

CHALLENGE TO CURE -

2. BAXTER, Bolton, who has received
might no many individuals, many of whom
suffered for a number of years, and who
suffered the Ophthalmia, or Inflammation
of the Eye, Specks, &c. Anasarca, Dimness of
the Vision, blisters, bleeding, seton, issues,
and all kind of diet.

3. Anasarca I cannot cure, as I make no use
of it to any Eye. In cases of Anasarca
I will if there be any hopes the first appli-
cation will do the Eye, as I will not detain
it longer than one hour.

4. In answer to the numerous letters received
in respect to his poor society in
London, a personal interview is indispens-
able, pre-paid, enclosing a remittance of one
pound, minutely describing their case, age how
long they have been treated, shall have medicines back
of them, with every directions for use to any part.

ADVICE.

HAVING devoted his Studies for many Years to the successful Treatment of the VENEREAL Disease, in all its various Forms; also, to the successful consequence of the same, he has been enabled to practice, "Self Abuse," may be personally attended to from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night on Sundays till Two, at No. 13, TRAFALGAR STREET, near FRY STREET, Leeds, and every Tuesday, at No. 4, GEORGE STREET, Bradford, till Five.

Recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within a Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after the first Week, and Country Patients, by making only a small charge, will obtain the same service and satisfaction that will enable them to obtain a permanent effectual Cure, when all other means have failed.

HAVING successfully acquired a thorough knowledge of all the various stages of that insidious and often fatal disease, he has been enabled to rescue many from the fatal effects of the whole, many who, often from displayed ignorance, by those unequalled, and but very little knowledge either of the nature, or component principles of Medicine; the consequence of the same, has been the ruin of many, and the Constitution ruined with the accompanying Ulcers and Eruptions on various parts of the body, fruitful to be seen—often closely resembling the eruptions of the disease of a less malignant character. Mr. W. is a member of the Royal Institution, and from the peculiar nature of his

r. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to the Patients as a guarantee for Cure, which he obliges himself to perform, or to return his Fee to the Accommodation of those who cannot—mentally consult Mr. W. personally, they may do in his *Purifying Drops*, Price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, viz. Printed directions to the Patients of either Sort may Cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a Physician.

Dr. HAZLETON, 7, Brigsteade, Leeds.
Dr. HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax.
Dr. DEWHIRST, 37, New Street, Huddersfield.
Dr. HARRISON, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley.

Meers, Fox and Son, Booksellers, Market-place, Pontefract.

MARRISON, Market-place, Ripon.

MARSDALE, Bookseller, Knarsborough and Harrogate.

MARSHALL, Bookseller, 10, *Queen's Office*, Loughda, Hull.

Mr. R. HURST, Corn Market, Wakefield.

Mr. WALKER, Bookseller, Otley.

Mr. PERRY, Sheffield.

doctress Office, Manchester.

Letters, inclosing a Remittance, answered by the Editor of Post; and Medicine punctually transmitted to the address, either by initials or name.

CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE on every Stage and Symptom of the VENEREAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming state, just published, by Meers, PERRY and SURGEONS, No. 2, Britannia-street, (the late residence of the late Mr. W. Keble, on-road, Leeds, and Mr. W. Keble, on-road, Birmingham), as gratis with each Box of PERRY'S REVIVING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d. and 6s. 6d. per Box, containing a full description of the above complaint, illustrated by Engravings, shewing the different stages of this dreadful, often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with

Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 3d., 6d., and 11s. (Observe none are genuine without the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of the wrapper) which are well known throughout the world, may be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every kind of obstruction of the Venereal Disease, in both the acute and chronic stages, in all its various forms, including Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Secondary Sympoms, Eruptions, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and Obstructions of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. Every remedy hitherto used for purifying cures, not only has failed in recent and severe cases, but when used in all other means have failed; and when an early application is made to these Pills, for the cure of the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in the treatment of inebriety, the eradication is generally effected in a few days; and in the more advanced cases, the inveterate stages, the information is furnished by a variety of painful and distressing symp-

its preservation in the Specific Pills, in which the most happy compression of the most purifying and healthful ingredients is effected upon the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbatic affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Pustulous or Venereal taint; being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract the morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, and the active and violent treatment, will render the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to

is accomplished. For when Mercury, the Thousand are usually either mineralized out of existence, or their constitutions so broken, and the functions of nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life miserable. The disorder we have in view now is a local result, due to no general cause, and at this stage it is always local, and easy to be extinguished by attending to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly treated, the local effect may be converted into incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the pleasures and enjoyments of life by the consequence of an unskilful use, and by the neglect to which his own nature fatal, and which never proves so if properly treated.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this disorder.

