that he should make

Mr. Collier then rose to address the court on behalf of the three other prisoners, James Majaval, Francisco Serva, and Jese Alves. He submitted that the courts of this country had no jurisdiction over those for whom he appeared, as they were foreigners, and had never, by any act of theirs, given in their adherence or allegiance to the government of this country. The learned counsel's argu-Several persons, male and female, attended to solicit Manning.—Mr. Godson, Q. C., replied on the part of ments were the same in spirit as those of Sergeant stances:-Prem the statement of one of the parties, who length into the arguments that had been used on the other was spokesman on the occasion, it appeared that, being side, urging that the capture of both vessels was lawful, engaged in trade and wanting some money to carry on and that these parties were in legal custody and on board amenable to the laws of this country. He also contended together. The regular rule is for the judges not to express an opinion publicly, but to direct the high sheriff of the county what he is to do.

proved what was the jury's duty under such circum

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. IMPORTANT TO FRAMEWORK-ENITTERS .- CHOWNER V. Mr. Cottingham, fire applicant said that one of the prin- Country. This was an action for work and labour, and money had and received. The plaintiff was a workman as a framework-knitter at Leicester, and the work done admitted advancing money to the managers of the society was the knitting of wors ted hose. The defendant was a sort of middleman between the chief employer and the them as the loans were paid off; that many of the appli- workman, and claimed a set off equal to the demand for cante books containing the entries of cash they repaid frame work rent, and other mat, ers of which the plaintiff were now in the hands of the secretary, who refused to had enjoyed the benefit. The ret off was equal to the had enjoyed the benefit. The ret off was equal to the whole sum demanded, as the defer dant was said to have already paid what was due in respect to the actual labour to him, but he had no occasion to be under any appreof the plaintiff. It seemed, from the statement of the case, that it is now a frequent custom in Leicester for the manufacturer to give an order for the making of a certain number of pairs of stockings—these were m'ade by workmen who formerly were the owners of machi. res, but who men who formerly were the owners of machi. less, but who now usually performed their labour with machines standing on the premises of a middleman, or "undertaker," who receives the manufacturer's or less and undertakes to execute it, and who then gives the work captain examining a wound in his left breast. I saw the load flowing from the wound. The centein had to go one side, and he faintly prayed for mercy. I then let him down again, and he seemed to he work wall miss all of the centein had.

fully evaded. The workman was entitled to the full pay. ment of his wages, which consisted of that sum which it was agreed he should receive on completing a certain amount of work. Mr. M. D. Hill insisted that the payment agreed on was not constituted entirely of wages, but of something besides such as rent of the machines with which the labour was performed, and that what the middleman received consisted of those two ingredients, and the workman's claim must be considered with reference to that fact. There was nothing, therefore, in this case that related to the truck system. That was a system in which something, not money, was given for labour, and that system was forbidden by law. But where, by the custom of the trade, the thing performed consisted of the machine labour as well as that of the man, the rent for the machine was not the subject of the provisions of the truck act any more than the material itself. The 25th section showed that "wages," as there used. meant only remuneration for labour. The Court interrupted the learned couusel, and postpoxed the further hearing of the case.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT. Monday. IN BE JAMES BOND. James Bond was opposed by Mr. Dowse. He was supported by Mr. Cooke. The case of this insolvent occupied the court a considerable part of the day. The opposition was instituted chiefly with a view to inquire as to property, particularly to ascertain his interest under a recent marriage settle ment, by which he participated in the enjoyment of a considerable income. In the course of the inquiry it Felicidade was attempted to be supported at the trial on transpired that he had, both on the continent and in London, been known by the names of Sheridan, Captain James Bond, B.A., or Bombay Artillery, &c.; but as he admitted that this was an honorary addition of his own fancy, Mr. Commissioner Law, amidst some laughter, said he supposed it might be interpreted bachelor of arts. The insolvent said he found it was desirable on the continent to use some cognomen to distinguish him from a person of a similar name well known tense excitement prevailed. in London. He had, it appeared, pledged some plate while in prison, but it was his wife's property, and it had been redeemed. The Learned Commissioner, after hear-

