

DESTRUCTION OF RAGGETT'S HOTEL BY FIRE.—BREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

The fire broke out at Raggett's Hotel, in the early part of the morning, and the firemen were not called until the fire was well advanced. The fire was caused by a candle which had been left burning in a room, and the fire spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the whole of the hotel was in flames. The firemen were not called until the fire was well advanced, and the fire spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the whole of the hotel was in flames. The firemen were not called until the fire was well advanced, and the fire spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the whole of the hotel was in flames.

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The Chairman of the society belonging to the fire-escape has observed that he had attended in order to ascertain the conduct of the man in charge, and what had fallen from the gentleman who had last given evidence as to the fire-escape. The Chairman assured the jury that the man was forthwith dismissed, and the jury was deeply regretted by him that any servant of the society should have been the occasion, by his negligence, of less lives being saved. At the same time, it was gratifying to know that two lives had been preserved by the fire-escape.

A desultory conversation ensued upon this subject, in which the foreman remarked that some persons refused to go for the fire-escape because the reward for fetching a fire-engine was greater.

The Chairman assured him, however, that they rewarded him for not fetching one as the other.

Paul Croft, police constable 158 C, was next examined, and confirmed the evidence of Mr. Welborne.

A Juror observed that he thought Sir James Graham should be memorialised on this subject, and the whole facts of the case laid before him, that he might take the evidence into his serious consideration, that the evidence might be done to prevent such dreadful loss of life in future.

John Fisher, 48 C, was next sworn.—He said: About twenty-five minutes to one o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 27th instant, I was on duty at the corner of Arlington-street, in Piccadilly, when my attention was drawn to some flames coming from the first floor window of Raggett's Hotel. I ran up the street, and sprung my rattle several times, after which I went into the hotel, and met two or three persons bringing a female down stairs. I ran up on the first floor landing-place, which was all in flames at the time. I had something like the stairs, and when she got on the landing-place she fell down and cried out, "O! there are more up stairs." I dragged her down to the street-door, and returned a second time, but the flames were so strong I was forced to go back. After that I went outside and held a ladder against the balcony, whilst two or three persons got down. I then went to the County and King-street engines, and returned after calling two fire engines.

A gentleman from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents at times of Fire, observed that he was very glad to hear that the fire-escape had been used, and that the fire had been put out. He said that he was very glad to hear that the fire-escape had been used, and that the fire had been put out.

The evidence having now been given, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of—Accidental Death, and the following injunction, which they requested the Coroner to forward to the Home Secretary:—"The jury request that the Coroner be invited to call the special attention of the Home Secretary to the evidence given at the inquest, in order that Government may take some means of preventing in future such awful loss of life."

The Coroner, however, the following injunction, which they requested the Coroner to forward to the Home Secretary:—"The jury request that the Coroner be invited to call the special attention of the Home Secretary to the evidence given at the inquest, in order that Government may take some means of preventing in future such awful loss of life."