terate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, inflamed throats, sores on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution supervenes, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co, Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at No. 2, Britannia-street, three doors from York-place, Wellington-street, Leeds; and No. 4, Great Charles-street, London: but every person who is required to purchase this medicine from Messrs. Perry and Co, to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

Price of the Cordial, one shilling the post-paid, and contains a useful dose of one pound.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

now universally established as a remedy of great efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating and preserving qualities, and is an excellent spiritus, and promoting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for nervous, hypochondiac, consumptive, and female complaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from venereal impurities.

Sold at 11. or four quantities, in one shilling bottle, for 3s. 2d. only.

Observe—2, Britannia-street, (three doors from

Again the Israelites said, "Let us make a king."

"And the Lord said—Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward."

Pharaoh was insatiable under Providence, in satisfaction of all the horrors of death, by famine, not only the people of Egypt, but even the animals, were made to buy food. But after this time, when he had come to know the power of a new King which knew not Joseph, and when he shall see the difference between a good and a bad ruler.

The second Pharaoh grew jealous of the strangers, because they had increased so as to outnumber his own people. Therefore, he set taskmasters over them to oppress them. And he made the Hebrews build cities for Pharaoh's treasure cities. So this King built for himself two cities, one on the east of the Nile, and one on the west. Over the families which his predecessors had fed and clothed, he now made them slaves, and with the produce of their labor, he enriched himself. And he made the more that they were afflicted the more they multiplied.

Probably they were strengthened by labor, and also by the discipline of the deprivation of all rational pleasures. As they labored, they became more and more masters increased in rigor; but in the way of those who are the aristocracy of the day. The officers and appointed to the service of the king, and the king himself, increased the population which God blessed as a blessing, but which they feared and trembled at, because they knew that the king would kill all the male children that should be born of the women.

olted against such an unnatural or
it. Then the God-defying tyrant

own subjects to see this done. Moses was born an
hidden. Pharaoh's daughter accidentally found him
and had compassion on him, and he

who had been watching a slave auction, approved the sale and asked the
 her if she might provide a nurse, and asked her if she would like to
 her for consent and the sister went and brought her baby to her
 baby's mother. All this was providentially contrived so that the
 Moses grew up a freeman and patriotically resolved to free his
 his fellow countrymen. His Indian aunt spit roasts the
 his for her consent to feeling a tyrannical Egyptian. He
 smile a poor Hebrew slave who will be killed by the Egyptian
 The man whom he had just rescued, and revenge-
 his fellow slaves went. Moses
 next day, when Moses went back he saw a Hebrew
 smiting a Hebrew, for the wrongs done them by their
 oppressors, marred of utting them in sympathy, his
 embittered their feelings and rendered them vindictive
 to each other. Now Moses was wishing to save his
 fellow slaves from the same fate.

himself. He scornfully interferred, and the king, who was in the wrong was wroth at his interference and asked Moses if he meant to slay him as he had done the Egyptian. Thus does slavery debase men and render them ungrateful. Moses saw that his deed was the cause of the death of his brother, and the shame and the tragedy of the tale Egyptian and the treachery of the Hebrews which he had equated to reason to fear.

Moses was now a homeless wanderer in a strange land, and he sat down by a well to drink and rest. So happened that seven shepherds came to the well to water their flocks, and several rival shepherds came to prevent them. Moses saw that the shepherds were quarrelling and assisted them. In gratitude for his father-heapitely entertained him and gave him one of them to wife.

