reak. correspondent writes from St. Malo on the

"This morning a writing was found posted up at the "This morning a writing was found posted up at the oner of our fruit and vegetable market calling upon concrete to assemble and set fire to the houses of M. Rovius the mayor of the town, and M. Louis of M. Rovius deputy accessing them. d M. Rovius the major of the cown, and M. Louis of M. Rovius the major of the cause blair, formerly deputy, accusing them of the cause like increasing dearness of bread by their large excited increasing dearness of bread a company of the line many accompany accompany of the line many accompany ac thous of the line was marched in quick ine to Dinan, where a numerous body of the people and intercepted the passage of the Rance by guide channel with enormous blocks of stone. The darmery and the troops sent from this town being ken seriously wounded by the stones intown at them, is neinforcements became necessary, and two companies of the line were sent for from St. Brieue, and paries of that that a battery of artillery has been disputched in all haste from Rennes. We hear, how that the riot has been renewed to-day, and that the from Brennes Real-corp. biles of people from Broons, Beckerel, and even St. miletable merchant, M. Paul Robert, is said to prehad one of hisarms broken, and to have received ther serere ill treatment. The authorities, howers, are able to enforce the laws, and through the crit, are and to emorce the laws, and through the impless and courage of the Procureur du Roi sereal of the most forward among the rioters have len arrested. The same disturbances have occurred any the whole coast of Lower Brittany, black wheat lengths only resource of the poor in a law through the leng the only resource of the poor in seasons when the growth of potatoes fail."

THE FRENCH PRESS AND THE IMPOSTER. — The figuring of the proceeding in Ireland, in collecting muley for O'Connell at a season like the present, has rance with astonishment even his ardent admirer, course that has been pursued. At all the embassies her Paris Presse. In speaking of the O'Connell triigte, that paper says:—
It appears that the amount collected this year exceeds

hat of the past. It is inconceivable how a man who has mirate income which would enable him to live in a incely manner, can have the heart to receive every year um of 500,000f. or 600,000f., extracted sous by sous im the wretched earnings of the poor, who cannot nery day procure a meal of victuals. The population ging in dens rather than houses. Thousands of families gold consider themselves fortunate if they were treated half so well as the hounds kept by Mr. O'Connell at his manor of Derrynane-abbey. But at the present time the Mr. O Connell, who lacks no luxury, permits the agents of Pine Association" to plunder those wretched creatures in the purpose of swelling his civil list. How can he effect that his adversaries should place any faith in his facerity, and allow themselves to be gulled when he de-Mores in eloquent terms the sad situation of his country?
Had O'Connell, when the Protestant lords, forgetting their religious prejudices, came forward and subscribed large sums for the relief of the suffering poor, renounced the rent which he has hitherto received, he would have said a noble part, and would by so doing have proved to the most incredulous that his sympathy for his countrymen was capable of influencing him to make real and substantial sacrifices. To harangue for hours together in Conciliation Hall is an excellent thing no doubt, but the lith people require something more substantial at the resent moment than this eloquence

More Blood. - Accounts from Valencia to the instant state that the sentence of the court partial on the parties implicated in the military intwo r.m. on the preceding day. A corporal and four skillers of the Gerona regiment were shot in the Two pretexts have been alleged by the Circassians in Place del Remedio, the troops of the garrison form-Place del Remedio, the troops of the garrison form-ing a square, and immediately the execution was over, General Roncali harangued the troops, who were marched in rotation by the dead bodies, and were marched in rotation by the dead bodies, and then returned to their barracks. Seventeen soldiers ci the same regiment have been condemned to ten rears presidio at Ceuta, three to eight years presidio in the Peninsula, and two to six years ditto. Sergrant Suarez, the head of the mutiny, was still in

opportunity of getting rid of those whom he considers a his declared or secret opponents.

PORTUGAL. We have Lisbon intelligence of the 19th instant. The disorganisation of society consequent on miscovernment was showing itself in the impunity of strocious crimes, and in acts of violence and illegality uflicted on persons who had exercised their privilege riews of government. The prosecutions of the press one editor, and three others hanging over him. Commerce and agriculture continued in a very depressed

SWITZERLAND.

LAUSANNE, NOVEMBER 18 .- The Swiss Courier pub lishes the speeches made in the General Assembly of the Clergy of the Canton de Vaud, and the letter of etement here, and may give rise to serious results. Lefore Christmas the whole of the Protestant clergy of the canton will have quitted their respective charges, and the government will probably be obliged to supply their places with members of the laity, for the Council of State will not be able to find a sufficient number of successors, neither members of the church, nor students belonging to the canton itself, nor clergymen from the other cantons. The populace in measure to prevent the emigration of Mahomedans general take but little interest in the fate of the relinto Dagnestan, whether they have lately gone in by the Communist Societies, and the Liberals who firman will produce no effect. oppose the Methodist and extreme parties in the church, will remain in power. The retirement of the clergy has, however, had a serious effect on the stability of the Conservative party.

Letters from Zurich, of the 20th, state that the Sovernment of Zurich has set Lieutenant Brunner, him, and that they therefore could not agree to de-

The election for the half of the members of the reinforcements, especially in cavalry. Grand Council of Bale city, who go out by rotation, have turned out in favour of the Conservatives.

POLAND. CONSPIRACY IN POSEN.

The German Allgemeine Zeitung gives the following

munity."

Letters from the Polish frontier, likewise of Nov. 11, bring much more detailed accounts of the occurrence in question. The following are the chief Particulars :-

A secret political association has been discovered in Posen, which is, to all appearances, a continuation of the conspiracy of last February, of which the Government was at that time unable to discover the ringleaders. The instigators of all these secret manœuvres are most probably to be found in Poland and Paris, where the restoration of Polish independwho had given him access to examine the locks. The public treasury was next to be got possession of, and then the signal was to be given for a general rising of the people, to arm whom the public depots were to be seized upon; and in case these did not suffice, pikes, scythes, and other similar weapons are declared to have been in readiness in several villages. This last circumstance leads to the conclusion that spirators, a locksmith, aided by a military person, were to be seized upon; and in case these did not suffice, pikes, scythes, and other similar weapons are declared to have been in readiness in several villages. This last circumstance leads to the conclusion that the intended moment of revolt was close at hand, otherwise such collections of weapons would have been most imprudently dangerous, as involving almost one to be seized upon; and in case these did not which made it clear that he must either advance or which made it clear that he must either advance or declared to have been in readiness in several villages. This last circumstance leads to the conclusion that the "few shots brought up from the Hazard, twenty-otherwise such collections of weapons would have of the most imprudently dangerous, as involving almost of the province to be seized upon; and in case these did not which the will not have given the pirates a lesson which they will not have given the pirates a lesson which they will not having arrived, the poor fellow provisions in Prussia has already provoked numerous provisions in Prussia has already provisions in Prussia has

William Hewitt, Public 340, Strand, Sondon

VOL. IX. NO. 420. LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1845.

certain detection. It is not yet known how, or by whom, the conspiracy was discovered; one thing only is certain, that from forty to fifty persons have already been arrested, of whom the few who belong to a higher class of society are all foreigners, which confirms the conjecture that neither the source of the conspiracy, nor its leaders, are to be found within the certain devents to cut and pull them down, the assault commenced. We give the result in the Colonel's own words, in his despatch of the following day:

When the advance was sounded, they rushed forward in the most gallant and daring manner, and every endiant the conjecture that neither the source of the deavour was made to pull the stockade down. They partially succeeded in opening the outer one, but the inward this cornection.

The Presson Fally. The Angeburg Gazette says, in its correspondence from Palermo, that the censure is exercised with great severity upon the journals. The Reveille du Commerce had used the word "patriotism" in the sense of caro for the general welfare. by the police, produced no discovery.'

Towewere all astonished here by learning, a day or two ago, that Shekib Effendi had disarmed the Lebanon. Turkish troops, it seems, had possession of all the strong positions of the mountain; the means were at hand suddenly to disarm the tribes, and the Porte has been tempted, by the facilities it thus enjoyed, to execute a project which it has no doubt long wished to see carried into affect. The disarmment (which if not already complete, will be completed in a few days' time) has taken place, it appears, entirely without resistance. Indeed, the mountain has not for many years been so trangull as during the last few days afterwards, with the guns of the mountain to much praise cannot be given to that officer for the coolness and steadiness with which he conducted it undor a very heavy fire.

In this action, the Colonel adds, "one-third of the men actually engaged fell;" and "during the eight days that he had been engaged in carrying on operations against the place, one-fourth of the whole strength of the British soldiers under his command (originally not exceeding 490) had been either killed or wounded."

A private letter, of a later date, speaks of a second for many years been so trangull as during the last few attack, some days afterwards, with the guns of the for many years been so tranquil as during the last few months; so much so, that there was not even a pretext for having recourse to the violent and extreme evacuation of the pah in the night time; but the course that has been pursued. At all the embassies story seems of very dubious authenticity.

great surprise and displeasure. GREECE.

Correspondence from Athens of the 10th inst. states that the Ministers were every day becoming more unpopular, and that considerable alarm prevailed throughout the provinces, in consequence of the wretched earnings of the poor, who cannot the number of brigands infesting them. To the pre-gray day procure a meal of victuals. The population the number of brigands infesting them. To the pre-sent period, however, they had respected travellers, but they plundered villages indiscriminately. The proper scarcely ever tasting either bread or meat, and the procure in dense rather than houses. Thousands of families sitting fourteen months.

THE RIVER PLATE.

The French Government has received accounts from minor of Derrynane-abbey. But at the present time the collection of this tribute has something particularly revaling in it. Ireland is threatened by, or rather is actually suffering from scarcity. The potatoe crop, the common food of the lower orders, has in many districts completely failed; and it is at such a moment as this that which commands the mouth of the Uruguay, and which is said to be the most important military station in South America. A part of the squadron had ascended the river for the purpose of occupying the islands in the neighbourhood of Monte Video. The government of Buenos Ayres continued to publish decrees forbidding all intercourse and communication with the allied squadrons. None of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres could obtain passports to leave the city, except by giving security, and binding themselves to have no intercourse with Monte Video.

AN EMISSARY FROM RUSSIA TO CIRCASSIA ADJUDGED
TO DEATH BY SHAMIL.—The following is an extract from a letter from Constantinople, dated November 7th:—A fact has taken place in Dagnestan, which surrection of the 3rd had been carried into effect at tures, or at least proposals of peace with Circassia, justification of this act: the first is that the Kaisasker with beys and chiefs possessing influence in Circassia. in a way to excite suspicion, and to give himself the any one man may henceforth monopolise or inherit; and, character of a spy (and that he did proceed in this | 2. To make the public land free to actual settlers only, each manner all the accounts agree in affirming); and the | having the right to sell his improvements to any man not | second is, that, being a Mussulman his appearance as The Madrid papers of the 18th state that General Narvacz has been raised to the dignity of a grandee of Spain, with the title of Duke of Valencia. General Roncali has resigned the Captain-Generalcy of Kaisasker, as soon as his proceedings and for ever cease. Capital could no longer grasp the largest Valencia. Narvaez, notwithstanding his new dignity, his ostensible purpose on the Circassian terrishare of the labourer's earnings, as a reward for not his ostensible purpose on the Circassian terrishare of the labourer's earnings, as a reward for not his ostensible purpose on the Circassian terrishare of the labourer's earnings, as a reward for not have a contracted by a contr of which an Islamite can be guilty. The tory were known, was arrested by order of doing him all the injury the laws of the feudal aristo-Shamil, and brought before a council of Ulemahs, to cracy authorise, viz., the denial of all stock to work upon be put on his trial. He underwent a regular trial or and all place to live in. To derive any profit from the examination, the result of which was that he was labourer, it must first give him work; for it could no publicly beheaded, his quality of ambassador from longer wax fat by levying a dead tax upon his existence. Russia, which he pleaded urgently, affording him no The hoary iniquities of Norman land-pirates would cease protection whatever. I must add, that this emissary to pass current as American law. Capital, with its power was not accredited from the court of St. Petersburg, for good undiminished, would lose the power to oppress; that though he claimed the title of ambassador he had and a new era would dawn upon the earth, and rejoice as voters at the late elections, in opposition to the no papers to show that he was really one, and if, there- the souls of a thousand generations. Therefore, forget fore, it be true, that he had been tampering with the not to vote yourself a farm. were going on vigorously, two in one week against fidelity of the Circassian chiefs, endeavouring to corrupt them, or to sow division among them, his execution as a spy was certainly a justifiable act. Shamil state, the Custom-house receipts for October less by may on this occasion have acted from the impulses of sity contos than those of the same month last year. a Circassian; but assuredly, supposing that fact I rumour that Queen Christina has lost by the A slight earthquake was felt at Oporto on the 3rd have stated to be correct, he may justify his conduct failure at the Bourse a sum of 1,200,000 francs. by argument which will be held good by all civilised states. The effect of this bold measure will be, no doubt, to strengthen the Emperor Nicholas in the obstinacy (which seemed to be relaxing) with which he has ever prosecuted the Circassian war; and this Canton de Vaud between the executive government | Circassia may be greatly more perilled by peace, by and the national church is the subject of great ex- the establishment of commercial relations between that country and Russia, than it can be by a concontinuance of war, in which Russia gets so dreadfully the worst of it, as to furnish a spectacle of defeat and disaster to the world every successive year she wages it. At the request of the Russian ambassador here the Porte has sent a firman to the Turkish provinces on the frontier of the Russian territory, desiring the Pachas of those provinces to take every into Dagnestan, whether they have lately gone in reding clergy; and the Government, seconded as it is great numbers to join the Circassians. Of course this

ALGERIA. PROGRESS OF THE ARAB INSURRECTION. - The Journal des Debats publishes news from Algeria of the 15th and 16th, from which it appears that the prospects of those parts of the colony where the insurrection has broken out are by no means improved. one of the refugees from Lucerne, at liberty. Lieu- The Debats even admits that the insurrection itself tenant Brunner had been arrested, at the request of is spreading, and that the French troops continue the Lucerne government, as a party in the murder of still on the defensive, not being in a position to M. Leu. The Zurich government, after a minute attack their enemies. Our contemporary states that inquiry into the charges against Lieutenant Brunner, this state of affairs is likely to continue for some time came to the resolution that there was not the slightest | yet. Accounts from Constantine state that a serious evidence in support of the charges brought against insurrection has taken place in the province of Constance. One of the cherifs has placed himself at the tain him any longer, or to deliver him up, as had head of some of the tribes in the part of the province been demanded by the government of Lucerne. This situated between Setif and the camp of Batua, on determination has caused a great sensation, and the the way to Biscara, and by the latest accounts that sentenced the next day, to have their faces blacked Lucerne government considers it as a breach of the part of the country was in full insurrection. The treaty between the cantons for the reciprocal extra- | Governor of Constantine has sent a strong column | of troops in quest of the rebellious cherif, and set a The family of M. Casimir Pfyffer has applied to reward upon his head. Marshal Bugeaud, in his rehave that gentleman set at liberty on bail, but the ports to the Government on the state of the colony, committee of the Grand Council has refused to does not conceal the serious nature of the insurrection. He has made urgent requests for additional

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. THE PORTS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.-A bill declaring Port Adelaide a free port, by abolishing dues and fees of every description heretofore payable by vessels

NEW ZEALAND. THIRD REPUISE AND SLAUGHTER OF BRITISH TROOPS BY THE NATIVES.—By intelligence from New Zealand, received via Bombay, it appears that a third attempt of the British forces to reduce the chief Heki has turned out a total and disastrous failure. ence is not yet despaired of; and the idea employed as a never-failing engine foretiming with a residual and the idea employed as a never-failing engine foretiming with a residual and the idea employed as a never-failing engine foretiming with a residual and the idea employed as a never-failing engine foretiming with a residual and the idea employed as a never-failing engine foretiming with a residual and the idea employed as a never-failing engine foretiming with a residual and the idea employed as a never-failing engine foretiming with a residual and the idea employed as a never-failing engine foretiming with a residual and the idea employed as a never-failing engine foretiming with a residual and the idea employed as a never-failing engine foretiming with a residual and the idea employed as a never-failing engine foretiming with a residual and the idea employed as a never-failing engine foretiming with a residual and the idea employed as a never-failing engine foretiming with a residual and the idea employed as a never-failing engine foretiming with a residual and the idea employed as a never-failing engine foretiming with a residual and the residual and the idea employed as a never-failing engine foretiment and the residual as a never-failing engine for stirring up the exciteable the course of which the commander, Colonel Desspirits of the unhappy Poles. The insurrection on this occasion was intended to explode in the grand duchy of Posen, in which all the Poles were expected to take part. The first carriages as they freto take part. The first act was to be the seizure of the powder magazine, to which it is said false keys had already been procured, through one of the conspirators, a lockewith cited by a military name of the heavy guns bespirators, a lockewith cited by a military name of the heavy guns bespirators, a lockewith cited by a military name of the heavy guns bespirators, a lockewith cited by a military name of the heavy guns bespirators, a lockewith cited by a military name of the heavy guns bespirators. longing to her Majesty's ship Hazard, which piece of

Russian bounds. Among the natives of Posen who one resisted all their efforts, and being lined with men condarmer, and the troops sent from this town being Russian bounds. Among the natives of rosen who one resisted all their enorts, and being med with the ground, and firing through loopholes on a level with the ground, and locksmith above alluded to (in whose loft seven persons were found concealed), a baker, several non-that, notwithstanding the most daring acts of bravery commissioned officers, a wine merchant, &c., &c. A and the greatest perseverance, they were obliged to redomiciliary search, which was yesterday set on foot tire. This could not be effected without additional loss in the endeavour to bring off the wounded men, in which they were generally successful. The retreat was covered THE LEBANON DISARMED.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov.

7.—We were all astonished here by learning, a day or two ago, that Shekib Effendi had disarmed the Le-

AMERICA. UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AND THE LAND, The following pithy address, issued by the American National Reformers, is at present circulating through the States, in the shape of advertisements and handbills. It will, just now, possess peculiar interest for our readers :-

VOTE YOURSFLY A FARM. Are you an American citizen? Then you are a jointowner of the public lands. Why not take enough of your property to provide yourself a home? Why not vote your-

Remember Poor Richard's saying:—"Now I have a sheep and a cow, every one bids me 'good morrow." If man have a house and a home of his own, though people's houses; while the homeless wretch is turned away. The bare right to a farm, though you should never go near it, would save you from many an insult. Thereore, vote yourself a farm.

Are you a party follower? Then you have long enough employed your vote to benefit scheming office-seekers use it for once to benefit yourself—vote yourself a farm. Are you tired of slavery-of drudging for others-o poverty and its attendant miseries! Then, vote yourself

Are you endowed with reason ! Then you must know that your right to life necessarily includes the right to a place to live in-the right to a home. Assert this right, so long denied to mankind by feudal robbers and their attorneys. Vote yourself a farm.

Are you a believer in the Scriptures? Then assert that

the land is the Lord's, because He made it. Resist, then, the blasphemers who exact money for His work, even as you important consequences. An embassy, who has been encouraging such blasphemy-vote the freedom of the Are you a man? Then assert the sacred rights of man

especially your right to stand upon God's earth, and to till it for your own profit. Vote yourself a farm. Would you free your country, and the sons of toil everywhere, from the heartless, irresponsible mastery of the aristocracy of avarice? Would you disarm this aristopossessed of other land. These great measures once carried

FOREIGN MISCELLANY. ROYAL GAMBLING.—The Constitutional mentions a

rumour that Queen Christina has lost by the late CORN RIOTS IN ITALY.—Letters from Ancona of the 14th instant, state that some English merchants having made large purchases of grain in that place, the public are in a state of great alarm, and are endeavouring to get the exportation stopped. At Riresignation sent by the Protestant clergy of that effect has been probably aimed at by Shamil; for he mini the people are also in a state of commotion, and canton. The conflict which has occurred in the has acuteness enough to see that the independence of attacked some vessels in the harbour, loaded with grain, which they obliged the owners to discharge. THE BUILDING OF THE PYRAMIDS RIVALLED,-The Pacha of Egypt has given instructions for the immediate construction of the barrage, a work that will occupy (if even then practicable) at least ten years pefore it is finished. Thirty thousand men have been ordered to the Delta; several thousand have been landed from the ships of war, and passed up the canal: several idle Frenchmen, and their families, have been engaged to superintend in some way or other the work of destruction to Lower Egypt. An hospital is the first building to be erected near the

> MAHOMETAN Schism .- A new sect has lately set itself up in Persia, at the head of which is a merchant who had returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca, and proclaimed himself a successor to the Prophet. heard repeating their profession of faith according to the form prescribed by the impostor, were apprehended tried, and found guilty of unpardonable blasphemy. They were sentenced to lose their beards by fire being set to them. Not deeming the loss of their beards a sufficient punishment, they were further and exposed through the city. Each of them was led by a mirgazah (executioner), who had made a hole in his nose and passed through it a string, which he sometimes pulled with such violence that the unfortunate fellows cried out alternately for mercy from the executioner and for vengeance from heaven.

> A HUSBAND FOR THE SPANISH QUEEN.-A Madrid paper, El Tiempo, gives the following flattering account of the young Neapolitan Prince Trapani, who is spoken of as a husband for the young Queen of Spain:—"He is a child that eats, drinks, walks, and

visiting or frequenting our harbours, passed the Council on Thursday, July 3, and takes effect from that day. Its operation is not restricted to vessels of the captors of the booty taken in Scinde, by the that day. Its operation is not restricted to vessels of the captors of the booty taken in Scinde, by the permitted the boat to run upon the bank of the canal, Council on Inursday, only 5, and and the captors of the booty taken in Scinge, but that day. Its operation is not restricted to vessels of that day. Its operation is not restricted to vessels of that day. Its operation is not restricted to vessels of that day. Its operation is not restricted to vessels of that day. Its operation is not restricted to vessels of that day. Its operation is not restricted to vessels of that day. Its operation is not restricted to vessels of that day. Its operation is not restricted to vessels of that day. Its operation is not restricted to vessels of the captors of the booty taken in Scinge, by the caused her immediately to capsize, and which caused her immediately to capsize, and which caused her immediately to capsize, and which caused her immediately to capsize, and and treasure is stated at upwards of £400,000,—what their departure. Doubtless the captains in command the troops under Major-General Sir Charles Napier, in the caused her immediately to capsize, and and treasure is stated at upwards of £400,000,—what their departure. Doubtless the captains in command the value of jewels, &c., may be is not known, but they will probably realize £100,000, so that not less than half a million sterling will fall to be divided into the deepest portion of the canal, could not extend the captors of the booty taken in Scinge, by the captor of the value of jewels, &c., may be is not known, but they will probably realize £100,000, so that not less they will probably realize £100,000, so that not less they will probably realize £100,000, so that not less they will probably realize £100,000, so that not less they will probably realize £100,000, so that not less they will probably realize £100,000, so that not less they will probably realize £100,000, so that not less they will probably realize £100,000, so that not less they will be as much support to the captor of the c

dues, pilotage dues, or Custom-house fees to pay, as among the captors, were our own hon. members of council, and the THE SCARCITY IN HOLLAND .- THE HAGUE, NOV. colonists generally, at this spontaneous act of liberality on the part of his Excellency the Governor.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE SCARCITY IN HOLLAND.—THE HAUGE, 1697.

19.—In the sitting of the Second Chamber of the States General to-day, the project of law for encouraging the importation of provisions was adopted, after a long debate, by a majority of 47 to 5.

THE OPENING OF THE DIET IN MECKLENBURGH Schwerin took place on the 12th inst. with the accustomed formalities.

EXPEDITION TO BORNEO AGAINST THE PIRATES.—The Agincourt, 72, with the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, and the squadron with which the Admiral proceeded on an expedition against the pirates of Borneo, returned to Hong-Kong on the 15th and 16th of September. They suc-ceeded in destroying a piratical fort at Borneo, after a desperate resistance, in which the loss on board the squadron was severe. Twenty-five were put hors de combat, while lying at the raft, ten of them killed, and fifteen wounded. Among the officers, Mr. Leonard Gabbard, mate of the Wolverine, was killed; and Lieutenant Thomas Heard, (1840), of the Agin-

This expression was cut out. The editor, after having spoken of corn, the price of which is constantly falling, had asked why the price of bread was raised from 5 to 16 der cent.? This passage was rescinded. In another article the subject was the mineral wealth of Russia. It experienced a similar fate.

Crades' Mobements.

nouncing the number of members who had already given in their adhesion as 1,392, and also containing given in their adhesion as 1,392, and also containing an order for payment for that number; from Mr. Golding, septetary of the Manchester district, announcing that the Manchester Committee was very active in sonding deputations to the several trades in that vast industrial emporium; from Mr. Rogers, delegate of the Bristol Trades, announcing the adhesion of the Carpenters and Joiners; from Mr. Humphries, of Nottingham, conveying the adhesion of the Framework-knitters of that district; from Mr. Orme, of Chester, bearing the adhesion of the Plasterers of that district; from Mr. Jones, of Holywell (Wales), who forwarded the adhesion of the Boot and Shoe Makers of that town. At the conclusion of the business of the Central Committee, a mutual meeting of the Board of Directors and the Central Committee was held, for the purpose of making efficient arrangements for the agitation of the provinces on the joint principles of both associations. It was agreed that Mr. David Ross should deliver his first provincial lecture in Manchester on Monday next, December 1st. Upwards of fifty shares have been taken up in the association for the employment of labour since our last report.

OPERATIVE TAILORS .- A document, drawn up with apparently great care by the Operative Tailors' Association, shows that in Liverpool 1,187 men, 333 women, and 41 boys are employed in their own houses. which are for the most part in a dirty and unhealthy state; while only 903 men and 139 boys are employed in workshops on their masters' premises. Of the dwellings used as workshops 522 are bedrooms and 127 are cellars; while in 222 courts parties are working at home for shops.

THE UNITED TRADES' ASSOCIATION AND THE LAN-CASHIRE FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS.—Sir, in the Star of Oct. 18th, 1845, under the head of "Trades' Movetheir adhesion to the United Trades' Union. This his employment by his brother on Saturday last, and, is not true. There are 18,000 Framework-knitters supposing that Fitzgerald had been the cause of his disin this county, and not 1,000 as yet have joined the missal, had been heard during the week to make use of of humanity—interest in the well-being of othersassociation. I send this that people may not be led stray.—Thomas Winters, Secretary.—15, Eaton- so far as to say that he would shoot him.

of numanity—interest in the well-being of others—and to renounce Mr. cO'Connell's precepts of hatred and ill-will.—Examiner. street, Leicester, Nov. 25th, 1845.

Leicester.—Framework-knitters.—The Framework-knitters of this town held a public meeting in the Royal Amphitheatre, on Monday last (when from 1,200 to 1,400 assembled), to read and analyse the speech of M. D. Hill, Q.C., delivered in the Court which he was intrusted, but conferred previously principles of the American Revolution, and whose chief of Queen's Bench, in the case of Chawner v. Cummeasures shall be-1. To limit the quantity of land that mins, concerning the stoppage of wages for framerent, &c., contrary to the provisions of the Truck Act. Mr. George Buckby was unanimously called to the chair, who, after briefly opening the business, called upon Mr. T. Winters, the secretary, to address the meeting. He commenced by reading the speeches of the counsel, and argued that the whole of Mr. D. Hill's speech was a genuine piece of sophistry throughout, showing there was no analogy between the services of man and a machine. If the frame was a coworkman of the man, by the same rule every machine or tool in the kingdom was entitled to a part of the man's carnings. Mr. Hill had said there was no gross sum, but a net sum, while all the world knew that from the earliest history of frame-knitting, there had never been a gross and net sum. After reading a table of frame expenses under a Mr. Collins, of appealing to the good sense of the meeting on the once: three, four at once; three, five at once; three, united weekly charges amounted to £6 4s. 5d, for be made, leaving the workman 4s. 11d. in debt. before they could earn one farthing for themselves. These twelve frames, multiplied by six, gives seventytwo, making 810 dozens for charges per week, leaving the workman £1 9s. 6d. in debt." Mr. W. Upton, of Thumaston, next addressed the meeting in a very effective manner, after which Mr. Kirby, of Great Wigstone, delivered an instructive address, enlivened at times by several amusing anecdotes. The chairman then delivered one of his usual effective speeches with great energy, fully demonstrating the baneful system under which we live, not only to the workmen themselves, but to the ratepayers. A few questions were asked, and satisfactorily answered, when a unanimous vote of thanks were given to J. Briggs, Esq., for the use of the theatre.-Thomas

MANSFIELD FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS.—The Framework-knitters, as a body, are, doubtless, aware that January; that is a bill compelling manufacturers to give a ticket on the delivery of work, specifying the quality and the price of the said work. This has spot. We do not recollect the exact amount of lives caused a great deal of confusion in the ranks of the lost in clearing out the Mahmoudiea Canal, but it is middle men or agents, as they are fully aware that it certain more than three times that number will be will expose their nefarious practices. Attempts are swept off. Several medical men extra have been sent already being made to make up the loss which they will sustain through the Ticket Bill, by reducing the men's already starvation prices. Men are beginning to see how futile are mere sectional unions-that they are incapable of coping with those gigantic evils which meet them on every hand. We have now The way they treat such matters at Shiraz appears in joined the National Association of United Trades, the following account (June 23): - Four persons being | and are determined to support the Executive in their laborious task. We called a public meeting on Monday, the 24th inst., for the transaction of the prepare statements of all kinds of work, preparatory to the Ticket Bill becoming law. We hope the Framework-knitters throughout the country will do

DEPLORABLE CALAMITY IN IRELAND.

At a late hour on Tuesday evening accounts reached Dublin of the following frightful catastrophe:-The night-boat to Longford started on Tuesday afternoon, having on board eight passengers in the fore or principal cabin, and considerably upwards of twenty in the after-cabin. Upon reaching the neighbourhood of Clonsilla, the steersman went below to dine, and unhappily committed the rudder, as we have been informed, to a boy employed on board the boat. This boy, either knowing nothing of the proper mode of steering, or not attending to the serious tricate themselves, and as no immediate assistance

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE LOUDWATER PAPER MILL, NEAR RICKMERSWORTH.—On Friday night, Nov. 21st, as Thomas Try, in the employ of Messrs. Weedon, and Son, was returning from a part of the mill where alum is stored, to the engine-room, there being a shorter cut over an almost dry ditch, across which a plank is laid, than by the main road, the night being very dark, it is surmised the poor fellow lost his footing and fell headlong into the cavity, a depth of many feet; his head came in contact with one of the piles that support the bank, causing a violent contusion. A man passing at some distance hearing a noise made by the buckets, proceeded in the direction thereof, but not seeing anything went forward with his work. Having again to pass the same way in a few minutes, he heard a groan, being much alarmed, he called loudly for a light, when poor Try was discovered lying in the chasm, his head resting court, formerly of the Samarang; and Mr. Pyne, second master of the Vestal, wounded. The Admiral which the blood was streaming. Further assistance

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

DETERMINED AND DELIBERATE

On Thursday evening, at about a quarter-past five clock, one of the most cool and deliberate acts of miryears, was perpetrated in Peacock-street Newington. At that time Daniel Fitzgerald, a labourer in the employ of and a' countryman of his, named Owen M'Carthy, were proceeding home after the labours of the day, and as they turned into Peacock-street they were met, at rather a dark spot, by a person who came in front of them, and who, without the slightest parley or uttering a sentence, deliberately presented a pistol to the breast of poor Fitzgerald, and discharged its contents into his body. M'Carthy was so affected with the suddenness of have escaped but for the promptitude of two gentlemen named Cotton and Allam, who, witnessing the murder. instantly pursued the assassin, who had taken to his heels. His pursuers, however, gained ground so fast had got far down Kennington-lane, and after running about 500 yards or a little better.

On securing him those gentlemen took him to the Lockyer, the gaoler, saying that he had been shooting somebody, but they did not know whether the man he shot uttered a single syllable, and was taken into the station by Lockyer, where he sat down apparently quite comuttered a single groan. The body having fallen closs to the Peacock public-house, at the corner of Peacock-street and Kennington-road, was carried into that house, and mediate attendance, but the instant he saw the deceased he pronounced him dead. On examining the body he through (he had not the slightest doubt) the heart, and picked up the ball which had caused the fatal wound at fallen from the body while the deceased was being re-The murderer, upon the charge being about to be en-

tered against him, gave the name of Samuel Quennel, taken, Mr. Inspector Carter asked the prisoner if he had the pistol about him? and his reply was, that he had not. hand, which was immediately secured. It was a good was found in his pocket, with twopence in copper, and some trifling article. On making inquiries as to the causes which led to so

Poor Fitzgerald resided at No 11, Peacock-street, and his assassin resided close by, so that the unfortunate man

met his death within a few yards of his home; indeed. sufficiently near for his wife and five children to hear the report of the shot which deprived them of a husband and a father. The prisoner, who is a married man, is twenty-

EXAMINATION OF THE MURDERER. of the night charges, the prisoner, Samuel Quennell, was brought from the police cells which adjoin the court, and placed at the felon's bar.

The first witness called was Owen M'Carthy, a la and on coming out at his dinner-hour saw the prisoner standing nearly opposite, and close to the Horse and Groom public-house. About five o'clock he (witness) and Fitzgerald left Mr. Quennell's yard, went along Kennington lane, across the Kenningtonroad, and got into the court leading to Peawhich the following is a summary, he concluded by cock-street. The deceased was a little in front of him (witness) when he saw the prisoner come in front of six at once; one seven, and one, eight at once, whose the moment, and he first thought it was something to frighten them; but, at the instant, he saw Fitzgerald in which sum 135 dozens of stocking legs would have to the act of falling, exclaiming, "I'm shot." As soon as and he followed and called out, "He has shot the man," The prisoner then commenced running, but two gentlemen stopped him, and witness came up when the gentleman had secured him; but he did not hear the prisoner say anything. Witness went to inform the prisoner's brother what had happened, and the prisoner was taken to the station. Witness did not know what had become of Fitzgerald. He did not know of his own knowledge whether there had been any disagreement between the prisoner and the deceased. Mr. Wm. Henry Cullen deposed, that on the preceding

> saw the prisoner run, and heard some persons call out "Stop him." He (witness) instantly followed and took the and fined in the penalty of £5 for a similar offence, reprisoner. Some persons came up at the time, and the risoner said, "Take me to the station-house." Henry Martin Allam, a barge builder, in Agnes-street, Waterloo-road, corroborated the greater part of the evidence of the last witness. In reply to Mr. Henry, this vitness said the only expression he heard the prisoner use was, "Take me to the station-house; there is where'I

Ann Westwood, of No. 1, Peacock-street, deposed that about a quarter to five o'clock, she was in her own house, and heard the report of a pistol, and on opening the door she saw the deceased lying close to her door all of a

Frederick, Bunn, shopman to Mrs. Tubb, who keeps broker's shop in the New-cut, said that on Saturday evenhe believed to be the prisoner, came to the shop and exaquarterly business, when committees were formed to 2s. for the injury, and the prisoner bought another for 5s. The pistol he had sold was a new one, and similar to the one produced, but he could not take it upon himself to swear that the pistol produced was the same.

Mr. John Marne, a gun-maker in the Walworth-road, tir.d to the prisoner, called at his shop, and first asked for a bullet-mould to fit a pistol he produced. He guaged the pistol and found it corresponded exactly with the pistol produced. The prisoner ultimately purchased a quarter of a pound of balls similar to those produced, and then left the shop. The pistol then produced corresponded in every respect with the one now produced, but he, witness, would not take upon him to swear that the

prisoner was the man. The witness then fitted the bullet which had inflicted the same description as those which he had sold. Mr. Wm. Papham, a surgeon, of Queen's-row, Ken. nington-road, said that he was passing near the Peacock public-house, when he heard a loud report of a gun or vers nlunged dying. He removed his jacket and shirt, and found a wound under the blade bone of the left side near the whilst the band played the National air of "Wilhelm seventh rib. He also found a wound on the breast, and von Nassau." was at hand many of them have perished in the waters. The number drowned is fifteen. He afterwards probed the wound in company with Mr. Smith, and they were both of opinion that the ball had passed through the heart, and were perfectly satisfied that the gun-shot had been the cause of death. Mr. Henry said the grand jury at the Central Criminal

Court was up, and therefore it would be impossible for the prisoner to be tried at the present sessions. He plated at Baltimore, to sail on the first of every should, under the circumstances, remand the prisoner until Monday next, The prisoner, who seemed a good deal affected, was removed from the bar.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A FEMALE BY FIRE.—On Friday evening Mr. Bedford held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Hannah Blackburn, aged thirty-six. The deceased was the wife of a carver and guilder, residing in the Kew-horse-road, Richmond, and about six o'clock in the evening of Friday, October 24, was in the act of brushing the fire-grate, in which there was a fire, when by accident her cap caught fire, and her face, neck, and shoulders were dreadfully burnt. She was brought to the above hospital where she gradually sank under the injuries, and expired on Monday last. Verdict, Accidental

in Russia, has been destroyed by fire.

THE IRISH MOKANNA.

IRELAND'S LESSON.—The prospect of famine in Ireland has not prevented the collection of the O'Connell tribute, and probably has not much reduced the amount below the usual average. It is equally shocking and extraordinary that the tax should have been levied and paid by a people foreknowing that they were squandering the means of life itself in the money they gave. The improvidence, it may be said, is characteristic; the pinch of scarcity has not yet been felt, and the Irish peasant does not look before him; but what is to be thought of the man who could take advantage of this improvidence, and diminish the wretched means of the providence, and diminish the wretched means of the poor creatures to swell his own income, knowing that the time must come when they must bitterly repent of their thoughtless generosity, and reflect that what they had given to Mr. O'Connell had by so much hastened the coming of the day of want? But what cares he? If thousands are doomed to perish by famine or pestilence, what matters it whether it is a little sooner or a little later? The tribute kept in their pockets would not avert the calamity, would only postpone it; and if they must die, it is as well that he should have the benefit of the money, which is the should have the benefit of the money. sufficient to prolong the struggle, but not to carry Mr. Quennel, a respectable builder, in Kennington-lane, the sufferers through it. This is probably the reasoning of the grasping man; heartless as it is, we can imagine no better. The peasant who this year has given his usual tribute to O'Connell has given in value at least four-fold or five-fold the customary contribution. This Mr. O'Connell must have been conscious of when he levied the tax, and nevertheless. he consented to the imposition, aware that the poor creatures know not what they were about, and were the act and the flash of the powder upon his face, that he became powerless for a moment, and the assassin would became powerless for a moment, and the assassin would be taken from the poor the great they could not make a second the country and the second the country and the second the take from the poor the gift they could not spare would seem the height of cruelty and meanness; but that is not all in this case, for the poor, in their thoughtlessness, have drawn on their narrowed? upon him, that they succeeded in capturing him before he have been aware of, and sordid advantage has been means of existence 20 or 25 per cent, more than they taken of their want of foresight and reflection. Doubtless, however, the salve to Mr. O'Connell's conscience On securing him those gentlemen took him to the police station in Kennington-lane, and gave him over to and he has never, as he avows, been an enemy to the connexion with England, for, in truth he has no objection to her capital and charity. He is willing at was dead or not. The prisoner all this time never that Iroland should live with her on the terms, what's yours is mine, and what's mine's my own-Ireland by Lockyer, where he sat down apparently quite composed. In a few minutes intelligence reached the station that Fitzgerald was no more, and that so deliberate was the act of assassination that the unfortunate man never the act of assassination that the unfortunate man never the composition of the light on the troubles and difficulties of England; they have looked out for our misfortunes as their harbingers of good; they have prayed for the worst curses on us that can visit nations; but the first calamity Mr. Smith, a surgeon in the neighbourhood, was in imneighbours' troubles, and their only resource is in the prosperity of the country whose adversity was malignantly counted on as the sure source of advanthrough (he had not the slightest doubt) the heart, and came out at the left side of the back, so that his death must have been instantaneous, and one of the policemen nicked up the hall which had caused the fatal wound at the recruiting sergeant would not be able to take the multitude ready to serve for bread, and what the bottom of the staircase of the Peacoek, it having thousands of the aged, the women, and the children would be doomed to famine, England being drained by the demand for her self-preservation. Happy, most happy is it for Ireland, that England is at peace tered against him, gave the name of Samuel Quennel, and comparatively prosperous. As Mr. O'Connell and it was then ascertained that he was brother of Mr. believes that the reversal of his conviction was a Quennel, the builder, and, as well as the deceased, had been employed by him. While the charge was being the present calamity of Ireland is a judgment on her for the guilty prayers he has taught her people to the pistol about him? and his reply was, that he had not. Immediately after, however, the prisoner was in the act of taking something out of his pocket, when Lockyer and his act of taking something out of his pocket, when Lockyer man described by Galt, who never failed to call the seized his arm, and found that he had got a pistol in his afflictions of her neighours "judgments," while to her own she gave the mild name of "trials." And sized pocket-pistol, single barrel, percussion lock, and it it is to be remembered that he distinctly ascribed was evident that it had been but just discharged. Upon the miracle of his deliverance from gaol to the effect the prisoner being further searched, some strong cording of the prayers which had been offered up; and to the same cause he may, with more scriptural authority, attribute the pending scourge, for we are taught that the unhallowed prayer for a neighbour's misortunes 7th:—A fact has taken place in Dagnestan, which will produce much sensation in Russia, and may have will produce much sensation in Russia, and may have the leicestershire Framework by the le sity, and profitable, indeed, to the Irish people will

> FATAL ACCIDENT.—WOOD PAVEMENT CONDUCIVE TO of Thomas Ashton, aged 74, sculptor, of Great Marylebone-street, Golden-square. The deceased was, on the evening of the 21st ult., in the act of crossing Regentstreet, near the Quadrant, being worse for liquor, when On Friday morning, shortly after Mr. Henry had taken his seat on the bench at the Lambeth court, and disposed Gill and Coulson, ale and porter merchants, Beaufortbuildings, Strand, and the wheels of the cart passed over him. He was conveyed to the above hospital, where, on examination by Mr. Hetley, the housesurgeon, he was found to have sustained a fracture of bourer, of No. 10, Queen street, Walworth, who deposed the left thigh, and other severe injuries. He went that he had formerly been in the employment of Mr. on very well till Monday, the 17th instant, when he Quennell, builder, of Kennington-lane, and brother to the was seized with delirium tremens, under which he prisoner. Was at work at Mr. Quennell's the day before, sank, and died on Sunday last. The driver of the cart said that when within about two yards of deceased he called to him to get out of the way, but he seemed confounded and stood still, and before he (the driver) could pull up, the horse, which was going slowly, knocked him down. Ajuror remarked that on the night of the accident happening it was wet, and it taking place on the wood paving, it would have been almost impossible to have pulled up so as question at issue :- "Twelve frames; one, three at him and point something towards his breast, and dis- to have avoided deceased .- Mr. Wakley said he concharge a pistol at him. Witness's eyes were dazzled at sidered the wood paving an excellent thing, as it caused people to look about them .- Juror: Yes, and causes many accidents.-Mr. Wakley: I'd have the roads as soft as feathers, and I am convinced it would promote temperance, by tending to keep pedestrians sober.—The jury did not consider any plame attributable to the driver, and returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

THE GAME LAWS .- A POACHER SHOT .- PETWORTH. -Some considerable excitement has been caused in this neighbourhood from the circumstance of a poacher having been shot in the night of Sunday last by the head gamekeeper on Barkfold estate, in the parish of Kirdford, near this town, the property of Mr. Richard Hasler, of Aldingbourne. The man shot was a confirmed poacher, having been once tried evening he was passing along the Kennington-road, when at the Lewes assizes and sentenced to one month's he heard the report of a pistol, and immediately after he imprisonment for night peaching with others, and during the last spring tried by the local magistrates marking at the time he paid the money that he would soon make that up again. The name of the deceased was Benjamin Remnant, a single man, 29 years of age. The name of the gamekeeper is Thomas Denyer. On Wednesday an inquest was holden which terminated in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Denyer, who was thereupon committed to await his trial at the next assizes at Lewes. SUICIDE BY AN INSANE LADY. - On Friday Mr.