> THE ALLEGED MUTINY AND MURDER ON BOARD THE TORY-ARREST OF CAPT. JOHNSTONE. On Monday, Mr. Clarkson, counsel for the prosecution in the case of the men charged with piracy and murder on board the ship Tory, accompanied by Mr. Hawley, clerk to Messrs. Crowder and Maynard solictors, came to the Thames Police office in haste, and while a night charge was being heard, the learned counsel, who was seated under the bench, arranged an important application relating to the case. After the case had terminated, however, he made some the prisoners had committed a most serious offence. clerk, and Mr. Hawley, retired to the magistrate's private room, where they were closeted for some time. Ultimately Mr. Clarkson left the building without making any application to the magistrate. Directly after the conference had terminated, Mr. James Evans, jun., Inspector of Thames police, was sent for, and received some directions from Mr. Symons. The greatest secresy was observed by all parties; and the inspector, after a very short interview with the chief clerk, left the court in great haste. Whether Captain Johnstone was arrested at that the charge could not be sustained. that time we have been unable to learn; but he was taken into custody in the course of the day, and evidence adduced against the prisoners by the capover him with a cutlass. The chief mate prayed of arose from agitation or any other cause he could not lodged in the Tower-street station-house. The cause which led to this extraordinary, but not unexpected, measure, was that Captain Johnstone, was making preparations to leave England. The inspector, in pursuance of directions from Mr. Broderip, had looked very closely after the captain since he gave such extraordinary evidence on Wednesday last, and also caused him to be examined by a surgeon, who found a very slight scar or scratch behind one of his cutlass, and forced him out of the cabin. He also stated that when off Plymouth there was a rush aft. and that several men entered the cabin, and extinguished the lights, and that he received a wound in the calf of his leg from a bayonet, and another, as if from a knife, above the jugular. What motive the seamen could have had to get up a disturbance off an English port, where immediate aid could have been obtained, was never explained by him. It appears, however, that he has received a wound in the calf of his leg, but an extremely slight one. Cone, Gair, and other wounded men have been examined by Mr. Lavis, the surgeon of the Westminster, Bridewell. ducting the defence for the prisoners gratuitously, has retained Mr. Ballantine, jun., the barrister, on their behalf. The news of the arrest and detention of Captain Johnstone became universally known last evening in the eastern part of the metropolis, and created a very great sensation. Joseph Morris, a seaman, who received a pistol shot in his leg on board the Tory, still remains in the Dreadnought hospital

ship in a very precarious condition. EXAMINATION OF CAPT, JOHNSTONE, On Tuesday, George Johnstone, late master of the ship Tory, from Hong Kong, was brought before Mr. Broderip, of the Thames Police Court, charged with the wilful murder of Thomas Reason, a seaman, on

the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty The prisoner is rather above the middle size, 35 years of age, of florid complexion, and rather sunburnt. He is a man of reckless appearance and manner, and seemed to treat the serious charge against him with some indifference.

Mr. Pelham appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Humphreys, of Newgate-street, attended for the prisoner, who was apprehended on Monday evening, by Inspector Evans of the Thames police, and lodged in the station-house of the Thames division. A bed was made up for him in the lock-up, and two men sat with him. He passed a very restless night, and frequently groaned aloud. On the charge being made known to him, he denied that he had been guilty of murder. Soon afterwards he had an interview with his wife, and gave utterance to a wish that he was dead. He is a native of Scotland, and very respect-

ably connected. It will be recollected that sixteen of the crew were charged by Captain Johnstone with mutiny, on Wednesday last. When Mr. Clarkson, counsel for the trate, he said that three men had been killed on to him, but I could not hear what he said. He board, Rambert and Mars, the first and second mates, and an able seaman named Reason. The learned counsel intimated that Reason had been poisoned. Singularly enough the captain, in his long and very unconnected narrative, alluded to the deaths of Rambert and Mars, but he never alluded to Reason at all, except that he had put him in irons with two others, when the ship was near the island of Ascension, and subsequently released him. Some of the prisoners, in describing the appalling scenes of bloodshed on board, and the savageness of the captain after passing the island of Ascension, said that Reason was one of those who had fallen a victim to the ferocity of the captain, and that he cut him in a brutal manner. with a sword, about the head and body. Their statement was partially confirmed by Sinclair, the carpenseen the captain strike Reason several times with a understand their purport. I was in the companion. sword in various parts of the body, but he could not and Mars was in the larboard after-cabin. Barry say whether he inflicted more than one wound.

On the prisoner being placed in the felon's dock, the most lively interest was manifested by the people in the court, which was crowded to excess. It was expected that the prisoner would be arraigned

for three murders, but on Mr. Broderip directing Mr. Symmons, the chief clerk, to read the charge, as Mr. Humphreys said he had been retained by some

friends of the prisoner to defend him, a fact of which he was probably not aware; for he had not yet communicated with him. Mr. Broderip: You had better do so before the case

Mr. Humphreys having conferred with Captain

cabin. Before he went into the cabin he heard

hension whatever. He was to tell the truth, the made for or against the prisoner. He exhorted him

respectable solicitor, who would, no doubt, adopt such it the handicraftsman, agreeing to pay at a cortain had applicants having thanked the magistrates then withdrew. Out of that nominal sum the rent for the use of machin'es

and room. There was a demurrer to the plea raising They were fresh wounds and bleeding profusely. dever in his later. There was a demurrer to the plea raising They were fresh wounds and bleeding profusely. Tucker were ordered down into the cabin, and the it. Upon this Yarham made the following state that the question whether such deduction was legal under the Reason died about ten minutes after that. I was captain told them not to touch Mars with their ment, as near as I can recollect: I was captain told them not to touch Mars with their the question whether such deduction was not legal— present when he expired. Are you quite sure you heard Rea-