The King of Egypt died, but another succession of tyrants followed. The people of Israel continued in their instability of life; but acted the tyrants with less severity than their predecessors had done. Moses dwelt in exile; but his heart was not comforted. He saw that the people were still yearned to deliver his oppressed brethren, and that they were still in bondage to the tyrants. He was the shepherd's faithful life. He saw that the people of Israel, for he had heard that the men were dead who had sought his life. He knew that the people would not put no confidence and have no faith in him if he came to them and delivered them from their bondage, and that, therefore, he declared to them that God had heard their cry and had sent him to deliver them from their suffering-trial and to lead them out of bondage into a land flowing with milk and honey. He said to them, "I have sent me, and by signs and wonders, he imposed on them, and for their own benefit. Moses knew that the more they were demonized and brutalized the people had become long chains of slavery, the more difficult it would be to rescue them from their bondage. He knew that the more the dangers and difficulties of the undertaking which were increased, or enhanced, by his own personal unfitness; but a conscientious and enthusiastic man would not shrink from the task. He knew that the more he instructed and exhorted the people, the more they would be brought to the point where he entreated, remonstrated with, or threatened their oppressors. Moses had a brother named Aaron, who was a good speaker, and he was a good speaker. Moses was deficient in this respect.

to his plans and purposes, and
convoke a meeting of the elders.

[illegible]

they should be at liberty to depart not only themselves, but their wives and children, and all their cattle, and, of all the Egyptian women, who had pined the longest for the sight of their husbands, they were to be taken away as spoil. We cannot approve of a piece of policy unless the riches thus borrowed and returned, were the produce of the unpaid labour of the poor, and the only way in which the owners could be made to contribute to the support of the State.

At length, the task-masters, finding that he had grown too troubled for them to live it, and to wage a worse thing might happen, begged of Pharaoh that he should give him, which he did; but pursued the Israelites miserably. Thus, by the aid of nature, and the assistance of the angels, the Egyptians and their tyrants punished. Oh! what a holiday that day to those who had even feared to complain to groan; because their complaints and groans were not heeded, but they were made to express themselves; only provoked further onward from their barbarous and wanton oppressors. Many bursts forth in a song of freedom and triumph, and many of the ceremonies by which the people shew their love for their deliverance.

And, now, let us endeavour to apply this to our case, for the people of England are suffering such a cruel bondage, and are in such a state of misery. Israel in Egypt, God-blessed but King-enslaved, the people of Israel were strangers in the land—we do hear that the native Egyptians were enslaved. A real curse on the land, the land of Goshen had been as a curse, where they became very fruitful, and multiplied so as to excite the jealousy of Pharaoh, who, instead of sending them back to their country, enslaved them, and made them work for him, and then they were to be sold to his oppressors. He did not take their cattle then, nor the land wherein they dwelt. He made them make them work for him, and sell them very dear to his oppressors. The people of England, native-born, would be glad if Government would grant them "leave to go" on these conditions. But the people of England are not to be sold to their oppressors, but they are to be made to earn, by Governors who revel in wantonness, dissipation, and whose very pleasures are derived from the sufferings of their victims. The Israelites were permitted to approach Pharaoh, to have an audience with him, to speak to him on behalf of the people, and to have the voice of the people of England is permitted to have access to the Queen, to tell their grievances and to implore redress. Have they not been thus permitted to approach the Queen, and to have their wrongs, advocacy of rights, being thus heard?

expenses, and if you won't pay the fine, you shall warm your shins on the tread-mill for a fortnight. Come, which will you have?

The Lord Mayor.—No, he can pay the fourteen shillings.

Defendant (with an altered countenance).—You're warm of shin on the treadmill.

Complainant.—It is ven you come up the step do step come down to you.

The Lord Mayor.—I shall decide immediately. What You say?

Defendant.—Vell, I mall talk vid my good friend, Monsieur Levine.

The Lord Mayor.—No, no; which will you pay, the four shillings?

Defendant (with a very long face).—Four shillien ! Vell, I vill pay it.

The Lord Mayor.—If you do not pay fourteen this morning, you shall be in the lock-up for forty.

Defendant (pulling out his discharge).—You'ven't you let de law pay it ?

The Lord Mayor.—No; there is no law in that now. Give me a shilling, give me a sovereign.—Vell, vell, sare, dare, de is de money. Give me de change.