Baker held an inquest at the Victory, Kingslandroad, on the body of Miss Frances Heath. Deceased was a maiden lady, residing with her brother at No. 8, Orchard-place, Kingsland-road. About eleven years since her mind became affected, and she was obliged to be placed in Saint Luke's, where she reing last, between seven and eight o'clock, a person, whom | mained for twelve months, and being incurable was taken home. Her insanity was of a mild character, nined a pistol which was hung up for sale. The first and she did not require any particular restraint. On the morning of the 29th of September last, about six pistol he examined he drew the trigger without the cap being on, and so injured it that the witness charged him being on, and so injured it that the witness charged him street to precipitate herself from a two-pair back window into the yard below. An alarm being raised, she was found lying quite insensible, and bleeding profusely from a wound on the head, having fallen on some iron railings. She lingered until Sunday last, when she died. On being questioned as to what induced her to jump out of window, she said, "The devil came to her and rang the bell three times." Verdict-" Unsound mind." DECREASE OF CRIME IN STAFFORDSHIRE. - The

number of prisoners in Stafford gaol is now less than 300; there have been upwards of 800 prisoners in it. The whole of the additional buildings erected during the last two years are unoccupied.

WILLIAM COBBETT, Esq., a barrister, and the son of the late William Cobbett, now lies in the Queen's the fatal wound to the pistol, and said the ball was one of prison, for contempt of the Court of Chancery, in not paying, as ordered, certain costs.

THE DUTCH LIBERATOR.—The inauguration of an equestrian statute of "William the Silent," the great founder of Dutch liberty, took place on the pistol shot, and immediately after saw a person run out 17th inst., at the Hague, in the presence of the of the court, and heard a man in a flannel jacket say, whole court and the great authorities of the kingdom. "The man is shot." He (witness) went into the public- The ceremony of unveiling the statue was perhouse, where he found a man lying on the table fast formed by the King himself, amidst the deafening shouts of applause, and a salute of 101 cappon shots

> EXTRAORDINARY EWE.—An ewe sheep, bred by Mr. John Whincup, of Walshford, near Wetherby, was slaughtered on the 18th inst., by Mr. Thomas Hill, butcher, Wetherby, and weighed the enormous weight of 186lb.

A LINE OF PACKETS, of 600 tons burden, is contemmonth between that port and Liverpool.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE AT A DISCOUNT .- Two gentlemen, namely, Robinson Watson, Esq., and F. Thompson, Esq., have already each paid £100 rather than fill the office of Mayor of Stockton, to which the former was elected on the 10th instant, and the latter yesterday se'nnight. AMERICAN STEAMERS.—Neither the Great Britain

nor the Great Western will cross the Atlantic this season again, and the Halifax boats will run only once a month during the winter.

THE LAND.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, held November 24th, at the house of Mr. Walter Thorn, 111, Reastreet, Mr. Butterworth in the chair, it was unanimously resolved:—"That a special meeting of delegates of the whole district be held on Sunday, December 6th, at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, at Great Fire in Russia.—The greater part of the alteration in the rules that may be thought necessary, town of Moischauck, in the Government of Tamboff, and to express our views to the delegate appointed to the Conference."

The trank, South

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DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. NO MEDICINE for the CURE of ASI HMA and CONSUMPTION. COUGHS CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, &2., WAS OVER attended by such speedy and unfailing suc ess as Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. In every newspaper and publication throughout the kingdom mewspaper and patients of their wonderful powers. may be sollowing 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

have had of their efficacy. (Signed) LYNCH and BUTTERWORTH, Chemists. CURE OF FIFTEEN YEARS' ASTHUA, 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. For the last fifteen years she has been has never been able to obtain more than temporary and partial relief. Since she has taken two boxes of the Wafers, her cough has quite left her, and her breathing is now as free as she could wish. In fact, such is the inestimable benefit she has derived from them, that sire is anxious to make her testimonial as public as possible, in order that others similarly afflicted may participate in the comfort and relief she

> I remain, gentlemen, yours, &c., JAMES HEY000D.

From the Rev. Gwen Thomas, Holyhead. October 9th, 1845.

Dear Sir. - Dr. Locock's Wafers do 2 great deal of good to my voice. I got a bad cold from a damptoed about thirty-five years ago, and my voice was very bad ever since; being great pain to me when preaching or singing-and I am very fond of singing. I used many different medicines, and some of them do good for a little time, but Dr. Locock's is the best of all-it clears my voice and stops the coughing in-

stantly. I have never found anything yet to compare with them.

I have been thirty-three years a Wesleyan Maister and all the Wesleyan Methodists in the Principality know me; (twenty years of wiich I have lived in Holyhead) and I am known personally to all the first men of that body, many of whom have admired the effects of the Wafers in clearing the voice, and stopping the cough, they never got such a medicine be-fore. 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 I am, yours truly, Wafers if you wish. 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

after, and so well spoken of as Locock's Wafers. and many parties who have been cured by them, have recommended them to others, but are unwilling to publish their names.

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

IMPORTANT TO ALL WIIO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lienfield Cathedral.

Lichfield, 10th of July, 1845. Gentlemen,-A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find, by allowing a few of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full 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 continent.

Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a 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. 14d., 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 spurious imitations, her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners have caused to be printed on the stamp, outside each box, the words, "Dr. Locock's Waters," in white letters on a red ground. If purchasers will attend to this Caution, they will be sure to get the genuine

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE Earl of Aidborough cured of a Liver and Stomach L Complaint.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:-To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this oppor tunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a eminent of the faculty at some, and all over the continent,

(Signed) Aldsorguen. A Wonderful Cure of Deopsy of Five Years' standing. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chemist, Stockton, Durham, 17th April, 1845 :-

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-I think it my duty to inform you that Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. John Clough, a respectable farmer of Acklam, within four miles of this place, had been suffering from dropsy for five years, and had had the best medical advice, without receiving any relief. Hearing of your pills and ointment, she used them with such surprising benefit that, in fact, she has now given them up, being so well, and quite able to attend to her household duties as formerly, which she never expected to do again. I had almost forgotten to state that she was given up by the faculty as incurable. When she used to get up in the morning it was impossible to discover a feature in her face, being in such a frarful state. This cure is entirely by the use of your

I am, sir, yours, &c., &c., (Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR. A Cure of Indigestion and Constipation of the Bowels. Copy of a Letter from G. ... Wythen Baxter, Esq., Author of the " Book of the Bastiles," &c., &c. The Brynn, Lear Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, Marck 2rd, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-I consider it my duty to inform you that your pilis, a few boxes of which I purchased at Mr. Moore's, Druggist, of Newtown, have cured me of constant indigestion and constinution of the bowels, which application to literary pursuits had long entailed upon me. I should strongly recommend authors, and studiously-disposed persons generally, to use your valuable pills. You have my permission to publish this note, if you wish to do so.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) G. R. WYTHEN BAXTER. ▲ Cure of Asthma and Shortness of Breath. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Re. sident Wesleyan Minister at Beaumaris, Island of Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845 :-

To Professor Holloway. for a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who, before he took them, was almost unable to walk for the want of breath! and had only taken them a few days when he appeared and their beneficial effects have been so widely experi-

he is increasing daily in strength.

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Glects, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least exposure. The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R.

and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street. Oxford-street, London. Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the comfrom eleven o'clock in the morning till eight in the even- plaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general sible in the detail of their cases. The communication must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of £1, and in all cases the most inviolable secresy may be relied on.

packed, and carefully protected from observation.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punctually, from Eleven till Two, and from Five till Eight.

On Sundays from Ten till Twelve. Only one personal packed, and carefully protected from observation. visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co, to give such advice as will be the cine venders can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, all other means have proved ineffectual.

CORNS AND BUNIONS. PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND. Potronised by the Royal Family and Nobility,

S a sure and speedy cure for those sovere annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the Cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary; but grey and maple were a dull sale. Linseed as to render the Cutting of Corns is at all well as onless sold freely at full prices. indeed, we may say, the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended the seed trade was duli. with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to incrosse their growth; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, producing an instant and delightful relief from torture, and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inveterate Corns and Bunions. Testimonials have been received from upwards of one

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes, at 1s. 12d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d.; and to be had of Mr. King, Napier-street, New Town, Hoxton, London; and all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the ranted to remove Urethral Discharges in forty-eight stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate corns.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

What a painful and noxious disease is the Piles, and

Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill! This, frequently administered by the profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases | Flour of this complaint. The proprietor of the above ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy,-was by him restered to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since, without the slightest return of the disorder, over a nethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the proprietor's circle of friends, most of which cases had been under medical care, and some of them for a very considerable time. Abernethy's Pile Ointment was introduced the public by the desire of many who had been perectly healed by its application; and since its introduction the fame of this ointment has spread far and wide. Even the medical profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that Aber. nethy's Pile Ointment is not only a valuable preparation, but a never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of

that appalling malady. Sufferers will not repent giving it a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured

unwilling to publish their names. Sold in covered pots, at 4s. 6d., with full directions for use, by C. King (agent to the proprietor), Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London ; where also can be procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance for taking six at a time. Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment," and observe the name of C. King on the government stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest

price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the

great expense of the ingredients. Sold also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-vard Johnston, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 68, Cornnill: Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmont-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 62, Oxford-street; Munter and James, Webber-row; and retail by all respectable chemists and medicine venders in London.

MURDER NEAR LISBURN (IRELAND) .-- We regret to state that information reached our office in the course of yesterday to the effect that the dead body of a man named James Cotney had been discovered on the Moira road. It was supposed that a dreadful struggle must have taken place before the murder was accomplished, as deceased was a large and powerful man. and that more than one or two persons must have been engaged in it. The spot where the murdered man was found, and for several perches round, was covered with blood.—Belfast News Letter. MELANCHOLY SUICIDE AT EDMONTON .- On Satur-

day, Mr. Higgs, coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, held an inquest at the Angel Inn, Edmonton, on the body of John Joshua Stephens, aged 50, late a noncommissioned officer in the East India Company's Service, who destroyed himself under the subjoined sidence. 19. Berners street, Oxford-street, London; sold | circumstances :- From the evidence of Mrs. Jane Bennett, a widow, residing in Forc-street, Edmonton, it appeared that the deceased had lodged in her house about two months, and for the last fortnight he had been in a very desponding state, which was attributed to his not having received a sum of money that he expected from his brother, who was out in India: and on the faith of which he had borrowed a sum of money from a loan society, which he had expended in taking a house, and was about marrying his landlady. Since the arrival of the last mail from India, without any news from his brother, he had been in a very agitated state, and suffered from violent pains in his head, in which he had received several wounds in action, and he was fearful he was going to have a relapse of brain fever, which he had in India. On Wednesday he was busily engaged packing up the goods for removal on the following morning, and went to bed about ten o'clock; on the following morning about eight o'clock, Mrs. Bennett went to call him, and receiving no answer at his bed-room door, she went to the bed-side, when she was horror-struck at finding him lifeless, and his throat cut from ear to ear; a razor, open and bloody, was lying close to his right hand, with a piece of tape tied tightly round the blade and handle to make it more firm. The jury, after consulting together, returned the following singular verdict, "That the deceased was found dead with his throat cut, but there was not sufficient evidence to say by whom the wound was inflicted."

> THE ISLAND OF BARBADOES AND HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-The 6th of Dec. last, William Gassett, a groom, of Bridgetown, Barbadoes, solemnly declares that for two years he suffered with fearful ulcerations, which no medicine or treatment in that island could cure. That he was in the service of Mrs. M'Caskey, who caused him to be attended by Dr. John Bryant, whose skill of healing wounds is well known, but failing to cure him, gave up the case. He, as a last resource, used Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which has completely cured him, to the astonishment of all: the cure being so astonishing and extraordinary, that J. Young Edghill, Esq. proprietor of the West Indian Newspaper, caused the particulars to be advertised in all the papers of

The following are reasons why the Piqua Plant is superior to Tea, viz :- 1st. Because it is beneficial the merbid virus, and radically expelling it through the Srd. Children may use it with advantage to health. 4th. It does not prevent sleep. 5th. A quarter of a pound will go as far as three quarter of a pound of the best gunpowder tea. 6th. It is strengthening and nutritious. 7th. It is recommended by Physicians, and tea is disapproved of by them. It greatly improves the voice; it is recommended to singers and

public speakers .- See Advertisement. ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT .-- One of the greatest legacies bequeathed to human kind, by the immortal Abernethy, was, no doubt, his wonderful discovery for the infallible cure of that most loathsome and painful disease—the piles. The proprietor of this valuable remedy, though under the treatment of several doctors, suffered intensely for many years with the piles, and occasional bearings-down, nothing better, but rather grew worse," until he applied to that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy, whose prescription completely cured him, and has since proved its powers to heal in thousands of cases of piles, fistula, &c. In fact, the medical profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, are now unanimous in recommending "The Pile Oint-not much activity in the demand for wheat, nonliterative of the demand for wheat, ment," as prepared from the original prescription of tion in value can, however, be reported. Fiour was that departed wonder of the age, Mr. Abernethy. in steady, but by no means extensive request, and Sold in covered pots, at 4s. 6d., by all respectable chemists and dealers in patent medicines in every Cats met a slow sale, and the currency of this day market town throughout the United Kingdom.

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, NOV. 24 .-During last week the arrivals of English wheat, malt, and flour, were rather limited; those of barley, oats, beans, and peas good. Of Irish oats the receipts were on a very extensive scale; while the aggregate imports of foreign grain were large, especially of wheat and oats. Fresh up to-day, only a moderate quantity of wheat of home produce reached us, either by land carriage or samples; hence the stands were, on the whole, rather scantily filled with parcels of that description of produce. The attendance of buyers being numerous, the demand for English wheat was somewhat active, at an advance in the quotations obtained on Monday last of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and at which a good clearance was effected by the factors, who appear to expect even higher currencies. The show of free fo eign wheat Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in was by no means large. This produced much firmness on the part of the importers, and who refused to sell except at an improved value of from 1s. to 2s. per made 1s. to 2s. more money. Good barley sell occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of quarter. In some few instances this advance was readily at last week's prices, but common qualities. the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely paid for very fine qualities of red and white, yet it cannot be considered general. Notwithstanding it is beans no alteration. We have more inquiry for oats somewhat doubtful whether the dark somewhat doubtful whether the dark somewhat doubtful whether the duty on foreign wheat and shelling at previous rates. Malt as before. will recede below its present amount on Thursday next, the speculators were firm, and would not sell seeing the improvement in English, except at higher rates Although we had a large supply of English barley on offer, the best malting parcels, from their scarcity, commanded a ready sale at an advance of and inferior qualities we can notice no alteration. sheep unsold.

The show of oats, both English and Irish, as well as free foreign, was large; nevertheless, as most of the dealers were short of stock, the oat trade ruled firm obtained on this day se'nnial. and the quotations obtained on this day se'nnig and the quotations obtained on this uny se'nnight were well supported. The supply of beans was good owing to which the sale for that article ruled dull, at white peas were in fair ... White peas were in fair , at but grey and maple well at full prices. Otherwise

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN. Shillings per Quart Wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 62 to 72 Lincoln and York, red .. 61

67 white 66

.. .. 32 85 extra 37 Distilling Grinding .. 53 57 Ware 59 .. Ship ... 58 57 Ware 59 61 ... Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 248 0d to incolnships and Tornships, acts, 488 0d to 288 0d; potato, or short. 278 0d to 315 0d; Poland, 26s 6d to 31s 0d; Northumberland and Scotch, Angus, 29s 0d to 31s (d); potato, 52s 0d to 38s 0d; Irish feed, 25 c0d to 27s 0d; black, 25s 0d to 27s 0d; potato, 26s 0d; Galway, 24s 0d to 25s 0d.

Northumb. and Scotch ...

Town-made (per sack of 280lbs Buckwheat, or Brank ENGLISH SEEDS, &C. Red clover (per cwt.)

Rapeseed (per last) ... £26 & & Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 9s to 13s; white, 9s Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 31b each) £11 to £12

White clover (per cwt.)

FOREIGN GRAIN.

Shillings per Quarter, Free, In Bond.

Dantsic and Konigsberg 70 extra 74 ... 57 - 62 Ditto ditto .. 65 — 68 .. 54 — 57
Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 63 — 71 .. 54 — 59 Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 61 Ditto, soft Italian, Tuscan, &c., red Odessa & Taganrog, hard Ditto, soft Ditto, soft 58 Canadian, hard ... Ditto, fine 65 Ditto, fine Russian, Prussian, &c. 28 — 30 Grinding 26 — 30 Ditto, distilling31 — 53 - 53 ·· 20 - 28 Oats Dutch, feed Dutch, feed 24 Ditto, brew and thick .. 25 Egyptian 41 White, 44 to 54, gray ... 40 — 42 Dantsic and Hamburgh Peas

Buckwheat FUREIGN SEEDS, &c. Linsced .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 42 to 45 Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigs. Rapeseed (free of duty) per last ... £ Red Clover (10s per cwt. and 5 per cent. on the

(per barrel), fine 31

36, superfine ... 32 Canada, 34 to 37, United

States 34

AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 20th of November to the 26th of November.

Wheat Barley Oats. Ryc. Beans Peat.

s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. Oct. 11, 1845 ... 57 9 31 8 23 4 34 2 43 1 44 4 Week ending ending Veek ending Oct. 18, 1845... 58 2 22 0 23 5 34 5 Veek ending Oct. 25, 1845... 59 5 33 0 24 11 34 5 45 5 44 1 Week Nov. 1. 1845... 60 1 34 3 26 2 33 2 Nov. 8, 1845... 59 7 35 1 25 2 35 7 Veck ending Nov 15. 1845 ... 58 6 35 0 26 3 38 2 44 5 45 7 Aggregate aver. age of the last .. 58 11 38 5 24 10 35 0 44 8 44 3 aver going. ages (ending Nov. 18, 1845) 63 3 36 1 28 6 38 7 43 2 56 1 Duties... 14 0 5 0 4 0 7 6 1 0 1 0

Since Monday last the imports of live stock from abroad into London have consisted of 23 oxen, per the Caledonia, from Hamburg, and 180 oxen and cows, together with 700 sheep and 40 pigs, per the Columbine and Ocean, from Rotterdam. To-day we had on offer 130 foreign beasts and 400 sheep, in for the most part middling condition. The whole found buyers at full prices. At Hull about 180 beasts and sheep have come to hand from Rotterdam, but their quality is represented as by no means good. From our grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were on the increase, and of considerably improved quality; yet, owing to the unusually large attendance of country buyers the beef trade was active, at an advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8 lbs., the primest Scots producing 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs., and at which a good clearance was effected. The bullock droves from the north comprised 1,600 shorthorns, from the east 200 shorthorns, from the western and midland counties 600 Herefords, Runts, Devens, &c. from other parts of England 400 of various kinds, from Scotland 60 Scots, and from Ireland 140 beasts. The numbers of sheep being rather more

LONDON SMITHFIED CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 24,-

than equal to meet the wants of the butchers, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, and previous figures were with difficulty supported. Prime small calves sold freely at full prices; otherwise the year trade ruled dull. The pork trade was again steady, but no advance can be noticed in prices. By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the ofial,

Inferior coarse beasts Second quality
Prime large oxen Prince Scots, &c. Coarse inferior sheep Second quality
Prime coarse woolled Prime Southdown 4 10 Large coarse calves . . . Frime small . Suckling calves, each Large hogs Neat small porkers Quarter-old store pigs, each 16 0 21 1

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 3,524-Sheep, 27,040-Calves, 83-Pigs, 500. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, Nov. 22.-We had a large supply of grain in our market to-day :-- Wheat sold from 5s. to 10s.; Oats, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Barley, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Beans, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. pt bushel.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, Nov. 22 -During the week the trade has been rather of quiet character, but, holders of flour having evinced no particular anxiety to press sale, the previous currency was fully supported, especially for extra supported. fine qualities, which, in some instances, owing to the stocks of this description being in a narrow compass, commanded a slight improvement in prices. There was a moderate consumptive demand for both onth and oatmeal, and the latter article firmly maintained choice superfine sorts must be noted the turn dearer. se'nnight was with difficulty obtained. Oatmal moved off in retail quantities only, at previous prices.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, Nov. 24-There is a good supply of grain, meal and flour, from Ireland, and we continue to receive large importation of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada. The wheat trade during the week has no been so active as of late, and the buyers have had rather the advantage as regards Irish new, at the same time holders have evinced much firmness Sales of flour have proceeded slowly at the rates 6 last Tuesday. Oats and oatmeal have brought it prices, but the demand has been of a retail character Beans have declined Is, per quarter, with a limited sale. Peas support late rates. Malting barley has found a ready sale at full prices. The market fell band a ready sale at full prices. bonded grain and flour has been quiet; no transactions in wheat have transpired, and a decline of the

per barrel has been submitted to on flour. WAREFIELD CORN MARKET, FRIDAY, Nov. 21. The arrivals of all grain are very limited. There's a better disposition in the wheat trade to-day, and prices of all descriptions must be quoted fully leaves per quarter dearer ; extra samples in some instance were unsaleable, except for grinding purposes.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY Nov. 24. The supply of Stock at market has been smaller than of late, which met with quick sale, at high prices, Beef 51d. to 51d., mutton 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Salford New Cattle Market, Wednesday, Nov. N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine ls. per quarter. In other kinds only a moderate 19.—The show was very great to-day, and buyers, amount of business was derived by the show was very great to-day, and buyers, amount of business was derived by the show was very great to-day, and buyers, amount of business was derived by the show was very great to-day. venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Conharles was heavy but not shown but not sufficient to the conharles was heavy but not sufficient to the conhard Only one personal visit is required to effect a permanent centrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Space.

Observe!—27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London, of whom may be had be "Silent Friend,"

In the contrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Space of the Trade, by of malt were in fair request, and last week's prices was doing, at late rates. Foreign though numerous did not buy overfreely,—who, now to define was doing, at late rates. Foreign though numerous did not buy overfreely,—who, now to define was doing, at late rates. Foreign though numerous did not buy overfreely,—who, now to define was doing, at late rates. Foreign though numerous did not buy overfreely,—who, now to define was doing, at late rates. Foreign though numerous did not buy overfreely,—who, now to define was deavy, but not cheaper. The best parcels ever, had a slight advantage, but not sufficient to find the ware in fair request, and last week's prices were well supported. In the value of the middling and inferior qualities we can notice no alternation.

Hoetrp.

REAUTIES OF BYRON. NO. XXI. "CHILDE HABOLD." Our extracts this week commence with the following lines on PETRARCH.

There is a tomb in Arqua;—rear'd in air. Pillard in their sarcophagus, repose The bones of Laura's lover; here repair The nones is with his well-sung-woes, The pilgrims of his genius. He arose To raise a language, and his land reclaim From the dull yoke of her barbaric foes! Vatering the tree which bears his lady's name with his melodious tears, he gave himself to fame. They keep his dust in Arqua, where he died: The mountain village where his latter days Went down the vale of years; and 'tis their pride-An honest pride—and let it be their praise, To offer to the passing stranger's gaze His mansion and his sepulchre; both plain And venerably simple, such as raise A feeling more accordant with his strain Than of a pyramid form'd his monumental fane.

TASSO. Ferrara! in thy wide and grass-grown streets, Whose symmetry was not for solitude. There seems as 'twere a curse upon the seats Of former sovereigns, and the antique brood of Este, which for many an age made good Its strength within thy walls, and was of yore Patron or tyrant, as the changing mood Of petty power impell'd of these who were The wreath which Dante's brow alone had worn before. And Tasso is their glory and their shame. Hark to his strain! and then survey his cell! And see how dearly earn'd Torquato's fame, And where Alfonso bade his poet dwell: The miserable despot could not quell The insulted mind he sought to quench, and blend With the surrounding maniacs, in the hell Where he had plunged it. Glory without end socier'd the cleuds away—and on that name attend

The tears and praises of all time; while thine Would rot in its oblivion—in the sink Of worthless dust, which from thy boasted line Is shaken into nothing; but the link Thou formest in his fortunes bids us think Of thy poor malice, naming thee with scorn-Alfonso! how thy ducal pageants shrink From thee! if in another station born, Scarce fit to be the slave of him thou mad'st to mourn.

Peace to Torquato's injured shade! 'twas his In life and death to be the mark where Wreng Aim'd with her poison'd arrows; but to miss. Oh victor unsurpass'd in modern song! Each year brings forth its millions, but how long The tide of generations shall roll on, And not the whole combined and countless throng Compose a mind like thine? though all in one Condensed their scatter'd rays, they would not form

DANTE. Ungrateful Florence! Dante sleeps afar, Like Scipio, buried by the upbraiding shore! The factions in their worse than civil war. Proscribed the bard whose name for evermore Their children's children would in vain adore With the remorse of ages; and the crown Which Petrarch's laureate brow supremely wove, Upon a fair and foreign soil had grown, His life, his fame, his grave, though rifled-not thine

BOCCACCIO. Recaccio to his parent earth bequeath'd His dust,-and lies it not her great among, With many a sweet and solemn requiem breathed O'er him who form'd the Tuscan's Siren tongue. That music in itself, whose sounds are song, The poetry of speech ! No ;-even his tomb Uptorn, must bear the hymna bigot's wrong, No more amidst the meaner dead find room Nor claim a passing sigh, because it told for whom!

In Santa Croce's holy precincts lie Ashes which make it holier, dust which is Even in itself an immorality, Though there were nothing save the past, and this The particle of those sublimities Which have relapsed to chaos !- here repose Angelo's, Alfieri's bones, and his, The starry Galileo, with his woes; Here Machiavelli's earth return'd to whence it rose.

ANGELO, ALFIERI, GALILEO, MACHIAVELLI.

These are four minds, which, like the elements. Might furnish forth creation :- Italy! Time, which hath wrong'd thee with ten thousand

Of thine imperial garment, shall deny, And hath denied, to every other sky, Spirits which soar from ruin :- thy decay Is still impregnate with divinity, Which gilds it with revivifying ray; Such as the great of yore, Canova is to day.

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

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. 22nd.) MITHRIDATES SPEAKS :-Lycurgus, though thy modesty would wave Our full soul's tribute,—he arose and said,— Yet here I laud thy wisdom deep, and sauve Forbearance 'mid the scorn that on thy head We in our rashness—by old pomps misfed And overblown—poured, when we should have praise Wisely thou say'st the lessons here outspread, Through hall and dome and aisle, have in us raised Wonder that we so long in ignorance on them gazed.

For ages did the lesson us invite To contemplation,-but the soul was held In earth's old bonds of prejudice, nor right From wrong discerned. In thraldom thus we dwelled Of self-deceit: vile thraldom, though we swelled With blindly arrogant imaginings. Darkness and vagueness from the soul expelled,-Her chambers filled with Virtue's symbolings,-

Renson disdaineth pride and its false glisterings. Sage Spartan, thus I read our visioned state. Rehearsal, how our sufferings passed away, And how old Earth became regenerate, I vield unto my brethren,-though I may, For opening of the theme, thus much essay: Twas conquest over Evil physical That ushered in Earth's glorious brother-day :-Whence came, by law of sympathy whose veil Is still unrent, our soul-state beatifical.

I judge that Earth had still in bondage been To Error, had the sons of enterprize And science, unobservant, failed to glean The truths Great Nature spread before the eyes Of heedless man, whose psssion for life's toys Robbed him of its true treasures, and so doomed Him all his days with pain to agenize, With want and woe : a creature spirit-gloomed Though tenanting a world where jecund beauty bloome

A world whose elements were his to wield And govern. Now,-behold the storm-tossed sea His pathway!-see his chariots o'er it wheeled More swiftly than o'er land, by energy Electric-which men deemed a mystery, Or sign of wrath divine, till from the cloud A sage, with children's kite, and string, and key, Drew the winged essence, and the truth foreshewed, Unwittingly, how, one day, men would tame the proud. All-scathing power, and daudle its huge strength With childlike effort! Mountain, stream, and mine

Their wealth afford him: Earth, through all the length And breadth and depth of her rotund confine,-Th' impalpable and vital chrystalline Itself, are, each, his servitor! Of want Men talk as of some ancient fable : pine They cannot, for the soil, exuberant Rendered by art, of food is over-ministrant.

The senses know no craving: neither strike Nor guile to win indulgence, or obtain What all enjoy, embitters human life: Disease is banished—until mortal pain Approaches :-ev'n the bounds of life's domain Are trebly larger. Brothers, do I deem Aright that mortal men and spirits gain Their high beatitude, because supreme

Men grew o'er natural Evil ? But I yield the theme.-Caro follows, arguing that the fault of mankind's misery lay not in nature, but in man, the slothful pupil in her school, or the wild and perverse truant

after vice. He adds :-Tis, then, unto the Few, the tireless Few, Who through all ages and in every clime Pursued the Good, our gratitude is due. Thus moral, mental conquest was the prime Of human victories: trlumph sublime O'er outward elements sprang from the wreath Of moral victory; and through all time

They shall be held glorious who did bequeath Lessons of moral struggle in their lives or death. ZENO, CLEANINES, and METROCLES, it is intimated express views similar to those of Caro, but their speeches are not given. Lucretius follows, and speaks at some length. The intent of his address is

contained in the following stanza:-The march of Thought was onward from of old,-Onward, for aye, to Nature's eye,—though dense Film-sighted men no progress could behold: Thought spring from thought by chain of conse-

quence,— In old or newer clime,—till riolence,

Fraud, ignorance, want, woe, and pain, and thrall Evanished at the new omnipotence Of Mind Nature brought forth: Mind that through all

The Universe now reigns by might immutable. ATTICUS, GRACCHUS, CURTIUS, CHARONDAS, COD-RUS, THEMISTOCLES, DEMOSTHENES, CONDORCET, and ROUBLY, are the remaining speakers, but the speech of Gracenus only is given. We reserve the con-cluding stanzas till next week, when we shall bring to an end our review of the "Purgatory of Suicides."

PICTORIAL PENNY BALLADIST. Part II., III London: J. C. Moore, 12, Wellington-street, North

Since our first notice of this admirable publication we have received Parts II. and III., and a careful examination of their contents fully confirm the anticipations we had formed from a sight of Part I. The Parts before us contain several ancient ballads, and several of modern date, from the pens of Dr. Let-Den, Scott, Carleton, and others. Here are "The Lists of Naschy Wold;" "The Children in the Wood;" "Sir Turlough; or, the Church-yard Bride;" "Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne;" "Sir Aldingar;" "Glenfinlas; or, Lord Ronald's Coronach;" "King Estmere;" "The Cout of Keeldar;" and "Lord Soulis." Ancient traditions, superstitions, feuds, customs and manners, are faithfully depicted in these ballads: even the food and dress of the generations of bygone times are set down in these poetic chronicles. Not the least interesting feature of this publication is the preservation of the old spelling, so quaint but so expressive. The illustra-tions, as we have before remarked, add much to the beauty of the work. We repeat our earnest approval of this publication, and most heartily recommend the Penny Balladist to the support of our readers.

PICTORIAL PENNY SHAKESPEARE. PARTS I., II., III. London: J. C. Moore, 12. Welling-

ton-street North, Strand. The Englishman who has not read SHAKESPEARE may doubt his nationality; he is, at best, but half an Englishman, when ignorant of the works of his greatest countryman; and yet, to how many millions has Shakespears been but little, if anything, more than a mere name. It is painful to reflect that thousands, nay, millions have lived and died, and never known him, who, "though dead yet speaketh," and speaketh those words which, of mightier import than the words of priests or prophets, never fail to clevate the minds and purify the hearts of those who willingly list to them. Of late years a knowledge of SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS has been widely diffused through the medium of the many cheap and beautiful editions which Mr. Knight and other enterprising booksellers have published. Still, an edition, which should be within the reach of the poorest of the people, was a desideratum unaccomplished. Half-crown and shilling parts, or numbers, of any work is, no doubt, cheap enough for many thousands; but such prices are above the means of a still more numerous class. To meet the wan s of this latter class the spirited publisher of the Pictorial Penny Balladist, has also commenced the publication of a Pictorial Penny Shakespeare, of which the first, second, and third monthly parts are before us. These parts contain the "Tempest," "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Measure for Measure," and the commencement of the "Comedy of Errors:" and the three may be purchased for 18. 2½d.! But this is not all, the work, as the title bespeaks is the state of the second of the s illustrated—and neatly illustrated too. A separate set of wood engravings, intended to form a pictorial biography of Shakespeare, will also be given with every alternate part; two of these have appeared, the first being, all the known portraits of Shakespeare; the second, two views of the house in which he was born.

As an immense sale must be indispensable to enable the publisher to meet the expenses of this enterprise, we trust that the public will show their appreciation of this spirited undertaking, by giving it the support it so well deserves. No man need now

be without a copy of Shakespeare. We perceive that Mr. Moore is about to publish, or has already commenced publishing, a "Pi toriol Penny Arabian Nights' Entertainments," a Pictorial Penny Robinson Crusoe," and a "Pictorial Penny Eunyan's Pilgrim's Progress." We heartily wish him

A BOTANIC GUIDE TO HEALTH, AND THE NATURAL PATHOLOGY OF DISEASE. By look beautiful at the wake." A. J. Coffin. Leeds: Moxon. London: Watson, Paul's-alley.

Dr. Corrin is well known throughout Yorkshire, where his friends are numerous. Those friends ap-plaud him as a "medical reformer," whilst his enomies decry him as a "quack." He repudiates most of the remedial agents employed by the doctors, and confines himself to those ordinary and simple means of cure which nearly every field, garden, and the old woman was so far advanced in years, they might hedge-row abound with, and which, while known to possibly last long enough to answer the double purpose. In the following emphatic and enamoured strain: almost every village dame possessing ordinary intelligence, are unknown to, or despised by, the great body of medical practitioners. Now, in rejecting these simple remedies, which the experience of ages has proved the value of, it appears to us that the doctors are the "quacks." Dr. Coffin has travelled much in America, where he associated with the naturalist Thouson, and spent some considerable time with the Indians of that Continent, to whom he professes to be much indebted for his medical and botanical knowledge. Whatever may be thought of Dr. Coffix's "system," which is, however, backed up by several cases of well authenticated cures, there can be but one opinion as to the virtues of those medicinal plants and herbs on which his "system" mainly depends. At least, then, so far as this work throws light upon the too much neglected science of medical botany it is valuable, and deserves our commendation. Unlike some gentlemen connected with the press, who assume to know everything, we must confess that our medical knowledge is extremely circumseribed, and, consequently, we dislike the task of reviewing medical books; we shall, therefore. content ourselves with recommending Dr. Corrin's work to our readers, leaving each to decide for himself as to its merits. The work is freed from all technicalities, and will, consequently, be understood by every one.

THE FAMILY HERALD. PARTS XXIX., XXX. London: G. Biggs, 421, Strand.

These two parts of the Family Herald attest the continued talent of this publication, which still maintains its high and honourable position at the head of the penny press. The editorial articles are most cleverly written, and we shall be surprised if these admirable essays are not at some future time reprinted by themselves. From one of these we extract the following sensible remarks on-

That much of the railway business is substantial, productive, and profitable business, there can be no doubt but there can be as little doubt that there is a very large remainder that will be unproductive and ruinous. The mushroom rapidity with which it has shot up is rather a suspicious and unfavourable symptom. It is a specie of revolution, producing great constitutional changes without giving the old interests sufficient time to accome date themselves to the new system. It is a rush of blood to one portion of the body politic, which either creates a core sponding deficiency in some other, or produces inflam nation in the part affected. We have no means of ascertaining the amount of capital required for projects at present in the market, but if the Times, which has ample means of receiving the best imformation upon such subjects, it amounts to about five hundred millions sterling. This is five-eighths of the National Debt; and, as tion took place before Mr. William Payne, at the Sir and supposed to be derived from the word cabin, be all the projects at present before the public comtemplate John Falstaff, Kent-street, Dover-road, respecting cause of the number of snug berths to be found in it. as speedy a realisation as possible, we may safely suppose the death of Mary Harrowfin, aged sixty-seven years, __Ibid that this enormous amount of money is expected to be lately living at No. 89, Ann-street, Kent-road, who, forthcoming, spent, and permanently invested in less than it was alleged, died from injuries inflicted upon her five years. Commerce never yet encountered a change so by her son. Elizabeth Bryant, of No. 89, Annugreat and so sudden as this. It would be a commercial street, Kent-road, deposed that she lived in the same revolution. That it would ruin the country, we have no house, and had known the deceased for nine months. fear; but that it would ruin many interests and many On Saturday night last, whilst in bed, witness heard individuals in the country, and give them little time and few opportunities to protect themselves from the storm witness's daughter to fetch some brandy for his thus let loose upon them, must be evident to all who only mother, as she was taken ill. It was then after think for a moment, that activity, labour, and capital suddenly directed to one department, must be, to a corresponding extent, diverted from another, unless there be such a superabundance of each unemployed in the ran for Mr. M'Manns, but he being from home, witcountry as to supply the demand. Now this is not the case. Supposing a million of labourers were required for these railways, and this for 500 railways is only 2,000 men to each; where are the men to be found !- and if supposed it was a return of her old complaint. Witthey be found, where will they be taken from ! According ness did not see any blood about the place, nor was to the census of 1841, there are 1,082,165 male labourers in there any on her clothes. This witness made such Great Britain employed in agriculture. It would take the prevarieation in her evidence, in endeavouring to whole of them to construct the railways contemplated; and keep back important evidence, that the coroner miners; but, if they were taken, who would supply the population with coals, and the engines with fuel, and the road-makers with rails !--we shall want more miners, rather than fewer. There are 386,157 labourers, whose particular employment is not mentioned; perhaps they are day labourers. Well, if they are making railroads,

ginning to be aroused. The debts are not now so easily collected as formerly. The debtors want time; and many of the manufacturers are instituting inquiries respecting their customers, resolved to withhold their credit from those who are gambling on the roads. Whilst other departments of the revenue ha ve fallen off to the amount of a million sterling in three months, the stamp and post-office departments have increased the latter to the amouns of £9,000, which represents upwards of two millions of letters. These additional letters no don bt

chiefly consist of applications for shares, as we are in

formed that one company alone, in twenty-four hours,

received 30,000.

this era from the symptoms already discernible? It is Kastle. an era of more universal sympathy and interchange of union are but the types of a common understanding and to capital punishment; that he refuses to hang his

a common humanity. The idea of re-union is going gate! -a powerless one hitherto, we must confess-after the realisation of the wish. Churches seek to unite with churches, sect with sect. They deplore their division. They meet to propose the terms of re-union. They make vows to observe hereafter more strictly than formerly the precepts of charity in controverting with each other. And in this they are not behind the commercial world. which cares for none of these things, for they are aiming at a virtue whilst others are aiming at a profit. In the literary world we see a determined resolution to suppress every appearance of bigotry, intolerance, and party spirit and an indulgent feeling is prevalent there for all pecu larities of opinion which do not show themselves in con temptuous, reproachful, persecutive, spiritually proud and scornful behaviour, but which mildly and politely maintain their own rights of thought, and accord corresponding rights to others. In the commercial world, monopoly, exclusiveness, and restriction are fast giving way to more generous principles. National interests are giving place in rank to imperial or humanitary interest. And though each individual in all these departments of activity is acting for himself and seeking an individual good in all that he does, yet, associated with this individual spirit of selfishness, of which he cannot be divested without being divested of life, there is growing up wlargeminded, enlightened, universal spirit, which looks at the whole in preference to the parts-which seeks the good of numanity at large rather than the individual in particular and which promises, when fall-grown and well matured in experience and the power of thought, to be the great ruling power of the coming age. To this the individual

The above is a specimen of the original contents of this excellent publication. The following extract from a work entitled, Scenes on the Shores of the Atlantic, is a specimen of the selected matter contained within its columns:-

pirit will be subservient, and the elder shall serve the

THE DESENCIES OF DEATH. There is one very striking characteristic of the Irish peasantry, and which I believe they possess in common vith other nations in a backward state of civilisation, ar extreme solicitude about their burial. To have a wellattended funeral, to be a "handsome corpse," and above all, to be interred with their own kindred, are objects of all, to be interred with their own kindred, are objects of Mr. O'Connell, "is Ireland's opportunity." We the highest ambition. Those who are totally regardless would reverse the maxim. Ireland's weakness is the of the decencies of life hold the decencies of death in such estimation, that to procure a good coffin, grave-clothes, and the wherewithal for a "creditable wake," they will undergo the greatest privations. I have known a poor woman pawn her only flannel petticoat on a bitter winter's day to procure a meal for her starving children, reduced to pinching want, rather than intrench on the sacred hoard kept carefully for the funeral expenses. Some there are who keep their coffin at the head of their bed for years, and old persons have generally some good clothes stored up to "dress their corpses in."

An old woman applied to us for an under garment, and

"But," we remonstrated, "they were not given you for boff!" that. They are meant to make you comfortable while A Powerful PREACHER .- "Ah, Sir!" exclaimed reasonable," and insisted on the garments being worn; the life out o' five bibles. suggesting, however, as a mitigation of the case, that as This was a bright and happy thought on our parts, and she might die before such "elegant clothes" were vorn out.

When I was a child, we had a house-carpenter named headed, hard-featured, and forbidding-looking. His per- our ocular optics more potently. son was distorted from having fallen off a high ladder in his youth, which had injured his spine and legs, and made him a cripple for life. In short, to any one not accus-tomed to his appearance as we were, he must have looked something monstrous. One morning, poor Murphy came limping up with a most rueful countenance, complaining of feeling very ill with "pains in every bone in his body, and such an impression on his heart (the lower orders always call chest affections by this name) that he could scarcely draw his breath."