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mountebank; a man who has earned a character for unscrupulousness; he, that has betrayed every person, every party, and every cause, that has confided in him, or been confided to him; he, that tried to prevent Queen Caroline from coming to England to face her accusers, and proposed to her that she should live on the Continent, on an allowance drawn from the pockets of that people against whom such an act would have been an admission of TREASON; he, that basely deserted the persecuted Quakers, when entrusted with their defence, and left matters easily answered, totally unexplained, with all their appearance of guilt against his unskilful "client"; he, that tried to wheedle the constituency of Westminster into the election of him as their member, in the place of Lord Cochrane, by pretending to advocate Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments, and writing out his speech, in favour of those two "points," in his own hand, that there might "be no mistake"; he, who, when petitions for these same two "points,"—Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments,—were presented by Lord Cochrane, signed by a million and a half of Englishmen, sneered at them, and called the "points,"—his own adopted "points,"—little nothings for big blunders; he, that prevailed on the Yorkshire cricketers to elect him M.P. for that county, in 1830, on the distinct pledge that he would agree to no plan of Reform that did not extend the franchise to all householders at the least, and who avowed that he held the honour of representing them to be far greater than any the King could bestow, and that he would never desert them to fill any place;—and who, within some two months of that declaration, turned his back on his constituents when the post of CHANCELLOR was offered him by the incoming Whigs; he, that was party to a "measure of Reform," excluding nine-tenths of the householders of England from the franchise;—and who, when difficulties beset the GREY Ministry in 1831, offered to take office over Lord Grey's head, and reduce the emasculated franchise of the original Reform Bill from £10 to £20; he, this man; this faithless one; this betrayer of trust; this mouthing but-for; he; this Jack-pudding, in 1834, when the "STARS" were set forth, arose, made the walls of Parliament ring with maledictions against "the accused statute of ELIZABETH," denouncing every provision for the poor, "be it title, or be it tax," as a frightful evil, and bidding the legislature to pass the measure he presented to it, "if they would save their estates from being devoured up by the horde of paupers created by the fund set apart as the reward for idleness, laziness, prostitution, and profligacy. And "Philosophy" for the time triumphed. The measure was agreed to. It was avowedly founded on the principle of the prime "philosophy" of all the PENSIONED PARSONS; and it was as distinctly avowed that the measure itself was but introductory, but "one step" towards dispensing with Poor Laws altogether. As such, it passed. Where is it now? Where is the "principle" on which it was founded? Where is the "philosophy" which sustained it? Gone. Slivered to atoms! Scouted—detested—expelled! Where is the man now, who dares to get up in the legislative assembly and deny the right of the poor to live? or their right to a maintenance from the soil? Where is the man now, who dares to avow the "principle" of PENSIONED PARSONS, and state his readiness to "carry it out" to its legitimate conclusion? The man who would now have the temerity to propose such a comprehensive scheme of spoliation would be considered little better than a maniac. COBBETT, and OASTLER, and STEPHENS, and O'CONNOR, and the TIMES, and CHARLES DICKENS, and glorious TOM HOOD, and LAMAN BANCROFT, and DOUGLAS JENKINS, have not written and acted in vain! The hell-begotten "philosophy" has been unable to "stand its ground." Nature and common feeling, combined with reason, has driven it into the shades of darkness, from whence the PENSIONED PARSONS first drew it. The Poor Law, enacted to reduce the labourers to live on a coarser sort of diet, has been amended again and again. The "vices of prostitution," in the shape of pay for bastard children, have been restored. AFFILIATION is once more the law of the land, and the aristocratic betrayer of female confidence is now no longer able to visit on her head the whole punishment and cost of his perjury. The principle of "out-door relief" is acknowledged as just and humane by the amended law. The "test"—the infamous and brutal "test"—of destitution has been in part dispensed with, and so far from our approaching the period when "all Poor Laws will be done away with," and "the poor thrown entirely on their own resources," we have, of late years, given Ireland a Poor Law, acknowledging the right of the destitute to live out of the soil; and we are at this moment engaged in amending the Scottish Poor Law, because it is found inefficient for its purpose—the proper relief of the destitute. This is indeed progress! The "course" of the age is being put under! Malthusianism is tottering to its fall. As the TIMES well says:—"This detestable doctrine is now so utterly scorned, that it would be difficult to find any person who professes to adopt it, except, perhaps, a few of the administrators of the New Poor Law and their partisans. All other persons, including even the Scotch judges, admit that the destitute have a right to live, and that this right lies deeper than the right of property itself. This is progress—most important progress, too, considering the vitiated state of public opinion on this subject scarcely eleven years since, when even the House of Lords obsequiously cringed under the Malthusian imputations of the introducer of the New Poor Law."

