TO THE WORKING CLASSES. Mr Friends,-I am now about to lay before you the result of a few days' experience on the subject of the Land. On Monday week I addressed the people of Sheffield, in a very large building, the Circus. The whole house, with the exception of a portion of the place, where the horses perform, was cranmed. Our steady old friend Briggs officiated as chairman; and after I had spoken at considerable length, some questions were asked, which I answered to the satisfaction of all; and some, who had tried experiments, volunteered to assert that my statements fell far short of what might be realised. A gentleman from Bielgium waited upon me at my hotel. He was ac companied by his father. He had intended to start for Belgium in the morning, but hearing of my visit, he remained to hear my lecture, and the following is the statement which he authorised me to make to the meeting. The small farm, or allotment system, prevails generally throughout Belgium. Labourers, who is in the habit of he had dibbled a good deal of wheat for parties this hold from half an acre to two acres, usually at a rent of £7, £8, and £9 the acre. In the majority of cases, these parties, in a very few years, purchase cases, these parties, in a very few years; purchase cases, these parties, in a very few years; purchase cases, these parties, in a very few years; purchase one gentleman; and all that he has sown is, out of the states of Italy, where they around the only straight and uncontaminated stand of freedom—of our own Charter!

For three years I have worked without you; now mitted Jesuits to remain there. Articles I and So one gentleman; and all that he has sown is, out of all comparison, better than the crops around sown in when I left London, and ready to take my old part.

At IIuddersfield I came in contact with a very intelligent agricultural labourer, who is in the habit of around the only straight and uncontaminated stand; where they doing "job work" for gentlemen. He told me that around the only straight and uncontaminated stand; where they were tolerated, with the great prosperity enjoyed by were tolerated, with the great prosperity enjoyed by where they doing "job work" for gentlemen. It to only straight and uncontaminated stand; and uncontaminated stand; where they doing "job work" for gentlemen. It to only straight and uncontaminated stand; where they of Tuscany, which no longer per-time the case of the only straight and uncontaminated stand; where they doing "job work" for gentlemen. It to only straight and uncontaminated stand; where they of Tuscany, which no longer per-time the cas for Belgium in the morning, but hearing of my visit,

after living well, and supporting their families. The man who supplies him with milk got "a good chance" of two and a half acres for nine guineas a year, and he very soon bought it "out and out for ever." He made a tour through sixty miles of the country last year, to show it to his father; and the old gentleman assured me that the whole scene was a perfect paradise. The land is cultivated up to the very road applicate from his townsmen. I spoke at great side. Both highly approved of the Land scheme, length, and was in very good spirits. They tall was a length and was in very good spirits. side. Both highly approved of the Land scheme, length, and was in very good spirits. They tell me I and are of opinion that the most greedy person would spoke well. After I had concluded, one of the fine find two acres ample. The meeting was variously old breed of handloom weavers, with grey hair, got composed of all classes. A vote of thanks to, and entire confidence in me, and approval of the Land Stanningley had taken twenty-seven acres of land plan, was unanimously and enthusiastically passed. I disposed of one half the rules that I had for thir-I disposed of one half the rules that teen nights' stock, and all appeared anxious to join. On Tuesday morning I visited some allotments. Amongst others that of Charles Leesley, who holds the sixteenth part of an acre, for which he pays £1 10s., or at the rate of £24 per acre. Leesley, who had the sixteenth part of an acre, for which he pays £1 10s., or at the rate of £24 per acre. Leesley, who had the pays acre independent when they found out the rade a stonemason. He has alr ady sold glowing accounts of what they had done with one glowing accounts of what they had done when they h sample to take to Barnsley. They were as large as pullets' eggs. He also gave me a sample of peas, which he requested me to name, as they were new ones in this country. I named them the "Chartist Marrow-fat." He has a plot of wheat, such as I never saw. He sowed at the rate of less than one could of small that I had underrated its value. One poor fustian jacket, who had "tried a bit," threw down his £2 12s., saying, "I'll be my own master as soon as I honestly can." We had a splendid night of it; and Bradford did its full share for the Executive. peck of seed to the acre, which is but one-fourth of what farmers generally sow : many sow twelve pecks, or three bushels. Leesley's is rather too thick; though he has saved 9s. in every 10s. in his seed. He dibbled it, according to my plan; and his crop averages FORTY stalks from each grain of seed; and each car of the forty, he says, will average lifty grains. Thus you will see that, startling as it may appear, he expects to reap two thousand-fold! That is, if cach grain of seed gives forty stalks, and if each car to each stalk gives lifty grains, he will have just two thousand grains for every grain he sowed. That is he expects to reap two thousand-fold! That is, if to each stalk gives lifty grains, he will have just two thousand grains for every grain he sowed. That is, if he sowed a peck, he would reap two thousand

duce of England is three and a half quarters, or not

so much. This mode of increasing produce would be the most expeditious mode of repealing the Corn Laws, in my opinion. However enormous this estimate of produce may appear, it is asserted in a very celebrated work on Agriculture that the writer produced, near Hull, eighty-four quarters from an acre. Bear in mind, that I state what all men may see with their own eyes. At least twenty other persons were present when I was, and heard and saw what I did. Suppose that, instead of sixty-two, Leesley can produce twelve quarters from one-twelfth of the usual quantity of seed: could not the land under wheat in England be made to produce four times as much as it now does? Leesley told us all that he would not take £15 for his interest in the land; and that he would not take £10 for the "stuff" now on it. That is, he would not take at the rate of £160 an acre for the "stuff;" for he has only the sixteenth part of an acre. He only works at it "a bit now and then," on an "odd Sunday" or so; and ne says that, if he had two acres, he never again would work an hour at his trade, whatever wages he could get. It is impossible to describe the appearance of his crops. Many old farmers come a dozen miles to see them. They are all getting the Land mania in Sheffield as fast as they can. Two young men, the one a spring-blade grinder, and the other an umbrellahandle maker, accompanied me to Barnsley, and from thence to Leeds. The humbrella-handle maker held the one-eighth of an acre, for which, with a garden house of two bed rooms, he paid 2s. 12d. a week; or at the rate of £41 an acre. He said that he made the ground himself; and that but for the house being too bad to live in he would never give it up. This young man told me that from what he had himself done, he was satisfied that with two acres he could support his family well, and at the end of the year have saved more than he now earns at his trade -a guinea a week. That is, that after living well, and paying his way, he could save fifty-two guineas a year from the cultivation of two acres. He sold one head of cabbage for 51d.; and he sold, in three parts, one head of celery for 8d. It weighed 61 lbs.

BARNSLEY, GLORIOUS BARNSLEY. ing men companions, who came in the same carriage was so safe a mind in England as there now is. with me. It poured in torrents all day; and yet the There never was so much wisdom among the working streets were full of people to meet me. At four we classes as at present. And so surely as it is now sat down to an excellent dinner: and how I did lone pouring down rain upon the harvest, so surely will that for the time when every working man in England mind and wisdom be speedily brought into action. would sit down every day to as good a one. I'eter I could not describe to the men of London the en-Hoey was in the chair. After dinner we had some thusiasm, marked kindness, and confidence with chat and a few speeches. At seven the doors were which I have been everywhere received; and this thrown open; and the large Odd Fellows' Hall soon enthusiasm and confidence has been tenfold increased became crowded. Peter was again placed in the chair; when Frank Mirfield proposed, and the meeting seconded, a very flattering address to me, declaring entire confidence in me. What most delighted me at the dinner was, that English and Irish were interspessed and set in heavy miner I rather than the theorem in the set in heavy miner I rather than the theorem is seen tenious increased by the insane attempts of the O'Briens, the Carpenters, the Ilills, and the Watkins, to damage me in public estimation. I take this opportunity of thanking the working classes of every town that I have been in for their kindness and marked attention; and interspersed, and sat in happy union. I spoke at of assuring them that the unbounded confidence reconsiderable length, and answered several questions posed in me shall never be abused, forfeited, or bethat were put to me. I disposed of all the rules 1 traved. had. Asuron did not make his appearance. There is a very strong association at Barnsley. It is in-creasing every week. On Wednesday morning I went to visit several allotments near the town. Thomas Aclam holds the seventh part of an acre, for which three and four times over. In many cases, where he pays £7, or at the rate of £8 an acre. He has a the hay was fit to be drawn, the rain has fallen and crop of wheat which is estimated to produce at the rendered it necessary for the farmer to go through rate of more than eight quarters; and all his crops are equally good. I visited several other allotments, for which the occupants pay at the rate of £10 an caught; and in numerous instances it is rotting upon acre for miserable, wet, swampy, bad land: and yet the ground, after having been made as often as four not one would part with his plot. I cannot say much times. Those who believe in the old Irish adage, for their condition: for, with the exception of one "Sow when you will, you will reap in harvest," man's plot, they are shamefully neglected. Peter lost sight of the fact, that "harvest" may never Hoey works his own at spare hours; and his is second come. I have at this time travelled through many

yet they are all very profitable.

have not been; and the conclusion to which I come On Wednesday I attended a meeting in the great is, that the grain generally is now in the state in Bazar at Leeds, and it was inconveniently crammed.

I made a long speech upon the Land and Charter questions; and, after I had answered some questions. which, of an average year, the crops ought to be about the last week of June, or the first week of July. The perpetual rains are keeping the corn green and growing. Much is laid; and the weeds, a deserter of the name of Baron tried to disturb the meeting; but was, after hearing what he had to say, hooted down, as he very richly deserved. Poor "Jim Mosley" did not make his appearance; but he wrote a letter of apology for his absence to the chairman, and abusing me; which said letter was received with

mit its superiority over the old system.

I may truly say that I never saw such a spirit of polists, told their friends that there was work for enthusiasm amongst the working classes as there is at the present time. I never had such meetings, and never had so much support. The Leeds men passed a vote of cordial thanks to me, and of confidence in the whole Executive; and paid £4 2s. of the debt due to the Executive.

I never had so much support. The Leeds men passed anything. Now, if the harvest fails, we shall have our whole battle to fight over again with the League. I am before them in the field. I offer land at home.

On Thursday I visited Huddersfield, and addressed

a most attentive, numerous, and respectable audience at considerable length, upon the social and political rights of the working classes. All that I have done in the way of adding to the Land fund, and discharging the large debt due to the Executive, will appear in next week's Star, on my return to London. Huddersfield has done its fair share. On Friday morning I visited Mr. Thornton's allotment, of which I have hofore spoken in former letters. My good old have before spoken in former letters. My good old Monday, the 4th of August. friend John Leech accompanied me, and the following is what we saw :- Mr. Thornton pays £7 10s. a year for less than 1 acre of moor land, without any house. He has had it in work for five years, and says that it is now worth four times as much

# NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

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BRADFORD.

On Friday I addressed the men of Bradford

Scores were obliged to go away. No admittance. George White was called to the chair, amid great

at two guineas per acre, about two years ago, and would not now take £500 for their interest in it.

On Saturday I addressed; the people of Halifax—
"Old Ben Rushton" in the chair. We had a glorious
meeting, though the spacious Odd Fellows' Hall was

not quite full, but very nearly so. Here, as in most

other places, many questions were asked me, which

I answered satisfactorily, and a large subscription

was made for the Executive. Mr. Alderson, secre-

tary for the Bradford district, made a most admirable

labour during summer; but you must ask yourselves

what the value of your labour would be, if you were

On Sunday I spoke at Manchester, in the Carpen-

and subscribing for the Executive, went on to a very

were people from all the neighbouring towns and

On Tuesday I addressed the people of Blackburn

in an immense building, capable of holding several

thousand. We had a very fine muster, but the im

the subject being new, I spoke for nearly three hours, and gave very general satisfaction.

So much, my friends, for my tour-so far as I have

gone; and now for a few general observations. One

great objection to the plan, namely, the impossibility of those accustomed to artificial labour being turned

upon work has been written on the science of agri-

culture. Now mark this most remarkable fact : in-

never handled a spade till within these two or three

years, looking to the old farmers for example and

most recent discoveries. It is much easier to

bring up a child to virtuous habits from infancy,

than to correct bad habits and reclaim that child

so it is much easier to teach the uninitiated accord-

I shall now say one word about the

best, but by no means as good as it ought to be. But counties of England, and I have conversed with intel-

HARVEST.

already been at the expense of making their hay

ligent men who have travelled in counties in which I

more hands, and more have already come over, and

They offer the chance from abroad. I offer what will

make all independent of bad harvests. They offer what will increase the calamity of failure. There is

too much reason to fear that wheat will speedily rise

I am, my friends, Your faithful friend and servant,

Monday, August 13, 1845.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

As to the hay, the farmers in many instances have

great an advantage over all my own class.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1845.

all comparison, better than the crops around sown in the usual way. He charges sixteen shillings an acre for dibbling, and saves eleven pecks of seed, twelve pecks being the quantity usually sown by farmers.

your interess tens you to arouse: I am iresner than when I left London, and ready to take my old part in the coming struggle. On Monday I shall address the people of Macclesfield. Up, Chartists, to your own work! Yourselves alone can do it; none others

will serve you. The next change should give you your "share." Your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOB.

Foreign kntelligence.

THE COMBINATION OF JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS. Nineteen journeymen carpenters have been ordered

by the council chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine to be brought to trial for illegal combina tion against their masters.—Galignani, of Monday.; SPAIN. TERRORISM.—More Conspiracies and Arrests.— The Commercio of the 3rd, describes the state of Malaga to be a complete reign of terror. It is only

necessary for any fellow to denounce the most honour-able or respectable manto place him and his property in danger. The Castellano publishes the following account of a conspiracy, which is said to have been discovered in that capital. The arrests we have already mentioned :- "The conspirators succeeded, by offering money and promotions, in seducing small number of the officers and serjeants of the army. The plot was to explode in the course of the Ist ult., but a month ago the military authorities were made acquainted with all their machinations, and had faithful agents who informed them of all that passed among the confederates. On the 31st the commandant of the guard at the barracks called Del Soldado, in which were two battalions of the regiment of Galicia was a Captain Don Sebastiano Castro, who was be lieved to be in colleague with the conspirators, and serjeant of Chasseurs, named Ramon Cabezudo, also admitted into the plot, which he had communicated pecks. Now, four pecks make one bushel; and eight bushels make one quarter; that is, thirty-two pecks make one quarter; and if the produce estimated in this case be realised, it will amount to the astounding produce of something more than sixty-two quarters to the aere! while the average produce of England is the conditions of the confederates. They are the "words of wisdom," which give me so had pretended to be one of the confederates. At the to General Cordova, was part of the guard of the of the conspiracy, was arrested by the serjeant, who had pretended to be one of the confederates. At the roll-cail, General Cordova appeared, harangued the regiment of Galicia, and, addressing himself to the On Sunday I spoke at Manchester, in the Carpenters' Hall. It was literally erammed, at two pence per head; a regular overflow. Every one of the Executive spoke; and I made a long speech, and one that two spoke; and I made a long speech, and one that under the guard of two file of men. It is believed that the arrest of General Cresno is connected with site. Evidence Schwitz Lucerne (eight whole states) this newly-planned revolt."

late hour; and, as usual, Manchester was itself once more. We had indeed a glorious night of it. There the Council of Ministers shall proceed immediately to propose the names of persons who, conformably to the Constitution, shall compose the new Senate." The Council of War at Malaga has closed its delibemense place was not full. However, the numbers present would have filled a large building. The rations by condemning to death two serjeants, and to various degrees of punishment several inhabitants of audience was most attentive and respectable; and Malaga more or less compromised in the late con-

THE Espectador of the 6th inst. announces that General Alcala has been sent to Segovia, Brigadier Montero to Guadalaxara, Commandant Sarmiento to Alcarzas de San Juan, and Captain Sarabia to Alinto farmers, is triumphantly refuted. During the Heraldo, from Malaga, several of the inhabitants of lords, farmers, and agricultural labourers, as the been arrested, and arms and ammunition found in that city, noted for their revolutionary opinions, have their houses seized. The same journal states that M. Corradi and M. Calvo, editors of the Clamor Publico, stead of the shoemakers, tailors, and operatives, who have been released. who were confined in Fort Saint Catherine, at Cadiz

MADRID PAPERS of the 1st, state that severa instruction, we have the admission, that wherever arrests had taken place on the morning of the 31st instruction, we have the admission, that wherever there are allotments or small farms, the old hands come ten and twenty miles to get a lesson from those who commence the science according to the Political Chief of Madrid; General Crespo, lately second in command with General Alcala in Manilla and the Commandant and Captain in command o the guard at barracks of the regiment of Gallicia. We learn from El Heraldo that the public prosecutor ing to the most approved plan, than to reclaim those had demanded the penalty of death against several parts, one head of celery for 8d. It weighed 6½ bs. and when I mentioned the fact in his presence at Barnsley, a man stated that a neighbour of his had grown one 13½ bs. made, I will give you, in brief terms, the conclusions tain-General of Seville, had whipped an inhabitant I have come to. There never were so many Chartists of that city publicly in the Market-place, whose ever!"

THE INSURRECTION IN CATALONIA NOT PUT Down !- A letter from Barcelona of the 1st instant contains the following:—"Two battalions have just left this garrison for Mataro. In spite of all the tranquillising accounts published by the authorities, it appears that the bands of Catalonia assume a menacing attitude. The Lampurdan is said to be in insurrection, and five companies of troops of the line are reported to have been attacked and disarmed by the insurgents. General Concha has sett off for th province of Girona; previously to his departure h organised his staff as though he was about to enter on a campaign. General Cotoner will take the com mand at Barcelona during the absence of the Captain General. M. Capdeville, English vice consul at Roses, has been arrested by order of General Concha, and it is said that the Spanish authorities have seized a case containing 5000 muskets addressed to

THE TRICOLOUR PROSCRIBED .- The Chancellory of

SWITZERLAND. The Debats of Monday contains an important comthat they may defend the mountain passes, while their husbands and brothers are fighting beside the Lucernese. The belief is general, it would appear, that the month of September has been settled upon by the Bernese for the struggle. The letter from which we abstract this information is printed in the form of a leading article. We sincerely hope that its statements may prove to be unfounded; civil war in statements may prove to be unfounded; eight war in Switzerland can only result in jeapordising and probably destroying the independence of the cantons. It may be that the object of the Radicals, a united Republic, "one and indivisible," would, if judiciously accomplished, be a good, which therefore the Radicals are justified in seeking, but they cannot be justified in flinging the country into civil war for the purpose of coercing the many terms. It will be a said day of coercing the mountain states. It will be a sad day for Helvetia, and for the world at large, when brother against brother shall engage in deadly conflict: we pray it may never come. It is to be hoped that the statements of the Debats' correspondent will prove to be distorted exaggerations. The following is the conclusion of the proceedings in the Dies on the

M. Franscini (Tessino) said that the instructions and violating the sovereignty of nations:

nature, and he trusted that the Diet would come to some:decisive resolution on the point, and not again give the world an example of its impuissance. M. BRIATTE (Vaud) considered the subject to have been already abundantly discussed, and that further

remarks would not change the opinion of any one. The events that had passed since the Extraordinary Diet, had only confirmed the canton which he represented in the opinion that a decision against the by the decree of annexation passed by the Congress, and Jesuits could alone restore peace and union to the republic. He concluded by calling on the Diet to north. act with decision and vigour, and expel the body in

ceedings were the authors of the present attack. The Government, according to the powers given to it on the reception and maintenance of a religious order was purely cantonal; and the Catholics would never subsaid decree, under the name of Defenders of the Indemit to the expulsion of the Jesuits, without admitting as a consequence that the Protestant cantons pos sessed a right to interfere in the choice of the ministers of the Catholie religion. He had, in the name of his state, to protest against the interference of the Diet in the question.

SITTING OF AUGUST 5 .- The second day's proceed ings lasted six hours, and were even more animated

than the preceding ones. Mr. BROOMER (Geneva), without attempting to deny the inconveniences arising from the presence of the Jesuits, declared himself of opinion that the Diet ought not to interfere against them. He did not question the competence of the Diet, and proposed that, if Lucerne persisted in maintaining the Jesuits there should be attached to her, during the period of her being Vorort, a council of representatives, as allowed by Art 9 of the Federal Fact. M. FURRER (Zurich), President of the Diet, concluded the general discussion by summing up the

rguments brought forward on both sides. After this address, the free discussion was opened by a brilliant speech from the Avoyer Neuhaus, of Berne, in refutation of the arguments of the Ultramontane party, and strongly in favour of the immediate expulsion of the Jesuits. The deputies of Friburg, Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwald, replied at great length to this speech.

As to the general result of the votes, the order of the day remained in a small minority, which leaves the question in statu quo, not permitting it to be brought forward before next session. The following is the manner in which the votes

city, Friburg, Schwitz, Lucerne (eight whole states and two half ones).

2. To consider the affair as federal:—Berne, So-THE Gazette of the 4th contains a royal ordon-nance, dated Saragossa, July 28th, dissolving the leure, Schaffhausen, Argau, Tessino, Vaud, Thurgau, Senate. There is a second article to the effect that Grisons, Appenzell (Outer), Bale country, Glaris, Zurich (ten whole states and two half ones). 3. To call on Lucerne amicably, looking at its

directorial position, not to proceed with its invitation to the Jesuits :- Geneva, Tessino (two states), Grisons not voting for or against it. 4. To call on the states harbouring the Jesuits (Friburg, Valais, and Schwitz) to send them away:— Thurgau, Grisons, Appenzell (Outer)—(two whole states and a half one), Zurich, Schaffhausen, Hans,

and Tessino not voting either way. 5. To summon Lucerne to renounce calling in the Jesuits :- Berne, Tessino, Thurgau, Grisons, Appenzell (Outer), Glaris, Zurich (six whole states and one half one), Vaud, Schaffhausen, Solcure, and Argau not voting either way. 6. Expulsion of the Jesuits from the whole of

Switzerland. The same ten states and two half ones, named above, declare the question to be federal. 7. Expulsion of the Jesuits by every means :-Berne, Soleure, Schaffhausen, Argau, Thurgau, Grisons, Appenzell (Outer), Bâle country (six whole states and two half ones), Zurich and Glaris not voting either way."

8. To interdict for the future the introduction of and two half ones which considered the question as has been very brisk with a fabric called checked A letter from Zurich, of the 7th inst., says :- "The

pied the press too long for me to enter into any detailed report of the sitting. At the beginning of January, 1841, the government of Argau secularised several convents established in the canton; or rather, in other terms, had driven out the monks, and de On Tuesday I arrived at Barnsley, with my two work- in England as at the present moment. There never only crime was that he had called out 'Liberty for clared that their property belonged to the state. This property amounted in value to 10,000,000 f. or 12,000,000f. The Catholic cantons considered this measure to be a violation of Article 12 of the federal compact, but has never found a majority in the Diet willing to declare this. On the contrary, in 1843. the question was adjourned till-after the recess by majority of twelve, which was, in fact, declaring that the Diet would not entertain it. To-day only seven cantons voted for the re-establishment of the convents, and this is all that is necessary for me to tell you, although the debate was long and animated,

and excited a deal of irritation."

TURKEY. INSURRECTION IN ALBANIA.—By letters from Belgrade of the 20th ult., we learn that the whole of Upper Albania was in a state of insurrection. The Scraskier, who had entered the country with a considerable body of troops, had been unexpectedly attacked at Pisren, on his march to Jakouo. In revenge he burnt twenty-five Albanian villages. After this terrible example the Seraskier assembled the principal Albanian chiefs at Jakouo, and insisted the Duchy of Schleswic Holstein Lauenburg has just all the other provinces of the empire, to recruitment upon their laying down their arms, submitting, like published the following rescript:—"It has come to our knowledge that the singing societies of Schleswic our knowledge that the singing societies of Schleswi and Holstein have adopted a tricoloured flag, which warlike population of the mountains. One of those they carry in their processions and display at their festivals, with or without the armorial bearings of which is inspired by the blind fanaticism of the Schleswie and Holstein. This flag being considered Mussulmans was exhibited on this occasion. Daoud as the symbol of a political party, and as it may occasion disorders, we forbid that it be henceforth used."

Mussumans was exhibited on this occasion. Daoud Polosca, a chief of Jakouo, came alone into the Turkish camp, and reached the tent of the Seraskier; but the two sentinels at the entrance suspecting come. Polosca, a chief of Jakouo, came alone into the but the two sentinels at the entrance, suspecting some evil design, repelled him with the points of their bayonets. Polosca took his pistols, and, firing them civil war in Switzerland is all but inevitable. Since the reports of these arms the guard at the tent turned recommencement of hostilities upon a wide scale. his horse, fled through the camp, reloading and firing

ship Fidelia, Captain Hackstaff, has arrived in the Mersey, having left New York on the 16th ult., and completed her first voyage across the Atlantic in a little less than twenty-six days.

Don Manuel Rincon, General of Division and Constitutional Governor of the department of Mexico,

has published the following preclamation :-The Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated to

"The National Congress of the Mexican Republic, con-"That the Congress of the United States of the North

solved to incorporate the territory of Texas with the

has, by a decree, which its Executive has sanotioned, re-

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

"And, finally, that the unjust spoliation of which they wish to make the Mexican nation the victim, gives her the being hanged at Derby, and others punished by transclear right to use all her resources and power to resist, to portation and imprisonment. This was the libel the last moment, said annexation : "It is decreed-

the defence of her national independence, threatened by the unurpation of Texas, which is intended to be realised sanctioned by the President of the United States of the

"2. In consequence, the Government will call to arms all the forces of the army, according to the authority M. DE COURTEN (Valais) denied the competency of granted it by the existing laws; and, for the preservation the Det to interfere in the Jesuit question. The of public order, for the support of her institutions, and, only persons that could be injured by the present pro- in case of necessity, to serve as a reserve to the army, the pendence and of the Laws."

" MIGUEL, ARTISTAN, President of the Deputies. "FRANCISCO CALDERON, President of the Senate. "Approved, and ordered to be printed and published, "JOSE JOAQUIN DE HERRERA. "A. D. Luis G. Cuevas,

"Palace of the National Governmenta city of Mexico, June 4."

Trades' Movements

took place in this town on Monday night last, to hear a lecture by Mr. C. Maunder, agent of the Tailors'

Protection Society of Great Britain. A goodly number was in attendance. Mr. Foster was called to the chair, and introduced the lecturer to the meeting, who addressed them in an able manner for one nour and a half, to the great satisfaction of all present. The chairman then took the sense of the meeting as to whether they approved of the principles of the Protection Society as expounded by the lecturer, so far as to become a section of the general body. The meeting having unanimously decided in favour of Protection, and agreed to form a section of the union of the protection, and agreed to form a section of the protection, and agreed to form a section of the protection, and agreed to form a section of the protection, and agreed to form a section of the protection, and agreed to form a section of the protection, and agreed to form a section of the protection, and agreed to form a section of the protection, and agreed to form a section of the protection, and agreed to form a section of the protection, and agreed to form a section of the protection of the protection of the principles of the paragraph was that he had done that innovently no doubt, but that he had done it, and had thus led to the catastrophe of which Oliver, the spy, was the corrupt author. He contended that to call a man a tool was no libel; nor did he think that to mention with opwas given to the lecturer and chairman, and the meeting broke up.

MR. ROBERTS' VISIT TO SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE. -On Monday, August 18th, W. P. Roberts, Esq., will arrive at the Wolverhampton Station, by the half-past twelve o'clock train, when it is requested that past twelve o'clock train, when it is requested that he Miners of this district will attend and move in procession from the Station to Bilston. A public meeting will be held in the evening, at six o'clock, which will be addressed by Mr. Roberts, and two of the agents of the Miners' Association.

TRADES ORGANISATION. - THE WOOLCOMBERS OF Trades Organisation.—The Woolcombers of Bradford, three thousand in number, held a general meeting on Monday, August 11th, and unanimously expressed their approval of the measures of the recent Conference, and transmitted their levy, in support of the funds, to the general secretary. support of the funds, to the general secretary. THE NAILMAKERS OF BELPER, Derbyshire, also held general meeting of their trade, and expressed their approval of the labours of the Conference, and trans-

mitted their portion of the sinews of war to the Trades Office. ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR LABOUR. - The strike of the men at the Ardsley Main Colliery has terminated. Labour has achieved another triumph. The employer, after advertising for workmen, has been forced to yield. It is very often remarked, and perhaps justly, that the great amount of money spent in strikes might be turned to better advantage, but it ought to be remembered that workmen have no other alternative. For instance, had these Colliers quietly submitted to have had their wages reduced, all the other Colliers in this neighbourhood would have shared the same fate; the men knew this, and therefore supported those on strike. A rumour has reached the ears of the Linen Trade's Comthe Jesuits into a Swiss canton; the same ten states | mittee, that Gelder is at his dirty tricks again; he

holland. They are now done, and there is a slackness in the trade, and he fancies this is another oppor-Diet was engaged to-day in the discussion of the tunity of pillering the men's wages. The committee question of the convents of Argau, but it did not present any lively interest. This subject has occurumour sifted to the bottom, and if Gelder cannot rumour sifted to the bottom, and if Gelder cannot live with paying the established list price, he may

give over and go to his bacon shop.

THE KNARESBOROUGH WEAVERS. - This ill used body of workmen are still on strike. The masters are still obstinate, and the men as determined as ever. Our employers are trying to defeat us by setting all kinds of evil reports about. Sometimes, that the men are all turning in; and at others that we shall not have money to pay the families with: but all this will not do, for all those reports are untrue. Mr. John Dooker visited the Woolcombers of Bradford last Monday night; he was well received by them, and they came to a unanimous vote to render us all the support in their power; so that we do hope to prolong the contest until we compel our oppressors to yield to our just demands. As soon as our employers see that we immediate loss of revenue; but I trust that its effect in are receiving efficient support, they will give in. stimulating commercial enterprise, and enlarging the Their only hope at present is that we shall be

obliged to succumb for want of money; they will be disappointed. We return our hearty thanks to all friends who have assisted us, particularly to the mitted attention which you have bestowed on the mea-Tailors of York, and our own trade, in Barnsley, sures recommended by me to your consideration, at the Leeds, York, and Doneaster. LANCASUIRE MINERS .- The next delegate meeting

of Lancashire Miners will take place on Monday, the 25th of August, at the house of Mary Marsh, King's Head, St. Helen's. Chair to be taken at clever o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several other gentlemen. The levy for the fortnight, including general contribution and law fund, is is. 11d. per member.

BIRMINGHAM BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS. - The Boot of the Slave Trade will, I trust, by establishing a cordial and Shoemakers of this place have struck one shop against a reduction of wages, with every prospect of a better prospect than has hitherto existed of complete success. We extract the following from a Birmingham paper :- The following resolutions were adopted by the unanimous decision of a special meeting of the Boot and Shoemakers' Trade Society, held at the munication from Zurich, stating that a renewal of with unerring aim, killed both the men. On hearing Rose and Crown Inn, Lower Hill-street, Birmingthe defeat of the Free corps before Lucerne the Radical party have been in active preparation for a Radical party have been in active preparation for a like large fled through the second reduction of wages submitted by Mr. ham, July 30th, 1845 :- 1st. That this meeting of Boo when hot weather comes, if it should ever come, will grow through it, and thus render it very difficult to save. This, in ordinary years, would be what is called "the busy week" in harvest; and let the weather be what it may, you cannot have that busy week this year till the second week of September, the period when the conjunctial gales usually come in the period when the conjunctial gales usually come in the confederation is confederation. The commencement of nosthites upon a wide scale. In shorse, ned through the camp, reloading and firing this pistols at all who attempted to bar his passage. It is norse, ned through the camp, reloading and firing this pistols at all who attempted to bar his passage. It is norse, ned through the camp, reloading and firing this pistols at all who attempted to bar his passage. It is norse, ned through the camp, reloading and firing this pistols at all who attempted to bar his passage. It is pistols a hearty laugh.

The Chartists of Leeds are the most practical body in England, and the most united, notwithstanding the many attempts to sow the seeds of dissension among them. Last night proved to me that all such able facts which I must mention. Firstly, the best best will not come this year. One great calamity that the learning has conting is able facts which I must mention. Firstly, the best best will not come this year. One great calamity that the second when the equinoctial gales usually come in joined the most united, notwithstanding the many attempts to sow the seeds of dissension among them. Last night proved to me that all such allocates which I must mention. Firstly, the best westwill not come this year. One great calamity that the large farmers in the several districts where men who have joined the Land Association; and, secondly, all the large farmers in the several districts where men who have joined the Land have come at least, six weeks before the serious of the search of the workmen, and prevent the second when the equinoctial gales usually come in; of duty, attempt to interfere with this confederation, like that land brought it is calculated that a revolution, like that the bar and openly avoking that it had oppressed condition of our traus that the best weather for ripening will throw the feeted at Lausanne, will take place, and the governation of the already ill-remmented that a revolution, like that late and openly avoking that it had before the Seraskier and openly avoking that it had down the recomment. Search of the transfer of all the faughtops, autusted to you may conidently rely on my ages he has hitherto paid provide and brought it is calculated that a revolution, like that large from the seeds of dissension in the best tents to defected at Lausanne, will take place, and the governance that the harm was intented that a revolution, like that large from the seeds of dissension of the sarried that a revolution, like that large fro AMERICA.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY MEXICO.

LIVERPOOL, MONDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK P.M.—The packet ship Fidelia, Captain Hackstaff, has arrived in the Mersey, having left New York on the 16th ult., and some particles of the trade, J. Mason, president;

Magnetic to by this trade: and that he do respectivily requested to forward an answer by ten o'clock on Friday morning, August the 1st, that the present wich Packet Company held their annual excursion down the river on Tuesday, but the pleasures of the Mool-ment, and everything of an unpleasant nature avoided. Signed on behalf of the trade, J. Mason, president;

Magnetic to by this trade: and that he do respectivily requested to forward an answer by ten o'clock on Friday morning, August the 1st, that the present with Packet Company held their annual excursion down the river on Tuesday, but the pleasures of the Mool-ment, and everything of an unpleasant nature avoided. Signed on behalf of the trade, J. Mason, president;

Magnetic to by this trade: and that he do respectivily requested to forward an answer by ten o'clock on Friday morning, August the 1st, that the present down the river on Tuesday, but the pleasures of the Mool-ment, and everything of an unpleasant nature avoided. Signed on behalf of the trade, J. Mason, president;

Magnetic to by this trade: and that he do respectivily requested to forward an answer by ten o'clock on Friday morning, August the 1st, that the present with Packet Company held their annual excursion down the river on Tuesday where considerably interrupted by an accident, and the present with Packet Company held their annual excursion down the river on Tuesday where considerably interrupted by an accident, and the present with Packet Company held their annual excursion down the river on Tuesday here. J. M'Gee, secretary. The rate of wages submitted on the passage to Slieerness. It appears he had to Mr. Holmes, by the Trado Society, has been sub-

PROSECUTION OF THE NORTHERN STAR FOR "LIBEL,"

BE THE NOTORIOUS MITCHELL OF PRESTON. (From the Morning Herald, August 9th.) NORTH WALES CIRCUIT-CHESTER, AUGUST 7.

.. (Before Mr. Baron Purke.) ACTION FOR LIBEL. -MITCHELL V. O'CONNOR.

The plaintiff is Mr. Mitchell, of Preston; in the adjoining county, a gentleman tolerably well known in the political circles of that district; and Mr. Feargus O'Connor is the proprietor of the Northern Star newspaper. The parties had been somewhat connected in the political movements of the Chartist body: The plaintiff had attended a meeting at Manchester on the Ten Hours Bill, and made a speech upon it; and it was for the comments on that meeting that the plaintiff complained. The article called Mitchell a "League toel," and a "despicable tool;" and went on to report a speech of Mr. Liobson, the printer of the paper, who described Mitchell as having introduced the miscreant Oliver, the notorious spy, and had given him the passwords, which had led to three men complained of, and it was denounced by Mr. Town-"It is decreed—
"1. The Mexican nation calls upon all her children to an emphatic deniat that it had the slightest foundation in fact. It was stated that the plaintiff had applied for an apology, which had not been made. Richard Thompson produced a certificate from the Stamp Office proving publication.

The alleged libel was then read. The date of the paper was April 20, 1844.

George Hatton.—I was agent for the Northern Star in April last was in Decision I would also of the

in April last year, in Preston. I sold a copy of the paper to the plaintiff. The paragraphs allude to

Mr. Jenvis and Mr. Welser appeared for the defendant. The former addressed the jury at considerable length, and said there was no evidence of an apology having been applied for. He animadverted with considerable force on the fact that Mr. Mitchell had not sought reparation in the county where he was known, and where the Northern Star circulated ; but had come here, where he was not known, and where the Northern Star did not circulate. He ridiculed the whole action as most trumpery; and said that a person like Mitchell, who dwelt in a glass-house himself, should not throw stones. There was no doubt that Mr. O'Connor was legally liable for what ap-Marlborough, Wiltshire.—A public meeting of the members of the Provincial Tailors' Relief Society what did take place at a public meeting what did take place at a public meeting of the provincial tailors' Relief Society what did take place at a public meeting what did take place where ing; and if that was done in a fair and proper spirit, although it might not confer the same immunity as was enjoyed by the bar, yet that was a circumstance which the jury could not fail to take into account in considering their verdict. He said that the only charge against Mitchell was that he was the introducer of Oliver; but not that he was the union on Tuesday, 19th of August. A vote of thanks probrium the connection of the plaintiff with Oliver was libellous; but if the jury should be of opinion that the paragraph was liberlous, ample justice would be done even for vindication, by taking a mitigated

character, but of vindication; and if the jury were of opinion that the paragraph amounted to a libel, then it was their province to say what damages would satisfy the justice of the case. If newspapers only contained fair reports of occurrences, then jurors that the name of the speaker was given. There was no direct allegation that the plaintiff knowingly introduced Oliver as a spy; but the jury must judge of the general meaning and intent of the paragraph. It was for them to say whether the use of the phrase tool" did not convey the imputation of a guilty purpose. If the jury were of opinion that a libel was committed, then undoubtedly defendant, as publisher of the paper, was liable.

Verdiet for the plaintiff—Damages ONE FARTHING!

The Judge refused to certify, and consequently each party have to pay their own costs.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

SATURDAY, Aug, 9. Queen in person. The ceremony took place somewhat earlier than the customary hour, in consequence of her Majesty's departure for Germany being also fixed for this afternoon. Her Majesty proceeded in state from Buckingham Palace to the "ancient Palace of Westminster" shortly after one o'clock, and having entered the

House of Lords, accompanied by all the Great Officers of State, took her seat on the Throne, and after giving the Royal assent to a small number of Bills, read the following gracious SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I rejoice that the state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament. "In closing this laborious session I must express to you my warm acknowledgments for thezeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects deeply affecting the public welfare. "I have given my cordial assent to the bills which you presented to me for remitting the duties on many articles of import, and for removing restrictions on the free application of capital and skill to certain branches of our manufactures.