He had evidently caught a violent cold. Various remedies were proposed, and he seemed greatly comforted by the prospect of approaching relief. My dear mother recommended a warm plaster to his chest, and gave him one to put on. He looked very suspiciously at it. "This is a warming-plaster, ma'am, is it ?" "Yes; a very good thing for your oppression." "May be so. Would it hurt a body, now?" "Oh no

you will find it very comfortable, on the contrary, Thank you ma'am; but will you tell me, would it leave any mark behind it !" "It reddens the skin a little, that's ill." Ah, that's what I misdoubted all along, from the looks of it. I'm greatly obliged to you ma'am, and thank But (returning the plaster) I wouldn't put a mark or sign on myself for all the gold you could give me, or do anything that would hinder me from making a handsome corpse, plaze God; and that's what I'd be if I was to die this night, without speck or spot, or any such thing upon

my whole skin." And no argument could induce poor Murphy, unsightly

common species of vanity. EUGENE Sue's story of the "Wandering Jew," of which so able a translation has been given in the Herald, is, at length, concluded; but its place is well supplied by other well-written tales. In prose and poetry, from the first page to the last, each number

Tuesday evening an inquiry of several hours' dura-John Harrowfin, the son of the deceased, call out for twelve o'clock, therefore she could not obtain any. Witness got out of bed, and went into their room. She was standing against the room door. Witness ness went to Mr. Babbage, who attended, but she was then dead. The son told witness that his mother had been subject to a complaint in her throat, and he ast would become of the land? There are 193,877 | threatened to commit her to prison. Jessie Edwards,

Tit Bits.

Positive and Comparative.—He who travels ly the uick train is a Fast Traveller; but he who stays a home all day without eating or drinking is a Faster. The inoffensive Frog is often looked at with disgust and trodden to death ; but a Toad-in-the-hole is eaten by many.—Raphael is a very Fine Painter: but Stubbs, the informer, is a Finer .- A good hus band and father is a good man; but he who bringhimself, wife, and family to destruction through gambling is a better.

A KURIOUS KUSTOMER. - A correspondent of the That such a change is sufficient to regenerate a country Box on Post, from the Granite State, says:—"We are s what we should be sorry to affirm: but that it is a sick. 'I suspense, and want the matter settled, so that a change which is indispensable in the work of mundane regeneration cannot well be gainsayed. It is a new me dium of intercourse between nations and individuals—it tion, tra. 'y.'' "A Kute fellow—this," says the is the contribution of mechanics to the great work of Brooklyn & tar, "he would be a Kapital Kandidate social amelioration. * * A new era of mind for Kongres 4,—is Kapable of a Kommission in a is approaching, and the mechanical means are preparing kompany; a Kornetcy, Korporalcy, Kaptaincy, or for its advent. Can we discover what is likely to be the character of no Kommon Ka se to Karry a Kamp or Kannonade a

A CONSCIENTIONS, OPPONENT TO HANGING .- A gentle kind feelings than any preceding. The iron links of man in one of the im erior towns is so much opposed

THE LAY OF LAZARUS. Hark! hark! to the ben ging box shaking! For whom is this alme on mey making? 'Tis Dan-who is cramming His wallet while PANINE Sets the heart of the persont a quaking. Man's food in earth's bost is rotting, And charity's dole is allotti by-To whom? At church door The PAMPEREED, once 1 wore, To plunder the PAUPER is plotn'ug.

The priest from the alter inveigle s, The peasant reluctant yet higgles, His children's support Is bagged—a year's sport Is in store for the Derrynane " beagles." 'Tis "godless" to give education, 'Tis " godless" to teach a gulled nation

But God-Like, oh! call it To shoulder your wallet, Swelling huge, in this bour of starvation! His rounds see the mendicant plying, To where in his cabin is lying, Death-stricken and gaunt, The victim of want,

Go! enter-and pillage the dying!

Take, take it, in meal or in metal-But, hush! where is infancy's prattle? On its mother's parched breast Lies the babe in Death's rest-Pshaw! Come! give the box a good rattle! The land is all blighted with famine! The land is all blighted with familee! Yet still doth he crave : And like Ghoul at a grave,

Rakes rottenness, rooting for Mammon! Low LAZABUS lies! while the victim, With a HAND from ABOVE to afflict him, In his anguish implores, But in vain, for his seres, That the BEAGLES of Dives may lick them!

London, Nov. 13. F. M. SAXON REVENCE.—" England's weakness," says opportunity of England; and we hope that England

at least, whilst her Agitator keeps a begging box. CANDOUR .- "Did you attend church to-day?" inquired an African planter of one of his slaves as he enter into it. The court retired for a short time; on

you are alive, and you must wear them now." "And not an elder in a tone of pathetic recollection, "our late have a decent rag to cover me in the coffin! Ladies | minister was a man! He was a powerful preacher; dear!" she added in the most appealing tone, "sure now for, in a short time he delivered the work amongst you wouldn't be so unreasonable." But we were "un- us, he knocked three pulpits to pieces, and banged

THE SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL .- A gentleman having in the following emphatic and enamoured strain :-" Most beautiful, accomplished, and charming lady. our old friend departed, expressing a fervent wish that will your ladyship, by an unmerited and undeserved condescension of your infinite goodness, please to extend to your most obsequious, devoted, and very humble servant, that pair of ignipotent digests, that I may Murphy, a very faithful creature, but one to whom the exasperate the excrescences of this nocturnal cylin-French saying, "ses qualités surpassent ses charms," ap- | drie luminary, in order that the refulgent brightness | plied most strongly. He was a most ugly man; big- of its resplendent brilliancy may dazzle the vision of

THE ANDOVER SMALL SONG. "WE wunt be beat!" was once our zong,-We 've found as how that we was wrong; But howsomedever, wrong or right, We wunt be hinder'd of our spite: Thof' Meeaster we did va'ainly back, To Zurgeont we can gie the sack; Dwonn't let 's lave off till we ha' done 't, We'll zarve'un out: bleat if we wunt! A Doctor in the feace to fly

Of them 'a yarns his liv'n by! A purty zort o' feller he, To think for to crow ever we! As well expect a hog to budge, As think that we'll vorget our grudge: Let 'a jine in one harmonious grunt! " We wunt, we wunt, we wunt, we wunt!"

company is in the course of formation to lease the contents of Lord Ashley's waste paper basket at a rental of so much per annum. The enormous you kindly, every bit as much as if I had made use of it. number of persons who make Lord Ashley the medium of subscribing large sums to benevolent purposes, added to his Lordship's habit of throwing down his letters unread, must render his waste paper basket one of the most profitable as well as the safest investments of the present day. Supposing that only two £100, notes find their way into this receptacle for his Lordship's correspondence in the course of a and crippled and ill-favoured as he was, to run the risk week, there will be an income of upwards of £100,000 of spoiling a "handsome (!) corpse" by applying the warm plaster. It was a strange, but, among his class, a very promised to join the direction, and an influential provisional committee will be forthwith advertised.-

BUDGET .- The annual financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which is called a or two before her death, he found her labour-Budget, because the Ministers must Budge if they cannot carry their measure. Some etymologists derive the word Budget from the old French word to which she made no reply, but the prisoner teems with information and amusement of the best bougette, a bag; and it is probable that in the days of possible character. Great as is the support given to corruption the Minister bagged a considerable amount the formula Herald by the public it is not greater. the Family Herald by the public, it is not greater of the budget. Shakspeare speaks of a "sow-skin than it well deserves.

| Corruption and discharged a considerance amount of the budget. Shakspeare speaks of a "sow-skin budget," which would seem to indicate that the worse, with the same symptoms aggravated. He saw brother lighted and discharged a cracker thrework, which would seem to indicate that the worse, with the same symptoms aggravated. He saw brother lighted and discharged a cracker thrework, which would seem to indicate that the public money had been formerly kept in a sow's car, DRATH FROM VIOLENCE, - MANSLAUGHTER. - On before silk purses came into fashion. - Ibid. CABINET .- A common appellation for the Ministry,

THE JOLLY OLD BEGGARMAN. TUNE .- The Jolly Young Waterman. H! did you not hear of a jolly old beggarman, Who for Repeal was accustomed to cry; And he feathered his nest with such skill and dexterity, Winning each heart, and delighting each eye ? He talked so fair, and he vowed so steadily, His countrymen flocked to hear him so readily: And so charmingly eyed he the peasants around. That this beggarman ne'er was in want of a pound! What sights of poor victims he gathered together, Humbugging them out of their money—their all! And how, too, would he blarney the fine Irish ladies, At a meeting on Tara, or Corn Exchange Hall! And oftentimes would they be giggling and leering, But 'twas all one to Dan, their jibing and jeering ; True lover of Ireland he never was found. For the beggarman cared for nought else save his nound! Jae Hiller.

PLEA FOR KISSING .- A lover gazed in the eyes of assizes. He still declined saying anything.

descend to make any mine and so but only with the mania of the share exchange. Where, then, are the million labourers to come from!—
from Ireland? A million labourers with a million with a million of the in length, and one inch in length and and a post mortem examination of the inexpizzants in the world index prepared to come from Ireland, how could Great Britain supply the other half, and, at the same time, the directing mount of vigour at present prevailing in other dezart ments of industry.

Moreover, the fears of the meria of the share exchange, which was about three world are now be
disseption of the world was about three to would doubt, but for the momentary accidental appearance of the unfortunate deceased, the hands of Dean would allow doubt, but for the momentary accidental appearance of the unfortunate deceased, the hands of Dean world with a million of the unfortunate deceased, the hands of Dean world on the next day, by appearing in their midst with his person exposed, and to address them in that situation that the unfortunate deceased, the hands of Dean world on the next day, by appearing in their midst with his person exposed, and to address them in that situation the unfortunate deceased, the hands of Dean world on the unfortunate deceased, the hands of Dean world on the unfortunate deceased, the hands of Dean world on the unfortunate deceased, the hands of Dean world on the unfortunate deceased, the hands of Dean world on the unfortunate deceased, the hands of Dean world on the unfortunate deceased, the hands of Dean world on the unfortunate deceased, the hands of Dean world on the unfortunate deceased, the hands of Dean world on the unfortunate deceased, the hands of Dean world on the unfortunate deceased, the hands of Dean world on the unfortunate deceased, the hands of Dean world on the unfortunate or the hard of the unfortunate or the beau doubt, but for the mount of the unfortunate or the beau doubt, but for the

and each of them should not enter into recognizances o be of the peace and good behaviour. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Davidson, of counsel for Mrs. Battersby, that his client was married to Mr. Battersby in the year 1818, to whom she brought £4,000. For a short time after the marriage they lived on good terms, but subsequently matters wore a different aspect, Mr. Battersby refusing to allow his wife means for the support of the house. Counsel proceeded to say—Instead of being furnished with the necessary comforts of life in accordance with her station, the ordinary duties of my client were more those of a domestic servant than of a wife. Mr. Battersby, in place of bringing up his family as he ought to do, for ten or twelve years had been in the habit of eating his meals with the servants in the kitchen. Of course, such a line of conduct would not tend much to the comfort or respectability of himself and disappointed, venting his spleen by throwing or family. Mrs. Battersby remonstrated with him on his conduct, and, no doubt, spoke her mind plainly time. His conduct during the journey was rude and and strongly; and the consequence was, that after-wards they did not live in the most comfortable manner. But there were other circumstances which led to breaches of domestic peace, which he felt received by her at Alsager's bank. He expresses a bound to state. Suspicions arose, perhaps not justifiable, that Mr. Battersby's attentions were a little
diffuse; and the consequence was that servants had
to leave the house under suspicious circumstances.

Noble Instance of Interpolity.—A Ship's Crew

SAYED,—About the middle of October last, the barq. There is no doubt that a servant in the family was delivered of a child. In November, 1843, and on a her homeward voyage, with a cargo of timber. The Sunday, Mrs. Battersby was sitting in her own par-lour, with Mr. Battersby, and there was some alterweather proved favourable till towards the end of the month, when it began to blow a stiff gale from cation on a favourite topic, namely, the alleged drunkenness of Mrs. Battersby's father and mother. the eastward. Early on the morning of the 31st it increased in violence, but the vessel, under double-Mrs. Battersby remonstrated, and said that such reefed topsails, rode gallantly on, and, as she was stout and trim built, the crew felt little fear. About conduct was inhuman, and that no child could sit and listen to it. Mr. John Battersby, her son, was present, and, instead of interfering to bring about peace, he caught hold of her, and in a most violent manner pushed her out of the room. Again, in the month of November, the father and son went to Belfast to dine. They came home at a late hour. When they came home they wanted some refreshment. Mrs. Battersby was in her bed-room, and hesitated giving the keys, but ultimately gave them to her servant to take down. However, her son, Mr. John Battersby, went up stairs to his mother's bed-room (I suppose in ignorance that the girl had got the keys), and took the chamber utensil, and, while she England, and in a short time after returned. I dained a clergyman of the Church of England. Well, he was not long home till he-this peacemakerhad an altercation with his brother, in the presence of his mother. The result was, that he got up and 1845, this John Battersby assaulted his mother; and should state that his father was present on several of the occasions on which these assaults were comwill take it—to help her. When her potatoes are mitted. Mrs. Battersby was examined, and fully gone, let us give her bread. But let us take special corroborated the facts stated by counsel. Mr. Jack-care that it shall be, literally, bread. Let us refieve son, for the defence, said that Mr. Battersby's inher in kind; but not trust her with a penny of cash; structions to him were, that he should not recriminate. Let them measure the security in whatever way they pleased, and he was perfectly willing to gret is, that, as we have been requested to inflict summary punishment in this case, the limit of our the peace towards Mrs. Battersby. LIVERPOOL,-CHARGE OF WILFUL MURDER.-An

Esqrs., on a charge of having in the month of May last, murdered Elizabeth Johnson. The deceased kept a grocer's shop in Kirkdale-road, in this town, Liverpool, by order of Sir James Graham, the jury, at the coroner's suggestion, returned a se that the case, which seemed shrouded in mystery, verdict of "Found drowned." so that the case, which seemed shrouded in mystery, might be further investigated. Margaret Johnson, an intelligent girl, about thirteen or fourteen years of age, deposed that one night, about six months ago, the prisoner came home drunk and quarrelled with her mother; that at last she came into the children's bedroom, where the quarrel was renewed; and that there Davies struck her on the breast and temple, and kicked her on the leg. During the three or four following days the deceased was almost entirely confined to her bed; she was attended by a medical man (Mr. J. Johnson), and at length died. Thomas Davis, eleven years of age, and Richard Davis, seven years of age, sons of the prisoner, corroborated this evidence. Mr. James Johnson, surgeon, said that when called to attend the deceased, a day ing under congestion and depresssion of spirits. he was never informed of them. His impression day last. Verdict, Accidental Death. was, that she was dying of congested fever, caused by were not applied, nor was a post morten examina- £250,000. tion held. It was now too late for a post martem examination to throw light upon the present inquiry. Alice Darlington and Elizabeth Wibbey, the women who had washed and laid out the body, deposed that they had found black marks on the temple and down the side; those down the side were apparently caused by kicks. The prisoner accounted for the mark on the temple by saving that the de-ceased, in getting out of bed for a drink, had fallen. The prisoner, who was undefended, declined either to cross-examine the witnesses or to say anything in his soner was fully committed for trial at the easuing his new inautes. threatened to commit her to prison. Jessie Edwards, this mistress until she blushed. He pressed her hand threatened to commit her to prison. Jessie Edwards, to his heart and said, "My looks have planted roses louging in the same house, stated that she heard a louging in the same house, stated that she heard a lough, the owner and late occupier of the cottage neon, a singular and very historian blushed. He was a lough, the owner and late occupier of the cottage neon, a singular and very historian blushed. violent noise on the night in question, as if they were quarrelling. Witness went into the room, and there harvest."—North American.

Into a same house, stated that she heard a violent noise on the night in question, as if they were done the whore the horrible deed was committed, has aban—pened in the kard attached to the Wesleyan Mequarrelling. Witness went into the room, and there harvest."—North American.

Into a whore the owner and late occupier of the cottage floor, as if they were the whore the horrible deed was committed, has aban—pened in the kard attached to the Wesleyan Mequarrelling. Witness went into the room, and there have a ban and taken up her about the distribution of the cottage floor. The cottage floor is the cottage floor into the room, and there have a ban and taken up her about the scene of blood, and taken up her about the scene of blood.

Accidents, Offences, & Anquests | burnt several articles of clothing belonging to Mrs. Colclough, in his revolting attempt to consume by fire the head of the murdered man. This portion of Petty Sessions court of Carrickiergus, on the 9th November, Richard Battersby, Esq., and the Rev. John C. Battersby, were called upon to answer the charge of Mrs. Battersby, the wife of the former and the mother of the latter, for having committed upon her a series of assaults, extending from October last over six years; and, also, to show cause why they and each of them should not enter into recognizance. BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A LADY BY HER HUSBAND the startling narrative is sickening to contemplate. gretted that steps were not immediately taken for lacing him under effectual surveillance. The life of one human being might, in all probability, have been saved. On the night of the inquest Dean was kept in custody at the house of sub-inspector Price, at Audley. The guilty or unconscious man did not sleep for a moment. In the morning Price, assisted by the police-constable Webb, took the criminal to Stafford County prison. They were accompanied as far as the Whitmore station, by Mycock. Guilty as she know him to be, and questionable as was their connexion, Mycock could not leave Dean in his darkest hour of need. At the Whitmore station Dean refused to get into the railway carriage unless accompanied by his "Fanny," as he called Mycock. To pacify him she got into the vehicle, and escaped at the opposite door. Seeing this he appeared prevish after her a portion of the vietuals he was eating at the

eight o'clock, while off the east end of one of the Newfoundland banks, they discovered a vessel less fortunately situated, and Captain Clayton hailed the vessel, and asked whether they had any boat which might bear them on board the Helen? The answer returned was in the negative, accompanied with an earnest prayer that he would do his best to save them. Captain Clayton hesitated for a little what to do. The vessel was water-logged, without a rudder, and her mizen mast and foremast carried away; and if he abandoned her to her fate she must soon be buried with her crew beneath the billows; on the other hand, if he ordered some of his own men to push off was lying in bed, emptied it upon her. (Great sen- in a boat and attempt their rescue, they might perish, sation.) In 1845 this young gentleman went to and his own vessel would be left with too few hands would mention that at this time he had been or-dained a clergyman of the Church of England Well would volunteer as a forlorn hope to the ill-fated versel. Three men, without hesitation, offered themselves. We feel pleasure in recording the names of the men who could thus cast aside all ideas of perseized his brother by the neck; and, as was natural, Mrs. Battersby went between them. What was the officer to rescue their fellow creatures from Mrs. Battersby went between them. Whose was effect to rescue their lenow-creatures are consequence? Why, she and her son Thomas were watery grave. The men who acted thus knocked down, as were the table and a chair. I hably, were, Daniel Mearns, second mate, a namerely mention this to show the court the violence tive of the north of Scotland; James Millenna, the carpenter; and John Martin, of Belfast. Without much loss of time they entered a small twocared boat, the only one they could command, and rowed on to the wreck, which they reached after encountering a host of dangers. "The ship hung heaving on the verge of death," and the rew, in number twenty-two, were standing on the poop, their voices rising loud above the air of the tempest, entreating deliverance. Seven of them were got without accident into the boat, and the captain of the quired an African planter of one of his slaves as he returned to his dwelling. "Sartin, massa," was their return Mr. Moleay (R.M.), said, in this case I told the boatmen to return for the did not require a preacher did tell!" "Hush, Cudjo, you mustn't talk that way; what stories were they?" "Why, the conduct of the son towards his mather it is at the presence of the son towards his mather it is at the mission of mercy. Again and again they returned the son towards his mather it is at the mission of mercy. Again and again they returned the son towards his mather it is at the mission of mercy. Again and again they returned An old woman applied to us for an under garment, and having received one, together with a cap, exclaimed in the greatest joy—"Oh! such linen, fit for a lady; and a cap with elegant frills to it, bordered all round. The likes with elegant frills to it, bordered all round. The likes of them are much too grand for a creature like me to of them are much too grand for a creature like me to wear. I'll keep them for the day of my death, and they'll look beautiful at the wake."

As to the tolk that way; what stories were they?" "Why, that opinion, I am quive sure I am correct. As to the conduct of the son tewards his mether, it is of the tothe Harrison, and at length every individual was placed in comparative safety on beard the Helen. A you, my ole massa, and also young massa John. Den, de preacher says, "he will lub the one and hate de other"—while the Lord knows, I hate you have acting in the stanner described towards.

It is of the conduct of the son tewards his mether, it is of the conduct of the son tewards his mether, it is of the to the Harrison, and at length every individual was placed in comparative safety on beard the Helen. A poer cat, too, it is worth while mentioning, which hat shared the fate of the crew, also participated in the deliverance. About the 10th inst, the Helen fell with a vessel bound for Greenock, which relieved the son was acting in the stanner described towards. the son was acting in the manner described towards her of nine of the crew of the Harrison, as the prohis mother, that his father was looking or: his visions of so many men pressed rather closely on his mother, that his father was looking on: his father, who should have been the director and guide of the family. Such conduct was bad in the extreme: but I cannot sufficiently express my horror at the port of Belfast, where the captain of the lost the port of Belfast, where the captain of the lost vessel acknowledged the services of the three men conduct of the means of expression. My only require beyond the means of expression. My only retained a handsome douceur in meney, as he promised. Accident at the House of Lords.-La the early

jurisdiction only extends to a fine of £5, or two part of Wednesday morning, as two men, named Pamonths' imprisonment in the House of Correction. trick Malyn and Henry Lote, were at work on some Our wish would have been to send the case to the scaffolding at the Victoria Tower, nearly forty feet Quarter Session; but, as this is not wished by the high, some part of it gave way, and they fell to the counsel for the prosecution, we award the utmost ground with frightful visionce. Without loss of punishment in our power—that is, that Mr. Richard time they were conveyed to the Westminster Hos-Battersby and the Rev. John Battersby, do pay a pital, where every attention was paid to them by Mr. fine of #5 each; or, in default, be imprisoned for two Stockwell and the other suggeous. Malyn is suffermonths; and that they give security, themselves in ing from a severe concussion of the brain; Lote has £500 each, and two sureties in £250 each, to be of one of his shoulders dislecated, and is otherwise much shaken.

DEATH BY DROWNING. On Wednesday forencen elderly man, of genteel exterior, named Thomas Mr. W. Baker held an inquest at the Queen's Head Davis. was on Wednesday week placed at the bar of Tavern, Poplar, on the body of Robert Ravity, aged the police-court, before E Rushton and J. Lawrence, 22, a carpenter. Louisa Ward, of No. 60, Straightmouth-street, Greenwich, deposed that she knew the deceased, who resided at 35, Broad street, Greenwich; she saw him last alive on the evening of Sunday, the and cohabited with the prisoner, by whom she had 2nd instant; he had been spending the evening with two children. She had also a daughter by her hus- her, and left between eight and nine o'clock to go band, and these children were the chief witnesses in home; he was in perfect heaith and of cheerful the case. It appeared that after the death of their mother, on the 17th of May last, these children became chargeable to their parish, that of Ledbury, in near the river in his way home. She was to have Hertfordshire, and that in consequence of statements been married to him in a week's time. On Monday which they made, the relatives of the deceased morning the dead body of deceased was picked up brought the case before the magistrates of that place. morning the dead body of deceased was picked up Punch.

A Promising Speculation.—It is rumoured that Liversell by order of Six James Greben upon the body. There being no further evidence, by order of Six James Greben.

Fatal Accident. - On Monday last, a fatal accident occured on the York and North Midland railway. It appears that a post boy named Wm. Huseroft, in the service of Mr. Shilleto, innkeeper, of Bo ton Percy, had been engaged in removing some lug, age from a truck attached to a train, which he did whist the train was in motion, and in endeavouring to leave the truck, his foot slipped, and he was thrown between the truck and a passenger carriage, with his back laid across the rails: a passenger carriage, and three empty trucks passed over him, and the injuries inflicted were so serious as to produce death in about two hours afterwards.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday morning Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the King's Head Inn. Acton, on the body of George Graham, aged eighteen. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was the son of Mr. Graham, a carrier at Acton. On the her again the same evening, when it was evident she was dying fast. The prisoner called him out of bed to her that night (Saturday), and in witness's presence she died. Witness's attention was never which passed over his body. Every proper surgical directed to any wounds or bruises she had received; assistance was rendered him, but he expired on Sun-

Extensive Failure.—An extensive failure has mental agony. The injuries spoken of by the witness just occurred in Dublin, namely, Messes. Williams, would produce the symptoms he had seen. Leeches stock-brokers, for a sum of between £200,000 and

FIRE-BROOM.-A most destructive five took place on Monday evening, at Broom, noar Biggleswade, on the farm of Mr. Samuel Neal, by which twenty stacks of corn and hay, with twenty-one-sheep, weredestroyed, also the dove-house, do. There is littledoubt that the are was the act of an incendiary .---Cambridge Advertizer.

Madness in France.—Since the publication, says the Sazette de Francs, of novels in the shape of exilletons," and the bo adless jobbing in railway. defence. Mr. Rushton said his impression was to shares, mental decangements have increased in so commit him for trial at the winter assizes, but he dreadful a proportion, that the director of ore of should order him to be remanded for the present, the most celebrated maisons de sauté, of Paris, is He was accordingly remanded. On Friday, the pri- new building a pavilion, in order to find roun for

TWO ROES KAMED BY FALLING INTO A WELL. aw the deceased lying on the bed in a dying state.

A Surprise.—One of the most singular and unblow, and that "she had received her death
blow, and that it was her son John who had done it."

A Surprise.—One of the most singular and unblow, and that it was her son John who had done it."

Mitteen Life and taken up her abox the calculated in the calc partiturar employments are day labourers. Well, if they are making railroads, and paving streets, and do they camped him served and they camped him served. There are 1,687,477 engaged in trade and compensations of the country. This number is expected to be sources of the country. This number is expected to be increased rather than diminished. There are 1,827 engaged in manufactures. We cannot sparce of these, which as a sources of the country, with the exception of menserants, professional men, gentlemen, and others, who would not condessed the minute of the country, with the exception of menserants, professional men, gentlemen, and others, who would not condessed to have any thing to do with the construction of the country, white to make the construction of the country, white the construction of the country, with the exception of menserants, professional men, gentlemen, and others, who would not condessed to have any thing to do with the construction of the spinal chord, about midway between the 'sixth the construction of the spinal chord, about midway between the 'sixth their own minds, one of the delegates to the assem. Sintly being the nountry, which alone from Pennsylvania quietly, and without being after the hour for meeting to commence, whilst the boar for meeting to commence, whilst the boar of meeting-house took place at Baltimore. Shortly, bend the partiture by still continue in the after the hour for meeting to commence, whilst the ball then and their stille boy, still continue in the after the hour for meeting to commence, whilst the ball the part the part the part the part they be seen of them. William the part the pour by ask down at one side, and then still the box son, still continue in the after the hour for meeting to commence, whilst the ball the part the pour by sall continue in the after the hour for meeting to commence, whilst the ball the part the pour by sall delegates to the assem. Side after the hour house, and then still the pour by sall deligates the pour by ask down at one side, and

TO TAILORS. By approbation of Her Most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

THE LONDON and PARIS FASHIONS for Autumn and Winter, 1845 and 1846, ready early in October, by READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, London, and may be had of all Booksellers wheresoever residing; a very superb Print, representing the most splendid exhibition in Europe, an Interior View of the Colosseum, Regent's-park, London. This exquisitely executed and beautifully coloured Print will be accompanied with fullsize Dress, Frock, and Riding Coat Patterns; also, Patterns of the New Fashionable Polka Frock, and Locomotive Riding Coats, and an extra fitting Pashionable Waistcoat Pattern, with every part complete, and a full explanation of the manner of cutting and making them up; also 9 extra plates, including 3 sectors, 4 for cutting fancy coats, for waistcoats, the other for cutting Coat Collar Patterns, in proportion, for all sizes, so that any person may complete the whole in the most correct manner without a previous knowledge of any system of cutting whatever. Price (as usual) the whole, 10s., or post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. 11s. System of Cutting, 25s; Patent Measures, 8s the set. Patterns, post free, Is each; to be had of all booksellers. For particulars, see "Townsend's Parisian Costumes," "Gazette of Fashion," "London and Paris Magazine of Fashion," the "London and Country Press," &c.

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of night, 1s. each. The whole projected and designed by

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. Admittance to the whole, 5s. Family tickets for four persons and upwards, 4s, each, may be had at the principal Music sellers, and at the Colosseum, from Ten till Four.

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

now sold at 3s. 6d. per lb., is three times the strength of tea, and is also equal in flavour, more delicate in taste, ufinitely more healthy, as is proved by physicians and chemists of high standing, also by persons in great numbers with the most delicate lungs and stomachs. It is most pleasant and invigorating, and is recommended to the debilitated for its invaluable qualities, to advanced age for its strengthening properties, and to the public generally for its moderate price and intrinsic excellence. THE TEST .- The proof of the efficacy and healthful effect of the plant in preference to tea or coffee :- Let a nervous or dyspeptic patient use two or three cups of

strong tea upon retiring to rest, and the effect will be night-mare, disturbed sleep, and other violent symptoms of indigestions, &c. THE PROOF.—Let the most debilitated, dyspeptic, asthmatic, consumptive, and nervous patients use two, three, or more cups of a very strong infusion of the Piqua Plant,

and in the morning they will awake refreshed with their repose. It is highly recommended by physicians to invalids and children as a most invigorating and pleasant beverage. The following are reasons why the Piqua Plant is supe

rior to tea, viz.:-1st. Because it is beneficial to health.

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

6th. It is strengthening and nutritious. 7th. It is recommended by physicians, and tea is dis-

approved of by them. It greatly improves the voice; it is recommended to

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

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the disease has entirely disappeared. I sleep soundly often for six, seven, and eight hours together, and am better in health than I have been for many years; and others, to whom I have recommended it, have experienced the same beneficial results. You are at liberty to use this testimonial, which I am ready to confirm in person any day you think proper.-I am, sir, your obedient To Mr. Wm. Evans. G. TAHOURDIN.

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And Notice is hereby further given, that all persons bound by Recognizance, Prosecutors and Witnesses, are required to attend at the General Quarter Sessions so to be holden at Knaresborough, Wakefield, and Sheffield respectively, in place of attending at such Intermediate

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 21st of November, 1845.

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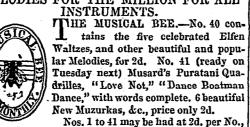
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charge) at the Office. Claims on Policies not subject to be litigated or disonted, except with the sanction, in each case, of a General Meeting of the Members, to be specially convened on the occasion

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 there is none. Any respectable trade approved of. No licence required.

to the Managing Director, at No. 14, Waterloo-place, Longdon will meet with immediate attention. THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1845.

THE LEAGUE.

It is very natural that the high-sounding induce ments of "high wages, cheap bread, and plenty to do," should have secured the co-operation of those upon whose assistance the realisation of such fascinating prospects was said to depend, and for whose sole benefit the task was undertaken. Strange, however, and paradoxical as it may appear, we find those for the improvement of whose condition the measure of free trade was intended, not only sceptical and dubious as to the promised results, but opposed to these by whose exertions they were to be realised. When prosperity had lulled the philanthropist to sleep, we were silent upon a subject upon which a great majority of the working classes had made up their minds; but now that famine and declining trade have awaked the "great fact," and brought its agitators once more into the field of action, we venture, with all the odds against us that cheap bread to the starving can present, to take the field against our old opponent.

The great principle of free trade has now resolved itself into a momentary expedient, and that expedient we find backed by memorials, resolutions, remonstrances, and even threats, from the normal schools of free trade agitation. It is of this expediency, then, that we now write, lest our readers may L DALE in Icaria; descriptive of a Model Republic, suppose that the ports of this country could be opened and shut upon the mere caprice of our rulers. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, in his speech recently delivered at Southwark, very sagaciously observed, "If the ports are once opened who will shut them again?" Hence we find that that expedient, intended to mitigate the threatened famine, is relied upon for the accomplishment of the principle of free trade; and hence the success of the expedient is equivalent to the success of the principle; and hence our opposition to the expedient should be as vigorous as our opposition to the principle.

The Times newspaper has recently used the same arguments against the League, that the League, the Sturgeites, and professing Radicals have exhausted against Chartism. The Times says, that the prejudice against the principle of free trade is fast fading away, and that its accomplishment is only retarded by the prejudice entertained against its supporters. Let us carry your measure while you give us your support, but abstain from taking the lead lest the apprehensions of the weak-minded landlords, for whose destruction it is intended, should be aroused. In other words you are,-

The avowed, the erect, the manly foe, Bold, they can meet, perhaps may turn your blow; While, if on us the lordly fools depend, We'll cut their throats, for we have been their friend.

Now such was precisely the argument relied upon by would-be-Chartists for the destruction of the principle through the destruction of the leaders. As it was well expressed by the late Dr. WADE, at Birmingham, when he said, "MY FRIENDS, IT IS NOT and precisely the same result which would have followed the abandonment of our NAME, would follow the abandonment of free trade agitation by the position to the Times. We are not more opposed to the principle of free trade under existing circumstances, than we are to the parties whose uncontrolled power must be established by the accomplishment of the measure.

In every instance where legislation interferes with a monoply of free traders, their existing interests are obstructively paraded; for example-when Sir ROBERT PEEL proposed cheap travelling by railway for the working classes, Mr. BRIGHT, and the free traders, were loud in denunciation of any interference with their existing interests. When Sir Robert PEEL proposed his cattle tariff, some of the raw and undisciplined troops defended the existing interests of the landlords; and it is because we have a more lively and anxious care and solicitude for the exist-ING INTERESTS of the working classes than for all other classes, that we ever have and ever shall defend them against the usurped authority of those who would have the greatest interest in destroying every vestige of their rights. It matters not whether Sir ROBERT PEEL concedes the principle or acknowledges the expediency-in either case the accomplishment of the measure is the confession and the acknowledg-

ment of the triumph of capital over labour. Whether he carries the measure from his presumed convictions in its favour, or whether he carries it as the tool of its avowed advocates, it will not alter its character, nor will it less mark the power of its supporters; and it is against that power in its ulterior working, even more than against the principle itself, that we have ever contended. Cabinets are ever fashioned, and local power is ever modelled according to the political dress and bias of that majority of which they are the administration, and that administration is the reflex of the power that creates it. The power makes the law-the administration sees to its due exercise-and to this end strengthens itself through every channel that may conduce to its support. Hence, as we have stated aforetime, if we have a free trade cabinet, we must have a free trade House of Commons. If we have a free trade House of Commons, we must have free trade patronage extended to all who will support free trade principles; and if we have free trade principles | purposes. its professors must have their triumph, and that triumph will be marked by the entire prostration of labour to capital, and the legal humiliation, degradation, coercion, and punishment of those who shall

PROTECTION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES. Perhaps one of the most curious anomalies of the present fruitful and inventive age is the great inforeign countries, and the slight interest taken in its production from the land at home. The labourer, howlittle difficulty when the conundrum is properly solved for him. If the whole of that corn which is now produced at home was produced abroad, all those would either be thrown as supplicants into the artificial market, or if a reduction in the price of produce was the result, their present poor pittance would be reduced by that sliping scale by which LABOURER THEN EMPLOYED FROM CHARITY would find that it was more difficult to buy the cheap loaf without money than to buy the dearer loaf with money wages regulated by the value of its price.

GREAT BRITAIN is the only Society in which this very ARITHMETICIAN would dare to raise. From an hope from the present mariner, who sees the baro

Nations, like individuals, have some scale to regulate demand and supply; and while a total prohibition By hook or by crook. against the importation of foreign corn may so regu- The writer says—"Let the Ministry propose such

furnish an exchange for that money, the altered circumstances will govern the future operations; and so far from America only producing 1,500,000 quarters of wheat for the English market for each of the next six years. America, under the altered circumstances, would in less than three years send 15,000,000 quarters annually of her untaxed, tithe free, army free, navy free, police free, monarch free, patronage free, and idler-free Wheat into this country-not only to compete against English rents, but to compete against ENGLISH LABOUR. For instance, although there may not now be a sunplus of white horses in England, yet if there was a bonus of £20 given for every white horse as fast as they could be bred, all other colours would vanish. Oh! but then freight and in surance! A flea bite. Oh! but the quantity of our manufactured goods that Americans would then take! A delusion. Americans are learning the secret that it is cheaper to manufacture their own cotton than to send it to England with heavy expense and risk and to get it back with double expense and risk Therefore, if the thing to be fought for is bread, and if the land alone produces bread, and if those countries, under proper regulations of that land, are independent of us in times of peace and times of war, while we must periodically rely upon their GENEROSITY or Policy for its produce, let us have the land-that land which is ours by right divine, by legal right, by moral right, and by natural right. When the stomach is full, man will know how to keep his back warm; but when the back is cold the nerves are weak. For all these reasons we are opposed to the expedient, because we are opposed to the principle; and we are opposed to the principle because its realisation would make bad men the arbiters of good men's fate. Our principle ever has been, that when the Corn Laws are repealed they must be repealed by the whole people, and for the benefit of all, and not to mark the triumph of the few-the griping and the interested-over the lives, the liberties, and the properties of the many. And our triumph can be only manifest in the possession of that amount of land which will make every man his own producerteach him the value of his own labour, and constitute him a recognised unit of that society of which he would then be an honoured member.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

THE public has been favoured with a manifesto of Lord John Russell's present opinion upon the question of free trade in corn, through a letter addressed by his lordship to his constituents. This production is not only a gem in its way, but is a record of truculency, wavering, inconsistency and folly worthy of being preserved through all time. We have here a perfect illustration of that sliding scale to which the noble lord pompously submits the measure of his consistency, and not less remarkable than the writer's admission of inconsistency is the comment of YOUR NAME, BUT YOUR PRINCIPLES THAT THEY DREAD;" the Morning Chronicle upon his great consistency. The noble lord informs us that for many years he has been coqueting with the question of free trade, and that he is at length about to steer his vessel to the League. We, however, are placed in a different free trade port, "while the corn barometer points to fair." meaning thereby that a favourable opportunity of famine presents itself to the Whig party once more to secure the Government of the country.

The noble lord, in order to divide the responsibility of inconsistency, whereby his own may be lessened in degree, informs his constituents that the League. who. in 1841, had nailed "no compromise" to their mast, would, in the language of the writer, at that very period have consented to a fixed duty of 8s. a quarter. His words are :- "In 1841 the free trade party would have agreed to a duty of Ss. a quarter on wheat." Now we may fairly ask if this admission is not a condemnation of the free trade party; and we may as fairly conclude that the League of that day were creating an extreme public opinion which they proposed to receive and barter for the accomplishment of a less extreme measure than was promised as the fruit of a fiery, continuous, and extensive agitation. Is it likely, then, that opinions forced upon the noble lord by a casual calamity will remain unchanged when the noble lord shall have achieved that power which his seasonable entertainment o them may confer upon him.

Has there ever been a question at issue between the public and the party in power, when that which appeared the most popular view has not been adopted by the other party contending for power? Thus Lord Jour Russell makes the present issue to depend upon the will and the requirements of her Majesty's subjects upon the one hand, and the disinclination of her Ministers to obey that will, or meet that necessity, upon the other hand. In this view of the case we fear that the noble lord has fallen into the old Whio error as to who the people are! We presume that under the head subjects he includes the whole people; and as he has thus deferentially appealed to the whole people, we straightway tell him that the whole people will never again consent to that change which carries with it the mere transfer of power from the hands of one party to those of its opponents-that the whole people are resolved to have their share in the next change-and that that share shall be the power to convert any benefit that may result from any alteration made in the Corn Laws to national and not to party

While the free trade rages we dread the crisis which may end in FINALITY. While the bowels of compassion are open, we stand aghast at his lordship's dietary table for the poor. While freedom of thought THEN DARE TO VIOLATE LAWS enacted for the ESPECIAL | and action are paraded as the rights of the subject, we shudder at the recollection of our cold and chilly dungeon. In the epistle of the noble lord we find some passages which may serve for what ought to be the terest attached to a sufficiency of corn produced in rule of his political conduct. He tells us that "THE RESULT OF RESISTANCE TO QUALIFIED CONCESSIONS MUST BE THE SAME IN THE PRESENT INSTANCE AS IN THOSE ever. who toils for a precarious existence, will find but I have mentioned." If, then, the noble lord calculates upon the whole people as her Majesty's subjects. may we not apply this rule of increased demand as the result "of resistance to qualified concessions? who are now engaged in its domestic cultivation Does the noble lord forget our letter to him. published in the Northern Star of June 1839, wherein we attributed the demand for the Charter to the nonconcession of those qualified measures with which the people would have been satisfied as the result of the employers ever regulate the rate of wages, and, as Reform Bill? And may we not now use Lord John cheap and dear are relative terms, the PAUPERISED RUSSELL's admission of this propelling and resisting power, as a justification of our policy, nay, as an invitation to increase our demands.