-Witness: Yes, he asked me for some lint. Mr. Broderip:—What did you say in return?— Witness:—I told him it was all used. Mr. Broderip: And was it all used?—Yes,

was, sir. Mr. Humphreys asked the witness if he was examined last week, and he replied in the negative. Mr. Broderip: If you allude to the charge of piracy against sixteen seamen belonging to the Tory, I can court, and many a stout heart shuddered. The consequently, watched about the outside until she say, he has not been examined. I suppose, Mr. witness continued: I was then present by the capwent for her beer, when I let them all in. At the court is the court, and many a stout heart shuddered. The consequently, watched about the outside until she capwent for her beer, when I let them all in. At the court is the court, and many a stout heart shuddered. I was then present by the capwent for her beer, when I let them all in. At the court is the at present ?-Mr. Humphreys: No, sir.

Inspector Evans: Not at present, sir:

evidence against him hereafter.

Mr. Broderip: Will you be prepared to lay any further evidence before me? Inspector Evans: Yes, sir, a good deal of evidence. Mr. Broderip said before he remanded the prisoner it was his duty to ask him if he had anything to say, and cautioned him in the usual manner that what he

Mr. Humphreys spoke to the prisoner, and said that under his advise he would not say anything. Mr. Broderip': Then it is my duty to remand the prisoner on this charge of wilful murder till to-

The prisoner was then removed from the dock

DISCHARGE OF THE ACCUSED SEAMEN. Wednesday being the day appointed for the exami nation of Captain Johnstone, the master of the ship Tory, who stands charged with the wilful murder of Thomas Reason, one of his crew, and also the reexamination of fifteen men belonging to the same vessel, who was charged with mutiny, the Thames Police-court and the avenues leading to it were at an early hour thronged with people, and the most in-

· Soon after ten o'clock, the fifteen prisoners charged with piracy were brought from Westminster bride-well, and placed in the dock. Their names are ing the evidence, ordered the case to stand adjourned Franklin Tucker (aged 20,) William Burton (20), till the 8th, of December.

David Johnson (24), Wm. Beresford (17), Wm. Dun (24), Thomas Gair (25), John Allison (36), Thomas Lee (34), Andrew Nelson (32), Barry Yelverton (17), Stephen Cone (31), Richard French (33), Peter Curtis (23), James Blackdon (23), and Robert Thompson (19). Cordeviallo, the Italian, who was discharged from custody, was again forthcoming to answer any charge that might be prefered against

> Mr. Clarkson (amidst the most profound silence) said the court would recoilect that, when the prisoners were last under examination, he had stated. on the termination of the inquiry, that the owner of tice. A statement had been made to the owner that and he had no other alternative, when the ship arrived, but to give them in custody, and cause the tullest inquiry to be made. He now had to announce that the owner, irrespective of all parties, had but one course to pursue, and he did not feel called upon to offer any further evidence against the pri-

> Mr. Broderip: Then I am to understand you abandon the charge against the men? Mr. Clarkson said, as far as the solicitors for the owner were concerned, they would do so. The dis-closures which had been made satisfied the owner

Mr. Broderip having made some comments on the detaining the prisoners any longe were discharged.

Loud cheers burst forth directly the magistrate had concluded, accompanied with cries of "bravo." Mr. Broderin: If that breach of decorum is repeated, I shall be under the necessity of closing the court. This is not a theatre, and such a manifesta-

tion of feeling is most indecent. Mr. Ballantine, on the part of the much-injured recollected Captain Johnstone in his evidence said men, wished to say a few words. Their innocence of that Mars. the second mate (who was afterwards mur- the serious crime laid to their charge was beyond a doubt, and if the case had proceeded further it would have been shown that they exhibited the greatest forbearance, and that the most gross injustice had been practised towards them in putting them into irons, and giving them into custody. So far from being pirates, or wishing to run away with the ship and cargo, it was entirely owing to their good conduct, passive endurance, Christian submission, and Reason's cheek, and I felt it was cold. I was greatly sailor-like fortitude, that the ship had reached home at all. They had met with insults and injuries of the most grievous description, and many of them would were good seamen, perfectly trustworthy, and no merchant need be afraid of employing them again in the same capacity in which they had been engaged who will make a report to the magistrate at the next on board the Tory, where the appalling cruelties examination. Mr. Pelham, the solictor, who is conmutiny.

Mr. Broderip told the men they were discharged and they all bowed respectfully and left the court, to the great delight of every one present.

Mr. Pelham advised them to proceed to the Sailors Home, and remain there.

EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE FOR THREE MURDERS. MOST APPALLING DISCLOSURES. Soon after the liberation of the seamen, George

Johnstene, master mariner, was put into the dock frem which they had been released, and was charged with the wilful murder of William Rambert, chief iurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. The prisoner having been accomodated with a seat

he leant his head on the front of the dock, and his face was invisible during the greater portion of the proceedings. He only occasionally raised his head. either to speak to Mr. Humphreys, his solicitor, or to express satisfaction with his countenance whenever anything favourable was adduced. To some of the dreadful recitals he exhibited the most callous

Henry Slack, a youth about 17 years of age, was the first witness called, and his evidence, and the appalling disclosures he made were listened to with breathless attention. He deposed in a clear and

distinct manner as follows:—
I am an apprentice to Mr. Duncan Gibb, the owner of the ship Tory. When the ship was on her return voyage at Fayal, the captain went ashore in a boat. On his return to the ship he went into the cabin, and a few minutes afterwards he came upon deck. He spoke to some of the crew, among whom where Thomas Reason, Stephen Cone, and Thomas Lee. He then called for Mars, the second mate, and spoke to Thomas Lee. I was called down into the cabin with a light, and when I entered the cabin he was speaking to Lee and Reason; I don't recollect what he said to them. He afterwards sung out for Ram-

bert. who came into the cabin, and after the captain had addressed him he struck him. After he was struck blood flowed from him. Mars was put in irons by the captain's order, and placed in the main hatchway, where he remained about three quarters of an hour. He was then ordered to be taken out of irons and go into the cabin again. I did not hear what Yelverton (another apprentice) was also in the larboard after-cabin. Mars was sent up again and Mr. Broderip: Did he say anything else?—The witness: Nothing else.

Mr. Humphreys: You will be so kind as to have his answer written down.

Mr. Broderip observing some timidity in the boy, addressed him, and said this scene was no doubt new to him, but he had no occasion to be under any apprehension whatever. He was to tell the truth, the hension whatever. He was to tell the truth, whether it whole truth and nothing but the truth, whether it

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and room. There was a demurrer to the plea raising They were fresh wounds and bleeding profusely. derer in his face. William Burton and Franklin it, when Yarham again said. I'll tell you all about an analysis and the lit. Upon this Yarham made the following about the minutes after that. I was Tucker were ordered down into the cabin, and the Tucker were ordered down mot to touch Mars with their ment, as near as I can recollect: 1 am captain told them not to touch Mars with their ment, as near as I can recollect: 1 am the question whether such deduction was legal under one truck system act. Mr. Whitehurst, in support of the demurrer, contended that the deduction was not legal—murrer, contended that the deduction was not legal—that it was, in fact, a deduction from labour, or a payment in the shape of rent for that labour, which the act said ought to be paid by money alone. To allow of a deduction would be to defeat the provisions of this act, for if rent of the machine could be put forwardas a payment, if rent of the machine could be put forwardas a payment, with the cabin.

Mr. Broderip: Did he say anything about any lint?

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Mr. Broderip: Are you quite sure you heard Real and made it hands. They got a rope's end and made it hands. They got a rope's end and made it hands. They got a rope's end and made it hands. They got a rope's end and made it hands. They got a rope's end and made it hands. They got a rope's end and made it hands. They got a rope's end and made it hands. They got a rope's end and made it hands. They got a r larboard side. There was a strang round and swho were bargain with them that they should not meddle will and Julian Cordiviallo called all hands who were bargain with them that they should not meddle will be all woman, but that they should go in additional to the contain's and Julian Cordiviano canculant managements the old woman, but that they should go in when go went for her support here as she would so in when go standing by to assist inin, and said to was should went for her supper beer, as she would sometimes orders they were to come. David Johnson and Frank-