"The reduction of taxation will necessarily cause an means of consumption, will ultimately provide an ample compensation for any temporary sacrifice. "I have witnessed with peculiar satisfaction the unre-

commencement of the session, for improving and extending the means of academical education in Ireland. "You may rely upon my determination to carry those measures into execution in the manner best calculated to

inspire confidence in the institutions which have received

promote the welfare of that part of my dominions. "From all Foreign Powers I continue to receive assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country. "The convention which I have recently concluded with the King of the French for the more effectual suppression and active co-operation between the two Powers, afford

success in the attainment of an object for which this country has made so many sacrifices. "GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, "I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the current year.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, "On your return to your several, counties, duties will devolve upon you scarcely less important than those from the performance of which I now relieve

"I feel assured that you will promote and confirm, by your influence and example, that spirit of loyalty and contentment which you will find generally prevalent

sequently approved of by the non-society men of his shop; we, however, much regret that he still persists in his reduction. Committee rooms, Rose and Crown Inn, Lower Hill-street, August, 1845. lost his presence of mind to push himself back. the DREADFUL ACCIDENT. - About half-past ten o'clock downward, action of the key cut his thigh yeary seon Friday morning week, as a heavy four-wheel waggon, drawn by two horses, was passing along Marchmont-street, Burton-crescent, a boy about twelve years of age got under the body of the waggon, and held on by the spring close to one of the wheels, where he remained swinging to and fro until the waggon reached the corner of Compton-street, a distance of about to proceed with waggon reached the corner of Compton-street, a distance of about to proceed with the corner of compton-street, a distance of about to proceed with the corner of compton-street, a distance of about to proceed with the corner of compton-street, a distance of about to proceed with the corner of compton-street, a distance of about to proceed with the corner of compton-street, a distance of about to proceed with the corner of compton-street, a distance of about to proceed with the corner of compton-street, a distance of about to proceed with the corner of compton-street of about to proceed with the corner of compton-street of about to proceed with the corner of compton-street of about the poor sufferer extricated; but a surgeon being fortunately on board, his assistance was immediately obtained, and the wound closed and the bleeding stopped in the beginning to and the wound closed and the bleeding stopped in the beginning to an about the poor sufferer extricated; but a surgeon being fortunately on board, his assistance was immediately obtained, and the wound closed and the bleeding stopped in the poor sufferer extricated; but a surgeon being fortunately on board, his assistance was immediately obtained and the wound closed and the bleeding stopped in the poor sufferer extricated; but a surgeon being for the poor sufferer extricated; but a surgeon being for the poor sufferer extricated; but a surgeon being for the poor sufferer extricated; but a surgeon being for the poor sufferer extricated; but a surgeon being for the poor sufferer extricated; but a surgeon being for the poor sufferer extricated; but a surgeon being for the poor sufferer extrica waggon reached the corner of Compton-street, a distance of the part of the stoker taken on board the Ocean guard-ship, but the side upon which the child was hanging, suddenly came upon a very uneven part of the pavement. The shock occasioned by this was so great that the injured party on board his vessel, and then transpand the poor lad was thrown with great violence ferring him to Chatham, than there would be in considered there would be in constant the injured party on board his vessel, and then transpand the poor lad was thrown with great violence ferring him to Chatham, than there would be in considered the injured party on board his vessel, and then transpand heaven the spokes of the wheel, with his head and arms projecting through them. In this position have resolved to return at once and relationship to the place where he would have to relating the solvent the spokes of the wheel, with his head and arms projecting through them. In this position have relating the consulting with the surgeon, said the considered there would be more danger in taking the injured party on board the Ocean guard-ship, but the stoker taken on board the Ocean guard-ship, but the side upon which the thild was hanging, suddenly came upon a very uneven part of the pavement. The shock occasioned by this was so great that the injured party on board the open the injured party on board the ocean guard-ship, but the stoker taken on board the Ocean guard-ship, but the stoker taken on board the Ocean guard-ship, but the stoker taken on board the Ocean guard-ship, but the stoker taken on board the Ocean guard-ship, but the stoker taken on board the Ocean guard-ship, but the tance of about ten years and the power than the stoker taken on board the Ocean guard-ship, but the stoker taken on board the Ocean guard-ship, but the tance of about ten years and the ocean guard-ship, but the stoker taken on board the Ocean guard-ship, but the tance of about ten year says that it is now worth four times as much as the says when he first took it. He has, on that quantity of ground, four of the largest "short horned" cows I have seen for some time; and "the produce presses as hardly upon their powers of consumerated to the Holy Sac, laik down the produce presses as hardly upon their powers of consumerated to the Holy Sac, laik down the power simption," that he will be obliged to get another cow to eat it. How sill be obliged to mow a considerable portion of his artificial grass for hay. No power titis very nearly bears out the assertion that a quarter of an arcre can be made to support a cow well. Mr. Thornton is confident that no man living can till up to the height as much as two acres of land. This gentleman has recently taken about flow are resons on the post, to give an account THE NORTHERN STAR, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL,

ESTABLISHED in Leeds in 1837, and since then the leading Provincial Journal in the Kingdom, is now published at No. 340, Strand, London. The object of the Proprietor in establishing the Northern Star was to furnish a fearless and faithful organ for the representation of the Labouring Classes, whose interests from time immemorial have been shamelessly neglected. The removal of the Star to London has enabled its conductors to supply the reader with the latest intelligence, as well as the most interesting news; in consequence of which its number of readers have materially increased in the Metropolis, and its country circulation can be equalled by few, even the most extensively circulated Metropolitan

From the extensive circulation of the Northern Star, together with the fact that it is read by all classes of society as the organ of the movement party, Advertisers will find it to be a medium of communication with the public at

Books and Publications for review must be addressed foost paid) to the Editor, 340, Strand, London. Adverisements and orders for papers to be addressed to Feargus O'Connor, 340, Strand, where all communications will b

punctually attended to.

The following extract from the Newspaper Stamp Returns for October, November, and December, 1843 (since Northern Star is far at the head of many old-established London Weekly Journals :-

		117,000	C
Rews of the World	86,000	United Service Ga-	t
Eccord	83,500	zette 19 500	
Braminer	71,000	Patriot 60,000	C
Mritannia	60,000	Spectator 48,000	ا ا
Tark-lane Express	54,000	Era 41,000	g
Oablet	45,000	John Bull 39,000	l a
Abserver	41.000	Watchman 33,000	Ì
Mtlas	37,000	Age and Argus 22,500	
Nonconformist	30.000	Sentinel 20.000	116
Bell's New Weekly		Journal of Commerce 13,500	1
Messenger	22,500		-
			11

\*\* Observe the Office, 340, Strand, London,

The following Books are published at the Northern Star office, 340, Strand, and may be had of all Booksellers and News Agents.

Just published Price Fourpence (forming a Pamphlet of 56 pages demy 8vo., in a stiff wrapper), THE THIRD EDITION OF A FULL and COMPLETE REFUTATION of the

CHAMBERS' PHILOSOPHY REFUTED.

PHILOSOPHY contained in a TRACT recently published by the MESSRS. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, entitled the "Employer and Employed." This valuable little work contains the most complete defence of the demands of the Working Classes for their fair share of the enormous wealth created by Machinery, as well as a justification of Trades Unions. The numerous appeals that have been made to Mr. O'Connor from nearly every part of the kingdom for the publication, in pamphlet form, of those Dialogues that have recently appeared in the Star, have determined him to gratify what appears to be the almost unanimous wish

of the Labouring Classes. "The Employer and the Employed," \* \* by Feargus O'Connor, \* \* beats anything even of its author's.

Complete in one Vol., neatly Bound in Cloth, A PRACTICAL WORK ON SMALL FARMS. Price Two Shillings and Sixpence. BY FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

The desire of the author has been to furnish a valuable compendium at such a price as would enable every working man to become possessed of it. It contains all the practical instructions, together with Plates, describing Farm-house, Offices, Tank, Farm-yard, &c.; with particular information requisite for carrying out all the operations. N.B.—The above work may still be procured in num.

bers, price 6d, each. "I have, within the last few months, visited every part of France, and I declare that I have seen more misery in one street in Dublin than in all France; the people are well clad, well fed, and merry; they are all employed on SMALL FARMS of their own, or on equitable takings!"-Vide Lord Cloncurry's Letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct.

Those persons desirous of bettering their condition and

of becoming "Independent Labourers," by entering the "Productive-labour" Market, will do well to read "A Practical Workon Small Farms," by FEARGUS O'CONNOB, Ese. It contains much useful information, invaluable to the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers will find many useful lessons in the new system of husbandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays great practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand. Mr. O'Connor seems not to who reads may understand. Mr. O'Connor seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature' in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical techni
All the above works may be had at the Northern Star must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a ealities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as the theory; and, therefore, mystify that which they cannot explain, by some long chemical term, which the plain reader may pass over as a "hard word," hard to pronounce, and harder to understand when it is pronounced The reaser will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided all those hard names, and suited the language to the toiling labourer, whose college is generally the workshop, or, at best, the Sunday School. Though the work is written for holders of Small Farms, yet no Allotment Tenant ought to be without it; the valuable information it contains respecting tilling and cropping is alike useful to all."-Extract from a Farmer's Letter.

hands of every one at all connected with agricultural pursuits."-Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper. "Although we feel no desire, in the language of the proud Peruvian, in contemplating what we hope to rejoice of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlein, the contentment, prosperity, and comfort of our fellow men, to exclaim—"This, this is my work;" nor is our ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all object, as Mr. O'Connor declares his to be, "that each other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of man who is willing to work may be independent of every which did him no good; but yours cured him in about six other man in the world for his daily bread," yet we can weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored with much pleasure recognise in the book before us a powerful instrument for aiding in developing in man a much higher destiny than he has hitherto attained. "Mr. O'Connor shews clearly, what will soon be apparent

"This really useful little volume ought to be in the

to all who reflect deeply, that we are not left without the means of obtaining not only all that is physically requisite for man's progress, but also that we may readily prodace what is apparently desirable; for none who carefully peruse this work can doubt that a system of small farms, held by active and industrious labourers, would amply this complication of complaints, together with a debilireturn, in exchange for healthful exertion, far more than is requisite to preserve physical strength.

site to ensure happiness, for he says in page 121, " I feel had failed. convinced that man can place no reliance whatever upon Extraordinary Cure in the West Indies, of Leprosy, and other Capitals of Europe, as well as all her Majesty's dependstances operate upon his or their minds, the influence and effect of which would be stronger than any abstract notions of justice. For instance, if a community of labouring men purchase a quantity land, and hire labour for its cultivation, he sever just their intentions and and sores that were of the most dreadful description, as pure their motives, they will nevertheless feel themselves likewise leprosy, vlotches, scales, and other skin diseases justified in raising the price of the land, according to the of the most frightful nature, and that the cures effected improved value conferred upon it by the labour of the there by these wonderful medicines are so numerous and to the chest, which are far superior to the common warm of existence. To those suffering from the consequences hired workman. This power of steadily trenching upon extraordinary as to astonish the whole population. the rights of others is one of the greatest disadvantages against which the labourer has to contend; and those Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, bootmaker, Tatton hired by a community, at the end of twenty years would bein no better condition than they were at starting, while the community of proprietors would have increased the value of their property twenty-fold; that is, they would have robbed those labourers, by whose industry the value was increased, of nineteen shillings in the pound."

"These remarks are powerful arguments in the sphere in which they are written, and if examined in their relation to the universal, they confirm the testimony that "The earth is the Lord's, and all that therein is; he round world and they that dwell therein;" for, use of your pills and ointment, which, to our utter after partaking freely of what is good for each order of astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed creation, any self-appropriation, by whatever parties indulged in, is from evil, and will produce its consequence namely, vice, crime, and misery.

"We can strongly recommend Mr. O'Connor's work to our readers, containing a great amount of practical information on agriculture, which should be most popularly Co diffused."—Concordium Gazette.

May be had in Four Numbers, price Sixpence each ; or neatly bound in Cloth, Two Shillings and Sixpence. Also, Price Fourpence each, Numbers I and II o

THE STATE OF IRELAND. By ABTHUR O'CONNOR. No man can understand the position of Ireland, or the breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every bearing of Irish questions, who is not conversant with this perfect picture of Ireland's condition, the causes of her a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the degradation, and the remedies for her manifold evils.

Also, price 2s. 6d., Second Edition

A SERIES OF LETTERS FROM FEARGUS O'CON-NOR, ESQ., BARRISTER AT AW, TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.; Containing a review of Mr. O'Connell's conduct during the agitation of the question of Catholic Emancipation; together with an analysis of his motives and actions since again in the morning, for about three months. he became a Member of Parliament. The whole forms a complete key to the political actions of Mr. O'Connell, and reconciles all the apparent contradictions in the acts of ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated canone of the greatest agitators of the present day,

This edition contains the confirmation of T. Attwood Esq., of the principal charge brought by Mr. O'Connor cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this against Mr. O'Connell.

All persons desirous of completing their sets of the LANCASTER TRIALS, may yet do so, as few copies still remain on hand.

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direful skin discases.

Mr. Lewis Reedon, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes, under the above date, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment Cancered Breast .- A Wonderful Circumstance.

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

(Signed) RICHARD BULL. Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath. of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Casey, No. 1, Comp ton-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London, April 25th, 1845:-

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-I beg to inform you that I believe I had been, for nore than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with chronic asthma. For weeks together my of the Bile which is necessary to the preservation of moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected by rubbing your invaluable ointment twice a day into my chest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten

(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY. cers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above means cures will be effected with a much greater cer- 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. tainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of moschetoes, sand-flies, chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases common to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes.

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> This is a work of great merit, and should be placed in clusively consulted, without any unnecessary reference to other languages. A majority of the numerous Rules and its perusal is certain to benefit him in many ways. given in most Grammars are shewn to be little better than a hean of senseless tautology. The necessary Rules are

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The following case of cure by Parr's Life Pills is communicated by Mr. C. Ruiter, chemist and druggist, Shaftes-

bury, Dorset, agent for Parr's Pills :--A respectable farmer residing near Shaftesbury, had for he has found them more serviceable than any other meinvariably relieve him. The attacks have been much less frequent since taking Parr's Pills, and he believes by continuing their use his complaint will entirely leave him.

Dated April 26th, 1845. From Mr. W. Alexander, bookseller, Yarmouth :-You will probably remember the name of the respectable octogenarian gardener, Mr. Cowles, of Blunderstone, who still (with his son-in-law) attends our excellent vegetable and fruit market. Mr. Cowles, when I last saw Dream; Babebee, or the Fakirs; The Two Comforters, him, a few weeks ago, was in excellent health, and, al. &c., &c. Six parts, fourpence each, and twenty-four though eighty-eight years of age, works at digging in his penny numbers, are now ready. The remainder will garden several hours in the day. He still continues oc- speedily follow. casionally to take the med cine, which he believes, under Providence, to have been the means of conferring on him so much comfort. Since I wrote the above, I have inq

taken your excellent medicine, he is quite well, cheerful, and able to resume his work. WILLIAM ALEXANDER. Champion Office, March 5, 1845. Gentlemen,-I think it only fair to mention that a man named Scanlon, residing in Sligo, porter to the Bianconi Car, on purchasing a box of your pills, declared to me that for the last eight years he has suffered severely from a bad tomach, no food resting on it, and swelling often exist-

not only better, but well; can now eat any food, and his appetite and spirits increase. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

C. YERDON.

Beware of spurious imitations. Beware of spurious imitations of the above medicine. None are genuine unless the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS are in WHITE LETTERS ON A RED GROUND, engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co.," London, on the directions. Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s., by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard, London; Mottershead and Co., Manchester; J. and R. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; Mitchell, Glasgow; and by all respectable druggists and patent medicine retailers throughout the kingdom.—Directions are given with each

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE TESTIMONIALS already received of Cures of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, and Colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs, by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, now fill upwards of fifty sheets of closely printed paper, and numbers continue to be received almost daily-not only from England, but India, America, and all other parts of the world-proving them to be the most unfailing and speedy remedy ever dis-

The following has just been received from the Rev. J. Stainsby, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica.

Dated Nov. 20, 1844. Gentlemen,-Having been cured of an obstinate and distressing cough, under which I laboured for the last eleven months, by the use of your Pulmonic Wafers, I take the liberty of addressing you these few lines, hoping that my feeble testimony of their efficacy may be the means of inducing those who suffer as I have to apply to so safe and effectual a remedy.

I am, gentlemen, your obliged servant, J. STAINSBY, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica.

CURE OF ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c., &c., IN CHESTER.

Read the following from Messrs. Platt and Son, 13 Foregate-street, Chester. March 26, 1845.

Sir,-Your invaluable Wafers continue to perform

vonders here. Since our last we could send you dozens of cases of the most astonishing cures. One gentleman, who has had a bad cough for years, ought one box, and was cured before using the whole of it. He gave the rest away, and they were equally beneficial.

A medical gentleman here is so convinced of their value, that, besides regularly recommending them to his patients, he had some a few days since for one of his children, for the hooping cough. One of our clergymen also, who laboured under an

asthma many years, has received such extraordinary bene fit himself, that he now gives many boxes away every week among the poor. Persons who have laboured under asthma, asthmatic

coughs, consumption, &c., call upon us almost daily to thank us for having recommended to them this "instant cure," &c. M. PLATT and Son.

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF CON-

FIRMED ASTHMA. Mrs. Gordon, of Flooker's-brook, Chester, hadlong been

curable, and was for many t to bed in the last stage of an asthma. She could not uttered no cry, and stirred not a muscle. With all sleep for her difficult breathing, cough, &c. The first two Wafers she took relieved her cough, an hour after which she had a comfortable sleep, and in twelve days was able to walk out. Mrs. Gordon will be happy to reply to all inquiries. March 26th, 1845.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. Vicar Choral of Lichfield 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 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 and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have

SAMUEL PEARSALL, (Signed) The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely cure of asthmas, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs, &c., &c.

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase

Price Is. 12d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Agents-Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. 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 Wafers," in white letters on a red ground, without which none are genuine.

Sold by all Medicine Venders.

POPULAR WORKS NOW PUBLISHING BY W. DUGDALE, 37, HOLYWELL-STREET

NEW WORK BY EUGENE SUE, "DE ROHAN; OR, THE, COURT CONSPIRATOR," in penny numbers and fourpenny parts. The first part and number seven are published this day. Translated expressly for this edition, and nothing omitted. THE WANDERING JEW, No. 33, and Part 8, is out, and is expected to be completed in forty-two numbers. THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS, uniform with the bove, is progressing. Part 5 and No. 20 are ready. Will

e speedily finished in about thirty numbers. \*\* Order the Nonpareil edition. The Mysteries of Paris may also be had in sixty penny numbers, or fifteen parts at fourpence each; being the first translation in the English language, and the only one that contains all the original edition before the author had curtailed it to please the fastidious taste of a too prurient public. This edition has fifty engravings, is printed in good bold type, and the whole, handsomely bound in red, in one volume, may be had for 4s.

\*\*\* A liberal allowance to dealers. Also in two volumes octavo, neatly bound. VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY, without abridgment or mutilation, containing every word of the edition in six volumes published at £2 10s. The first volume has a medallion likeness of the author, and the second a full-length engraving of Voltaire as he appeared in his seventieth year. To the first volume is prefixed a copious Memoir of his Life and Writings. Every care has been taken to keep the text correct, so that it may remain a lasting monument of the genius and indomitable perseverance of the author in enlightening and liberating his fellow creatures. The universal fame of Voltaire; the powerful blows which he dealt to superstition and tyranny, from which they will never recover, have long rendered this book celebrated above all others, as the great advocate of freedom and humanity, and the undoubtable assailant of tyranny, whether spiritual or militant. For beauty of typography and correctness of the text, the pubmay be had in 120 penny numbers, thirty parts at fourpence each, or in two volumes, handsomely bound and

lettered, price 12s. Sold by all booksellers.

The WORKS of THOMAS PAINE, uniform with Vol. taire's Dictionary, to be completed in one volume, or sixty penny numbers, each number containing sixteen pages of good, clear, and readable type. The first part has a bold and excellent portrait of Paine, after Sharpe, from a painting by Romney. Strange as it may appear, there has yet been no complete and cheap edition of the works of this celebrated man. Richard Carlile placed them beyond the reach of the working classes when he years been subject to the most distressing attacks of published them for £2 2s, the Political Works alone, and giddiness of the head, frequently attended with severe head the Theological Works for 10s. 6d. It is calculated that ache. The various medicines he used at different times the whole will not exceed sixty numbers at one penny did him little or no good, till he was induced to give Parr's | each, or fifteen parts at fourpence. Eight numbers are Pills a trial. The very first dose afforded much relief, and now published, and the succeeding parts will be issued

with rapidity. VOLTAIRE'S ROMANCES, NOVELS, and TALES. ing any symptoms of the complaint coming on, and they | The celebrity which these famous Tales have obtained in all European and American languages renders all comment superfluous. For wit, sarcasm, and irony they stand unrivalled. This will be the first uniform and complete edition, and will comprise the following celebrated works :- Candide, or All for the Best; Zadig; The Hu. ron, or the Pupil of Nature; The White Bull: The World as it Goes; The Man of Forty Crowns; The Princess of Babylon; Memnon the Philosopher; Micromegas; Plato's

The DIEGESIS: being a discovery of the origin, evidences, and early history of Christianity never before or elsewhere so fully and faithfully set forth. By the Rev. Cand, and learn that he is quite well and hearty. The penny each, or thirteen parts, fourpence each; or may be late severe cold weather affected him much; but, having had, neatly bound in cloth and lettered, price 5s.

THE DEVIL'S PULPIT, or the Astro-Theological Lectures of the Rev. Robert Taylor, published under that title, complete in forty-eight numbers, the two last comprising a Memoir of the Life and Writings of the Reverend Author. This work was formerly published in twopenny numbers-now reduced in price to one penny. All the numbers are reprinted as they fall out, so that sets may be constantly obtained.

The MIRROR of ROMANCE, in one volume, containing : and that after finishing one box at 1s. 11d. he felt ng four hundred pages quarto, with upwards of fifty illustrations, and the following celebrated works:-Leone Leoni, by George Sand, now Madame Dudevant, one of the most powerful romances ever written. The Physiology of a Married Man, by Paul de Kock, with upwards of fifty illustrations, is given entire. Jenny; or The Unfortunate Courtezan, by the same author, containing a most affecting moral, drawn from real life. The Bonnet Rouge, or Simon the Radical, a tale of the French Revolution,-a work of great merit. The White House, a romance by Paul de Kock-Memoirs of an Old Man at twenty-five; a most piquant and amusing tale. MANUAL OF FREEMASONRY, verbutim from the editions published by Carlile, for 15s. All the above may be had in one volume 5s., or in ten Parts at 6d. each. A liberal allowance to the trade.

In one thick volume, price five shillings, THE MANUAL of Freemasonry, Parts I. II. and III., as published by Carlile at 5s. each, may now be had uniform in size with Chambers' Miscellany, and most elegantly printed. This edition contains the prefaces and introduction to each part, which are omitted in the other reprints. Part I. contains a manual of the three first degrees

with an introductory keystone to the Royal Arch.

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Love, 3s. FERRAGUS, THE CHIEF OF THE DE. VOURERS, by M. de Balzac, 1s. 6d. Will be followed up by others of the same writer. ON THE POSSIBILITY OF LIMITIAU LUPULOUS NESS. AN ESSAY ON POPULOUSNESS—to which is

BREECHES, 2s. TOURLOUROU; or the Conscript, 3s.

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added the THEORY OF PAINLESS EXTINCTION, by Marcus, price 1s. \*\* The celebrated pamphlet where it is proposed to forbid the intercourse of Man and Woman when they are poor, and to make it felony when a child is the result. The Theory of Painless Extinction coolly discusses the method of extinguishing life, when the intruder has not roperty immediate or expectant to support that life. The MONK, by Lewis, verbatim from the Original

twenty-four plates, price 2s. 4d. MARRIAGE PHYSIOLOGICALLY DISCUSSED. In four parts .- Part I. On the Necessity of Marriage; Precocity; Effects of Wedlock. Part II. Instructions in Courting; Sudden Love; Organizations; Madness cured by Matrimony; the Courtezan Reclaimed. Part III. Limitation of life justified; Protectors—their utility and general adoption. Part IV .- Real causes of Sterility; remedies. From the French of Jean Dubois, 2s. 6d. FRUITS OF PHILOSOPHY; or, private advice to young married people. Containing the various hypothesis of Generation; Structure of the Female Organs; Conceptions; Remedies against Barrenness and Impotency; with a curious anatomical plate. 2s. 6d.

All the above, and more extensive Catalogue, may be

had from every vender of periodicals, All orders punc-

tually attended to. CHRISTIAN v. TURKISH TENETS.—The late collision Turkish steamers in the Black Sea places the Christian part of the crew of the sinking vessel in a not very advantageous comparison with the Turks. The Christians, it appears, were not half so resigned to the will of Providence as the believers in Mahome! and, instead of suffering themselves to sink meekly and quietly, they set up a loud yell of horror as the vessel was going down. The Turks, on the cont our conviction of the splendid superiority of Christianity over Islamism, the crescent certainly beat the cross in this instance. The impassiveness of the Turks seems more creditable than the outcries of the Christians. It is but fair to give the devil his due. The Mussulmen must be allowed to have acted like brave men, and the utter hopelessness of escape only sets off the fortitude with which they met their fate. For once the doctrine of fatalism served them in good monstrated under circumstances that admit of no dispute. It may be that the hope and near prospect of meeting some of the charming houris, and tasting about to enjoy but half the delights of a Mahomet's paradise may be excused for feeling wondrously indifferent to mere sublunary felicity. The Christian heaven offers a more pure, but more shadowy sort of happiness, and to a Turkish imagination would not seem very attractive, since even the followers of the cross think it prudent to defer going there to the last

EXTRAORDINARY LEAP FROM HUNGERFORD SUSPEN-SION BRIDGE.—At an early hour on Monday morning considerable excitement prevailed in the neighbour-hood of Hungerford Market, in consequence of it being known that Mr. H. Kenworthy, the wellknown teacher of swimming, had undertaken, for a wager of ten sovereigns, to jump from the battlement made his appearance at the bridge, and shortly after-wards plunged from the centre of it into the water, and immediately afterwards was to be seen striking out manfully for the opposite bridge, which he attained within the time, amidst the cheers of the spectators, and won his wager. Mr. K. suffered some slight injuries in his descent by falling into the water

the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most of the above bridge and swim to Blackfriars Bridge of the above bridge and swim to Blackfriars Bridge in the short space of ten minutes (with tide). At six o'clock Mr. K., accompanied by several friends,

From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and stead, and their resignation and faith in it were deto 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 allow possible moment.—Satirist.

#### Poetrp.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. NO. VI.

"ENGLISH DARDS AND SCOTCH REVIEWERS." We had intended not to have given any portion of the personal attacks on reviewers, and other writers. to be found throughout this poem; but as these portions of the work are, as might be expected, the most forcible, it is only fair that we should give our readers at least a specimen. The following is the opening of the poet's terrific onslaught on Jeffrey, the Editor of the Edinburgh Review:

Yet say! why should the bard at once resign His claim to favour from the sacred Nine? For ever startled by the mingled howl Of northern wolves, that still in darkness prowl: Aged or young, the living or the dead. No mercy find-these harpies must be fed. Why do the injured unresisting yield The calm possession of their native field? Why tamely thus before their fangs retreat. Nor hunt the blcodhounds back to Arthur's Seat !# Health to immortal Jeffrey; once, in name, England could boast a judge almost the same: In soul so like, so merciful, yet just, Some think that Satan has resign'd his trust, And given the spirit to the world again, To sentence letters, as he sentenced men. With band less mighty, but with heart as black, With voice as willing to decree the rack; Bred in the courts betimes, though all that law As yet hath taught him is to find a flaw: Since well instructed in the patriot school To rail at party, though a party tool, Who knows, if chance his patrons should restore Back to the sway they forfeited before, His scribbling toils some recompense may meet, And raise this Daniel to the judgment seat ? + Let Jeffrey's shade indulge the pious hopo, And greeting thus, present him with a rope: "Heir to my virtues! man of equal mind! Skill'd to condemn as to traduce mankind, This cord receive, for thee reserved with care,

To wield in judgment, and at length to wear.' In the tenth canto of Don Juan, Brnox pays the following pretty compliment to his quondam anta-

And all our little feuds-at least all mine-Dear Jeffrey, once my most redoubted foe, (As far as rhyme and criticism combine To make such puppets of us things below.) Are over: here's a health to "Auld Lang Syne!" I do not know you, and may never know Your face-but you have acted on the whole Most nobly, and I own it from my soul. Mr. Jeffner has been for some years one of the judges of the Court of Session, and is therefore a

sitter on the "judgment seat." It is only fair to add. that as a judge he is as opposite to the infamous English judge Jeffmes, as light is from darkness, or justice from incarnate villany. His recent decision in the case of the widow Duncan, of Ceres, when he declared that "the right of the poor to a sufficient support was even preserable to the claim of the lord of the land," entitles him to the thanks of every friend of right. May he live long to so perform the duties of his high office!

In a very different spirit to the attack on JEFFREY, is the following beautiful tribute to the memory of the lamented Kink White:-

Unhappy White! while life was in its spring, And thy young muse just waved her joyous wing, The spoiler swept that soaring lyre away, Which else had sounded an immortal lay. Oh! what a noble heart was here undone, When science self-destroyed her favourite son! Yes, she too much indulged thy fond pursuit She sowed the seeds, but death has reap'd the fruit. 'Twas thine own genius gave the final blow. And help'd to plant the wound that laid thee low: So the struck eagle, stretch'd upon the plain, No more through rolling clouds to soar again, View'd his own feather on the fatal dart. And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart; Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel, He nursed the pinion which impell'd the steel; While the same plumage that had warm'd his nest Drauk the last life-drop of his bleeding breast. STANZAS.

Br J. M'Kowen. By the marge of the sea has thy foot ever stray'd When eve shed its deep mellow tinge? Hast thou linger'd to hear the sweet music that's made By the ocean waves whispering fringe? Tis then you may hear the wild barnacles call

The scream of the sea-loving mew, And that deep thrilling note that is wilder than all. The voice of the wailing curlew. The song of the linnet is sweet from the spray;

The blackbird's comes rich from the thorn And clear is the lark's when he's soaring away To herald the birth of the morn: The note of the eagle is piercing and loud; The turtle's as soft as its true;

But give me, 0 give me, that song from the cloud, The voice of the wailing curlew. Sky minstrel! how often I've paus'd when a child As I roam'd in my own native vale. To listen thy music so fitful and wild Borne far on the wings of the gale.

And still as I rest by the door of my cot Thy voice can youth', feelings renew, And strangely I'm tempted to envy thy lot, Thou wild-noted wailing curlew. For 0 it were happiness surely, to fly

In those regions so pure and so bright, To float 'neath the dome of that beautiful sky, When ting'd with the setting sun's light. There, there, thou can'st revel unfetter'd and free, And no cunning of man can pursue;

What wonder I'm eager to wander with thee, Thou wild-noted wailing curlew? When the beauties of nature shall cease me to move,

And "desire" in my bosom "shall fail," And this heart that is beating with rapture and love Shall lie cold as a clod of the vale, Then make me a grave far away from the crowd, Where spring may her sweet flowers strew,

Leave my dirge to be sung by the bird of the cloud,

The wild-noted wailing curlew. \*Arthur's seat; the hill which overhangs Edinburgh. Too ferocious—this is mere insanity."—Byrox, 1816 Henry Kirk White died at Cambridge, in Octobe 1836, in consequence of too much exertion in the pursuit of studies that would have matured a mind which disease and poverty could not impair, and which death itself rather destroyed than subdued. His poems abound in

# Reviews.

DAYS AND NIGHTS IN THE EAST; from the original notes of a recent Traveller through Egypt, Arabia-Petra, Syria, Turkey, and Greece. By Miss Plumley. London: T. C. Newby, 72, Mor-

timer-street, Cavendish-square. As a synopsis of eastern wonders for the home reader, and as a hand-book for travellers directing produced several dramatic pieces, and a great number of their steps eastward, this book will be useful. The songs and ballads, in which, it has been remarked to his reader is taken to Alexandria. Of this city there is he preserved an inviolable regard for decency and good a brief description, after which is given an account of manners CAREY, though his life was without reproach, Pompey's pillar, the Pyramids, the Nile, and Grand appears to have been improvident, and died by his own Cairo. From Cairo the writer proceeded about four hand in Warner-street, Clerkenwell, on the 4th of Octohundred miles up the Nile to Thebes. Returning to ber, 1743. Cairo he (Miss Plumley's traveller is of the masculine sex) joined a party of travellers who were about to cross the desert to Palestine. They proceeded to Suez, where they crossed to the opposite continent-Asia. The first place of note they next reached was Mount Sinai. They next arrived at Akaba, and at length, after nearly a month's march, entered the "Land of Edom," where Mount Hor, and Petra, "the City of the Rock," with its magnificent ruins, well repaid the travellers for their toilsome journey. Ten days afterwards the travellers were on the borders of Paiestine. They first arrived at Mount Hebron, then Bethlehem, and lastly, an hour or two's march thence brought them to Jerusalem. Having visited the Jordan, the Dead Sea, Bethany, Mount Olivet, and other places, the travellers left Jerusalem for Damascus, on their way visiting Nablous (Neapolis), Acre, which they found in desolation—thanks to British intermeddling between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali-Nazareth, Mount Tabor, Tiberias, and Capernaum. Damascus is pictured as the most beautiful of eastern cities. The wondrous ruins of Baalbee are next described. Leaving Baalbee the travellers next reached Mount Lebanon, recently, and indeed still the theatre of a horrible civil war. They next reached Beyrout, and there took leave of Syria. Constantinople and Athens were subsequently visited, but the descriptions of these places, particularly that of the Ottoman capital, are meagre

THE "CITY OF THE ROCK." "The descent from the base of Mount Hor to Petra is considerable; we followed the course of the bed of a torrent, and the first view it offered us of the situation of this 'City of the Rock' more than realised all imagination had pictured. I say, the situation; for of Petra, as yet we saw only the excavations high in the western range; but all around, and far as the eye could reach, gigantic piles of rock-rocks of the wildest and most majestic form, and kindling with lovely tints; rocks, which have been described as a 'sea, and its waves petrified,' and some of which still shut in from our eyes, the desolate city: but after following the torrent's dry course for some distance further, we turned to the right up a steep ascent, and passed an isolated column near which were heaps of ruins, and from this spot we had a view of the open annual Conference of the British Temperance Asso-

the eastern range—a sight it was that might well arrest GEORGE ORUIKSHANK'S TABLE BOOK—fore-finger and say, "For thee, SEWIND-IN FORMA PAUPERpower alone excepted, of gazing, awe-stricken, on the most 'singular spectacle which the magnificent creations of nature, and the vain ambition of men, have united to 'bequeath to the curiosity of those who should come after them."

"I cannot attempt to describe my feelings on viewing this splendid Temple; fresh as if sculptured yesterday. Its façade is magnificent, hewn out of the rugged side of a sand-stone mountain, whose rosy tints add much to its beauty; and whose rugged and mis-shapen crests contrast singularly with this finely proportioned edifice. "The portico is supported by Corinthian columns, one

of which has fallen; but so imposing is the ensemble, that I did not for some moments observe the defect; the cornice and pediment are claborately sculptured, and are several most laughable illustrations in this fresh and pointed, as from the hand of the mason. The colonade is thirty-five feet high; the columns, three feet in diameter; they each consist of three pieces, and are the SIMMONDS' COLONIAL MAGAZINE. August only portions not hewn out of the rock; and this accounts for the entireness of the cornice, though one of the columns had fallen from beneath it.

"I attribute much of the lightness and elegance of the Khasné to the divided pediment and the light lantern-like structure in its centre, surmounted by an urn. This urn is supposed by the Arabs to contain gold, which is likely to remain untold by them, unless their ingenuity can suggest (which fate forbid) some other mode of reaching than by firing ball at it, as they now often do."

"Its theatre, which has thirty-three rows of seats, hewn out of the rock, most of which are quite perfect; at the back, above the seats, are chambers or boxes, also hewn in the rock. Its width is one hundred and twenty feet, and the soene (which was built) has disappeared altogether. "The beautiful proportions of the theatre are seen to

great advantage from the upper seats, and thence, too, the view of the other ruins are splendid. II - and I remained behind the others, and reclining on its topmost bench, gave ourselves up to the contemplation of the extraordinary scene around. "The western range is full of excavated tombs 'high is the eagle's nest,' many of them being hundreds of feet

from the ground; and nearer stand rich and lovely specimens of temple and tomb, whose formation, hewn, as they all are, must have occupied the ancient dwellers in Petra through successive generations; unlike the Egyptians, the inhabitants of this rock expended their wealth and talents in beautifying the exterior of their sepulchres, leaving the interior quite plain." A CHRISTIAN SCENE IN THE "HOLY CITY."

April 30th. At 2 P. M., went to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre to witness the "miracle" of the descent of the 'Holy Fire." Two companies of Turkish troops were drawn up in front of the church, to which we were admitted by the monks of the Greek convent, who placed us in the gallery within the cupola, from which we had a good view of the interior; the floor was crowded to excess by a sad set of ruffians, who were fighting and making a terrible noise. It was a motley assembly-Greeks, Turks, Arabs, Copts, Armenians, and Abyssinians were there, in a terrible state of confusion.

About half-an-hour after we entered, the Greek, Arme nian, and Latin Bishops, walked twice in procession round the sepulchre, with banners, &c. At 3, an Arme nian and a Greek Bishop entered the sepulchre, from which, in a few minutes after, the Holy Fire appeared, when the shouting and uproar became dreadful, and the mob pressed forward to light their candles; in a few minutes the whole church was in a blaze, and the motions of the dense crowd, each individual of which held a lighted its whole extent. Visionary and unreal as the famed candle, gave a curious effect to the brilliant scene.

All denominations of worshippers have separate chapels in this church; and while we were there, two processions, one Greek and the other Armenian, came in contact, and as neither would give way, a regular fight doubt that it was once the bed of an inland lake, which, ensued; the banner poles, and many of their holy instru- by one of those catastrophes of which even later times ments, were broken and used as weapons, and candle. give us examples, broke its barrier, forcing for its waters sticks were flying in all directions. The tumult raged a path in the Atlantic. "May we not connect with the with indescribable fury for nearly half-an-hour, when a former existence of this inland sea the fable of the Lake farthing's worth of strength—she can't even bear a couple body of Turkish troops marched in, cleared the church, Parima and the El Dorado? Thousands of years have of thumps without falling? and then she called me and locked the doors. I left, disgusted with all 1 had elapsed; generations may have been buried and returned Pegriotte (little thief); I never had any other appellation seen, and not at all surprised that the spectators of such to dust; nations, who once wandered on its banks, may —that was my baptismal name." exhibitions should apply the terms Christians and Dogs | be extinct and exist even no more in name; still the tra-

THE STRIAN GREEK WOMEN. The Syrian Greek woman are, beyond comparison, the loveliest in the world; we saw many of those of Nazareth, who came down with their pitchers to the fountain of Nahor for water, in whom were visibly united all that painters may in vain endeavour to picture—all that poets dream. Their features combine the perfect proportion of the Greek model, with the character and expression of the daughters of Israel; their figures, the united delicacy and voluptuousness of form which the finest Grecian statues ossess. The costume of those we saw this evening was well suited to its wearers.

The long hair, which was plaited, fell over their shoulders, and was in many instances ornamented with great numbers of gold sequins and some pearls; in the ancle (which, not unfrequently, was encircled with silver bracelets); the petticoat reaching only to the knees, and the upper vest open at the breast-it is neither boddice, tunic, or jacket, but something between each.

HOW'S ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF BRITISH SONG. London: J. How, 132, Fleet-street. Two or three weeks back we noticed the first six numbers of this admirable work; we have now to say a word or two on the thirteen subsequent numbers-No. 7 to No. 19. In these numbers we have the following popular and truly national pieces:-"Ere around the huge Oak," "When pensive I thought of my love," "I locked up all my treasure," "The Lass of Richmond-hill," "The Friar of Orders Grey," several others, there being in these numbers no fewer

than twenty-eight different pieces. Not the least interesting feature of this publication just. is the resuscitation in its pages of the simple yet beautiful ballads which, exciting the delight of our on the "Westminster Hall Exhibition," the "Past for me; I had a merciless thumping, and no bread. In fall into disuse and oblivion. "Sally in our Alley" and "The Beggar Girl" are specimens of the class of compositions we allude to; the former of these may yet upon rare occasions be heard, but rather in private than in public; as to the latter-"The Beggar Girl"-that appears to be almost universally forgotten. We extract the following account of the origin of "Sally in our Alley," as given by Henry Carey, author of both the words and the music:—

"A shoemaker's apprentice, making holiday with his sweetheart, treated her with a sight of Bedlam, the puppet shows, the flying chairs, and all the elegance of Moorfields, whence proceeding to the Farthing Pie House, he such beauties as must impress the reader with the liveliest regret that so short a period was allotted to talents which gave her a collation of buns, cheesecakes, gammon of bacon, stuffed beef, and bottled ale; through all which scenes the author dodged them, charmed with the simplicity of their courtship, from which he drew this little sketch of nature: but being then young and obscure, he was very much ridiculed for this performance, which nevertheless made its way into the polite world, and amply recompensed him by the applause of the divine

We are told by the editor of this work that

HENRY CAREY. like Dibdin, was at once a poet and a musician, though his genius in both characters was of a lower order. He

We cannot resist the temptation to give the words of—

THE REGGAR GIRL. Over the mountain and over the moor, Hungry and bare-foot I wander forlorn. My father is dead and my mother is poor, And she grieves for the days that will never return, Pity, kind gentlemen, friends of humanity, Cold blows the wind, and the night's coming on:

Give me some food for my mother for charity,

Give me some food and then I will be gove. Call me not lazy-back beggar, and bold-enough, Fain would I learn both to knit and to sew, I've two little brothers at home, when they're old enough They will work hard for the gifts you bestow.