In that letter we told the noble lord, that, i the people had received the adjustment of na-The landlords are the most helpless, hopeless, igno- tional requirements, instead of starvation and rant, and unconnected class of society, and they being, under the Chandos Clause, the depositories of never been created, and that the people would much power, are now being fascinatingly tickled by have been satisfied with even fewer concessions than the fashioned words of their "candid friend" of the he and the leading Reformers had promised them Times. Their friend not only knocks down all And, therefore, as the refusal of timely concession to European hobgoblins that affright them, but, like the free trade party warrants the adhesion of the Jack, would slay the American Giant so threateningly noble lord to the extreme principle of free trade, has prolific in that commodity which might be brought not his total disregard of petition, appeal, and remon into competition with their home-grown produce. strance, justified our demand for so much political Danger from European supply is argued upon present power as will secure those concessions that have temporary inability to spare, and thus expediency is been refused? There is scarcely a line in this PROPPED. while the danger of the principle is met by memorable document that does not furnish us with a an assumption which none but an unaccountable justification for the past and hope in the future. Not elaborate table, showing us the results of American meter pointing to famine, and would use its nunony produce for many years, the Times adduces the GREAT | HOWL to pilot HIM into port; but in ourselves, and in FACT, that for many future years America would not that concession which our position has reluctantly be able to export more than 1,500,000 quarters of wheat wrung from the Whig Minister. Russell would per annum to this country, and thus disposes of the rather hold with a landed aristocracy, if his friendly American Giant, without taking at all into calcula- connection would achieve his triumph and his party's tion the boundless resources and increased induce- share of national plunder; but, that being impossible, like Cataline, he is resolved to be victor,

Per fas aut nefas.

late its growth abroad as to leave scarcely any surplus a revision of the taxes, as in their opinion may render above calculated requirements, so the invitation of the public burdens more just and more equal; let them free trade may be met by increased production beyond add any other provisions which caution and even scru the requirements of the necessitous. But how mad, pulous forbearance may suggest." What will the

THE NORTHERN STAR. how childish, how absurd, to deduce prospects of an | Chartist reader think of this timely admission? altered future from the past. If the invitation is | Will he not suppose that it is our language? The given by the richest country in the world in money very argument we used-the very course that we to the most productive country in the world to suggested in our speech in the House of Commons in 1834—the preliminary step that we have from that hour to the present advocated as indispensable to the fair settlement of the question! Is it not the very principle for which we were consigned to a dungeon, while in six years after our gaoler and persecutor is distinguished as a great statesman for the discovery? Yes, we hold fast by every word of the above passage, and we tell the noble lord, that, besides this adjustment between the power to buy food and the obligation to support a BAUDLE and its bells, we tell him that the only other provision that "caution and scrupulous forbearance" can suggest, is the provision against want, the provision against oppression, the provision against over-taxation, embodied and declared in that document entitled the PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

> Under another head we have discussed the general question of free trade, and have shown the probable result of its achievements under existing circum-STANCES. (What a full meaning term !) Under that head we depicted the horrors which must inevitably result from a free trade cabinet, and those horrors will be a thousand fold increased and multiplied if the measure was achieved by a union of the Whigs and free traders. Hence, so far from the noble lord having evinced policy by attacking Sir ROBERT PREL in what he considered the tender point, and at the fitting time, we tell him, that, if public opinion was ROTTEN ENOUGH TO BE RELIED UPON AS HIS ACCOM PLICE, we and a large majority of her Majesty's subjects would much prefer the adjustment and application of details by Sir Robert Peel to those which the whimsicality, caprice, and consistency of the noble lord would suggest. Yes, ten thousand times give us the Tory, who has humbled the church, who has undeceived the landlords, who has endeavoured to give us cheap foreign food that requires but little labour to produce it, to the Whig that has aimed heavy blows, but fears to strike, at the church. that has pandered to the landlords, and would now depress the national labour market by admitting as its competitor the produce of slave labour. We have sworn in our wrath that never again with our consent shall there be any transfer of power-and least of all to the old scotched snake Whiggery-in which the people have not their full share. We have vowed vengeance against Coercion because we are Irish. We have vowed vengeance against Starvation because, as an exile, we have been hospitably received by the English. We have vowed vengeance against the unjust and tyrannical incarceration of honest working men of all countries, because we are cosmopolite. and therefore do we yow vengeance against the triumph of a party who would once more make their victory our desolation, our home a dungeon, our Charter a by-word of scorn.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW DODGE.

Since the above article was in type we find from the report of a free trade meeting, holden at Leeds, that Lord Morreth, the great "rejected" of the West Riding, has taken the first step in the game of 'follow my leader," by giving in his adhesion to the cause of the cottonocracy. Of course these simultaneous doings of Lords Russell and Morpeth have been decided on "without previous arrangement or concert!" An attempt at a revival of the Whig juggle of 1831-32 is evidently close at hand. Will it be successful? Will the people allow themselves to be humbugged again? We shall see.

The following letter was read at the Leeds meet-

Castle Howard, Nov. 24, 1845. My dear Mr. Baines-I perceive that you are about to have a meeting at Leeds to promote the qualification of electors, with a view to further the objects of the Anti-Corn-Law League You will probably remember being present upon an oc

asion when, amidst very strong surrounding induce nent, I forbore from pledging myself to the entire extent of those objects. All that has since intervened, all especially that is now occurring, a fellow feeling with my old friends in the riding (although I less than ever anticipate any probable renewal of a political connection between us), and a sense of what has been effected by the Anti-Corn-law League to advance their great end, alike combine to put an end to all further doubt or re. serve on my own part, and I write this without concert or consultation with any one else. The contribution l enclose for your immediate purposes is of very trifling amount; it would not be easy to foresee what calls may not be made upon any of us in the course of the ensuing year: but I wish to record in the most emphatic way I can my conviction that the time is come for a final repeal of the Corn Laws, and my protest against the continued

inaction of the State in the present emergency. Believe me, dear Mr. BAINES, yours very faithfully, EDWARD BAINES, jun., Esq.

To Readers & Correspondents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Henceforth all communications for the Northern Star must be addressed simply thus:-

To the Editor,

16, Great Windmill-street, I request particular attention to the above notice.

Northern Star Office,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. O'CONNOR. Mr. O'CONNOR having been taken suddenly and severely ill, has been prevented writing his usual "Letter." The communications of several correspondents must remain unanswered until Mr. O'Connor's recovery.

Flesh .- (From the Nottingham Journal) - We lately found the following cool announcement in a Derby shire paper. It it related amongst the ordinary pro ceedings of the Chesterfield Board of Guardians, on Saturday the 25th of October last:-"The Clerk stated to the Board that a person from the silk manu factory of Messrs. Bridgett and Co., Derby, had been to view the girls in the Union Poor-house, and on their being arranged before him, he expressed his satisfac tion at their healthy appearance, and selected fourteen of the age of ten years and upwards, which were to be delivered at the manufactory in Derby, free of charge in the course of the ensuing week. Some older girls of thirteen or fourteen were rejected as not being so suitable for his purpose." We whould have our readers to mark the precision of the terms upon which this little bit of slave-dealing is transacted: "Founteen GIRLS OF THE AGE OF TEN YEARS AND UPWARDS TO BE DELIVERED MESSRS. BRIDGETT'S MANUFACTORY IN DERBY. FREE OF CHARGE"-that is to say, CARRIAGE PAID!!! Now, we dare say, that many people will be incredulous, and have grave doubts whether anything so monstrous as that we have cited ever took place and yet it is doubtless quite true. What an interest ing sight it must have been to see these young animals fed up, no doubt, for the purpose, all ranged in proper order, so as to be shown to the best advantage to Messrs. Bridgett's slave-driver! Then how carefully the said slave-driver selects his stock. "Some older girls of thirteen or fourteen being rejected as not being suitable for his purpose." How unfortunate these older ones must consider themselves in not being suitable to the slave-dealer's purpose! But what is his purpose? We wait for an answer. Alas! for the orphan poor of England. To be fed in an Union Poorhouse till ten years of age-then to be delivered carriage free at a manufactory, and afterwards-at the parish expense probably-consigned to the grave! Perhaps it will be said, that at Messrs. Bridgett's factory the operatives are treated with kindness and humanity -that their moral, religious, and intellectual, as well as their physical condition, is cared for-that, in short it is a sort of boarding-school for the teaching of all sorts of accomplishments, and improving the education of pauper children .- We anticipate that some such defence will be set up. Many of the West India planters could have produced certificates of kind treatment of their slaves-and yet slavery was abolished in the West CONTRAST (From the Times) "LOOK ON THIS PICTURE."

-Not many weeks since the Eclair steamer anchored in Funchal-roads. The dread yellow flag drooped from her mast-head. A strange and deadly sickness had swept off two-thirds of her officers and men. Her captain and both her surgeons had perished. The wan, worn survivors, sought relief from the inhabitants of Madeira. The Governor of the island deemed it his painful duty to forbid any intercourse between the plague-ship and the shore. He sternly commanded them to weigh their anchor and depart. The scanty crew of the steamer, already insufficient to carry on the duty of the vessel, were daily becoming scantier under the attacks of the fever. The equinox was at hand. In this pitiable plight, without medical aid they were on the point of being compelled to putto sea, and cross the Bay of Biscay. There chanced, however, to be at Madeira Sidney Bernard, an English surgeon This man and seven seamen, volunteers from English merchantmen, came forward and offered their services

in taking the air home. It is needless to Wastel in taking the air nome. It is necessaria wastel words in Praising their noble conduct—a more signa, act of cool disinterested devotion is not on record act of cool unamerican Motherbank; the fever still raged between her decks. Many had died on the passage from Madeira; the pilot who boarded her in passage from passage, and the heroic Sidney Bernard having accomplished the humane task he had assigned himself, died also. Now Look "on This".—A mer. chant at York speculated boldly and successfully in railroads. He bought in as low as he could, he sold out as high as he could, and when he made a per. out as high as he come, the best care he could that the concern in which he had placed his capital should be well managed. He was a clear-headed, energetic man. His gains were enormous. He is now an M.P. a large landed proprietor, and as for his possessions in a targe tanded proprietor, and are Tax Commissioners can alone guess at their amount. His name is George Hudson. Many people have closely watched his opera-tions in the share-market, and have imitated them, Many people have sought his advice and followed it. and many people by so doing have made much money, and hope to make more by the same means. So, in order to evince their gratitude for past and future favours, the British public have got up a subscription to offer a testimonial to the most successful speculator of the day. In the list are to be seen the names of the noblest, the wisest, the fairest in the land—all, all unblushing worshippers of Mammon, £20,000 have already been collected for the Hudson testimonial, and money still pours in. Alas, for Sidney Bernard and the gallant volunteers of the Eclair; alas, for their widows and orphans! No testimonial is proposed to record their daring humanity; no subscription is raised to provide for the families of the dead, and to reward the unselfish courage of the survivors. Our nobility and gentry crowd forward in hundreds to do homage in purse and person to the railway king, but not a single individual has appeared desirous of rewarding, or even noticing, the high deserts and melancholy fate of Sidney Bernard and his companions in danger and death. Verily, we are a nation of shopkeepers,-

THE DIXON FUND COMMITTEE wish to acknowledge the following sums, viz.:-Manchester, per Mr. Sutton s book, 10s.; Bolton, per Mr. Thomas Lomax, £1. THE LAND .- To the Editor of the Northern Star .- Sir,-

Having been on board the Invincible for the last quarter of a century. I trust that, as captain of the same, you will allow an old voyager to throw out a little of his jaw-tackle to his brother shipmates-not to create a mutiny, nor yet to induce them to tack about, but merely to caution them to steer clear of the multitude dinous rocks and quicksands that beset our course, least we should go to Davy's locker at the very time we all descry the long looked-for land. Well, my hearties, I presume we are all hankering after a bit of "the tight little island," and anxious to cast anchor on a firm and sound bottom, and shelter ourselves from the blasts of poverty under our own blackberry bush, and realise the sweets of home, instead of singing-

"Home, home, sweet home" 'mid diseased potatoes and short commons, and even these not secure from the lubberly pirates who fatten

on that for which neither they nor their rotten fore.

fathers ever toiled or spun. Since we have been

making for the land, our ship has rode majestically before a fair and steady gale, not a single leak has been discovered-not one of her timbers damaged, and ne have made more way than any of the boasted fast sailors ever known to traverse the political ocean. But, notwithstanding all this, let us not lie down in the hammock of imaginary security. There are rocks nigh the surface, and the nearer we approach the haven, the greater will be the caution required, both on the part of the officers and crew. A cluster of rocks called the crotchets, which are barely visible at hich water, has been the destruction of thousands, at the very moment they were within reach of the object of their desire. To avoid these, every precaution is necessary, and all on board must be on the look out. The progress made, and the success attendant on the voyage has been the result of a judicious discrimination in the selection of officers-men conversant with the intricacies of the course, and possessed of sufficient knowledge to guide the vessel in safety to its destined port-men too honest to sacrifice the ship and cargo to subserve party purposes or private interest. This fact ought to induce the crew to remain steadfast in their attachment to the officers, and to deter them from ringing changes at the suggestion of the Syrens who sing of the sweetness of variety. Beware of the sharks. These will play around the ship in shoals in hope of pickings; but let them taste the harpoon of your displeasure, and they will soon be left writhing in the distance. As the ship nears the harbour you will perceive many strange pilots rowing towards the Invincible, but give the rascals a cut or two with the cutlass of your indignation, if they attempt to mount the deck, and they will soon understand that you have in earnest taken the unintentionally-spoken advice of the pilot of the enemy's ship (the State), by taking your own affairs into your own hands. If a storm should threaten to arise in the north-which some prognosticate, from the appearance of the little black spot seen by the captain just emerging from the horizon-be not dismayed; all is bright and serene in every other quarter of the compass; and the genius under whose benign influence you have hitherto prospered, will chase the speck to its original nonentity. As a consultation of the ablest hands is about to determine on the best mode of landing, it will be expedient that they should be cool, and thoughtful, and fully impressed with the importance of their missionto beware of Babel-builders, schemers, and new-fangled system-mongers. Let them be instructed to tar and feather novel nostrum-venders, after enquiring their come-from; for, depend upon it, the truculent Tories, the wily Whigs, and the light-fingered League, will all want a hand in the matter, for certain reasons. In the description given of the Land and its capabilties not the least exaggeration has been indulged in by the propounders of the measure, yet some men are apt to build eastles in the air, and when their imaginary felicity, or dreams, are not realised in every particular, they are wont to indulge in outbursts of disappointment, chagrin, and, not unfrequently, hatred towards their best friends. A practicable measure has been propounded, and received unexpected support-the benefits resulting from a judicious mode of operation in the carrying out of that measure are many and important; but beware, least you kick your basket of brittle ware, and destroy the prospect of good at the outset. Don't imagine that on landing you are at once to be ushered into paradise—that you are there to sit while the earth spontaneously pours forth its fulness at your feet. No: labour, diligence, and economy will be indispensable to the perfection of the object sought. Labour may then reap its reward-comfort may be found in the cottage, and a basis laid for the temple of universal freedom. The attainment of the Charter will be greatly facilitated, and the overthrow of despotism accelerated. Always remember the Land and the CHARTER must be bound together to achieve the happiness of man-the work cannot be perfected with-WHITE SLAVERY IN ENGLAND .- TRAFFIC IN HUMAN out the attainment of both—they are the two breasts from which alone the body politic must derive sustenance and support. Let the shout and struggle be for the Land and the Charter .- Yours truly, Wile-LIAM RIDER,-London, November 26th, 1845.

> ROCHDALE.—If the Council wish the address to be noticed, they must send it; it may have been posted, but we did not receive it. We presume this is sufficient "reason" for its non-appearance. RICKMANSWORTH .- We thank our correspondent for this

> ENGLISH FREEDOM.—Sir,—Being a stranger in London, and wishing lo know the public of the Princess's Theatre gallery, I went last night, and had the good fortune of seeing a very interesting spectacle-I do not mean that going on the stage, but that of your very efficient police in presence of a free English public. This is the way in which were displayed the efficiency of the one and the freedom of the other. From the first the gallery was rather full, all the seats being occupied, and some people standing behind; yet all was quiet orderly, until the half-price rushed in in crowds, forcing their way onwards behind the seats over the opposite side, encouraged by the police, who, I imagine, had promised some friends of theirs to find room for them. Now, the space between the seats and the wall was filled with a thick mass, which it was quite impossible to pierce; and the stout invaders struggling onwards with all their strength, we were obliged to make all possible efforts to avoid being overturned over the ladies, screaming on their seats at the alarming impending danger of being crushed by our unmoved by any pity, the po on till they became at last convinced of the utter impossibility of going through. Now, the free public, who were put to such a trial, did not offer any other resistance than that of an inert mass-they did not venture to make any complaint-they allowed the police to do with them what they pleased-faciamus experimentum in anima vili. Had it been possible to pass through (not between) their bodies, they would have, I think, raised no objection. I called on a policeman who took the most prominent part in the affray-I remember his number—to cease such a scandal. No attention was paid to the voice of A SLAVE CITIZEN OF

Mr. Wheeler's Address.—The members and officers of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and also of the National Charter Association, are informed that all correspondence intended for the general secretary must be addressed, T. M. Wheeler, 7, Crown-court, Dean-street, Oxford-street, London.—N.B.—The officers of the associations are requested to copy the address.

VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHIL-DREM'S FUNDS,-I beg to acknowledge the receipt of 5s from Mr. Stevens, of Trowbridge; of 5s. from Mr. Gray, of Barnsley; of 1s. from "A son of Crispin, Rother-hithe:" 1s, from "Two Teetotallers, Bradford, Wilts;" and 6d, from Mr. T. Whitfield (per Mr. Stallwood).—I beg also to remind all holders of collecting books, that their names will be read over at the quarterly public meeting, in the City Chartist Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7th; when it will be seen what then have account to the them have account to the them. they have succeeded in doing for the poor sufferers. The last committee-meeting, prior to the present committee quitting office, will take place at eight o'clock, on Tuesi day night next, Dec. 2nd, at Mr. Cooper's, 134, Black friers'-road: all monies received or ght to be paid up at that time or hefere. Because her that time, or before. Receipts have been scanty of late; and if we are in earnest about desiring to relieve those whom it is our bounden duty to, relieve, it is time to show it.—Thomas Cooper, Secre cary, 134, Blackfriars road,

on with that, although the working, or producing classes, to much been cheated and disappointed time after time, have there is awakening energy sufficient to adopt the yet meterions of the last Chartist Convention. I am in favour of the two acres. In the cultivation of the Land time and space are in a great measure synonymous; that is, by spending judiciously your time on two acres you will obtain the same amount of produce as Plymouth . the same time expended upon four acres. The difference between the spade and plough, in the greater amount produced by the spade over the pleugh is time to better perform the work. Let us consider the extreme variableness of our climate. If the weather is unpropitious, say wet, for instance. it will injure corn crops; if wet and cold, the potatoes. cabbages, &c., will want much labour bestowed to avert or repair damage. If you have four acres you

obtained. We have made enquiry of an eminent policish patriot, who informs as that he has good reason letter. He says:—"Should your lordship be preto believe that no such work is in existence.

where held is not stated, but the letter bears the Carhave we been mesmerised. We can only read in the in accordance with ordinary sense we cannot read them, and consequently cannot give them insertion. At the said meeting the following resolutions were adopted:—"That the allotments should be divided according to priority of payment." "That the society be legally enrolled according to the opinion of counsel." "That the Chartist Co-operative Land Society consist to elect a delegate to attend the forthcoming Conference." "That the delegate be requested to support
will send your eyes, and see what God When we have the resolution of the present the resolution to the present the resolution that the delegate to attend the forthcoming Conferyour mouth, and open your eyes, and see what God When we have the resolution that the resoluti the re-election of the present Board of Directors." will send you." Some other resolutions appear to have been adopted, but their purport it is impossible for us to make out. in about a week or so after that, S. Williamson went to frain from giving the dialogue just as we find it. fetch some bobbins, the overlooker caught her out of ad, throttled her, and dragged her out of the room by the hair of her head. For this infamous assault she summonsed him before the magistrates on on the bench, Messrs. Howard, Gee, and Wilkinson, of Fox, who said, "he saw Fox dragging the young woman (S. Williamson) out of the room by the hair of her head." (The man was leaving, and therefore spoke the truth.) The Mayor told Fox his witness had done him no good: he must, therefore, be fined five shillings and costs. The witnesses returned to their work; but Fox sent one of them (Hannah Bradbury) away, at a minute's notice, saying, "He would see that she had no more work in the town." She has been to several places in the town, and they have refused her work, because she went against Fox. She has no home, and has been obliged to throw herself upon the streets to support herself. The other witness's name was Elizabeth Lomas, and Fox so abused her, that she has been obliged to leave. The overlookers have a union amongst themselves, and consequently are enabled to prevent any worker, male or female, obtaining employment, who may incur the displeasure of any one of this gang of petty, but cruel and heartless

MANCHESTER TAILORS .- At eleven o'clock on Friday to me, morning we received a lengthy report of a public meeting of the Manchester tailors, holden on Wednesday evening. It is impossible to give the report this week. OUR AGENTS will please observe, that it is only communications 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, Peargus O'Connor, Esq., Northern Star Office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London,

BECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

PER MR. O'CONNOB. John Oades, Leicester Yeovil, per J. G. Abbott ... Euddersfield, per J. Stead Eldham, per W. Hamer ... Chorley, per W. Wilkinson Addingham Pensbury, per J. Rouse .. E. Kershaw, Small Bridge, near Rochdale Wigan, per N. Canning .. Crieff, per D. Crimgeour... Oxford, per J. Bridgewater Sheffield, per G. Caville ... Stockport, per T. Woodhouse Rotherham, per W. Kimpston Radcliffe, per T. Bouker .. Barnsley, per J. Ward ... Howden, per G. Smith ... Norwich, per J. Hurrey ... South Shields, per J. Patrick L'ymouth, per E. Robertson Bliston, per J. Linney .. Preston, per J. Brown ... Wakefield, per T. Lazenby Hamilton, per Wm. Weir Rochdale, per E. Mitchell Euddersfield, per J. Stead Liverpool, per J. Arnott... Glasgow, per J. Smith ... Staleybridge, per J. Durham Newcastle-upon-Tyne, per M. Jude Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson Holmfirth, per J. Clegg .. William Green, Leicester. Worsborough Common, per R. Ellison .. Swindon, per D. Morison

Flower ... Ashton-under-Lyne D. P., Dowlais ... J. N., Ditto Blackburn, per W. Sutcliff PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SHARES. . 0 2 0 Westminster . 2 3 4 . 2 4 11 Whittington & Cat 3 13 6 llvenouth 0 3 0 Sudbury Mr. Walsh ... James Parris .. 0 5 0 Lambeth John Donald .. 0 5 0 John Day, Enfield Sutton .. 0 2 6 Dudley CARDS AND RULES. .. 0 2 4 Mr. Overton Hilbachan ... Tyne .. 0 2 8 Hamilton 0 7 0 LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE. PER MR. O'CONNOB.

Mr. Sugden, Idle, near Bradford

Arichoke Inn locality, Brighton, per William

Nencastle - upon -L.derslie PER MB. O'CONNOB.

Dewsbury, per J. Rouse ...
Sheffield, per G. Cavill ...
Norwich, per J. Hurry ...
Piynouth, per E. Robertson ...
Vaskefield, per Thos. Lazenby ...
Wakefield, per Thos. Lazenby ...
Rochdale, per E. Mitchell ...
Liverpool, per J. Arnott ...
Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson ...
Holmfirth, per J. Clegg ...
Hucknall Forkard, per J. Sweet ...
Swindon, per D. Morison ...
Manchester, per J. Murray ...
Artichoke Inn locality, Brighton, per William Flower ... Flower.. D. P., Dowlais •• Biackburn, per W. Sutcliff PER GENERAL SECRETARY. 0 5 3 Sudbury ... 0 0 9 Radcliffe ... Dudley Westminster Citorley 0 2 3 Derby ...

Whittington & Cat 0 12 9 Ditto, Mr. Bell Colne, No. 1. 0 0 3 Stockport ...

Tiverton 0 1 0 Dorking ...

Macclesfield 0 6 6 H Comments

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE.

Society, we re-publish them this week :--THE LAND. PER MR. O'CONNOR. Selby, per William Mitchell Greenock, per R. Burrell. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Farrington 10 13 6 Bacup.. .. LEVY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR. Greenock, per R. Burrell.. PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

Summary of the Week's Aelus.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

MONDAY .- IRELAND .- THE POTATOE CROP. -- As we predicted, it is now discovered that the disease is in the POTATOR, and that the whole crop stands in imminent cannot, by any possibility, do all in time; but if two, several recommendations of the three chemists, you will have a much better chance of success, and, which, we suppose, may be looked upon as the Prerecollect, loss of crops is loss of time, season, and cursor Association in the potatoe movement. They space too. I beg of all our friends advocating the have contrived to heap such an amazing amount of four-acr'd allotments to weigh well the subject; search, rubbish together, that the appointment of a very and you will find, I am sure, more telling arguments large commission, consisting of inspectors of constabuthan mine to prove my text. The two acres of Land lary, military officers, inspectors of coast guard, Poor will require all your time to develope its resources. Law Commissioners and their under secretaries, with The Land's value is not known, even our friend Feargus | Capt. J. P. Kennedy as their secretary, has been O'Connor estimates its value much, very much below considered necessary to aid in analysing the said rubthe mark. In fact, agriculture instead of being in its bish. This, like most of Sir Robert Peel's measures, infancy, is not born yet. Nature has done nearly all, is a faithful following of Whig practice. The formation of this commission is announced by Sir Thomas POLAND.—A Liverpool correspondent desires to know Freemantle, the Irish secretary, in a kind of circular whether he can obtain an impartial history of Poland to the lieutenants of counties—and the reader may in the English language, and if so, where it can be judge of the speed anticipated from its workings from

vented, by absence from the country, indisposition, or Carlisle.—We have received an account of a meeting of any other cause, from giving your attention, permembers of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, where held is not stated, but the letter bears the Carlisle post-mark. Most likely the letter would be found tenants of your county, on your lordship's recommendaunobjectionable, and entitled to a place in our columns tion." Now this panic is called an emergency: all could we read it, but that is not possible. We beg to inform the writer of the said report, and other correspondents besides him, that we are not mesmerists, nor proper mode of preventing the spread of disease, while we find the Irish secretary committing a most nave we been mesmerised. We can only read in the ordinary way, and if communications are not written in accordance with ordinary sense we cannot read. "If you are absent from home," that is, if you are at Vienna, Naples, Rome, or St. Petersburgh, you are to recommend a substitute to his Excellency." This is the way that Irish business is always transacted by English officials. Men that never saw a potatoe till it was boiled are appointed as commissioners, and absentees are appointed as the executors of their will. Frem all parts of the country the prosof an unlimited number of members, to be divided into sections of not more than 6,000 members each." "That a meeting of the society be held on Monday, Dec. 1st, a meeting of the society be held on Monday. The society be held on Monday are not a meeting of the society be held on Monday. The society be held on Monday are not a meeting of the society be held on Monday. The society be held on Monday are not a meeting of the society be held on Monday. The society be held on Monday are not a meeting of the society be held on Monday. The society be held on Monday are not a meeting of the society be held on Monday. The society be held on Monday are not a meeting of the society be held on Monday.

LIBERAL CORPORATE ECONOMY.—Some months ago, Mr. John Reynolds, a repealer, had the matchless effrontery to bring charges of gross corruption THE FACTORY SYSTEM.—A correspondent at Stockport writes that one George Fox, an overlooker at Mr.

The Liberator (Alderman O'Connell), threatened to Howard's mill, gave publicity to a scandalous report annihilate him for this glaring act of contumacy. respecting two young women that worked under him. A meeting of the Town Council was held on Friday S. Williamson, one of the young women, about fifteen last, at which the Liberator determined to strike the years of age, told the master, and he sent for Fox, but last blow at the presumptuous Reynolds, and Rey-Fox denied having set the scandal about. The em- nolds was determined to have a kick at Dan himself player said if any one said anything to her about the and the whole affair is so funny, and the manner in scandal, they should be immediately turned away from which Irish liberals answer charges of corruption the mill, because the report was not true. But mark, with long yarns is so characteristic, we cannot re-

her "alley," and forthwith he cursed her for all that injurious to that corporation. It had given them a thirteen days' discussion, and had been the means of preventing them from getting their 4 per Cents. reduced to 31. As for the debate itself, it had been transmitted all over the 5th of November; there were three factory lords the continent, and the eloquence of the members had, ere this, been wafted up the Rhine, and down the Danube, the young woman, James Banester was called on behalf "Mr. John Reynolds said that his friend Mr M'Loughlin need not be so severe on the debate, since he himself had taken a very active part in it, and his own speech had

probably been translated into all the languages in Europe. "Alderman O'Connell.—That is an exceedingly small consolation to a person of his respectability, after being harassed and taunted by persons who ought to look to themselves how they address a man enjoying the high

position of my friend, Mr. M'Loughlin. "Mr. Reynolds.—I presume we are all on a level here, and so long as I am a man I will not permit any remarks to be made, no matter from what quarter, that will compromise my individual respectability with that of any other man. I am as respectable in every relation of life as Mr. M'Loughlin.

"Alderman O'Connell.-Indeed, your are not; you were never more mistaken in your life. "Mr. Reynolds.-That is your opinion, not mine neither will I permit any one to address such observation

"Alderman O'Connell .- As for permission, that is no equired. Let us have no foolish bullying here. " Mr. Reynolds.-I will not permit it, and-

"Alderman O'Connell-Thirteen days ought to be "Mr. Reynolds.—I would do the same again. "Alderman O'Connell.—I am sure you would.

"Mr. Reynolds.-I occupied a part of that time in warding off an obnoxious tax with which the citizens were menaced. It is exceedingly improper to introduce this again. "Alderman Keshan said that he would not have

allowed the debate alluded to to have gone on had he been in the chair, and the house to have been treated with the contumely which had been bestowed upon it." which its members is to be subjected is that of thirteen days jaw.

ONE OF THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF DISTRESS .- It is with sorrow that we find the crime of murder on the daily increase in Ircland, while the government and resident gentry are calmly looking on with folded arms at the dreadful cause of crime. STOCK EXCHANGE.—The failure of one firm in

Dublin has had the effect of depressing the price of shares in every line, and to add to the present distress, it is confidently anticipated that many of the railway projects must be abandoned. THE TRIBUTE.—This collection seems to have received an additional stimulus from the prospect of famine, and to the honour of the Irish people they are determined that the Liberator shall come within

Mr. Prentis's category of those who will find enough in the country if they have money to buy it. THE IRISH CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—It apears that the apple of discord has had the intended effect upon the Roman Catholic hierarchy, six out of eighteen of the bishops having declared their approval of the codless scheme of Government education, while all have agreed to leave the question to the final settlement of the Pope, and thus the question may be considered finally settled, as his Holiness will surely vote for

Peel against O'Connell.

ENGLAND.—There is nothing spoken of but the circles, and the standard of the Stock Exchange. Consols are going down, shares are going down, and, in the midst of all attempts to prop the tumbling concern, the leading papers are condemned to appear all furious with poor Jonathan, for daring to assert resist his passage through the Squire's land. Two 0 10 0 his right to his own. Our power to crush America is ruffians who had particularly recommended thema thing spoken of as if we were in possession of her ashes, while her power to injure us is laughed at; upon. 1 mus the leading journals of both sides would endeavour to foment strife between the Northern and condition of the premises where the accident occurred. Southern States, and now open their eyes to the abominations of slavery. We will say merely a word here upon the relative destructive capabilities of Lemberhead-green 0 0 4 Town ... 0 1 4
Burnley ... 10 0 0 Todmorden ... 0 2 0
Burnley ... 10 0 Todmorden ... 0 2 0
Burnley ... 10 0 Todmorden ... 0 2 0
Sutton Sutto their buildings to ashes, as the old women in olden times cast their tea to the deep, may not their suc-.. 0 1 6 times cast their tea to the deep, may not their suc.. 0 2 0 cessors consign their cotton to the same element? greatest victims to the rich and privileged. .. 0 1 2 "Pooh! pooh! nonsense, nonsense," respond the speculators, who know not the meaning of patriotism;

absorb all personal considerations and private intethere is no war that would be so appoint the hired merce. English mind as that war in which the hired merce. When the people have the power to appoint the nary may be called upon to shoot his father or his brother, in a struggle for that liberty which they were denied in their own country; and, thank God, the public mind has now some influence in public matters. FAMINE.—Look on this picture and on this. From allparts of the country the daily papers continue to

publish accounts of declining trade, mills working short time, hands turned out, provisions rising in price, and distress increasing. That's one picture; now look on this. We understand, that when the Court returns from the Isle of Wight to Windsor the entertainments and festivities will be upon a scale of unusual splendour and magnificence. We will not damage the contrast by a word of comment. THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—This has been the dullest

day that the banditti has had since the panic. The o little spec in the west is hourly being magnified into minary to a change or revision in this department, it a portentous cloud, overshadowing the whole city, and paralysing every branch of trade. From Liver- tion to abolish the ballet, and to raise the regiments pool we hear of no fewer than three distressing by beat of drum. We are also enabled to state that suicides within the last week, owing to disappoint the officer in command of the pensioners belonging to ment in railway speculation, while every other town in the Ipswich district has received orders to select ten in the country contributes its full share to the sad ment in railway speculation.

firstly, the damage sustained from a glutted market produced by panic; and, secondly, from an apprethe disease is more or less in every potatoe.

MOLLY MAGUIRE.—We learn that, notwithstanding the "great exertions" of Captain Plunkett and the

magistrates, that Molly and her children are making frightful havoc in Cavan. THE TRIBUTE .- Accounts daily reach us of the success of the tribute, which promises to exceed any danger. We have before directed attention to the previous year in amount. Who would spoil such a commerce by making slaves independent? We take the following from a Cork paper:-"What to do

America respecting the Oregon territory shall be made known; and as the herald of war is not likely to arrive here before the middle of next month, we cannot anticipate a very lively action in the money or share markets, both of which, in the language of the Jews, are gone to the devil.

THE RAILWAYS .- Yesterday no fewer than ninety

railway surveyors arrived at Euston-square station from Ireland, to deposit their plans and sections, and all sorts of humbug, in the proper place for receiving them, previous to the 30th, which is the last day allowed for that purpose. (Query—Did they bring the necessary deposits in money or potatoes?) On the 1st of next month the London and Birmingham directors propose to make a large reduction in the Stacey, attended to answer an information charging him with having unlawfully trespassed upon the rate of fares. Upon the Continent there are five classes—first, second, third, fourth, and fifth. The second is made comfortable with cushions and good seats; the third is covered and spacious; the fourth has seats but is not covered; and the fifth recombles. the old Leeds and Manchester third class, with the evening of the 13th of November, he was on duty exception that there are no holes bored in the attached to every train, and placed most advantageously for shelter, whereas in England the poor people, whose only property is their time, spend fifteen hours in going from London to Manchester, while the wealthy, who plunder them, perform the same journey in five hours and a half; and when

Foreigner's Opinion of English Distinction .sent his passport to an official, who happened to be a bench the keeper said he took the dog from the de-Frenchman, and well versed in politics, and, upon | fendant and it was still in his possession. He added | imprisonment. reading the name, he observed, "Ah, that's a famous name." "I fear," said Mr. O'Connor, "the fame of mine is only to be found in the prison calendar." that it was a regular poacher, and understood its business perfectly well, and he considered it Dublin, Nov. 26.—The promised meeting of the name. "Ah, that is nothing, that is nothing," responded the official, "with all your boasted liberty in England, it is to the Dungeon, or the GRAVE, you must leak for your grant and the official and when they guineas. The defendant, in magistrates of the county of Westmeath was held answer to the charge, said that the fact was, he did yesterday, the Marquis of Westmeath in the chair. The proceedings were conducted in secret, but a cormust leak for your grant and when they get near the world they are they get near the world they are they get near the world they are must look for your great Men.

GOORT CHRCULAR.—We learn that the unpropositions dog, and he and his filled went to the gate, where resolutions, which were of the strongest character, state of the weather, preventing the Royal family they were seen by the keeper, to look for him, and that language could convey, were carried unaniform to the strongest character, ment. In the evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. Thomas from to being their accustomed exercise on the slopes should be an added to the strongest character.

[Cooper, author of the "Purgatory of Suicides," will be a supply they were seen by the keeper, to look for him, and that language could convey, were carried unaniform to the strongest character.

[Cooper, author of the "Purgatory of Suicides," will be a supply they were seen by the keeper, to look for him, and that language could convey, were carried unaniform. from taking their accustomed exercise on the slopes and in the parks, the Queen has been engaged walked away, not at all imagining that the dog had were present. An address to the Lord Lieutenant in knitting stockings and cutting out warm dresses for the poor of the neighbourhood, while Prince Albert has been engaged in cutting down the usual allowance of the Royal stud, and otherwise economising the food of the poor.

To Punch.—A friend presents his best compliments to Mr. Punch, and, from a thorough conviction of the great good produced by his inimitable pictorial | dog left him and his friend. He assured the bench rotten lumper crowned, and underneath, these words, Who rules the roast now?"-No. 2. A large laundry, with all the necessary utensils and implements of the craft—with the Irish Commissingors and Lord Lieutenant and suite, GETTING UP the rotten potatoes for use. Mr. Punch may please himself as to costume. but would recommend a pleasing mixture of professional and military, for machinery, vide 67th Report of the Irish Commissioners.—No. 3. A granary, with wheat, and the idle pensioners represented as fat

contemporary. mittees should be transferred from London to Dublin. In our opinion a very just and proper proposition. Mr. Smith O'Brien seconded the motion, and Mr. O'Connell, who proposed the Repeal of the Union as a substitute last week, supported it.

THE LIBERATOR AND THE GUTTER COMMISSIONER The principal business of the day was a Platonic set-to between the Liberator and the Times' Commissioner—the Liberator walloping and belabouring the absentee to his heart's content, and the affair concluding by the Liberator declaring that he was no middleman, as he only held under a corporation, and only received £30 profit rent out of Cahirciveen, and, characteristically enough, called to his aid a

be ballotted for; and we understand that Repealers. their new Repeal playthings.

ENGLAND.—For the general news we refer to our

Oregon. It constitutes the conversation of all of thirty-five guineas a-week, and on expressing our ance. astonishment at this large salary, he assured us that it was rather moderate as the service was extremely DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT THE BISHOPSdangerous, one of the conditions annexed to the office being that he should knock the brains out of any y gamekeeper, or clodpole; that atttempted to painful sensation was occasioned in this town, in conse-

great supporter of the fancy. STOCK Exchange.—Every day our monetary con-

ministry, and when the greatness of the nation shall consist in a community of happy individuals, who, having their rights, will know how to defend them FOR THEMSELVES.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. LONDON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 27th. - Parliament was formally further prorogued to-day by Commission to Tuesday, the 16th of December.

THE MILITIA.—We have authority for stating that her Majesty's Government have issued orders for being, as we stated some weeks since, in contempla-

tion. So much for confidence.

THE POTATOE CROP.—Some Irish jobbers, who think that they have laid in a sufficient stock of the circumstances attending the death of the unfortunate man Tranter, who was murdered in his own house, on the 17th inst. took place on Wedness. think that they have laid in a sufficient stock of sound potatoes, are beginning to discover that the potatoes, are beginning to discover that the potatoe failure is all romance, and that, in fact, there never was so abundant a crop. This change of opinion has been occasioned by two circumstances; some person or persons unknown." So far it is frederick Morrison, 21; James Lackington, 18; and John firstly, the damage sustained from a glutted market hension that their sound potatoes won't keep for a legitimate rise. How melancholy, that a set of speculating ruffang should be thus allowed to now has absconded, and is supposed to be working on one Wellam Brown and Melantholy that a set of has absconded, and is supposed to be working on one Wellam Brown and Melantholy that a set of has absconded, and is supposed to be working on one Wellam Brown and Melantholy the property of John has absconded. late the price of the people's food. Upon the other of the railways, is described as about 19 or 20 years ing to John Hamilton and others; and Brett was charged hand, the sapient commissioners and professors are coming to our conclusion long since published, that when talking has a smiling countenance; had on a felony. From the evidence it appeared that at the inthe neighbourhood of Birmingham."

man, named Charles Thomas Knight, a pressman in | money by the other paupers who slept in the ward. The the employment of Mr. G. Peirce, printer, 310, Learned Judge summed up, and the jury found a verdict Strand, London, was on Monday week brought before of Not Guilty. the magistrates at Bow-street, charged with stealing with rotten potatoes? Pay the repeal rent and o'Connell tribute with them as in kind."

England.—Speculators appear resolved to rest upon their oars until the opinion of one little man in ous persons for what he could get. Mr. Peirce having occasion to hind more conice more contained. occasion to bind more copies, was astonished at finding the entire work missing. The prisoner, however, having been seen by Mr. Levi, a Jew, leaving Mr. Peirce's premises in a suspicious way, with bundles of paper, had watched him, and some of the sheets were traced to, and found in the possession of tradesmen who had bought them as waste paper. The offence being fully brought home, the prisoner was committed to Newgate for trial at the next sessions at the Old Bailey, for this new mode of "spreading population."

SINGULAR CHARGE OF POACHING.—At the last meeting of the Kingston bench of magistrates, a imprisonment.—He was committed. has seats, but is not covered; and the fifth resembles royal highness, deposed that about nine o'clock on himself shortly went in the same direction, and came said it was his, and he at the same time gave his that he had no doubt, from the way it went to work, a fine of two shilings and the costs. The amount was immediately paid, and upon the application of the defendant the greyhound was ordered to be delivered

np to him. Suicide at Birmingham.—On Saturday last an inquest was held on the body of a girl named Ellen Steele, sixteen years of age, whose parents resided in Garrison-lane, and who had for five months lived at service with Mr. and Mrs. Moseley, in Camden-street, from which place she had been for some improper conrats, with starving operatives as rateatchers, in the act of destroying them. The costume of the rats we articles of dress; but at night went out of the house Wednesday. — Ireland. — Conciliation-Hall. — and threw herself off an adjacent bridge into the canal. Mr. O'Neil again moved that the expenditure of A medical examination proved that she was enceinte, nearly a million of money upon Irish Railway Com- and some words it appears had passed between her and her mother during the day on her altered condition. The jury returned a verdict of Suicide under Temporary Insanity. EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE. - On Wednesday torenoon. William Carter, Esq., the coroner, held an inquest in the board-room of Newington workhouse, Walworth-

road, on the body of Isaac Drew, aged forty-five years. James Harding, of Brandon-street, Walworth, deposed that he had known the deceased for some time past, as occupying a small shed in the same yard, belonging to Mr. Riddle, a cab-driver. The deceased was a breeder of pigs, and was well-known as a most (£80,000.) eccentric character. On Monday morning last, between six and seven o'clock, whilst witness was in publication called the Sportsman, as umpire. Upon the yard, he observed the door of the shed wide open, the whole, we think Dan had decidedly the best of and on looking in he saw the deceased suspended to every round, and was ultimately declared victor, but one of the cross beams. Witness raised an alarm and a dispute arising, Mr. Foster declares that he was up sent for inspector Collier, of the P division, who cut was subsequently persuaded to go to his bed, which was or any who have contributed to the Repeal rent, will made of a blanket placed at the end of a large pig-sty. be rejected. If so, we are curious to know where the The deceased was of very filthy habits, and was very new force will come from, and, if not so, we are yet evidently in a deranged state, and generally spoke in more curious to see what the "boys" will do with an incoherent manner. Inspector Collier, of the P to the deceased, whom he found hanging by a rope, The Railways.—Still each train brings its full £5. There were only 6s. and a few coppers in his preparations. Upon the whole, therefore, pocket. Hannah Drew the wife of the deceased, said state with some confidence the belief that be amiss to state one of those substantial causes that | that she had been in the workhouse of St. George's has led to the embarrassment of several railway com- Southwark. The deceased was formerly a master panies. Our friend, Clarke, a land surveyor, of butcher, in a large way of business, in High-street, Herefordshire, and one of the delegates to the cele- Southwark, but from his dissipated habits had been veying one of the proposed new lines for seven days state. The jury returned the following verdict:—
work in the week. Another acquaintance of ours, "That the deceased had destroyed his own life, be appointment, has been for a longer period in receipt rangement, brought on by his habits of intemper-

WEARMOUTH IRON WORKS. SUNDERLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27 .- Yesterday a

quence of an awful destruction of human life by the bursting of a large boiler at Bishopswearmouth Iron selves by their daring and recklessness at the late Works, belonging to Messrs. Richardson and Co. These and the old system of divide and conquer is reflect of a gentleman whose lot it was to survey a line are employed, and about 200 men and boys in that portupon. Thus the leading journals of both sides would through the estate of a contain an account of the contain a At eight o'clock yesterday morning, most of the men employed at the works left for breakfast; about forty or cerns and share market become more and more dis- fifty remained on the premises, the greater portion of tressing, and we regret to find that the ignorant poor, whom were in the rolling-mill and the immediate vicinity, who had left good steady employment for the pro- having their breakfasts brought to them. Five or ten mise of railway speculation, are amongst the greatest minutes after the men had left the boiler burst with tresufferers. This is always the worst of panic. The mendous force, and was shivered to pieces by the explosion. Some of the pieces struck the roof, which was broken to fragments; others brought down a large adjoining chimney, actional concernment, it may have been decemed wise fragments; others brought down a large adjoining chimney, the question of passenging lating and acticulation Improved and Guaranteed.—Messrs. EAWIS, Surgeon Bentists, poor, the unconscious, and unprotected, are ever the Some of the pieces struck the roof, which was broken to we consider ours; or if, from any other notice of Foreign.—The Oregon spec increases with fearful to the class works of Massrs, Hartley and Co., and the land but our past action on that ground. Rut, let us say so, let us Form: poon: nonsense, nons well." True, so they may, but a war of pride will and abroad. When will England be in a situation to beneath the mill, and at the forge, were buried tended inferiority of our title to the land so sacrificed. keep the wolf from her own door, and when will her beneath the ruins. Three of them were taken out dead. No such pretence can save us. "To the Oregon absorb all personal considerations and private lines, and the battle cry will not be "cotton and rests, and the battle cry will not be "cotton and money," but "liberty and vengeance." Moreover, without reference to every Will-o'-the-wisp that appears in the remotest corners of the earth? Answer, there is no war that would be so unpopular to the pears in the remotest corners of the earth? Answer. were thrown into the air, and killed on the spot. A woman who was near the place on the same ground, was knocked down, and her hand and arm severely cut. Several persons had narrow escapes from accident; but the following is the most remarkable:-The pumping engineman was sitting near his work getting his breakfast, having his two children, who had brought it, sitting on each side of him; the roof of the building was carried completely off, and yet not one of them was in the slightest

The damage done to the premises is very extensive, and will entail a heavy loss upon the proprietors. The works, too, will be necessarily only partially in operation 42,000 sets of accourrements for the militia of the for some time, which will be extremely inconvenient, as

We subjoin a list of the dead and wounded :-Names of the killed-Phillips, a boy; Cornforth, a voung man ; John Sugden, a boy ; Oxley, a man.