> Mr. Broderip: If you allude to the charge of piracy ling the rope taut, created the greatest horror in going about, and the shop was not closed. Rose witness continued: 1 was then present by one cap time there was a great noise, as if men were dead tain's orders, with a cutlass in my hands. I was time there was a great noise, as if men were dead to be a continued to the same of the tain's orders, with a cuttass in my manus. of water ing at the Swan. I told them to go into the belroof t present ?—Mr. Humphreys: No, sir.
>
> Ounged to do it. Mans ashed in the head got the drink as she kept her money there. Myself, the bor and Hall were in the bedroom. I had the bor and Hall were in the bedroom. I had the bor and Hall were in the bedroom. I had the bor and Hall were in the bedroom. I had the bor and Hall were in the bedroom. I had the bor and Hall were in the bedroom. I had the bor and Hall were in the bedroom. Mr Broderip asked Inspector Evans, who conducted after no was squeezed, and after no man govern the had any further evidence to lay before of water a worm came out of his mouth. All hands Mapes, and Hall, were in the bedroom. I had a candidate the hand any further evidence to lay before of water a worm came out of him in the hand. Royal was sometimed to have a sometime to have been sometimed as the hand are not as the hand of water a worm came out of his mouth. An hand, was secreted at the back of and then went below and reported what had been the counter. We heard Mrs. Candler come in I nut the candle out, and sat down man done to the captain. A few minutes afterwards in, I put the candle out, and sat down upon the french, one of the men came below and said Mars bed, where we continued for a few minutes, not know French, one of the men came below and said viols and what to do. Mrs. Candler sat down by the was dead. The captain asked him if he was sure of ing what to do. Mrs. Candler sat down by the was dead. The captain asked min if he was safe of my fireside, and when Royal moved behind the counter that, and he made answer, "There is no fear of my fireside, and when Royal moved behind the counter that, and he made answer, "There is no fear of my that, and ne made answer, I note is no least of the noise attracted Mrs. Candler's notice; she went telling you that unless he is dead." William Dun, the noise attracted Mrs. Candler's notice; she went telling you that unless he is usau. William Dun, one and asked Royal what he wanted, 'I know you' the cook, came down and asked for a prayer-book to out and asked Royal what he wanted, 'I know you' did say would be written down, and might be used in read the burial service, and returned to the deck with said she; and he said, I want half an ounce of to me. In a few minutes he returned and said Mars

was buried. Mr. Symons, the chief clerk, who conducted the examination, now directed the witness to state

o'clock; I don't know the day. William Burton might have long sought a hammer, for it was 'Jigger's' o'clock; I don't know the day. I could get a little pincers that did it, and any one might have seen that wine. I asked him what it was for, and he said there was no hammer. Having got all the money Reason was very near dead. I told him he would before Reason was very near dead. I told limit to dead, and listened to hear if any one was passing or dead, and listened to hear if any one was passing or dead, and listened to hear if any one was passing or dead, and listened to hear if any one was passing or dead, and listened to hear if any one was passing or dead, and listened to hear if any one was passing or dead. a few minutes afterwards, and saw William Beres-ford put some sugar in some wine, and take it up to went across to a girl on the opposite side of the the forecastle. I went into the forecastle and un- street; myself, Royal, and Hall, left together, covered Reason's face, and saw he was quite dead. I and we three went up the Black Swan-row, and asked how he came by his death, and saw blood flow- Mapes and the woman he was with followed ing from one of his sides. He was covered with a us. Hearing a noise in the Swan, the woman went rug, which was stained with blood. I saw David in and called for something, to see who was there Johnson sew him up in a piece of old canvas. well-educated young man, was next sworn. He de-

can Gibb, of Liverpool. On or about the 23rd of never saw it. After this we all started to hide the September I was informed by the captain that Yelverton, another apprentice, Stephen Cone, and Thomas Reason had said, when off the Island of Ascension, that if the ship did not reach that place be- through the fish-market into his father's house (the fore morning, that the captain would be a dead man. The captain did not say anything more at that time. He went on deck with the chief mate, Rambert, and I was called upon to come upon deck, with pencil and paper, and note down anything the me a signal when they had done it. I went straight men had to say. The crew were all assembled home, and I heard Mrs. Candler moaning, and aft. The captain asked them if he had not treated went in to see, for I was afraid, as I thought she them most exactly, or words to that effect. They must surely know us all. The lard-knife was lying said yes; but I cannot answer for all saying so. There was some confusion on deck, and Reason and when I cut her throat with it; she put her hand to Cone were then in irons en the break of the poop. grip the knife, and that is the way her poor hand be came cut.' I then said, 'Why, Yarham, then you are the murderer yourself.' He said, 'No, it was Both men seemed to have been severely wounded and the blood was streaming down their faces. I did not hear any statement or report made to the captain Hall and Royal who beat her so with the pincers, at that time. I went below, and some time after that she could not have lived.' I asked, 'Did not Mapes meddle with her?' He said, 'No; he only plundered the house.' Then I said, 'You ought to wards I heard Richard French say to the captain that the crew, or part of the crew, had sharpened their knives, and, as far as I understood him, for the have spoken the truth at first, and then things would purpose of taking the captain's life. The captain seemed in a great state of excitement. After that said that after cutting her throat he went upstain nersons were armed on board by the captain's orders. and washed his hands. His wife had had leeches on, On the 25th September Mr. Rambert was in the though she was not very ill, as she was down the cabin on his knees, and the captain was standing tain, said that evidence was not sufficient to justify the captain to forgive him. The captain pointed tell. When Royal came to give the signal he three