Pity, kind gentlemen, friends of humanity, Cold blows the wind, and the night's coming on : Give me some food for my mother for charity. Give me some food and then I will be gone. Think, while you revel so careless and free,

Secure from the wind, and well-clothed and fed, Should fortune so change it, how hard would it be To beg at a door for a morsel of bread. Pity, kind gentlemen, friends of humanity, Cold blows the wind, and the night's coming on; Give me some food for my mother for charity,

Give me some food and then I will be gone. For the music we must of course refer our readers and unsatisfactory.

Such was the route travelled, and the one described in this book; the most interesting portion of forty and fifty years ago; the authorship of the words which is the march through the desert, and the de- and music is unknown. It was for many years exscription of Petra. We give the following extracts: ceedingly popular. The illustration to this song is most charming, and indeed the illustrations throughout these numbers are beautiful and faultless. Portraits of several eminent composers, with biogra-phical notices annexed, add to the value of this

publication. It only remains for us to repeat the hope we formerly expressed, that this truly national work may meet with national support; most earnestly do we advise all lovers of music to "give their orders" for How's Illustrated Book of British Song.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE. AUGUST. This number of the Advocate is an important one, containing an official report of the proceedings of the

space, on which the greater part of the city stood; and hence we beheld the splendid monuments sculptured in by the delegates.

August. London: Punch Office, 92, Fleet-street. thology, in the annual emigration of birds, British No withered workwoman, shaking at me her suicidal then said—'Now, Pegriotte, I will pull out one of your and foreign. Here we see on the wing all the varieties of the feathered tribes—"the great long-billed, or lawyer vulture," the "hawk, or bailiff-bird," now nearly extinct, or "degenerated into a sort of bluenardy extinct, or "degenerated into a sort of bluenardy extinct," the graphler, and hand seven miserable shillings, and mutters, "For finch, or police cock-sparrow," "the gambler-bird," whose prey is the "pigeon," "Italian sing-birds," who take their flight from this country till dusk, through hot and cold, through wet and dry, I the land "My short deeper are not so that the land of the la about the beginning of August, having previously been "successfully occupied in feathering their nests."

London: Simmonds and Ward, 18; Cornhill. This is an interesting number of this very useful Magazine. The opening article is "On the Lake a few extracts from it when we can find room. The Parima and the Geography of Guiana," Who has following affecting story (which we have been comnot heard of Sir Walter Raleign's. "Eli Dorado," the land of gold and of the sun?

There are few regions on the globe which have raised Gulf of Paria by Columbus, in:1408, and the expedition of misery, and crime :-Vicente Pincon, who discovered the Orinoco at the commencement of the sixteenth century, it became the theatre of enterprises, which were directed more by visionary dreams than by prudence, and the life and fortune of thousands were sacrificed in search of a region which was said to abound in precious metals. The rocks were represented as impregnated with gold, the veins of which zling splendour. The houses of its capital, called Manoa, were covered with plates of gold; it was built upon a vast ings caused the whitish clouds in the southern hemisphere,

their luminous appearance. It appears that the first accounts of such a rich district reached Europe in 1535, and the mountains of New supper." Grenada were considered to encompass it. The sovereign prince of this worldly paradise (continues the fiction) was from head to foot covered with gold-dust, so as to resemble a golden statue worked by the hand of a skilful goldsmith, and from this circumstance he was called thegilded-"El Dorado."

When, after fruitless searches in New Grenada, the locality of the fable was transferred to Guiana, that whole province was designated under the name of "El Dorado." The various expeditions which were directed in search of it, and which occasioned such a waste of human life, that the annals of history do not offer a paproduce new adventurers, equally eager to achieve the discovery of "El Dorado." The unfortunate Raleigh was not the last who pursued dry bread."

that phantom. The close of the past century offered another knight-errant of "El Dorado" in Don Manuel be miserable." Centurion, who, in 1770, was Governor of the Spanish It appears that the believers in this fabled paradise

are not yet extinct, as only a few years ago a map was published by Mr. Wyld, and as recently as 1844 another was published by a Mr. Van Heuvel in New York, upon which the Laguna de Parima figures in El Dorado" has been proved to be, still there are grounds for believing that the tradition had once a more substantial foundation :-

The geological structure of this region leaves but little these changes of time; transmitted from father to son, its fame was carried across the Atlantic, and kindled the romantic fire of the chivalric Raleigh." These are the words which I used when describing that feature on another occasion; and after having revisited it, I have still that impression. But equally certain is it, that the existence of such a lake does not belong to our historical period.

executed map of the Cape of Good Hope, illustrated with views, and containing much interesting in-

THE CONNOISSEUR: A Monthly Record of the Fine Arts, Music, and the Drama. August. London: E. Mackenzie, 111, Fleet-street. This, though the fifth number of the Connoisscur, s but the first we have seen; and if we may judge "Allen-a-Dale," "Faint and Wearily," "Under the Greenwood Tree," "Blow, blow, thou Winter Wind," "Come unto these Yellow Sands," "Where the Becsucks," "Old Towler," "The Beggar Girl," "Wapping Old Stairs," and "Sally in our Alley;" besides that impartiality and a stern love of truth seems to saveral others there have public to the publication by a solitary copy, we should pronounce it worthy the public's patronage. Perhaps there is an allowance of gall in the editor's ink somewhat more than necessary, but we are bound to add that impartiality and a stern love of truth seems to guide him in all his decisions—he may be mistaken. guide him in all his decisions—he may be mistaken, but, it is our belief, is in no instance wilfully un-

The contents of this number consist of critiques Drama;" together with articles entitled "The Tragedian," "Musical Sketches," "The Discovery of Nineveh," "The Royal Academy," and some titbut of literary, musical, and theatrical gossip and the cry, tortured me by pulling the hair from the side of my temples—a part most sensible to pain." chit-chat. We have been the most impressed with the article entitled "The Tragedian," which is a truly elever and original composition. The opening remarks in the critique on "The Westminster Hall not out of the way; but to torture her! Blood and Exhibition" have our warm approbation. The ar- thunder!" ticle on "The Royal Academy" administers a severe but well merited rebuke to a certain would-be Sir Oracle in all matters connected with the Fine Arts. which it is hoped that person will profit by; Punch has given him a cudgelling two or three times of late. but he appears to be all but incorrigible; still we iope for amendment. In the article entitled "The Drama" a well merited tribute is paid to the now first of tragic actresses Miss Cushman. Of this lady's remarkable likeness to Macready, the writer says-

None can witness this lady's performance without being struck by the resemblance of, not only her countenance. but the tone of her voice, and many of what we will call her mannerisms, with those of Mr. Macready. The served between individuals not having some relationship with each other and, but that we have reason to believe the lady has approached her thirty-fifth summer, and our veteran tragedian to be not much beyond fifty, we should suppose them to be something nearer than cousins. As it is, we must conclude that similar physical formation in features and organs of sound have facilitated the natural tendency to imitation on the part of the lady, in adopting the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met, for the first time, a mind, temperament, and energy, congenial with her own. We care not how soon we see them

With the wish expressed in the last sentence we cordially concur. In a notice of "Sadler's Wells Theatre," there is also a just compliment paid to Mr. Phelps, with every word of which we heartly agree. This number of the Connoisseur is illustrated by a copy from a painting by Murillo (a lithographic gem), and an original ballad by Crivelli. To all overs of the Fine Arts we recommend the Connois-

THE MINERS' ADVOCATE - July, August.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne: M. Jude, Side. These two numbers of the Miners' Advocate contain several excellent articles, together with reports of Miners' meetings, correspondence, &c. We find in playthings ?" said the young girl, in a sad tone. the July number a paragraph from the introduction to Hoor's "Lay of the Labourer," which we give below. That paragraph appeared in this paper at below. That paragraph appeared in this paper at below. the time we gave the Lay of the Labourer, but since that was not enough to stifle one with heat, was it? Well, then poor Hoop has departed from this life, followed by the sorrowful regrets of millions of his countrymen and countrywomen. The paragraph given below, written when he was on his death-bed, becomes there-

THOMAS HOOD. As my works testify, I am of the working class myself, and in my humble sphere furnish employment for many hands, including paper-makers, draughtsmen, engravers, compositors, pressmen, binders, folders, and stitchersand critics—all receiving a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. My gains consequently are limited—not nearly so enormous as have been realised upon shirts, slops, shawls &c., curiously illustrating how a man or a woman might be clothed with curses as with a garment. My fortune has been expressed without a long row of those ciphersthose 0's, at once significant of hundreds of thousands of pounds, and as many ejaculations of pain and sorrow from dependent slaves. My wealth might all be hoarded, if I were miserly, in a gallipot or tin snuff-box. My guineas, placed edge to edge, instead of extending from the Minories to Golden-square, would barely reach from home to Bread-street. My riches would hardly allow me teet'd." to roll in them, even if turned into the new copper mites. But then, thank God, not one reproach clings to my coin. No tears or blood clogs the meshes; no hair, plucked in desperation, is knitted with the silk of my lean purse, No consumptive sempstress can point at me her bring

hard hand seven miscrable shillings, and mutters, "For bled fury. tilled thy land !" My short sleeps are penceful; my dreams untroubled. No ghastly phantoms with reproachful The "Legend of the Rhine" is continued, and is faces, and silence more terrible than speech, haunt my superbly ridiculous. Besides the large plate, there quiet pillow.

THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS - By EUGENE Sue. People's Edition. London: Clark, Warwicklane. Paternoster-row work; we now return to it again: we propose to give

pelled to somewhat curtail) of the heroine of the work scarcely exaggerates, we fear, the sufferings borne by thousands whom society (in England as well such an interest as Guiana. Since the discovery of the as France) permits to be trained in ignorance. THE STORY OF LA GOUALEUSE,

"Begin with the beginning," said the Chourineur.

"Yes, your parents?" added Rodolph. "I never knew them," said Fleur-de-Marie. "Who broughts you up, then, Goualeuse?" asked "I do not know, sir; as far back as I can recollect lay so near the surface as to make it shine with a dazlived with an old, one-eyed woman, whom they call La

Chouett,\* because she had a hooked nose, a very round lake named Parima, and the reflection of its fairy build- green eye, and altogether resembled an owl who had lost an eye. This one-eyed old woman, sent me to sell barleywhich are known to us as the clouds of Magellan, to adopt sugar at night on the Pont Neuf; but that was only a sloak for begging; and when I did not take her ten sous at least, the Chouette gave me a beating instead of my

"So," said the Chourineur, "you danced instead of eating, when you did not pick up ten sous?" "Yes, and afterwards had to lie upon some straw spread upon the ground, where I was almost perished with bitter cold,"

Fleur-de-Marie resumed : "The next morning, the oneeyed woman gave me the same allowance for breakfast as for supper, and sent me to Montfauçon to look for worms to bait fish; for during the day the Chouette kept her stall for selling fishing-tackle by the bridge of Notre Dame. For a child seven years old, half dead with hunger and rallel, in lieu of suppressing new attempts, seemed only to | cold, it is a long way from the Rue de la Mortellerie to Montfauçon. I used to return very, very tired; then

"Ah!" said the Chourineur, "we all know what it is to "Oh! it is impossible you could ever have been as

vretched as I was, Chourineur!" said Fleur-de-Marie. "What, not I, Goualeuse? Why, my girl, you were a you had straw to sleep on, and bread to eat; for my part, I used to spend my most comfortable nights in the lime. kilns at Clichy, like a genuine vagabond, and fed upon cabbage-stumps and such-like dainties, which I picked up when and where I could; but as I was often too tired, after my day's dance, to go so far as the lime-kilns at Clichy, I slept under the eaves at the Louvre; and in winter I had beautiful white sheets-whenever the snow

"Ah! a man is hardy; but I was a poor little girl," said Fleur-de-Marie. "When La Chouette beat me, the first blow always knocked me down; then she stamped upon

Albino.' It is astonishing how much we are like one as I would not tell a story, I said I had just left prison; are three things I very much wonder at. The first "That is true-in our misery," said Fleur-de-Marie.

"And when you had fetched the worms for the they pushed me into the street as if I had been a thief. Chouette, what did you do next?" asked the Chouri-

There are important articles in this number on "The Trade, Shipping, and General Statistics of New Brunswick." "The Progress of Wealth, Popubut if I was unlucky enough to ask the Chouette for somewent to the Pont Neuf, to sell her fried fish. Heavens! days; I did not know where to sleep. Then it was I met lation, and Trade in Canada," "Colonial Reform," thing to eat, she would beat me, and say: Get ten sous! "The Sandwich Islands," "The History and Statisand you shall have your supper, Pegriotte.' Ah, me! tics of Barbadoes," and "The Wakefield Theory of Colonisation." Besides these, there is the conclusion she gave me, I cried as if my heart would break; but the others, flowers of brilliant hues replaced the "pearl and of the "Narrative of a Steam Voyage from South- old woman put my tray of barley-sugar about my neck, gold," but all wore the full loose trousers, drawn tight at ampton to St. Lucia," and continuations of the "Ac- and placed me on the Pont Neuf, where, in winter, I was count of the liberated African establishment at St. almost frozen to death. Yet sometimes, in spite of myself, Helena," and "Reminiscences of the Island of Cuba." Several of these articles are very entertainmetill I awoke. Then I remained on the bridge till eleven ing, whilst all of them abound in information most o'clock, my tray of barley-sugar hanging round my neck useful to the statesman, the colonist, and the emi- and often crying bitterly. On seeing me cry, the passengrant. Prefixed to the present number is a well gers would sometimes give me a trifle; and I often obtained ten and fifteen sous, which I gave to the Chouette who searched me all over, and even examined my mouth to see if I had concealed anything."

Well, when she discovered the secret of my success, she always beat me severely before she took me to my post on the bridge, in order that I might cry and sob as people passed by, and by that means get more money. At last I got hardened to blows. I saw that the Chouette was very angry when I did not cry, so, to be revenged upon her, the more she ill-used me the more I laughed, though the pain brought the tears into my eyes." "But did not the barley-sugar tempt you, my poo

Goualeuse ?" "Ah, Chourineur, that it did; but I never tasted it although I longed to do so. Alas, that longing was my ruin. One day, returning from Montfauçon, some little boys beat me, and took away my basket. I returned home, well knowing what was in store fathers, we, their ungrateful heirs, have permitted to Concert Season," "Class Singing," and "The the evening, before she took me to the bridge, the

Rodolph had listened attentively to the narrative of

Fleur-de-Marie; he now looked with astonishment at the Chourineur, this outburst of feeling astonished him. "What is the matter with you, Chourineur?" he nouired. "What's the matter with me! Have you no feeling

then ? That beast of a Chouette, who tortured this child Is your heart as hard as your knuckles?" "Go on, my girl," said Rodolph, without noticing the interruption of the Chourineur.

"I have told you the Chouette beat me to make me cry, hungry, at the risk of putting the Chouette in a passion, took a stick of barley-sugar, and began to eat it." " Bravo! my girl."

"I ate a second piece-" "Bravo! Liberty or death!"

"I found it very nice; not so much from daintiness as from real hunger. But an orange-woman cried out to the one-eyed woman : 'Holloa! Chouette, Pegriot'e is eating your stock in trade!' It was a serious matter for me ; but that was afterwards; for the old woman, although boiling over with rage at seeing me devour the barley-sugar, could not leave her frying-pan, for the fat was boiling.

"At a distance she threatened me with her long iron fork. When her fry was cooked she came up to me. ] had only received three sous in charity, and I had eaten six sous' worth of barley-sugar. She did not say a word but took me by the hand, and pulled me away after her At this moment, I knew not how it was that I did not drop dead with fright. I remember it as well as if it were but now-it was about New-year's Day, and there were many shops on the Pont Neuf, all filled with toys, and I had been looking at them all the evening with the greatest delight-beautiful dolls, little furnished houses: you know how amusing such things are to a child." "And had you never any playthings, Goualeuse?" asked

the Chourineur. when the one-eyed woman took me by the hand, I became ened me most was that, instead of swearing as usual, she only kept on muttering between her teeth. She never not dare to say so, I followed her with one foot naked on the bare stones, and when we reached home it was covered with blood."

"We lodged in a garret, in the Rue de la Mortellerie: adjoining the entrance to our alley there was a dram-shop. The Chouette went in, still dragging me by the hand, and drank a half-pint of barley-sugar. She did not answer me, and I heard her mumbling to herself as she walked about the room What shall I do to-night to this Pegriotte-this little thief of my barley sugar ? Let me see—how shall I serve her out? Ah yes! And then she stopped to look at me maliciously with her one green eye, while I still knelt before her. Then suddenly the old woman went to a shelf and

"And did she really take out your tooth, my poor girl?" asked Rodolph, whilst the Chourineur vented his rage in a volley of the most violent epithets.

"Yes, sir; but not at the first pull. Great heaven-13M, I am become this living skeleton!" or hold up her how I suffered! She held my head between her knees, as The admirable steel engraving to this month's fatal needle, as one through the eye of which the scrip- if it had been in a vice. Then, partly with the pincers, number of the Table Book illustrates our social ornitural camel must pass ere I may hope to enter heaven. and partly with her fingers, she pulled out my tooth, and looks, can cry, in a piercing voice, "For thee, and for six teeth every day; and when you have no more left, I will throw you into the river, to be eaten by the fishes."" "Ah, the old devil! to wrench out a poor child's teeth racked with toil, holds out to me in the palm of his broad in that manner!" exclaimed the Chourineur, with redou-

> she slept. Next day about noon she was scented out to conduct a case which, from a press of business, he by a dog, and the alarm was raised of "thieves" in shall be unable to advocate, it will henceforth be

"I saw a bluff-looking gentleman and a man in a blouse. Ah, what do you do in my timber-yard, you little thief?' Two or three weeks ago we briefly noticed this said the gentleman in a menacing tone. I put my hands together, and said : 'Pray don't hurt me : I have had nothing to eat for two days, and I've run away from the Chouette, who pulled out my tooth, and said she would throw me to the fishes. Not knowing where to sleep, I was passing your yard, I have slept during the night amongst these logs, under this heap, not thinking to hurt anybody.' 'I'm not to be deceived in that way ! You came here to steal my wood. Go and call the police,' said the timber merchant to his man."

> "I was taken to the magistrate," resumed La Goualcuse. "I accused myself of being a vagrant, and they sent me to prison. I was taken before the court, and formally, sentenced as a rogue and vagabond, to remain until I was sixteen years of age in a house of correction. I heartily thank the judges for their kindness; for in prison I had food, I was not beaten, and it was a perfect paradise compared to the miserable loft of the Chouette, Moreover, in prison I learned to sew; but, alas! I was idle: I preferred singing to working, and particularly when the sun was shining. Oh! when it shone brightly in the court-yard of the prison, I could not refrain from singing; and then, while I sang, I fancied I was no longer a prisoner. It was after I began to sing so much that they called me Goualeuse instead of Pegriotte. Then, when I was sixteen, I left the prison. At the door found the Ogress of this house, with two or three old women, who had come to see some of my fellow prisoners

they would find me some employment." "Ah, good! good! I understand," said the Chou "'My pretty little maid,' said the Ogress and the old

and who had always told me that when I left the prison

women, will you come and lodge with us; we will give you nice clothes, and you shall have nothing to do but to amuse yourself.' But I distrusted them and refused, saying to myself: 'I know how to use my needle well, and about noon the Chouette would give me a little piece of I have two hundre! francs by me. I have been eight years in prison, I should like to enjoy myself a littlethat will not harm anybody: work will come when the money is gone." And so I began to spend my two hundred francs. Ah! that was a sad mistake," added Fleurde-Marie, with a sigh. "I ought first to have got work: but I hadn't a soul on earth to advise me. A girl, sixteen queen compared to me! At least, when you were little, years of age—thrown as I was on the streets of Paris; one is so lonely; but what is done is done. I have acted wrong, and I have suffered for it. I began then to spend my money; first, I bought flowers to put in my room-I do so love flowers; then I bought a gown, a pretty shawl, and took a walk in the Bois de Boulogne, and I went to St. Germains, to Vincennes-in the country! Oh, how I love the country!

> Most of her moncy having vanished, poor Goualeuse began to think of getting work. Sue had reserved fifty francs to keep her while looking for employment; but this she expended on a miserable woman who craved her help in the hour of extremest misery. Goualcuse's money was now all gone :-

"Then I looked out for work; but it was too late. 1 "Just like me—I had the same baptism they give to get it! Ah! how I deceived myself! I went into a shop given you a farthing."

stray dogs. I was called 'Thing!' 'Animal!' or 'the where they sell ready-made linen, and asked for work, and A QUAKER WOMAN'S S told me. I sold my small remnant of clothes and linen

the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I lodged, they had been continually haunting me from the time I came out of the prison. They told me they would get me work-I believed them. They led me with them I was so exhausted for want of food that I hardly knew what I did. They gave me brandy to drink, and-andbehold !--- " said the wretched creature, burying her face in her hands. Rodolph had listened with deep interest to this recital, made with such touching frankness. Misery, destitution,

gnorance of the world, had destroyed this wretched girl. cast at sixteen years of age, alone and unprotected, on the wide world at Paris! Rodolph involuntarily thought of a beloved child whom he had lost—a girl, who died at the age of six years; and who, had she lived, would have been like Fleur-de-Marie, sixteen years and a half old. This

recollection painfully excited his solicitude for the unhappy creature, whose melancholy history he had just

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED .- The Ballad Poetry of Ireland-Clarke's Wandering Jew, part 1.

ROYAL MEANNESS .- It seems from the Debate on the Supplies, that Kings, and Emperors, and Royal Princes, when they come to this country, do not pay their own travelling expenses. John Bull is called upon to pay for turnpikes, stokers, equerries, boots, lasses of brandy-and-water; -in fact, everything. Now, this is too bad! Not only does an autocrat come to England when he is not wanted, but we are actually forced to pay for the very ship that brings him to us. It is just as if a "sponge" were to dine with you on a Sunday—cat and drink as much as he liked-stop all night-and then ask you to pay for his omnibus home, and for the cab that brought him to your door! We vote that if the Emperor of Russia comes to England again, he be allowed, like a commercial traveller, so much a day for travelling expenses; and if he has a sandwich and a glass of ale beyond that, he must get his Chancellor of the Exchequer to pay for it. If the Emperor does not ike this arrangement, we are glad to tell him, he

has his remedy—he needn't come at all,—Punch, THE CROWN IN DANGER!—On Saturday afternoon, has been made by that gentleman. In particular, immediately after her Majesty had delivered her we should be very glad if we could believe the sequel speech, and was in the act of quitting the House of Lords, the Duke of Argyll, whose office it is to bear the velvet cushion on which the crown is placed when was then sent to the bridge with my barley-sugar. The her Majesty is retiring, stumbled, and the conse- because there is a heart and a hand helind the coin old woman was at her frying-pan, and from time to time she shook her clenched fist at me. However, as I had on the floor. A number of the jewels fell out of it, he is; and we are sure that it is no nonsensical reasimilarity is more remarkable than any we have yet ob not broken my fast since the night before, and was very and it was otherwise much injured. The jewels were son for which he wants every man's shilling. Every all picked up and handed to the noble duke. On the man's shilling would come to more millions of pounds accident being made known to her Majesty she ex- sterling than we are in a position to reckon. A great pressed her concern that his grace should have met many people besides Mr. O'Connell would be glad of

SMALL DEBTS ACT.—On Tuesday the act for the better securing the payment of small debts was issued. In every stage of the measure alterations have been made, and it was only on receiving the Royal assent Shillings, we presume, are, according to Mr. O'Consembled. There are twenty-five sections and four schedules in the act. Singularly enough, it dates its operation just twelve months from the passing of the act which librated come hands and hearts. But is it absolutely necessary that those counters should be silver? Would not bone be less expensive to the act which librated come hands and hearts. But is it absolutely necessary that those counters should be silver? Would not bone be less expensive to the act which librated come hands and hearts. But tions could not be made until Parliament again asact which liberated some hundreds of poor persons who were in custody for sums not exceeding £20, and who were in custody for sums not exceeding £20, and prevented the incarceration of some hundreds of others for like sums. It will be well if a reaction does not take place and creditors proceed to extremes under to be buried." "Oh," replied he, "I'll stop to see take place, and creditors proceed to extremes, under the provisions of the new law. Debtors may now that, for we carry them in our country. be induced to "make their peace" with their creditors without putting the machinery of the new law true that "true love never yet did run smooth," but to be, that a creditor who has obtained a judgment, or any order for payment, from a competent court, "I? Good heaven! who was there to give me any cheaply summon a debtor, to the Court of Bankfor any sum not exceeding £20, can expeditiously and ruptcy, or Court of Requests, provided the latter is presided over by a barrister, special pleader, or an attorney who has been ten years in practice. The debtor may be examined as well as the creditor, and, should the debtor fail to attend, or make a satisfactory bathed in perspiration from head to foot. What fright-fraud either in the removal of his goods or the contraction of the debt, he may be sent to prison for a conformity. "Och Gott," said Herr Vonn Scheldt, period not exceeding forty days, which imprisonment "ven I am in any contree, I tink it ma dutee to be fore doubly interesting, and we hesitate not to repeat it in our columns. Was it word for word inscribed upon his tomb, poor Hoop would need no other in running I lost one of my wooden shoes; and as I did epitaph, its every word is true as truth itself: may order the discharge on satisfaction being made no vin, I marry four wife. I am of de religion of by the payment of the debt and costs. One of the de Turque. Ven I am in England, I trink port vin; last amended amendments states that the actual necessaries of the debtor shall not be seized in execution, and allows him goods, tools, &c., to the value of £5. The jurisdiction of the inferior courts may, by an order in Council, be extended to £20, and all such a juror appeared in the witness box, and claimed exbrandy at the bar. At length, we got up into our loft; the Chouette double-locked the door; I threw myself at her feet, and begged her pardon for having estently one month before they are considered. Witnesses one month before they are considered to a purpose of the deaf and the deaf are not attending when summoned may be fined £5, to gated the deaf 'un. "How long have you been not attending when summoned may be fined £5, to be enforced in like manner as payment of any debt recovered by a judgment. There is power given to execute warrants against the persons or goods of a debtor against whom an order has been obtained, not withstanding the removal from the jurisdiction of the court in which such order was obtained. The act is only to apply to England. The forms to be used and the fees to be charged are set forth in the schedules of the act. Creditors and debtors may be their own the matter. Provided the small debts of laughter.

"How long have you been deaf?" inquired the judge. The jurger unlessitatingly answered "Two years." The judge, in a much less audible tone—"How was your deafness: caused?"—Juror (without evincing the least difficulty in hearing): "I caught a severe cold." Judge (in a voice almost reduced to a whisper): "Don't you think your deafness is cured?" No, my lord, answered the unsuspecting juryman. The judge of the act. Creditors and debtors may be their own of laughter. lawyers in the matter. Provided the small debts of laughter.

Saturday last.

#### Tit Kits.

REFORM OF THE BAR. - We are happy to state that the barristers of the Oxford Circuit have, at length, resolved to vindicate the dignity of the Bar, and to show a bright example to the whole of their silvertongued and unsophisticated brethren. They have come to an expressed resolution that it is beneath the character of any of them "to report law proceedings for the press." And following up this beginning in The day following peor Goualeuse ran away; when light came on she hid herself in a timber-yard, where she shall happen that any counsel receive a retaining fee the yard. Hearing a child cry, the dog was ealled off, and the poor child had to come out of her hiding hole:—
shall be unable to advocate, it will henceforth be considered a breach of the merest every-day honesty not to return the money. Indeed, it is said that this resolution is to have a retrospective effect, in which case considerable sums must be paid back. We shall be happy to advertise the day on which learned gentlemen propose to disgorge. - Punch.

IRISH SECRESY.—Mr. Somers, the pugnacious Irish member, who sent his challenging missive to Mr. Roebuck, endorsed it, "private and confidential;" whilst at the close of the epistle he informed the honourable and learned member that he had "sent a copy of it to the Morning Chronicle!" AMIABLE SIMPLICITY.—" Miss Brown, I have been to learn how to tell fortunes," said a young fellow to a brisk brunette; "just let me have your hand if you please." "La! Mr. White, how sudden you are! Well! go and ask papa."

IT SPOILS A MAN TO MARRY HIM. (From an American Paper.)
Believe, dear girls, this maxim true, In precept and in practice too: The truth I dare avouch to you,

It spoils a man to marry him! The creature never ought to go Beyond a honeymoon or so. Survive he that, why then he'll show-It spoils a man to marry him! When pleading, kneeling, at your feet, His words, how bland: his looks, how sweet!

Eternal love your ears doth greet-It spoils a man to marry him! With kisses sweet consent he'll wring, And get your finger in a ring; And then—he's quite another thing—

It spoils a man to marry him! Have you a doubt-a fear : then drop it : A wish, a will, a fancy-lop it; Pause when the question he doth "pop it."

Ere you consent to marry him! But should you daring venture, then, To choose the worst or best of men: Why then, nine cases out of ten-It spoils a man to marry him!

THE "LAST OF HIS RACE."-When the Earl of underland resigned office in the reign of Queen Anne, the Queen offered him a pension of £3,000 a year; but the Earl replied, that if he could not have the honour to serve his country, he would not incur the infamy of plundering it. We wish a few of our modern Peers were equally upright.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—A pompous fellow made a very inadequate offer for a valuable property, and

calling the next day for an answer, inquired if the owner had entertained his proposition. "No," re plied the other, "but your proposition has enter tained me." METAPHYSICS DEFINED .- A Scotch blacksmith, on

being asked the meaning of metaphysics, explained it as follows :- " When the party who listens dinna ken what the party who speaks means, and the party who speaks dinna ken what he means himsel, that is metaphysics."

BENEFIT OF DRUGS.—A physician, who had drugged a citizen's wife, who had died, to his great astonishment received a hundred guineas from the inconwas a good needle woman. I had good courage, and thought that I had only to wish for work and that I should I have profited had I but saved the lady!" "Be not distressed," replied the citizen, "I should not have replied the citizen, "I should not have

on which they showed me the door, without making me is, that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, brick-bats, and clubs into fruit-trees to knock Then I remembered, when too late, what Rigolette had fall of itself. The second is, that men should be so "Then the old woman would send me to beg round where she kept her stall till night; and in the evening she they drove me from my lodging. I had not eaten for two they would die of themselves. And the last thing I wonder at most of all is, that of young women-if they would stay at home, the young men would come BENEFIT OF COUNSEL.—The uses of cross-examina-

tion were rather unmercifully exposed by Judge Parke, upon the trial of some rioters, when a learned gentleman, concerned for one of the prisoners, asked some questions affecting another man who had no counsel employed. "He is not your client," said the judge. "He is mine-do not hang my client, whatever you may do with your own." This was passing sentence upon the unfortunate pleader, at all

FAIR ON BOTH Sides .- How often have we heard that England ought to be grateful that she has a House of Lords? If any reason were wanting, here is one: -A Peer said, in a debate about Mr. Barry's neverto-be-completed Houses of Parliament, "The walls of the House of Lords will be so thick, that it will be impossible to hear anything that takes place outside." Now, how grateful every Englishman will be if this advantage should be proved to be not all on the side of the Lords!—Punch.

REPROVING THE FOLLIES OF THE AGE. - When anything very outrageous or ridiculous is built, it is generally called in the neighbourhood "A Folly. Thus we have throughout England a number of architectural absurdities, known as "Briggs's Folly,"
"Jones's Folly," "Thompson's Folly," &c. But the greatest folly of all in the building way is unquestionably Trafalgar-square. Might it not be called henceforth "England's Folly?"—Ibid. A CAPITAL INVESTMENT.—We print the following

fact for the sake of persons, possessed of large pro-perty, who are fond of speculating:—" On Tuesday, July 29th, there was a debate in the House of Lords, and Lord Brougham never spoke a single word." We should like to have the sums of money that will be offered in a few years for a newspaper of the above date-Ibid.

HEARTS, HANDS, AND SHILLINGS.—Daniel O'Connell, the other day, addressing a mob which he had convened at Galway, is reported to have expressed himself as follows:—"I want every man's shilling, and I will tell you why; because there is a heart and heart helicity to the shipself and I will tell you why; hand behind every shilling. I want the hearts and hands of every man." We have no doubt that Mr. O'Connell wants every man's shilling; and we wish we could say as much of every other assertion that with the slight accident, but was glad he was not hurt.

SMALL Debts Act.—On Tuesday the act for the better securing the payment of small debts was issued.

Hardy people obstacts in Coolmen would be glad of every, not to say any, man's shilling. However, when His Unacknowledged Majesty tells us that he better securing the payment of small debts was issued. some little allowance. We take it that he wants the hearts and hands as represented by the shillings. nell, counters that stand for hands and hearts. But

Going to BE Buried .- A poor Irishman passing through a village near Chester, saw a crowd ap-A POETICAL LOVER .- A young poet in Cleveland, Ohio, has fallen in love the second time. It may be

this can't be said of his poetry:o wunst i luvd a nuther girl Hur name it was murrhier but betsy dear my lov for u is 45 times more higher.

Adaptation to Circumstances.—One Herr Voni Scheldt, a German, was breakfasting with a fellow of Worcester College, in company with the Revs. J. H. Newman, F. Marriott, and other eminent divines. The conversation turned on the different religious observances of different countries, and the duty of

no Room.—"Owing to a crowd of other matter, courts are extended and presided over as mentioned. very few actions will be brought in the superior courts we are unable to make room for it? as the editor for amounts under £20. The act took effect from at the dinner-table replied, when he was requested to take some pudding.

COLOSSEUM. DATRONISED and visited by her Most Gracion MAJESTY and his Royal Highness Prince achieved. Equal to six exhibitions. The Glyptotheca, and Mountain Torrents, Superb Conservatories, Gethic competitor. Aviary, Classic Ruins and Fountains, Panorama es London, re-painted by Mr. Parris, &c. Admittance, 28. Children, half-price. The Stalactite Caverns, the most magnificent of all the temples which natureliss built for herself in the regions of night, 1s. extra.

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HARE ON SPINAL DISEASE. THIS day is published, price 2s. 6d., CASES and OB SERVATIONS illustrative of the beneficial results which may be obtained by close attention and perseverance in some of the most chronic and unpromising instances of spinal deformity; with eighteen engravings on wood. By SAMUEL HARE, M.R.C.S. London: John Churchill, Princes-street: and may be had of all booksellers.

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#### TO THE WORKING CLASSES. IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL

We are always gratified in noticing the laudable exertions of the industrious and provident among our fellow-labourers in the social vineyard, to avert from theniselves and families, as far as human foresight way do, the calamities attendant upon an old age of destitution, or a period of wear isome inactivity and uselessness, through sickness or accident; and we will venture to say, that up to the extreme limit of what is called the middle class of society, there is no method so likely ta attain the oldect as the institution of securely based tion was some time since called to the subject by the Martin's-lane. The advantages proposed to the memthe result of our examination of their rules, and the satisfactory explanations given as regards their practiand other places, affords the most splendid testimony. tical operations, we do not now hesitate to recommend the society to every industrious and prudent man as highly deserving attention, whether viewed with reference to its immediate or its prospective advantages."-! Weekly Chronide, March, 1838. DELLOW BRETHREN, look to your own interests

and hasten to join that well-regulated Benefit So ciety, THE ROYAL OAK, established 1837. The Com mittee meet at the Mitre Tavern, 63, St. Martin's-lane every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, for the admission of Members whose ages do not exceed thirty-six years, business or employment averaging 24s. per week. The Society is enrolled by Act of Parliament, and is conducted upon an economical and secure principle. All unneges sary fines are abolished, and it allows the members to belong to any other society, at the same time being a member of the Royal Oak. It has paid every demand made upon its funds, which in eight years amounts to £7,000, and has a Funded Capital of £3,000 invested in the Bank of England, the interest of which produces the Society upwards of £100 per annum. Tradesmen and mechanics, residing in the country, however distant, are eligible for admission, without personal attendance, by filling a printed form and transmitting it to the Secretary. Look around, and see the number of Societies breaking up, when most needed, in consequence of the extra payments on a Quarterly Meeting being too heavy for a working man to meet on a sudden demand. This Society boasts of the much wanted principle of a Fixed Quarterly Payment, there being no extras, as in most others; the Subscription is 4s. per Calendar Month, or payable Quarterly, and no Fines; so that every member, however distant, is enabled to send by Post-office Order the full amount of his Quarterly Subscription. The following are the Benefits of the So.

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lished in June. The present is a favourable opportunity to commence.

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By Order, GEOEGE.KNOX, Secretary. Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway Offices, 3, Moorgate-street, 7th August, 1845.

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W. P. Roberts, Treasurer. All orders should be made payable at 180, Strand, London .-- W. P. R. The above mode has been adopted at my suggestion, in consequence of the endless trouble I have had, owing to some parties sending me Post-office orders payable to my order; and some to Mr. Roberts' order. Observance of the above very simple rule will insure uniformity, satisfaction, and protection. There is a difficulty at the branch Post-offices about getting monies, when the orders are not signed by the

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### THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1845.

"PANIC" IN THE "SHARE MARKET." "REPUDIATION" IN ENGLAND!