Town Edition

SATURDAY'S NEWS, POLICE, LEGAL AND GENERAL.

The government Police Gazette contains the following tering into the house of Giles White, schoolmaster of St. has absconded, and is supposed to be working on one Mylett: also a silver thimble, and other articles, belongpair of narrow cord trousers, which had a hole in the left thigh, and is supposed to have with him an old pair of plaid trousers and an old dark jacket, through a window into the dining hall, where a number which he may be wearing. He is believed to be in of boxes belonging to the charity boys were. These boxes he neighbourhood of Birmingham." they broke open, took therefrom any little articles of value A New Way of Spreading Population.—A young they could find. They were afterwards seen dividing

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CLERKENWELL. SATURDAY .- ASSAULT. - John Collins was charged assault occurred in Highbury-terrace. In this case a with orders to report to the master, upon his return, the in about forty-two minutes. conduct of the men. The foreman reported to his master, in this case, that the prisoner had not done his duty, and he was, consequently, discharged. Finding this, the prisoner treated the complainant in the most brutal manner; knocked him off a scaffold eight feet high; the complainant fell on the ground head foremost, and laid there insensible for some time, from the shock. Mr. Greenwood fined the prisoner £4, or eight months'

SOUTHWARK. SATURDAY .- SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT STILL .- Temple Long, an elderly man, of very respectable appearance, was charged with working an illicit still, whereby he had incurred the penalty of £30. John Lee, an officer of the customs, said, that about twelve o'clock last night, from information he received, he proceeded to Nos. 11 and 12, King's Bench-walk, near the prison, and having climbed bottom, to blow poor creatures who could badly afford to pay third class fare into the second; and, moreover, those classes are alway afford to pay third class fare into the second; and, moreover, those classes are alway and was about to walk off with it in its mouth, when a tracked to pay the conduction with two houses, and was about to walk off with it in its mouth, when a tracked to pay the conduction with two houses, and having entered No. 12, he found a still in full operation. tion, with a quantity of spirit, molasses, juniper berries, and carraway seeds. He searched the house, and found no person there; but on entering the other house, he discovered the prisoner in the front room. He had placed officers in the front and at the rear, to prevent any person leaving the houses. The prisoner was convicted about eighteen months ago for a similar offence. The prisoner denied any knowledge of the still, or being the tenant of the house where it was found .-- Mr. Traill said that it was quite clear he must have some knowledge of the When upon the Continent, Mr. O'Connor had to pre- name and address. In answer to a question from the still, as no other person was near it. He should, therefore, convict him in the penalty of £30, or three months'

England, it is to the divided in the control of the dispatch of business and when they got near the wood they missed the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, and brought the dog with him, and when they got near the wood they missed the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, as the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, as the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, as the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, as the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, as the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, as the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, as the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, as the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, as the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, as the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, as the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, as the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, as the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, as the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, as the come out for a walk, and brought the dog with him, as the come out for a walk as the come

he assured the bench that he was perfectly ignorant | the week the under-writers at Lloyd's have received that it possessed them, and he was not even aware intelligence of the destruction of four English ships that he was near a game preserve at the time the by fire, the losses by which are stated to be very coniderable. The vessels are the Achilles, Captain representations, begs leave to present him with the that if he had committed an offence it was quite un- Thompson, master, from Leith, bound to Calcutta; three following subjects for cartoons:—No. 1. A intentional on his part. The magistrates after a the Aberfoyle, from the Clyde, of 417 tons burthen: group of all the monarchs of the earth, standing short consultation convicted the dedendant, but the Abcona, of 500 tons burthen, from New Ross. with their crowns in their hands, and above a large under the circumstances said they should only inflict bound for Waterford, and the Harlequin treasure schooner, belonging to Calcutta.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

GREAT RAILWAY PANIC. The absorbing topic of interest at Paris on Thursday was the alarming state of the stock and sharemarket. At the opening of the Bourse the greatest depression prevailed, the panic was evidently on the cisely, for the purpose of electing a delegate to attend act of destroying them. The costume of the rats we also leave to the acknowledged taste of our valued of the day, and above to the day, and the day and respectable houses are said to be embarrassed, and others to be ruined. To the difficulties of Paris are to be added the failures in the principal towns of and those on Mr. Wheeler's list, also all such as re-France. Lyons, Marseilles, and Strasbourg are in a calamitous position. Everywhere the fever of gambling has penetrated it has caused the same destruction. The France says :- It is no longer a panic : it is a complete rout. This great prosperity in expecta-

tion, those great projects of fortune which turned every head, have vanished, but not without inflicting deep wounds. The credit is strongly affected, and there is no knowing how and when it can recover. The Reformé states that eight bankruptcies were declared at the Paris Tribunal of Commerce on Monday, their engagements amounting to 2,000,000f.,

CLAIM OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT-"THE Whole of Oregon or None."-The New York Packet ship Caledonia, arrived at Liverpool, after a voyage of nineteen days, on Friday morning. Boston was visited by a fire on the 5th, but little damage ap-So then, if the Corporation of Dublin imposes an obnoxious tax upon the citizens, the only penalty to the deceased down. He was placed in a shell and repeats to have been done. A fire broke ont at Wilmond the citizens, the only penalty to the championship. The performance was meagre, in the deceased down. He was placed in a shell and removed to the workhouse. Witness slept in a van the mington, North Carolina, on the 4th. The damage appropriate the championship. The performance was meagre, in the championship and the championship are the championship. The performance was meagre, in the damage appropriate the championship and the championship are the championship. The performance was meagre, in the championship are the championship and the championship are consequence of the receipts for the week being announced, amid great disapprobation, at the low figure of first 22 and 2 and 2 and 2 and 3 and 3 and 3 and 4 and 4 and 5 nounced, amid great disapprobation, at the low figure of £158 2s. 9d.

War.—The army is to be augmented by 20,000 knocking at the side of the vehicle with a large hammen, and early in the ensuing year the militia is to mer. He forced in the panel of the door, but was subsequently persuaded to go to his bed, which was the last, such we have reason to think is the impression of the foreign diplomatic corps at Washington, who naturally watch with much interest the shifting occurrences that serve to indicate what is passing around them. The expression of public division, stated that he was called by the last witness opinion, moreover, which has been called forth by the possibility that the conflicting claim to Oregon might will be taken at half-past ten precisely. lead to war, has been so decisive as probably Lambeth.—The Land.—Messrs. Drew, Knight, Excland.—For the general news we refer to our more extensive reports, as it is deficient of that piquancy which would entitle it to a place in our "smelling bottle."

The Paragraph of the general news we refer to our which was fastened to a beam over a pig-sty. The lead to war, has been so decisive as probably and the Land.—Messrs. Drew, Knight, beautiful to strengthen the influence of those in and person could exist in such a dreadful den, he could not around the Administration who have here-dissuaded from bostle language or every convey in the three connecting chain to Oregon might which was fastened to a beam over a pig-sty. The lead to war, has been so decisive as probably and level.—The Land.—Messrs. Drew, Knight, to strengthen the influence of those in and around the Administration who have here-dissuaded from bostle language or every convey in the could not around the Administration who have here-dissuaded from bostle language or every convey in the could not around the Administration who have here-dissuaded from bostle language or every convey in the country of the convey of the conv state with some confidence the belief that the present prospects are more favourable than we have hitherto considered them for a peaceful and mutually satisfactory adjustment of the Oregon question. On the other hand, the tone of the Government journal, brated Conference of 1842, has for many months past much reduced. About three weeks since he called to the Washington Union, remains unchanged. It heath-hill, on Tuesday next, December 2nd; chair been in receipt of twenty-five guineas a-week in sur- see her at the workhouse, he was then in an excited breathes defiance and war, and claims the whole of

"THE WHOLE OF THE OREGON, OR NONE .- This is whose instruments were in pawn at the time of his ing at the time, in a state of temporary mental de- the only alternative as an issue of territorial right. We wholly deny the break in the American title at latitude 49 deg.; we hold that our title from 42 deg. to 54 deg. 40 min. is one title, and, as we believe, a perfect title, against all the world. As the question has been discussed for a quarter of a century between us and England, we are not aware of one argumentscarce of one phrase purporting to be an argument which carries our title up to 49 deg. and there stops. We claim as matter of right the territory drained by the Columbia river. In the view of the law of fight between Bendigo and Caunt, were engaged at a works, which are situated a very short distance from nations, this territory being unoccupied, has its disashes, while her power to injure us is laughed at salary of four guineas a-week each, as the life guards and the old system of divide and conquer is relied and conquer is relied and conquer is relied as a continuous whose let it was to support a line. Upwards of 800 hands the life guards are very extensive. that it is so drained. And as one region, we either own it, or we do not own it.

"Away, then, once for all, with such nonsense as the claim of England north of 49 deg. is better than our claim?" Let us at least know clearly, and state accurately, what we do in this matter. It it have ever been deemed expedient (as matter of compromise, and to hush up a dispute) to give way to England a certain portion of that land, all of which was entering the foundry gates with his father's break- post of the civilization of popular power,' and who fast, was struck by one of the heavy pieces of metal which doubts but that the democracy of the whole union will repeat it, with a full determination to stand by the rights of the country? When that word goes forth from the constituted authorities of the nation. Our right to Oregon is clear and unquestionable, who doubts that it will go through the whole length and breadth of the land, and that it will be hailed as it goes, by the democratic party, with one unanimous amen? And what then? We answer this thenword. It will not flinch. Nor will the honest, patriotic, unanimous, and determined Whig flinch On Monday and during the rest. We described the word. either.'

GREAT BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE, -CLASPER AND English counties, the whole to be ready by the first the company have large orders for iron rails, &c., on March next. This order is supposed to be prelihand.

Pocock.—Newcastle-uron-Tyne, Tuesday.—The great race between Henry Clasper, of Derwenthaugh, and Miss Pearce. After which Mr. Caffeld Appears. near Newcastle, and Pocock, of London, came off this day, on the river Tyne, the distance being five miles, from the Tyne Bridge to Lemmington Point, The wounded are as follow (22)—Mowbray, a boy; and the race for £100 a-side. Betting on Monday Chapman, ditto; Pearson, ditto; Boswell, ditto; Metnight in favour of Pocock, which changed on Tuesday Several places having nominated members of the present Board of Directors as candidates for the ensuing Conference, I have to announce that they have unanimously declined standing for that office. Having been informed that bank orders can be procured at a cheaper

started themselves, and atter a few strokes Pocock got a slight lead, but soon resigned it to Clasper, who lid the same in turn. Indeed, for the first 200 yards the struggle was beautiful, the tiny skiffs battling with the waves, and the spray dashing over them, while each boatman exerted himself to gain a point over his adversary. After the first 200 yards Clasper got a decided lead, being a full boat's length a head, when Pocock went up inside and ran into him, and both became entangled for a few seconds, and on getting clear Pocock went away with the lead, which he maintained about a quarter of a mile, till, on reaching some posts in the river a little above the Shot Tower, Clasper came up inside and ran into him, being determined to pay him off in his own coin. Pocock's boat had by this time shipped a good deal of water. On getting loose Clasper took the lead, and went away several lengths a-head, gradually improving his position, owing, no doubt, to Pocock's boat having become heavy and unmanageable from the quantity of water it contained. Pocock, in conequence, went ashore, and emptied his boat—an peration which occupied some time—which afforded Clasper an opportunity, which he readily seized, of leaving his opponent behind; and, when Pocock re-embarked. Clasper was more than half a mile ahead. This Pocock never could recover, so that Clasper had all the rest of the race to himself, and won easily by more than a quarter of a mile. Pocock's boat was open, Clasper's covered with stout canvass, which kept the water out. Clasper wonthe choice of sides, and selected the north, or Newwith a violent assault upon Thomas Mason, a foreman castle side of the river. A great deal of money has bricklayer, in the employ of a builder in Islington. The changed hands on the event. The crowd assembled in various craft upon the river, and on its banks, foreman was left by his master in charge of the men, was immense. The distance was rowed by Clasper

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, Lissongrove, at eight o'clock precisely—Marylebone: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past-

MONDAY EVENING. Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, nt 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 re-

TUESDAY EVENING. Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheathill, at eight o'clock.

ceiving subscriptions and enrolling members.

London .- City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street.—The public discussion will be resumed at half-past ten precisely, on Sunday morning next, Nov. 30th. At three o'clock the Metropolitan deliver the fifth of his second course of lectures. Subject, "Life, voyages, and adventures, genius, and character of Sir Walter Raleigh." MARYLEBONE.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Bartlet, formerly of Bath and Southampton, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, on Sunday

evening next (to-morrow), Nov. 30th. Chair to be

taken at half-past seven precisely.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, Dec. 1st, at eight o'clock pre-

HAMMERSMITH.—A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook-green-lane, on Tuesday evening next. Dec. 2nd, at eight o'clock precisely. NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE LAND SOCIETY .-A Public Meeting of the shareholders residing in the city of London, Westminster, Tower Hamlets, Somers Town, Marylebone, or any other place within the metropolitan district on the Middlesex side of the Thames, will be holden on Sunday (to-morrow) afternoon, at the City Chartish Hall, 1, Turnagainlane; the chair to be taken at three o'clock prethe ensuing Conference about to be held in Man-A Public Meeting of the shareholders residing in the borough of Lambeth, Southwark, and Greenwich, side in the metropolitan district, or the South or Surry side of the Thames, will be holden at the South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road. on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, for the election of a delegate to the Conference, chair to be taken at seven o'clock precisely. Shareholders bring your

cards with you. AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY MEET ing.—At the South London Chartist Hall, on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock precisely. The subject for consideration will be,—"The various soils, the methods adopted to analyse them, the properties requisite to insure full crops" &c., &c. The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society residing in the metropolis are invited to attend. MARYLEBONE LOCALITY.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Auneyball, on Sunday evening, November 30th, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road, to commence at half-past seven o'clock-Subject:—"The past, present, and future condition of the working classes."

An Harmonic Meeting will take place at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road, on Monday evening, December 1st, at eight o'clock. WHITECHAPEL.—A lecture will be delivered on Sunday. Nov. 30th, 1845, at the Brassfounders' Arms, Whitechapel-road, by Mr. C. Doyle; subject—"The Land and its Capabilities."

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CITY CHARTIST Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street.—An important special general meeting will be held in the Hall on Sunday morning, December 7th. The chair THE COMMITTEE for defraying the expenses of the

funeral of the late Wm. H. Bain will meet on Sunday next, at six o'clock precisely, at Mr. Drake's, Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane, Spitalfields. Mr. Christopher Doyle, of the Executive, will deliver a lecture at the George and Dragon, Blackto be taken at half-past seven o'clock. Subject:-To enable the poor to live independent of the Poor Law Union, and relieve the ratepayers from the present burdens of the support of the poor.'

Just published, price 1s., the Fourth Edition (Translated. Just; published, price 1s., the Fourth Edition), from the Nineteenth French Edition), (INSTIPATION DESTROYED; or, Exposition of Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible means, not only of overcoming, but also of completely destroying habitual Constitution, without using either purgatives or any artificial means whatever (discovery recently made in Pressure by M. Warton), followed by numerous certificates rance by M. Warton). followed by numerous certificates from eminent physicians and other persons of distinction. Eree by post, 1s. 6d. Sold by James Youens and Co., Tea Pealers, 45, Lud-

gate-hill, London, and by all booksellers in the United Kingdom.

IMPORTANT TO PORK BUTCHERS AND OTHERS. TO BE SOLD, a new CHOPPING. MACHINE, well-

A made, to be viewed at Mr. Piercey's, Church-street,. Rotherhithe. The Article is of first-rate Manufacture; the lowest Price is £20. TEETH.

fixed without springs or wires, without extracting the. old stumps, or giving any pain. A single tooth, 5s.; a set, £5. Loose teeth fastenedi. Scurvy in the gums. effectually cured. Stopping decayed teeth. Price 4s., Davis's Hermastican : all persons can use it themselves, as full directions one enclosed, and can be sent perpost.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE LESSEE, MR. JOHN DOUBLASS.

GREATEST ATTRACTION IN LONDON, Las week of Mr. Canfield, the American Sampson, the strongest man in the world. Re-engagement of Mr. Emery (son of the celebrated John Emery), who on this occasion will portray the favourite character of the democracy of this country will stand to its Giles, in the "Miller's Maid," the original character of

On Monday and during the week, Wednesday excepted, to commence with the "Old Fleet Prison." Characters by Messrs. Neville, Rayner, T. Lee, W. Phillips, Harrington, Lickford, J. Lewis, D. Lowis, Marchant, Polatay, To be followed by the Ballet of the Sobbler and Sailor, in which Mr. Buck will appear To be followed. Giles, Mr. Emery Supported by the Company.

On Wednesday a variety of Entartainments, for benefit of Mr. Rayner.

On Wednesday a variety of Editar himments, for benefit of Mr. Rayner.

On Friday to commence with the Slave Gambia, Mr. C. H. Bright, of the Theatre Royal York His first appearance at this theatre.

Stage Manager, Mr. Noville.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

As American politics bid fair to occupy a large share of public attention in this country, we purpose giving every week, under the above head, the most important contents of the American papers. We commence our extracts with the important article from the American President's official journal, on the Oregon territory question.

THE OREGON QUESTION IN THE NEXT

to what and where our country shall henceforth be?"
So far as the Texian discussion is concerned, that question is now substantially settled—the recent unsuccessful attempt at protest by the Whigs of New York city to the contrary notwithstanding. But the same great question as to what and where our country shall be, may come up in another and a still more

We allude, of course, to what we call, with the fullest confidence, the American territory of Oregon. On this great subject, within the last three or four years, public sentiment has ripened fast. In the judgment of a vast majority of this nation, the time is rapidly approaching-or say, rather, has new come -when clear right in relation to this territory should embody itself in positive law. For more than 20 years the people of the United States have seen what they regard as their indisputable title to this immense territory swamped in negotiation. It was to be expected from the wisdom and true policy of the British Government, that this negotiation, so barren heretofore of good result, when entered upon with a new Administration, which, in its identity of opinion on this subject, is as one man, and which is sustained in that opinion by an overwhelming mass and mastery of public sentiment—it was justly to be hoped of the wisdom of England, that the new negotiation, under such auspices, and in such hands, would, ere long, begin at least to secure, instead of defeating, as in past years it has defeated, the great ends of international justice.

But, however this may be, whether the negotiations succeed or fail, there can be no doubt that the democratic Congress now about to assemble will have a great duty to do in relation to Oregon; and we be-lieve that, coming to Washington fresh from conference with their constituents, they will come together resolved to do it. With the strong resolutions of the Baltimore convention, and the manly and patriotic inaugural words of the President yet vivid in our memory, we cannot doubt that the Administration is fully pregared to perform with firmness its constitutional duty of recommending to Congress all such measures as may be deemed essential to the full and efficient protection of all our rights over every rood of that great domair, on the shore of the Pacific, which is by an accumulated mass of title, the rightful property of the United States.

Of these measures—and, indeed, of this whole topic

of the American territory of Oregon—we shall have frequent occasion to speak. And it may be well enough to consider for a moment, in the outset, the nature and the value of this our great territorial possession. This territory, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Occan—drained mainly by the Columbia river-bounded on the north, the east, and the south, by mountain chains, and on the west by the ocean-extends from latitude 42 deg. to latitude 54 deg. 40 min. north. It contains more than 400,000 square miles—that is, it is more than twice as large as France, and about half as large as all the states now subject to the Federal constitution. The American people claim, against all other nations, this whole domain as a part of their own soil. The climate, throughout nearly its whole extent, is mild

The present legal condition—the polity—of this important region is quite extraordinary as it exists in theory, but it is far more extraordinary as it stands in fact. In theory, and by treaty stipulation, this land, with all its navigable waters, has been, since 1818, open to the free and undisturbed use and enjoyment of the subjects of England and the citiens of the United States. To terminate this state of things at the will of either of the parties, only One year's notice is necessary.

This common enjoyment by the two nations of all he advantages of a territory more than twice as large as France, being the somewhat singular theory and stipulated law of its condition, stands in vet more singular contrast to the state of things which has in fact, grown up there within the last twenty years. Laying out of view the Indian tribes which make this territory a part of their range, we find its present civilised population to consist of about 800 or 900 British subjects, and about half as many thousand citizens of the United States. The bulk of this population, both British and American, is concen-

trated around the low waters of the Columbia river. occupying, in its mass, a region not much more than not much more than fifty miles in breadth, from north to south. The 800 or 900 men who compose the British portion of this people, are all of them understood to be in the service of the Hudson-bay Company, and are engaged as hunters, trappers, or factors, in the fur-trade. These men have their station-at once a trading post and a fort, called Fort Vancouver—on the river Columbia. about eighty miles in a straight-line from its mouth be two or three farms in the possession of these British subjects; but, as a general rule, they Besides Fort Vancouver, the Bay Company has some twenty other stations in various parts of the territory. But these are merely fortified stopping places for hunters and traders, and have each around them a little nucleus of a community of from three or four

hand, numbering probably some 4,000, is collected in the south into the Columbia, near Fort Vancouver. These Americans are farmers, graziers, and me-They are a fixed population. They live by tilling the soil. These men, having waited for years in vain for some action in Congress which should give them a Government as American citizens, were, at the date of the last advices from them, setting up a provisional government for themselves, after the American fashion, and dividing out their new homestead into towns and counties, such as they had left

Such being practically the present political condition of the American farmers in Oregon, under the hunters and trappers of the same region? answer may be given in a few words. These few hundred British subjects in the service of the Hudson-bay Company govern by their laws, enforced either in the courts of Canada, or by judical officers of the company on the spot, every inch of the whole territory of Oregon, save the few square miles actually under tillage by the Americans. Nor is this all. These servants of the company have entirely mono polised, for some twenty years past, the whole of the most lucrative occupations in Oregon-fur-hunting and fur-trading. They have driven every American stantly two or three agents of the company establish themselves by his side, furnished amply with specie and merchandise, to outbid him for furs, to call in Indian or white competition, and so break up his business. The individual cannot stand against the organised and he goes to farming in the valley of Williamette. This is now the regular course of things. This is practically the common use and enjoyment of Oregon stipulated by the treaty—this, viz., the entire monoadded to ther exclusive government by the same party of the whole of the soil of that vast territory.

aand powerful company. His business is broken up, ppoly of the great fur-trade there by one of the parties. save only the farms which some 4.000 Americans are tilling with their own hands. As early as 1828 the Hudson-bay Company had found their trade under these circumstances quite thriving. The proceeds of their trade for that year were, in round numbers, 9900,000 dollars. Their shares then stood 140 per

eextend a territorial government over Oregon was befifore Congress last session, its opponents protested augainst it, because, as they alleged, it violated the sstipulation of 1818. How comes it, then, that the oother party to that stipulation-admitting itself to the as Great Britain has, time after time admitted, and now admits herself to be, the party out of poss session, pending negotiation-how comes it, then. t that this other disseized party, at this moment, has extended its laws in full force over the whole unoccupied territory? The mechanism by which this trick of political legerdemain has been played off, is at it open a young man was found, his head resting on conce very ingenious and thoroughly English. The British Cabinet has practised the manœuvre in Asia. till now it has become wonderfully advoit. It is s simply the Great East Indian juggle tried over again stated that he had shot himself deliberately, being i in the west. The apparatus, machinery, and fixtures. are just alike in the two cases. A great trading corporation, wielding millions of capital—with power to house, and then Mr. Saunders, surgeon to that estapass laws, to maintain a civil establishment, to blishment, and another medical gentleman of the maintain a military establishment, to collect revenue, to hoist a flag of its own—not the Queen's flag—to t build forts, to keep six or eight armed vessels on the of the bridge of the nose, nearly between the eyes, in coast, to possess territory—all in the way of trade, of clining downwards. He was asked for his name and course-and to do all this under the eye of the Bri- address, but refused to give either. On being untish Parliament, acting for itself when Parliament dressed, the name of J. Colbrooke was found on his chooses to disavow the responsibility of its acts; act-

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is easily wrought. In the time of the "merrie monarch"-easy King Charles-English policy amused itself by building two of these magnificent playthings one for the East, which it called the East India Company; one for the west, which is called the Company of Hudson's Bay. How the one has worked in the east, the world knows pretty well. The other in the west has not long since been put in fine order, by uniting itself with its rival, the North-west Company. Does this country-does Congress-wish to know [From the Washington Union.]

During the last presidential canvass, it was said, in allusion to the Texian issue, "we are about voting on a question of national identity—on the question as to what and where our country shall henceforth be?"

So far as the Texian discussion is the waste of Robert Clive and of Warren Hastings, and the pages which tell of their doings in Madras and Bombay!

OREGON MEETING AT TAMMANY HALL The democratic electors of New York assembled in Tammany Hall, on the 30th of October, and passed a series of resolutions on the Oregon question. The first, after eulogising the President, goes on to say:—
We cannot but approve of his manly stand in reimposing shape in the approaching Congress, and, if so, it will form the great land question of this genera-lation to Oregon and Texas: that he has exhibited statementlike prudence in sending our naval and ing our rights in Texas to the line of the Rio Grande, and in asserting the unquestionable rights of the United States to the Oregon territory, from the Mexican possessions on the south to the Russian possessions in the north.

an end to the joint occupation of Oregon, and also should pass such laws as may be necessary to protect our fellow-citizens who have emigrated to that country under the flag of the United States; that our duty to our countryman as well as the invariant of the land of th duty to our countrymen, as well as the increasing

"Resolved,-That we view with suspicion and President Polk will reiterate the policy of President ple of republican liberty, whilst struggling into full life on this continent."

REPUBLICAN AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH INDEPENDENT OF ROME: [From the New York Herald.]

We perceive by the western newspapers that movement has recently originated in Cincinnati amongst the Catholics there, which is singularly significant of the influence exercised by the republican institutions of this country upon the religious sysa new and exceedingly interesting field of investiga larged liberty and power.

It seems that a church has been organised in the adherents to the Catholic faith in that minister at the altar, is to preside over the congre-searched the house for help. In her absence the dygated faithful in the beautiful city of the west, and ing woman had left the bed, procured a handkerchief. the solemn and imposing ceremonial of the church is | tied it round her face, as one would bind up the jaw of to be adhered to in every particular. But the Pope, a corpse at the last breath, and laid herself again on and the Bishop, and the hierarchy are to be most un- the couch. Her eyes were fixed, she was insensible. dutifully and unceremoniously set aside. In fact, an she groaned. At a quarter to five o'clock thereafter independent Catholic church is to be organised, and death closed, for her-a skeleton,-the miserable each man waik to Paradise in his own way, with only the bible and the burning and shining lights of the painful remnant of humanity. past to guide him on his journey. We are not sure but a movement of this kind will

spread very rapidly in this country amongst the was hopeless. So, also, then, was that of the sur-Catholics. Hitherto the Catholic church in this country has adhered to its allegiance to Rome, chiefly because the supplies of clergy, and not unfrequently of money—the sinews of religious as well as of physical warfare—come from abroad. But as soon as the nine o'clock Mr. White had her removed to the infir-Catholics in this country are wealthy enough to found colleges, and manufacture priests, and build churches. and support their own seminaries of learning, and to receiving every attention that is required by a perraise up their own ministers to serve at the altar, they will universally absolve themselves from their allegiance to Rome, and organise their whole ecclesiastical system on perfectly independent principles. The natural and inevitable tendency of the repubican institutions of this country is to create in all

departments of human life a spirit of freedom and independency. We see this every day in our scientific institutions—in our literary associations in all our unions of men for any purpose—and last, not least, in our religious organizations. Thus, for nstance, we see the Episcopal church in the United States, instead of being the insolent, overbearing, oppressive, ecclesiastical system that it is in Great

Britain, a modest, humble, harmless affair, contining itself to its proper limits, and seeking to propagate ts views and doctrines by the only weapons authorised by the founder of Christianity,—argument, good works, and prayer. The priesthood are not regarded in this country as commissioned by divine authority to rule over the consciences and actions of men. They are estimated at their proper value, in proportion to their usefulness and fidelity. Thus it as been with the clergy of all the Protestant churches; and now, at last, the spirit of independence and freedom-of rebellion, if you please-against anything like spiritual despotism, begins to manifest itself in the ancient Catholic church.

Thus it would appear that the singular movement ecently commenced in Germany, under the leadership of Ronge, has been communicated to the United States. We doubt not that, once begun, it will go on. It is one of those impulses of human nature that must proceed to a successful issue. It is one of respecting the waiting-rooms for patients, the union those periodical uprisings of humanity against despotic authority—one day hurling a tyrannical king—another day deposing a spiritual despot—from his throne of oppression. So we have every reason to elieve that the time is fast approaching when we shall have an American Pope—why not?—and an American Catholic Council, American Catholic Cardinals, and American Catholic every thing, on our own hook. And again we ask why not?

ATTEMPT TO MURDER. - In Ballyconnell, in the county of Cavan, a desperate attempt at murder has been made on the lands of Mucklagh, immediately beside the town, on a most unoffending, well-conducted young man, named John M'Teague. A noise was heard outside his door and on his going to accortain the cause, he was fired at from behind a hedge the balls and slugs passed all around him, fortunately without effect. Being a resolute young man, he fol-lowed the fellows, and would have arrested one of them, but the cries of his family made him desist. ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE IN A GRAVESEND STEAMER.

On Sunday at about a quarter to one o'clock, as the Railway Blackwall steamer was passing Erith, on her way to Graveser dt he passengers were startled by the report of a pistol in one of the deck cabins, the door of which was shut from the inside. On forcing the table, and a pistol, just discharged, in one hand, he himself being apparently dead. In a few minutes, however, he was restored to consciousness, when he driven to desperation. On the vessel arriving at the Terrace-pier. Gravesend, he was carried to the worktown, proceeded to examine his wound, and found that the ball had penetrated through the upper part shirt, and on a false collar the initials "H.J.C." ing for Parliament just when Parliament chooses to The lining of his hat also bore the same name. He socept that responsibility; in one word, a great em- came on board the steamer at Blackwall, and a pas-

pire Corporation in fact, with power to change itself, senger stated that he had been in conversation a st the waving of the Minister's wand ("presto," as short time with the young man before the report of the jugglers have it), into a most demure, simple, the shot was heard, and that he did not notice any

SHOCKING CASE OF STARVATION, DIS-EASE AND DEATH.

On Tuesday, Nov. 18th, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, two young women (one bearing the Christian name of Mary, the other named Susan Stephens), one of them about twenty-four years of age, the other nineteen, applied at the bar of the Sun Tavern, in Gray's-inn-lane, next door to the how it will work in the west, in Oregon, if we only sit workhouse of the Holborn Union, for a bed, to go to rest on that afternoon and night. The landlord replied, that he "did not accommodate wemen, but only gentlemen." The reply produced great disappointment in them. They looked exceedingly ill. The landlady (Mrs. Tiffin) was touched with their appearance. "There was death in their face," and "their eyes were so unnaturally bright, that she could not continue to look them in the face." She advised them to apply at the workhouse next doer; but they expressed the greatest horror at the proposal. So she offered them to go into the bar parlour, and rest for a time by the fire; which they did. In a quarter of an hour one of them came again to statesman-like prudence in sending our naval and military forces to protect Texas from invasion, and that we will maintain him at all hazards in maintain damission to the hospital (St. Bartholomew's) on the next morning, as it was receiving-day, and that "the night's rest would do them good." There was a bed at the top of the house fit for their use, and the landlord, loth to turn persons away who looked so ill, said they should have it. The charge was 1s. (6d. each). The girls said that they could only afford 8d. The landlord agreed to take it, and, as they Resolved,—That in our opinion Congress should adopt a resolution giving notice to the British Government of the intention of the United States to put

On that morning they had arrived at Fetter-lane, value of the Oregon territory, in a national point of in a waggon journeying from Windsor. They were view, demand prompt and energetic action on the part of the United States.

In a waggon journeying from Windsor. They were natives of Berkshire. They had been "unfortunate girls," and had lately lodged for a short time, in a state of the greatest destitution and suffering from alarm the interference of European powers with the illness, at the Bell and Crown, in or near to Windsor, affairs of the American continent; and that we trust where they had heard many people say that it would be "a good thing for them to go up to London and Monroe as to resisting European interference; and get into a place called the Free Hospital, which was that in our opinion the mighty mission of the Ame- advertised to be open to all sick destitute persons, rican Union requires she should not permit the without trouble, on presenting themselves, no tickets despotisms of the old world to overwhelm the princi- or any recommendation from subscribers being necessary." After thinking of it for two or three weeks they determined to adopt this advice; but, having A New Oregon Claimant.—It appears that the Emperor of Russia is in the field as a claimant for the disputed Oregon territory. He maintains that his possessions descend to 54 degrees 40 minutes. We cannot learn the ground of his Imperial Majesty's relaim, but the following official document has been issued:—"Department of State Washington Septiment Theore they went to the hospital issued:—"Department of State, Washington, Sep-breakfast-shop. Thence they went to the hospital, tember 26th.—The Russian Minister at Washington which is situate in Gray's-inn-road, and were shown has informed the Secretary of State that the Imperial into a waiting-room. In about an hour (this was Government, desirous of affording efficient protectheir own statement to the landlady; the housetion of the Russian territories in North America surgeon said he thought it could not be so much) against the infractions of foreign vessels, has author- they were shown to the resident medical officer and a ized cruisers to be established for this purpose along surgeon who had called to him, and examined with a the coast by the Russian American Company. It is stethoscope, when it was found that one, or both of therefore recommended to American vessels to be them, was in the last stage of pulmonary consumption, careful not to frequent the interior seas, gulfs, har-bours, and creeks upon that coast at any point north of the latitude of 54 degrees 40 minutes."—Toronto and that they had better go to the workhouse of St. Andrew, Holborn, and, if refused there, then perhaps St. Bartholomew's Hospital would take them in, or, if not, they might try University College Hospital and (the porter having brought word back from "one" of the wards, as he said, that there was no bed vacant in the hospital) so they were bade to go. But it poured with rain, and the poor creatures (very much chagrined and distressed, having been so often assured at Windsor of the certainty of their admisand temperate. Accounts vary somewhat as to its tems transplanted from Europe to the virgin soil of sion) begged to stay until it held up, which the porter fertility and its natural advantages; but no man this new world. This movement, indeed, is one of allowed, for "they were very sickly-looking," and he commerce of the Pacific, and the oriental trade | tion to the attentive and philosophic student of the | two mugs of coffee and pieces of bread. Then they progress of the human mind to an era of more en- left, and by and by, having no friend in all the town to keep them, nor any money, went into a publichouse to ascertain if they could be trusted with a rising and flourishing city of the west, in direct and lodging till the next day; but the landlady had no avowed opposition to the domination of the Pope of bed to let them. But she, also, humane woman, Rome and the hierarchy of the ancient Catholic noticing their painful and forlorn manner, gave them church. A number of the most intelligent and in- a pint of ale, and to the one a shilling, and to the other sixpence. Again they went forth, and region have associated themselves together for the having learned the admission day at St. Bar-purpose of worshipping the God of their fathers activolomew's (a hopeless alternative, though, for cording to the prescribed form and ceremonial of the great endowed medical charities of London the ancient creed, but in perfect independence of the | do not, it is said, receive into their wards Papal see, and of all the dignitaries generally recog- cases of incurable pulmonary disease), at half-past nized in the United States by the professors of that two o'clock found a temporary haven at the hospitable faith in the United States. All allegiance to the | Sun. There their chief complaint, excepting that of respectable successor of Peter located in the "eternal | feebleness, was "pain in the side." At half-past four " is thrown off by these reformers, and the o'clock they went to bed. At midnight the house was paternal authority of the bishops and priesthood is closed. At half-past one o'clock the landlady heard most independently set aside. But the dis. some sound of alarm in a faint voice, and some pertinctive tenats of the Catholic church are to be son moving hastily without shoes. It was the rigidly maintained - the rites, ceremonies, and younger of the two girls. "Oh, come," she said, sacraments of the venerable ecclesiastical mother are "my friend is dying." A light was procured and to be retained; and in all respects, except Papal instant attendance given. For about an hour the allegiance, the new church is to be a dutiful and elder (Mary) had been "rambling;" presently she well-behaved child of the holy Catholic family. A turned round in bed and bit her companion in the priest, duly accredited, and regularly authorised to shoulder, and then the latter rose in alarm, and

> scene. Never did coroner or jury look upon a more A surgeon, Mr. Edward White, of Lamb's Conduit-street, was immediately sent for, but the case vivor, who, however, remained up until five o'clock. "though," said the landlady, "she was very timid, to see her friend die, and could hardly be kept alive with tea and brandy and water, for she could not eat." At mary of the workhouse; he put her on a port wine diet, milk, and arrowroot, and where she now lies. son in whom phthisis has made all but its utmost ravages. Of her history all that was ascertained was that she had been in the Eton Union (?) workhouse for several months, very ill, and left it of her own accord, not getting any better there, and joined her

On Friday evening an inquest was holden before Mr. Wakley, at the Sun inn, when the above facts

companions out of doors. authorities of the Royal Free Hospital had been informed of the inquest, but one of them had merely sent a note to say that the applicants were not admitted, simply because no bed was vacant in the hospital: he therefore desired that the house-surgeon and the porter should at once receive summonses to attend, when, the foregoing statements having been made in their presence, and the written allegation in the note repeated personally, some circumstance seemed to induce the coroner to consider that the surgeon had erred in his belief. He inquired how many beds there were in the one ward to which the porter said he was sent to inquire. The surgeon did not know. "How many were there in any other of the five wards?" He said he did not know. How many altogether in the hospital? He thought 130. How many wards? Five, two male and three female. After his examination the porter was asked how many beds there were in the hospital. He replied 148. Was he also certain that they were all full? He was. The horrible ejection into the streets of two dying persons here leading to some inquiries phens a particular question, and on his return the painful circumstance became known, by her reply, that while the two unfortunate beings were waiting in the ante-room for better weather, a parish officer, or other agent of the City of London Union,

arrived there from the offices, in Cannon-street, mission to beds in the hospital, and that they were at once admitted, and on questioning the house-surgeon and the porter, it was conno specific reply was given to the question. He expressed the greatest mortification at "this abuse of the purposes with which the hospital was supported quently, endeavoured to trace the source of Poor" never was designed by the contributors to assist in feeding and treating medically the invalid paupers of any London parish. The union officers might own infirmities, but it was a most unwarrantable misuse of the beds so humanely provided by the public to turn from the hospital two dying persons, the victims of disease, not produced by immoral conduct, and demanding instant aid, in order to find room for the loathsome patients from the union infirmary.

An excuse was offered by the house-surgeon that it was not desirable to places cases of disease of the lungs in wards where there was venereal cases. The Coroner refused to admit the soundness of

the plea. There was not the least fear that either the morals or the persons of the patients could be affected by the disease. He was sure that the subscribers knew nothing of the distinction into any wards but male and female.

On the subject of food, the Coroner asked how it ing to turn an honest penny in the way of the fur- appeared to be gentlemanly and well-informed young trade. This is the mechanism by which the miracic man.

nutriment to applicants. I can only give them Edland, and it seemed true that it was a specific dis-The Coroner .- Oh! confound the physic.

House-Surgeon.—Subscribe £5,000 or £6,000 a-year, and we'll find plenty of beds. Coroner.-Perhaps you have got too much money

The Surgeon observed, with regard to his manney to order nutriment to applicants, that the porter evident that the deaths of the deceased had broke the rules of the hospital when he did procure caused by poison, that anything of a deleterious had been administered. After some further observations, the Coroner concluded by complimenting observations, the Coroner concluded by complimenting observations, the Coroner concluded by complimenting observations. The Surgeon observed, with regard to his inability it, now that he knew it.

The Coroner said that he also was very glad that somebody was at the gate who would break

them. The House-Surgeon said, that no hospital in Lonthe cases. In the present case, however, he really did not think that the applicants were in distress from want, but from disease.

The Coroner said, that judging from the one body, their very appearance seemed to be enough to break any one's heart. He had never heard a more melancholy case. The very look of the poor creatures | bert were caused by some poisonous effiuvium, to had excited the benevolence of both landladies who the jury unknown. had seen them. It would be gratifying to know who it was that gave them relief in the first instance. There could not be a humane man in London who would not like to go into the tavern and have a bottle of wine there. As for the statement respecting the venereal wards, he was quite sure that no such distinction ought to be persevered in in an hospital advertised as the hospital was in Gray's-innroad. The public did not suspect it. Did the authorities suppose, for instance, that Queen Adelaide would subscribe her £100 to any institution that thus beguiled the poor to its doors and then sent them away without even a spoonful of broth, to die in the streets, or where else they might? Could the house-surgeon tell him how many beds there were in the venereal ward?