The Lord Mayor.—Let the poor man be paid his four shillien, and four shillien for his expenses.

Monsieur Albert, have you blackened the eyes of any of your creators?

Defendants.—No, sare. I pay them vid de law. I pay no more with black eyes. (Great laughter.)

hirelings who value men's pence more than their souls.

THE QUEEN'S BONNET.—**THE JACKDAW IN PRACOCK'S FEATHERS.**—What is called the "fashion" is as fleeting and evanescent as a summer's cloud, and, perhaps, more so with regard to *bonnets* than any other article of wear, either male or female. Pasteboard pyramids are in vogue one week, and pigmies the next. The "Dunstable haycock" is succeeded by the "Leghorn squat," and the humble "cottage" is thrust on one side to make way for the "Queen's own," an arrangement of pink and light blue, which at present appears to be all the rage, from the fact of its being the

Shortly after the presiding Commissioners for the day had arrived, a very good-looking damsel, with a piercing pair of black eyes, entered the court, leaning on the arm of a sallow-faced youth in a dilapidated white hat, and coming forward communicated the important fact to the Bench that a brown

Mrs. Matilda Tubbs for the sum of 12s. The men were then set against Tubbs, shouted the price, and Mrs. Matilda Tubbs was a pug-nosed woman, stepped forward and curtsied to the men.

Mrs. Tubbs was the better half of Abraham Tubbs, a Chandler's shopkeeper in the vicinity of the Kent-road, the phrase goes, "was well to do in the world." The men, who engaged the plaintiff, were poor people, in the plenitude of her purse-proud importance, resolved to aep her better by sporting a bonnet *à la Reine*, which she engaged the plaintiff, for the young man, who was to make up for her, but *as she said, fac simile* of the King of Rome, who, we are told, failed to transform her into a Venus of the first water, Mrs. Matilda Tubbs refused to pay a single farthing for

Miss Caroline Baker, the plaintiff in the case, having received an approval nod from the sallow young gentleman, turned to the judge, dressed in the same garb, the digits of the Afro kids, and informed him that she was a vulgar individual (pointing to Mrs. Tubbs) sent for her to consult her relative to the colour and shape of a new hat she had bought. "I told her to get a hat of the colour, Sir," continued Miss Caroline, "suits a fair complexion best, and something light looks best upon me." "I told her, Sir, that Mrs. Tubbs is not very fair nor very handsome either, I told her to have pink trimmed with blue."

Upon hearing this reflection on her personal charms, she felt that she was being treated in the same usual, as she exclaimed, "You're no such a Westerner, as I am, and arter you comes to be the mother of seven little babies, as I am, you'll look like a regular she white."

Miss Caroline lifted up her eyes in astonishment at the personal vulgarities of Mrs. Tubbs, and would in all probability have fainted had there been any one conveniently by to catch her, the sorrow youth in the white hat having temporarily left the Court; as it was, she contented herself with pronouncing the low consort of the chandler's shopman to be a "herrid creechur."

Commissioner—I presume you engaged with the defendant to make her a bonnet; perhaps you will inform

the evidence, there being yet a slight breach in the chain: but the requisite witnesses will be forthcoming.

agreed to make her a bonnet of such materials for 12s; but when she completed it, and Mrs. Tubbs came to try it on, the latter expressed her dissatisfaction with it, and refused to pay her. "The fact is, Sir," added the black-eyed architect of bonnets, "she expected that a similar bonnet to that worn by the Queen would make her look very handsome, and she blamed me because I did not accomplish an impossibility."

A Commissioner observed that the adage said "fine feathers make fine birds," but such a person as this

ESCAPE OF ANDERTON.

came. Mrs. Tubbs, in the Queen's bonnet, reminded him of the fable of the jackdaw dressing himself out in the peacock's feathers, hoping to pass for one of that class.

"May I speak now, Sir," exclaimed Mrs. Tubbs, who seemed almost bursting with impatience at the restraint that had been placed on her "bit of red velvet," as Lord Bromley has it.

Commissioner—We are quite willing to hear all you have to say.