Ox several recent occasions we have deemed it duty to warn those who read the Northern Star, of the sad reverses that were certain to follow on the mad speculations so rashly engaged in by those who felt no scruple at obtaining "wealth" by means as discreditable, as nefarious, and as immoral, as those attractive ease of familiar conversation with an old of the hazard and card "players" of the "plucking friend, useful lessons are taught without the aid either of hells" of the West End: the facts we are now about to adduce will show the public how far such warnings were warranted, and what reason there is to apprehend a state of things in the "money" and "manufacturing markets,"-when the reverse now experiwhich the most of former "PANICS" have been slight

similar character which had formerly obtained the whole of the trading classes, instead of being confined, as once was wont, to the frequenters of the Hell-spawned "Exchange" of London. We showed wrote; and the course of events have since shown the statement to be more applicable than ever. The mania spread in that town most alarmingly. Hundreds were "drawn in" to the vortex, that but a was wrong to gamble-wrong to try to obtain THEIR NEIGHBOUR'S MEANS WITHOUT AN EQUI-VALENT-wrong to risk the livelihood of their own families on a mere chance; men who knew and felt all this, were induced to do violence to their feelings - to sacrifice the principles they held-and to engage in the gambling transactions of the hour with all the zeal that usually attends recent and sudden conversion. These. last, the ordinary business of the town was threatened with serious interruption from the sheer inability of the shopkeepers to attend to it, and watch. with the requisite eagerness and closeness, the proceedings "on 'change." It was no unusual thing for man so deeply engaged in conning over the last-published share list, or in consulting "his book,"-for in the share-market "a book" is as indispensable as cine Venders in the kingdom; and wholesale at 13, Great it is to the black leg on the turf,—as to be unable to honour him with commands;" and not unfrequently did customers themselves meet with the Pills prepared by you, and find them to consist of similar treatment. But it was not to the tradesmen butchers' lads, minors', apprentices; those who were

not possessed of a single sixpence of their own, nor

nounced by the Press, and confirmed by every visitor. Vaking. She undertakes to make persons of the smallest to be the most perfect triumph of Art in its various capacity proficient in Cotting, Fitting, and Executing, in actually. by a course of systematical triumph of Art in its various capacity proficient in Cotting, Fitting, and Executing, in actually. capacity proficient in Cutting, Fitting, and Executing, in actually, by a course of systematised "operations, in later out the bill which had been sent up hozour left. You are GAMBLERS—thorough ing amongst the poor in the Andover Union. It will TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the holders of OLD situate; and the infernal jargon that obtains during were immense. Some members of the Town Coun- you get must necessarily come out of the pockets of content ourselves with giving the following indignant 30th instant, such numbers of Old Scrip as shall not have the passers by. Those, therefore, of the traffickers sands. But this decision placed both the rival what of that?—have you not got the money? What system that leads to them, from the Times of Thurswho were too poor or too penurious to employ "share-Certificates may have the whole of the deposit, which has and governed their own independent transactions by for both had spent the "deposits" in the Pavilamen not got what was theirs? To talk of honour in conpassable; and the Mayor of the town had to issue a | then "depressing" the price of fast one and then the warning-notice," and the police had to be employed other. in making the gamblers "move on:" an occupation, by-the-bye, far more sensible and praiseworthy than- party appeared in the field to contest the price. The nine-tenths of those they usually engage in. Had gentry of Huddersfield, clated with the signal sucthey been employed in extirpating the entire practices that had attended all their schemes, and taking tice of "share-dealing" from the land, it would have advantage of the Lords' reason for rejecting the in their prospectus as to the number of shares to be better become their "lords" and "masters" than West Riding Junction Bill, formed another project the attempts they instigated for the prevention of of lines to connect the towns which were so despethimble-rigging at Epsom; and much likelier to de- rately fought for by the West Riding Junction and strey and uproot the wicked and destructive vice of the West Yorkshire companies. This third scheme gaming, than the fining of a poor insignificant beer was called "the Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradextent of the "book transactions" at Leeds may be for. As usual, the applications poured in on all

> Mercury, who in his last number says :-2d., and in Monthly Parts, price Ed., "THE PEOPLE'S of the metropolis, are and were were bagatelles for "the EDITION OF THIERS HISTORY OF THE ERENCH spirit of adventure," compared with the railway share

The shares thus "sold" are some of them of £100 each; few less than £50: but taking the whole at £50 each, here is GAMBLING engaged in by hun- thousand at the first !!! dreds and by thousands; the "stakes" daily being £5.000,000 of money!!! The Mercury may indeed well say that all former "play" was mere bagatelle compared with this! To use his own lanof Whist is falling rapidly into disuse, both ladies the success of his undertaking, the rapid sale of the three is all very well in a rising market; but under a change became one; for they went up from £7 premium to

neighbour,' but in 'Beggar myself.'" home or abroad-at it they went like madmen, gambling for and in the already unallotted shares. that Edward Hobson, of Ashton, has £10 to transmit; these—and all traffic in Joint-Stock-Companies' parcel of them are sent to me. The two only things and subjects the trafficer to £10 penalty for each transaction; it mattered not that such warnings as

the following were issued :- draw bank and object and "If you will turn to the 7th and 8th of Victoria, c. 110, eing an Act for the Registration, Incorporation, and Regulation of Joint-stock Companies, you will find that of the subscribers. I therefore request that these plain any company, it is thereby declared to be lawful for the and simple instructions may be punctually attended to promoters of such company, amongst other things, to allot shares and to receive deposits thereon, as therein containing a money order, may also contain a list of mentioned: by section 25 of the same act, on the complete REGISTRATION of any company, it is thereby declared to be lawful, amongst other things, to issue certificates of thares: by the following section of the act, it is, amongst other things, declared that until such 'joint-stock' company shall have obtained a certificate of COMPLETE REGISTRA-TION, and until any subscriber shall be DULY REGIS-TERED as a shareholder in the registry-office of the company, it shall not be lawful for such person to dispose by sale or mortgage of any share, under a forfeiture of £10, as therein mentioned; and for the better protecting purchasers, it is thereby declared to be the duty of the directors of the company by whom certificates of shares are issued, to state on every such certificate the date of the first complete registration of the company; and that if any such director or officer make a false statement in that respect, then he should be liable to the pains and penalties

of a misdemeanour :" it mattered not that the above important provisions were enacted to put an end to the gambling in scripshares, which has always been attended with the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company, has had the most serious consequences—encouraging fraud, and most extraordinary and unhappy effect on great numbers effecting the ruin of the unwary and ignorant; it towns. According to the fatal system which prevails so shares, till after the Act of Parliament is obtained, because, till then, there can be no complete registra-TION; it mattered not that no contract for the sale of all these things: the spirit of GAMBLING was on in illegitimate ones: and the consequences have been

those we are about to detail. While Yorkshire has thus been torn to pieces with the nad speculations of the general share dealers, it has also had most severe and costly bones of contention in the shape of rival schemes of new railways in the county itself-particularly the western portion. Many of enced in Leeds becomes general,-compared with the towns in the west were totally devoid of railway communication; and others of them that were within a mile or two of the Manchester and Leeds On one of the occasions to which we allude, we set line, were so hampered up with the inferior and of the English Periodicals, having met with a hearty forth the fact that the GAMBLING mania in Railway illiberal arrangements of that company as to be little tract, shall be allowed to buy in such shares against the collar but that the manufact of the English Periodicals, having met with a hearty forth the fact that the GAMBLING mania in Railway illiberal arrangements of that company as to be little Shares was far wider spread than any mania of a better off with the "accommodation." This treatment roused a spirit of hostility to the "Manchester ment with each other of any contracts for such shares amongst us. We showed that it had pervaded nearly management;" and a scheme of railways, embracing and connecting most of the towns in the West Riding, was announced, the company proposing to call themselves "the West Yorkshire." In addition to this Vol. II., just published, price only 7s. 6d., is the only also, that it had particularly manifested itself in the there were also schemes of Railway communication English Periodical that contains all that has yet appeared towns of the North; and that Leeds was the most between Huddersfield and Manchester—and Leeds, infected of all. This was the case at the time we then Dewsbury, and Cooper-bridge: the two latter schemes forming a new, continuous, and direct line to Manchester, and coming into direct competition with the existing Manchester and Leeds line. It is needless to say that all these schemes were opposed by says: "It is certainly a very well-selected miscellany of few months ago would have shrunk aghast at the bare the latter company. It was manifestly their interest most entertaining and instructive reading. We warmly idea of engaging in such dishonest practices. The to oppose. They started a rival scheme, called "the "force of example" in evil was hardly ever more West Riding Junction;" the management of which was with regular industry." book to admit within the sacred precincts of the family forcibly manifest. Men who knew-who felt, that it in effect to be in their own hands, and the new lines Board of Trade reported in favour of the West Riding time specified, the buyer is at liberty to buy them Junction scheme, and against the West Yorkshire. the parties came before Parliament, however, the Huddersfield and Ashton, and the Dewsbury and Leeds, succeeded in carrying the day, in despite of the most costly opposition of the Manchester and Leeds. The success of these two projects, so directly against the Manchester management, caused a reaction in favour of the West Yorkshire project, though the two lines which had succeeded were not portions of that scheme. Many parties therefore risked their "all" in the purchase of West Yorkshire shares. When the two immediately opposing schemes came before the Committee of the House of last farthing they have: but they are gamblers— Commons, -the West Yorkshire and the West Riding Junction,-the latter "bore away the hell," and the preamble of the Yorkshire was declared to be "not ting! They have no objection to pocket the profits MUST COME."

engaged in the "play" as some of the "weighty Commons—and got into the Londs. The Lords' legality. "It is not legal to buy and sell such shares." ones." It has been no unusual thing for a hiere Committee, however, heard the ovidence of the Just so: but why did you not say this when you were youth to "buy" and "sell" hundreds of shares a- premoters of the West Yorkshire scheme: against gaining? The truth is, the infernal system has vestigation into certain allegations made in Parliasenhanced and lowered at will the value of millions of from the lower house, on the ground that it did not and essentially GAMBLERS; and as such you are be found also that those allegations have, to the "moperty!" The extent of the entire "operations" provide the best scheme of Railway communication oblivious to all the feelings and ties that bind honour eternal disgrace of this Government, been borne out was such, as to call for the efforts of the magistracy for the district that could be devised. This decision ableand honest men together. The bare fact, that you by fact; and that human beings, in this Christian to dear the streets for the ordinary traffic of the town! was unexpected—and "played the very decoe" in seek to get money by such means shows you to be con- England, are forced by law-produced poverty and Where are no less than THREE "Exchanges" in Leeds; the Share Market. The holders of West Riding scienceless. You are seeking to get what you have law-administered "charity," to turn cannibals! On These abut on the respective streets wherein they are | Junctions now suffered. The losses of some of them | not worked for, nor given an equivalent for. All the hours of business can be heard most distinctly by | cil of Leeds were "in" for a good number of thou- somebody else. In all likelihood it is the price of ruin; reprobation of the particular transactions, and of the brokers," assembled near to these places of traffic, were not, it is true, in the same position as at first: in misery—steeped to the cars in poverty—have you what they heard going on inside. This course of tary contest. Still this did not damp the ardour of nection with such a system is to insult common conduct, and the consequent excitement, caused such the speculators. At it they again went-selling and sense. It is of infernal origin; it is infernal in crowds to daily assemble, that the streets became im- buying share against share; and "horcingary" and

But while this last process was going on, another | The Leets Mercury of Saturday says :house-keeper for permitting a game at cards or ford Union." The announcement of the projected "dominoes" in his house! A good notion of the company was made—and applications for shares asked gathered from the following extract from the Leeds sides. The shares are not even "ALLOTTED" YET: but this did not prevent an active "traffic" in them.

It is not an uncommon thing for 100,000 railway shares Parties speculated on the CHANCE of their applicato be sold in one day in the share markets at Leeds. The tions being successful; and they "sold" the shares Also uniform with the above, in Weekly Numbers, price state lotteries of other times, and the gambling houses at a premium, as though they had been in actual possession, engaging to deliver them at the price agreed on within a certain time. In this manner some cighty thousand of these shares have been "sold"—though it was only proposed to issue fifteen

During the course of this reckless gambling, circumstances were transpiring calculated to produce a woeful "change in the spirit of the whole dream." The parties to the two rival schemes that had been guage on a former occasion :- "The scientific game before Parliament, knew something of THE COST of contests there; and they therefore made overtures city of original and official documents, which embrace the and gentlemen who were accustomed to indulge in to each other, and ultimately effected an amalgamathis amusement, preferring decidedly the excitement tion on certain conditions. This step had a consiof the share market to that of the card-room. This devable effect on the shares of both companies, who now

August 1st. After that date, therefore, there were As might naturally be expected, all this contri! only in the field the two united companies and the buted to engender a spirit of the most daring reckless- Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford Union. As it was aces. Apprehension of consequences never once crossed | deemed unlikely that the latter would succeed against the mind-or, if so, was instantly dismissed, and the the Manchester and Leeds, now united with the West parties set to work, as though vicing with each other Yorkshire promoters, the shares were "beared," as the as to which could do the most to hasten the END that can't phrase is—or sold to an immense extent. The should end themselves. It was not tangible "shares" price at which they were sold was about 30s.; and that they alone gambled in: shares of companies and the engagements were to deliver them at a certain sort of a scheme was named-likely or unlikely-at held in Manchester, at which it was determined to admit the Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford Union into the amalgamated West Riding Junction A dealer would sell a certain number of the said and West Yorkshire Companies; thus making one shares, to be delivered within a certain time-trusting united company of the three opposing ones, to seek to CHANCE to be able to buy them for such delivery | for the formation of the best portions of the pro before such time expired; and trusting also to CHANCE | jected lines of each. The news of this junction came in the price at which he could so buy, for his profit like a thunderbolt on the Leeds speculators. The order. This direction is plain. For instance, say or loss on the transaction. It mattered not that shares which they had sold so readily, and which others had as readily bought, rose in price. They shares, unless such companies have received the sprung up from 30s. to £10, £12, and even £15. The legislative sanction of Parliament is grossly illegal; effect of this will be learned from the following, which we extract from the Times of Thursday :--

> Through paragraphs in the Times and other journals, it has long been known that in no town in the kingdom was the mania of speculation in railway projects so virulent as in Leeds. Within the present year, no fewer than three companies of associated sharebrokers, each comby section 23 of the act on the provisional registration of pany daily publishing its own list of sales and prices, have started into existence, numbering from 100 to 120 persons, and, such was the amount of business done, tha it was confidently stated that some of them were making from £5000 to £6000 a-year each. In spite of the illegality of the tranactions, too, much business was done in projects antecedent to the issuing of the serip. Men of capital and men of straw-men of respectability and men of none-men of integrity and men devoid of principlehave almost equally engaged in buying and selling, immediately and prospectively, railway shaves; and, such has been the fever and excitement kept up for months in the town by the railway bulls and bears, that reckless speculation seemed to threaten with destruction much of the legitimate business of the town.

There is an old proverb which says "Every dog hath his day;" and it appears that railway speculation hath had its day in Leeds. The day hath gone, and the night hath come. A dark cloud hath overshadowed the 'Change; and whispers-deep, audible, and unmistakable-of "repudiation" and "compromise" have become the order o the day. The following accounts of the crisis is given in the Lecds Mercury of Saturday last :--

"The totally unexpected amalgamation of the Hudders. field, Halifax, and Bradford Union Railway with the of speculators in shares in this and the neighbouring mattered not that no person can safely deal in railway extensively of persons selling shares without possessing lower price before the time comes for their delivery, 2 -no less, it is said, than 80,000! The number of shares mere scrip-shares can be enforced: it mattered not originally announced in the prospectus of this railway was only 15,000, and the number which the committee this people. They gambled in legitimate shares and the Manchester and Leeds, is only 7,500. As soon as the have actually to allot, according to the agreement with arrangement with the latter company was known, the shares sprung up from 30s. to £10, £12, and even £15, partly owing to the real value of the shares as stock of the Manchester and Leeds Company, and partly from the rush into the market of those who had previously sold shares, to obtain them for delivery. The consequence has been, the absolute inability of those who had previously sold on speculation to fulfil their bargains; and this inability is all but universal both among brokers and their clients. Under these extraordinary circumstances, the members of the Leeds Stock-Exchange met on Thursday, and adopted

the following resolutions:-"That no buyer of shares in any projected railway where the scrip was not issued at the date of the conseller, but that the members of the Exchange be required to do their utmost to effect a just and amicable arrange in which they may have been engaged, and be bound to to the mode of such arrangement. "'That no dealings be hereafter permitted in shares

of which the scrip is not issued, with the exceptions of press view of promoting the settlement of transactions now open.' "We surely need not say what a fatal lesson is here

given to the public against the practice of gambling in Exchange, if generally acted upon, would palliate the evil but the only effectual cure is to be found in abandoning the practice of jobbing. The purchase of shares for in.

must purchase shares at £15, and hand them over to the party he originally sold to, for 30s.; losing £13 10s. on each share! This nine-tenths of them therefore IS CERTAIN RUIN to scores! As honest and they naturally look for the thorough gambler's resort, when fortune frowns. They talk of Repudiaproven." The consequence was, that the shares of gambling; they see no impropriety in becoming went down most alarmingly—and many parties were possessed of thousands of other people's money, withtotally ruined. We gave an instance, when hist out giving an equivalent for it; they have no qualms of writing on this subject, of a party who loss £8000 at conscience against "fobbing the winnings:" but to tist Hall locality are requested to meet in the above any prospects from their friends, have been as deeply up"—for the bill seemed to be seemed. It passed the Not a word about honour—or honesty? all about next, at eight o'clock.

schemes on an equality-equally defeated. They matters it that a wife and family should be plunged day:practice; and it can only lead to infernal results.

But about this Repudiation. It is true that such a

In the Leeds Association of Sharebrokers, we under stand that it has been determined to repudiate altogether the bargains in this railway, on the alleged ground that allotted to the public. All bargains in shares where the serip has not been issued being illegal, payment cannot be enforced by law; but we need not say what the effect of the repudiation must be on the parties. Anent this same purpose of Repudiation, the

To show the feeling of the gamblers-for that is the proper term for these recusant speculato: s-we need but ive copies of the following placards, which were extenively posted in Leeds on last Tuesday morning :-"Carrion .- All parties who have sold shares in the Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford Union Ralway doing, owing to the altered circumstances of the company, the constitution of which has been completely changed before the allotment of the shares. - August 12,

Times of Thursday has the following :-

"RAILWAY INJUSTICE .- In the prospectus of the Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford Union Railway Company, issued some weeks ago, the public were invited to send in their applications for shares which would be allotted so them on payment of a deposit of £1 2s. per share. It s notorious that parties immediately connected with this ine have brought chares to an extent far above the number actually existing; and when by an arrangement with the Manchester and Leeds, Huddersfield and Sheffield. and other lines, they have raised the price in the various markets to a premium of £15, they coolly turn round upon the public, and say, 'All the shares in this company are to be given to the proprietors in the companies with whom

we have amalgamated. "Shares to the extent of £80,000 have been actually sold in the Leeds market alone, at a low premium of about 30s., and so frightful are the consequences anticipated by the stockbrokers, that the committee of the Stock-Exchange considered it necessary to frame a resolution to the effect that no bargains should be recognised n shares of any company not previously allotted. This "This, it done, will only partially remedy the evil, and by no means meet the injustice of the case, which can be

looked upon in no other light than a gross fraud upon plainer language. lines already in existence: but the moment that any time. On Monday week, however, a meeting was unite in urgently requiring that all bargains in the stock cities committed by the French in Algeria, but our unite in urgently requiring that all bargains in the stock reighbours may indeed retaliate upon us by point shall be cancelled, for by no other ruin be averted to many hundreds. "If injustice be admitted because the shares are at £15 premium, it is only a partial reduction of the robberg to was horrible enough, it may well be said that

fix a medium price of about £5; the transaction is either unjust and untair, or it is not, and if the former be admitted (as no one can for a moment deny) the only the bargains shall be cancelled."

placards which we believe to be true: parties con. of. What must the sufferings of these wretched able extent. The fact is, that certain parties knew or shipwrecks—facts or faction,—in nothing which of the arrangements that were pending; knew of the we have heard or read, have we ever met with a and knowing too, that the moment the fact was known the shares would mount up in price, they a degraded state that they have been ready to most disinterestedly acted on the information thus fight for the bones of animals—some brought even Of course all this was FAIR !!! Who dare say to the contrary? Not the gambler. It is not for him to comor so conceiving. Contrast the conduct of the actors on information in this disgraceful case, with the following instance of true integrity of soul evinced by Major Cartweight under similar circumstances. See the PATRIOT rise superior to those low, sordid,

base, mean, grovelling, dishonest, pick-nocket notions which influence the GAMBLER; and see in his conduct something to admire, something to EMULATE, to the end of time! Contrast the highsouled principle of the "Father of Radicalism" with those that actuate the frequenters of your "Stock Exchanges;" those that take every advantage, as the "pigeon plucker" of "the Hell" does when he

'plays" with loaded dice :-When an express from Paris was brought to Mr. Wharton, the American Minister in London, to negotiate the exchange of prisoners during the American war, Major Cartwright was in the room with that gentleman, As soon as Mr. Wharton read the despatch, he put his back to the door, and said, "Now, Cartwright, you may make an immense fortune;" on this he put the despatch into Major Cartwright's hands; but did the latter take them, on the speculation of being able to buy them at a advantage of the information to go and gamble in the funds ? No, he did not. Mr. Wharton told Major Cartvast number of these shares had been sold in the market, wright that the information would not be in the possession of this Government for twenty-four hours, and he pointed out the way in which the information might be turned to account by Major Cartwright. But that excellent man refused to take advantage of it, because whatever he should gain must be lost by somebody else. Everybody knew that Major Cartwright was not very rich; but that was not the only sacrifice he made throughout for the sake of principle. There was another act of his, which every man who follows his doctrines ought to know :-His brother lost all his property in a speculation in machinery; he relieved that brother from his embarrass-

Let the GAMBLERS look at the example here afforded them, and scorn to take the advantages they now avail themselves of. Let the Repudiator also look at the example afforded him, and blush that the thought of acting with flagrant perfidy has once crossed his mind.

Thus the blow is struck! Terminate as the affair may-whether by the ruin of hundreds in the maintenance of their integrity, or in repudiation, or in abide by the decision of the committee of management as compromise—the blow is struck! Confidence in Leeds has received a shock! If the parties involved submit to rain—that rain will not satisfy the claims such transactions as may be entered into with the ex- of the successful gamblers. If they repudiate—all the world will know who and what they are-AND BE VERY READY TO TRUST THEM AGAIN! If they even compromise, confidence cannot be restored to what it once shares. The second resolution passed by the Leeds Stock was. The blow is struck at Leeds: how long will it be ere it extend over all the land? How long will it be, ere we have all the interests in the state suffering restment is most legitimate; but experience shows that from the effects of this mad speculation. These jobbing in shares is exceedingly dangerous, and must be questions we shall attempt to solve on another occaruinous to many, as well as interfere most perniciously sion: meantime we conclude in the words of the Times:-" Sooner or later the day will come when an made tributary to the present existing line. The neglects to eliver the shares he may have sold at the doubly pressed—no longer able to suffer the sums they have already paid to remain buried in the earth-This caused the shares to rise to a high premium in lecting seller with the difference. As before stated, quick recurring calls of the company. A very trifling eighty thousand shares in this particular line have fall of the commercial thermometer will be sufficient been sold at 30s. They are now at £15!! The to try the value of a hundred millions of promises. seller at 30s., to be honest; to fulfil his engagements, A drop from fever-heat to blood-heat will shrink off paupers and pensioners, and nobodies and aliases, and bankers' cierks and aged cornets on half-pay, and fifty other ephemerides of the market. A further descent cannot do! They have not the means; and if they to temperate heat will prove serious to shopheepers inhad, the bare fact of such a number having to be pur- vesting in scrip the inadequate capital of their trades, chased would about double the price again, seeing that to attorneys playing at pitch-farthing with TRUST-MONEY, and to country elergymen sick of the and honourable men, they are bound to part with the is a downfall almost too painful to contemplate; much MORE THAT TO ZERO AND UNDER, which it would be positively inhuman to predict, DID NOT RECENT EXPE-RIENCE ASSURE US THAT EVEN THE WORST

The project is frightful!

"one fell swoop" by that decision. It was now again | part with the "Losings" is quite another thing! They | Italian Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, to the turn of the West Riding Junction shares to "go the n doubt the LEGALITY of the transaction! nominate a fresh council, and other important business. Mr. Cameron will lecture in Sanday avening ness. Mr. Cameron will lecture on Sunday evening

THE BONE-KNAWING ATROCITY In another place will be found the report of an inthose facts we dare not at present comment, but must

Notwithstanding the horrors and atrocities to which the l'oor Law has given birth, we could not have believed it possible that even the measure we have named could have led to anything so utterly revolting as the facts stated in our paper of yesterday to have occurred in the union workhouse at Andover. A short time before the prorogation of Parliament Mr. Wakley asked the Home Secretary if he had course is openly advocated, and likely to be adopted heard "that the paupers of a union in Hampshire were employed in crushing bones, and that while so employed they were engaged in quarrelling with each other for the bones, in extracting marrow from them, and in gnawing off the meat from the extremities." To this question Sir James Graham replied that he had heard nothing of the sort, and he further went on to say, that "if the facts alleged were true. he was quite satisfied that they would have been represented to him." "He could not believe that such an abuse existed, for, in that case, he would have heard of Here the matter might have ended, had not Mr. Wakley suggested to the Home Secretary that it was his duty to make inquiry into the subject; and this inquiry having been made, the statement of the hon. member for Finsbury is not simply confirmed, but the facts are found to be even more horrible than he himself was at the time conscious of. It appears, from the investigation which has taken place into Company are earnestly recommended to repudiate the this truly shocking affair, that the paupers are embargains they have made, which they are fully justified in ployed in crushing bones collected from various sources, including frequently the bones of horses as well as of other animals, and "occasionally" some from churchyards. Now, we admit that the supposition of human beings having been starved into such a state of brutal degradation that they could seek to satisfy the cravings of hunger from such a disgusting source is altogether past belief, and if we had not the evidence of the fact we could not have considered it possible. We have read of nothing in the accounts of sieges or shipwrecks, nor even in imaginative descriptions of the worst horrors which these calamities entail, that can be compared with the dreadful truth that has just been brought to light at Andover. Though we cannot help turning with loathing from the contemplation of an act so sickening as that to which the paupers have at this place been driven, we must feel the greatest pity for the wretches whose very nature has been thus brutalized by the system on which the Poor Law of this country is administered. They must have been ground down by hunger to a condition as low as that of the very dogs, for we have it in the words of the paupers themselves that they are "ready to fight over the bones," and, " as soon as one sees a good bone which is unobserved by the rest. he contrives to steal it away," and hides it till he resolution not being retrospective, does not affect the gets an opportunity of gnawing it. Mr. Munday, one crying injustice of the present case; and the extent of of the guardians, and a borough magistrate, to whose ruin to all parties in this affair is so alarming that it is energy and perseverance the inquiry that has been expected a resolution will be come to, to fix a price at be bought in in an offensive state, which our readers will understand without our disgusting them by the use of We have lately had occasion to refer to the atra-

ay indeed retailate upon us by point. ing to the inhuman barbarities that our Poor Law practices. Although the atrocity of Pelissier the destruction of life is not so great an injury as the degrading man literally to the level of the brute. which has been the result of the Poor Law at Audremedy will be for the committee to recommend that all over. It is incumbent on all who are concerned, for the honour of their country, to repudiate a sys-There is one assertion in the latter of these leads to such facts as those we have been speaking tem which must become a national disgrace when it nected with the line have bought shares to a consider- persons have been before they were driven to an act probability of amalgamation: and knowing this; parallel? Even the conduct of Pelissier has had one precedent supplied by a countryman of his own; but possessed, and bought up all that came in their way! from churchyards—is an offence that stands alone, and the Poor Law is the only law that could have

given rise to it. The Andover case cannot rest where it is, and! plain. But honest men would shrink from so acting though Sir James Graham omitted to make any allusion to the result of the inquiry, which he must have known before Parliament was prorogued, public opinion will pronounce itself on a matter respecting which the Home Secretary preferred remaining silent.

# To Readers & Correspondents.

G. CAVILL, SHEFFIELD.—Such rumours as he speaks of: are utterly without foundation; and we trust he will not be injured thereby. The reason why he did not receive his Stars in proper time lay entirely with us, as was explained to him in a letter posted previous to our receiving his. To several other agents who have written us, we reply, that after using every possible exertion, we could not complete their orders in time, from a defect in the machinery. COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE YORK CHARTISTS must be ad-

dressed to George Jefferson, Wilson's-yard, Layerthorp,

SAILORS' WRONGS .- THE "CRIMPING" SISTEM, -MR. EDITOR, -Your paper, a few weeks ago, contained an article respecting the sailors and their wrongs : allow me now to say that one of the wrongs complained of has lately arrested the attention of the legislature, who have passed a law to prevent crimping. As a number of your readers may not be aware what "crimping" is,. it will not be out of place to offer a few observations on the subject. A sailor, when out of employment, is like a fish out of water, (strange fish, Jack!) - he know snot where to go, or what to do-he meets a Jew, or often a Gentile slopseller, who asks Jack does he want a ship? "Yes," says he. "Then come with me and I will get you one." The rascal takes Jack home, gives him a glass of whiskey, opium, and vitriol, and very speedily Jack is asleep. The "crimp," or slopseller, then runs off and speaks to a captain in want of a crew-he bargains to bring the men on board when he (the master) wants them. The Jew then gets as many promissory notes as the captain wants hands—these will be cashed to the amount of £2 5s. or £2 10s. each note. If the sailor goes in the ship, the Jew, or "shipping master," or "crimp," its all the same, then gives Jack another dose of whiskey, opium, and vitriol, a shoddy jacket, manufactured on purpose out of devil's dust, a plug of contraband tobacco, an old pair of trousers, left by some poor sailor, who, when going away, could not find them; and, thus supplied, poor Jack is sent off to the ship. 'The "crimp" keeps the advance note, and draws the wages of the sailor, three days after he has sailed away, that is, one month's advance note. Another villanous system is, a number of would-be smart honest men, to all appearance "gentlemen," keep what they term "shipping offices." The more sober portion of the sailors go there to seek for employment, because the shipmasters patronise these "crimps." Jack applies : he is told yes-told he can get employment with Captain So-and-so, but another sailor has promised to give him (the crimp) 10s. for the berth, but if he will give a pound he shall have it. The poor fellow, perhaps with a family of young children at home crying for bread, has to sell or pledge some article of furniture to satisfy the cupidity of this scoundrel. The act lately passed is to prevent the fee being paid by the seamen to a "crimp" or other person; the feemust be paid by the captain or owner of the ship, and any master or owner of a ship going to any other than a licensed office shall pay £20 for every sailor so shipped; and any office-keeper, licensed or not, known to accept or charge, directly or indirectly, any fee, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour under a penalty of fine and imprisonment. Thus, by looking after their own rights, we find the sailors are beginning to be able to steer clear of their old "friends" in Rateliffe-highway. We trust that the more sober part of the seamen will spend their time and money better than in attending the Cat and Fiddle, or being gulled by the "landlady's daughter," who is generally a common prostitute. Jack never dreams of the rascality of the landsharks until he is actually done for. Let him live and learn .- Respectfully, J. FILDES,

J. H. Jones, Manchester .- Thanks for "The Starspangled Banner." The articles on "Agricultural Chemistry," published in the Star, are not contained in a separate publication. The only way in which his friend could prove the death of his father in the United States, would be by some one going over there, and collecting the proofs.

J. J.—Not any particular width—but the use to which highways are put require that they be wide enough to accommodate the traffic over them. H. BALMFORTH, MANCHESTER .- Thanks for his packet.

We have made use of some portion of it, and shall use the remainder next week. J. H., ROTHERHAM. - We have not the means of reference at hand to answer his questions with certainty.

JACOB TRUST .- Letter I. next week. Can he let us have Letter II. by Thursday?

HENRY SMITH, LIVERPOOL .- Our endeavour is to render the Star generally interesting to the general body of its readers. This we believe to be in some degree attained by the observance of the rule which has operated to the exclusion of mere local "addresses" for three years last past; a rule which we do not feel disposed to

alter to gratify the querulousness of any party.

AN OLD ODD FELLOW.—His letter next week, and also THE LATE FATAL COLLISION ON THE dered Hannah." She was in the yard in her night RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Marple, near Stockport, per H. R. Wigley . Warrington, per Seth Travers ... Carlisle, per John Bond .. .. Norwich, per J. Hurry ... Barnsley, per J. Ward ... Rotherham, per W. Kimpster ...
West Linton, per R. Hodge
Bradford, Yorkshire, per Joseph Alderson
Leicester, per John Oades Holbeck, per W. Sykes ... Scarborough, per C. Weadley ...

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE.

PER MR. G'CONNOR. Hamilton, per John Varky Mr. G. Howlett, Norwich ..

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GERMANY On Saturday last, almost immediately after the prorogation of Parliament, the Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace for Woolwich, where at five o'clock she embarked on board the Royal yacht for Antwerp on her visit to Germany. The Queen looked remarkably well and was attired in a Tuscan looked remarkably well and was attired in a Tuscan cottage bonnet trimmed with primrose-coloured ribbon, purple shot silk dress, and a black silk shawl. The Prince carried his white hat (immortalised in The Prince Calbert his below the knee was dreadfully lacerated and the bone much crushed. A consultation was bleeding very much from the throat. John said, was bleeding very much from the throat His was bleeding very much from the surteut and French grey trousers, and light drab wrapper. A goodly muster of sight seekers and fools Were present, who of course annoyed the poor Queen extending some distance up the thigh. Witness with their impertment staring and silly chatter. At considered the immediate cause of death to have half-past five precisely the Royal yacht cast off her been exhaustion arising from excessive irritation of moorings and proceeded at slow speed down the river. the stump. The deceased had been a very free liver, The yacht anchored in the lower Sea Reach, nearly and that might account for the accident having opposite Southend, on Saturday night, and at an terminated fatally. Had the leg not been amputated early hour on Sunday morning sailed for the Scheldt. he might not have lived twenty-four hours. Witnes The Queen is expected to be absent about four weeks. How we are to get on in the meantime goodness gracious only knows! Peter Borthwick is in a sad flurry,
be kept as quiet as possible; but he heard him say answer was made, but John Hubbard's wife continued and expects nothing else but that President Polk, Prince Joinville, or King Dan, will be snugly located was sitting in the carriage with his back to the enat Buckinghan palace before her Majesty can return.

Peter thinks the accident to the crown (which the the opposite scat by which his knee was crushed.

In the prisoner, William Hubbard, come from John the opposite scat by which his knee was crushed.

Astwerp.—The Royal yacht reached Antwerp on Sunday evening after a tempestuous passage. The voyagers, however, did not disembark till the next morning (Monday), when the Queen and her husband enjoyed the usual reception. The Royal party proceeded immediately to the Liege railway, of course attended by a vast number of people. At the Malines and Louvain stations large numbers of people had assembled. Describing the stoppage at the Louvain station, the Times correspondent says, "The people received the Royal travellers with the customary welcome. The quiet courtesy of the people seemed. however, not enough for a travelling Englishman who 'hooray,' and tried, by acting as fugleman, to induce the rest to join. But the chorus was very faint. The train stopped, however, for a few moments, and when

play of Prussian beauties, troops, music. laurels, and enthusiasm." But, according to the Traces, "gratifying as the reception of her Majesty by gentleman was labouring under a severe attack of palthe Prussians must have already been, Cologne presented a still more striking spectacle. As the tance, so also were there signs that its vast population led into court, and having expressed his inability to were on the stir. When the train neared the station, take any further part in the proceedings that day, only going for a few months, and he would be better only going for a few months, and he would be better lected there to view her Majesty's arrival. There were triumphal arches, festoons, bands of music, and above all, troops in abundance—in fact, the same scene which had been enacted at almost every station on the way down was now repeated, but on a gigantic scale. The whole population of the city seemed to have poured out, so dense and so enormous was the crowd." The royal party left the railway for the private carriages, which were drawn up outside the station, and drove off at once to the station of the Bonn Railway. To do this they had to pass through here this morning. A young man, about four or five the principal part of the city of Cologne. A short and twenty, named William Hubbard, a framework

these unhappy men would have been executed this claring her intention of proceeding to Birmingham day (Friday) in front of the county gaol, and steps had already been taken by the proper authorities. her own maintenance. This morning was fixed upon On Monday meraing, however, a communication from the learned judge who tried the prisoners was received by the high sheriff; respiting the execution of the sentence until Friday, the 5th September. This delay has been granted in order that the important down stairs, with but her night-clothes on, and had been deared a constitute was received by the learned that the important down stairs, with but her night-clothes on, and had been deared to take the door, desiring his wife to let him in. She came down stairs, with but her night-clothes on, and had been deared to the door of the down stairs, with but her night-clothes on, and had been deared to the down stairs, with but her night-clothes on, and had been deared to the door of the down stairs, with but her night-clothes on, and had been deared to the down stairs, with but her night-clothes on, and had been deared to the down stairs, with but her night-clothes on, and had been deared to the down stairs, with but her night-clothes on, and had been deared to the down stairs, with but her night-clothes on the down stairs are down the down stairs. legal questions which were raised by the learned no sooner opened the door than a scream was heard, counsel for the prisoners, on the occasion of the trial, and the brother and his wife, coming down on the instant, the unfortunate woman, the wife of William I could not say which way he went. My the judges. Yesterday a communication was received instant, the unfortunate woman, the wife of William I could not say which way he went. My husband continued to hold the deceased and cry out the judges. Yesterday a communication was received from the authorities, announcing a further respite of the sentence until the 25th of November, which will be the last day of Michaelmas Term, during which the case will be considered. When the tidings of their respite were communicated to the prisoners, they their respite were communicated to the prisoners, they all received it with gratitude and delight, except the imperturbable Serva. This man (the captain of the with nettles and briars, where he was found in less stowed and packed in it) has stood alike unmoved by great number of neighbours and policemen, instantly the terrors of this world and the world to come. For three days, though smitten with a foul and loathsome disease, he underwent the ordeal of the trial without manifesting the slightest sigh of uneasiness. He ressived the doom of death without emotion, and sneer. He received unmoved the merciful declara-

a tire of rather an alarming character broke out of execuation exists. The female portion of the street, near Periman-street. It originated in the cront shop, a specious compartment filled with costly articles, and owing to the combustible nature of the sanity is almost without bounds. stock the flames very speedily had obtained a firm kcld, they having, in less than five minutes, commuriceted to each side of the shop and the two windows. and they were ascending with great rapidity up the staircase and through the fanlight. The firemen, however, were enabled to arrest the further progress of the flames just as they were entering the show-fact, as to lay the vertebre of the neck quite bare. Resons, on the first floor. Before, however, the fire The windpipe was very nearly cut through, as were costly stock in the shop was destroyed and the building severely damaged. The loss, at the lowest calculation, must amount to several hundred pounds.

DEATHS FEGN ACCIDENTS BY MACHINERY AT HUD. perspield.—An inquest was held at the house of Mr. Rhodes, the Ramsden's Arms Inn, Huddersfield, before Mr. Dyson and a respectable jury, on Wednes-day, the 6th of August, touching the decased. Her husband, William Hubbard, brought up off Wapping for the night. Wednesday deceased said, he has stabled me said, he has stabled me said bean said. I was in Watson's had the management of the funeral; and the mourn-day, the 6th of August, touching the death of Har-knew the deceased. Her husband, William Hubbard, brought up off Wapping for the night. Wednesday deceased said, he has stabled me said bean said, he has stabled me said bean said. day, the 6th of August, touching the death of Harriet Knowles, a girl of seventeen years of age, who died in the infirmary from injuries she had received from becoming entangled in the machinery at Mr. Kenyon's mill, Dogley-lane, near Kirkburton. Verkenyon's mill, Dogle

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY. | clothes, and John Hubbard too was not dressed. I ADJOURNED INQUEST ON THE BODY OF MR. CHARLES DEAX.—On Monday forenoon this inquiry was resumed. The jury, by a previous arrangement, assembled in the first instance at the Euston station, where they were afforded an opportunity of inspecting the remains of the broken carriages and trucks. The jury having answered to their names, proceeded in complant with the organization of the corporate with the corporate w The jury having answered to their names, proceeded mother's at Birmingham. John Hubbard's wife told the latter about sixteen or seventeen years of age, in company with the coroner to view the spot where me, that deceased thought she could maintain herin company with the coroner to view the spot where the accident occurred. They next examined the signals at the bridge, and questioned the officer on duty as to the mode of working them under different circumstances. Subsequently they proceeded to the mouth of the tunnel, where the same course of examination of the officer on duty and inspection of the signal was adopted. Returning to the bridge a number of the furniture was sold one day last week and taken away either on Thursday or amination of the officer on duty and inspection of the signal was adopted. Returning to the bridge a number of carriages and trucks were placed upon the line in the exact position of those to which the accident occurred, the result being that the jury were button-holes for flannel shirts. She worked for Mr. enabled very clearly to understand the manner in Angrave, hosier, in Silver-stree'. which the collision took place. On the return of the jury to the inquest room, Mr. John Thomas Griffiths said he was one of the house surgeons at University Hospital, and saw deceased immediately after Hubbard. I was awoke by cries of "Murder" about On Saturday last, almost immediately after the prothe left leg below the knee was dreadfully lacerated window saw John Hubbard supporting the deceased mortem examination of the body, which discovered extensive mortification of the muscles of the left leg,

stupid Duke of Argyle let fall out of his fingers) is Witness did not hear Mr. Dean express any opinion ominous of some frightful calamity. Thank heaven there is no Richard in the way—the Duke of Cumber- you any doubt that the injuries deceased sustained you any doubt that the injuries deceased sustained land is safe in Hanover, otherwise l'efter would insist upon having the lords justices to take care of the upon having the lords justices to take care of the whatever.—John Halse was here introduced: He into the street, and caned Mr. Orange, who internation of the flames spread was passing at the time, to assist. He lifted deceased into the kitchen, and placed her in a chair, where with such rapidity that before any of the fire-engines said, I am a police constable (No. 95), in the ser- ske expired in about eleven minutes. Deceased had vice of the London and Birmingham Railway, and reside at No. 2, Ferdinand-place, Hampstead-road. I was on duty at the "crossing" near Chalk Farm Bridge, on the morning of the 29th ult. I was the residence of the London and Birmingham Railway, a very "heavy" wound in the throat, and was bleeding very profusely. Mr. Orange went for a surgeon, and Mr. Highton came immediately. Mr. Harding, from the Infirmary, soon followed. William Hub-theavylen the collision between the trains took place. there when the collision between the trains took place, bard had not lived with his wife since he left the and was the first to run to the carriage in which Mr. infirmary on Tuesday last. He had slept at his with the booth, were destroyed. The loss is esti-Dean was. It was the third carriage from the tender mother's. Deceased had a child living with her. attached to the engine of the up train. I do not The property of the deceased was sold on Thursday know the number of that engine. (A gentleman connected with the company here stated that the engine was numbered 91.) The spot where the collision took place was a short distance upon the London side of the Chalk Farm Bridge. The carriages of the up happened to be among them. He set up at once the national hurrah, or rather, in his fashion, the and a portion of the luggage trucks were upon the "crossing." Mr. Dean was taken out of the carriage about five minutes after the accident and conveyed it was once more in motion our Englishman again set up his cheer, waving his hat most energetically. In the collision took place about three minutes after five o'clock. I had fears there By this time the people had entered into 'the humour of it,' and they joined him with a cheer as train coming up. The fog was so thick at this time humour of it,' and they joined him with a cheer as hearty as could have been produced by any given number of John Bulls. The fugleman seemed intensely delighted at the result of his feat." What an ass! We are sorr; the poor annoved Queen did not pull this donkey's ears. Liege "was a scene of great excitement." After a few minutes' stoppage the on duty about ten hours and a half when the accident and was told by John's wife that William Hubbard

train proceeded on to Aix-la-Chapelle.