The House-Surgeon said he could not. Mr. White observed, that it was a constant source of complaint in his and the neighbouring parishes that persons in the most diseased and destitute condition were brought to London in large numbers by the advertisements of the Free Hospital, and who, when they arrived, were not admitted. He consi dered that the advertisements and notices ought always to qualify the announcement by saying that applicants would be admitted "if there were room."

The inquest-room was here closed against visitors. but it was re-opened when the jury had considered their verdict, which was returned to the effect, that the deceased woman had died from pulmonary con sumption at a public tavern, after having, with companion been refused admission to the wards of the Royal Free Hospital, and the foreman added, that 'in returning this verdict they could not refrain from expressing their astonishment and regret at hearing it proved in evidence that the deceased women, and the companion who had travelled with her on the preceding night from Windsor in a state of extreme destitution and disease, were denied admission to the wards of the said hospital, when it was proved that immediately after that refusal three wo men labouring under a foul disease, that was not dangerous and urgent, sent from the City of London Union, were received into the hospital for medical

ALARMING DEATHS CAUSED BY AN UN KNOWN AND HORRIBLE DISEASE. On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, Mr. Wakley,

M.P., resumed an adjoarned inquiry, in the board-room of Middlesex Hospital, relative to the re-spective deaths of William Lambert, aged 17, and Henry Lambert, aged 12, brothers, forming two of a numerous family, who had died in that institution under the following extraordinary and mysterious

fertility and its natural advantages; but no man this new word. Th the father of the deceased, who carried on business to the chair. After the chairman had exhorted the which his widow, three sons, daughter, and grand- he proceeded with the programme of the business. daughter, had been seized with a malady which they The following persons were elected for the Council:considered was the scarlet fever. The grand-daughter | Samuel Clayton, carpenter; George Goddard, bladehowever dying, and the sons becoming daily worse, they were on the 4th inst. removed to the hospital. where on the 13th, William died, and on the 15th Henry. As the cause of their deaths could in no balance-sheet was next brought up and read, which way be accounted for by any of the medical gentlemen who saw them, Mr. Corfe, the house apothecary, communicated with Mr. Wakley, and the result was the present investigation.

Mr. W. Corfe stated that the deceased were admitted into that hospital on Tuesday, the 4th inst., together with another brother who still remained scription was entered into for the two funds. there, and was gradually progressing towards recovery, they all exhibited precisely the same symptoms, and had been attacked in the same manner The indistinctness of their articulation rendered i very difficult for them to explain the nature of their complaint. Witness considered them to be laboursewer in the neighbourhood in which they had re-The eldest brother, John Lambert, still survived. There was a great swelling about the jaws and throat, with an excessively footid discharge from appetite. Leeches were applied to the jaws, and the knees and elbows became very much swollen and branches." painful. On examination of the body of the deceased knee joints to contain a thick fluid. The membrance of the larynx was reduced. Nothing unusual was found in the stomach. The lower part of the the deceased Henry, ulceration of the pharynx was discovered. The veins did not exhibit any inflammation, and the stomach as well as the other organs were quite healthy, but the breast and ankle joints were found to contain putrid matter. He (witness) had never during his fourteen years' practice at that

hospital met with so peculiar a case. Frances Amelia Lambert, sister to the deceased, was next called, and said that on the 4th of October last she went to nurse, during her illness, her sister, in Whetstone-park, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Two or ness and pains in her loins, with sore throat and a rash all over her. She remained there till the 10th, have pursued, by devoting ten shillings per week her skin peeled off. She was better the following day and very hungry, but was unable to open her mouth, and her sister (Mrs. Wingrove) was the same. Witness, however, eventually rallied and recovered. On this district be instructed to vote for the re-election shaded and recovered. On this district be instructed to vote for the re-election. It was stated by the coroner (Mr. Wakley) that the and her sister (Mrs. Wingrove) was the same. Witthe 19th her (witness's) child, aged ten months, became ill under similar symptoms, which were stated | them be continued as lecturers for the society, one | train off to some yards distance, but they most fortuwitness's mother had been also attacked, but re- the members go to their holdings in rotation, accordthe deceased and her (witness's) brother John, whose of the meeting having been given to the chairman, age was twenty, had been seized in the like way as the meeting separated. herself, and were removed on the day before men-

tioned to that hospital in a cab. Charlotte Lambert, mother of the deceased. corroborated her daughter's evidence.

square, deposed that he was called about a month since to attend Mrs. Wingrove, who was suffering from swellings in the throat, which rapidly ran into suppurations. They occurred so quickly below both jaws on either side as to keep her mouth closed for fourteen or fifteen days, during which time she could scarcely swallow nourishment. Before twenty-four hours had elapsed his attention was attracted to her child, an infant at the breast, which had swellings of surgeon, Mr. White, was requested by the coroner a similar character, and which in two days after ran to go to the workhouse, and ask the girl Sarah Ste- into large cavities, one in the face and the other in the neck. Witness believed that to the velocity of and contagious nature of the disease as to have caused their deaths. On his second visit he gave orders that with three female syphilitic patients for ad- all persons should be kept away from his patient except a nurse, but no one seemed inclined to attend her, when Mrs. Wingrove sent for her sister (the tion was agreed to :- "That no one member be alwitness Frances Lambert), who immediately came. fessed that those three patients were at that moment On a subsequent visit he saw the witness at Mrs. We desire our delegate to support this resolution in lying in the wards, under medical treatment and Wingrove's, and thought she was ailing, and on his Conference." "That there be a clause in the deeds suitable diet. The coroner endeavoured to ascertain next calling she had returned home. It occurred to to allow each occupant to purchase his allotment whether the city of London contributed any donations, occasional or periodical, to the coffers out of the forms of searlet tever, but he could find no rash in which the expenses of the hospital are defrayed; but either case, and it was now his decided opinion that

by the public," and said that he was perfectly confident that the enormous sum, £11,000 or £12,000, which was last year subscribed in order to maintain the institution as a "Free Hospital for the Sick misses, in the yard of which there are pigs, fewls, &c., this malady to some special peculiarity of the at- pointing out the benefits that would result to the is altogether an unwholesome place.

By the Coroner: He had never met with any other such cases, although he had had for years a most exbe very glad to make it a refuse-house from their tensive practice. It was one of the most extraordinary cases perhaps on record. Witness had done all he could to prevent the spreading of this very peculiar and unprecedented disease. He would further remark. that there was a drain in Lincoln's-inn-fields, near to the house occupied by Mr. Wingrove, which was, without exception, the worst drain in all London.

pire Corporation in fact, with power to change itself, at the waving of the Minister's wand ("presto," as the waving of the Minister's wand ("presto," as the jugglers have it), into a most demure, simple, harmless partnership of painstaking individuals, tribing to turn an honest penny in the way of the furback. The jury redundance is the power to change itself, senger stated that he had been in conversation a short time with the young man before the report of was that such starving patients as these two young berland market, but it was now quite evident that it had been in conversation a short time with the young man before the report of was that such starving patients as these two young berland market, but it was now quite evident that it had been only obtained a little nutrible of the stairs. She was picked up and placed in the starving patients as these two young women appeared to be only obtained a little nutrible of the stairs. She was picked up and placed in the starving patients as these two young women appeared to be only obtained a little nutrible of the stairs. She was picked up and placed in the starving patients as these two young women appeared to be only obtained a little nutrible of the stairs. She was picked up and placed in the starving patients as these two young women appeared to be only obtained a little nutrible of the stairs. She was picked up and placed in the starving patients as these two young was that such starving patients as these two young was that such starving patients as these two young was that such starving patients as these two young was that such starving patients as these two young was that such starving patients as these two young was that such starving patients as these two young was that such starving patients as these two young was that such starving patients as these two young was that such starving patients as these two young was that such starving patients as these two young was that such starving patients as these two young was that such starving patients as these t

The House-Surgeon. I have no power to order | Mr. Corfe precisely corresponded with those of Mr. ease, which was communicable apparently by contagion as also by infection. Mr. Corfe, a gentleman of many years' practice at that establishment, had stated that he considered it to be caused by a poisonous effluvium from animal matter, and that the case was of an entirely new character. He (the Coroner), however, did not believe, although it was the jury for the great attention they had paid to that which he considered an important public inquiry, and which he trusted would gain a publicity whereby the The House-Surgeon said, that no hospital in London did give sustenance at its doors, however urgent would be called to the immediate locality of Lincoln'sinn-fields; and at the same time he hoped the dis-tressing condition of Mrs. Lambert, who had so suddenly suffered a domestic affliction, would attract the notice of the benevolent. The jury then, after some consultation, returned the following verdict:—"That the deaths of the deceased William and Henry Lam-

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON. WESTMINSTER .- A public meeting of the share-

holders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, belonging to this district, was held at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on Sunday evening, November 23rd. Mr. Hitchings was unanimously called to the chair. Four new shares were taken up, and a considerable amount paid as deposits on shares. Mr. William Cuffay was duly placed in nomination as the candidate of this district for the representation of the eastern, western, and northern livisions of London, in the forthcoming Conference. This business being concluded, a public meeting was held in the same room, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Mr. Christopher Doyle, on the "Charter and the Land." Mr. Doyle took a rapid survey of the evil effects produced by the Poor Law, the law of primogeniture, and many other class made laws, and said as soon as the people possessed a sufficiency of virtue and courage, the Charter would be adopted, and those hateful laws would be swept from the statute book. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Doyle next pointed out the great advantges arising from the possession of the soil, and the easy mode of regaining the Land, through the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. At the conclusion of the lecture an amicable discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Stallwood Richardson, Sturge, and the lecturer took part. A vote of thanks was given unanimously to the lecturer, and the meeting broke up.

MANCHESTER.

THE LAND .- On Sunday night last Mr. O'Connor' letter on the Land was read to the audience, and elicited their applause. Mr. James Leach then commenced his lecture, which was very instructive showing the advantages to be derived from the small farm system, and a contrast between free labour expended upon the Land and slave labour, as now employed under grinding capitalists. There was a very respectable audience, and the lecturer rivetted their attention during the delivery of his speech, which lasted for an hour. After which Mr. R. J. Cooper spoke on the propriety of getting up a petition to Parliament for the restoration of Frost, Williams, Iones, and Ellis to their bereaved wives and families A vote of thanks was given to the lecturers and

On Sunday, November 23rd, a meeting of the members of the National Charter Association was

held in the Democratic Reading Room, Figtree-At the former inquiry it appeared in evidence that lane. Mr. Samuel Clayton was unonimously called forger: William Holmes, labourer: William Dyson, grinder; Henry Taylor, comb-maker; George Cavill sub-secretary; T. Briggs, sub-treasurer. gave great satisfaction. The next business that was considered was the Veterans' Patriot Fund, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:tions, and that they use their best endeavours to add to the funds." At the close of the meeting a sub-

On Monday, November 24th, a meeting of the Cooperative Land Society was held at the above house. Mr. Samuel Taylor in the chair. The question of the rules was resumed, when it was unanimously agreed that a list of our resolutions should be made out, and placed in the successful candidate's hands. ing under a poisonous effluvium arising from the The following are our instructions:-" That the occupants be taken from the books according to the ments that are laid out in the first location shall be numbered, and drawn for by those who are located: the mouth and nostrils, and from the cause before likewise the same with all the rest." "The delegate mentioned they could not be questioned as to their to vote that the members who are chosen to be condition. Another symptom was a most voracious located shall have the preference of building their own cottages, providing they belong to the building painful. On examination of the body of the deceased, name and objects are not altered in consequence of William Lambert, after death, he found both the enrolment." "That the Board of Directors be requested to form a Joint Stock Bank, and thereby give the located members an opportunity of investing

their savings, and receive a legal interest for the esophagus was healthy, but there was a laceration same." "That the successful candidate for this disabout the gums. On a post mortem examination of trict be requested to pay the several localities a visit scarcely credible, especially after the recent dread-the deceased Henry, ulceration of the pharynx was previous to going to Conference." "That the Board ful event at Defford, on the same line. The following of Directors be elected by the Conference, and that are the particulars, as far as could be ascertained our delegate be instructed to support the re-election of the present Board of Directors." "That we are making rapid progress a reference to the list will

THE LAND. At an adjourned meeting of the Preston branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land the night having left Bristol for Gloucester he Society, held on Sunday last, November 23rd, Mr. J. Mrs. Wingrove, wife of a brewer's vat maker, living Duckett in the chair, the following resolutions were Upon reaching Standish Crossing, where the Great agreed to :- "That the thanks of this meeting be three days afterwards witness was seized with sick- given to the Board of Directors; and this meeting eleven miles from the latter place, and where there considers that they are justified in the course they when, becoming worse, she returned home to her from the profits of the sale of the cards and rules, mether's, where her voice failed her, and on the 14th towards defraying the expense of sending lecturers any light whatever being shown, although midnight of the present Board of Directors, and that three of threw the engine-driver and fireman of the expres by an apothecary in the neighbourhood to be scarlet half of their salary to be paid out of the funds from | nately escaped with a few slight bruises. The gentlefever, and it died on the 2nd ult., before which time the profit of the sale of cards and rules." "That man (being the only passenger) also only sustained stored to health. Between the 28th and 30th ult., ing to the number of their certificates." The thanks smashed, and the two hindermost trucks were

THE LAND .- The members of our Land Society held a meeting on Sunday, Nov. 16th, for the general welfare of our Land Plan, when the following resolutions were agreed to:—"That the society should be ham and Worthing, is fit for traffic. The first three enrolled, according to advice of counsel, and if any trains from Brighton and the first two from Worthing shareholder takes two shares, that he pay up both shares before he takes either, and that it be left to passengers; but the third train from Worthing the directors to purchase the Land in any locality which starts 55 minutes after twelve o'clock, of where they can get it best and cheapest." "That arriving at Lancing, within a short distance of the Land be mortgaged instead of sold, and that those who pay up their shares first should be located first.' That the occupant should have the £15 16s. 8d to buy such stock and implements as they think horses were drawing a train of earth-waggons on proper." "That the present directors should be temporary line of rails, or rather on the permanent re-elected for the next year as they will best under- rails, which are laid down for about half a mile stand the management of the society." "That as this locality; and the driver neglecting to observe regards the lecturers receiving ten shillings per week the precaution of holding the leading horse by the from the Land Fund, we think the labourers in the bridle, the animal started off into the permanent good cause are worthy of their hire."

Society held at the above place, the following resolulowed to have more than four acres or two shares, spot. The engine was also thrown over, but no ELDERSLIE.

A LECTURE was delivered on Tuesday evening

November the 18th, in the School-room here, by Mr. M'Grath, on "The Land and Corn Laws." Mr. William Lochhead in the chair. Mr. M'Grath delivered a most eloquent and powerful lecture, working classes by becoming members of the Land Society. After giving a vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman the meeting separated. A number of the rules were disposed of. We are shout to form a branch of the Land Secretarian. Southwark. During the last five weeks she had been about to form a branch of the Land Secretarian. about to form a branch of the Land Society here. MERTHYR TYDVIL. THE LAND .- At a meeting of the Chartist Co-

operative Land Society the following resolutions were adopted :- "That we are of opinion that the Chartists' Land Co-operative Society ought to be enrolled, according to the opinion of Mr. Macnamara." That we are in favour of the plan that the estates

and then only a cup of coffee and a bit of dry bread nothing could be plainer than it had been contributed the first book ever printed in this country, fell to the ground a verdict of "Death from natural causes, accelerated with a transport of the ground averdict of Death from natural causes, accelerated with a transport of the ground o there from Whetstone-park. The observations of with a tremendous crash.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, November 25, 1845.) John Warren, George-street, Hanover-square, dentist—William Cooke, Egham, innkeeper—John Land Roper, Rochester, linendraper—Joseph Woodhams, High-street, Portland Town, plumber—Charles Wadhams, Charlotte, Portland place. New-road, carpenter—George. Portland Town, plumber—Charles Wadhams, Charlotte, e. street, Portland-place, New-road, carpenter—George Little, Southampton-terrace, Camden Town, corn-chan, a dler—John Evans, High-street, Shoreditch, cheesemonger r—Richard More, Norwich, coal merchant—Charles Joseph h Russel, Ludlow, serivener—William Lendon, sen, and id jun., Exeter, curriers.

BANKBUPTCY ANNULIRD. John Suteliffe, jun., Halifax, Yorkshire, rectifier, DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

A. H. Chambers, sen. and jun., New Bond-street and A. H. Chambers, sen. and jun., New Bond-street and d Southmoulton-street, bankers, first dividend of 9s; and if first dividend of 5s 6d on the separate estate of A. H. L. Chambers, sen., on Saturday, Nov. 29, and the three sub. sequent Saturdays, at Mr. Grooms, Abchurch-lane.
Barber and Marshall, Walsall, bankers, second dividend of 6d; and second dividend of 6s 2d on J. V. Barber's sepa. of 6d; and second divident of oscillation. V. Darber's separate estate, any Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham.

C. W. Kesselmeyer, Manchester, merchant, first dividend of 2s 7d, on Tuesday, December 2, or any subsequent dend of 2s 7d, on Tuesday, December 2, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester.

A. H. Simpson and P. H. Irvin, Blackfriars-road, engineers, dividend of 3s 4d, on Friday, Nov. 28, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Follett's, Basinghall-street.

J. Bennett, Little Birch, Herefordshire, cattle dealer, first dividend of 8s 6d, any Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Bir.

mingham. mingham.
C. Sharratt, Walsall, sandlers' ironmonger, second dividend of 1s 101d, any Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Bir.

mingham.
C. Webb, Oxford, apothecary, first dividend of 2s, on 1
Saturday, Nov. 22, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr.,
Edward's, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.
H. Haynes, Scole, Norfolk, wine merchant, first dividend of 1s, on Saturday, Nov. 22, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Edward's, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
W. H. Baldock, Canterbury, banker, third dividend of the construction of the construc W. H. Baldock, Canterbury, banker, third dividend of f. 101d, on Saturday, Nov. 22, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Edward's, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

J. Groombridge, Abbey-street, Bermondsey, licensed levictualler—first dividend of 1s, on Saturday, Nov. 22, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Edwards's, Frederick's.

place, Old Jewry.

T. R. Withers, Eling, Hampshire, brewer, first dividend lefts on Saturday, Nov. 22, or any subsequent Saturday.

of 7s, on Saturday, Nov. 22, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Edwards's, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. J. Lewis, Birmingham, card manufacturer, first divi-dend of 91d, on Friday, Nov. 28, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham.
T. W. Green, Loeds, bookseller, second dividend of 5s,, any day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds.
T. Bousfield, Liucoln, ironmonger, first dividend of 5s,, any day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds.
B. Wrigley, Horest, in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woollencoth manufacturer, first dividend of 7s 5d, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Man. observer. at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham.

E. Lawton and T. Kay, Rochdale, ironfounders, first dividend of 2s, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS. Dec. 20, T. Shaw, Southampton, wine-merchant—Dec. 20, W. Parsons, Wood-street, Princes-road, Lambeth, corn-dealer—Dec. 20, S. Davies, Bankside, Southwark, and Times-wharf, Wilton-road, Pimlico, coal-merchant—Dec. 19. W. Best and J. Snowden, Southampton, printers Dec. 19. W. Best and J. Snowden, Southampton, printers and stationers—Dec. 20, R. Evans, J. Foster, S. Z. Langton, and T. Foster, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, East India merchants—Dec. 16, T. Trapp and T. P. Trapp, Churchstreet, Southwark, tallow chandlers and melters—Dec. 16, J. Peak, Tolleshunt Knights, Essex, miller—Dec. 16, J. Miller, Stockton-on-Tees, patent sail-cloth and rope manufacturer—Dec. 16, W. C. Knight, Creat Suffolk-street, Southwark, builder—Dec. 16, D. Bidmead, Bread-street, Cheapside, warehouseman and shipping agent—Dec. 19, J. H. Limes, Richmond, Surrey, butcher—Dec. 19, J. Courtenay, Bristol, banker—Dec. 19, W. Jones, Cardiff Glanmorganshire, ship builder and timber merchant—Dec. 19, J. Raleigh, T. S. Goode, and W. Holland, Manchester, merchants—Dec. 17, J. Carruthers, Blackburn, linen and woollen drapor—Dec. 17, W. Brown and T. linen and woollen drapor-Dec. 17, W. Brown and T. Preston, jun., Manchester, cotton spinners—Dec. 17, J. Ashbarry, Holm Lacy, Hereford, timber merchant.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the Dec. 19, S. Elphic, Green Dragon, Bermondsey-street, Surrey, victualler—Dec. 19, R. White, High-street, Portsmouth, surgeon—Dec. 18, R.B. Clarke, Gower-street North, plumber and glazer—Dec. 16, J. M. Pratt, Berners-street, Oxford-street, wine merchant—Dec. 18, J. H. Limes, Rich. Essex, hay and straw salesman—Dec. 16, J. S. Williams, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, master mariner—Dec. 18, E. Barry, Bristol, victualler—Dec. 18, R. Sugden, Bog. thorne, Yorkshire, manufacturer of worsted goods—Dec. 16, W. Brown and T. Proston, jun., Manchester, cotton

tioners—J. Musgrave and R. A. Erown, Leeds, share brokers—A. and H. Andrews, Islington, paper hangers— Road and Street Cleansing Company, elsewhere; as far as regards J. Brogden-E. and W. Hunter, Huyton and Liverpool, quarrymen-J. Garthwaite and Co., Halifax, Yorkshire, flax and tow spinners —Dobson and Ellerkamp, Liverpool, stock brokers—W. Lamb and T. Axford, Islington, ready-made linen ware house-Everett and Woods, Battersen, builders-J. and T. Gossling, Cranborne, Dorsetshire, bakers—M. Pilling and Co., Rochdale, fulling millers; as far as regards W. Hartley—Monkhouse, Whitfield, and Co., Barnard Castle and Aldermanbury, carpet manufacturers—G. H. Dosseher turers of earthenware—Dick and Gibson, Kingston-upcu-Hull, brewers—Jones and Dyson, Huddersfield, share borough, and Hartlepool, commission merchants-G. and . Woolcott, Gray's-inn-road, builders-Tosar, Brothers and Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ACCIDENT ON THE BRISTOL AND BIRMINGHAM RAIL-

way .- An accident occurred on the above railway on Saturday night, which, although not attended with loss of life, betrayed an amount of carelessness but, from the mysterious silence observed on such oceasions, it is very difficult to give any correct information. A gentleman at Bristol, was desirous of proceeding thence to Gloucester, in order to be in time for the Welch mail, which leaves Gloucester at a quarter to two in the morning. The last train for ordered an express train; this was soon in readiness. Western line joins the Bristol into Gloucester, about is a slight ascent, the engine ran into something, standing on the rails, without any singal lamps, or severe shaking, but the engine itself was very much knocked to pieces.

ACCIDENT AT THE OPENING OF THE BRIGHTON AND

CHICHESTER RAILWAY .- The Brighton and Chichester

Railway was opened on Monday as far as Worthing Gen. Pasley having certified that the line, although went through, carrying a considerable number of "That arriving at Lancing, within a short distance of the residence of the late Sir Thomas Lloyd, Bart., met with an accident, which interrupted the traffic for the rest of the day. At the spot in question the line rails just as the engine was coming up, and the tender, which was in advance of the engine, knocked AT A MEETING of the Chartist Co-operative Land down the horse and ran over it. The tender was capsized off the rails, and falling over the horse with between the fore and hine wheels, killed it on the mained on one of the rails so as to obstruct the passage. Fortunately, the pace of the train being slow, none of the passengers were injured; but a consequence of the accident they were detained about two hours, when they were removed to another train and proceeded to Brighton. DEATH OF A MEMDICANT.—On Monday a lees inquiry took place before Mr. W. Payne the coronets

at the Blue-coat Boy Tayern, Lant-street, Southwalk bridge-road, respecting the death of a fell mendicant, name unknown, apparently about 50 rears of sources years of age. From the evidence of several witnesses, it appeared that the deceased had been a mondiage. lodging at a low house in Mint-street. She paid of nightly for her bed, and was in a dreadful state of filth; and the landlady advised her to apply to Mint-street, and the relieving officer of St. George's work house; but she seemed reluciant to do so, deceased was generally in a weak state, arising from the want of the company recognizes of life. She was the want of the common necessaries of life. She was without exception, the worst drain in all London.

The Coroner (emphatically): Ah! you had better mention that fact distinctly, because there are some very rich and influential people in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and that drain it would seem is in the very midst of the part they inhabit.

The Coroner remarked that the disease which occasioned the deaths of the deceased was quite as unaccountable to him as it was to the gentlemen who had spoken, and it would be remembered on the first assemblage of the jury there was reason to suspect that it had originated in the neighbourhood of Cumberland market, but it was now quite evident that it is a Caxton's House.—Last week the house in the long of the plan that the estates should be put up to auction, according to the plan that the estates should be put up to auction, according to the plan that the estates should be put up to auction, according to the plan that the estates should be put up to auction, according to the plan that the estates should be put up to auction, according to the plan that the estates should be put up to auction, according to the plan that the estates should be put up to auction, according to the plan that the estates should be remarked from the lodging-house, and, after some that the following that the Cantendary of Landought to be two of four morning she went to the lodging-house, and, after some that the unable of the decased was quite as unaccountable to him as it was to the gentlemen who had spoken, and it would be remembered on the first morning the went to the lodging-house, and, after some that the Cantendary night had down in the rules." That we are in favour of the plan that the estates showed are opinion that the conference ought to be two of our morning the went to the lodging-house, and, after some that the Cantendary night is was proposed by morning the went to the lodging-house, and, after some that the Cantendary night is was proposed by morning the went to the lodging-house, and, after some that the Cantendary night is the went of opi a woman of dissipated habits, and always stated that

I by her deprayed habits,"

" And I will war, at least in words, (And should my chance so happen—deeds,) with all who war with Thought!" "I think I hear a little bird, who sings #I think I had by will be the stronger."—BYRON.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLU-ANNIVERBART OF THE POLISH REVOLU-TION. HORRIBLE CRIMES OF THE RUS-SIAN DESPOTISM.

Tear by year, by voice or pen, we have never omitted to declare our solemn protest against the omittee against the atrocious wron; done to our Polish brethren by the dismemberment and enslavement of their country, displementation of the memorable, though ill-fated and the November, renders necessary the renewal of

that protest. or protest, did it speak the sentiments of the writer merely, would be of no moment; but that protest becomes of importance when it speaks the sentiments of a party, and makes known the sympathies and rishes of the revolutionary section of English society. that section which, as sure as time and as certain as death, will yet be in the ascendant in this country. In the name, then, of the democratic masses Great Britain, whose ideas and hopes we are privileged to represent, we declare anew, on this 30th of November, 1845, our unmitigated abhorrence of the great crime known as "the Partition of Poland," our intense indignation toward the oppressors of that country, our heart-felt sympathy with our suffering brethren, and our earnest resolve to aid them by every means in our power in promoting the restoration of Polish freedom and Polish happiness.

We have now to place on record in our columns a not experience assure us that no crime is too infamous, no atrocity too hellish, to be perpetrated by NICHOLAS and his barbarous tools, when in pursuit of their darling object, the perpetuation and extension of the slavery and misery of their unbappy victims. But we must add, that the facts we are about to present to our readers are too well corroborated to leave even a shade of doubt as to their truth.

It appears that in 1837 there still existed in the city of Minsk a convent of hurable nuns of the order of Charity." was divided between their religious duties, attendance on the sick, and the education of had learned to bless their unassuming benevolence, and people of all ranks regarded with veneration a community, distinguished not by ascetic practices, but through its active and unwearying philanthropy. Between 1837 and 1845 forty-four nuns perished at the hands of the Russian despotism, out of fifty-eight devoted to duties whose fulfilment appeals so directly to all human sympathies, that a religious sisterhood, analogous to their own had been spared even during the French reign of terror, which so pitilessly swept away all social landmarks. Of the fourteen that remained, eight had either had their eyes torn out or their limbs broken, and of the other six only four had strength to attempt, or fortune to effect their escape. The following particulars of this atrocious persecution we give from a work just published, entitled, "Eastern Europe and the Emperor Nicholas":-

The Emperor Nicholas, having profited by his influence and privileges in nominating corrupt and ambitious tools to the bishopric of the Basilian communion (that is to say, the Roman Catholics with Greek forms), amongst these Semiasko, the bishop of the diocese in which the convent of these poor nuns was situated, had apostatised to the Greek from the Latin church. Finding that the great mass of the clergy, and the whole of their congregation, refused to follow the examples of their chiefs, Nicholas ordered forcible means to be resorted to, and set on foot a persecution, which caused the females of this religious association great alarm, and induced them to use the private influence of their friends in the Russian capital, to be allowed to retire from their convent into the bosoms of their families.

This boon the Emperor refused, referring them to their

apostate bishop. Semiasko, after vainly using all his persuasive powers with this community, to induce them to pass over to the Russian church, showed them alike the threats and promises he was empowered to make in the name of Nicholas, and the awful signature appended to a document which commanded him to adopt such measures as the interests of religion might require, to oblige all recusants to reform. Finding their determination unshakeable, he left them three months to consider the matter; and then, detaching from his breast one of the numerous orders with which the Emperor had rewarded his apostacy, he attempted to pin it on the bosom of the superior, to whom lie held out a

dazzling prospect of honours and rewards. These women, it must be remembered, in their devout belief, now saw in their former pastor only an impious seceder from the faith of their fathers. Irena Mieceslas, (the superior of the convent,) therefore, spurning this temptation, said tauntingly to the bishop-

"Keep it, keep it; it would ill accord with the humble cross which marks my order, and with you it serves to hide a breast beneath which there beats the heart of an apostate!" These nuns had been fortified in their resolution by

the exhortation of their confessor, a weak, but probably well-meaning man, named Michalewitch. As the persecution became more rigorous around him,

between the threats and promises of his bishop, he was influenced to desert to the Russian communion, and he was afterwards frequently obliged to take his seat as member of the tribunal which attempted to subdue the obstinacy of these women. It is, however, probable that he yielded more to terror than seduction, for he strove apparently to bury his remorse in incessant intoxication; and in this condition he afterwards fell into a pool of water, where he was drowned.

Three days after the insulting refusal of the superior to apostatise, Semiasko came with a detachment of soldiers to turn the sisters out of the convent. Such was the violence employed-such the terror inspired by the account of universal persecution, that a sick nun of their number fell and expired upon the pavement of the

The remainder were heavily ironed, hand and foot, and marched to Vitepsk, where they were placed in a Russian convent of "black sisters."

These black sisterhoods, which may, in some mea zure be compared to our penitentiaries, are places of refuge for the widows of private soldiers, and receptacles for the most disorderly prostitutes. Here the thirty-three nuns of St. Basilius, from Minsk, met with fourteen more of their order, transferred from

another convent to this abode, where for two years they were kept at hard labour, chained in couples, and exposed to all the malignity of the depraved associates with whom these women of gentle birth were thus forcibly mingled. In 1839, all other efforts having failed to shake their

order. The whole number of these women, fifty-seven, were now brought up twice a week, on Wednesdays and Fridays, before a commission of the Russian authorities and clergy, and flogged before them, receiving fifty

This was continued for months tegether, till the wounds upon their backs was an open sore, and that pieces of the scabs, and then of the raw flesh, adhered to the instruments of torture. Three of their number died

They were then fed on salt herrings, and refused drink (a favourite Russian mode of torture), except on the condition of apostacy. This punishment, which it appears they found the most difficult to bear, was superseded by system of starvation. They were only fed once every other day, and driven to eat nettles and the fodder of the convent cattle. They were employed to dig out clay, and not under

standing how to conduct an excavation, the earth fell in and buried five of their number. With incredible barbarity the Russian authorities not only refused to dig them out, but prevented the nuns from attempting to extricate their companions. They perished in this self-dug grave The next labour in which the survivors were em-Ployed, was to aid the masons in constructing a palace for the renegade bishop.

Some of the Polish gentry, whose spirit no terrors will quell, coming to look on,—one of their number addressed some words of consolation to these poor women. Within twenty-four hours, not only this imprudent individual, but all those around him had disappeared.

The falling of a wall in the midst of the nuns injured teath soon after perished.

These ten bodies were carried off by the people, and bidden where all the efforts of the Russian authorities failed to discover them. About this period, several monks of St. Basilius were

brought to the same convent. Their treatment is described as having been more barbarous than even that of the nuns. Four of these men, Zawecki, Komar, Zilewicz, and Buckzynski by name, all upwards of seventy Years of age, were at last, in the full severity of winter, stripped and placed under a pump, where as the water was poured over them it gradually congealed into ice, and froze them to death; another named the Abbé Laudanski, aged and infirm, whilst staggering beneath a load of firewood, was struck upon the head with such violence by a drunken deacon that his skuil was fractured, and he died upon the spot.

It happened that one of these surviving monks of St. Basilius succeeded in making his escape; and Semiasko, irritated at this incident, resolved to conquer the ob-Stinacy of the nuns, and publishing that they were about to read the ir recautation, caused them to be forcibly led by the sold ery to the portals of the Russian church. The curiosity which this announcement caused, led the whole population of the city of Polock to assemble; notwithstanding the examples which had been made of those

who had expressed Libeir sympathy with the sufferers. The apostate b. thop, in his episcopal garments, advanc d towards the nuns, and bidding the soldiers leave his near sisters at it verty, spoke to them with paternal growing wiser; millions of bearded men will not for paper." I know also that I did not advise in the matter; kitchess, and offering his hand to their superior, pre-pared to lead her in o the church. Irene Micceslas When the day of "settlement" comes, this one act in this affair. Further, your answer is an acknowledgethen seising one of the ratche's used by he carpenters of Victoria's reign—this feasting and fawning upon ment that the authority upon which you made such a who had been working a the reparation of the church, the ruffian Nicholas—will assuredly be remembered statement does not warrant you in bringing my name so called out to all her nu; 's to kneel, and addressing along with the hideous persecution of the nuns of St. conspicuously before the public, as an individual who had Semiasho, told him - "At ter having been their shep. Basilits.

herd, to become the executioner of these whom he had not already done to death, and to strike off their heads before the threshold of that temple, which their footsteps

blood, drew out one of her shattered teeth, and holding as all your readers are not readers of the lucubrait up to him said, "Take it, it will earn you some fresh tions of the Cattle Fish who does the dirty work in order from the Emperor."

Such was the effect of this scene, that nothing could of the question be stated restrain the enthusiasm of the people; and as the nuns were led back by the soldiery, the crowd followed them singing with one accord Hallelujahs and Te Deums. Such, notwithstanding the repressive terrors of the Russian authorities. became the feeling of the population of the city of Polock, that it was found unsafe to continue the persecution of the nuns within its walls, and they were ordered to be removed to the borough of Mcdzioly,

in the province of Minsk. This public defeat of the Russian bishop and authorities was, however, revenged on these poor women by an act of such diabolical malignity as only the most undeniable evidence can render credible.

When the Russian soldiers, and the newly-made deacons had been rendered drunk with brandy, all these are surely of value now." Certainly, and the lesson is helpless nuns were turned out amongst them as incurably that a society may subscribe for years to sustain a publicaobstinate, to treat as they thought fit. Then commenced a scene worthy of pandemonium—the shricks and prayers of the victims mingling with the oaths, blasphemies, and ribaldry of the crowd, to whose brutal lust they were abandoned.

When the fury of these demons in human form had been exhausted, it was discovered that two of these unfortunate females were quite dead. The skull of one had parrative so horrifying in all its details that we been crushed by the stamping on the temples of an ironshould refuse to give credence to its statements did plated heel. The other was trampled into such a mass of mud and gore, that even its human character was scarcely recognisable. Eight others had one or several bones or limbs broken, or their eyes torn or trodden out. Of the whole number, the superior, a woman of iron frame as well as indomitable resolution, fared the best; but she was not allowed to attend or console her mutilated sisters except on the condition of apostacy.

They were afterwards marched out of Polock by night on foot, and chained two by two,—even those whose eyes had been torn out, and whose hideous wounds were fester- scriptions for the Rationalists' New Herald," as of St. Basilius. Their time, like that of the "Sisters ing. Those whose legs were broken, or who were lamed, follows:were sent forward in carts under the care of Cossacks. A gentleman of Polock, M. Walenkiowitch, having poor children. Far and wide the suffering and needy ordered a funeral service to be read for these victims, was seized in the middle of the night and sent to Siberia, his property being confiscated. A monastery of Dominican monks, in another part of the country, having ventured

to pray for them, was immediately dispersed. On reaching Medzioly, the nuns were again immured in a convent of the black sisterhood, and divided into four parties. Here they were put into sacks, and towed after boats in the water, which was allowed to rise to their mouth and nose. Three more of their number perished in this manner, either of cold, or fear, or frowned by incessant immersion. The inhabitants of Medzioly carried off their bodies in the night, as the earthly coil of holy martyrs which men would some day venerate and hold precious.

After two more years' captivity of the fifty-eight nuns (thirty-four from Minsk, fourteen from Vitepsk, and ten from Polock) only fourteen survived, and of these eight were either lame or blind.

The superior, Irena Miesceslas, who had fared the best, had an open wound, from which she was obliged to extract with her fingers the carious bones, and which afterwards becoming filled with worms, from want of dress-

three of her companions to attempt it with her. In this to give birth to this ricketty bantling, it is not announced enterprise these four women all succeeded, enfeebled by disease as they were, and without money or passports, at is not mentioned,) who sat, and brooded upon the golden distance of between 200 and 300 miles from the Austrian and Prussian frontiers.

the scene of riot and drunkenness to which the saint's- who have reposed their trust in him would have been statements. I did so because I was not desirous of ing that "it did they effected their escape. Leaping down a high wall into the snow they alighted in safety, and immediately fell on their knees in thanksgiving. They then separated, to facilitate their flight. The superior, in the midst of all the severity of the senson, was driven to hide for days all the severity of the senson, was driven to hide for days together in the woods, without other food than berries, "Mr. Hetherington has been nominated a directing my reply to the statement itself, and not of forms us, "Mr. Hetherington has been nominated a directing my reply to the statement itself, and not of the man") expressed a wish to go into a second-class of the editor the errors and its handler of the editor the errors an driven to extremity, she knocked at the door of a wealthy looking house, and being received with veneration by its owner, was provided with money, provisions, and a correct map of her route. She crossed the frontier disguised as a shepherd; but even then was not in security, vious officers of the society, he is very trustworthy. as the cowardly government of Prussia gives up even its And lastly, Mr. Cramp proceeds to say of himself, "I have own subjects to the Czar.

It was not until she had reached Posen, in the midst of a Polish population, that she felt in security; and here she had unobtrusively withdrawn to a convent of the Sisters of Charity, but she was considered too precious, as a living testimony of the horrors daily perpetrated in that Golgotha which the frontier of Russia encircles, to be left in her retirement. With her scars, wounds, and personal evidence, she has been wisely forwarded to Paris, informs the members of the Rational Society, that "The where a deputation recently waited on her, to express Central Board have it in contemplation to issue a perioditheir sympathy with her cruel treatment. In Posen she call," and he calls upon the members of the Rational Sowas joined by the sister Wawrzecka, and shortly afterwards learned that the other two had, in like manner, escaped the pursuit of the Russian authorities, and been safely forwarded by the zeal of the inhabitants to the Austrian frontier.

tions to be greviously overcharged."

author of the work, from which the narrative had and we find Mr. Ardill volunteering to hold the stakes, been copied, from which we give the following ex- through his secretary, Mr. Cramp.

The authenticity of the revolting details rest, firstly, on accounts transmitted from the Archbishopric of Posen to Paris, recording the joint deposition, on oath, of the nun Wavrzecka and the superior Irena Mieceslas, and establishing the trustworthiness of these deponents; secondly. on accounts received in Paris direct from Poland confirmatory both of the general features of the case, and of the estimation in which the character of the superior is held in her native city; thirdly, on the and informing the members and friends what it is to be they not been both pointed out to me by a friend. I personal evidence of this woman (relating only what called, the secretary publishes the confession. "It may regarded herself, and what she had seen with her own be, perhaps, proper to remark, that the parties to whose eyes) as given by her in Paris, where, till the 10th of care the interests of the society are constitutionally en-

into her story. The facts given by this witness (who have any funds, they certainly are not risking much in for thirty years has secured the veneration of all with the undertaking. whom she came in contact), to the person from whom I hold them, is the foundation of my statement. Irena met with ten more nonconformist nuns of the same ing the violence of which she had been the victim. On the 9th of October, the eve of her departure for Rome, where she might have perhaps met face to face with the Emperor Nicholas, she was induced to make her appearance in Prince Czartoryski's drawing-room, and to satisfy the atrocities which have been copied into your columns.

> It would be too bad if the very excess of the cruelties of the Russian Government and its agents should, by outstripping the belief of the civilised world, screen the oppressors from its odium without further inquiry, and

avert the sympathy due to its victims. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"THE AUTHOR OF REVELATIONS OF RUSSIA." Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

It appears from an article published in the Journal des Debats, a few days ago, that Irena Mieceslas is now in Rome, where her appearance has caused a great sensation. The excitement is so great, that in many of the convents imprecations have been appended to the ordinary prayers, and amongst others the following: "A furore Nicolai libera nos, Domine." IRENA MIECESLAS was presented to the Pope, when on hearing an account of her suffering, he affected to doubt that the Emperor could have had any know-

ledge of the atrocities practised towards her and her companions; but the abbess replied that she had addressed a memorial to Nicholas, describing her sufferings, and that some time afterwards the apostate Bishop Semiasko showed her the memorial, and with it a letter, which he had received in the Emperor's bandwriting, to the following effect:-" Holy and many, and killed eight of them outright. A ninth and | Venerable Archbishop,-Your conduct has been holy and venerable. I approve what you have done, and

patriots had been subjected to tortures of precisely a knocking a man down, and then saying you were missimilar character. Ye knew that those noble women taken with the person. similar character. Te knew that those house was derived had been banished to Siberia, others flogged to death from the public intimation of the circumstance given by with the accursed knout, and others, still more from the public intimation of the circumstance given by wretched, subjected to the brutal lust of the ruffianly Mr. John Cramp, through the pages of the New Moral barbarians and slaves who form the armies of Russia. World. It is true, he did not say in distinct language, This ye knew; yet ye thronged palace, playhouse, and racecourse to get a look at the "dear delightful" paper, but that which he does state conveys this impression unquestionably." Now, as I do not read the New York of the state of the stat your sister women. Oh, shame to ye! Scorn and Moral World, I cannot tell what Mr. Cramp may have said retribution light upon ye! And VICTORIA, too! respecting me. I know that you said, "I had advised the

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

the Punning Print, I think it but fair that both sides

I am, sir, yours, &c. London, Nov. 22, 1845. JOHN ARDILL. Extract from Leader in the "New Moral World" of Nov. 8th, headed the "New Organ," referring to a publication entitled the "Herald of Progress," pub ished by the officers of the Rational Society :-

Mr. Holyonke says, "the organ is necessary to ordi

nary respectability and the commonest importance." The possession of an organ in times past did not make the society respectable, and very "common" indeed is the importance to be thus derived. He says "All these lessons, which during the last eight years have been instilled into us respecting the value of 'our own paper,' tion, and besides purchasing it weekly, pay the salary of the editor, subscribe to purchase the printing materials, and after all, they discover that all the time they have been paying a person to mislead them and throw dust in their eyes as to the real position of their affairs. The lesson is one which is not likely to be lost on the members, which it would be altogether if they were to adopt a similar course again, and subscribe to set up another paper, which is the advice given to them by Mr. Hetherington the publisher, Mr. Ardill (of the Northern Star), the treasurer (!) and their brethren at the Board, on behalf of whom Mr. John Cramp signs as secretary, inviting

"Dil, dil, dil, will you come and be killed!" On the above assertion being pointed out to me. I immediately wrote a note to the editor, which appeared in the next number of the New Moral World. dated November 15th, under the head of "Sub-

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE RATIONALIST'S "NEW HERALD." To the Editor.