But it is not alone with the question of Poor Laws that "Philosophy" has interfered. The abolition of the legal right of the unemployed; the denial of all relief, except on terms that would deprive every one but the soul-devoured starving slave from accepting it; the institution of the "workhouse test," with its workhouse dress—its brand of poverty—its classification—its separation of man and wife and mother and child—its "scientific" dietaries, of skill, bread, 4 ozs. of bacon for a whole week, and a morsel of cheese—its dysentery, hurrying off its inmates as if stricken with the plague; all this was well calculated to make the labourer offer his services for almost any amount of wage, sooner than subject himself to the cruelties that awaited him if he applied for aid in his necessity to those facetiously termed his "guardians." And thus "Philosophy" accomplished its aim. It got at the wages of labour. The Poor Law screw was well adapted to twine the labourer down to less and still less comfort. The less the "share" of his productions kept for himself, the more there was for those who lived on his labour. Thus was the object of driving him to "a coarser sort of diet" to be accomplished—and for the said purpose. Whatever, therefore, interfered with, or thwarted, this settled design, met with disfavour from "Philosophy." The question of short hours of labour has been particularly opposed by it. The reason is sufficiently obvious. Short hours would have counteracted the designs of the "Philosophers," as manifested in the law to reduce the labourers to live on "a coarser sort of food." Short hours would have caused a greater demand for labour. With increased demand comes increased price. Increased wages would have given the producers a greater SHARE of their own productions. This would not have answered the purposes of "Philosophy." The interest of the debt could not have been paid unless the labourer on the workman's labour had consented to have their incomes reduced, and a portion of them handed over to "national faith." Lady JULIANA HAIR would have had to go without pension—and PARSON MALTHUS would have been equally "destitute." The "dead-weight" man would have had the supplies stopped; and the sinecurists would have been without salaries. Could this have been borne? Were those that fatten on the taxes to see their means of luxurious existence taken away, without an effort to prevent it? No. Interest, the all-binding tie of THE THING, forbade it. "Short hours" could not be endured. No matter that the help-

less and the unresisting were being sacrificed. No matter that deformity, disease, and premature death were the consequence to the young—to the infant. No matter that law-produced poverty had caused the order of nature to be reversed, and the mother sent into the factory to earn the livelihood of the family, while the father stalked the streets like a spectre. No matter that "science" and "improvement" had "dispensed" with the labour of the man, and called in the woman and the child. No matter all this: what availed it against the other considerations? A failure in the amount of taxation necessary to be raised would have had destruction to the whole THING. The evils of long hours might carry some few, or even a considerable number off; but were not "more" to supply their place? Had we not already "too many mouths"? Was not population increasing in a geometrical ratio, and subsistence only in an arithmetical ratio? Therefore short hours could not be thought of. The existence of the State itself depended on the working of little children and females twelve hours a day!

Well, but there were little children and females, employed in most unhealthy and most improper (for them) employments, and for a longer time than that fixed by "Philosophy" as "the least possible limit" that State-necessity could admit of. These were those employed in print-works and calendering establishments. Humanity interposed in this case, and said:—"Surely, 'Philosophy' will interpose here, and apply the rule it has itself laid down." To this all reasonable men gave ready consent. They argued, that if "State-necessity" could not admit of the ten hours' limit for factory "hands," because the existence of THE THING would thereby be endangered, still if it could manage to keep its head up with twelve hours' toil from those that worked in our manufactories, there did not appear to be any necessity for those who were even more circumstanced at labour, to work longer time; and they anticipated that the modest proposition to place the latter party on the level of "Philosophy" had made for the former would have met with no opposition whatever. Humanity reckoned without its host. Though the adherents of "Philosophy" in the "lower house" could not muster courage to oppose so reasonable a course, the "incarnation of deceit and mountebankism" in the "upper house" could not forego the opportunity of proving itself "true to nature."