Cologne, August 12. — After leaving Liege the next place arrived at was Verviers, near the Prussian frontier. According to the Times here "there was a grand sensation." Here "the King and Queen of the Belgians, who had accompanied her Majesty thus far, took their leave of the travellers and turned about for Brussels. The next station at which the train stopped was Habersthal, the point at which the Prussian territory commences. Here the Crown Prussian territory commences. Here the Crown Prussian territory commences immediately forty-seven waggons in the luggage train. The latter is called the first Birmingham train from London, and its proper time for starting is 4.15 a.m. It was three minutes past five when the collision took place, and the luggage train was crossing on to the main line at the time. The train was not actually in motion, it had been standing still about a minute. There were two engines attached to the front of the luggage train. The latter is called the first Birmingham train from London, and its proper time for starting is 4.15 a.m. It was three minutes past five when the collision took place, and the luggage train was crossing on to the main line at the time. The train was not actually in motion, it had been standing still about a minute. There were with the time is a doctor. Deceased had been dead occur are until Mr. Highton came.

El zabeth Hubbard, wife of John Hubbard, deposed it was follows:—The deceased was the wife of William Hubbard, my husband's brother, and had lived at our the time. The train was not actually in motion, it had been standing still about a minute. There were with the time is a doctor. Deceased had been dead occur are in the luggage train. The latter is a doctor. Deceased had been dead occur are in the latter is a doctor. Deceased had been dead occur are in the light of the first Birmingham train from London, and its proper time for starting is 4.15 a.m. It was three in the lught of the light occur are in the luggage train. The

have seen as many as forty-nine or fifty waggons in one train. At this stage of the inquiry one of the jurors (Mr. Gray) was suddenly taken ill, and after some delay one of the medical men in attendance enpresented a still more striking spectacle. As the spires of the ancient city became visible in the distance so also were there signs that its yest negulation that the coroner could do so. Mr. Gray was ultimately a dense mass of people were to be seen, who had col- the coroner at once determined to adjourn the in-

pitation of the heart, arising from excitement, it the coroner at once determined to adjourn the in-quiry, remarking that he thought very little time whilst he was in the house, his wife came home

THE BRAZILIAN PIRATES.—It was expected that

Echo, a schooner of seventy tons only, with 434 slaves than an hour afterwards, by some lads, who, with a set off in search of him. He made little or no resistance, but expressed his sorrow for what he had done. He underwent a brief examination this morning before two or three of the borough magistrates, and was

It was truly a fearful sight where the shocking deed was consummated. In the kitchen and on a Pool about ten o'clock, with a great number of pas- put her hand to the place; she was put to bed shortly chair were pools of blood, not dry even yet. The body sengers, where, from some unavoidable cause, she afterwards. Deceased said he had killed herchair were pools of blood, not dry even yet. The body of the hapless woman was laid upon the bed upstairs. Her throat showed a gash about three inches and a half long and two or three inches deep; so deep, in fact, as to lay the vertebre of the neck quite bare.

The body sengers, where, from some unavoidable cause, she had killed here are repeated it many times; she expected not to instantly carry away her paddle-box and side get better, and had no wish to do so. Deceased the principles till the close of his political carcer. Henry Hunt, the younger, during his father's life-was asked if they had been on as good terms as before, during the afternoon? She said yes. Deceased stated she went down the yard with some The windpipe was very nearly cut through, as were several important arteries. Her hair hung disheside, and several persons in the water. Six persons in the water. Six persons in the water are she entered the back door by her should not be s velled down ber shoulders, and blood was scattered were rescued from a watery grave, but whether any as she entered the back door by her shoulders, and in horrid profusion over her hands, neck, and bosom,

and upon the clothes she were. On the return of the jury to the Bowling-green, Jane Mitchell was called, who deposed as follows: I am a single woman, and live next door but one to crippled by the collision, that she could not proceed

bard in Bonner's-lane on Saturday, and on Friday at noon in the house; John Hubbard and his wife were imploring help, when he in turn rushed into him, in their night clothes, and the deceased was only partly dressed.

Ann Chesterton was next called.—I am a neighbour of John Hubbard's, and heard the first cry of "Murder" a few minutes before the six o'clock bell rang. The noise came as if from Hubbard's house. I looked out of the window and saw John Hubbard holding the deceased. I at first thought it was William, and called out "You raseal, what are you Hubbard's kitchen, and turn down the entry to the lest, towards the lane. He walked at a sharp pace. It was John Hubbard who was holding the deceased. I went into the street, and called Mr. Orange, who was going to Birmingham, and that the furniture was sold for that purpose. Deceased told me on Sunday that her husband would not have her go. She appeared to be in great trouble about it. I don't know how it was that deceased did not live with her husband

By the Jury .- I did not see William Hubbard's ace, nor that he had the blood on his hands. James Orange corroborated the previous evidence, and said—The deceased expired on the chair in the house, while the two women, Chesterton and John Hubbard's wife, had gone upstairs to finish dressing. When he first went to the spot, Mrs. Hubbard was had not time to disengage himself. The footman had a the child on my first visit; the burns had a reddish erying "Murder!" and he, witness, endeavoured to stop the bleeding by wrapping a towel round the to seize the horses' heads as the carriage was precipited witness asked who had done it to seize the horses' heads as the carriage was precipited and become black. I asked who had set the

Prussian territory commences. Here the Crown Prince of Prussia, made his appearance immediately on the arrival of the train. He went into the Royal carriage. The characteristic enthusiasm of the where the latter came in contact being about the stood that the deceased should go to her friends for the companion of the where the latter came in contact being about the stood that the deceased should go to her friends for the companion of the where the latter came in contact being about the stood that the deceased should go to her friends for the companion of the companion of the companion of the companion of the contact being about the stood that the deceased should go to her friends for the companion of the companion of the companion of the companion of the contact being about the companion of the on the arrivan of the carriage. The characteristic enthusiasm of the Prussians was exhibited here also. The cheering was deafcning." At Aix-la-Chapelle "a similar scene was presented, but on a larger scale. The Prussian troops lined the station, in which also there was a teophing at the moment of the collision, because we take fireing of Prussia was waiting." Here too there was "fireing of salutes," "triumphal arches," "immense multitudes," "enthusiastic cheering," de. Here the Queen visited the tombof Charlemagne, in the Cathedral. The party returned to the station at a quarter to five o'clock, having been away about a quarter to five o'clock, having been away in the cathedral. The party returned to the station at about a quarter to five o'clock, having been away in the cathedral. The party returned to the station at a point a few minutes the train of the drivers of those engines were William Hubbard took the bed and bedding and three chairs to his mother's. The rest was sold, and the world line of the collision, because we had four more waggons to attach to it. The luggage train was toopping at the moment of the collision, because we had four more waggons to attach to it. The luggage train was the moment of the collision, because we had four more waggons to attach to it. The luggage train was forty-eight minutes behind time in starting the train by the came also on the cathedral. The party returned to the station at the Queen visited the tombof Charlemagne, in the Cathedral. The party returned to the station at the cathedral to the moment of the collision, because we have the moment of the collision, because we had the moment of the collision, because we had the moment of the collision, because we had the not object to his wile's going. He was at our when it did, in another minute the line was not the fourney of the collision, because we had the normal train had not come up hear to object to his wile's going. He was at our when it did, in another minute the line was not here the collision, because we had the remark. He came in again about four o'clock, and asked me whether the deceased was going by the was not, for her clothes were not packed up. He appeared very uneasy, and said he should not like to part with his child, or his wife either, while he was so ill. He said he had just heard she was going off, and asked me if I should like to leave my husband and child, and my husband so ill as he was I said she was the coroner at once determined to adjourn the inquiry, remarking that he thought very little time would be lost by such an arrangement, as they might then be able to obtain the evidence of several important witnesses who did not appear to be present on that occasion. The inquiry was then formally adjourned until Thursday.

MURDER AT LEICESTER.

About six o'clock Hubbard came in again, and whilst he was in the house, his wife came home and put the child to bed. She then weat out with the young woman she had been drinking tea with. About nine o'clock the deceased came home, and remained in conversation with the prisoner in the entry for about three-quarters of an hour. He appeared to be in his usual state, and bade us all good night. A little before six o'clock on Monday morning I heard deceased go down stairs. She unbolted the kitchen caused had exued from the roof of the pit, and that the colliery.—Morning Herald.

Witness said she did notsce any more, but hermother as at Moira Colliery, near Ashby-de-la-zouch, from and put the child to bed. She then weat out with the young woman she had been drinking tea with. About nine o'clock the deceased came home, and remained in conversation with the prisoner in the effects of which three persons afterwards died and different others were seriously injured, several of whom if the officent others were seriously injured, several of whom if the officent others were seriously injured, several of whom if the officent others were seriously injured, several of whom if the officent others were seriously injured, several of whom if the officen others were seriously injured, several of whom if the officen others were seriously injured, several of whom if the officen others were seriously injured, several of whom if the officen others were seriously injured, several of whom if the officen others were seriously injured, several of whom if the officen others were seriously injured, several of whom if the officen others were seriously injured, several of whom if the officen others were the principal part of the city of Cologne. A short time on the Bonn Railway brought the travellers to the Bruhl station, close to the palace of the King of Prussia, "where her Majesty arrived soon after in safety, in the presence of multitudes, who gave her a right hearty welcome."

The matrimonial career of the former, though but of three years' duration, has, it is said, been most unhappy from its commencement. She is reported to have been a still, steady, hardwork working woman, and he, on the contrary, to have something to her, but could not say what it was. colliery.—Morning Herald.

Deceased lighted the fire, and cleaned the kitchen Escape of Convicts in resembling a groan. I awoke my husband, and said, "John, whatever is the row?" We both got out of bed directly and ran down stairs. In the kitchen I saw the deceased standing against an arm chair, but without support, bleeding very fast from the throat. My husband ran up to her and carried her out into the yard. William Hubbard was standing at the back of her in the corner, and had something in his hand, but what it was I cannot say. I did not see whether it was bloody. I said to him, "Oh, Bill, what have you done?" He said, "I intended to do it, if I got hung for it." I then began to cry out "Murder," as loud as I cauld and care to was a lesson. But helow she was crowded with a telescone, but helow she was crowded with a telescone, but helow she was crowded with a telescone.

went down stairs. John Hubbard, the husband of the last witness, was then sworn and corroborated in part his wife's evidence. He said, I heard a scuffle before I went down stairs, and a noise as though some person was endeavouring to speak, but could not. At the re-quest of my wife I went down stairs, and saw the de-

ceased standing in the middle of the floor, the blood running from her neck. I went and laid hold of her and said, "Good Lord, Ann, what is the matter with you?" She did not appear to have power to speak, and made no reply whatever. I did not see any one else in the room. I carried the deceased into the yard, and called out "Murder." The first person I saw was Robert Pratt, looking over the wall of the yard and I begioned him to assist. I was so fluwied

state that a most serious accident, attended with state that a most serious accident, attended with about eight o'clock that evening; ran out and found two women leading the deceased to her brother's; evening. It appears that the steamer Father Thames, on her voyage from Gravesend, made the was hurt; she said the lower part of her body, and

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE. We regret to state that who, we have been informed, was employed as a tailor in Paisley. The young men had met on Suncay, and, unfortunately, had celebrated the ne ting by drinking freely. In the course of the evening, they proceeded to the Green, on their way, it is believed to Rutherglen, when they were then so much intexicated as to attract the notice of the officer or the Green, who requested them to pass or. They did so; but it was observed that a quarrel took place between them as they went along, which was believed to be more in the way of "daffing," than of real ill-nature. At all events, the younger brother, Robert, either fell or was thrown down, and while the other was refreshing himself at the well, between the Upper Springboard and Allen's Pen on the Green, the former rushed past him, saying, "Farewell Geordie," and plunged into the river. The elder brother being apparently brought to his senses by the frightful leap of the younger, sprung in after him, and the two were seen struggling for a time in the water by two young women and others, who were attracted to the bank but had no means of lending them assistance. Robert, however, disengaged himself, and succeeded in reaching the bank of the Green, where he lay for a minute or so with his body partly in and partly out of the water. On turning round, imploring help, when he in turn rushed into him, and both sunk, completing this dire tragedy—the one brother perishing in his turn, as it were, to save the life of the other. Mr. Geddes, of the Humane

The youths, we believe, are natives of Denny, where their father fills a respectable situation. DESTRUCTION OF RICHARDSON'S THEATRE. -On Monday night, shortly before twelve o'clock, the inhabitants of Dartford were thrown into some excitement by an alarm of fire. It was first stated that the church was in flames, and on looking in that direction an extensive fire was seen raging. On proceeding thither, however, it was soon known that could be procured the whole theatre was in flames. The performance had fortunately concluded, and the audience left about ten minutes before. The fire originated under the centre of the pit. Two of the waggons, in which some of the company slept, were

Society's house, was promptly on the spot, and after a search of half an hour in the one instance, and a full

hour in the other, succeeded in recovering both bodies,

which, after the usual attempts at re-animation had

been made in vain, were conveyed to their friends.

Roseius. From the interest you and your friends took in him during his sojourn' among you, I feel satisfied that you would sympathise in his friends' bereavement, and the loss to the stage of one of its most promising ornaments. Mr. A. was returning in his carriage from the seat of Colonel Powell, where he had been driving about, and when within half a mile of this town one of the horses took fright at the blaze of light from the iron-works with which this country is studded; this occurred on the brink

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN FINSBURY .- GREAT DESTRUC-TION OF PROPERTY .- On Wednesday morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire of considerable extent, and which has involved a loss of property to said that when she got to the limekilns she had smelt the timber-yard, occupied by Mr. Bateman's foreman, nearly consumed. Contents insured in the Sun. The out the whole of that night; she was in the oar an this talso details a host of small tenements in Long-list also details a host of small tenements are detailed by the list also details a host of small tenements are detailed by the list also details a host of small tenements are detailed by the list also details a host of small tenements are detailed by the list also details and the list also details a host of small tenements are detailed by the list also details and the list also details are detailed by the list also details are detailed

states that as 200 convicts were being conducted from Carthagena to the Canal of Castile, they rose upon the troops escorting them, massacred them all, hanged the commanding officer on a tree, and escaped in different directions .- Galignani of Tuesday.

PIRATES IN THE WEST INDIES .- We have just seen a gentleman who came as a passenger on board the St. Vincent, from Trinidad to Bristol, which vessel, as was stated in the Herald, on Tuesday, was boarded on her homeward voyage by a schooner supposed to be piratical. He says, that during the whole of the telescope, but below she was crowded with men. She hoisted Spanish colours, as did the brig, which also bore down on the St. Vincent. The brig having 'Murder' also. Deceased never spoke after we spoken an Americam man-of-war, which was in sight, the schooner left the St. Vincent, joined the brig, and they sailed off in company, the brig leading the way. The schooner was a low Baltimore clipper, and had a pie: e of ordnance on her deck. She gave the latitude and longitude, chalked on a board, but she was at least 20 degrees out in her reckoning, so that, in all probability, she had no chronometer on board .-MURDER AT SELBY .- On Monday week an inquest

was held at the Junction Tavern, on view of the body of Elizabeth Watson, who had died by the hand of her husband, John Watson. Mrs. E. Lowther The South Lancasume Camp Meeting will be held on Sunday (to-morrow), near the Bowlingrekinding hope had been the most ordinary matter which a heedless man could impart to an indifferent on. Livas proceeded to view the body; it was not with the shadeless man could impart to an indifferent on the received free food where it lay, in consequence of the rash munisier and silk mercer, situate at No. 217, Oxford-rest, near Fertman-street. It originated in the vince of the not short, a spacious compartment filled with costly ticles, and owing to the combustible nature of the loth the murder of the loth the loth the murder of the loth the loth the loth of t stated that she had known the deceased some time. witness followed them, and asked deceased where she had said. Rachael Bean said, I was in Watson's

twelve o'clock train on Tucsday.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.-Windsor, Tucsday.- An accident of a most dreadful nature, which it is feared will prove fatal to one of the parties, occurred vesterdous pace, all attempts to stay its progress proving utterly fruitless. On arriving opposite to the bank of Nevill, Reid, and Co., at the bottom of the hill, the horse swerved to the right on to the pavement, dragging the chaise against the iron rails, tearing away the iron and stone work, and finally clearing itself from the vehicle by dashing between the railings and the iron lamp post. Mr. Stacey was thrown with great force into the road, sustaining very severe internal injuries. Mr. Cartland was discovered under the chaise, and in a most pitiable condition, the blood streaming from his head and face, and so disfigured that the persons who humanely went to his until some time afterwards, when he was enabled to speak, who it was. He was carried to the Swan Hotel, where he experienced every attention, and five surgeons were almost instantly in attendance. The injuries he received were of the most painful and afflicting nature. In addition to two deep cuts on the fore-head, four inches in length, the skin being torn away from the skull and hanging over the eyes, his nose was completely flattened, and a deep wound extended from the left eye to the upper lip. His tongue was also nearly severed across the centre, supposed to have been occasioned by its protruding from his mouth at the time he was dashed against the iron rails. He was conveyed to his residence in a carriage after his wounds had been dressed, where he now remains in an extremely dangerous state. THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A CHILD BY BURNING

IT TO DEATH .- CARLISLE, AUGUST 6 .- At the Cumberland Assizes, before Mr. Baron Rolfe this day, the case of Jane Crosby, aged 30, charged with the murder of her daughter, Sarah Anne, by burning her at Skelton, in this county, upon the 29th day of January last, was called on, and the prisoner arraigned. John Wilson, next-door neighbour to the prisoner, said his house was forty yards from Crosby's house, which stood a little back from the road; said he saw the prisoner's little child, since dead, running up the prisoner's little child, since dead, running up the road, and the mother following her, calling her to up for Hudson, while many thousands were held up for the Colonel.—The Sun, Thursday. come back. She did not come back, and the mother went away. This was in the day time, about three o'clock, of the 28th of January. The child changed her place and came nearer to its home, and missioner of Greenwich Hospital, and Sir Charles concalmand lightish. There was snow on the ground. Immediately afterwards I went to bed, but was called mated at £1,200.

Melancholy Death of the African Roscius.—
Lianidoes, July 28.—It is with extreme regret I have to inform you of a most melancholy and fatal have to inform you of a most melancholy and fatal have to Skelton. I went into the house of the prisoner. She had the youngest child on her knee, which had nothing but a blanket on it. I asked the prisoner what she had been doing. She answered I might see the child, and would see it was burnt. "I was," said she, "coming up the road from Skelton and found the child lying on its side burning,

and no one would put it out." I asked her would she have a doctor. She answered, yes. I went for some assistance and to send some one for a doctor. Bainbridge stile is twelve or fourteen yards across her little sister died. Her brother was at home, and went out again for a short time. The child for some time could proceed no further for sobbing. At length she added that she remembered Mr. Wilson bringing her little sister Sarah home. Her mother did not go out the whole of that night; she was in the bar all the avening. her sister Sarah was sitting on the fender. She was burnt when sitting on the fender. Again the witness the people's press, with its talented editor," was insured. A large body of the City and Metropolitan burnt when sitting on the fender. Again the witness police rendered much assistance during the raging of paused, and would not answer. At last, in reply to the judge, she said she saw her mother put her sister on Serious Colliery Accident. - An accident of a the fire. She put her on the top of the fire on her face. very serious character occurred on Saturday morning Witness said she did not see any more, but her mother

what she had said beside. The Counsel: The doctor ESCAPE OF CONVICTS IN SPAIN, AND MURDER OF is behind you. Now mind; do you mean to say you the Escort.—A letter from Madrid, of the 2nd inst., witness. She had no say. The convicts in Spain, and Murden of the cars were gone. saw the eye burnt out, and one of her cars were gone? Witness: She had no car. I saw it burnt off. She presence of the mother at the burning of the child.] The surgeon Carrick examined: The child's eye was not burned out, nor her ear burned off. Had she recovered she would not have lost her sight. The face was so swollen it might easily have been supposed that her nose and eyes were gone. The piece of paper produced contained part of the skin of her hand. The prisoner had displayed proper maternal feelings on other occasions when he attended this child The Court asked Mr. Carrick if there was not a notion prevalent amongst ignorant people that holding a burnt part of the human body to the fire was a good thing to ease it and make it better? Mr. Carriek replied that such a notion prevailed. Mr. Wilkins insisted on the inconsistency of the evidence in respect to many important facts detailed, and the impossibility of the jury assenting upon such evidence to take away the life of a woman who had been proved to act as a woman of tender feelings towards this very child when ill and attended by her medical attendant. The Judge ably and humanely summed up the evidence, and the jury, after retiring for about five minutes, acquitted the prisoner, who, after a feeling admonition from the learned judge as to her future conduct to her child Mary, was released from con-finement, and privately led out of the gaol.

DEATH OF HENRY HUNT,

ceased was the last of an ancient family, and the only Sunday, August 24th, at half-past six 6 clerk in t one that had obtained notoriety was his father, who began his political career as a Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliament man, and continued to advocate or several are lost we have yet to learn. From the put the knife to her body, and the deceased stated July 30, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Many or several are lost we have yet to learn. From the blow he struck her on the shoulders hurt her as landed at Wapping from small boats.—(From another landed at Wapping from small boats.) afterwards, and she never contradicted what she mourners, but the offer was declined by those who had the management of the funeral; and the mourn-

Bath, and is upwards of fourscore years old.

SUNDERLAND ELECTION. THE NOMINATION .- Hustings, High-street, Sunderday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, to Mr. Stacey, bricklayer to her Majesty, and Mr. Cartland, bookseller, both residing at Eton. They were on their return home from Isleworth, in a gig; Mr. Stacey driving a herse hired of a livery-stable keeper at Eton, which, it has since been ascertained, has land, August 13.—While I now write there is such a disturbance as has seldem ever been witnessed. Mr. frequently before run away, even so lately as Saturday last. On descending at a sharp trot the steep and dangerous hill in Thames-street, Windsor, leading to the bridge, the horse started off at a trementing to the bridge, the horse started off at a trementing to the bridge, the horse started off at a trementing to the bridge, the horse started off at a trementing to the bridge, the horse started off at a trementing to the bridge, the horse started off at a trementing to the bridge of the bearers of the bridge. hustings to-day, commenced the battle of the arm, and they have surely been worsted. One or two of Hudson's bullies have been taken into custody. The crowd assembled before the hustings is numer-

ous. From the Bridge Hotel down to the George (the space of nearly a quarter of a mile) is one dense:

Cotton balls are now flying about in the crowd... The cotton balls are emblematical of an affair of honour that took place between two distinguished gentlemen on Whitbourne Sands. Joshua Wilson, Esq., proposed Colonel Thompson, and John Hills, Esq., seconded the nomination. So rescue, and who were his neighbours, were not aware strong is popular feeling in favour of the Colonel, that by no possible means can Mr. Hudson's hired friends (and he has a good number of them) maintain. their place in front of the hustings.

J. Wright, Esq., is now addressing the people, but not one word, I am sure, can be heard at three paces.

> Richard Spoor, Esq., now attempts the same impossibility. I firmly believe popular feeling has never been so-strongly evinced in favour of any man living as it has been in favour of Colonel Thompson at the present.

distance.

election. Colonel Thompson now rose, and said : "Electors,... -You have used the popular candidate very ill; but it is no fault of mine. He might have waited a little longer, and seen how popular feeling was. There has been a thousand pounds offered to one of my leading committee-men to let us be in a minority for the first two hours-not by the Tories, but by railway speculators. Is this not for the purpose of robbing the purchasers of railway shares?" The Colonel spokes only a few minutes, and was attentively listened to.

Mr. Hudson attempted to speak, but not a word. could be heard.

The show of hands has been taken, and is in the proportion of a hundred to one in favour of the Colonel. More than a hundred hands were not held

he took it home. Prisoner appeared to conduct her- sequently having to vacate his seat for this borough, an self as if in liquor, but not very violently in liquor. election to supply the vacancy caused thereby took This was near five o'clock. About nine at right, the place on Wednesday last. There was no opposition, witness said, I went into the road. The evening was and the election excited scarcely the slightest interest. The usual moving and seconding having been gone through, and no other candidate being proposed, Sir Charles Douglas was declared to be duly re-elected.

CHICHESTER ELECTION .- CHICHESTER, AUGUST 13. -The appointment of Lord Arthur Lennox as Clerkof the Ordnance having involved the loss of his seat, # new election took place for this city yesterday, at the Guildhall, before Mr. II. Silverlock, the Mayor. Lord Arthur Lennox had offered himself for re-election, and was unopposed. After the Bribery Act had been read by Mr. J. Powell, the town-clerk, and the other preliminaries duly observed, his Lordship was put in nomination by Mr. R. Henty, and seconded by Dr. M'Carogher. His Lordship having been declared duly elected, the proceedings terminated.

DUNDEE. THE CHRISTIAN CHARTIST CHURCH held a soiree in to seize the horses' heads as the carriage was precipitated over the cliff. It is needless to add that Mr. Aldridge, the postilion, and horses were killed upon the spot—the carriage being dashed to atoms. The place where the frightful accident occurred is 120 feet from the summit to the bottom.—Correspondent of the Kerru Evening Post.

cast, they were when I returned much changed, and had become black. I asked who had set the child on fire. The mother asked the child among them. The hall was gracefully decorated with evergreens, and the portraits of the noble place where the frightful accident occurred is 120 feet from the summit to the bottom.—Correspondent of the Kerru Evening Post.

cast, they were when I returned much changed, and had become black. I asked who had set the child on fire. The mother asked the child among them. The hall was gracefully decorated with evergreens, and the portraits of the noble patriots who have suffered in freedom's cause. There was a full attendance of the sons and daughters of the Kerru Evening Post.

the Kerru Evening Post. their usual place of worship, Camperdown Hall, Barmillhouses, I found the smell of fire. I sought for my children, and could not find them.' The mill-sistent advocate of the rights of labour from his sistent advocate of the rights of labour from his houses are two hundred yards from the prisoner's, and Skelton is two miles off. The same evening, she excellent vocal band, who charmed the audience with tent, and when more extent of £8000, occurred in the many hours the greatest excitement' in that crowded district. The subjoined is a list of the damage as made out at the chief station of, the brigade, in Watling-street, for the guidance of the insurance offices interested:

No. 31, Sun-street, Mr. 7. V. Tucker, plane and too maker, workshop and contents destroyed, dwelling house and contents destroyed, dwelling house and contents seriously damaged. Insured in the Phænix. No. 32, Mr. P. Phillips, cane-merchant, the proposes in the proposes in the proposes in the proposes in the proposes of the death of my child."—Mary Crosby was put into the box, a very vulgar sheepish child, withface very strongly resembling the prisoner.—The learned Judge asked the child her age. She answered She remembered perfectly the night.

The glory of Gou and the glory of the speeches the company was entertained by patriotic and other songs, among which was the Scotch National Anthem—"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," in which all joined, standing. The viands were provided by Mr. Peter and Scots with the company to the work of the company to the work of the work vided by Mr. Robertson, of the Railway Coffee House, given and responded to with great enthusiasm. The name of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the people's advocate, drew down plaudits that lasted for some time; and when Mr. M'Grae favoured the company with the song "O'Connor's welcome to Scotland," the cheering was again and again renewed, "till roof and raiters a did dirle." A great many patriotic continuous wave given during the evening, and the

# Forthcoming Meetings.

sentiments were given during the evening, and the meeting broke up at "the wee short hour ayout the twal," highly delighted with this feast of reason and

LONDON. - CITY CHARTIST HALL, I, TURNAGAIN LANE .- Mr. Cooper's second lecture to commence at knew that. God knows what she was thinking about.

Mother did not go out that night, nor did she and her little sister play with the hot poker. The poker was not in the fire when mother went out of the word of room. The child concluded in deep afflition, but very firm in her inculpatory evidence respecting the and Salamis: Lyeurgus and Solon, and the politics institutions of Sparta and Athens: Pericles, De-mosthenes, and their oratory: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and their schools of wisdom: Homer, the father of poetry, and his illustrious successors: Philip, and the corruption of Greece: Alexander and his conquests: the fall of Athens. Singing before and after the lecture.

> CITY LOCALITY.—The members of this locality are requested to meet in the Hall, Turnagain-lane, or Sunday evening next, at five o'clock precisely. LAND SOCIETY.-All persons who have taken or shares of this Society in the City district, are r quested to meet at the Hall, Turnagain-lane, Sunday evening next, at six precisely, to elect the own officers for the district.

THE CHARTISTS OF MANCHESTER will hold a mee ing this day (Saturday, August 16th), in commemon tion of the ever-memorable 16th of August, 181 when a drunken and infuriated yocmanry caval butchered our fellow countrymen on the field Peterloo. The meeting will be held in the Hall Science, Camp-field, when those distinguished advecates of popular rights, Feargus O'Connor, Esq. and Mr. P. M'Grath, will address the meeting. The chair will be taken at half-past seven o'clock in the

evening.

HALIFAX.—The committee meets every Wednesd night, at eight o'clock, to enroll members in the Oh tist Co-operative Land Society.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to-morrow), a lecture we be delivered in the Working Man's Hall, Horsed, street, by Mr. Philip M'Grath, of London—subje "The Land, as a means to the Charter." Chair be taken at half-past six o'clock in the evening. cussion invited.

Mossley.-The members of the Mossley local of the National Chartist Association are requested attend at the Association Room, Brook-bottom, Tuesday evening, August 19th, at eight o'clock. BRADFORD .- On Sunday the Chartist Council v dict—Accidental Death. Also, before the same jury, an inquest was holden on the body of Mary Ann Brook, aged sixteen, who died in the infirmary from injuries received by being caught by an upright shaft, and whist blood was flowing out, saw John Hubbard in the yeard holding deceased, whilst blood was flowing from a wound in less were broken, and her head sadly braised. Verdict—"Died through injuries received by not having diet—"Died through injuries received by not having diet—"Condition the presence of a large number of people. The prisoner was removed to York Castle by the twelve o'clock train on Tuesday.

Occident no deeply laden to deeply laden."

In lader which she is said latendants; and Mr. Eland who he has been separated to be deeply laden to deeply laden to deeply laden."

In lader "and cries of "Help," which appeared to be deeply laden to deeply laden to deeply laden to deeply laden to deeply laden."

In lader "and cries of "Help," which appeared to be deeply laden to deeply laden.

In lader "and deceased lader on Ockendon." In deceased to deeply laden."

In lader "and deceased with a knife—did not he infirmary from the sawed with a knife o'clock, in their Room.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

CARLISLE, AUGUST 7 .- The recommendation of the council of the woman Jane Crosby, acquitted of the charge of murdering her child by roasting it to death before a fire, to the gaoler, to remove her with secresy from the gael, was not, it would appear, unnecessary, for after the announcement of her acquittal a dense crowd was collected round the gaol, of men and women, determined to take summary vengeance upon her for her supnosed offence. They continued together shouting, hooting, and imprecating till past midnight in expectation of catching their expected victim.

THE ALLEGED MURDERS AT GEIMSDALE,-This morn. ing was ushered in with all the excitement renewed in consequence of the trial of John Graham, aged 11, a most respectable yeoman, for the murder of both his wife and his father by means of arsenic. The town was crowded, and the throng around the gaol was so imposing that the police were obliged to shut the outer doors to enable them to resist the efforts of the crowd to force an entrance. The prisoner appeared in deep mourning, and had the appearance of a respectable though deeply afflicted being. Mr. Temple said that he had a very simple, though a very painful duty to perform. His task was to place facts before the jury, and facts only; from which they would have to decide upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar. It appeared that for some time he and his wife had lived upon uncomfortable terms, particularly for the last few months. It was observed that the prisoner had become too intimate with a servant-maid, named Margaret Rickerby, and it became but too well known that he used to meet this servantmaid at a house not very distant from his farm-house, It would appear that on the 24th of November last Mrs. Graham was in her usual health, and that upon that night she took her supper of bread and milk, which her husband was in the habit of often preparing for her. In the morning she was very unwell and affected with violent in a state of unsound mind, and the jury, after hearing pains and sickness of the stomach. A surgeon was called in, who treated her disease as a mere internal affection of effect. an ordinary character, and by means of the medicines administered she became better. It would appear that she WITH INTENT TO MURDER HIM.—Richard Bennett, a detook a fancy to have some panado, which the prisoner jected, squalid, spare, tall man, aged thirty, was charged gave to her. The next morning she was alarmingly ill with having, upon the 2nd of August last, fired a pistol at and to her usual attendant, Mr. Sewell, was added the Rev. Richard Moore, a magistrate of this county, at Dr. Oliver. These gentlemen still had no suspicion of her being poisoned, but prescribed very active medicines, and also that some one should sit up with her to give constantly medicine of a restorative and invigorating quality. This latter injunction was evaded by the prisoner, who would allow no one but himself to sit up, alleging that he was better adapted for doing this duty than any one else; and he continued that night to give her what he pleased. The next morning the wife was found to be dying fast, in spite of the efforts of the medical men; and she died upon the second day after. It was not until the month of June following, that from circumstances which had occurred, suspicion arose that his wife had not fairly come by her death, and the body was exhumed. Upon dissection, the stomach was found to contain a large portion of the white oxide of arsenic. Upon learning that the authorities had resolved to exhume the body, the prisoner became extremely anxious; and upon being apprehended he manifested great curiosity to learn if any person had been at Newcastle, where there was reason to suspect he had got the poison, and the jury would hear that the prisoner had talked in gool of administering a powder to his wife, also that he had time enough to have gone to America if he had been aware of his danger; and they would finally learn that arsenic had been found in very minute portions in the waistcoat pocket of the prisoner. It would be for the jury to determine, then, whether the prisoner had administered the poison, which certainly had occasioned her death.-T. Hind, the brother of the deceased, said he remembered the burial of his sister in Kirkandrews churchyard, and the subsequent disinterment; also had observed that the cosiin taken up was the same as that in which his sister had been interred .- Thomas Elliot, surgeon, had assisted in dissecting the body and examining the contents of the stomach. The brain and the chest were, considering the at Mr. Moore, staggering forward and approaching nearer length of time the body had been entombed, healthy in appearance. The gullet was inflamed. The stomach near the had seen many a hundred pistols fired in his time. He gullet was much inflamed, and of a red colour. The lining membrane was covered with a viscid brownish mucus At the further extremity of the stomach was observable a yellow spot about the size of a split pea, and a great quantity of small gritty particles in the mucus, some yellow, others transparent. There were marks of inflammation along the whole course of the bowels, and a very great number of these small gritty particles, the greater number yellow in colour, some transparent, like glass pounded, and these were in the greater number over the extremity of the small intestines, where also were discoverable the most decided marks of great inflammation. The body generally was in high preservation, the brain alone exhibiting the ordinary symptoms of putrefaction. There were four medical men present at the examination and at the subsequent analysis. They analysed the liquid taken from the stomach; it was brown; in it were no traces of the poison. Next they examined the mucus of the stomach; and separated the gritty particles from it by washing it in distilled water, in which liquid the particles sank to the bottom. The deposit was dried. A portion was heated in a small glass tube; when it attained a low red heat a metallic ring rose in the tube, bright and shining externally, gradually growing browner internally. The stomach was cut into pieces and boiled in distilled water and muriatic acid. Five small bundles of clean fine copper wire were put in the liquor produced, and boiled with the pieces of the stomach. The wire was found coated with a metallic coating of an iron-grey celour. The wires were dried with care, and one of them cut in pieces was placed in a small glass tube and slowly heated, and a white cloud rose and settled down in the form of a ring of small transparent crystals; these crystals examined by a microscope appeared to be octobedron, with equilateral triangular sides. The next experiments were on the bowels; a portion of them underwent the same process as the pieces of the stomach had before undergone, and the same results were observable-namely, the fermation of the same sort of metallic ring within the glass tube, a number of octohedrou pistils or particles sublimed appeared to be formed in one of the tubes. A little distilled water was taken and boiled, and one-third being dissolved by profit, without giving it a name, the letter concludes the addition of a chemical preparation a beautiful yellow precipitate was found to result; in a second, a green precipitate; in a third, a yellow precipitate. The small yellow spot in the stomach was now removed, and we applied a few drops of strong ammonia to it, which were immediately dissolved; adding muriatic acid to it a yellow precipitate appeared. These were the whole of the experiments on these parts of the body except that he had not stated the quantity of arsenic detected in the body.—To a question from the learned Judge: The appearances of the body generally were those of a person dying of poison by arsenic. All the experiments were attended with such results as to leave no doubt that the substance found in the stomach was arsenie. That is white arsenic, for yellow arsenic cannot be converted in the stomach to white arsenic by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen. The whole of this arsenic was precipitated and filtered, then dissolved in ammonia, again the precipitate was filtered. This last precipitate was dried, and it weighed fifty-two grains, which is, I consider, equal to thirty-one grains of white arsenic or arsenious acid, much more, in fact, than would cause death, indeed four grains and a half would kill most persons.—Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkins: Arsenic is not very soluble. Arsenic might be put in water or tea, and the liquor drunk without any material injury. A parcel about the size of a quarter of C. H. Cooper, Esq., and a jury summoned for the such case the engine, instead of running on the bank, material injury. A parcel about the size of a quarter o a pound of coffee, containing a large quantity of arsenic, would, if thrown into the fire, create a strong smell as of garlie, provided the heat was very great. A great number of witnesses were examined in behalf of the prose

stances about this time, and pressed for money. The going at thirty-five miles an hour. whole case could only be considered as one of strong

not to hear the verdict. He inquired what it was, and

being informed, remained unmoved.

of Carlisle talk jeeringly of a reference to the arbitrament positively as to the time they left Shoreditch. As to fore bematter of surprise that, with the dawn of day, the helped to extricate him, and gave him in charge to unhappy man was on his road to a seaport in the west. APPLEBY. AUGUST 9 .- CHARGE OF MURDER .- Richard Simpson, charged with the murder of his own mother. was tried to-day. The prisoner, it may be remembered had been committed in consequence of the death of his mother, she having died from the effects of dreadful blows inflicted by the prisoner. He had been a farmer, and used to attend the market at Kendal. Was almost constantly in a state of drunkenness, so much so, that delirium tremens, it was said, had affected his mind to a degree which rendered him perfectly mad. His mother and he resided in the same house; and upon his returning home from the market one night he beat her so shockingly while she lay in bed as to cause her to keep her bed until the next market day, when, on coming home again, the infuriated man beat her a second time. The son and and witness described the mode as in his former evimother were not alone, for there was a man-servant as well as another woman in the house, and, strange as it inneared, both the man and the woman had permitted the prisoner thus to treat the old woman without adopting any means to guard her against his violence, which was of the most savage kind, he having taken a poker and fractured his mother's skull, besides doing her other violence. There appeared to be reason for supposing that the prisoner had, for a long time previous to the act, been the defence upon that ground, returned a verdict to that

LANCASTER, AUGUST 11 .- SHOOTING AT A MAGISTRATE

Preston, with intent to murder him; also on another count with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The Rev. Richard Moore deposed that he was a clergyman of the Established Church, at Lund, seventeen miles distant from Preston. His residence was at Kirkham, and he had been many years a magistrate for the county of Lancaster. The prisoner also resided at Kirkham, and was a shoemaker. He had been brought before the rev. prosecutor upon some charge, but the witness could not say that he had been bound over to keep the peace on that occasion. The witness on the 2nd of August was going through Fisher Gate, in Preston, to the Town Hall, when he heard a report of a gun or pistol, very near him, and found himself enveloped in smoke. He did not feel he was wounded, but in two seconds afterwards he found that he was struck violently by something heavy upon the right breast. Richard Bennett, the prisoner, was at that moment standing four yards from him, near to a passage by which the prosecutor was to pass, near to Bailey's printing-office. The witness seized him, and said he had been struck. A man who came up said, "But that man, sir, shot at you and then threw the pistol at you." This nan produced the pistol; it was the first time the witness had seen it. The prisoner said nothing in his defence when secured. On his cross-examination the witness said there were many persons in the street at the time. The prisoner, when first seen, appeared to be staggering from the prosecutor. He seemed in great confusion at missing his aim. He did not offer to escape, nor indeed could he, as the witness and others immediately seized him.-John Harrison, an inmate of Ribchester-workhouse, said he was close to Mr. Moore's right shoulder when the pistol was fired. Saw the prisoner pull out the pistol fron his breast, which he cocked and fired straight at Mr. Moore. had seen many a hundred pistols fired in his time. He had been a soldier on foreign service for ten years. He at the Falcon. The proceedings opened at twelve gave the pistol up to Williams, the constable. It had a o'clock precisely, when, after the usual preliminaries, screw barrel and a detonating lock.—Williams corroborated this statement. He had diligently searched all about to find a bullet, but could not find any. There was a thatched house opposite, and the ball might have lodged a thatched house opposite, and the ball might have lodged a that the came down to visit the spot on Wednesday, the 6th, in the thatch, or have gone a great distance down the street.—Mr. Brandt defended the prisoner. It had, he ford, and after a few moments' delay there, I was remarked, been admitted by a competent judge of firearms and their use, that had the pistol been loaded it must, from the position in which it was held, have hit its object. No bullet could be found, notwithstanding a diligent search had been instituted. The inference, then, ought to be drawn, that as there was no circumstantial evidence that the prisoner sought the death of Mr. Moore—such, for instance, as the purchase or making of bullets—he only intended to alarm Mr. Mocre, and that having fired the pistol he threw it at him. That the man laboured under excitement aphim. That the man laboured under excitement aphim. That the man laboured under excitement aphim. Mr. Shaw, surgeon, said he knew the prisoner for seven years past. His temperament was reserved, and he would sometimes not speak to any one for two or even three weeks together. He would remain in a state of lespondency and low spirits, looking vacantly about him for hours together. In June last he was evidently insanc. deepless, and rambling about the house all night for a whole week together. Saw him a fortnight before this act of violence, and could perceive the man was insauc. though about the house and at liberty. In this statement he was corroborated by other witnesses. Mr. Ashcroft, solicitor, at Preston, stated that, acting for the risoner's father as his solicitor, he knew the younger Bennett, the prisoner, who used to write him anonymous letters. In one of which were these lines of wild

"I am going to put a ball through my thick head, For something once I said; I wish to know

Have you any commands to the shades below." another, written about some speculation of possible (Signed) "RARA AVIS.