Sir.—A friend has just directed my attention to paragraph in the New Moral World, in the article headed The New Organ," in which you say I have advised the embers of the Rational Society to "subscribe to set up another paper." I shall feel obliged if you will inform me, as early as convenient, upon whose or what authority you make such a statement.

I am, sir, yours, &c. Northern Star Office, Jo 16, Great Windmill-street, London. JOHN ARDILL. November 8th, 1845.

[Our knowledge was derived from the public intimation f the circumstance given by Mr. John Cramp, through the pages of the New Moral World. It is true, he did not say in distinct language, Mr. Ardill advises the public to subscribe to set up a new paper, but that which he does state conveys this impression unquestionably. In No. 67 of this publication appears a manifesto, dated the 29th of September, from Mr. John Cramp to the members of the Rational Society, wherein he informs us that he had "stood for a long time watching the ing, caused her intense agony.

At length some relaxation of vigilance having opened a prospect of escape, this courageous woman persuaded more nor less than the new paper. And, in order more nor less than the new paper. And, in order who are the parent birds, (whether hens, ducks, or geese, been appointed general secretary." The previous communication of Mr. Cramp had been signed by him as socretary of the Congress, but he seems on this occasion to have become a pluralist, to have been promoted into general secretary, without relinquishing the office of may become Secretary of State as well as general secretary, through the instrumentality of his organ. He then

ciety to transmit funds to him, to be paid over to the treasurer, that treasurer being Mr. Ardill. It must be acknowledged that this is very like a recommendation from Mr. Ardill, for the members to subscribe to set up a new paper. We find the commencement of The above shocking narrative was copied into the the paper to be the act and deed of the Central Board, much foresight to prophecy this, for the letter he Times, the editor of that paper prefacing it with the observation—"We hope and believe these descrip-lisher, and the other connected with the press, added to show him that if he did not publish it some one else the council on this occasion, as though for the express | should. This observation called forth a letter from the purpose of giving their aid and experience in the matter,

Then on the 12th of October, appears another manifesto published in the form of a handbill, and addressed " To manifesto is a very unique production, certainly very getting farther into it. creditable to the Board on whose behalf it is signed, and we regret that we have not now space at liberty to publish and do not know what Mr. Cramp may have said it in full. After announcing their conviction that it is respecting me." I should not have known of the essential to the well-being of the society to have a paper, last month, she was residing with the sisterhood of trusted, have no funds at their command" (!) very frank the "Assumption Impasse des Vignes," Ruedes and very honest. Then he says, "The paper will be com-Postes, a religious community now removed to a new menced at their own risk, and any loss consequent upon convent at Chaillot, where any inquiries can be made it, will be borne by them individually." If none of them

the publication to the society, and bear the loss themselves, having told us they have no funds from which to defray the loss! and then the truth comes out occasionally, in broken sentences, "unless the members feel bound to contribute to a fund for general purposes." the curiosity of a numerous company by a repetition of And afterwards it is added, "Any deficiency that may arise

the society to rally round the organ." On reference to the publication itself we find this announcement to be viewed of such importance that a large portion of it is re-published over the leading article both in the first and second numbers of the Rational Herald. If Mr. Ardill wishes to repudiate all connection with the intention. His letter to us manifests that he is, very promore will be expected than a simple disavowal from those find the names of Mr. Buxton, Mr. Ardill, Mr. Hetherington, and Mr. Cramp, appointed or re-appointed to office on the very occasion when the project was finally resolved that others, whose names are less prominent, have been equally instrumental in producing this abortion.] To this importation of special pleading from the Old Bailey, I wrote the following answer:-

> Northern Star Office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London. November 15th, 1845. To the Editor of the New Moral World.

And now, ye unwomanly, heartless she-aristocrats, did I expect that so short a letter, asking so simple a is best known to himself, perhaps it is for my connec-NICHOLAS, how will ye answer to your country and endeavours to make the worse appear the better reason. your sex for the foul outrage ye did to both? Attempt not to shelter yourselves behind the paltry excolumn from you as an answer—a proof to me that you tempt not to shelter yourselves belink the party of the northern miscreant took have not any authority for the assertion in your previous mind to give me a Sly Slash; if such be the case I place previous to the above horrid facts becoming number, with respect to "my advice" to the Rational Soknown. These abominations are but part and parcel of a system which has been long in operation, for the purpose of utterly extinguishing all that is Polish in nationality, religion, mind, and feeling. Ye knew tention respecting my repudiation of all connection that the mothers, wives, and daughters of Polish with the undertaking," although this is very much like

advised the publishing of the Here'ld of Progress.

Finding that the statement was not true of me individually, you seek to screen yourself from the conse-So galling was the provocation of this rebuke to the Russian bishop, that unable to contain himself, he struck the superior on the face, and then flung the axe indignally from him. It chanced in falling to wound one of nantly from him. It chanced in falling to wound one of the mangled letter itself would be incomplete, and having put her hand to her mouth, which was filled with blood drew out one of her shattered teeth and holding. dividual capacity, nor as treasurer to the Rational Society, ings, crowds of men, women, and children assembled, planks in the woods, which he christened Jacob's nor yet, as ex-officio member of the Central Board, have I given one word of advice in this affair; and if you had consulted some of your friends, who are cognizant of these matters, they, surely, for the sake of old acquaintance, would not have let you put your foot into it in so foolish a manner as you have done; however, if going so far out of your way to drag my name before the public, in a manner so nation that morning. It appears that about five uncalled-for, has served your purpose, I cannot but be satisfied, and wish you joy of your new acquaintance; but you will find me rather a "queer" customer. With respect to my "appointment, or re-appointment, to office on the very occasion when the project was finally resolved on," I can only say, that I am not aware of any power but that of a congress that can "appoint," "re-appoint," or displace me; and if such a farce as my "re-appointment" has at the actors, and pity their simplicity.

> Mr. Cramp, in whose hands I leave his portion to deal with as he pleases.—I am, sir, yours, &c., In the New Moral World of Nov. 22nd appears the following jesuitical notice:-

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. J. ARDILL.—Northern Star Office. — A letter has been received from Mr. Ardill, expressing some surprise that his former letter had been published. It was addressed

fore quite optional with us to publish it or not, as it is fused to let him have the money, as there was someprofesses to think it strange that so short a letter, as that knew him, and who was likewise known at the bank, to call us to account for what is contained in that publica- company the "young man" herself. She did so.

draw an artificial line between what he did as Mr. Ardill, and what he did as ex-officio member of the Central had accompanied to the bank.

Board. He says, "I have not denied my responsibility Mr. Evans, the manager of the bank, entered at as an ex-officio member of the Board, for bringing the this particular juncture, and having heard the decipaper into existence, but this is not advising, &c." It appears to us that the responsibility of bringing the paper into existence, and afterwards having his name given out as treasurer to a fund, the secretary of which calls for subscriptions, to be passed over to Mr. Ardill, from which the deficiency on the paper, it is acknowledged, is to be much, and therefore a large portion of the amount on Friday the 15th. During the whole of Sunday, the deficiency on the paper, it is acknowledged, is to be much, and therefore a large portion of the amount of Monday, and Tuesday, (the 16th, 17th, and 18th of

Now, I must acknowledge that I was not only "surprised," but rather vexed to find myself figuring away among such dirty water as is known to be belched forth in the print which I have quoted. It is true I did not use Mr. Hill as he did me, and adis not mentioned,) who sat, and brooded upon the golden dress my note to James Hill (of Wisbeach, &c., &c.,) egg until it was hatched. First he says, "Our President the editor (!) neither did I mark it private. I adlistance of between 200 and 300 miles from the Austrian and Prussian frontiers.

At the commencement of the present year, profiting by At the commencement o for them from the assets rather than bring out a new racter, in order to prove that his statements of me paper, and some will be rather sorry that they have re- to the public, in his capacity of editor, were false: Mr. Hetherington, but as he is the publisher for the of the man, or the errors of the editor upon the head Rational Society, of course he is to be trusted for the of the individual. Had Mr. Hill done the same by proceeds of the publication after the members have me, I should not have complained; had he confined subscribed to establish it, and doubtless, like all pre- his punning sarcasm (to give it no harsher term), or what he calls his "severe criticism," to the party which had called the paper into existence, the birth of which seems to have given him so much pain, I should probably have never heard of it, or, if I had, should not have noticed it, so long as it was honest 'severe criticism;" but when he descends to personality, as in my case, I can only think there is "Somesecretary to Congress. Who knows but what Mr. Cramp thing Sinister" intended; and, if such be the case, may become Secretary of State as well as general secretory of if there be "Something Secret" at the bottom of all this, the "Sad Scoundrel" will find that he has to deal with one who, though he may not be "Something Superior," is not a Simple Simon, who will quietly bear the Spiteful Spleen of a Silly Scribbler, who appears desirous of making a Sanguinary Sacrifice of all those he Supposes Stand between him and

his objects. He declines my letter, and prophecies I shall publish it in some other channel. It did not require

He says my note did not require so long an answer then why did he give it? The truth is more likely to be that it did require so long an answer, for it would not be convenient to say the statement was made without authority: and if it was a falsehood, the members and friends of the Rational Society." it was his, for which he was sorry. He chose the 'Signed on behalf of the Board, John Cramp, Sec." This round about method of getting out of the difficulty by

I say, truly, "I never read the New Moral World. appearance of either the statement or my letter, had certainly looked for this number, and when my friend purchase the three last numbers, which are the informed, the owner of several houses, and has, at first I have had; and if he intends from this to claim me as a reader of his print, he is likely to have a goodly number of subscribers, for I am not the only person he has attacked by his Scurvy Scurrility.

The next and last paragraph in his notice, is the most cool, impudent, and barefaced falsehood I have But though they are willing to take all the risk, it is ever read. I have not attempted to draw any line announced in the same document that "should any sur- at all; for I have given a plain denial to the whole Mieceslas was, however, daily called upon to repeat her plus arise from the sale, it will be used as the laws and statement by saying, that "neither in my individual constitution of the society shall prescribe." So that the capacity, nor as treasurer to the Rational Society, vent of black sisters, in the city of Polock. Here they her narrative, by the ineffaceable scars and marks record- Central Board are willing to give up all the profit of the nor yet as ex-officio member of the Central Board. have I given one word of advice in the matter.' Now what more does he want? it is plain and understandable, not mystified by a multiplicity of words,

like his answer to my note, its only fault in his eyes suppose to be its extreme plainness. With respect to my responsibility as a member of from the paper will be the only thing charged to the general the Board, he knows that it is unfair to impute the fund." Lastly comes the climax, "we earnestly entrent acts of a body to any individual composing that body, the Board, he knows that it is unfair to impute the much worse is it when, as in this case, the president has complete power, and the Board are merely appointed to carry out what he may devise and determine upon; and in my particular case, it is worse undertaking, of course he can do so, and make known his even than this, for my connection with the Board is ex-officio, I hold my appointment under the conperly, rather ashamed to be connected with it; and, if we gress, by virtue of my appointment I am entitled to mistake not, there will be found many others auxious to a seat at the Board to receive the monies paid to me disclaim any part or lot in the matter. But something as treasurer, and to disburse such monies according to the order of the president; if Mr. Hill can perwho have been most active in launching the project. We suade himself that this is "advising the members of the Rational Society to subscribe to set up another paper," or anything like it, he is easy to persuade, but I think he will find a difficulty in persuading on, therefore every one of them is clearly amenable for others to think the same way. My name has not been the consequences, though we are no strangers to the fact given out as treasurer to any fund but that of the society, that I have ever heard of, except by Mr. James Hill, or the editor of the New Moral (?) World, for thing to do with what appears in it, any more than with what appears in the New Moral World. Or it may be that he thinks me an opponent, and has a mind to give me a Siy Shash; it such be the case I trust he will always find me willing to bear either his Severe Strictures or his Savage Sarcasm with Suitable Simplicity, or ready to meet his Six Scheming a station under the following circumstance of the Abingdon-road station under the following circumstance of the street of the Abingdon-road station under the following circumstance of the street of the Abingdon-road station under the following circumstance of the street of the Abingdon-road station under the following circumstance of the street of the s

HYDROPHOBIA.—I saw a young girl who, while standing at a hall door, had her apron torn by a mad dog that made a snap at it in passing. She got a needle and thread and sewed up the rent, and not having a pair of seissors by her, she cut off the thread with her teeth, and she got hydrophobia and died of it .- Professor Colle's Lectures.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF FORGERY.

who were watching for the appearance of the sup-posed offender, as it was understood she was to be from disease of the chest. taken for examination before the magistrates. How- A PIGEON WITH FOUR LEGS.—Aliving pigeon, with ever, in this the crowd was disappointed, as the four legs, is exhibiting at Preston. party charged with the offence was declared by a MR. WILKINS, the barrister, is about to be made a medical gentleman to be too ill to undergo an examiweeks ago a young man, apparently in extreme ill health, called at the Gwaelod-y-Garth Arms publichouse, Merthyr Tydvil, kept by Mr. Richard Williams, to inquire where Mr. Harman, a highly-respectable inhabitant, resided. The servant who answered the "young man" gave the required information, but immediately added to her fellow-ser-tricts.

made her appearance, and as the "young man" scemed very unwell, was tolerably well dressed, and in appearance something like a minister of the Gospel, Mrs. Harman asked him in. He entered the house, sat down, and then stated that having the house, sat down, and then stated that having the house as the boat passed through. come to Merthyr for change of air, he had been desired by Mr. Morgan Thomas, of Ynisgoy, to procure formations were laid against owners of property, and to the Editor of the New Moral World, and not to us from the Brecon Old Bank the sum of £240. He tenants of houses, for letting off cellars as places of individually, nor was it marked "private," it was, there- had been to the bank, he said, but the clerk had re- abode, contrary to the provisions of the Health Imsubscriptions. It is only a variation of the stanza quoted with that which we have this week received from him by us a few weeks since:

Whild did will you come and be killed!"

Interesting the publish it or not, as it is lused to let him have the money, as there was some-stantant with that which we have this week received from him in the cheque, or written authority, fined 5s. each and costs, which the magistrates intimated would not be levied if the cellar occupants rein some channel or other. We beg to decline it. He should be accompanied by some respectable person, who mateu would not be a should be accompanied by some respectable person, who moved immediately. published last week, should have required so long an In this dliemma the "young man" said he suddenly answer. It did not require so long an answer or recollected that he had often heard Mr. Morgan commentary, but we chose to make it serve as Thomas say that Mr. Harman was his particular to increase the army by 20,000 men, 10,000 to be a text or a peg on which to append a few remarks; friend; and therefore, as the money was required in. formed into second or reserve battalions, thus effectbesides does he not know the proverb that, "a fool may stantly, he (the "young man") had taken the liberty | ing a great saving in the number of officers required say as much in five minutes as it will occupy a wise man of calling to ask Mr. Harman if he would accompany an hour to answer," in quoting which we distinctly disclaim any intention of classing Mr. Ardill with fools, or "young man's" story, Mrs. Harman was quite indigourselves with the wise, but merely to show that there is nant that the money had not been instantly paid by no force in this apparent anomaly. Mr. Ardill says he | the clerk at the bank, and (actuated by that generous never reads the New Moral World, which is rather difficult feeling which impels women to render assistance to Garner, were killed in a new pit adjacent to Duckto reconcile with his writing to us two successive weeks, any person in distress) instantly determined to ac- infield Hall. Upon arriving at the bank she was told by Mr. afternoon, Nov. 15th, about half-past four o'clock, Richards (the clerk) that the authority produced by the house of a man named James Rothwell, situate

splenetic expressions against ourselves, is a denial of in- the interesting young fellow from Mr. Thomas was in Blackburn-street, Little Bolton, was blown up by dividually advising the members of the Rational Society not quite regular; and that if Mrs. Harman would, to subscribe to set up a new paper, by attempting to on her husband's behalf, sign the cheque, the amount in the neighbourhood, and occasioned the death of a should be forthwith paid to the young man whom she | boy, aged seven years.

sion of Mr, Richards, entirely concurred in it. Mrs. Harman signed the cheque as required, and the "young man" (whose illness at this time became dis-tressing) received the £240, and placed it safely in charged, does not essentially differ from recommending the members of the Rational Society to subscribe. was in gold. "And now," said Mr. Evans, "as I never had the pleasure of seeing you here before, Mrs. Harman, do step in and bring your young friend with you." The party proceeded to the parlour, and partook of refreshments; but the "young man" (poor fellow!) could only take half a glass of wine, and expressed a desire to return home. Accordingly, Mrs. Harman left with him in a few minutes, but. home and made him a nice comfortable cup of tea, of was time to go to the railway station, but, as he Trades for the early closing of shops, was held on was "so delicate" he yielded to Mrs. Harman's Tuesday evening, in the theatre of the Western Inhospitable solicitations, and took "one glass of gin- stitution, Leicester-square, in furtherance of the carriage, she (Mrs. Harman) declared emphatically association were unanimously adopted. to give him his death, &c., and insisted upon his going into a first-class carriage, at the same time charging the guard to be attentive to him. He was booked for Pentrych, near Cardiff; but upon the arrival of the train at Troeddyrhiw, only three miles from Merthyr, he tapped the window of the carriage and desired the guard to open the door, as he was too ill to proceed. The guard heard him and opened the door and the "young man" stepped out and wentaway. "Hang me," exclaimed the breaksman, "if that cre fellow haven't got a voice like a 'coman." if he was not going to live five minutes, and now, Mr. Morgan Thomas went to Merthyr from Ynisgoy, proceeded to the bank, and having transacted his business, was asked by the clerk if they had not better ut that £240 straight?" "What £240?" said Mr. cent (Catholic) Cathedral, upon a scale of consider-Of course this produced an explanation. Mr. Thomas most positively declared that he had not authorised any preacher to draw money for him, and instantly one Mary Williams, a married woman, but who had transferred her affections from her liege lord to a dignitary of the order of odd fellowship, was the party who had personified the delicate, interesting, and amiable young man, and in this suspicion he was confirmed when he was informed that the party referred to had deposited at a bank in Merthyr th sum of £120 in the notes of the Brecon Old Bank. showed me the notice to correspondents, I sent to tion-house, where she now remains. She is, we are She was accordingly taken up and lodged in the sta-

one time, moved in a respectable sphere. IMPORTANT CASE IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH THE QUEEN v. RICHARD JOHNSON. - The defendant in this case was convicted under the 39th George III., c. 70, s. 15, for having received at the door of a house not licensed for the delivery of lectures a sum of 2d. for admitting an individual to hear a lecture delivered by a certain Emma Martin, upon the subject of "The Follies and Cruelties of the Christian Missions." The conviction was upon an information laid by a common informer, and did not for some days current of an intention on the part state upon the face of it the name of the party to of her Majesty's Government, not to rely so fully as whom a portion of the penalty was to be paid. Mr. Parry now applied to the Court for a rule to quash the conviction, upon the ground that the 2nd Vic- the malitia for a short period of training. It is said toria, c 12, which amended the statute of the 39th George III., provided also that no information should be laid for any offence committed under that for this measure.—Times. where the majority rule the minority, for the indivi-dual accused may have been one of the minority; how statutes of George III. and that of Victoria should be last. constructed altogether as if they consisted of only a single act. The learned counsel contended that in such circumstances the effect of the provision that the acts should be construed together was that no information under the 39th George III. could be laid, except in the name of the Attorney-General, in conformity with the provisions of the act of the present Queen. In reference to the second objection, the learned gentleman observed that the prisoner had no means of ascertaining the person to whom a part of the penalty was to be paid, the effect of which may be to cause his imprisonment for an indefinite period. be to cause his imprisonment for an indefinite period. Lord Denman said that the recent act of the present Bay, Jersey. While Mr. Robertson, a gentleman Queen did not appear to be applicable to the present | who resides in that locality, was rambling upon the case, as the clause in that act which required infor- | beach, his eye was attracted by a small dark and mation to be laid in the name of the Attorney- rusty-looking object lying amongst the shingle. General, referred expressly and exclusively to the Lifting it up he found it to be a drinking cup, similar I find is looking over the number for Nov. 8th, that I figure again in that number as the treasurer to a line offences connected with printing and publishing, in the circumstances prohibited by the act; and the to be seen in the paintings of the old Flemish masters. fund, the monies for which fund are to be "paid into considerations arising from the words of the latter act | The date of its manufacture cannot be assigned to a the hands of Mr. Ardill, (of the Northern Star), for in this respect were strengthened by the circumstance period less remote than 400 years. It has two hanwhat purpose we have not been able to discover." I that separate offences punishable upon information | dles, and is about double the size of a common claret can only say that I have not "discovered" the fund or yet the "purpose" of it, but I think I "discover" rested upon the fact that the conviction did not dis-Sir,—I did not expect that my note to you would have that Mr. Hill has been very desirous of having a side that Mr. Hill has been very desirous of having a side that Mr. Ardill, (of the Northern Star), for what is the statute but of the very form which was given house-street, London Docks, has now completed the in the statute; but as the conviction was in the very first six months of its experiment, and during that And now, ye unwomanly, heartless she-aristocrats, who joined with your "lovely and interesting" question, would have needed so long an answer as you for a wife and mother," that "royal incarnation of all the domestic virtues," in feasting and worshipping the brutal royal ruffian, feasting and worshipping the brutal royal ruffian, feasting and worshipping the brutal royal ruffian, for my position with that paper, I cannot have any
The statute; but as the conviction was in the very duestion, would have needed so long an answer as you to with a paper that has several times given him a words of the act, and as it was very probable that have given to it; but truth is not easily hid; and we the defendant would not experience any real difficulty in ascertaining, in fact, who the person was to whom from my position with that paper, I cannot have any
The statute; but as the conviction was in the very difficulty words of the act, and as it was very probable that the defendant would not experience any real difficulty in ascertaining, in fact, who the person was to whom from my position with that paper, I cannot have any
The statute; but as the conviction was in the very difficulty words of the act, and as it was very probable that the defendant would not experience any real difficulty in ascertaining, in fact, who the person was to whom from my position with that paper, I cannot have any
The statute; but as the conviction was in the very difficulty words of the act, and as it was very probable that the defendant would not experience any real difficulty in ascertaining, in fact, who the person was to whom ings on the title deeds; if it is so, he ought to know, that the carries of the act, and as it was very probable that the defendant would not experience any real difficulty in ascertaining, in fact, who the person was to whom ings on the title deeds; if it is so, he ought to know, that the defendant would not experience any real difficulty in which a paper that has several times given him a paper that has severaly rule for quashing the conviction would be discharged. Yesterday, and are to be cleared away this week. The other Judges concurred with Lord Denman, and The foundation stone is to be laid there on the 16th the application to quash the conviction was accord- of December. ingly refused.

> cumstances:—A young woman, named Fanny Gosling, residing in this city, started by the mail train at half-past ten o'clock, to pay a visit to her mother on the Corn Exchange, Brunswick-street, on the 19th few miles of Tralee, a woman named Julia Hickey at Clifton, which is a short distance from Abingdondied on the 4th inst, having attained the advanced road station. On arriving at the latter place, instead He arrived at Boston, purchased a cargo of flour, age of 112 years. She retained full possession of her faculties up to the early part of the present year, There are now living of her descendants 84 granding some of her old acquaintances, who lived at the line for the purpose, it is supposed, of seeing some of her old acquaintances, who lived at the line for the day he went to the Corn Exchange, sold the cargo and in the course of the day her believe to the day her went to the Corn Exchange, sold the cargo and in the course of the day her believe to the day her believe to the course of the day her believe to children, 160 great grand-children, and four great other side of the railroad, at the tavern. While she taining the flour, arrived, after the quick passage of was standing on the platform, the mail-train passed fifteen days from Boston her; and no doubt thinking that the line was clear, she stepped on it; but the moment she had put her foot on the second line of the rail, the fast down train, which she could not have seen previously, came in contact with her; she was knocked down by it and killed instantaneously; her feet were severed to complete his recovery. from her ancles, and her body otherwise much mutilated. Several persons witnessed the accident, and New House of Lorde.—It is understood that at endeavoured, by calling out to make her aware of some of the rebel chiefs of Prince Charlie's army the commencement of the session of 1847, the the great danger she was in, but to no purpose, the They bear the Prino Creportrait and his initials new House of Lords will be ready for occupation.
>
> Door woman seemed quite paralysed.

General Intelligence.

Queen's Sergeant.

A MAMMOTH Horse, twenty hands in height, and weighing 2,500 pounds, is exhibiting in London.

me; and if such a farce as my "re-appointment" has been enacted, which I very much doubt, I can only laugh at the actors, and pity their simplicity.

The remainder of your long answer chiefly concerns

The remainder of your lo young man, however, proceeded to the residence of He will have a free passage to this country.

Mr. Harman, but upon hearing he was not at home, APPROACH OF WINTER.—Last week so severe was desired to see Mrs. Harman, who shortly afterwards the frost that Lochfine, at Inverary, was covered made her appearance, and as the "young man" over a large portion of its surface with ice. The

LIVERPOOL CELLARS. - Last week seventy-two in-WARLIKE RUMOURS .- DUBLIN, Nov. 24 .- It is re-

ported in town this afternoon that Government mean for the additional force. It is also confidently stated,

FATAL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT .- On Saturday, the 15th inst., two miners, named George Hewitt and John

FATAL EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.—On Saturday an explosion of gunpowder, which caused great alarm

HURRICANES IN THE CHANNEL .- Jersey has been visited by a dreadful hurricane. The winter storms have commenced in the Channel.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF LORD CHANCELLOR LYND-HURST.—The Lord Chancellor has been seriously ill, and is not yet out of danger. He was first attacked this month) the malady assumed a very alarming character, and a general impression began to spread that there was no chance of his Lordship's recovery. It appears that his illness arose principally from obstruction of the bowels, an ailment by which he has on former occasions been assailed. On Wednesday symptoms of improvement were manifested. On Thursday and Friday he was much better; on Saturday last he was able to get out of bed; and since then has been gradually advancing towards convalescence. Lord Lyndhurst is 73 years of age.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.—A public meeting, conared it vened by the London General Association of all

WARLINE PREPARATIONS.—We can state as a fact that a naval officer high in command has been privately engaged in taking measurements of the large steamers under mail contract service with her Majesty's Government, and with orders to report immediately to the Admiralty on their capabilities for carrying guns of the largest calibre. The the large steamers, forming the fleet of the West India Royal Mail Company; also the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, together with the Great Britain and Great Western, are said to have been "I tell you what is is," said the guard, "there's something very queer about him. Three miles back he acquainted with the coast of America, has been sumcame in scarcely able to move, assisted by women, as moned to London, to give information to the Admiraity. Such a combined force as these numerous and look he walks—there's a pace for you!" Some weeks after the "young man" had so strongly excited the sympathies of certain kind-hearted folks at Merthyr, where the weeks after the "young man" had so strongly excited the sympathies of certain kind-hearted folks at Merthyr, where the weeks are the weeks and now, powerful ships would form, independent of the regular steamers of war, would be one of the strongest ever seen on the ocean. The West India Company's ships alone are twelve in number, and of about 1,200 tons burden each.—Liverpool Times.

Thomas, "Why," replied the clerk, "the £240 we paid to a sickly young man, who appeared like a preacher, who was accompanied by Mrs. Harman." Church.

A Roman Villa.—The remains of a Roman villa. any preacher to draw money for him, and instantly proceeded to Mrs. Harman's residence. A variety near Wheatley, Oxfordshire, and some excavations of circumstances induced Mr. Thomas to suspect that have been made under the direction of Dr. Bromet. FRENCH DUEL.—The Journal de la Cote d'Or of the 18th inst. states that a duel, which created the utmost horror, took place between two privates of artillery in garrison at Gray. After one of the combatants had been slightly wounded, and the seconds had interfered to put an end to the combat, the wounded man took an opportunity to attack his adversary, who was not on the defensive, and passed his sword through his body. The victim had sufficient strength to draw out the sword, and then fell

> THE TEA TRADE, Nov. 24.—The deliveries of tea in London last week were 492,481lb., and this year. to the 1st inst., they wete 29,706,000lb. The stock on the 1st inst. was 30,360,000lb. The imports this year have been 32,418,000lb.—an increase of upwards of 2,000,000lb. The stock on the 16th inst., however, was reduced to 29,488,000lb. The deliveries had increased to 31,506,000lb., and the imports to

> CALLING OUT OF THE MILITIA.—A report has been it has hitherto done upon the Chelsea pensioners in case of any occasion for their services, but to call out Dr. Nicnol, of Doctors'-commons, died on Monday

> TAR LATE QUI TAM ACTIONS.—The action commenced by Charles H. Russell against Mr. H. Hill, to recover £40,000 and £20,000 won on the turf, has been stopped on the payment of costs incurred, which were taxed at £10 4s. 10. The above named qui tam informer has since been captured and lodged in Whitecross-street gaol, for the costs of an action

> brought by him against Lord G. Bentinck, and tried

A Relic.—A rather interesting relic was disco-

of October, and sailed the same day in the Caledonia.

IBRAHIM PASHA has quitted the baths of St. Julien, near Pisa, for Florence, where he intends to remain ten days, and then proceed, by way of Marseilles, to the baths of Vernet, in the Pyrenees, where he hopes

ROYAL CHARLIB .- Mr. Walter Akeroyd, of Preston. has in his possession four hand buttons belonging to

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. MONDAY.-THE QUEEN V. HENRY NEERDHAM SCROPE SHEAPNELL In his case the defendant, a son of the inventor of the "Shrapnell shell," had pleaded guilty to ventor of the character, and provide to the Bast India Company, against him under the 49 Geo. III., for having written letters to divers persons, General Willock, General Robertson, and others, having, as directors, patronage of offices in India, to obtain from them some situation in the Indian Government, by means of their influence in his favour. There had also been letters them to pay certain sums of money when the defendant should obtain an appointment through the influence or act of their husbands.—The defendant was now trought up for judgment. He put in affidavits to the effect, that at the time the letters were written he was labouring under acute mental distress and excitement, arising from the loss of his father, and the derangement of his affairs by the dishonesty of other parties, for whom he had incurred liabilities; that while he was in this state he was induced, in the desperate hope of retrieving his affairs. to write those letters to the ladies mentioned in the informations, but when he did so he was not aware that he was committing any indictable offence, the parties written to not having in themselves any power of appointment. That he had no idea that a cadetship was an office within the statute; that in writing these letters, his object was not to obtain the cadetship from any person not qualified, but to procure an introduction to the directors, to whom his claims and qualifications might be submitted. He expressed his sincere regret for what he had thus improperly but ignorantly done, and he referred to his sufferings and distresses, while he threw himself on the mercy of the prosecutors and the court .- Mr. Justice Williams

sentenced the prisoner to four months imprisonment in

the prison of this court. FRIDAY.—THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK V. PEARSON. Cockburn and Mr. Hugh Hill appeared for the defendant. plaintiff.—The Duke of Brunswick said that ever since held up to odium in the Satirist. The object was to induce him to purchase a remission of these attacks in money. He would not do so; but at length the imputations became graver and more serious than ever, and he preferred an indictment in 1812 at the Central Criminal Court .- A discussion here arose on the question whether the plaintiff was entitled to go into statements respecting had stated that all that the former proprietor of hardlabour. the paper had said of him (the Duke of Brunswick) was true. [As the present declaration contained an proceeded. The first indictment was in 1842. The defendantin these various libels charged him (the plaintiff) with murder, with infamous crimes, and matters of that sort. He had been charged with having murdered Eliza Greenwood. He was ready to met that and any other charge. Mr. Cockburn objected to the plaintiff going into these previous matters. The declaration began with setupon the statement of previous matters, but not further. The subject of the present action was a libel contained in at hard labour in the House of Correction for one year. "Notices to Correspondents." It was published in the paper of the 3rd of November, 1844. Lord Demnan read it. It spoke of the former defendant, Gregory, being better than might have been expected after the persecutions he endured, and of his being about to give to the world an account of his persecutions, and of the judicial tyranny practised on him. It went on to say, be the paragraph which the plaintiff thought amounted to a declaration, that all that Gregory had written of him was, in fact, true.] Another paragraph referred to the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench [in reading] this Lord Denman said, "I think I ought to have been the plaintiff in this part of the libel"], and spoke of the plaintiff as a foreigner despoiled for his vices of home and country. The writer took credit for gentleness of spirit. in noticing the follies of the duke, but described him as a wanderer on the world, with no country in Europe but Eugland that would receive him; that he was shut out from court, the clubs, and society. The declaration went on to allege other writings of the defendant to the same effect. It seemed to him (Lord Denman) that the plaintiff complained that this defendant had stated that all that Gregory had represented was the truth. The Duke of Brunswick: That is so, my lord; and I have brought this civil action to enable him to proce the truth of it if he thinks he can. He has not tried to do that .-The plaintiff continued: There was a whole series of libels, and he could not separate the one from the other. The plaintiff proceeded to comment on the unceasing analice with which he had been pursued by the Satirist newspaper, and expressed his hope and belief that the jury would treat this first paragraph as a libel. The second libel of which he complained was inserted in the paper of the 9th of March, 1845, and sought by the most shameful instructions, to connect his (the plaintiff's) name with the murder of De la Rue and the crimes of Hocker,-Mr. Cockburn proceeded to address the court at great length in behalf of the defendant. He justified the paragraphs in the Satirist, and was extremely severe on the conduct of the duke, who, he asserted, was actuated by motives the most vindictive and mean. After a reply

from the plaintiff, Lord Denman summed up, the jurors

retired for about half an hour, and then brought in a ver-

dict for the plaintiff. Damages-One farthing. BANKRUPTCY COURT. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26 .- EXTRAORDINARY DOINGS 1 THE WINE TRADE.-IN BE REAT AND REAT, BANK RUPTS.—The bankrupts in this case had carried on busi ness most extensively as wine merchants in Mark-lane, City. Their debts and liabilities together amounted to Go on with another case. £219,000, and their assets to between £38,000 and £39,000. The estate is expected to pay a dividend of between three and four shillings in the pound. The bankrupts came up to-day for their certificates. The firm consisted of John Reay, sen., and John Robert Reay, his nephew. In the case of the latter no opposition was offered, and consequently his certificate was granted at once. The certificate of John Reay, the principal in the concern, was on: osed by Mr. Bovill, for the assignees, the bankrupt was defended by Mr. Edwin James. Mr. Bovill stated that the assignees opposed the granting of the certificate. on the grounds of an improper system of ballancing the books, which had been pursued by the bankrupt, a reckless system of giving credit, and extensive dealing in accommodation bills. It appeared from the books that between January, 1859, and February 1845, upwards of £148,000 in bad debts had accumulated, while the bankrupt set down his profits during that period at £5,000 a-year. Another complaint against the bankrupt was, that he had practised a system of pledging the property of case only occupied a few minutes, and a verdict of guilty his creditors by raising money on dock warrants to the was returned. The Common Sergeant said the county amount of £70,009, thus placing such property beyond the reach of the assignees. His stock of wines in dock had been sold under the fiat for £3,000, out of which the claims of the dock company amounted to £7,800. He (Mr. Bouvill) was surprised that the dock company should trust a man who had so traded to such an amount. The bankrupt had even at the last moment, in February, 1845. purchased wines to the amount of £30,000, a fact of which the foreign creditors heavily complained, and they were auxiously awaiting the judgment of the Court. With respect to the bad debts, it appeared that the bankrupt had credited a person named Wright, formerly dealing in Mark-lane, but latterly the proprietor of the Turk's Head Hotel, in the Strand, at one time to the enormous amount of £34,000. In 1839 Wright owed the bankrupt £7,800: in 1841, £8,300; and in 1842, £31,000. This amount was subsequently reduced to £11,000, by Reay's taking a mortgage on the Turk's Head for £21,000. This mortgage, however, had turned out valueless, the property having been previously encumbered; and although the mortgage was effected in a registered county, the bankrupt had neglected to make any previous inquiries of jesty's Postmaster-General. The particulars of this case himself up to justice. He had, therefore, come to the the register of Middlesex. The next case of reckless credit occurred in the case of a person named Blumenthal. formerly trading in Birmingham, and who had been bankrupt there. Reay had trusted this man to the amount of £47,009 for wines for which the only security he had recrived was the acceptances of the Baron de Bode, to the amount of £37,000. The Court would judge whether such acceptances could be looked upon as good and sufficient security. The next man whom the bankrupt had taken largely into his confidence was Jarvis, whose case had been smart lads, nineteen years of age, were indicted for steal. the most benevolent interest, and declared the utmost sorecently before that Court. This man had originally been | ing at Chingford, in Essex, on the 1st of November inclerk to Messrs. Allnutt and Arbouin, and in less than eleven months the bankrupt had trusted him to the amount of £19,000. It might be as well here to mention that there was not a chance of a shilling in the pound for the creditors to Jarvis's estate. These were the three principal cases which the assignees wished to bring under the notice of the Court, to mark how reckless had been the bankrupt's conduct as a trader. It appeared that in six sovereigns locked in a desk in a room at the rectory. 2841 the bankrupt had married a lady of large fortune, and, although it did not appear clear that he was solvent at the time, had made a settlement on her to the amount of £17,000. He was now living in luxury, on the produce of that settlement, at Wanstead. It appeared, further, that for a series of years the bankrupt had drawn accomposation bills on the parties with whom he had acted under the tutorage of Jessop. The Common Serdealings, and as long as he could get them discounted his geant told Ticer that he quite concurred in the view grade ment on flourishingly, but the moment bankers and taken by the jury; the sentence therefore was, that he be brokers became cautious, the bubble burst, and he was kept to hard labour for one year. As to Jessop, he had abliged to come to that Court. On all these grounds, then, an improper system of balancing his books, a reck. others, the judgment was transportation beyond the seas less system of giving credit, and an extensive dealing in accommodation bills, he (Mr. Bovill) called upon the for ten vears. Court either to refuse the certificate altogether, or at Mary Ann, his alleged wife, 18, were indicted for stealing least to suspend it for a number of years. After Mr. E. James had been heard in behalf of the bankrupt, his Honour said that, as the case was one of great importance to the mercantile community, and as there were several

judgment in the above case, when, after a long commencluded by Siving Julgment that the bankrupt's certificate in this case was less ambiguous, as the female was advoltness with which the robbery had been accomplished, be suspended for the religious of the religious root. be suspended for two years.

THUESDAY .- This day the learned commissioner gave

giving a judgment till to-morrow.

Central Criminal Court.

The first session in the present mayoralty commenced on Monday last.

Shopliffing .- Caroline Bay, aged 24, and Jane Scott, aged 18, were indicted for stealing seven handkerchiefs, otherwise seven yards of silk, value 30s., the property of Susannah Eliza Crisp. It appeared by the evidence that which he had taken from the prisoners. The jury, after written to the wives of the directors in question, offering a long consultation, returned a verdict of acquittal in more experienced thief. Bay was declared guilty. It convicted of "lifting" last year in this court, and sentenced to six months' hard labour. The court now sentenced her to transportation for seven years. There when they heard the sentence of banishment passed.

> TUESDAY .- BURGLARY .- Paul Cooper, aged 20, decribed as a French polisher, pleaded guilty to an indicting house of James Poulton, and stealing therein a him to be transported for the term of ten years.