"This here young 'oman," said Mrs. Tubbs, "agreed to make me a bonnet like Queen Victoria's. Werry good-looking bonnet, it was, and she made me a crown to go with it. She paid her the money; but instead of that she made me a thing as makes me look the most awful screw-crow as ever was seen. I can only say that if Queen Victoria wears a crown, she looks like a screw-crow, and I think that's all. (Laughter.) Mrs. Tubbs having pitted her taste against that of her Most Gracious Majesty in the matter of bonnets, glanced round the Court with a dignified air, and exclaimed, "I have a word to say to you, at the other end of the Court, exclaimed, "Come this way, Abraham, I shall want to call you as a witness in a case of mine, and I am sure which the chandler's shopkeeper is very promptly obeyed."

Commissioner—Now, Mrs. Tubbs, I think it is very unreasonable on your part to refuse to pay the plaintiff, because you did not consider the bonnet improved your

MANSION HOUSE LONDON

[illegible]

You shouldn't forget this," said Mrs. Tubbs, giving her special warning look that seemed to convince him that a "blow up" was prospective for him. "I'm sorry I ever had anything to do with such a low fellow."

Abraham, perceiving that his better half was "getting the steam" up, for a "row," wisely took the precaution to walk out of the room under a heavy fire of artillery from Mrs. Mattilda's tongue.

The Commissioners said they could not allow another time to be wasted on the subject of the Queen's bonnet, and ordered the reined Mrs. Tubbs to pay the money.

The young lady with the black eyes then left the court accompanied by the mallow youth in the "shabby bad hat," followed by Mrs. Tubbs, who treated them with a specimen of her abusive powers.

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Commissioner—If he had cheated you on a former occasion, how came you to let him have anything

ASON, Ave 31, 4 p.m.—Two embers of revolt
 been rekindled into a comparative flame. To-
 day the eve of Friday evening last the telegraph
 from Abrantes announced that the 6th Reg-
 ment of the 200 to 300 of the 6th Regiment of the
 1st, at Castello Branco, supposed to have been in-
 the military Arsenal on the night of the 15th, and
 edithier, had turned out, vociferating, "Long
 the Constitution of 1836, and down with
 the Ministry." A number of the troops, and
 insubordination, an order was forthwith trans-
 to the 2d battalion to hold itself in readiness
 to march at a moment's notice, and to obey this
 date upon the plea that it was impossible to
 date upon, threw the War Minister into con-
 fusion. A conference of the advisers of the
 the War Minister, and the Minister of the
 Department until two on the following morn-
 ing, the garrison of Lisbon being under arms in the
 barracks, and the Municipal Guard
 concentrated in the various barracks, and
 with scarcely any police for the protection
 its inhabitants. Upon its breaking up, the
 Justice to Coimbra, to maintain
 her Majesty the Queen of Portugal
 as, also to point out the expediency of the

[illegible]

the railway.—*ATH & Birmingham Gazette.*

By Royal decree, dated Valencia, Aug. 28, the new Spanish Ministry is composed as follows:—
President of the Council and

COMMENCEMENT OF COERCIVE MEASURES AGAINST MEHEMET ALI

Minister of Justice <i>ad interim</i>	Gen. Cortazar.
Minister of War	Gen. Xavier Aguirre.
Minister of Marine	Alfonso Y. Zavala.
Minister of Finance	Gen. Firmin Arteta.
Minister of Education	Senor Arce.
Minister of Agriculture	Senor Becerra.

On the news of the formation of the new Ministry, which is of the opinion of the majority of the Cortes (Congreso), the municipality of Madrid declared its adhesion to the last list, permanent.

The national militia took arms and occupied the principal points.

The Captain-General Aldama was fired upon; his aide was killed and his Aide-de-Camp wounded. He took up positions at the Retiro with two battalions of the 1st and 2nd regiments of Carabinyers.

The political chief of Madrid, General Buzo, was arrested and imprisoned under a guard at the

Notwithstanding the events of the day the aspect of Madrid was tranquil on the evening of the 1st instant.