"Othello in 3 parts.—A friend in need." "FBANK BROWN."

Accidents, Offences, & Anquests.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

INQUEST UPON THE GUARD.

CAMERIDGE, MONDAY NIGHT.—The inquest on the body of John Cauldwell, the company's guard, who died in Addenbrooke's Hospital, in this town, on Friday night, from the effect of the injuries he received on the Monday previous, by the overturning of the distinctly of opinion that had the train been going at diately got a light, and Mr. House, who had been in my carriages on the line in the neighbourhood of Littleoccasion. The first witness examined was William Thomas Wiggins, of Chelsea-walk, London, carpenter, a relative of the deceased, who deposed that the latter was thirty-six years of age when he died. This witness identified the body, and said that deceased had been employed by the Eastern Counties Railway

cution, whose evidence fully bore out the statements made by the learned counsel. Mr. Wilkins defended the Company.

Company.

Mr. Fernihough, the superintendent of the locomomer on the Colchester as well as the tive department on the Colchester as well as the Guilty. The prisoner, who is extremely deaf, appeared Cambridge line, deposed that on the occasion of the journey down on Monday he had very little communi- the local engineer, who joined us on the day of the cation with the driver. He had no occasion to speak Accust S. - The prisoner, who was yesterday ac- to him, as he perceived him doing his duty well. he had quitted the train at Wendon, and that prequitted on the charge of poisoning his wife, was to-day placed again at the bar, charged with having murdered engine was more susceptible to some parts of the road rate, and that he thought the speed was excessive. ment in the city of Carlisle was to-day as great as ever the case. He saw the driver making the usual pre- their opinion as to the cause of the accident. My more assured by the acquittal of yesterday. It was, how- gine getting off the rail and on to the ballast. He excellent order, and in all respects safe. ever, expected that the prosecutor had a stronger case was on the left hand back corner of the engine, and inside the court and a very boisterous mob outside of scribed the going off the rail as in his examinations persons who could not gain admittance through money or at Littlebury, with the addition that the tender went interest. Mr. Temple stated the case, and called the over two or three times, and a part of it was aftermother of the prisoner to prove that upon the occasion wards found on the top of the horse-box. He saw of her preparing the dough for some yeasted cakes, on deceased disabled shortly after; he escaped himself; Thursday, the 18th of last May, the prisoner had called at and he said he should have a medical man immehis father's leause, at Grinsdale, to ask her to go with him diately. He could not tell if the sleeper gave way to Newcaste, which she refused. He continued about near the spot where the accident occurred. Young the hous, and yard whilst the dough was fermenting, and was a good and careful driver, not too bold nor too had for an instant been lost to her sight whilst he was in backward; perhaps, of the two, inclined to the latter. the Litchen, where the dough stood, and then he might There were more curves from the Hertford junction have had an opportunity of putting the arsenic into the than on any other part of the line. There were a dough, which was afterwards found in some of the cakes great many from Sawbridge, beyond Stortford, on upon being put to the test by chemical analysis. Thus the London side of Cambridge; in fact they were all far only could she bring the case, and it only amounted to curves. With respect to the jumping of the engine, suspicion, and required strong corroboration. The poor he never knew one jump more than a very few inches. old lady admitted that the father and the prisoner, who No one could see the height to which the engine was his eldest son, lived on the very best terms together; jumped, unless close by. When a driver went on the to infer that every rail ought to be subject to my inthat the latter never asked anything of his father that he line for the first time, he was always cautioned about spection on a survey of the kind, I say that the wished him above all things to keep on the farm which he slower than the pace at which they came before they enough, and the line was not opened in consequence wished him above all things to keep on the farm which he rented of his father at Kirkandrews, but he nevertheless declined it, and gave it up after the death of his wife.

The medical men established the fact of the elder Grandress are conjecture. It might, for instance, be imagined that wedge was in its place. I said I thought it was not wedge was in its place. I said I thought it was not were made? I fancy I must then have been taken giddy, for I fell. When I came to my conjecture. It might, for instance, be imagined that wedge was in its place. I said I thought it was not were made? I fancy I must then have been taken giddy, for I fell. When I came to my conjecture. It might, for instance, be imagined that wedge was in its place. I said I thought it was not on the day of my investigation. The engine man with both his hands. He had got me as far as the hatten. The medical men established the fact of the elder Gra-ham's death by arsenic, which was found in his stomach, the great weight of the engine caused a deflection of on the day of my investigation. The engine man with both his hands. He had got me as far as the bottom an inquiry into the facts. The course which he took is ham's death by arsenic, which was found in his stomach, the great weight of the engine caused a dence on the rail, which caused the fore wheel of the engine to the rail, which caused the fore wheel of the engine to the rail, which caused the fore wheel of the engine to the rail, which caused the fore wheel of the engine to the rail, which caused the fore wheel of the engine to the driver) said it was. But I do not think the of the stairs when he let me fall again. I suppose I admirably illustrative of the present Poor Law system. and also in part of the cake eaten by him in his supper of bread and milk on Thursday night. The only new feature introduced, perhaps, into the case was, distinct proof that ling force effected the damage in the rail, which threw ing force effected the damage in the rail, which was in consequence of a downward of the stairs. I do not know how I got up, but when gentlemen at their private residences, and other parts.

however, lasted ten hours. The result is, that the people had been in any other situation. He could not speak of Carlisle talk jeeringly of a reference to the arbitrament business to the time they left. Shoredich As to strong sympathy in his fearful situation. There was no felt was a change in the beating of the engine; he disposition manifested upon his acquittal to dispute the looked out and saw the gravel flying about, the enpropriety of the verdicts, or to execute a wild justice upon gine driving across the line, and the rails torn up. an implied delinquent, as in the case of the preceding day, He then felt the shock, and afterwards got out. 110 that of Jane Crosby, acquitted of the charge of burning saw Cauldwell about five minutes after the shock her child to death; but there were evidences of deep dis- took place; he was lying between two of the cartrust in the verdict, and muttered sentences of fear upon the announcement of his acquittal; and it may not there-thought that he had fallen from his box or seat. He

one of the labourers and a passenger, who stated himself to be a medical man. He then proceeded to appearance of the rails, and of the particular one from which the engine had gone off, as in his former evidence. The deceased was not the mail, but the train guard, in the employment of the company. The first cause of the accident might possibly arise from an imperceptible flaw in the rail, near the end where the engine jumped. As to the reason for the jumping, if such did take place, he could not account for it. Mr. Phepps, engineer of the line, deposed that he had examined the scene of the accident. He damage to the rail by the blow or jump of the wheel, dence. He thought that a slight curve was safer than a straight line, as it kept the engine to its work and prevented oscillation. Mr. H. Mitchell, house surgeon to Adderbrooke's Hospital, deposed that John Cauldwell had been brought to the hospital on Monday evening last. He died on Friday night. There was a post mortem examination by the surgeons of the hospital, at which witness attended. They found that the vessels of the brain were generally very much congested. There was an appearance as if the blood escaped from the vessels and got into the substance of the brain. The broken leg was set, but was not going on favourably. It must have been amputated. But for the injury to the brain, the deceased, in all probability, had recovered. The in-

jury might have been, and, in all probability, was produced by a fall. The inquest was then adjourned until five o'clock. At five o'clock the Coroner and Jury re-assembled, ind, during their absence, the damaged rail had been fetched from the scene of the accident and placed in the large room of the Town Hall, where the jury went and examined it. During the examination, Mr. Anthony, one of the jurymen, had two of his fingers badly crushed, through those persons who held one end dropping the rail unexpectedly. The jury were, therefore, detained nearly half an hour, while Mr. Anthony went to a surgeon to have his

John Young, the driver of the engine, deposed that he lived at Stratford, and was a driver for seven years. He was five years on the Leeds and Manchester, before that on the North Midland, and before that on the Southampton line. He was about ten weeks in the employ of the Eastern Counties Railway Company. They were a few minutes behind time when they started from Shoreditch. Were in time at Wendon. Did not know the deceased. The train was going at from twenty-eight to thirty miles an hour. They were going with the third notch in the explosion gear. He observed nothing uneasy or unusual in the motion till the engine was thrown on say she jumped before she got on to the ballast. The reason for her getting off the rail, he thought, was that the road was not good in that part. The jury then retired, and, after about a quarter of an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of accidental death, with a deodand of one shilling on the engine and one shilling on the carriage. They also added a recommendation to the company to have

direction posts at all inclines on the line. THE ADJOURNED INQUEST ON THE STOKER,

LITTLERURY August 13 -The adjourned in on the remains of Richard Peak was held here to-day conveyed by a locomotive engine to the scene of the accident in company with Messrs. Phipps, Hanson, Jackson, Randall, Ferninough, and one or two other two second-class carriages, a tender, and a horse-box on different sides of the line. They were near the spot where the accident occurred, but had been reand nothing was wrong with the line when I saw it on Wednesday. The spot where the accident took place was about one mile and a half from the summit of the incline. I asked a number of questions of the persons of the accident,

The Coroner.—What is that opinion? Major General Pasley.—That it must have oc curred and arisen from excessive speed on a new railroad, not yet thoroughly consolidated, whilst descending a gradient of 1 in 150 feet, and along a curve of two miles' radius. I think also that it is possible that the uter rail of the curve might not have been raised quite so high as is usual and proper on curves in proportion to the radius. The question was agitated amongst the persons present on the day profit, without giving it a name, the letter concludes of the investigation whether the wedge might not thus:—"The polka must remain incomplete, and that's have been removed so as to leave a bad joint, and that thus the end of the rail was thrown up. I did not think so, and I still do not, because the splinter on the rail was from a downward blow. I think the The Jury after deliberating a few minutes, returned a jumping of the engine was of such an excessive nature verdict of Not Guilty on the counts, in consequence of its as to cause the injury, and this jumping was such as being their opinion that he was of unsound mind. He will, of course, be kept in confinement till her Majesty's pleasure is known with respect to his future safe custody, level of the sleepers giving way. Had the train been going at moderate speed, the accident, I am of opinion, would not have happened. I know several from eighteen to twenty miles an hour, so as to not find her. I cannot make out where she is got to." ensure perfect safety to the train. A much greater I said, "O dear, it is not she that has fallen down the rate of speed than that might be safe, provided the line had been perfectly consolidated. As the line is at present, the steam ought to be shut off going lower that its not sate that has fallen down the cellar." He said, "O dear, I do not know," and went immediately towards the cellar door. I was in my own gardens that has fallen down the cellar." He said, "O dear, I do not know," and went immediately towards the cellar door. I was in my own gardens that has fallen down the down that incline. I consider thirty miles an hour dangerous on that incline at present. I am most eight o'clock, and he had no candle. Spicer then immerail, the accident would not have taken place. In of us went down the cellar. Whilst we were in the would have stopped before it quitted the permanent room. We found the body of Mrs. Spicer at the bottom way. I once witnessed an instance of the kind, when the engine stopped the instant almost of getting off the rail, and solely because we were going at a slow

The head was dreadfully cut and bruised, and there was rate. I think in this case it is probable the curve might have contributed to the accident.
The Coroner.—Do you know Mr. Phipps's (the engineer's) opinion on that point?

Major General Pasley.—I do not. Evidence continued .- I was told by Mr. Lawford, investigation, some time after I had begun it, that

would occupy a very long time indeed. Have you not subordinates to look after such

Mr. Joseph Jackson, the superintendent of the line the window and examined by the jury.

Mr. Lawford .- I have not the slightest recollection of having made an observation of the kind. word excessive to the speed, you said it was alarm-

A Juror .- Do you not think that there ought to be people to see that the rails are sound?

bility I should have shared his fate.

the incline begins and ends.

APPREHENSION FOR A HIGHWAY ROBBERY COMman of the name of Henry Mooney was apprehended in Liverpool, on a charge of having, in company with will be conveyed to the gaol of Carlisle to-day .-Liverpool Albion of Monday.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On the 12th instant, as some of

SUPPOSED MURDER AT READING

RRADING, SATURDAY .- Throughout to-day this town has been in a state of great excitement, in consequence filled throughout the day. of a report gaining ground that on the previous evening a woman, named Elizabeth Spicer, residing at No. 16 Howard-street, had been found in a lifeless state in the THE ANDOVER UNION-HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES cellar of the house, under circumstances which led to the conclusion that she had come to an untimely end by the hands of her husband, William Spicer, a journeyman basket-maker, and who has been taken into custody on gentlemen whose names I did not hear. 1 saw there the charge or having caused the death of his wife. Considerable sensation prevails throughout the town; the more so as happily so dreadful a crime has not been perpetrated in this borough within the remembrance of the moved to their then respective positions for the seke oldest inhabitant. The inquest was held this evening at the public office, before Mr. G. Morton, deputy coroner to be true, they turn out to be perfectly true and horrible for the borough, and a respectable jury, when the following witnesses were examined :- Martha Aubry, deposed -I am on a visit to my sister, Mrs. Tomkins, of No. 15. Howard-street, next door to Mr. Spicer's. I knew the deceased by her coming in and out of my sister's house; saw her about eleven o'clock yesterday, when she present, especially of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Randall, and Mr. Phipps, the engineer of the line. I had also clothes-prop of my sister. We dined between twelve conversation with Mr. Lawford, the engineer of that particular portion of the line where the accident oc- in the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. curred. Neither this gentleman nor Mr. Phipps had Spicer, like something heavy falling down stairs. been present at it. From all I heard and observed My sister said, "O! what can that be? surely I have formed my opinion decidedly as to the cause | that is never Mrs. Spicer fallen down?" I said, "Stop, don't you go, I'll run," and instantly ran out of the door into the front garden, and looked through Mr. Spicer's window. I there saw Mr. Spicer looking down the cellar stairs, and I concluded that nothing serious had happened. I distinctly saw Mr. Spicer standing looking down the stairs. I went back into my sister's house and said, "Oh, there is nothing the matter, Mr. Spicer is at home." At the time I saw Mrs. Spicer in the morning she appeared perfectly sober. I heard nothing disagrecable pass between them before I heard the noise,-Henry Tomkins: I live at No. 15, Howard-street, and am by trade a shoemaker. I live next door to Mr. Spicer. I have known Mrs. Spicer about two years. Last November they were married. I saw Mrs. Spicer about eleven o'clock yesterday. She came into my house to borrow a clothes-prop. About half-past twelve o'clock we were at dinner, when we heard a tremendous crash in the next house, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Spicer. We were all alarmed, having said, "There is poor Mrs. Spicer fallen down stairs." I noise and eight o'clock in the evening. About eight o'clock in the evening Mr. Spicer came out of his front instances that prove this position, and know them door, and I went out. He said, "Mr. Tomkins, have from my own experience. I think the proper speed you seen anything of my wife?" I said, "No; is she door, and I went out. He said, "Mr. Tomkins, have for the incline where the accident occurred might be not at home?" He said, "I came home to my tea and did

heard that Mrs. Spicer had a fit some time before. We did not see Mrs. Spicer any time between hearing that and said, "Oh dear me, my wife is dead." It was near house, went in to Spicer's, and took the candle, and both cellar, Mr. Spicer was sitting down in a chair in his front a great deal of blood on her head. Her cap was off her head, and her clothes smooth upon her body. Her legs were in an upward position, resting on the steps. I immediately went to inform Mr. Houlton, the superintendent of police of this borough. - After the examination of another witness, the inquest was adjourned till

READING, MONDAY EVENING .- The inquest on the body of Elizabeth Spicer was resumed this afternoon, at one o'clock. The following additional witnesses were of a way. As soon as one sees a good bone which is unexamined :- Charlotte Tomkins, wife of Henry Tomkins, his father by administering poison to him. The excite- than others. He knew perfectly well when this was I do not think I asked Mr. Phipps or Mr. Lawford examined on Saturday, confirmed the evidence given by the witnesses that day; the following are some of the to gain admission to the court, or to get a momentary paration for the inclination. In the case of one in object was not to get opinions from other people, but additional points contained in her evidence :--Mrs. Spicer look at the prisoner, who is well known to most people 150 feet the custom was not to cut off the steam, but facts whereon to form my own. Mr. Lawford, during has frequently complained to me of ill-treatment from her in Carlisle. The extreme dejection which characterised to increase the expansion, for which purpose there the course of conversation, certainly said that he husband. She said, "Mr. Spicer has acted very 'inthe conduct of the prisoner during the trial yesterday was a handle. They were travelling at what he conwas not so observable to-day. He did not cover his face sidered the usual rate down the incline—namely, speed before he left the train. I reported this line tipsy and late of night. The week before this she comwith his hands and handkerchief, and he seemed a little about thirty miles an hour. He saw and felt the enmyself before it was opened, and declared it to be in plained to me of having missed some money from a little ever, expected that the prosecutor had a stronger case against the prisoner to-day than that of yesterday, and the did not feel it jump. He held fast by a handle of the consequence was that there was an immense crowd the consequence was that there was an immense crowd the consequence was that there was an immense crowd the consequence was that there was an immense crowd the consequence was that there was an immense crowd the consequence was that there was an immense crowd the consequence was that there was an immense crowd the consequence was that there was an immense crowd the consequence was that there was an immense crowd a cock on the left hand back corner of the engine, and he did not feel it jump. He held fast by a handle of any before without letting her know. I said to her, effect that the Poor Law Commissioners should be made any before without letting her know. I said to her, effect that the Poor Law Commissioners should be made acquainted with these circumstances, and that their adaquainted with the consequence was the consequence box in a large coffer up stairs. She said no one could A Juror.—Did you think it necessary to examine all the rails before you declared the road in excellent order, and safe in all respects?

A. Laurier and J. Lock, wood-street, City, importers or sign her name, so that he could touch her money with her local touch her money with he by my eye. To take the radius and level of each my consent, and not before." She has told me, that warded to Mr. Etwall, M.P. for the borough of Andover, a shelf in his hand. He said, 'Why was not this put up that discussion in the house has been already before the

minutes in agreeing to a verdict of acquittal. The trial, Monday, and could see about him better than if he been appointed to investigate, however mysterious it had a sort of a fall and she has gone to bed.' But I was question, writing down his statements respecting the not, I was sitting in the kitchen. He stayed for an hour bone-crushing business. Having done this, he demanded and a half after this, and he then said to me, 'I am tired who were the informants of Mr. Munday. It so happened of a Cumberland jury. There can be no doubt that his, the speed at which they were going, he thought it membered saying to General Pasley that they had of being here. I shall go out." Witness continued—I that one of them, a man who had been in the union house respectability, and his being generally acquainted for years in business in this neighbourhood, had procured him a before the accident occurred. The first thing he strong sympathy in his fearful situation. There was a lightest regalled. for he went out all the afternoon of that day, and was not assistant-commissioner, confirmed the whole story. With at home until late in the evening, and that was on the regard to the examinations which took place in the union. Major-General Pasley.—If you did not apply the Sunday. She told me her husband was absent all the house, I am informed that they were conducted in a next day, and on the Tuesday he was out till very late, very irregular way, the master being present, and several she not knowing where he was gone. I asked Mrs. Spicer of the paupers being brought in together, he suggesting if her husband struck her, and she said "No. I am both questions and answers. Had they been examined afraid to go out for fear people should say such things." separately, as in a fair investigation they would have Major General Pasley.—The plate layers see to But she said this very hesitatingly. When Spicer was been, in the absence of the master, it is thought that evisitting in his own room, it struck me how uncon- dence of a very extraordinary nature would have been Evidence continued.—I am quite of opinion that cerned he appeared about his wif.'s death. I did elicited. As it was, there was adduced more than suffithe curve and the incline together ought to be taken not see him crying. His habits were not those of cient proof of the truth of the reports in circulation; and assist the passengers. Witness then described the into account, and the speed consequently much slack- a steady, sober man, they were irregular chabits, the men declared, their declaration being uncontradicted. ened. I know two instances where accidents hap- Mrs. Spicer was a very peaceable, quiet neighbour, that the irreguments attached to the bones and the marpened under the same circumstances—one on the I saw her with a black eye about seven weeks ago.— row were green, stinking, and rotten; but that they did Great Western, where the train going at an excessive Another witness, a relative of the deceased's, confirmed not mind that so that they could get something to eat, speed was thrown on to a bank after it had gotten off Mrs. Tomkins's statements as to the ill way in which Spicer the rail; and the other on the Glasgow and Edin- used his wife. In relation to the blow given to the deburgh, where the same thing occurred to an express ceased in the cellar she had said to the witness—"I don't for a long time rife in the neighbourhood—that the inburgh, where the same thing occurred to an express the constant and the engine man was killed. Had I been, like to say anything against my husband, but I was going mates of the union-house have been cheated of their proin the case now before the jury, on the engine I to return upstairs out of the cellar, with my back to him, should not have quarrelled with the driver for the and all of a moment I thought I felt a blow as I thought should not have quarrened with the difference of the side of my head, as if from a billet-stick, and I bethe master, and though I subsequently was on the side of my head, as if from a billet-stick, and I bethe master, and though by reason of their following the thought the immediate cause of the accident was the of opinion that he went too fast, and in all proba-Spicer that did it?" She said, "I don't know." I asked their proceedings in secret, the evidence given before

> not help attaching blame to the driver; and if that street, and I went there immediately. I saw Mr. Spicer guardians and the inhabitants are determined, if possible, of Mr. Jackson, who said he discovered a flaw in the sitting in a chair in the front room. Several other per- that it shall not be conducted in secret. The guardians, rail, they would attribute to this cause the accident. | sons were in the room. I requested a person in the room | for the purgation of their own character, ought to insist It should be remembered that General Pasley had to give me a lighted candle to go down stairs. I went down upon a public investigation. examined the line at first, and that he then did not into the cellar and there I saw the body of the woman think it necessary to caution the company to tell lying on her back, with her arms bent upwards towards | ticulars, but I have good authority for stating, that on their drivers to go at the moderate rate of eighteen her head; her hands were clenched. On the fingers was Saturday last, between twenty and thirty charges against to twenty miles an hour down the incline in ques- a quantity of blood, and a small portion of hair was the master were gone into, and that they were of a very tion. No doubt he saw reason since for changing his between them. I examined and saw little or no blood serious nature. on the palms of her hands. The face was bloody, The jury, after two hours' deliberation (from two and I observed a wound on each temple. I took the head paupers have been mulcted of their rations without cause, to four o'clock), returned the following verdict:- up, and from appearance I thought the neck was broken. the full charge being made in the accounts. Women, in Accidental death, and a decdand of £150 on the I expressed my suspicion to Mr. Kingston, a neighbour, their confinement, for whom the medical man (Dr. Westengine." The jury, with their verdiet, expressed a who was present, and requested him to take charge of the lake) had ordered meat, porter, tea, arrowroot, &c., as hope that no swift train will be allowed to run upon house while I went to fetch Mr. Hooper, a surgeon. I the case might be, are said to have received none, alany part of the line below Stortford until it has should state that I saw a cap and some false hair; also a though all were charged in the master's accounts. In become much more consolidated. They also hope that | considerable quantity of blood, a fork, a piece of bread, and | one case, a poor creature in extreme exhaustion showed no train would be allowed to run without at least two a slipper, about the cellar. On the first step from the cellar the medical officer a piece of what was called "bread and trucks between the tender and the passengers' car- was a slice of bread, and on the second another slipper. I butter," but which proved, on examination, to be nothing riages, and that posts may be put up to mark where afterwards discovered some spots of blood on the cellar but bread and coarse dripping, which, in her delicate stairs and side walls. I returned with Mr. Hooper. After state, she could not take. This circumstance led the he had examined the body I made a further search, doctor to ask whether she had received the allowance of MITTED FOUR YEARS AGO. On Saturday last an Irish. and found two spots of blood on the stairs; there were meat and porter which, during the month of her conseveral on the left-hand side wall going down, as if some- valescence, he had ordered for her. Surprised at the thing had rubbed against it. I then searched the lower question, the poor creature stated that she had not once another man named John Getty, stopped a mercan part of the house to ascertain if I could find any instru-tile traveller on the evening of the 27th May, 1841, ment likely to have inflicted the wounds, and also if I was sent up to her, which was so musty that she could on the road near to Greenhead, and robbed him of a could find any bread or victuals that had been used that not touch it. On another day, some stale gruel was

large sum of money. A portion of the money con- day. All that I could find was a small piece of beefsteak | brought to her; she refused it, but was told that she sisted of notes of various joint-stock banks in Cum and two potatoes, but no bread. There was only the loaf berland and Northumberland. Getty was shortly in the front room and the slice on the stairs before after apprehended, convicted, and sentenced to trans- mentioned. Everything in the lower part of the house portation. Mooney has ever since succeeded in appeared in good order. I then proceeded up stairs and eluding the vigilance of the police, until, on Satur. found things in the same state. Next morning I found a was ordered a certain quantity of gin per week. Not a day last, he was arrested by one who formerly be- small quantity of blood on the door-post on the left-hand drop, it it said, did she get, but it was put down in the to the ballast. He was bruised in the chest. Could not longed to the Carlisle constabulary force. He was side going down the cellar, just below the pitch. There bill: immediately lodged in the main bridewell, whence he was a red mark on the top of the stairs as if blood had been wiped up, and also on the fourth stair. I left James Gutteridge, a policeman, in charge of the house; and this morning I received from him a stone with a fere with an off-hand-"O, yes, it is all right, sir!" And the musicians belonging to Mr. Hughes's equestrian establishment were walking together in the Highestablishment were walking together in the High-ble-stone somewhat of the size of an egg, but flat, and a more especially the sick, out of their proper allowances, street, Chatham, one of them, named John Verry, stain of blood was quite perceptible on it.) After examinstreet, Chatham, one of them, named some verifical stain of blood was quite perceptible on it.) After examinating the house I told the prisoner, who was there, after cautioning him as to what he said, that it would be my duty to take him into custody on the charge of wilful is stated that one man got his allowance only two months murder of his wife. He said he knew nothing of it.

To the aged a small quantity of beer is allowed: but it is stated that one man got his allowance only two months murder of his wife. He said he knew nothing of it.

There were too many similar cases to

ment still prevails in the town, and the inquest room was

(From the Times.)

ANDOVER, August 12.—The shocking and disgraceful occurrences which have taken place in connection with the management of this union have, as far as they have been disclosed, caused great disgust and indignation amongst the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity. It appears that, notwithstanding Sir J. Graham's nodest doubts of the accuracy of the statements made by Mr. Wakley, and his opinion that they were too horrible

For some time past rumours had got affoat that the paupers who were employed in the disagreeable and unwholesome process of bone-crushing were in the habit of guawing them like dogs to appease their hunger; and vhen it was recollected that those bones were the bones of horses, as well as of other animals, not excepting some from churchyards occasionally, the story did certainly seem to be too revolting to be believed, and on that ground the incredulity of the Home Secretary, whether assumed or real, might be excused. But as he ordered an immediate investigation to be instituted, and as Mr. Assistant-Commissioner Parker came down here on Monday, the 4th inst., examined witnesses, and returned with his report on the next day, the evidence taken by him being fully confirmatory of the rumours abroad, Sir J. Graham must have had sufficient time between that day and the prorogation of Parliament, on Saturday afternoon, to have given a full and satisfactory answer to the question put to him by the hon. member for Finsbury, and to have proved the sincerity of the sentiments he expressed upon that occasion. But "a still tongue makes a wise head,"

The poor, and the friends of the poor, and I may add the lovers of truth and justice, are indebted to the manly spirit of Mr. Hugh Munday, one of the guardians and a porough magistrate, residing near Andover, for the public notice which was taken of this matter in the House of Commons, and for the important consequences which | Pott, Manchester. have resulted, and must result, from that proceeding. Mr. Munday having received information upon which he thought he could place full reliance corroborative of the rumours above alluded to, went to the union-house, which is about a mile from the town, taking with him Mr. Payne, who is a surgeon. He then desired Macdougal, the master of the house, to accompany him and Mr. Payne into the yard, and to call out ten of the male paupers indiscriminately. That being done, Mr. Munday, addressing them, said he was about to ask them some questions respecting statements which had got abroad, and which, if true, would bring great discredit upon the union. He desired them to speak the truth, and they would be protected; but should they state anything that was false they would be dealt with as they deserved, "Are you in the habit of crushing bones in this nouse?" The answer was,--" We are." "Can you tell anything," they were then asked,

concerning the report which is going about the town, that the paupers engaged in bonc-crushing have been in the habit of eating what portions of flesh or gristle and marrow that might be found on or in them ?" "Oh, yes," was the general reply; eight out of the ten nen admitted that they had frequently partaken of the

nauseous substances, because their hunger was so keen that they could not keep from doing so. The two other men denied having done so, but said they had seen their companions eating what they had described, and that their statements were quite true. " Are you anxious to get these bones?" was the next

"We are ready to fight over them," they replied. "Did you ever fight over them ?" "No, we never did, exactly; we manage in another sort

observed by the rest, he contrives to steal it away and hide it till he gets an opportunity to eat it." Being asked if they had any bones hidden then, some of the men answered in the affirmative, and went to the "ashy," a place in which ashes are deposited, whence they took two bones, which Mr. Munday examined and found that they stank dreadfully, directing the attention of the master to the fact. At the next meeting of the board of guardians Mr.

Munday gave notice of a motion on the subject for the

she has frequently told me that he had often upset her and honourable as it was, thus foiled, he and his friends Do you not take an accurate measurement of the about her money, wishing to draw it to go into business; who thought and acted with him got up a petition to the Certificates to be granted, unless cause be shown to the curves and inclines before giving your reports?—As and the answer she made was, "When, Mr. Spicer, I see House of Commons stating the facts, and praying the to the curves and inclines I can only judge of them a favourable opportunity of doing better, then I will give attention of the house to the case. The petition was forafter her death her husband could claim the property. and copies also to Mr. Wakley and Mr. Duncombe, the You said in evidence that you thought the outer I have heard her talk of £1000, but could never under- members for Finsbury, with a request that they would rail was not high enough for the curve. Did you stand if this was between her sister and herself. Seven think so when you made your survey?—It did not weeks ago, on a Monday morning, I saw her in the back so much interfered with the attendance of hon, members garden with her head tied up with a handkerchief. All at the hour appropriated to the presentation of petitions, down the right side of her face was quite black. I it was thought advisable not to present this one until a minor details ?—I have an assistant, but if you mean said, "How did you come with such a dreadful face ?" favourable opportunity of gaining general attention to it She replied, "I hardly know how it was. All that I can should arrive. The session rapidly drew to a close; and spection on a survey of the kind, I say that the tell you is, that Spicer was down in the cellar, and I was therefore Mr. Wakley, taking what he thought the best did not immediately obtain it; that at the moment of the deceased's illness the prisoner was in the house, and appeared very solicitous about him; and that his father peared very solicitous about him; and that up in the kitenen, and that he cauca to me and said, mode under the circumstances of oringing the matter of Betsey, I want you a moment.' I said I was coming, fore the Government and the public, asked Sir J. Graham and went down, and Mr. Spicer had something of if he knew anything about it. What took place upon

> there Spicer said, 'There, sit yourself down in a chair in from paupers who were examined under restraint with The damaged rail was here introduced through the other room' (the kitchen). Just then there was a closed doors. This statement may appear too strange to

The disgusting disclosures upon this subject have led to an inquiry into the truth or falsehood of another report per allowances by the master. The board of guardians on Friday and Saturday investigated this charge against Several other witnesses were examined, after which the Coroner proceeded to sum up. The question for the jury to decide was, whether the driver found a pressure on my head and neck; and and neck; and said (speak). Commissioners at Somerset-house, and suggest that the had gone at such an improper speed as to cause the ing to Spicer), 'Pray don't hurt (or rub) my head.'' master is a person in whom they can no longer place conaccident, or whether it occurred from a casualty over —Henry Houlton, superintendent of the Reading police: fidence. What "the three kings" may do is difficult to which he had no control. The Coroner then went through the facts of the case as detailed in evidence. ing last I received information from Henry Tomkins that If they believed General Pasley's evidence they could a woman was found dead in a cellar at No. 16, Howard- place, and institute another inquiry, but some of the

I am not in a condition to furnish full and minute par-

For instance, it is alleged some of the able-bodied should have it to morrow; and on the morrow, sure enough, it was sent to her, with a notice that she must

In another case a woman, with a dropsical complaint,

Dr. Westlake frequently heard the sick inmates ask for beer and meat after he had ordered it for them; and when he replied that he had done so, the master would inter-

The proceedings were then adjourned, at the late hour of served to him. There were too many similar cases to eleven o'clock, until Friday at two o'clock, when other enumerate. There are various other accusations, such evidence will be brought forward. Considerable excite- as cutting the fat from the meat to feed the pigs, keeping back potatoes for the same purpose, having shoes made and washing done at the expense of the rate-payers, intercepting tea, butter, milk, and other indulgences to the infirm and aged, a full note of which has been taken by Mr. Lamb, the clerk to the guardians, whose whole report was forwarded to the commissioners last night. The inhabitants feel that both themselves and the poor have been shamefully robbed, and if the Poor Law Commissioners and the guardians do not act justly in this business they are determined to call a public meeting, and at that meeting to adopt such decisive measures as the case may require.

Sankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS. (From Friday's Gazette, August 8th, 1845.)

Thomas Reeve, Ann's place, Hackney-road, and Castle. street, Long-acre, victualler—Constantine Wood, Ryde, Isle of Wight, hotel-keeper—John Winter, Hatton-garden, plate-glass-factor — Thomas Taylor, Nicholl's-square, plate-glass-factor — Thomas Taylor, Nicholl's-square, Hackney-road, wine-merchant—John Marland, jun., Sun Vale Roller Works, Todmorden, Lancashire, roller-maker—John Law and Eli Hudson, Todmorden Lancashire, cotton-spinners—Jesse Banning, Liverpool, stationer—John Giles, Headless-cross, Worcestershire, victualler—Lames Bennett New Mills Hopervicking, cettle delicery James Bennett, New Mills, Herefordshire, cattle-dealer-John Acton, Lichfield, farmer-William Reed Watts, Bath,

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, August 12.)
Charles Allen, Tadley, Hampshire, maltster—Edmwad
Knyvett, Great Stanmore, music-seller—John Wake, Silverstone Northamptonshire, timber-merchant-James Young, Bury St. Edmund's, tobacconist-Edward Mallan, Brookstreet and Oxford-street, dentist - Matthew Murphy, Shrewsbury, haberdasher-George Charles Crofts, Liver-DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Brown, Manchester, carpet dealer, first dividend of 5s 3d in the pound, any Wednesday after October 5, at the office of Mr. Pott, Manchester.

J. Brown and A. Urqubart, Manchester, carpet-dealers, first dividend of 7s 6d in the pound, Wednesday, August.

13, or any Wednesday after October 5, at the office of Mr.

Pott Manchester.

W. Armfield, Northampton, draper, final dividend of of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

G. J. Carter, Hornsey-road, builder, first dividend of 3s 6d in the pound, August 12, 13, 14, and 15, at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

C. Lewis, Bath, innkeeper, first dividend of 1s 9d in the

C. Lewis, Bath, innkeeper, first dividend of 1s 9d in the pound, Thursday, August 14, or any Monday after October 4, at the office of Mr. Miller, Bristol.

J. Ilill, Stroud, Gloucestershire, hatter, first dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, Thursday, August 14, or any Monday after October 4, at the office of Mr. Miller, Bristol.