BIGANY .- Thomas Kibble, aged 32, a shoemaker, was well Jones, on the 15th August, 1841, his wife, Hannah Dudley, being then and still alive. The facts of this case lie in a very narrow compass. It appeared that on the 4th of January, 1836, the prisoner was married at Whitchurch, in the county of Buckingham, to Hannah Dudley, years of age. Mr. Clarkson conducted the prusecution, who was proved to be still alive and in attendance. On The prisoner was undefended. The evidence was of a who was proved to be still alive and in attendance. On the 15th of August, 1841, he went through the ceremony of The Duke of Brunswick conducted his own case.-Mr. a marriage, under the assumed name of Thomas Thorne. at the parish church of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, with -This was an action against the present proprietor of Caroline Haswell Jones, who had borne him one child the Satirist newspaper, for two alleged libels on the and was enceinte of second. The prosecution was at the instance of the wife, and the real sufferer, Jones, aphis arrival in this country, for ten years past, he had been peared in the witness-box, and stated that the prisone had made her a good husband, and had been an excellent father to her child. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty. The Recorder, in passing sentence, remarked upon the circumstance of the prisoner having contracted the second marriage under the assumed name of Thorne, as indicative of a perfect knowledge that his wife was alive, and also of a concocted previous libels, published, cco, by other persons, and not fraud. Looking at the whole of the case, the sentence of by the defendant. The Dake of Brunswick said that the court was, that the prisoner be imprisoned in the he referred to them, because the present defendant House of Correction for six calendar months, but without

STEALING A Pig .- John Coleman was indicted for stealing a pig, value £1 5s. 6d., the property of Alexander was true. Las the present declaration contained an allegation of the former libels, and as the plaintiff Brown. The facts of the larceny, which was a most said he wished to refer to them, Lord Denman thought daring one, are shortly these. The prosecutor is a that they might be referred to.] The plaintiff therefore butcher dealing at Newgate Market for meat. He had bought the pig in question and sent it down to his cart, which was standing at the corner of the Old Bailey and Newgate-street. Two more pigs were subsequently bought, and whilst they were being brought to the cart, the prisoner was found making off with the pig which had been left in it a few minutes before. The jury having found him guilty, the Recorder said the only hesitation ting out something published by Bernard Gregory. To the with the court was, whether it would be safe to leave such extent of the matters thus set out the plaintiff might enter a character in the country, but as nothing had been known of him before the court would not go so far. The The plaintiff wanted all the case to be known to the jury. sentence of the court was that he be imprisoned and kept

Edward Chandler, a sedate looking young man, 21 years of age, was indicted for stealing a shawl scarf, a wedding ring, and a purse containing gold and silver coin, the property of Caroline Amelia Robins, his sweetheart, and a hat, value 10s., the property of G. Robins, her brother. There were other indictments against the prisoner for felony and fraud. The prosecutrix, a smart that the defendant Gregory had throughout exhibited little dress-maker, stated that she lately lived at Kensinggreat streigth of mind, and that he had been enabled ton. Has known the prisoner, who is a baker, for some to do so, because his conduct had, from the commenc. - time. He wooed and won her, and, as she supposed, they ment, been sustained in strong truth. [This seemed to were on the eve of marriage when the robbery was committed by him. He told her he had published the banns in Paddington church; but it proved otherwise. On the day he robbed and abondoned her he took her to Paddington, as he said to be married. He took her to a beer shop near the church, and told her to wait till he fetched her brother to witness the ceremony, and give her away. He took her purse away, and obtained possession of her wedding ring, which she had purchased herself. He never came back to her, and his story about putting up the banns was fudge. (A laugh.) The purse and scarf which were found on the prisoner were here produced, and sworn to by Miss Robins. The hat she believed to belong to her brother. The police constable who apprehended the prisoner at the Jew's Harp public-house, some time after the elopement, said he found the hat on his head, the scarf round his neck, and the purse in his pocket. The prisoner cross-examined the prosecutrix with a great deal of pertinacity. He asked her if she had not lived with him as his wife. She denied it, or that any such intimacy ever existed. Common Sergeant: Supposing it were true, your offence would be aggravated. The prisoner made a long statement to the jury, and said that he had not published the banns, nor did he ever intend to marry his accuser. He declared that she lent him the purse of money and the scarf, and bought him a new hat, in order that they should go out respectable on a day's pleasure.—Common Sergeant: Yes, she thought the day's pleasure was to get married. What say you to taking away her wedding ring and the shawl ?- The prisoner made a very lame attempt to explain this part of the transaction, which, however, he did not deny. The Common Sergeant told the jury that the case was clearly made out, supposing the young woman's statement were true, but they had heard the counter-statement of the prisoner. The jury consulted for ten minutes, and then returned a vernict of not guilty, to the evident surprise of

> SECOND INDICTMENT.—The prisoner was then charged with stealing a diamond breast pin, the property of a gentleman in whose house he lodged. The facts here were clearly proved, and the jury immediately found him guilty.-Common Sergeant (to the Clerk of Arraigns):

> THIRD INDICTMENT.—The prisoner was again indicted for secreting 14s, 8d., and two other sums of money, which he had received by virtue of his employment, for and on account of Mr. Black, his master. The prosecutor stated that he is a baker, living in Lambeth, and the prisoner was formerly in his service. It was his duty to pay in daily all the money he had received on his account, but he had failed to do so in several instances, three of which he was about to prove. Three females were then called, to prove payment of the sums in question. Other cases were about to be entered upon; but the foreman said they were satisfied, and pronounced a verdict of guilty.--Common Sergeant: Gentlemen, I have been satisfied a good while. You have now discovered what the prisoner is Sentence, transportation for seven years.

> POCKET PICKING .- John Murphy, aged twelve, a very expert fellow, was indicted for stealing a silk handkerchief, the property of J. Murrell, from his person. This could no longer bear the expense of prosecuting the prisoner, hence he must be put under the care of Government, who would probably teach him a trade. Sentence -transportation for ten years.

John Smith, a more diminutive urchin, was convicted of a similar offence: being the first conviction, the sentence was six months' hard labour.

WEDNESDAY .- THE POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES .- Francis Cope was placed at the bar and pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing two post letters, one his fellow creatures, that he was at once seized with the containing a sovereign, the property of her Majesty's desire to do something for their advantage; and he con-Postmaster-General. Several witnesses were called, who sidered himself competent, from the experience he had gave the prisoner a very good character previous to the had of a convict's pains and penalties, to read there a present charge. The learned Judge sentenced him to be transported for ten years.

John Gord, a letter-carrier in the branch Post-office at Charing-cross, was indicted for stealing a post letter, containing a half sovereign and a valuable security-to wit, a deed of transfer of shares of the Somerset, Wilt- by making his escape from his place of punishment, and shire, and Weymouth Railway, the property of her Ma- he could not satisfy his conscience without delivering appeared in our police intelligence last week. The jury determination to confess his escape, notwithstanding the acquitted the prisoner. A second indictment was then horror inseparable from the idea of a convict's life, and entered into. This charged the prisoner with having the great probability that he never should be discovered stolen, on the 3rd of November, a post letter containing in the character which he had performed so long without a sixpenny and a fourpenny piece. On this charge the having excited the least suspicion. After looking over jury returned a verdict of guilty. Lord Denman, after a | the subject with the seriousness which belonged to it, he feeling address, sentenced him to be transported for ten

ROBBERY. - Isaac Jessop and Thomas Ticer, both stant, five Bank of England notes of the value of £5 each, carn a most respectable livelihood, but considered, as a six sovereigns, and 180 pieces of silver coin, the property magistrate of the city of London, that an effort to shield of the Reverend Robert Boothby Heathcote. The re- him could not be consistently made without the sanction verend prosecutor deposed that he is the rector of the of the Secretary of State. The prisoner was committed parish of Chingford. Has known the prisoners before. to Newgate for the escape, and a true bill was, yesterday Jessop was once a servant in his household. On Satur- evening, about an hour after his committal for trial, day, the 1st of this month, witness had five £5 notes and found against him by the grand jury, There was beyond these 189 pieces of silver coin of every denomination, from the groat to the crown, The prisoner Jessop knew where the key was usually deposited and Felling, were charged with creating a disturbance at that belonged to the desk. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners, but recommended Ticer to the clemency of the court, under the belief that he had committed an extensive robbery, and, as an example to

ROBBING FURNISHED LODGINGS,-John Brown, 22, and a great quantity of household furniture, utensils, linen, &c., the property of James Sampson. The prosecutor, who lives in Gravel-lane, Southwark, stated that the prisoners lodged at his house, and he supposed them to documents he wished to look over, he should postpone be a married couple, or he should not have taken them in. They left together without notice, and the room had on Friday, Nov. 14th, between the hours of five and seven then order ed the prisoners to find bail, each in his own been almost stripped. The jury acquitted them both, of clock in the exemple at the prisoner, recognizance to Mr. Russell at his ties of £100 e. ach, to appear and take their trials at the fully requested to attend a shareholders' meeting at tary on the facts above detailed, the commissioner con-

property. The famale said at first "Forgive me, as this of the stock, it was presumed that the thief was some is the first time;" and then, "If you'll let me go I'll re one well acquainted with the stock and premises, and as store, all the things, I've, taken away." The jury found the prisoner had only been a few weeks in Mr. Russell's them both guilty. Evidence was then given that the employ, and was not able to give a very satisfactory acfemale was convicted in this court on the first day of count of his movements on the evening of the robbery, he last year, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

were married? She said they were, at Lambeth, nine months and a fortnight ago. The sentence on the man and had even offered a reward of £100 to effect that object, the prisoners, according to custom, went to purchase a was six months' hard labour, and on the woman eighteen he had not been able to obtain any information, and he triffing article, and, while one was making the bargain, calendar months. The female prisoner became frantic was consequently not in a position to bring further evidence the other districts to be at Turnagain-lane halfthe other employed herself in abstracting the articles and clung to the bar, exclaiming, "Oh, my lord; don't against the prisoner. The prisoner was then discharged. named. They escaped at first without being detected, but give me eighteen months, send me for seven years instead. promising to the said persons certain rewards for exerting in the course of the day a policeman brought the silk, I don't like eighteen months hard labour." She was clared before God that he was as innocent as the baby unremoved by force.

THURSDAY .- SMASHING .- Edward Powal, son of the favour of Scott, supposing her to have been the tool of the clerk to the Solicitor of the Mint, and who had been employed in a confidential character by that officer for a was then proved upon a second indictment that Bay was considerable period, was charged with having uttered a sovereign, knowing it to be counterfeit. There were other counts in the indictment, charging him with having in his possession a number of counterfeit coins, and tenderwas a dreadful wailing among some females in the gallery ing the same. The jury found the prisoner Not Guilty, and he was at once discharged.

THEFT.-James Lowe, 18, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing from the person. The ment, for burglariously breaking and entering the dwell- Recorder said that there was proof that he had been convicted on the 12th of May, in the present year, of stealing quantity of wearing apparel, and other articles, his lead, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, that property. A former conviction of the prisoner, for a would bring him out in September, and yet he was again similar offence, was proved, and the Recorder sentenced taken on the 19th of November in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket. There was no hope that he could do any good in this country, and the sentence therefore indicted for feloniously intermarrying with Caroline Has- was, that he be transported beyond the seas for the term

FRIDAY,-RAPE,-William Edward Beard, aged 32, and described as a labourer, was indicted for a rape on the person of his own daughter, a little girl of eleven most disgusting nature, and quite unfit for publication.
After having been locked up for some time, the jury ultimately returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. Justice Coltman sentenced him to be transported for life.

ROBRERY .- George Gamble, aged 31, and described as a

watchmaker, was charged with having stolen sixty

watches, ten chains, and other articles, value £500, the property of John French, his master, in his dwelling-house; and Adolphus William Bodill, with having feloniously received the same, well knowing them to have been stolen. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners. Mr. Justice Coltman sentenced the prisoner Gamble to be transported for the term of ten years, and Bodill to be transported for the term of fourteen years. UTTERING BASE COIN .- The undernamed were charged with uttering base coin of every denomination below a sovereign, viz.:—Patrick Bryan, Eliza Russell, Catherine Hockells, Robert Doolan, Caroline Williams, Mary Baker, B. White, alias Whiteman, alias Blackman, and John Vials, alias Jefferies, alias Jefferies Doolan. The following were convicted and sentenced:—To three months' imprisonment, Eliza Russell; for one year, Catherine Hockells. The other cases were postponed to give time for a Crown prosecution of another description. It appeared, in the course of the inquiry, that the police disguise themselves in various ways in order to dodge and capture smashers. One was attired as a cobler, and another as costermonger, or green-grocer. The Recorder inquired (for the information of the public, he said) whether the commissioners always allowed of such disguise? The reply was in the affirmative They were not attached to the "detective force," but placed on the "plain clothes list," and they were allowed to wear such as they judged most likely to effect their object. It would seem that by resorting to stratagem a great number of persons are cantured.

Police Intelligence.

WEDNESDAY .- THE NOTORIOUS JOSEPH ADY AGAIN .-Sir Peter Laurie came to the justice room yesterday, for sir Peter Laurie came to the justice room yesterday, for the purpose of stating to the Lord Mayor that the noto-rious Joseph Ady had resumed all his former activity, and had lately written a host of letters, offering his "ad-vantageous intelligence" upon the receipt of twenty shillings, and, in the most audacious manner, not only claiming personal acquaintance with each of the aldermen, but actually referring to him (Sir l'eter Laurie) in the following manner :- " Voluntary referee, the Right Honourable Sir Peter Lauric, Deputy Lord Mayor, at the Mansion house, every day before eleven o'clock, who will see justice done you free of expense, except postages, which you must pay both ways." The Lord Mayor said he had scarcely been seated in the chair of the chief magistrate when he received letters from gentlemen inclosing Ady's offers of intelligence, which they had inclosed in the belief that the writer was imposing in a very extensive manner upon the public, and that of course it was necessary to give him a check similar to that which he had received some years ago from the court of Aldermen. The check alluded to by the Lord Mayor was the following advertisement, which was published in all the morning and evening newspapers for a considerable period--" Caution.-Whereas it hath been represented to this court that a person calling him-self Joseph Ady, hath for some time past been in the practice of sending letters to various persons in all parts of the kingdom, stating himself to be in possession of in formation for their pecuniary advantage, and offering to afford the same on payment to him of twenty shillings, and in some instances of five shillings, and referring falsely in such letters for his character, integrity, and responsibility to Sir Wm. Heygate, Bart., Wm. Taylor Copeland, Esq., and other members of the court of Aldermen, and to Mr. Francis Hobler, the chief clerk at the Markies house without house and Mansion house, without having any authority for such references; and also falsely adding to some of the said letters that the said William Taylor Copeland, Esq., would be security for him to the amount of £1,000: this court do hereby caution the public against paying any attention to such references to either the character, integrity, or responsibility of the said Joseph Ady. (Signed) Woodthorpr." Sir Peter Laurie said that if any person had paid Ady under the belief that Ady was authorised to refer to Sir Peter Laurie, as a valuntary referce, it was only necessary to prefer an indictment at the next Old Bailey Sessions, for obtaining money under false pre tences, and full justice would be done; and any one might recover back the money paid without trouble or expense, by applying to the Whitechapel Court of Requests. Sir Feter Laurie then produced about fifty letters from different parts of the Continent, Ireland, England, and Scotland.

THURSDAY .-- EXTRAORDINARY CASE. -- A seaman of very intelligent appearance, named John Potter, who stated his age to be about thirty years, presented himself at the bar in the custody of Bradley, one of the principal officers of the Mansion-house, a voluntary prisoner. The following evidence was given on the occasion:-James Bradley said: This day the prisoner voluntarily delivered himself into my custody as an escaped convict. He stated to me that he escaped in December, 1839, from Sydney, since which time he had been at sea. That he August, 1832, was transported for life, and received no pardon for his offence, and was actuated by a sense of duty to his God in giving himself up to justice. I have procured from John Bellamy, Esq., the clerk of assize of the Oxford Circuit, the certificate of his conviction at the assizes holden at Shrewsbury, in and for the county of Salop, on the 1st day of August, in the third year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the 4th, by the name of John Potter; and the prisoner confessed to me that he is the person referred to as John Potter in the certificate I produce, and which I saw signed by Mr. Bellamy. Sir John Pirie: What have you to say to this statement made by the officer, prisoner? The prisoner I admit that his evidence is in every respect correct. The prisoner then said he had escaped from Sidney about four years ago; that he there witnessed the miserably immoral condition of his fellow convicts, whom, as he was now a reformed man himself, he should earnestly wish to assist as much as lay in his small power, in reforming; that he had been earning an honest living as a sailor, first in an American vessel, and that he afterwards was employed in the Hudson's Bay Company's service, and sent to Africa. He said that, after a laborious service in foreign ports, he became a seaman on board the ship John Grey, trading from Greenock to Bombay, and on the outward voyage he was induced by a special providence to turn over the pages of the Holy Bible, which wrought such changes in his mind, affecting the good of strong lesson upon the nature and effects of their crimes and errors. There was one thing, however, to be got over before he could think of making the attempt upon which his mind and heart were fixed. He had been guilty of a further violation of the laws of the country, applied, through the recommendation of a clergyman at Calcutta, to whom he had mentioned the cause of his willingness to give him employment by which he could

BOW STREET. MONDAY .- GENTLEMEN BLACEGUARDS .- Three young men of respectable oppearance, named Belius, De Costa,

the promenade concerts in Covent-garden Theatre, and with obstructing and assaulting the officers in the execution of their duty. The conduct of the prisoners was proved to have been of the most riotous and disgraceful tharacter. Felling and De Costa were ordered to pay a fine of £5 each, or go to prison for fifteen days, and the other defendant to be sent to the House of Correction for fourteen days. Richard Jone and Archibald Hamilton were next put to the bar, charged with taking part in the riot; and similar evidence being given as in the last case, they were fined £5 each, or fifteen days imprison-

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

brought up for another examination on a charge of having robbed, or connived at robbing the shop of his master, Has the captain made any charge of theft against either Mr. Russell, in New Coventry-street, of between £700 and of the Loys !- Judge: None whatever. Mr. Broderip £800 worth of jewellery and plate. The robbery occurred o'clock in the evening. It was discovered by the prisoner, stopped with a box in her hand, containing the stolen and the selection of the valuable from the inferior part gaoler.

was suspected, and given into custedy. Mr. Russell The young woman was questioned as to whether they stated to the magistrate that although he had used the utmost exertions to gain a clue to any part of his property, The prisoner on being told that he was discharged, deborn of the robbery. He would give all the assistance in his power to Mr. Russell to trace out the thieves. QUEEN SQUARE.

TUESDAY .- STARVATION AND THEFT, -John Bedsted. a poor miserable attenuated being, was charged with felony. He had been observed on the previous evening by the waiter at the Pine Apple, William-street, Pimilico, carry-ing a quart pot partially concealed in a bag, and on being stopped, the pot was found to belong to the proprietor of the Phœnix, in the same neighbourhood. It was further proved that he had been seen in possession of another polaring a night or two previously. Prisoner, upon being called upon to make his defence, said, "I am afraid I have not done enough." Mr. Bond: What answer have you to the charge?—Prisoner: I am afraid I have not done enough. I wish to be transported.—Mr. Bond: I am afraid you know but little of the condition of a transport.—Prisoner: Any condition, sir, is better than mine. I wander about the streets without a single friend to help me or a roof to shelter me. I am starving. I have scarcely a rag to cover me, and I have no food to eat. It is not true that I stole the pot; I found it in the street, and took it to get a little milk in. But I am tired of my existence, and pray transport me if you can.—Mr. Bond committed him for a month. Prisoner: I am very much obliged to you even for that; but I was in hopes you would have done more. WORSHIP STREET.

FRIDAY .- DREADFUL CASE OF STABBING .- Benjamin Freeman, a fellowship porter, was placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, charged with having stabled a young woman named Mary Ann Webb with a clasp-knife, whereby her life was placed in imminent danger. It appeared from the evidence that at nine o'clock on the preceding evening police-constable Long, B 77, was on duty in Coventry-street, Bothnel-green, when he was abruptly accosted by twe boys, who requested him to hasten immediately to the house No. 3 in that street, where a woman had just been murdered by her husband. On reaching the house in question, and entering an apartment on the first floor, he found a woman lying upon the bed in a state of extreme suffering and exhaustion, and attended by a surgeon, and in answer to his inquiries he was informed that the present with that the prisoner, with whom the woman had cohabited for several years, and borne him three children, had returned home in a state of partial intoxication, and sat down to supper, which he invited her to partake of, and on her declining to do so the prisoner instantly exclaimed, "then, take that," and plunged the knife he was using into her left side. She immediately fled for assistance to the house of a neighbour, and the prisoner, apparently struck with remorse at the act he had committed hastened himself to procure the attendance of the surgeon who was then present. Upon hearing this statement the constable hurried down stairs this statement the constable hurried down stairs to secure the prisoner, who was pacing about in a state of excessive agitation in the room below, and he at once surrendered himself into custody. The injured woman, by direction of the surgeon, was removed as speedily as possible to the London Hospital. In answer to the charge, the prisoner, who appeared to be greatly affected, declared that he had infacted the wound in a moment of endlaw passion, but that he had not the in a moment of sudden passion, but that he had not the slightest intention to do the woman any serious harm, and deeply lamented the unhappy consequences that had resulted from his rash conduct. The prisoner was ordered o be remanded.

SOUTHWARK.

MONDAY .- LOVE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. - James Morris, a young man, the son of a machine-maker in Newington-causeway, was placed at the bar before Mr. Cottingham, charged with attempting to commit suicide. It appeared that on Saturday night the assistance of a policeman was required at the house of Mr. Gardener, an estate agent, in Bridge-house-place; and when the for-mer arrived there he found the defendant, whom he was informed had taken poison. The policemen lost no time in conveying defendant to Guy's Hospital, and the stomach-pump having been used a quantity of laudanum was brought away. After some time the patient recovered sufficiently to leave the institution, but he was detained by the police. The defendant's mother was detained by the police. The defendant's mother was called, and said that the prisoner was clerk to Mr. Gardner, the house and estate agent. That gentleman had a daughter, with whom prisoner fell desperately in love, and the passion not being reciprocal, was the cause, she (the witness) had every reason to believe of the young man attempting to deprive himself of life. She (the witness) understood that the parties were to have been marriedthat the wedding ring was purchased, and the banns were put up, but their intimacy having been suddenly broken off, in a fit of despair he tried to terminate his existence. The defendant endeavoured to induce a belief that he had taken the laudanum while under the influence of intoxication, and at a time that he was unconscious of what he was about; but his assertions were contradicted by the inspector on duty, who gave evidence of his sobriety. Cottingham said it was dangerous to allow the defendant, while in such a state of mind, to go at large, and that before he was discharged he must enter into his own recog nizance for £40, and find two sureties of £20 each. The defendant, not being prepared with the bail, was locked

FRIDAY. -- John Watson and John Samuels, two well dressed men, the former about 45, and the latter 30, years of age, were placed at the bar before Mr. Traill, charged rule in this society." with stealing upwards of £50 in sovereigns and silver, and besides watches, in a public-house called the Old Justice, in Bermondsey-wall, and slso with committing violent assaults, with a life-preserver, on policeman 237 M division, and a young man, maned Samuel Brown, on taken them into custody. They were remanded.

SOUTHWARK.

THAMES. MONDAY .- THE CHARGE OF MURDER ON BOARD THE Tony.—This day Mr. Broderip received a certificate from the surgeon of the Westminster Bridewell to the effect, that Captain Johnstone was not sufficiently recovered from his attack of erysipelas to attend his examination on Tuesday. Mr. Broderip consequently further remanded the prisoner to Tuesday, 2nd December, and desired notice to be given to the parties concerned. On the latter afternoon, at two o'clock, if the prisoner should be sufficiently well, the investigation will be proceeded with. In addition to three charges of murder, several cases of cutting and wounding the seamen who were falsely charged with mutiny, will be gone into. The sailors have been di-

rected to attend and give evidence against their former WEDNESDAY .- DREADFEL CRUELTY TO A SAILOR BOY. -Alexander Gordon, the master, and John Cummings, the chief mate of the ship Mathesis, from Brazil, now lying in the London Dock, were brought before Mr. Broderip, charged with assaulting William Scott, an apprentice bewas tried and convicted at Shrewsbury, in the month of longing to the same vessel, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. Mr. Pelham defended the prisoners. William Scott, a youth aged 16 years, stated that on the outward voyage, the day after as he was able. He was then driven on deck, and sent up aloft with nothing on but his shirt to take the rigging down. The mate followed him up, and while he was upon the fore-yard again beat him with a rope. After he had received three or four lashes he ran further upon the yard-arm to save himself from the blows, and was followed by the mate, who continued striking at him. He then jumped off the yard-arm, and made an attempt to eatch the backstay, which he missed, and fell into the sea. The ship was going at the rate of seven knots an hour. and she was put about, and he was picked up in an almost insensible state. He had scarcely recovered his breath before the mate recommenced flogging him with the same rope. The captain then dragged him to the after part of the ship, and exhibited a heavy cat, and said that was made for him, and gave him a lash with it. The mate sent him up aloft with the tar-bucket again, directly he had put on a dry shirt, and he accidently dropped some of the tar on the top gallant sail, in consequence of the rolling of the ship. He was called by a boy to go to the wheel, and as he was about to do so, the mate seized him. and made him fast to the mizen rigging, and after he had let down his clothes, and hauled his shirt over his head the captain gave him two dozen lashes with the cat, on his bare back. After he was released, and while his back was bleeding profusely, the captain ordered him to go on his bended knees and implore his mercy. When he had done so the mate seized him up to the mizen rigging a second time, and said he should give him another dozen. The captain, however, would not allow him to do so, but called one of the boys, who was ordered to give him a dozen lashes, and they were inflicted in the presence of the captain and mate. He was not ill used any more that night, but on the following night the master said he intended to put some vitriol on his back, and called upon the mate to pour it over him, saying, that he was afraid of burning his fingers. The mate said he was also afraid of burning his fingers, and ordered him to go down on his hands and knees. When he had done so he was stripped, and the mate poured a quantity of vitriol out of a phial over his back. The pain was excruciating, and he sung out for mercy. That night it was his watch on uneasiness, to Sir John Pirie, who attended to him with deck, and the mate compelled him to walk about on the poop with a handspike over each shoulder, and also made him count the number of tails of the cat, and how many knots there were there. The cat and eight toils and was very heavy. His back was sore and inflamed for some time, and he could not bear any thing to touch it. Joseph Morris, a seaman, who was discharged from the ship in South America, confirmed the evidence of Scott in every particular and said there were three over-handed knots in each tail of the cat. The lad's back was dreadfully lacerated. He rubbed the vitriol off his back with a flannel, but the lad could not bear it to be touched, and shricked aloud with pain. The boy was very badly used all the outward voyage by the master and mate. Two lads belonging to the Mathesis were also examined, and corroborated the whole of Scott's evidence. The prisoners, by the advice of their solicitor, said they should reserve their desence; but Captain Gordon said he should be obliged if the magistrate would prevent either of the apprentices who had been examined from going on board ship again. Mr. Broderip said he could give no such order, and asked the captain his reasons for making such a request. Mr. Pelham said that Captain Gordon charged the boys with theft, and was really afraid, if they went ou board, they would commit further depredations. Mr. THURSDAY, -THE RECENT ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY IN Braderip asked how long the ship had been in this port? New Coventey-street. - Solomon Goldsmith was John Judge, inspector of Thames police, who apprehende'd the prisoners, replied a week. Mr. Broderip:

said the fact should be recorded in the depositions, and

Chartist Intelligence

LONDON. Somers Town.—At a meeting of this branch of the Co-operative Land Society, on Sunday evening, No-vember 23rd, the following resolutions were passed:— "That Mr. Pettit be nominated as delegate to the forthcoming Conference;" also, "that the Somers Town committee recommend the committees of an-hour previous to the election, for the purpose of arranging the business."-A. Pettir, Secretary.

LAMBETH. - THE LAND AND THE CHARTER. - Mr. Ross (late of Leeds), lectured on the above important subjects, on Sunday evening last, at the South London Chartist-hall, to a numerous and evidently delighted audience. At the conclusion of the lecture, the district secretary handed Mr. Rosss a note, announcing that since May 26th there had been collected for shares £146 3s. 2d. Fourteen new shareholders were added to this important branch.

WHITECHAPEL.—On Sunday last there was delivered an oration at this locality, on the death of W. H. Bain, by Mr. Drake, which was followed by addresses from Messrs. Shaw, Docksey, and others. A

surprise, by attempting to compel the widow to bury her husband on a particular day, which he named, and, on her non-compliance, declared that he should not be tainly we have seldom witnessed a more chaste and better buried at all. The Chartists of the Tower Hamlets, however, to their henour be it spoken, were determined that the poor creature should not be coerced by the 'man of God," and resolved to bury their deceased brother at their own expense, at a suitable time and place. It was, therefore, arranged to assemble at the Green Dragon, Hackney, where the procession was formed, and moved in the following order:—The undertaker and two mutes preceded the coffin, carried by eight the company of the consonant with the true modesty of nature. Rean's forte, however, lay in pourtraying the darker emotions of the soul, and hence may be attributed the cause of his failure. Miss Cooper, as Cordelia, was in her demeanour taker and two mutes preceded the coffin, carried by eight the nonpole and extravagant extraorsions. men, supported by six pall-bearers and eight pages, followed by the widow and children, and a number of friends who ladden, and a number of friends she exclaims who had known the deceased a long time as a zealous, honest Chartist. It was very gratifying to witness so much respect manifested on this occasion towards our deceased Brother Bain. At the conclusion, the company adjourned to Mr. Drake's, and there formed a society called the "Philanthropic Emergency Society," whose object is to provide for all future cases of this kind independent of parson or guardian. The proceedings of the day were very ably superintended by Mr. John Shaw, the 'Chartist Undertaker," whose arrangements gave the utmost satisfaction. The committee, in order to testify their sympathy for the destitute widow and orphans, intend to give them a benefit on Wednesday, Dec. 10th, at the Royal Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, and earnestly request the co-operation of all "good men and true." Messrs. Drake, Shaw, and Black would be happy to receive any subscriptions for the relief of the family.

STALEYBRIDGE. The following rasolutions were passed at a meeting

of the shareholders, held at their meeting room, Chapel-street, on November 25th:—1st. "That an addenda be placed at the end of the resolution intended to be proposed to the Conference, by Mr. O'Connor, to the following effect :- "That the time allowed for members who may be dissatisfied with the rules shall be limited to fourteen days after the district secretary has received the amended rules; and that after that time no member shall be allowed to withdraw his money." 2nd. "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Board of Directors for their unswerving conduct in managing the affairs of the society, and think they are perfectly justified in appropriating the profits arising from the sale of cards and rules to the management of the society.' 3rd. "That the Board of Directors be chosen by the Conference; and that the delegate who represents this district in the forthcoming Conference be instructed to support the re-election of the present Board of Directors, with additions to their number 4th. "That the society be enrolled, if necessary. providing the objects are not altered in consequence of enrolment."

CHORLEY. The following resolutions were agreed to by the shareholders of this locality at a meeting held on Monday, the 23rd inst.:—"That this society be en-rolled." "That the members of this society be located on the principle of priority." "That a preparatory fund be got up, through the members, to serve such of those who may be a great distance from their places of location with the necessary means of removing thither if not prepared of themselves." That in the opinion of this branch, that the suggestion made by Mr. O'Connor in one of his letters, relative to the prohibition of all who should attempt to deal, or in any way connected with the sale of inoxicating liquors, or anything that may tend to

THE LAND.—A public meeting of the shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society was held in the Long Room, Bullclose-lane. Members were present from the following places :-Hebdenbridge, Sowerby, Longroyd, Lower Warley, Stainland, Ovenden, Mountain, and Haliax. Mr. Hirst was appointed to preside, and the correspondence was read when the meeting became very stormy, and much angry feeling prevailed in consequence of not having received the printed lists from the general secretary, and thus being deprived (by some unfair play as they thought) of the privilege of putting a candidate in nomination, the 22nd being the last day when the nomination of a candidate could be received. It appeared that not one of the above localities had got the printed list attended to, with the exception of Halifax, and they had written expressly for one. After much discussion, it was resolved to write to Mr. Wheeler, asking for an explanation, &c., and requesting further time for the exercise of their privilege It appears, from the district secretary's notice to the secretary, that Mr. Hobson had been put in nomi nation by Huddersfield, and Mr. Crossland by Hali fax. The following instructions were agreed to for the delegate from this district :- "That the society be enrolled under the Benefits and Buildings' Socities Acts." "That the present name be retained if possible." "That no person be allowed to hold more crossing the line, he was rather late in turning out of his than two acres." "That the association be divided berth, and the mate came down with the end of the fore into districts, and priority of the society's operations bowline (a thick rope), and flogged him with it as hard be ballotted for from those districts, and the occu-

pants be ballotted from the members residing in the fortunate district." "That each member shall execute an instrument, &c., previous to entering on his farm, not to cease his connection with the society until all his brother members are provided with a farm similar to himself, and to pay any levy that may be found necessary to accomplish that purpose.' "That any occupant be allowed to make any extra improvement in the erection of his dwelling he may think proper at his own cost." "That the first section of this society close when it reaches 5,000. "That the present provincial directors be re-elected." "That the number of trustees be three, and they be selected from the following gentlemen: -- Messrs. Duncombe, Weatherhead, Thornton, Linton, and Scholefield." "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the present directors for their noble exertions in promoting the extension of the society, &c.' Thanks having been given to the chairman the meet ing separated. [The general secretary has sent to the several localities an explanation of the above cir-

On Monday the 24th inst. the committee and directors of the Philanthropic Land Society laid the first stone of a college they have commenced building on four acres of land they have leased for the term of twenty-one years. Previous to the stone being laid, Mr. Broadbent made a most excellent speech on "the Land and its capabilities," which gave great satisfaction to all present. After the ceremony was over, and the party had taken a walk round the estate, they retired to the house of Mr. J. Garforth, sign of the Halfway house, who is the lessee

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

cumstances.—Ed. N. S.]

of the Land, and partook of some good English cheer. In the course of the evening's entertainments, O'Connor and the Northern Star" was drunk and responded to very enthusiastically. On the health of the directors being drunk, Mr. Broadbent rose and presented them with a tape measure and case, measuring fifty-two feet. Mr. Thomas Booth, a director, of a deceased or absent friend may be renewed and copied and chairman for the evening, returned thanks. as often as we like. It is also a curious circumstance, After several other toasts had been drunk and re- that the copies are more soft in their tone, and more sponded to by Messrs. Barber, Wilde, Hall, and others, the party separated to their own homes highly delighted at being the first in this neighbourhood to set an example to the rest of their fellow operatives.

OLDHAM. THE LAND .- On Sunday last the weekly meeting of the shareholders of the Land Association took place in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall, when the following resolutions were agreed to:-'That it is the opinion of this meeting the Directors of the Land Association should be elected by the Conference."-"That this meeting have great pleasure in expressing their satisfaction with the course pursued by the present directors, in promoting the prosperity of the society with such untiring perseverance in the work of agitation, and we still rely with the same confidence on their future integrity and assiduity. We therefore recommend them as fit and siduity. We therefore recommend them as fit and shoe maker—Thomas Snaith and George Snaith, of Bishop proper persons for re-election for the ensuing twelve months to the forthcoming Conference." Mr. E. Clark delivered a very energetic lecture in the evening, the subject of which was "Of what use are Trades' Unions."

Oldham.—On Sunday next Mr. A. Hurst will lecture in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening: subject-"The cause of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The members of the following branches of the Land Society, namely,-Radford, Basford, Huknell, recognizant'e of £200, and two good and sufficient sure. Lamley, Carrington, and Nottingham, are respect present session of the Central Criminal Court. The the New Inn, Carrington, on Sunday next, Nov. 30th, present sessio then removed in the custody of the at two o'clock precisely. All must produce their cards of membership.

Hublic Anusements.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The tragedy of King Lear has by some been considered the noblest effort of Shakspeare; it has ever been, and will always continue, popular, for the passion which it embraces is one that takes its strongest hold on the human heart. Lear's affection for his daughters, based upon the elements of our nature, presents a picture of paternal love that engages the deepest interest; but when we discover that this affection has for its return the vilest ingratitude, and behold the unhappy king a prey to those passions which convulse his frame, he calls forth all the emotions of our pity. We follow him in his career of misfortune, and whilst we are moved often by scutiments inbued with great tenderness, our feelings are impreved by an exaltation of mind which breather for misfortune, and whilst we are moved often by sentiments imbued with great tenderness, our feelings are improved by an exaltation of mind which breathes forth in the eloquent and philosophic language of the poet. It has been said, that although this play abounds with transitions of passion, from the most tender into the rage and fury of madness, it is not well calculated for the stage, no actor being capable of conveying by tone, look, or gesture, those terrible reproaches, and those appeals to heaven itself, which amidst the conflict of feeling Largives expression to. It is in the closet, therefore, that heaven itself, which amidst the connect of feeling Langives expression to. It is in the closet, therefore, that, perhaps, the mighty genius of Shakspere can, in this play, he best appreciated. "While we read it," says a celebrated writer, "we see not Lear, but we are Lear, we are in his mind, and are sustained by a grandeur which haffles the molice of daughters and storms." Notwithstanding dresses from Messrs. Shaw, Docksey, and others. A committee was formed to get up a benefit for his widow and fatherless children.

CHARTIST FUNERAL.—On Sunday last the mortal remains of the late W. H. Bain were interred in a deep grave at the North-east Cemetery. In the course of the week the conduct of the parson, at Hackney, excited some surprise, by attempting to compel the widow to bury her husband on a particular day, which he parmed and on gratifular day which he makes a sustained by a grandeur which buffles the malice of daughters and storms." Notwithstanding acting play, it has nevertheless always in its representation excited popular attention, and of late has been brought forward by the management of Sadler's Wells with great splendour. On Tuesday evening we witnessed it performed there to a crowded audience, when the part of the old King was ably sustained by a grandeur which buffles the malice of daughters and storms." Notwithstanding acting play, it has nevertheless always in its representation excited popular attention, and of late has been brought forward by the management of Sadler's Wells with great splendour. On Tuesday evening we witnessed it performed there to a crowded audience, when the part of the old King was ably sustained by a grandeur which buffles the malice of daughters and storms." Notwithstanding acting play it has nevertheless always in its representation excited popular attention, and of late has been brought forward by the management of Sadler's Wells with great splendour. On Tuesday evening we with the malice of daughters and storms." surpassed, in our estimation, the performance of Edmund Kean, who, in *Lear*, gave way to a whirlwind of passion not consonant with the true modesty of nature. Kean's

> "What shall Cordelia do? Love and be silent." This was repeated by Miss Cooper with so much pathos as at once showed she was well fitted for the task alloted to her,—in truth, she ably and feelingly gave us, in all the scenes of misfortune through which the youngest daughter of Lear has to pass, a correct representation of the amiable of Lear has to pass, a correct representation of the amiable but unfortunate Cordelia. The true character of the two elder sisters, by Mrs. H. Marston and Miss Huddart was sustained with a good deal of interest. The faithful Kent was in the hands of Mr. A. Younge, and the able manner in which he expressed the noble simplicity which brings forth the displeasure of Lear, excited general applause; the Scalality with which Kent throughout adheres to the the fieldlity with which Kent throughout adheres to the fallen fortunes of the poor old King was very finely pourtrayed, Edmund, the bastard, by Mr. G. Bennett, and Edgar, his brother, by Mr. H. Marston, deserve the highest praise. The scene of combat, where Edgar triumphs, was conducted with much spirit and ability. The costumes are in goodtaste, and the scenery splendid The "thunder storm" produced an effect approaching to sublimity—never did we witness in any theatre such an impressive display; it truly accorded with the humane apostrophe that Lear, amidst the conflicting passions of his soul repeats, and which was given by Mr. Phelps in a strain of pathos and feeling which commanded universal

That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your looped and windowed raggedness, defend you
From seaons such as these? O, I have taken
Too little care of this. Take physic, Pomp,
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel, That thou may'st shake the superflux to them And show the heaven's more just!" Shakspeare knew well how to appeal to the sympathies of our nature, his genius soaring far beyond the prejudices of the great bulk of manking, he spoke the language of

"Poor naked wretches, where e'er you are,

attention :-

justice and humanity, and will continue to elevate and in

struct future generations. "He was not of an age, but for all time." ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE. The indefatagible lessee has this week revived the played, Mr. D. Lewis taking the character of the Pecksniff; and although we have seen this gentleman in characters more suited to his general abilities, yet he sustained the

part very respectably. Mr. Emery, son of the celebrated John Emery, who is under a short engagement here, personated the villain Jonas Chuzzlewit, to admiration. The Mr. Montague Tigg of that very clever actor, Joseph Rayner, was unexceptionable. Honest Tom Pinch was well sustained by Mr. Neville. The little character of Nudgett was sustained by Mr. Philips in the way he does every thing entrusted to his care, with very great ability and truthfulness. Miss L. Pearce made a very smart, clever, and highly amusing Master Bailey. Mr. T. Lee's Saircy Gamp was equal to his great prototype Mr. H. Hall-the tea-drinking scene between him and Smithers, the Betsy Prig, was inimitable, and drew down shouts of laughter and bursts of applause. Mrs. Campbell sustained the character of Mary Graham with very great ability, frequently eliciting the applause of the whole house. The piece was well put on the stage and was eminently successful. Mr. Canfield, the American Sampson-who has been a source of attraction in the East and South of London for some time past, and who appears equally successful in the "Far West"-went through his feats of strength and agility much to the surprise and gratification of the audience. The evening's entertainment concluded with the successful grand spectacle, produced last week, entitled the "Red Lance," which continues to excite the highest interest. The house was exceedingly

ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE (SHOREDITCH). This elegant little theatre was built about a year ago, by Messrs. Johnson and Nelson Lee, the present spirited proprietors, and fitted up in a very splendid manner. The interior decorations are of a light and pleasing character, and cannot fail to gratify the spectator. There appears to be a good company here, amongst whom we recognised our old East-end friends, H. Rignold, Banister, and Rogers, the latter quite as funny as ever. A new and "original" drama is being performed, in which Mr. Howard plays very ably. We were particularly pleased with the scene between him and his unprincipled bankrupt master. The virtuous indignation he displays on scornfully rejecting the latter's temptation to commit forgery, the many democratic sentiments he utters in reply to the expression, "He's but a servant," was much to be admired, and elicited hearty rounds of applause. Rogers and Rignold played their respective parts excellently. Mulready Moonshine's (Rignold) description of the formation of Loan Societies and Railway Companies was capital. We would advise our friends, who may wish to pass a few hours pleasantly, to visit this house. We perceive the Chartists take a benefit here on Wednesday, Dec. 10th, to assist the widow and helpless children of poor Bain, who was buried last Sunday. Our sincere prayer ismay it be a bumper. Tickets may be had of Messrs, Shaw, Drake, and the committee.

Cork's Economic Firing .- A new description of paten fuel, bearing the above title, has been exhibited during the week at No. 3, Trafalgar-square, in the presence of several scientific and practical men, who, one and all, duly appreciated the numerous merits it possesses. It consists of blocks of various sizes, which ignite immediately they are touched with a lighted match or candle, and burn with a pure and brilliant flame, giving out an intense heat, and is entirely free from smell or dirt. A block five inches square, having a square hole in the centre, burnt forty minutes, with sufficient heat to boil four quarts of water. This property will render it of great value to the poorer classes, who in warm weather make use of little fuel, unless for the purpose of cooking, and by its instantaneous ignition will entirely supercede the use of wood, which, in itself, will be a considerable saving. It will slso be of immense advantage to steam navigation, by it bursting in a few minutes into a mass of flame, consequently, steam can be got up in a very short space of time, infinitely less than the present fuel. It may be also immersed in water for months without making more than a few moments difference than that which has been kept perfectly dry It will be of great service to those who live in chambers (lodgings, both as a comfort and saving, and we conclude by advising our readers to make some enquiries for them-

selves into its merits to their patronage. ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—It is not gene rally known that Mr. Beard has succeeded in construct ing an apparatus for copying Photographic Portraits and Daguerreotypes. This is, probably, the most important invention connected with this wonderful art since its first introduction into this country. After obtaining a view or portrait in perfection, the same opportunity is afforded for multiplying the picture at the termination of a long period of time, and even after the death of the sitter, as when actually sitting for the first time. Thus a portrait but in the copy they are reduced to their natural position Another important feature is that the copies are not only taken of the same size as the original, but can be taken much larger with equal fidelity.

*********** BANKRUPTS. [From the Gazette of Friday, November ?8.] Lucy Long and Ann Bayley Smith, of 33, Charterhouse

square, and II. Charterhouse street, private boarding housekeeper—Thomas M'Laren Forester, of 3, Graham-Auckland, Durham, ironmongers—Mark Cook, of Denton, Lancashire, joiner—George Atkins, of Liverpool, brewer.

erious four : gare to DEATH. On Wednesday, Nov. 19th, the Chartists of Newport, Isle of Wight, sustained a severe loss by the death of one of their earliest and best members, Mr. George Carter.

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