The Bill to extend to calico and other print-works the provisions of the Factories' Regulations Act enacted two sessions ago, with such modifications as were suitable to the nature of the works, passed the House of Commons without opposition, after its introduction, Lord ASHLER, had consented to make certain alterations suggested by Sir James GRAHAM. On Friday last the Duke of Buccleuch moved that the House of Lords, where the Bill had had its first and second readings, should "go into committee" on the measure. On that occasion—

Lord BROUGHAM said, he could not refrain from entering his protest against his insisting, year after year, on thus legislating in the wrong direction. Professing regard for the working classes, they were doing all they could by their legislation to injure and oppress them, and treating them with what he termed cruelty, and using the false guise and garb of humanity. He had formerly entered his protest on the journals of the house in reference to this act of legislation, and the objections which he had urged appeared to him to apply with as much force to the present bill, although he had been restricted within narrower limits. He chiefly objected to the 22nd section. The dealers in humanity should be dealers in morality. After these women left at nine o'clock at night, from nine till eleven their morals would not be improved, unless an act was brought in by some humane legislator to require them to go to bed. (Hear, hear.) By stopping the children from working, the work of the men was stopped, as the children's labour was as necessary for the labour of the men as their was to the printing. His (Lord Brougham's) opinion was that it was not for legislators to protect children; it was for NATURE and DIVINE PROVIDENCE which had provided the care of the parents. But the objection he had to the bill was one of principle, though he had no objection to the part of it which related to women being protected from working with their own consent and that of their husbands. The Legislature had no right, with their faint opinions, to compel women to withhold their labour. They were allowed to work at night, and why not women? They were allowed to be brought up in a manner which would render them all sorts of diseases, in order to ride at races. He wished they would legislate against their own persons, if they legislated for humanity. In the name of common sense, and common justice, and common humanity towards the working classes themselves, he hoped they would not be constantly haunted with one of these measures after the other of cheap humanity, which cost nothing to the framers, but was at the cost of others. In the next stage of the bill he should move for the omission of that part of the bill which prevented adult women from being allowed to work as they pleased, leaving all the children and other adults to the ravages of humanity.

The pitiful buffoon "Nature and Divine Providence" protect factory children and women! What knows "Nature" of a factory? If the mountebank will but be consistent, and leave children to "Nature and Divine Providence," they will never again ask him for protection. But if they are to have "Nature and Divine Providence" doled out to them, when they seek for protection against the effects of the murderous unnatural system which subjects them to its iron control, they must have "Nature and Divine Providence" throughout the piece! And if they have, the brutal blasphemer, who talks so mouthfully of "Nature and Divine Providence," would find his account to be far different than it now is! Is £500,000,000 taxation a year the protection of "Nature and Divine Providence"? Had Nature to do with the "unnecessary and unjustifiable" wars with America and France, to put down freedom? Was it Nature that brought about the Bank-Restoration? Did Nature prohibit the old Lady of Threadneedle-street from paying her debts? Was Nature the cause of the EXTRAVAGANT JOANS LORD JOHN RUSSELL told of last week, where £200 was set down for only £100 "lent"? Was it Nature that issued the one-pound notes, and that caused paper-money to become so depreciated as to cause two pence—when guineas of twenty-one shillings nominal value, sold for twenty-eight shillings in "paper"? Did Nature pass the act to double the Judges and Officers of State's salaries, to enable them to meet the enhanced price of provisions; and then pass PEARL'S Bill, to reduce the prices, but without reducing the salaries? Had Nature to do with the "prosperity" of 1824—and "THE PANIC" of 1825? Did Nature enforce the provisions of PEARL'S BILL, to the deterioration of all the property in the kingdom, and to the utter ruin of hundreds and thousands of our merchants and traders? Was it Nature that made it necessary for the working people to be reduced to "a coarser sort of diet," that rents and taxes might be paid? Had either Nature or Divine Providence to do with these things? And yet these are the things that have made it necessary for women and children to ask our "law-givers" to accord protection against the evil effects which the unnatural system has entailed on them.