J. Willis and J. Swainson, Liverpool, merchants, a fourth dividend of 1s 3d in the pound under the joint estate, and a second dividend of 1s 9d in the pound under the separate estate of J. Willis, Wednesday, August 15, or any Wednesday after October 4, at the office of Mr. Follett. Liverpool.

or any wednesday after October 4, at the office of Mr. Follett, Liverpool.

A. A. Dobbs, Liverpool, wine-merchant, dividend of 20s. in the pound, Wednesday, August 13, and any Wednesday after October 4, at the office of Mr. Follett, Liverpool.

D. Rowlands, Pwhleli, Carnarvonshire, dealer in wine, second dividend of 4d in the pound, any Thursday, except from August 18 until Oct. 4, at the office of Mr. Gazenove, Liverpool.

C. Mottram and H. Hargreaves, Liverpool, wool-brokers, second dividend of 101d in the pound, any Thursday, except from August 18 until Oct. 4, at the office of Mr. Cazenove,

R. Shepherd, Livergool, bootmaker, second dividend of 7d in the pound, any Thursday, except from August 18 until Oct. 4, at the office of Mr. Cazenove, Livergool. T. Parr, Liverpool, plumber, second dividend of 2d in the pound, any Thursday, except from August, 18 until Oct. 4, at the office of Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool. B. Berrill, Liverpool, merchant, final dividend of 6d in the pound, any Thursday, except from August 18 until Oct. 4, at the office of Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool.

J. Edwards, Much. Woolton, Lancashire, grocer, first dividend of 2d in the pound, any Thursday, except from August 18 until Oct. 4, at the office of Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool.

August 15 uniti Oct., a, at the bound, wine-merchant, liverpool.

T. Wood, Little Queen-street, Holborn, wine-merchant, first dividend of 4s 9d in the pound, Saturday next, and three last Saturdays in October, at the office of Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, City.

J. and A. Emmett, Old Kent-road, dairymen, third and final dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, Saturday next, and three last Saturdays in October, at the office of Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, City.

Abchurch-lane, City.

W. Williams, Goudhurst, Kent, wheelwright, first dividend of 4s 9d in the pound, Saturday next, and three last. Saturdays in October, at the office of Mr. Groom, Absolute of the control of the c

Munday gave notice of a motion on the subject for the following meeting, when he proposed a resolution to the church-lane, City.

Great that the Poor Law Commissioners should be made

J. Stevens, Rhodeswell-wharf, Mile-end, wharfinger.

Contrary on the day of meeting.

Sept. 2, D. Mackay, Liverpool, master mariner—Sept. 2, W. Lloyd, Liverpool, wine-merchant—Sept. 2, R. Wcstmore, West Derby, Lancashire joiner—Sept. 5, J. Lewis, Birmingham, card-manufacturer—Sept. 2, W. H. Bates, Rippingham, factor, Sept. 2, R. Grannward, Rydford

Birmingham, card-mandiacturer—Sept. 2, W. H. Birco, Birmingham, factor—Sept. 2, R. Greenwood, Bradford, Yorkshire, bookbinder—Sept. 2, T. Harris, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, currier—Sept. 2, L. Brown and A. Urquhart, Manchester, carpet-warehousemen—Sept. 2, E. T. Jones and H. M. Crosskill, Roehdale, Lancashire, booksellers.

S. H. and S. Lucas—W. F. Shaw and S. W. Bradnack, Bath, schoolmasters—M., J., and L. Cruse, Little Britain, City, newsvenders—J. and B. Smith, Manchester, merchants—M. A. Young and E. Kent, Birmingham, milliners -R. Green and J. Arrowsmith, Salford, Lancashire, common browers-H. Lebenheim and J. Mullar, Regent-street, dealers in wool mosaic tapestry—W. C. Evans and F. W. P. Cleverton, Plymouth, solicitors—T. W. Ridsdale and M. B. Cooper, Darlington, Durham, mercers—J. and E. Thompson, Manchester, hosiers—T. Gaden, W. L. C. and Thompson, Manchester, Aosiers—T. Gaden, W. L. C. and C. A. Adey, Poole, coal-merchants—R. Turner and W. Kirwood, Old Cavendish-street, tailors—F. Bradbury, E. M. and S. Sugden, Haslingden, Lancashire, drapers; as far as regards S. Sugden—J. M. Kronheim, W. Shepherd, and F. W. Sutton, Earl-street, Blackfriars, City, patent stereotype-founders; as far as regards J. M. Kronheim—S. Gibbon, J. Muddiman, and J. Hennell, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturers; as far as regards J. Hennell—R. spooner and F. Smith, Gloucester-street, Baybam, street. whole case could only be considered as one of strong suspicion. It fell far short of that of yesterday, and the jury, as might have been anticipated, were only fifteen jury, as might have been anticipated, were only fifteen in the coupé of one of the first-class carriages on always found a solution for whatever accident I have gig to the residence of Mr. Munday, whom he began to considered as one of strong suspicion. It fell far short of that of yesterday, and the suspicion. It fell far short of that of yesterday, and the suspicion. It is a fact, however, that Mr. Parker, after which her son had lent to my husband. This person in the coupé of one of the first-class carriages on always found a solution for whatever accident I have quired how I was, and he replied, Poorly. She has gig to the residence of Mr. Munday, whom he began to continuation.—I

# Foreign Mobements.

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

ITALY, AUSTRIA, AND THE POPE.\* Having sketched a few traits of the "best" government (the Austrian) existing in Italy, Mr. Mazzini against whom they had committed no attack; from which next proceeds to afford the English people a glimpse of the "worst," the States of the Pope. That there intervention of France. After facts so revolting to good could, by any possibility, exist a worse government faith and morality, how can men believe in the religion of than the Austrian despotism which at present curses the court of Rome? Venetian Lombardy, our readers will, most likely, be inclined to doubt. Let the doubters, however, read the following, and mark, learn, and inwardly digest the consequences of allowing priests to rule:-

Central despotism is the characteristic of the Austrian Government: organized anarchy, to the extent such a thing is possible, is the characteristic of the Papal. And this anarchy, an inevitable consequence of the constitutional nucleus of the government, cannot be modified by written laws or by essays of partial reform, come from what quarter they may. The government is elective and despotic: it is vested in a man who is Pope and King at the same time, and who proclaims himself to be infallible No rule is prescribed, none can be prescribed to the sovereign. His electors, all and alone eligible, believing themselves clothed with a divine character, divide among them the direction of affairs. The chief offices in the different departments of administration are all filled by priests. Very many of them are totally irresponsible, not merely in fact, but of right. The Pope, generally a creature of the faction opposed to that which elected his predecessor, overturns the system in operation prior to his accession, and by a motu-proprio substitutes his own. His electors, the cardinals, each eligible after him, and feeling themselves his equals, substitute their pleasure for his, every one in his sphere. The bishops, also partaking in this divine charater, and in irresponsible authority, exercise a wide and almost entirely independent power. The same, too, with the chiefs of the Holy Inquisition. The ecclesiastics, holders of the principal offices, incompetent from past habits and studies to undertake their administration, discharge their duties by the aid of inferior employes; who, in turn, feeling their position uncertain, as dependent on a necessarily short-lived patrouage, are guilty of every possible malversation, and aim solely at self-eurichment. Beneath all, the weary people, borne down by all, reacting against all, are initiated into a corruption, the example of which is set by their superiors; or avenge themselves as they may by revolt or the poniard. Such, abridged, is the normal state of Papal Italy. In such a system there is not, there cannot be, any place for general, social interests, but place for the interests of self alone. The priests who govern have nothing in common with the governed: they may have mistresses—they cannot have wives. Their children, if they have any, are not legitimate, and have nothing to hope for but from intrigue and favouritism. The love of glory, the ambition of doing good—the last stimulant left to individuals when every other is wanting -exists not for them. The absence of all unity of system, the instability of all principle of government, as evidenced at Rome under each new Pope, and in the provinces under each new legate, wholly destroys the possibility of such an impulse. How should men devote themselves to amendments that can be in force but Ritter (canon of the cathedral), but on the renewal of was about to conclude his address, Mr. O'Connor a few years, that must pass away ere they bear fruit? similar reports in the newspapers, and when a reprint of some of Theiner's works, written assuredly in no ultradiction, by their want of political aptitude, to govern by montane spirit, began to appear. Latuscek again launched driven, by their want of political aptitude, to govern by auditors, assessors, or secretaries: why should these last a threatening letter against the priest of Hundsfield, M'Grath concluded his able address by calling on chiefs? Why should they not labour for evil, when the wardens to meet him on the morning of the 17th June. dishonour will fall there also? Fear has no hold on the subalterns; for, not acting in their own name, they have nothing to dread save for their patrons. Fear has no hold on the heads; for as to some, their power and the part accordingly did, and his immediate suspension, and conthe most powerful and energetic speeches on the taken in the election of the reigning Pope, as to others, ditional excommunication (that is, if he do not within a "Land and its capabilities" that we ever had establish an irresponsibility in fact or law. In the Papal States the Minister of Finance (Treasurer-General) has no account to render: he may rob the Government with impunity, and he can be removed from his office only by promotion to the Cardinalate. From this single fact judge of the rest. Consequent on this irresponsibility, in combination with the absence of distinctive limitations to official authority, no irregularity is too extravagant for the Popedom. The Cardinal-Datario claims the right of setting aside the ordinances of the Pope, whenever it seems good to him. A law of Benedict the Fourteenth, confirmed by Pius the Seventh and Leo the Twelfth, ordains that every farming of duties and every contract relating to the exchequer should be effected by public competition, and that after the first auction a certain time should elapse, to see if any party will advance on the nighest bidding, and yet the Secretary of State and the treasurer constantly violate this prudent regulation, and, for a sum in hand, without the slightest formality, assign such contracts to whomsoever they please. Cardinal Albani published at Bologna, on the 1st of February, certain ordinances of Gregory the Sixteenth, of the 8th of October, ample be expected to work so powerfully as in his native 1831, to the effect that for the future no man should be taken out of the hands of his native judges; and twenty of whom are believed to be of kindred mind with him, days later he created a Provost's court, that treated as as to the necessity of reforms in the Roman Catholic dinal Treasurer and the Cardinal-Camerlengo promulgated at the same time (1828) two opposing regulations relating to the posts. The functions of the provincial heads are laid down by law; but the Pope reserves to himself the gift of a letter or brief of instruction, by which he extends their power to what limit he pleases, and often invests them with the exercise of a portion of legal jurisdiction in civil matters: they may abuse these powers according to caprice, for, whatever they may do, they cannot be recalled till the expiration of three years.

Under this abominable system of misrule, the ing, property is depreciated, commerce swallowed up between the monopolist and the smuggler, and industry shackled and oppressed. The treasury, when not plundered by the irresponsible treasurer, is exhausted in pensions scandalously lavished on idle prelates—on inferior protegés, whom it has been necessary to deprive of their employments, but whom it is hazardous to bring to justice or ignominously dismiss on women of ill life, courtezans to the cardinals, or on such as have rendered secret services to the Government, or any one of its members. Large made on him, previously deposited the important papers pensions have often been granted to the brigand chiefs of the Campagna, who covenanted with the Government for a life-income, proportionate to the profit they drew from their murderous calling! The profit they drew from their murderous calling! treasury "maintains a large part of the congregation upon him, by an open and fearless discovery of ecclesiof the Propaganda; it foments political plots in astical abuses, and an appeal to the constitutional rights Spain, Portugal, and elsewhere; it everywhere keeps of the Catholic Church. alive, by secret agents, Jesuits, or others, the assailant spirit of Papistry; it feeds the luxury of the most spreading far and wide. In addition to the testimony demoralised court in Europe, in the midst of a

the Pope's subjects. He asks of English travellers, held at Salem, on the 27th of March last, for the purpose how many peasants have they met in the Popedom of conferring on an archiepiscopal pastoral letter which that could read and write? At the Congresses of called their attention "to the present excitoment prevalent Science that have assembled of late years in different in the Roman Catholic Church." The meeting consisted parts of Europe, not a single professor has been seen of thirty-two clergymen, as representatives of thirty-seven from the Papal States. And all this, the mass of parishes, and having been exhorted by Dean Wocheler, of will be held every Monday evening in the council material and moral pestilence, afflicting t is wretched | Heberlingen, to a faithful, candid, and yet calm and room to receive subscriptions. population, is based on a phantom no longer believed in, temperate discussion of the probable causes, and most that has ceased to have faith in itself. "Conceive," says Mr. Mazzini, "the state of a creed-distrusting people, curbed, domineered over, burdened by an keenly contested, yet the longer the discussion lasted, the army of priests manifesting faith only in force, who surround themselves with Swiss and Austrian putants continued to be animated by the spirit which prebayonets, or, in the name of Curust, muster brigands

Roman States more than elsewhere, lifeless: lifeless in the educated classes as a consequence of the enlightened age; lifeless in the people as wanting a symbol-as wanting a something representative. Who in that country is ignorant that the nomination of Christ's vicar depends on ambassadorial intrigue, and that the direct or indirect zeto of Austria, of France, or some other power, throws into conclavial nonentity the so termed chosen of the Holy Spirit? Who is ignorant that long since the King strangled the Pope; that diplomacy masters theology; that the notes of foreign plenipotentiaries have inspired briefs to the clergy of Poland, to the bishops of Ireland? Which motu-proprio of a Pope but insults the infallibility of his predecessor? Who at Rome but can point out the mistresces of the cardinals? or who in the provinces but can point to the agents of the prelate-governors, shamelessly trafficking in all that can bring money to themselves or their masters? How, dizzied in this whirlpool of scandal, of hypocrisy, of dilapidation, can man preserve

solemn treaties :-

In 1831, an insurrection, internally victorious, was quieted by Austrian intervention; but the insurgents remained in possession of their arms, their position and places of strength. A capitulation was signed at Ancona all those implicated in the rising. The cardinal was legate a latere; that is to say, clothed with every powerhim as at that date still in the power of the insurgents: on the 27th, free, and invested with supreme authority, he spontaneously ratified the capitulation. Ninety-nine of the capitulation. On the part of the insurgents every article was observed; they surrendered their arms, the fortified places were given up, the insurrectionary flag

\* "Italy, Austria, and the Pope. A letter addressed to Sir James Graham, Bart. By Joseph Mazzini." Londons U. Albanesi. 8; Queen street, Golden square; Cleare, Shoelane; Hetherington, Holywell-street, Watson, Paul's-alley; and Strange, Paternoster-row.

pulled down. On the 5th of April, when the country was entirely at the Papal mercy, the Pope declared the capitulation null as far as regarded himself. Ordinances of the 14th and 20th of April organised a bitter prosecution against those who had been, however slightly, accomplices, favourers, or approvers of the insurrection. The ninety-nine passengers of the Isotta were stopped on the high sea, by the Austrian Admiral Bandiera—(whose two sons expiated their father's wrong against the Italian cause, by pouring out their blood in martyrdom, on the 25th of July, 1844, at Cosenza)—taken back to Ancona, and from thence to Venice, to the prisons of Austria,

Of the Duchy of Tuscany Mr. Mazzini says :-

In the Duchy of Tuscany—the only Italian state in which the corruption of a mild despotism has been prcferred to the system of terror elsewhere dominant—one of the third the whole impression was seized, at the instance of the court of Rome. In the same Duchy, a native restored the house formerly inhabited by Alfieri, and added an inscription, lauding the great poet for his love of Italy: the Tuscau censorship found in it nothing objectionable but the Austrian Ambassador demanded its obliteration, and the Government obeyed.

Mr. Mazzini thus sums up the general state of

Misgovernment and foreign despotism in Lombardynisgovernment and the worship of an imposture in the Popedom-you have only, sir, to apply these three things to entire Italy, and you will have got the truth. The Pope is the cross, the pommel of a sword, of which Austria s the point; and this sword hangs over all Italy. The Pope clutches the soul of the Italian nation; Austria the body—whenever it shows signs of life; and on every member of that body is enthroned a petty absolute prince, viceroy in turn under either of these powers. Three despotisms in place of one!-without any of the advantages that sometimes accompany despotism, when na tional, and when operating on a grand scale.

#### PROGRESS OF THE GERMAN REFORMA-TION.

We copy the following interesting particulars of the progress of the "New Reformation" in Germany

from the Continental Echo, just published :-Perhaps for the desirable progress of the Catholic reform movement, the most hopeful occurrence which I services, and the meeting dispersed. have to relate is the decision of Dr. Theiner to separate from the Roman Catholic Church. This, for the latter, severe blow, was hastened, as so many others have been, by the indiscreet zeal of the diocesan Vicar Latussek, who towards the end of April wrote demanding a contradiction from Theiner, of "the reports in circulation respecting his intended junction with the German Catholics, failing which, their truth would be taken for granted, and his excommunication follow." Theiner, it is said, replied, he would not give the demanded declaration: that the chapter might do its pleasure as regarded him; but if it decided on hostile measures, he had five state-ments ready, which he likewise would lay before the public, and which might, perchance, be neither agreeable and Wheeler, entered the hall, and were loudly nor beneficial to the chapter! The threatened breach which occasioned his inviting his patron and church- those who differed with them on this question to He then declared to them his resolution to lay down his office in the Romish Church, and to give immediate intimation to that effect to the diocesan vicar. This he several minutes. Mr. O'C, then commenced one of iven time return to the bosom of the Church), followed, as matter of course.

The character of Theiner, whether as general scholar, eloquence, and sat down much applauded. Mr. thoroughly trained theologian, eloquent writer, long ex- Dixon moved, and Mr. Whittaker seconded, the folperienced priest, and expert controversialist, joined to his lowing resolution:—"That we, the inhabitants of blameless life and orthodox creed, make him the very Manchester, do hereby return our hearty thanks to man needed by the Catholic reformers at the present Mr. O'Connor and his brother officers of the Chartist crisis. Invitations from Berlin and Leipsic, with very considerable temporal offers (which, however, may well be deemed uninfluential with the man who had volunterms; and a gratifying testimony to his value, espe- o'clock, much gratified with the evening's proceedings. cially to their cause, is expressed in an address presented to him, in the name of the Breslaw Catholic reformers, on the 27th ultime. He has, without exactly accepting any pastoral charge among them, announced his determination to remain for the present in Breslaw, regarding Silesia as the cradle of the new reformation (he himself, beyond all question, having been its first mover in years gone by), and it is perhaps a no less wise than natural

Another, and no less powerful motive, which may conspire to retain Theiner for a time in Breslaw is, probably, his avowed resolution not to submit so quietly to the sen- ject (at the New Holland Small Farm village, Wilstence of excommunication. Should it really be fulminated against him, as others have done, the peculiarity of his position, and the terms which the Roman hierarchy may find necessary to keep with him, will be understood from the following statement which has appeared in the Bremer News, under the head of Breslaw, June 28th : "It is a fact that our present prince bishop, Mons. de Diepensources of material prosperity are one by one wither- Theiner on the possibility of effecting a separation from brock, has long corresponded with the celebrated Dr. the papal rule, and that he himself would willingly see 'Peter's rock,' 'rolled out of Germany." This interesting correspondence is now in Theiner's possession. The rigidly papal part of our chapter is aware of this, and Dean Ritter, with several other satellites of Rome, drove in all haste to Hundsfield, on the same day in which Theiner sent in his abdication, to try by all and any means to rescue these dangerous documents out of his hands; but he was far too much on his guard to be entrapped, and had, foreseeing the demand which might be with a Government bureau. It is easy, therefore, to con-

The conviction of the necessity of reform is indeed borne to that necessity by the pastors assembled at Mr. Mazzini next speaks of the intellectual state of the elergy connected with the rural deanery of Linzgan, Radolfzell on the 23rd of April, may be noted a meeting of suitable remedies for the present state of things, they proceeded to business. The debates were warm and vailed during the whole of Wessenberg's administration Religion—I speak of Papal Catholicism—is, in the after his removal. After many hours spent in a fresh past six the aerial machine was distinctly visible for interchange of sentiments, the majori y agreed on the some time, and at length disappeared, taking a following heads of desired improvement .-

1st. There-introduction of diocesan synods, according o ancient ecclesiastical regulation. 2d. Revision and suitable alteration of the Catholic public worship.

3rd. An improved system of education for thelogical students with special reference to the inculcation of a spirit of Christian love, and the avoidance of a distorted

4th. The abrogation of the compulsory celibacy of the clergy.

Regarding these points, the resolutionists beg respect

Dr. Schreiber, Professor in Freiburg, whose adherence to the German Catholics I recently mentioned, although not yet deprived of his professorship, has been forbidden to give lectures either publicly or in his own dwelling, "until Here is a specimen of the faithlessness of the Papal a decision be finally come to, respecting the consequences Government, and its utter disregard of the most involved in his defection from the Church of Rome." The question is likewise now pending, whether Dr. Regen-brecht, in Breslaw, shall be dismissed from that univer-

But while the Popish party thus skrink from suffering their followers to come into contact with enlightened opon the 26th of Marck, between the members of the Provisional Government on one side and Cardinal Benvenuti bat, by exhibiting all the mummeries of their worship on the other, covenanting a full and entire amnesty for with an almost forgotten, long-disused pomp. Processions no less than pilgrimages are the order of the day. Knights, nobles, and high-born dames are seen prostrate an alter ego—in the language of Rome, Deo et non pobis in the street when the host is carried past; the highest rationem redditurus. The 26th might have furnished a clergy display a zealous humility in officiating in the pretext for parties who would have been glad to look upon most common Church services; and every possible device is put in requisition to furnish the illiterate with so much show and shadow, as may supply the lack of substantial instruction. For the more intellectual there are books of the most compromised of the insurgents, with the enough furnished, both in prose and verse. The German connirance of Benvenuti himself, who for the purpose booksellers should strike a medal in honour of Ronge, persuaded he captain to break a contract, embarked on for between himself, his abettors, and his opposers, 2 board the Isotta, under the Papal flag, furnished with golden literary harvest is being reaped; upwards of 300 regular passports, signed by the pontifical authorities and publications, pro. and con., are said to be in circulation; by the consul of France. The rest remained, on the faith and yet Austria and Bavaria do their best to stop, Saxony and some other powers to turn, the current. The two or abscess of twelve years' standing in my wife's taken, was then ground and dressed; by Mr. John former prohibit all which bear on the controverted subject, perhaps wisely arguing, that as publications hostile to the new opinions must at least advert to the state- was past cure. It was then that a friend recomments they contradict, some portion of the peison must

# Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.

CITY LOCALITY.—Mr. Cooper's lecture on Sunday evening last, was one of the most numerously attended of any that have been given in the City Chartist Hall: in fact the attended of the country o tist Hall: in fact, the attendance was so great that it was impossible for many to obtain sittings: an inand most appropriate sentences; --prior to which, the City Chartist Choir, accompanied by the audience, sang "The time will come when wrong shall end," one of the "People-songs," composed by the lecturer during his imprisonment. The singing was a matter of "heart and voice," so carnestly was it accepted our first authors, Nicolini, published his tragedy of Arnaldo da Brescia: for two days it had a free sale; on feetilest authors are the same place. The country of Egypt was described geographically, and its agriculture and manufacture and sepulchres, statues, paintings, and nummies—with the mysterious character of its old religion—(which the lecturer avowed he believed to be the parent of the time and season, which we subjoin. modern religions,)-the craft of its priests, its castes repeatedly manifested their delight at the instruction | Lecture. thus imparted, and when the Chartist chaunt "Truth is growing," had been sung, the meeting in return for three hours' teaching in the morning,

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL.—The quarterly meeting of the Lambeth district of the Chartist Cooperative Land Society was held on Sunday evening last. There was a good muster of shareholders present, and seven shares were added to the list. which now numbers 140. The money paid for shares in this district already amounts to nearly £60. It was agreed that a levy of one penny per month should be paid by each shareholder for the purpose of defraying the district expenses. The committee particularly request the shareholders to bring their cards with them for the future, so that mistakes may be avoided.

THE CHARTER AND THE LAND.—Mr. Stallwood delivered a public lecture on the above subject, to the members and friends of the Westminster locality, at the Parthenium Rooms, Saint Martin's-lanc, on Sunday evening, August 10th. At the close of the lecture several questions were asked and answered. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer for his

MANCHESTER. Mr. O'Connor's Visit.—Sunday last was a proud day for the democrats of this town. It had been made known that it was the intention of Mr. O'Connor to deliver a lecture in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday evening, on the all-absorbing subject of the "Land and its capabilities." The spacious hall was crowded in every part. At the hour appointed, Mr. John Sutton, a factory slave, was unanimously called to the chair, who opened the business by a few appropriate remarks. The meeting was then addressed for a short time by Mr. Dixon. During the time Mr. D. was speaking, Messrs. M'Grath, Doyle, Clark, come forward manfully and meet them before the pleasure of hearing him deliver. He spoke for two hours and an half in a strain of the most thrilling

YORKSHIRE. WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING .- This meeting vas held, according to notice, in the Working Man's Hall, Halifax, on Sunday, August 10, when the following persons were present from the following places, and handed in the several sums following for the Executive :- Bradford, 6s.; Mr. J. Alderson, Halifax, 1s. 7d.; Mr. T. Crowther, Dewsbury, 3s. 4d. Mr. Wm. Hey, Littletown, 3s.; Mr. M. Stubley Lower Warley, 1s.; Mr. John Wood, Sowerby Helm. 3s. 03d. Mr. B. Rushton was called to the chair. The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which, on the motion of Mr. Stubley, seconded by Mr. Crowther, were confirmed. A long conversation on the Land plan ensued, which ended in a determination to have a conversational meeting on the subden, near Cullingworth), on Sunday, August 31, to commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons who feel interested in the Chartist Co-operative Land Scheme are invited to attend. The company will inspect the small farms there cultivated on Mr. O'Connor's plan, after which they will hold a conversational meeting to discuss the merits and answer all objections to the same. The following resolution was passed :- "That we, the delegates here assembled, are impressed with the necessity of the Executive bringing out a Chartist Almanack for 1846, and continuing it each succeeding year; secing the tectotallers have their almanack, the League and other parties have theirs, and that, therefore, the Chartists should have an almanack. We, therefore call upon the Executive to prepare an almaan amount of condensed information as to them appears best calculated to promote our cause." After the transaction of other business the meeting adjourned to the second Sunday in September.

BRADFORD. On Sunday the members of the Chartist Council met in their room, when a new council was elected for the ensuing quarter. John Rogers was elected secretary ; to whom all communications for the Charists are to be addressed as follows:-John Rogers, Atkinson's-houses, Wharf-street, Bradford.

On Monday evening a meeting of the Chartist Land Co-operative Society was held in the large room, Butterworth's-buildings, when thirteen new members were enrolled. It was proposed to get up a tea-party to commemorate the establishment of the Co-operative Land Society in Bradford. All communica-tions to be addressed, Tailors' Joint Stock Society, for John Smyth, Butterworth's buildings. Meetings

ASCENT OF MR. AND MRS. GREEN FROM VAUXHALL GARDENS .- The fancy fair and carnival al fresco in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victualiers' School, Kennington-lane, was repeated on Tuesday at Vauxhall, when Mr. Green and his lady ascended in the Albion balloon, in the presence of at least 6000 specof the (then) diocese of Constance, and for some years tators, from the Waterloo ground. At about halfsoutherly direction. The gardens were crowded, and it was calculated that at no period could there have peen less than 10,000 persons. The children of the school were in attendance, and a poetical address, written for the occasion by the secretary of the institution, was spoken by the senior boy. The band of the Grenadier Guards and the yager brass band were in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. Green, after a delightful aerial trip of about an hour, effected a safe descent at Eden Park, Beckenham, Kent, the seat of Edward Lawford, Esq.; and Mr. and Mrs. Green, after having been hospitably entertained by Mr. Lawford, were

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, &c. BROMPTON.—The western wing of this beautiful structure will be ready for the reception of patients in the early part of next June. This portion of the building will contain every requisite for the health and domestic comfort of the patients. The funds in hand suffice to meet four out of the six instalments, together with the heavy expense of enclosing, draining, preparing, and laying out the ground.

A Ponpoise at Glasgow.—Yesterday morning a large porpoise was observed making its way up our harbour, and within a hundred yards of the Broomielaw Bridge. A merine visitant of this kind is rare, even at Greenock; but the presence of a porpoise within the very royalty of Glasgow is, we believe altogether unprecedented. It is, however, not more remarkable than the arrival and sailing of ships from 600 to 700 tons burden at and from the Broomielaw would have been considered a few years ago—events now of constant occurrence.—Glasgow Herald August 11.

CANCERED BREAST .- Extraordinary Cure by Hollopermitted to be wrought a wonderful cure of a cancer were open at once. The faculty declared the case be imbibed with the antidote. But, debar as they may, light will make its way, if not through windows, at least to show the dark-ness within mended the use of your Phis and Ontiment, which is a sound and as well as ever it was in her life, and this after every your boiled turnip mash for the ground, after being the contrader, some portion of the peison must mended the use of your Phis and Ontiment, which is the care of an your chan, see, when you through winnow corn of any kind, and preserve it for mixing with through chinks, large enough at least to show the dark-ness within mended the use of your Pills and Ointment, which in Maker.

# Agriculture and Porticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS For the Week commencing Monday, Aug. 21st, 1843. [Extracted from a DIARY of Actual Operations on five small farms on the estates of the late Mrs. D. Gilbert, near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several model convenience that will be obviated on the night of the next lecture. Mr. Cuffay was unanimously called to the chair, and introduced the lecturer in a few weighty of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them what labours ought to be undertaken on their own lands. The farms selected as models are-First. Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of five acres each, conducted by G. Cruttenden and John Harris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six by the audience. Mr. Cooper's lecture occupied two lours and a half in the delivery: after a philoso-Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at Dumbrell-the former at Eastdean, the latter at The gigantic monuments of the land of Cham-its and agricultural value of the south with the north of

"Can you keep a pig? You will find a pig the best and despotic institutions, were severally pictured to the mind in graphic and forcible terms. The audience pay you well for his keep."—The Rev. R. W. Kule's pay you well for his keep." - The Rev. R. W. Kyle's

> in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, give three hours of their labour in the afternoon for assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master, who will receive the usual school fees, help the boys to cultivate their land, and teach them, in addition to tivate their land, and teach them, in addition to reading, writing, dec., to convert their produce into bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christmas may be divided, after paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and be made thus indirectly to reach their parents in a way the most grateful to their feelings.] SUSSEX.

> Monday-Willingdon School. Boys carrying wheat and oats. Eastdean School. Holyday for the boys, master reaping wheat, hoeing turnips.\* Piper. Carrying wheat. Dumbrell. Reaping wheat. Tuesday. Willingdon School. Reaping wheat. Eastdean School. Boys thrashing peas, turning barley, and planting cabbages for the winter. Piper. Thrashing wheat. † Dumbrell. Reaping wheat. ‡ WEDNESDAY-Willingdon School. Boys reaping red wheat. Eastdean School. Boys cleaning the school,

and mending lucerne with cow liquid.

Friday—Willingdon School. Boys reaping red wheat,
Eastdean School. Boys reaping wheat, turning it
to dry, and tying it up. Piper. Cleaning wheat,
and reaping barley. Dumbrell. Mowing barley and oats, reaping wheat.

SATURDAY—Willingdon School. Boys reaping red wheat, and carrying liquid manure to the rye, about to be sown on stubble. Eastdean School. Boys emptying the portable privy pails, and tanks. Piper. Reaping barley. Dumbrell. Mowing seed taying and reaping wheat tares, and reaping wheat.

COW-FREDING.

Dumbrell. One cow grazed in the day, and fed in the stall at morn and even with 40lbs. of cabbages till

HARVESTING GRAIN CROPS .- This was the subject for discussion at the monthly meeting of the Maidexertions in pushing forward the object of that the Star Inn; C. G. Whittaker, Esq., in the chair. society; and likewise to the whole of the directors. The subject was discussed about this time last year, tarily laid down the richest cure in Silesia), have been for their attendance here this evening." Carried when it was resolved that bagging was the best mode declined for the present, though in the most friendly unanimously. The meeting broke up at eleven of cutting wheat; after that mowing was recommended, reaping being considered the least desirable mode to be practised, and to this opinion the members present still adhered. It was recommended that the sheaves should be small, and that the crop should be is planted in a certain spot of earth, and in the course cut a little before it was ripe. An experiment was of a hundred years it is found to have accumulated detailed in which portions of a field of wheat were cut three or four tons of solid matter, in consequence of three weeks, two weeks, and one week before it was | the growth, as it is called, of the vegetable. Now it considered absolutely ripe; also one week and two is, of course, a very interesting question whence weeks afterwards, the result of which was that the this matter is derived. If we say it is derived from portion cut two weeks before it was ripe produced the the soil, we find that the soil remains very much the best sample. The Wiltshire composition for the de- same at the end of the growth of the tree, as it was struction of rats was strongly recommended by a at the beginning; we trace no great abstraction of member who had tried it. The Spalding variety of matter from it; and although, no doubt, there is a wheat was very highly spoken of. One member had portion of the tree-a considerable portion of itgrown of it as much as eight quarters seven bushels an acre-and on the average six quarters an acre. An incidental discussion took place on the merits of patent felt as a covering for stacks in lieu of thatch, but many objections were stated against it, both on the ground of expense and inapplicability. The preference seemed to be given to storing wheat in barns, in opposition to stacking it, and by way of corrobora-tion, it was mentioned that the wheats of Norfolk and Suffolk, where they have little barn room, fetch a lower price in London than those of Kent. It was, however, admitted that the difference of price in favour of Kent was more in winter than in summer. The following resolution was ultimately agreed to :-"Rosolved,-That it has been found desirable to cut wheat before it becomes sickle-eared, and other grain rather green. That if men can be got to bag wheat well, it is best to bag; the next best plan is to mow; but both bagging and mowing must be done well, or dirt will get into the sample, from the stalks which nack for 1846, at a moderate price, containing such are torn up by the roots. That corn should always be made up in small sheaves. That when winter threshing is required, wheat threshed after having been kept in the barn is generally better than that kept in stack; but that for summer threshing the sample is rather improved by being stacked."-Maid-

THE WAY TO DO GOOD .- The Hon. Capt. T. Thurlow, brother of Lord Thurlow, having recently purchased an estate at Elmswell, a portion of it has been divided into 28 allotments for the labourers, who took possession in the beginning of last month. In three weeks the allotments were converted from a wilderpotatoes, each man having been liberally supplied with manure by the same kind hands.

THE NAKED BARLEY, OR BARLEY WHEAT. - This valuable grain is worthy of the serious consideration of the agriculturist, as returning a greater profit than the barley in general cultivation; and, if grown whiter and sweeter than common barley flour. 4.
The flour absorbs more water than other flour: consequently, it produces more weight of bread. Bread made from any barley flour is better made into thick cakes; and if from a fourth to an eighth of an ounce, of carbonate of soda is dissolved in the yeast, t improves all bread, and takes the bitter taste away. 6. By plain boiling, it is good food for children. 7. The malt made from it increases in measure more than from common barley. 8. The malt will make in seven days less than common barley. 9. It can be made one month earlier and one month later than from common barley. 10. It weighs considerably quantity of beer made from this malt is 25 per cent.

practice of reaping wheat when "dead ripe;" and this assertion he proves by the following experiments. In 1840, he reaped three large sample parcels of wheat; showing that phosphorus the crops coming to maturity, and on Saturday we wheat as follows:—No I. Green. cut August 4th; is an essential ingredient. If vegetables are burned, had incessant and heavy rain, which continued up to wheat as follows:—No I. Green, cut August 4th; is an essential ingredient. If vegetables are burned, had incessant and heavy rain, which continued up to we have what are called ashes, and these ashes contain the following morning; the appearance is now more September 1st. When threshed and carried to potash; not that this alkaline matter existed assuch market, they commanded the following prices :- No. . 61s. per quarter; No. II; 64s, per quarter; No. III. 52s. per quarter. In 1841, he cut five half-roods of wheat as follows :- No. I. Very Green, Aug. 12th No. II. Green, Aug. 19th; No. III. Raw, Aug. 26th No. IV. Raw, Aug. 30th; No. V. Ripe. Sept. 9th. These samples were first shown at the Wetherby way's Ointment and Pills.—Tatton, Southampton, Agricultural Society's show on Sept. 22d, 1841, when Feb. 9th, 1844.—Mr. Holloway; Sir,—The Lord has an extra premium was awarded to sample No. III. The wheat, from which the last three samples were

> \*It is better always to hoe your turnips three times, and then go over them with the hand. † Chaff.—Take care of all your chaff, &c., when you winnow corn of any kind, and preserve it for mixing with

esults (omitting fractions) came out :-

GRAIN. FLOUR. POLLARD. BRAN. No. III. 100 lbs. 80 lbs. 5 lbs. 13 lbs. Raw, Aug. 26 - IV. 100 Raw, Aug. 30 100 -72 -

As this experiment is really worth repeating, and can be tried without expense, we would respectfully draw to it the attention of the farming body.

#### ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.\*

A DIGEST FROM THE LECTURES OF PROFESSOR BRANDE. 1. It is a remarkable fact, the fewness, as it were phical introduction on the difference between bar- Jevington—all of them within a few miles of East- of the elements which are concerned in the structure barism and civilisation, and on the varied character bourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaith and functions of organic bodies. There are a set of, factures, its social and domestic customs, pointed out. | will enable the curious reader to compare the climate | bring prominently into notice more than about six of them. It is the truly wonderful changes and adaptations to the purposes for which combinations of these are required that attention will be more particularly directed.

2. We are in the habit of talking of the ultimate

and proximate elements of organic bodies; and the

meaning of these terms is probably sufficiently evident.

By the term ultimate elements, is meant those things into which all organic matter can be finally resolved. Heat any organic substance without the access of air, and it will be found that charcoal, or carbon, remains.

This is an elementary body; it cannot be resolved have become increasingly unfavourable, and it is now the master's benefit, which renders the schools self-surrouting. We believe that at Farnly Tyas six-the ultimate elements of organic matter. Other elements are those forms of matter which are called oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen; these are gaseous bodies. Hydrogen, and altrogen; these are gaseous bodies. Hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon, to which may be added sulphur and phosphorus, are the ultimate elements which will chiefly come into view in the course of these lectures. Oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, are found in all organic matter; nitrogen is found in by far the greater number of the products of the crops of all kinds of corn, excepting wheat, professional and the greater number of the products of the crops of all kinds of corn, excepting wheat, professional and the greater number of the products of the crops of all kinds of corn, excepting wheat, professional and the greater number of the products of the crops of all kinds of corn, excepting wheat, professional and the greater number of the products of the crops of all kinds of corn, excepting wheat, profound in by far the greater number of the products of wise a good, if not a large return; that of wheat, organisation; and certain other elementary bodies though likely to be deficient per acre, may, from the will also have a place in these investigations, though great breadth of land under this grain, after all yield they are comparatively insignificant in proportion; they are phosphorus, sulphur, iron, and some other substances. Oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon are, however, the leading elements, and they are commonly the most abundant in proportion; they are comparatively insignificant in proportion; incarly, if not quite, an average quantity; and as the farmers seem still to hold plenty of old wheat, we do not apprehend very high prices, unless, indeed, the most abundant in proportion; and as the farmers seem still to hold plenty of old wheat, we do not apprehend very high prices, unless, indeed, the the most abundant in vegetable bodies ; but nitrogen | menced. At Mark-lane to-day we had an immense makes its appearance in most cases, when animal show of wheat, there being, in addition to the matter is examined. In by far the greater number 10,000 qrs. reported, some 1000 or 5000 qrs. fresh up of proximate elements of animal bodies, nitrogen is one of the constituents. Now it will be a question of much importance, and of great interest, to ascertain was hardly expected by the millers, and it had the whence this nitrogen is derived. It constitutes a effect of rendering buyers unusually cautious in their the pigstyes, emptying the tank. Piper. Thrashing wheat. Lumbrell. Rainy day, attending the cows. &c. very large part of the substance of graminivorous operations. In the early part of the day week, and though they afterwards consented to submit to an abatement of 2s. per or. they only succeeded in Thursday—Willingdon School. Boys reaping red wheat. Eastdean School. Boys emptying the portable privy tubs, carrying contents to the land, and the tank of the pigstycs. Piper. Thrashing wheat, is necessary to the development of almost all plants; close of business. The inquiry for free foreign wheat and it forms, as to quantity, the principal element in the atmosphere. 3. With regard to proximate elements,—these are

substances which can be separated by certain chemical processes, and which can be identified as having some definite and peculiar character, and also certain definite compositions. For instance, resin is one of the proximate elements of vegetables, so is sugar, so is called proximate component parts of organic bodies. Now, in all these substances-resin, sugar, starch, and oil-there are only three elements-carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen; but they can be grouped together bunbrell. One cow grazed in the day, and fed in the stall at morn and even with 40lbs. of cabbages till Friday, the remainder of the week with mangel wurzel leaves. Another cow and heifer entirely wurzel leaves. Another cow and heifer entirely stall-fed on 164bs. of tares per day during the week.