> which took effect on his body, but I cannot say he bled at that time. The ship was in peace and towards his house. Wallace passed Royal, and they quietness till the 25th of October. I went ashore did not speak. Yarham then went in again: he let with the captain at Fayal. Late in the evening, two or three days after leaving Fayal, I was called into the cabin, and saw Thomas Reason there. captain was armed with a bayonet, and took hold of Reason and shook him violently. I went out of the cabin, and was absent about an hour, when the boy Glover, who was acting as steward, called me; and upon going below, Dun, the cook, told me, in the presence of the captain, that Reason was dead. I said, its all nonsence. I really thought he was joking at the time. The cook, to convince me, immediately took old of my hand, and applied it to horror-struck at the time. Next morning, after fully

ascertaining the man was dead, I performed the most grievous description, and many of them would carry their wounds to the grave. They would leave to the deep. On the day the body of Reason was the court without a blemish on their fair fame. They were good seamen, perfectly trustworthy and no into the captain's cabin. He was greatly mutilated. I saw the captains slash at himwith a sword in various wavs. Mr. Broderip: Was he at liberty or in handcuffs then ?-Witness: In irons. Mr. Broderip: Did he slash at him every time he

came down into the cabin?—Witness: Yes, sir; every time he hit him, and wounded him. Mr. Broderip: Did the blood flow?—Witness: It did, sir; oh, it was dreadful! Mr. Brederip: Now, tell me how many times did

the captain cut him.-Witness: Five or six times. sir: every time he was called into the cabin. Mr. Broderip: Am I to understand he used him in that way every time he came down?—Witness Always, sir.

Mr. Broderip: Did Mars say anything?—Witness: He frequently prayed the captain to let him have mate, William Mars, second mate, and Thomas
Reason, able seaman, on the high seas, within the or not, and to ascertain if he had done anything wrong towards him or not.

Mr. Broderip : Did Captain Johnstone make any reply to that prayer or not? Witness: No; Captain Johnstone said "I'll have Juliet. Miss Worsley possesses those stage requisites—a my own law to day." In the afternoon, about three good figure, interesting countenance, and a ample share or half-past three o'clock, the captain ordered two of confidence. She appeared to have well studied the men on deck to take Mars out of his sight, and told great dramatist, and, by her reading, evinced a good conone of the men to squeeze him.

Mr. Broderip: Was he able to stand? Witness: No, sir, he was carried out of the cabin, and the captain ordered the men to prick him with a bayonet to make him stand upright [sensation]. The lar tragedian of the minors, appeared determined to exbayonet was in Julian Cordiviallo's hand. A boy had hibit his great versatality of talent, by playing to pera sword on the other side of him, but I know well fection that prince of fops, the Mercurial Mercutio. Ilis they acted under the greatest intimidation. I did not see Mars atter his death. The prisoner was called upon in the usual manner

if he had anything to say, and Mr. Humphreys advised him to be silent. The Prisoner: I have nothing to say, The prisoner was then remanded till Tuesday next. at two o'clock. He was in so weak a state at the

conclusion of the investigation, or at least he affected to be so, that he was supported to the gaoler's-room on the shoulders of two men. There are twelve or fourteen more witnesses to be examined, including Morris, Cone, and Gair, who

have been severely wounded, and it is expected that the solicitor for the Treasury will conduct the prosecution on the next examination. Mr. Pelham appeared most anxious that all the men who were given inte custody should be examined.