[illegible]

THE NORTHERN STAR.

the annals or medicine. Prior to being advertised, these pills were employed in private practice in upwards of 1,800 cases, many of them most inveterate—in many thousand cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, or to produce those unpleasant symptoms so often experienced while taking opium, and that class of medicines usually

himself that not one particle of copaiba, either resin or

balsam, cubeba, or any deleterious ingredient, enters the composition. Copalba and cubeba have long been the most commonly employed medicines in the above complaints; but, from the uncertainty in their effects, together with their utter inefficacy in many cases, are fast declining in reputation; and, from the unpleasant symptoms invariably produced from taking copalba, especially in the early stage of the complaint, many of the most able modern practitioners condemn it as dangerous, and a medicine not to be depended upon. Many persons, after having suffered more from the effects of the remedy than the virulence of the disease, and, after a patient but painful perseverance, have been compelled to relinquish it.

use, the whole system having become more or less affected
and the disease as bad, if not worse than at the com-

The Balausta Pills are free from any of the above objections; they act specifically on the urinary passages and, from their tonic properties, tend to strengthen the system and improve the general health. They require neither confinement nor alteration of diet (except abstinence from stimulants, where considerable inflammation exists), and, as experience has amply proved, they will effect a cure sooner than copaiba (the dangerous result of which is also inflammation).

to need comment), or any other medicine in present use.

and may be justly considered the only safe and efficacious remedy in all stages of those disorders. In addition to these advantages, the very convenient form in which the invaluable preparation is offered to the public, must also be a desideratum.

Prepared only by M. O. Wray, and sold, wholesale and retail, at 118, Holborn-hill; and at the West-end Dispensary, 344, Strand, London. May also be had of all respectable medicine venders in town and country.

Patients in the remotest parts of the country can be treated successfully, on describing minutely their case, and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed, and

carefully protected from observation.

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JUNE 2.—The supply of English wheat was tolerably good during the past week, and the arrivals of flour rather large; but of barley, oats, beans, and peas, the receipts were small. From Scotland a few hundred quarters of barley and a moderate quantity of oatmeal to hand; of the latter grain the supplies from Ireland and abroad were to a fair extent. This morning the show of wheat by land-carriage samples

little barley fresh up, nor were the receipts of oar

or beans large, whilst the arrival of peas was scanty in the extreme. The foreign wheat and barley received during last week was not generally offered free. The weather remained cold up to Friday last but since then it has been very fine. There was much inclination to buy wheat to-day; in the early part factors insisted on the rates of this day so'night but before a clearance could be effected a reduction of quite 1s. per qr. had to be submitted to. Foreign wheat also moved off slowly, and to have many sales to any extent less money must have been accepted. In bond there was little passing, and the rates recently current were not obtainable. Flour

2 I sold tardily at previous rates, the attempt to put

the top price of town made having been abandoned some time ago. Barley, though not so much equipped for was shed rather than wheat, and the value of this grain had rather an upward tendency. Malt was likewise quiet as dear. Peas, being exceedingly scarce, brought very high prices. Seeds of all descriptions hung heavily in the hand, and canary-seed was certainly somewhat expensive to buy.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Wheat Essex & Kent new & old red 42 40 White 50

[illegible]

—Italian, Red . .	47 48	White . . .	51 52
—Spanish Hard	46 48	Soft	48 52

ent	lye, Baltic, Dring,	28 30	Undried	28 30
Barley,	Grinding,	28 26	Malling	28 32
Beans,	Ticks	34 35	Mayne	34 35
Peas,	Dring	37 30	English	37 30
the	Oats, Dutch, Draw and Thick			
	Russian feed			21 22
Pro-	—Danish, Friesland feed			21 23
do-	Flour, per barrel			24 20
	LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Mo-			
out-	June 23—Since this day se'night the imports of			
ani-	live, 110 oxen and 100 sheep from abroad have been li-			
	vered at the market; 100 oxen and 100 sheep from			
	Lancashire; 100 oxen and 100 sheep from the north;			
	and 100 oxen and 100 sheep from the south. The			
	sheep and 4 calves have come to hand. At the			
	ports 150 beasts and 90 sheep have been received			
N.	Holland. The number here to-day consisted of			
4.	beasts and 10 sheep. Amongst the former we			
	served some remarkably well-made-up animals, w-			