The *Messenger* also gives the above, and adds:—

"The following are some personal details of the members who compose the new Ministry:—

"*Senor Cortazar*, a friend of *Isturiz*, is President of the Royal Court of Valladolid, and Deputy for *Almoraz*.

"*General Aspiroz*, formerly Deputy, and General of the Army of the Centre, under the orders of *Don Juan*.

" Senor Zavala is not a member of the Cortes. He is Charge d'Affaires in Belgium, and was one of the principal Secretaries at the Office of Foreign Affairs at the time of his nomination.

" Senor Artalea, formerly Deputy Lieut.-Colonel of engineers, was political Chief of Navarre.

"Finally, Senores Armero and Secades formed a portion of the defunct Ferraz Cabinet, which resigned at Valencia."

"We may add to the *Messenger's* notices," says the *Morning Post*, "that Buereus was the General whose division was cut to pieces in September, 1837, by the Carlists. Buereus, after this affair, was in disgrace, and retrieved himself afterwards in Catalonia. The conclusion of the *Moniteur's* statement, that tran-

CAITHNESS REGISTRATION.—Detailed statements

OUTRAGE BY IRISH REAPERS.—On Saturday week, a young woman, a servant in this city, left her master's house, late in the afternoon, for the purpose of visiting her parents, who reside some miles to the

ward. While on her way, and in the neighbourhood of Winchburgh, she was attacked by a band of Irish reapers, who took from her a basket containing sixteen shillings in silver, besides various other articles, and stripped her of nearly all her clothes—the heartless scoundrels leaving her in a state of dreadful excitement. The poor creature was fortunately discovered by a gentleman passing in a gig, who conveyed her to the nearest house,

SHEFFIELD.—A very extraordinary performance took place at the Theatre, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, under the patronage of the worthy Vicar and the rest of the Clergy. The candidates for popularity on this occasion were Mr. John Brindley, against Socialism, and Mr. Campbell, in favour of it. It was a contest of

of the speakers further than to denounce such exhibitions as indecent and unchristian like. It must be borne in mind that the speakers were sincere Christians, of whatever form of creed, and were anxious to find their religion thus disgraced and brought into disrepute. "See how those Christians hate one another," said a heathen in the early ages—"See how those Christians hate one another," might now be said by any disinterested observer.

RIOT AT BARNET FAIR, AND DESPERATE ASSAULT ON THE POLICE BY THE SWELL MOB.—Yesterday intelligence was received by the commissioners of police, in Scotland-yard, of the following daring outrage by the swell mob. On Friday afternoon, about three o'clock, Mr. Evans, inspector of the Barnet police, was standing at the foot of the hill with two of his men, when he observed a number of

The swollen mob gave a well-dressed man a violent blow in the face, which cut open his cheek, and he fell him to the ground. The inspector perceiving that the assault was quite unprovoked, and the object of the aggressor and his companions was to attract together a large concourse of persons, while others plundered them during the confusion, immediately seized the ruffian, and with one of the constables conveyed him towards the Barnet station-house. The fellow plunged and struggled with such force as

to exhaust Mr. Evans, but the third officer in attendance, named Cook, No. 69, of the A division, a powerful young man, collared the delinquent, and was proceeding up the hill, when a signal was given, and between fifty and sixty of the swell mob, armed with sticks, came up to the officers, and made a desperate attack upon them. Cook's hat was cut through with a blow, and a deep incision was made upon his head, and the officers were much beaten.

The prisoner was rescued, and Cook was conveyed to Mr. Humphries, surgeon, of Barnet, who dressed his head, and stated that the wound was not a dangerous one. The inspector afterwards collected together twenty-two of the district police, armed with cutlasses, and proceeded in search of the offenders, but none of them could be found. Some exaggerated reports were circulated that the police had been murdered, but we are happy to say none of them were dangerously wounded. Acting

A VERDICT was found by a Jury in Worcester-shire upon a prisoner who was convicted of having tickled another man till he burst into a fit of hysterical mirth so violent that he died ; the verdict was *Man's laughter*.—This is genuine.

rence of unhappy incidents should never be suffered to disturb us before they happen: because, if our breast be once laid open to the dread of more calamities of misery, life must be given a prey to tumult, solitude, and quiet must be lost for ever.