CONFESSION OF THE MURDER AT GREAT YARMOUTH. YARMOUTH, Nov. 16. - Exactly twelve months have now elapsed since a murder was committed in one of the principal streets of this town before the business of the day had scarcely closed, accompanied by such an amount of unnecessary and brutal violence as ter, a witness for the prosecution, who said he had passed there. I heard some words, but could not must ever make it stand almost unparalleled in the annals of crime. The deceased, it may be remembered, was a widow, living alone, and carrying on a small retail business in the chandlery line. Whilst she was gone to a neighbouring public-house to buy placed in irons again on the main hatchway, where her supper beer some persons entered her house for he remained for about three-quarters of an hour to the purpose of robbing it (they having heard she had siderable amount of gluten, and to separate it entirely the heat of my recollection, when he was called down to the purpose of robbing it (they having heard she had siderable amount of gluten, and to separate it entirely the heat of my recollection when he was called down to the purpose of robbing it (they having heard she had siderable amount of gluten, and to separate it entirely the heat of my recollection when he was called down to the purpose of robbing it (they having heard she had siderable amount of gluten, and to separate it entirely the heat of my recollection when he was called down to the purpose of robbing it (they having heard she had siderable amount of gluten, and to separate it entirely the heat of my recollection when he was called down to the purpose of robbing it (they having heard she had siderable amount of gluten, and to separate it entirely the heat of my recollection when he was called down to the purpose of robbing it (they having heard she had siderable amount of gluten, and to separate it entirely the heat of the purpose of robbing it (they having heard she had siderable amount of gluten, and to separate it entirely the heat of the purpose of robbing it (they having heard she had she the best of my recollection, when he was called down again to the larboard after-cabin by the captain. I fractured her skull in several places, they aftersaw him handcuffed then, and the captain struck wards cut her throat. Her next-door neighbour, entered in the police sheet, it appeared he stood him on the head with a cutlass and inflicted a severe accused with the wilful murder of Thomas Reason wound from which the blood flowed. While he was blood flowed. While he was which proved him to be an accessory after the fact. bleeding he was again ordered on deck and placed but he was admitted evidence for the Crown against bleeding he was again ordered on deck and placed on the main-hatchway. He remained there about half an hour or three-quarters of an hour, and the captain again ordered him to come down to the cabin, where the captain struck him with the cutlass about the head and hands, and cut him dreadfully. He was then sent on deck again. Mars did speak in a low tone, but what he said I cannot recollect but he low tone, but what he said I cannot recollect but he was admitted evidence for the Crown against three others, Royal, Hall, and Mapes, who were all passed through a sieve. This process was repeated acquitted. From that time until within the last few days little beyond mere conjecture existed as to the manner in which thus deed of blood was perpetrated. Wrs. Dick, the wife of a sergeant of Marines, found the money buried in the sand near her house by the sea-side; she gave evidence of this at the trial, and little beyond mere conjecture existed as to the manner in which thus deed of blood was perpetrated. Wrs. Dick, the wife of a sergeant of Marines, found the money buried in the sand near her house by the sea-side; she gave evidence of this at the trial, and mucilage soon disappear upon washing; and, therefore, the content of the community of the content of the community of the captain again ordered him to come down to the cabin, three others, Royal, Hall, and Mapes, who were all passed through a sieve. The understand the process, it must be observed that starch is insoluble in cold water, and if applied to the passed through a sieve. To understand the process was repeated that the several times, and then dried and rendered fit for immediate use. To understand the process, it must be observed that starch is insoluble in cold water, and if applied to the passed through a sieve. To understand the process, it must be observed that starch is insoluble in cold water, and if applied to the passed through a sieve. To understand the process was repeated to the days little beyond mere conjecture existed as to the diate use. To Mr. Humphreys naving conferred with Captain and Johnstone, said it was by the prisoner's own direction was again placed on the main hatchway. His face was was complimented by Mr. Justice Patteson for the mucilage soon disappear upon washing; and, therefore the mucilage soon disappear upon washing; and the muc Johnstone, said it was by the prisoner's own directions that he had been retained to conduct his defence whether there were any fresh cuts or not.

Was again placed on the main nationway. This lace was the complimented by Mr. Justice Patteson for the straightforward manner in which she gave her testidence whether there were any fresh cuts or not.

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Mas again placed on the main nationway. This lace was the complimented by Mr. Justice Patteson for the straightforward manner in which she gave her testidence whether there is nothing to get rid of but the fibre—this is to discovered with coagulated blood, and he could not see whether there were any fresh cuts or not.

Mas again placed on the main nationway. This lace was the complimented by Mr. Justice Patteson for the there is nothing to get rid of but the fibre—this is to discovered with coagulated blood, and he could not see whether there were any fresh cuts or not.

Mas again placed on the main nationway. A few days since she expressed a wish to the fibre—this is to discovered with coagulated blood, and he could not see whether there were any fresh cuts or not. There were cuts on his hands and fingers, and they bled profusely. He was again called down, by whom James Glover, a sailor boy, was then sworn: He is one of the apprentices of the ship, and said he recollected the death of Reason; but he did not know this time I cannot say, as I was on deck. Directly Mr. W. H. Palmer, the then mayor, and made the learned lecturer then adverted to the most difficult put to her before he left Yarmouth. She appeared before learned lecturer then adverted to the most difficult put to her before he left. W. H. Palmer, the then mayor, and made the the date. The deceased expired one night in the later this an order came for me, and Julian Cordi- following statement, which we give almost in her own of his subject, namely, the nature of the disease in viallo, the Italian, to leave the main deck and go words, omitting such parts as were superfluous, or potatoe and its probable causes, which has been ascribed the cabin. We went there and its probable causes, which has been ascribed to the cabin. Reason say, "Spare me, captain, spare me!"

Mr. Broderip: Did he say anything else?—The

Agrange of the cabin. We went there, and found the capnot easily to be understood by those unacquainted with the locality and Norfolk provincialisms:—

Mars to lay hold of the back of the sword, which he did. We then raised him up, and he said he was not me as my daughter. Then I asked Yarham if they made for or against the prisoner. He exhorted him to attend to the questions put to him, to conceal not thing, and not to be alarmed.