the sheep were in very middling condition, and

such commoed scarcely any attention, though the clearance of them was effected previous to the outbreak of the epidemic. In consequence, we presume, of the enhancement in the quotations, the bullock did not fresh up to this morning's market were on the increase, and large for the time of year, while we may observe that notwithstanding the epidemic was much complacent of—the condition of the beasts, as to weight, good; indeed, we have not had a better display of beef on any market day during nearly the whole of the year. These circumstances, together with the arrivals of slaughter from the north, and the being on the increase, had a depressing influence on the price, and the quotations suffered an abatement of quite 2d. per stib.—the very highest ever used for the best Scotch not exceeding 5s. 4d. per cwt. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire

received 1800 Scots, homebreds, and shorthorns ; from the northern counties the receipts came

st. The sheep are numerous, we tweeps count
200 shortlorns; from the north-west and mid-
districts, 200 Herefords, from Dorset and
other parts of England, 100 of various breeds
from Scotland, 500 horned and polled Scots.
We have anticipated the numbers of sheep for our market
continue small—there being here to-day ten times less than were brought forward at the correspon-
ding time in 1844. For nearly every breed—but particularly the prime old Downs—the demand is somewhat active, at full, but at nothing quite beyond, last week's currencies. From the Leith
Wight 200 lambs came fresh to hand, but the general description of stock was small.
The cattle trade was moderate, as usual well supported. Calves and pigs, the supplies of which were moderate, moved off slowly, at unaltered prices.

By the quantities of 8lb., giving the 60lb. weight

		s.	d.	s
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terially	Interior coarse beasts	2	10	0
	Second quality	3	4	3
	Prime large oxen	3	8	4
price	Prime Scots, &c.	4	2	4
ations	Coarse inferior sheep	3	8	4
Hor-	Second quality	4	10	4
ur-	Prime coarse wooled	4	2	4
Gr-	Prime Southdown	4	10	4
ro-	Lambs	3	10	0
ver-	Large coarse calves	3	10	0
de-	Prime small	4	10	0
Aug-	Suckling calves, each	18	8	0
fol-	Large hogs	3	10	0
mond	Neat small porkers	3	10	0
	Quarter-old store pigs, each	16	8	2

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE.
 (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market
 2,835—Sheep and Lambs, 25,900—Calves,
 1,000—Pigs, 800.

LIVERPOOL, CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 18.

Dunn, Our market remains much the same as of late

being a fair average of stock for this time of the year. The market was a brisk one, a numerous attendance of buyers being present, and high prices were obtained for the best Beef 6d to 9d, mutton 6d to 7d, and, hams to 7 1/2d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 24TH.—A favourable change of wind has, within the last three days, brought us a numerous fleet of ships, both from abroad and our own coasts, and therefore supplied us with a good show of samples of wheat, flour, and oatmeal. There is an advance of the quarter in the duty on foreign barley, which has been the only alteration this week. The principle of business is cheap during the week has been in the five or six cargoes of Baltic red wheat taken on speculation, at prices equal to 4s 6d. to 4s. 9d. for Wismar, Rostock, and Stettin. In 70lbs. at 4s 6d.

ing millers have bought rather sparingly, at

prices to those quoted last Tuesday. Sack flour met only a moderate demand, without any range as to value. A few hundred barrels of States sweet, in bond, have been disposed of export at 18s. per barrel. The demand for oatmeal has been limited, and, except for quality of each, scarcely so good prices have obtained. Barley, beans, and peas have met only a fair demand at late rates.

Police Intelligence.

MANSON HOUSE.
SATURDAY.—Religious and Domestic.—Rebecca Lockwood was brought before the Rev. J. S. Hollishead, who, after a short examination, committed her to the custody of the police, on the charge of being a prostitute. She was taken to the station-house, and committed to the custody of the police, on the charge of being a prostitute. She was taken to the station-house, and committed to the custody of the police, on the charge of being a prostitute.

DECEASED.
A miserable, dirty, ragged, shivering old woman, who had been in the custody of the police, was taken to the station-house, and committed to the custody of the police, on the charge of being a prostitute. She was taken to the station-house, and committed to the custody of the police, on the charge of being a prostitute.

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Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, JUNE 3.
The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.
On the motion of Lord Brougham, the Small Debts Bill went through committee pro forma.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JUNE 3.
The House met at ten o'clock.
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