The boy continued: I went into the cabin shortly after Reason said "Spare me, captain." I saw Reason said "Spare me,

orders they were to come. David someon and Mars' gone a quarter of an hour. They promised not loins as hard as they could. [This recital, accom- use her badly, only to get the money. They can panied by a motion of the hands signifying that the panied by a motion of the hands signifying that the men compressed the body of the dying man by puleleven o'clock at the back door. Mrs. Candler in the state of the state of

bacco. She turned round to get the tobacco, and Royal struck her; then we left the bedroom, and Hall, who had a pair of pincers in his hand, beat her about the head, and left her, and went and got all examination, now directed the witness the money they expected. I and Mapes went into he circumstances relating to the death of Indiana the bedroom again, and 'Jigger' (Hall) nailed up the bedroom again, and shut the door. They will be bedroom again, and shut the door. They she said there was a great many of the Angel men Arthur Gilmore Spence, a very intelligent and drinking there, and, added she, 'Happy enough they are, for I heard them say, let us have another pot posed as follows:—I am an apprentice to Mr. Dun- and we will make some old b—— pay for it that money; on our way we met different people whom we knew, and when we had got across the market, we saw Layton, the policeman. 'Jigger' went Feathers tap), and we went on to hide the money We heard a noise like a whistle somewhere down by the beach, so I told them to go on and hide it, as my house would be sure to be searched first, and to give on the counter, and she turned her eyes upon me

have been different.' I forgot to say that Yarham next morning apparently well, but whether this the sword down to him, but he never touched him as the window up, but he could not see him. He then far as I saw. I saw the captain on the following went and looked out of the front passage morning aim a blow with a sword at the chief mate, after him, and saw him going past John towards his house. Wallace passed Royal, and they did not speak. Yarham then went in again; he let his master in, but said nothing to him. Some one then called Yarham away. I had no further conversation with him, and I have never seen him since. Yarham asked me not to say anything at all about it." Yarham has left the town, and it is not known where he is residing. None of the prisoners have as yet been indicted for the burglary-a circumstance which has excited surprise here, but now the case

> THE CHARTER AND THE LAND. MR. DAVID ROSS, of Leeds, Leecturer on Election, &c., &c., will deliver a Public Lecture on the above subjects, at the South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, November 23rd, 1845, at the hour of half-past seven pre-

must be most materially strengthened against them.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE. LESSEE MR. JOHN DOUGLASS.

SUCCESS—BRILLIANT and TRIUMPHANT. THE RED LANCE at half price. Engagement of Mr. Emery (son of the celebrated John Emery) for in nights only; also of Mr. Canfield the American Samp son. On Monday, and during the week, to commence with MARTIN CHUZZLEWITT. Characters by Messis. Emery, Neville, T. Lee, Rayner, W. Phillips, Harrington, Lewis, Marchant, Robberds, Lickford, Potaley; Mesdames, Campbell, Neville, Robberds, Laporte, Miss Pearce-after which Mr. Canfield will go through his feats of strength. To conclude with the RED LANCE, supported by the company.

Stage Manager, Mr. Neville.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE. Shakspeare's Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet was recently produced at this elegant temple of the muses, on which occasion a young lady, Miss Worsley, said to be a pupil of Mr. J. T. Serle, made her debut, in the character of

ception of the character. The balcony and tomb scenes were particularly good. Miss Worsley was well supported by Mr. Joseph Rayner as Romco, who personated that character to admiration. Mr. Grattan Dawson, the popuable delineation drew down roars of laughter and shouts of applause. The piece was put on the stage in that style of excellence so characteristic of this establishment. A the conclusion of the tragedy, a unanimous call was mid for Miss Worsley and Mr. Rayner. The debutante of peared, led on by Mr. Rayner, and they were greeted nith loud and long acclamations. The house was well attended POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

THE POTATOE DISEASE .- Dr. J. Ryan has been lecturing at the Polytechnic Institution on the politic disease, which has, of late, created so much anxiet among our continental neighbours as well as ourselves As this subject has become of such vast importance, we deem a short extract from the learned doctor's lecture will be acceptable to our readers. The potatoe owes its nutritious properties to the starch which it contains. 10) parts of a fresh potatoe, denuded of its skin. are composed of-water, from sixty-eight to seventy-two: meal, from thirty-two to twenty-eight. The meal consists of-starch, fifteen to seventeen ; fibrous matter, eight to nine; much lage, five to six. Therefore, if we can extract the whole of the starch, we may obtain from fifteen to seventeen per cent. of that matter. The idea of employing starch as an article of food may appear to many exceedingly strange; but the difficulty will, perhaps, disappear when they learn that arrow-root, sago, tapioca, &c., are merely varieties starch. Wheat, flour, rye, barley, rice, &c., also contain large quantities of the same compound. The process el obtaining starch from these substances is comparatively easy and rapid. Formerly all starch was obtained from wheat-flour and meal. That substance contains a colfrom the starch occupied upwards of ten days. First of tion set in. This fermentation was allowed to go on The starch was then removed, washed repeatedly to damp and cold—to deficient electricity—to an inselection

period.

to a fungus—and to the use of guano. But the

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