Willingdon School. Cows fed upon the second cut of clover and white turnip.

Piner Cows fed upon white turnips and lucerne.

In starch, in gum, and in wood, the ultimate elements are such, that their composition may be expressed as represented by charcoal and water. In all the esculent and nutritive vegetables—in the grain of wheat more especially—a substance is found identically forced in all its chemical properties, and in its chemical properties, such as Galway and light foreign. Co-operative Land Society, for their indefatigable stone Farmers' Club, on Thursday evening last, at chemist, to whom we are greatly indebted for many seed was dearer, and caraway seed somewhat cheaper important discoveries in organic chemistry.

4. Then there is an important, and very curious question, that will have to be discussed in these lectures. Take, for instance, the growth of an acorn; we see it, in the progress of ages, giving rise to the gigantic oak, and we are naturally led to ask, Whence this enormous accumulation of matter? The acorn derivable in a particular way from the soil, yet it is from the air that this great accumulation of matter is principally derived. Thus we find that the beef trade was in a very sluggish tinually taking up substances from the atmosphere to contribute to the vegetable's nourishment and growth, -substances which, if they were not so abstracted, would exterminate animals by their accumulation. 5. Now, when the atmosphere performs this very

important part in the growth of the vegetable bodies. -when the vegetable bodies are essential to the nourishment of the graminivorous tribes,—and when these, in their turn, are essential to the carnivorous animals, it will be an interesting matter of inquiry-(and a great deal of attention has been lately paid to it)-what are the substances in the atmosphere that can be so nutritive?—and how are they arranged?

6. Of course, therefore, an accurate knowledge of the composition of the atmosphere as an essential and pleasing branch of organic chemistry; and, in order to form just notions of the parts performed by the soil and the air respectively, we must look carefully into the composition of plants themselves, and see what substances and what elements belong to the air, what belong to the soil, and what are common to both. By looking in this way into the composition of vegetables, we shall be able to draw some very curious conclusions. There are certain elements absolutely essential to the culture and growth of vegetables generally, and there are others which are essential to particular vegetables only, and they may ness into a garden, with a prospect of a good crop of be called accidental or occasional. For instancecarbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, are essential to vegetables generally; but in certain vegetables, in addition to these four elements, we find sulphur. Now it is a curious fact, that in the common mustard plant, sulphur is an essential element, and without is the mustard cannot live. We find that in wheat side by side, will yield more bushels, more flour for phosphorus is an essential element, and without it human food, and 25 per cent. more beer, and also will wheat cannot be cultivated. Then again we find feed more stock, because-1. It contains more flour wheat, or clover, or barley, or oats, growing in partithan any other grain, rice only excepted. 2. It cular soils, will occasionally take up particular subweighs more than 60lbs. per bushel. 3. The flour is stances: these may not be essential, but still we find, in some particular cases, that there may be some accidental ingredient, that appears to contribute very materially to the production and growth of the plant. There is one point always to be kept in remembrance—and that is, that there is no life or terday it was of a more favourable description. Invitality in matter which is dry, or deprived of water: that water, therefore, is an essential part of organic matter. Then, again, as has already been stated, there is no organic body which does not yield carbon, hydrogen, or oxygen, and, superadded to these, is nitrogen, which is as precessory to resortables as to change in prices was of a more favourance description. In-fluenced by the languid accounts from London and other leading markets, the demand for either wheat or flour since this day week has not by any means been of so lively a character as previously noted; but, in the transactions which have occurred, no nitrogen, which is as precessory to resortable as the change in prices was of a more favourance description. In-fluenced by the languid accounts from London and other leading markets, the demand for either wheat or flour since this day week has not by any means been of so lively a character as previously noted; have occurred, no nitrogen, which is as necessary to vegetables as to animals,—without which, in fact, as active plants, vegetables could not exist. The bark of vegetables commanded more attention, and for each rather more than the malt from common barley. 11. The may contain starch, sugar, or gum, and we find that higher rates were realized. At the market this quantity of beer made from this malt is 25 per cent. these substances do not contain nitrogen; still we morning the business passing in wheat was on a more than from common malt, and is of finer flavour. find nitrogen when we take a vegetable as it is grow. I imited scale, and the turn of prices was generally 12. Three bushels will seed the land as well as four of other barley. 13. It should be sown in March or April. 14. It ripens in 80 or 90 days only. 15. If vegetables, is silica. Many of them contain it of the day seem to proceed the land as well as four of the buyer. For flour a moderate demand substance which may also be called essential to vegetables, is silica. Many of them contain it of this day seem in the currency of the buyer. For flour a moderate demand substance which may also be called essential to vegetables, is silica. Regarding these points, the resolutionists beg respect fully to inform the superior church courts of their decision, and to entreat the summoning of a diocesan synod state of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. and to entreat the summoning of a diocesan synod state of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. and to entreat the summoning of a diocesan synod state of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. and to entreat the summoning of a diocesan synod state of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. and to entreat the summoning of a diocesan synod state of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. and to entreat the summoning of a diocesan synod state of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. and to entreat the summoning of a diocesan synod state of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. and to entreat the summoning of a diocesan synod state of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. and to entreat the summoning of a diocesan synod state of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. and to entreat the summoning of a diocesan synod state of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the contract of the croydon Railway. Mr. Sion. And the croydon Railway. Mr. Sio Beckenham station of the Croydon Railway. Mr. Green states that the balloon on leaving the gardens took a south-easterly direction, but subsequently got into a north-westerly current, and did not attain a greater altitude than 2800 feet.

The grasses, reeds, rushes, canes, and bamboos, all contain it essentially. Take, for instance, the same cultivation as other barley. 18. The grasses, reeds, rushes, canes, and bamboos, all contain it essentially. Take, for instance, the straw or stalk of wheat, barley, or ryc,—in all these substances a certain quantity of silica is as essential as the carbonate of lime is to the egg-shell. The straw or stalk of wheat, barley or carbonate of lime is to the egg-shell. The Liverroop Cattle Market, Monday, Aug. 11.— We have had a larger supply of cattle at market to-Each acre of this barley produces about one third stems of these vegetables are rendered straight, hard, more food. N.B.—The produce of this barley, both in quantity and weight, surpasses all others; and, as which surrounds them, by the small quantity of silica charine, is even superior to the best Chevalier barley and the strength of the stem may fairly be said to a little decline in price. Cattle imported into Liver-denend nyingingly was the city of single and the strength of the stem may fairly be said to a little decline in price. Cattle imported into Liver-denend nyingingly was the city of single specific and the strength of the stem may fairly be said to a little decline in price. Cattle imported into Liver-denend nyingingly was the city of single specific and the strength of the stem may fairly be said to a little decline in price. in quality as well as quantity.—Northampton Herald. depend principally upon the silica contained in it. REAPING WHEAT.-IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.-It is The silica is very small in quantity, but when a asserted by Mr. Hannam, a clever and experienced haystack is burned a hard stony body is found as the farmer, of North Deighton, near Wetherly, Yorkshire, that considerable loss arises from the mistaken | which is a compound of the silica with the alkaline matter of the grass. In wheat we have phosphate of lime, or bone earth; there is a considerable quantity

> \* " Organic Chemistry signifies the chemical history of the various proximate principles which have been observed in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and which are there associated together, so as to produce a peculiar structure, termed organic, such as is never seen in any of the products of the mineral kingdom. Gum, sugar, starch, woody fibre, albumen, fibrine, gelatine, and all those numerous substances of which plants and the bodies of animals are composed, constitute those proximate principles which are the products of animated nature."—Dr. D. B. Reid.

+ Silica-or silex-constitutes the principal ingredient of flint, of the sand of the sea and of the desert, and of your boiled turnip mash for the gows in winter,

† The wheat is reaped close to the ground, after being quite ripe, and set up six sheaves in a shock.

many rocks and minerals. Quartz is composed of silica nearly pure. Silica, in combination with the fixed alkalies—potash or soda—forms the basis of that inestimable product of art, glass.

Hardcastle, miller, of Wetherby, when the following water)—are formed by burning vegetables, and many vegetables are burned expressly for their ashes. Then we come to chlorine and iron:—in fact, all the ele-ments that we find in the blood and in the flesh of graminivorous animals, must, of course, have been derived from vegetables.

7. Thus, we find, one kind of vegetable production contains silica, another contains phosphorus, another contains sulphur, and so on; and though the qualities of these substances so contained are very small, yet they are principally derived from the soil; hence the necessity of giving to the soil those inorganic constituents which particular crops require. The matters, therefore, about which we have been talking, begin to assume an aspect of considerable importance; for, by attending to the matters contained in particular crops,—by ascertaining how far these are essential to them, how far they exist in the soil, and how far they do not exist, or can be added economically and profitably to the soil, a great door is open to agricultural improvement upon chemical principles.

(To be continued.)

## Market kntelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, Aug. 11 .very little, if any, improvement has taken place in the weather since our last; in the neighbourhood of the metropolis heavy showers have fallen from time to time, and a great quantity of rain appears also to have been experienced in different parts of the kingfor reaping and gathering in of the wheat, the yield must fall short in quality, as well as in quantity, of was of quite a retail character, and to have made extensive sales a similar decline to that on English must have been acceded to. Good Dantzie wheat in bond continued to be firmly held at 50s. per qr., and other sorts at corresponding terms; there was, however, much less inclination to enter into speculative investments than last week, and but very few bargains were closed. Town-made flour could not starch, so is oil; these are combinations, which are called proximate component parts of organic bodies. cheaper. The few parcels of English barley exhibited were held at slightly enhanced terms; so unimportant, however, was the demand, as to render it imconstitution, with animal matter, containing nitro- ordinary sorts, such as Galway and light foreign, gen. This has long been known, but it has only lately been brought into notice, or established as a physiological fact, by Liebig, a very distinguished German | fully as dear as at any period of last week. | Canarythan on Monday last.

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY. August 11 .- During the past week the imports of live stock from abroad for this market have been moderately extensive, though not to say large, they having amounted to 104 oxen and cows, together with 140 sheep and 14 calves, from the William Jolliffe and Batavier steamers from Rotterdam. Comparatively speaking, these arrivals, though there have been some useful animals amongst them, have not been to say first-rate. To-day we had on offer 60 beasts and 50 sheep, all from Holland. At the outports about 150 beasts—100 from Holland and 50 rom Spain-have been landed and disposed of in the several localities. Fresh up to our market this morning, we received a full average number of beasts from our various grazing districts, and in which a slight improvement in quality was noticed. Owing to the trees grow in and derive subsistence from, that which state, and in some instances the quotations had a trees grow in and derive subsistence from, that which supports animals also. We find that the leaves of were disposed of at 4s 4d per 8lb., yet a total clearance was not effected. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 800 Scots, homebreds, and shorthorns, from the northern districts 400 shorthorns, from the western and midland counties 700 of various breeds, from other parts of England 300 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; and rom Scotland, 340 horned and polled Scots. Although we had an increased number of sheep on offer, it was by no means large for the present season. Prime old Downs moved off steadily, at full prices; but all other breeds were a slow inquiry at late rates. The arrival of lambs from Leicestershire being on the increase, the lamb trade was dull at a reduction in value of 2d per 8lb. For calves we had a slow demand. yet the quotations were supported. The pork trade

was dull, at last week's currencies. By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal. | S. d. | S. d Prime Southdown Lambs Large coarse calves . . . Prime small . Suckling calves, each . 

 Suckling calves, each
 . 18 0 30

 Large hogs
 . 3 0 3

 Neat small porkers
 . 3 10 4

 Quarter-old store pigs, each
 . 16 0 20

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE.
(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 3,016-Sheep and Lambs, 23,870-Calves, 164-Pigs, 320.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, AUGUST 9 .- We only had a thin supply of grain in our market to-day, and the prices were rather higher than last week. Wheat sold from 7s. 6d. to Ss. 6d.; oats, 3s. to 4s.; barley, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; beans, 5s. to 5s. 3d. per bushel

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, Aug. 9 .-In the early part of the week the weather was very showery and unseasonable, but on Thursday and ves-

We have had a larger supply of cattle at market to day than of late; a great portion of second-rate quality. Any thing good met with ready sale at last Calves 113; Sheep 9926; Lambs 899; Pigs 3786 Horses 79.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, AUGUST 11 .-There has been a good supply of wheat and flour from Ireland, but small of other articles. Since last Tuesday the weather has been cold and unfavourable for settled, with a warmer temperature. The transacin the vegetables, but it existed as a salt, and, by burning, that salt is decomposed. Kelp and barilla less extensive, the millers and dealers observing some —(from which soda is extracted by the action of caution in their purchases, and on Friday both articles were sold on rather easier terms. A very good demand has been experienced for other descriptions of grain and pulse for transit into the interior. Irish oats have been sold at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per 45ths. Grinding barley 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per 60ths. Canadian peas 35s. to 36s. per 504 tbs. Indian corn 28s. to 30s. per 480 lbs., and Egyptian beans at 34s. to 35s. per 480 lbs., which is an improvement of 1s. to 2s. per quarter on each. Oatmeal has brought an advance of 1s. 6d. per load, and some quantity has been taken on speculation. The operations in bonded articles, on speculation, have been to a moderate ex-tent. Stettin and Rostock red wheat has brought

5s. 10d. to 6s., and fine Dantzic 7s. per 70 lbs. United States flour has been sold at 23s. 6d. to 24s. per barrel and not much on sale.

DEMOCRATIC SUPPER.

A Democratic Supper was holden at the Angel Inn, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, on Monday last, August 11th, to celebrate the anniversary of the formation of the Democratic Association of 1838-39. It should have been holden on the 10th, that being the day, but the 16th falling on a Sunday, rendered the adoption of the day following instead necessary. At eight o'clock the supper was announced to be ready. The chair was taken by Mr. Julian Harney, supported on his right by Mr. William Rider, one of the Yorkshire delegates to the Convention of 1839; Democratic Association of 1838-39 be our hope and our and on his left by Mr. Thomas Cooper, recently a guide, until the rights of man are triumphantly estasufferer in Stafford Gaol for his devotion to the cause blished, and despotism in every shape is for ever overof Chartism. A considerable number of the fair sex thrown," time after the commencement of the supper Major

served by his old friends and comrades. considered democracy a "knife and fork question,

The CHAIRMAN saying :- It was customary on occasions like the present to give one of two standing toasts-the Sovereign, or the sovereign people. He could not hesitate as to which he should select. (Hear, hear.) It might be appropriate for aristocrats, basking in the smiles of royalty, and profitmongers, who lived by ministering to the luxuries and selfish caprices of a court—it might be well for those classes to drink "the Queen," and bellow "God save the Queen"-but for Democrats, who had nothing to do with royalty but the questionable pleasure of helping to pay for it, it would be much more appropriate to drink "the People," and shout "God save the rights of man!" (Cheers.) The days of old-fashioned loyalty had gone; loyalty to individuals went out with the Stuarts; was smothered in blood at Culloden; and the loyal man now was loyal to his country and the principles of liberty. (Applause.) The of misery to the very dregs; he had been famishing adherents of the Stuarts, though mistaken men, were with hunger and cold; he had been homeless and all thonest; they believed in the right divine of kings, and proved their faith by the offering of their blood England and renounced this country for ever, but and their lives. They were fearfully mistaken; but that, had he done so, his enemies would have said the proof of his guilt." (Hear, hear.)

True he had retreated for a time of their sine of every land and every people. on the other hand, the privileged and pot-bellied rascals who now boast of their loyalty at their feeds and guzzlings, cared nothing for Victoria, except as the head of a system by which they profited, and were enabled to riot in wrong and robbery. They pany present had been engaged in the movement for the People's Charter since its commencement, and

-"The Sovereignty of the People, as defined in the People's Charter. To the establishment of that measure as the law of the land, we pledge our untiring exertions until success crowns our efforts."

Mr. HENRY Ross responded to the sentiment. He felt proud to have the honour of appearing amongst them that evening; the sight of the excellent Democrats who surrounded him, and the recollection of what they had done in former years, inspired him with hope and renewed vigour, and really made him feel ten years younger. (Cucers.) The sentiment he had to respond to was a noble one; it recognised the only rightful sovereign, the people, and pointed out the way by which that sovereignty might be established. That way was through the obtainment of the People's Charter. (Cheers.) But how was that Charter to be obtained? Not by using the mealymouthed language of expediency; not by cringing to the "respectables," and weighing every word before zhey gave utterance to it, lest it should alarm the genteel Reformers; not by carrying on a mere mechanical agitation, meeting and talking, but talking nothing to the purpose, and doing nothing at all. (Cheers.) To get the Charter they must enlist the sympathics of the masses, and to do that the people must be spoken to in language they comprehend something like the spirit of the Democrats of 1839 raust be revived if they would succeed. (Applause.) Mr. Ross then spoke at some length on each section of the teast in succession, in one of the ablest common sense addresses it was ever our good fortune to hear, and which elicited the warm applause of the company. He concluded by expressing his hope that such meetings would be held often. If the Democrats would promulgate their principles, and revive enthusiasm for those principles, they must come be-fere the public and address the public; by so doing he felt assured they would materially hasten the ob

tainment of the Charter, which was the only means by which they could hope to establish the sovereignty of the people. Mr. Cooren sung "Rule Britannia," with a Chartist chorus, assisted by the whole of the company. The Chainman said the next toast, relating as it Radical Association, the Central National Association, and the Working Men's Association. Having explained the causes that led to the formation of the Democratic Association, the chairman said the principles of the association were bodies. The members were Chartists, for they but they differed with other bodies, or rather one particular body, as to the modus operandi; they repudiated all reliance on the middle class, and all conwas not confined to mere questions of policy; the Democrats went beyond all other parties in the avowal of the extreme but righteous principles of political and social equality. They were Chartists, but they were "Chartists and something our of the treasury, these birds of prey would be considered by the constraint of the pour o more." (Cheers.) What more they were was sufficiently signified by the day they selected for the Most of the members of that Convention sprung up anniversary of their Association—the 10th of August.

That day was memorable for two great events—the and they vanished like vapour. May we never see working classes that they should be neglected, and they vanished like vapour. May we never see working classes that they should be neglected, and nerhans have to end their days in a hastile, if not overthrow of the French Monarchy in 1792, and the proclamation of the famous constitution of 1793. few good men and true in that "parliament." I am speedily placed out of fear of want. The subject had They did not hesitate to adopt that day, because it was a day not famous in English, but in French hisman). (Cheers.) He, as an extreme left man, did not imprisonment—he had already mentioned it to several tory; they loved their country, and gloried in the getmany pickings; he did not apethe effeminate things patriotic friends in London, and he trusted it would history of their ancestors, but they were so far cos- in St. Stephen's; he did not blink the truth; he did now be received with approval. Major Beniowsky nistery of their ancestors, but they were so far cosmopolities as to be willing to adopt the great days, the great events, and the great men of all nations into their political calendar. (Applause.) By adopting the 10th of August of 1792, they avowed themselves to be Republicans. (Cheers.) He was a Republican—he always had been, and he felt assured he always had been always had b always would be to the day of his death. (Loud the rock of political truth; yet able and willing, on permanent relief of suffering patriotic individuals, cheers.) But Republicanism was a very vague term—
it might mean anything from Venetian oligarchism
to simple Democracy, where the people met in public
assembly and made their own laws, without the interrention of representatives. They wanted someterrention of representatives of pointical truch; yet able and willing, on permanent rener or sunering patriotic individuals, above sixty years of age, to be called the "Veteran dom. (Applause.) Their chairman had enemies in their own camp; but they had slain themselves with their own camp; but they had slain themselves with their own camp; but they had slain themselves with their own camp; but they had slain themselves with their own camp; but they had slain themselves with their own camp; but they had slain themselves with their own camp; but they had slain themselves with their own camp; but they had slain themselves with their own camp; but they had slain themselves with their own camp; but they had slain themselves with their own camp; but they had slain themselves with their own camp; but they had slain themselves with their own camp; but they had slain themselves with the motion was carried unanimously, and all their own camp; but they had slain themselves with the motion was carried unanim thing more defined than the word Republicanism, and daunted. (Loud applause.) With respect to the £11s. 10d. was subscribed towards it in the room. they found it in the Constitution of '93, in adopting sentiment he (Mr. Rider) was called upon to respond The good feeling and hilarity of the meeting, I the great principle of which they avowed themselves to, he must say that the committee had placed him Democrats, so that they were Chartists, Republican Chartists, and Democratic Republicans; he thought | behind the counter to puff his master's goods. that a very excellent trinity in unity. (Applause.) (Laughter.) There were, no doubt, thousands in the The chairman then entered into a brief exposition of metropolis who were adepts in the art; but he could the great principle of the Constitution of '93, the not simper and smile, and cut the demisemiquavers principle which confided to the people the actual of those gentry. These might be indispensable admaking of the laws, the members of the national assembly only devising and framing the proposed enactments, leaving it for the people themselves by their with ladies' men, or decoybirds. Nevertheless, as the direct votes to sanction, amend, or reject the customers had called upon him to try his hand, unmeasures proposed. Having explained this, the known to the master, he did not feel that diffidence chairman continued. In this principle consisted he should do if standing in the position of a servingthe great superiority of that constitution over all man emptying the shelves of silks and satins for the others he had ever heard tell of. Possessing such a power, a people could never be deprived of their liberties. With institutions based on such a principle, a nation's existence must be eternal, and eternally free. (Cheers.) But it might be asked why comfree. (Cheers.) But it might be asked why comfree the french Consul, who is present inspection of some Lady Trollop, or Miss Selina baving interrogated him in French, received answers by signs. The young man having interrogated him in French, received answers by signs. The young man having interrogated him in French Consul, who is present inspection of the prisoner until Saturday, and said that notice should be given to her father to attend, and universory by signs. The young man having interrogated him in French, received answers by signs. The young man having interrogated him in French Consul, who is present the prisoner until Saturday, and said that notice should be signed to means unknown and unrecognition in for her not attempting to repeat the prisoner until Saturday, and said that not regenerate the anniversary of a defunct association? for all climates, and suited to an snages of com-He would answer, for the purpose of keeping alive plexion and conditions of life, save thieves, tyrants, attempts have hitherto proved ineffectual, and no-He would answer, for the purpose of keeping alive and promulgating the principles of which that association had been the representative. (Applause.) It is also of the conductor was a means to an end, but what was the farter was an each of the coll not see the good of such policy. They must do so if the Charter was an axe to cut down and conditions of life, save thieves, tyrants, and consider what we will do with itafferwards," but the portion of the community carrying the fast colour, which not all the waters of prosecution in the providence a shade of change. Its is also of its? They must do so if the Charter was an axe to cut down wash away, or even produce a shade of change. Its is suspected the wash and conditions of life, save thieves, tyrants, and conditions of life, save thieves, tyrants, and such like vagabonds, who ought to be attempts have hitherto proved ineffectual, and no was preferred at the instance of two women against two life assourt, two or winen, or an agent to women against two life that is influence first, and conditions of life, save thieves, tyrants, and such like vagabonds, who ought to be attempts have hitherto proved ineffectual, and no was preferred at the instance of two women against two like the preferred at the instance of two women against two like the influence first, and the provident servant. When, although the serve of the conditions of life, save thieves, tyrants, and such like vagabonds, who ought to be retered at the instance of two women against two likes can be discovered from the young man himself, that it was fund nearly till was found near the provident servant. We have the instance of two women against two likes can be discovered from the young man himself, that it was fund nearly till the sare of the conduct was at the instance of two women against two likes can be discovered from the young man himself, that it was fund nearly till the sare of the conduct was at the instance of two women against two likes can be discovered from the young man himself, that it was fu strongholds of despotism; but of what use would it be to destroy the upas of corruption unless they knew Bell. It shines more brilliant than the Sun (as every vessel, and that his tongue was set out to prevent his with such violence between the elbow and wrist, as to independent of the corruption unless they knew be to destroy the upas of corruption unless they knew Bell. It shines more brilliant than the Sun (as every vessel, and that his tongue was set out to prevent his with such violence between the elbow and wrist, as to independent of the corruption unless they knew be to destroy the upas of corruption unless they knew be to des how to plant the tree of liberty? or pull down the Spectator and Observer must confess), and the Tra- disclosing what he knew. Two things appear certain flict a wound there as well as on the top of her head. The fabric of despotism, unless they knew how to build veller knows there is not its equal on the Globe.

up the temple of freedom? (Loud cheers.) Unless (Great cheering.) It is far in advance of the Times they were prepared for the future all they could and the Age in which we live. The Star had its idiocy. The authorities are busy in investigating she was confined until that day, being unable to quit the

appeals as the present, assured as he was, that im- their local affairs into their own hands. The Star was

When tyranny and slavery alike shall pass away, And morn shall break, and man awake, in the light of a fairer day. (Loud applause.) The chairman concluded by giving the following

sentiment: "The day we celebrate. May the principles of the

graced the meeting with their presence. A short The Chairman said he had much pleasure in calling on their old friend Major Beniowski, a man who tion, come from whatever quarter it might. As he Benniowski entered the room, and was warmly re- had been infamously caluminated, and suffered terrible persecution even from some of the Chartists The viands having been disposed of with a zeal on themselves. (Hear, hear.) The Major had, however, the part of each and all, which fully proved that they outlived the mistakes of those who were misinformed, and the slanders of those who, traitors themselves, in principle—the principles they propounded were wilfully plotted his ruin. (Cheers.) His presence at honest and just, and it remained with the people to and the cloth having been removed, the second part wilfully plotted his ruin. (Cheers.) His presence at the evening's business commenced by this festival proved his unshaken fidelity to the good push on to the attainment of the Charter and the this festival proved his unshaken fidelity to the good push on to the attainment of the Charter and the cause, while the reception his friends had given him Land, and ali good things would follow to the full estaproved that they who knew him best trusted and blishment of pure Democracy.

The chairman then gave "the health of Joseph

Major Bexiowski, who was received with renewed cheering, said—He hardly need tell the meeting how grateful he was for the kind reception they had given him. But a few days ago he little anticipated the pleasure of ever again addressing his brother Democrats. Most of them knew how cruelly he had been slandered; he had been used most unjustly by men who would not grant him a trial, or any means of proving his innocence—nay, more than that, his accusers had never offered to prove their accusations. He would say nothing more on that subject now, but he did not renounce his resolve to wring justice from those who had denounced him, or affected to suspect him. He had suffered much, he had drank of the chalice

True, he had retreated for a time as a wounded man must retreat, but he had remained in England, and would just as soon have for the head of that system wretched and powerless, and now he rejoiced he Nick the younger of Russia, or Christina the royal could once more stand before them, and with she-brute of Spain; and would just as soon toast them, a brother in the cause of universal liberty. che-brute of Spain; and would just as soon toast those worthies as they did Victoria. (Hear, hear.) (Great cheering.) He believed that much of the chairman then proceeded to criticise the "Queen's speech," delivered on Saturday last, his remarks thereon being warmly applauded. The chairman concluded by saying that most of the comclairman concluded by saying the comclairm fraud; men of all countries were brothers, and it was his duty to aid Englishmen in the struggle for their their reception of the toast he was about to give rights, as it was the duty of Englishmen to aid his would prove that they were yet as zealously devoted countrymen in their contest for freedom. (Cheers.) to the obtainment of that great measure, despite pro-secution and persecution, mistakes, failures, and The aristocracy of all nations were in union; they cared nothing about nationality, neither did the mertreacheries, as they were when they first engaged in

chants and profitmongers, why, then, should the peo-ple? (Applause.) Major Beniowski here entered into a review of the state of parties at the time of the formation of the Democratic Association, de nouncing in withering language those who were playing the part of humbugs at that period. Coming to the present time, he observed it had been said that

respond to the sentiment, said—Being a plain, homespun Yorkshireman, the audience need not expect any curled, frizzled, or dressed-up oration from him. If, after the substantial repast, and intellectual feast they had enjoyed, any still felt a gust for dainties in the shape of a dish of finely-turned periods, garnished with flowers of rhetoric, they would, so far as he was concerned, find themselves disappointed. He had been too much accustomed to porridge-eaters to available to the thrilling image of Leonidas and his fearless 300, who fell, a forforn hope, at Thermopylæ; and of Kings and their arrogance brought low—but of a whole people exalted to freedom—and that people the noblest that ever lived beneath the sun for eloquence and poetry, and philosophy, and the arts, as well as for bravery. (Great applause.) The word "demodules the prisoner was in the back part of the had been too much accustomed to porridge-eaters to ought to be dearly cherished for its associations. As a large ingot of tin from the premises of Mr. Cond. a qualify him to cater for silk-lined stomachs. What ought to be dearly cherished for its associations. As a large ingot of tin from the premises of Mr. Cond, a they would get from him would be very plain, and in the same strain as they sung in concert some six years ago, when he had the pleasure of becoming personally acquainted with the Democrats of London, and the personally acquainted with the Democrats of London, and the patriotic living of the personally acquainted with the Democrats of London, and the patriotic living of the personally acquainted with the Democrats of London, and the patriotic living of the patriotic living of the personally acquainted with the Democrats of London, and in plumber, in High-street, Camberwell. He was remanded the patriotic living of the patri and of teing initiated into their most honourable than life to many, for it had been sanctified by sufferorder. Since they last met, he acknowledged he had been an idle soldier, doing no duty, and allowing his as the renunciation of a good name, because it is disarms and accoutrements to contract both dust and pleasing to those whom the world calls "respectable." rust; nevertheless, not having deserted the regiment, he did not stand before them with a fear of a what timid, said to him (Mr. Cooper), the other day, Democratic Court Martial, or the nine-tailed cat, before his eyes. He might be interrogated as to the reason of his political idleness, and from the observations made by the friends who had preceded him, and from the oneness of opinion that pervaded the assembly, on what were once delicate points, he felt bound to explain the cause of his inactivity, prior to adverting to the points centred in the sentiment he two sassingting to the points centred in the sentiment he two sassingting and abetting carroll. The two keenans, and from the oneness of opinion that pervaded the me, for I have suffered for it; and since my enemics imprisoned me for being a Chartist, they shall never have the name from me; on the contrary, I will place it before their eyes as often as ever I can." (Enthusiant of his inactivity. Then, was siekness—a severe and for the Charter, as an Englishman, he felt proud. Democratic Court Martial, or the nine-tailed cat, beinto a lengthy review of the various popular association, apostasy, and black-heartedness of those who had surreptitiously, and for sinister purposes, inc Classos the Trades' Union the Matropolitan ing Classes, the Trades' Union, the Metropolitan | plc. More injury had been done to the cause of the millions by pseudo-patriots, than by all the opposition, persecutions, and prosecutions of avowed op- give even an outline of his remarks. ponents. They well knew what a nest of unclean birds were gathered together in Bolt-court the last time he had the honour of meeting the London Deyet to be explained, wherein it differed from other | mocratic Association; and they knew full well the amount of good that resulted from the chirping speech. adopted the Charter at the outset of their career; and fluttering of that heterogeneous assemblage. The hard-earned pence of the working men were recklessly expended, and time killed by the reading of old Acts of Parliament, culled from some a similar manner to the anniversary they were then meetion with the shopocracy; they further avowed that all the means which oppressed in bondage, the oppressed were justified their mission as would be the reading Cock Robin or this occasion was appointed (with power to add to in using against the oppressors. But the difference | Tom Hickathrift. But it wiled away the time, and

in a novel position. It was like placing a shopman

they were prepared for the future all they could expect to result from the Charter would be that origin in the same town as himself—the once besustained on the occasion. The defendant endeavoured proceed to carry out their self-oninionated views by which the buyers generally are not inclined to comply
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where the control of the contro United States at this day. Of the acts and deeds of the North." Every sincere friend of the the Democratic Association, he would only say that it people was maiigned by that infamous vehicle of Whig-

portant results would flow therefrom. (Cheers.) By now fixed in the great metropolis of the world, and was meetings like the present they would spread abroad a in reality the people's organ. Men of other nations knowledge of the rights of man, and hasten that walked by its light, and experienced the benefit of its influence. (Cheers.) But let it be borne in mind, that, as the people's organ, it had to combat faction -singly it had to contend against a host; therefore it must be sustained by the people, as it had hitherto been. By the people it had been made invulnerable to every attack, and by the people it would retain its power over those who conspired to compass its destruction. The sentiment alluded to the principles propounded in the Star-those of Equality, but as the assembly were mostly veterans in the cause, he need not trespass on their time by expatiating on that portion of the subject; they were already taught, and were proof against fraud and sophistry of every description, come from whatever quarter it might. As he was anxious to hear Mr. Cooper he would sit down by observing that the proprietor and present con- to wait upon the stairs until it pleased him to return home ductors of the people's organ had been sufficiently and open the door of his room, which contained nothing tried, and found faithful to their trust, and honest have all blanker a how and a noil. On the night of the

Mazzini, and success to the Democrats of all na-

Mr. Coopen (author of the "Purgatory of Suicides"

more in his nation's list of great men than he (Mr. C.) did. He would feel ashamed did he not glory in the wrote their names on the page of England's history with the sunbeam of their own peerless eloquence, and did not depart, in their manhood, from the Democratic sentiments of their youth, like the renegades Burke, and Wyndham, and Pitt, and Burdett. Yet, when names like that of Joseph Mazzini are mentioned, they ought to despise the narrower With all his fond partiality for the good and burning glory, and the woes of weeping Poland. attempts to east the base and bloody stain of murder upon him. Mazzini had triumphed; he had substantiated his own truth and high honour; while the tiated his own truth and high honour; while the English Fouché was doubly tarnished with infamy, and would be remembered with detestation by the latest posterity. All honour, then, to Joseph Mazzini! and may the remnant of his life be filled ing the part of inumbugs at that period. Coming to the present time, he observed it had been said that the Democratic Association was defunct; it might be, as an organised body, but its spirit still lived, and hundreds would speedily rally round it. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman then gave the third sentiment:

"The Chairman then gave the third sentiment:

"The Northern Star, the people's organ. May the light of an honest press illumine the minds of the masses, and teach them how to retain as well as obtain the blessings of respond to the sentiment, and Michael to the sentiment, and All bears of the present time, he observed it had been said that the period. Coming to the present time, he observed it had been said that the Democratic Association was defunct; it might be, as an organised body, but its spirit still lived, and let but its banner be upliffed, and hundreds would speed in the property of the present time, he observed it had been said that the priod of the cause of Italian liberty, in which he had struggled so long and ardently, was nearer and nearer a splendid and permanent success. (Cheers.) The toast further breathed a wish for "the success of the Democratic of an honest press illumine the minds of the masses, and teach them how to retain as well as obtain the blessings of requality and liberty."

Marylebone, were charged before Mr. T. Paynter, the sitteratened to burn the place down. He then we not present a splendid and permanent success. (Cheers.) The toast further breathed a wish for "the success of the Democratic of the Democratic of an honest press illumine the minds of the masses, and teach them how to retain as well as obtain the blessings of requality and liberty."

Marylebone, were charged before Mr. T. Paynter, the sitteratened to burn the place down. He then we not present a situation of the success of the Democratic occupied by the prisoner and in wife, she found the bed and bedding on fire. She instantly fing the prisoner and in wife, she found the bed and bedding on fire. She instant

ing. Nothing seemed to him so cowardly, so ignoble, A really good man, and truly patriotic, though some-'Why do you call yourself 'the Chartist' on the

responding to the sentiment; but as we had not the pleasure of hearing him, it is impossible for us to "The health and speedy restoration of Frost, Williams, Jones, Ellis, and other exiles," was the concluding toast.

Mr. Mox responded in a very sensible and feeling Mr. Ross then proposed that the 4th of November,

adopted, and the committee which had acted for this occasion was appointed (with power to add to their numbers) to make arrangements for the Henry Llunt festival.

Mr. Cooren briefly stated his desire that a permanent fund, to be called the "Veteran Patriots' Fund," should be formed, for the relief of individuals like Daddy Richards, Thomas Rayner Smart, Allen Da-

The good feeling and hilarity of the meeting, by singing and agreeable conversation, was kept up till midnight; and the friendly and ardent Democrats

to speak, from his tongue having been cut out, was landed at Boulogne from a London packet. He had been taken up in Edinburgh for vagabondage, and being supposed from his features to be a native of France, had been taken before the French Consul, who having interrogated him in French. received answers france, had been taken before the French Consul, who the prisoner until Saturday, and said that house should having interrogated him in French, received answers be given to her father to attend, and unless he procured the order, to effect improvements therein. My object Leeds Cons Market, Tuesday, August 12.—The other, that he is not a native of Boulogne, and the other, that he is but little removed in intellect from obliged to be conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where

Police Intelligence.

MANSION HOUSE.

Monday.—Shocking Degradation.— A man named Thomas Pasfield, who is what is called a "scuttlehunter," or "chance" porter, was brought before the Lord Mayor charged with having cut his own throat in a fit of drauken ness, or rather of madness, the result of drunken habits. The prisoner, it appeared, had been left a legacy of about £60 or £70 by a relative a short time ago, and had never been sober down to the time at which he made the attack upon his own life on the 7th of last July. His female child, a noor half-starved wretched looking overture and about a poor half-starved wretched looking creature, aged about four years, had been dragging out a miserable existence in the shape of furniture or bed-clothes except a thread-bare old blanket, a box, and a pail. On the night of the 7th of July the poor infant was found waiting upon the pose that the father was in his room, an attempt was mad to gain admission, but those who tried the experiment were obliged to break open the door before they succeeded. Upon entering, they beheld a ghastly spectacle. The unfortunate drunkard had deposited the greater part of his person in the box, and was bleeding from a severe wound in the neck, which hung over the pail; and cash to the amount of between £20 and £30 was found in a corner of the room, the remnant, it was supposed, of the property he he had been left by his relation. The prisoner, upon being asked what account he could give of himself, replied that names of the incorruptible and brave Hampden, the martyred Sydney, the incomparable Milton, the upright Cartwright and Hunt—nor less in such patriotic orators as Chatham the elder, and Erskine, who wrote their paragraph of the incomparable Milton, the upright Cartwright and Hunt—nor less in such patriotic of the trouble; but what further took place he really could not say. He, however, yound that he was very sorry for the incomparable of the incomparable in the had some disagreement with a female relation, which put him out of sorts, and he took drink to get rid of the incorruptible and brave Hampden, the had been completely unconscious of what had happened; which put him out of sorts, and he took drink to get rid of the incorruptible and brave Hampden, the had been completely unconscious of what had happened; which put him out of sorts, and he took drink to get rid of the trouble; but what further took place he really could not say. derness. The mother, it was stated, has been some time dead, and the neighbours expressed much anxiety that the Lord Mayor should interfere to prevent the cash found in the room from being squandered by the prisoner. The prisoner was remanded for a few days.

Tuesday.—An Impostor.—A woman namedAnnPegrim, who had the appearance of the wife of a decent tradesman, was brought before the Lord Mayor.—R. Webb (police-man No. 653) stated that as he was walking along Worm-With all his fond partiality for the good and great among his own forefathers, a true English Democrat feels an unspeakable glow of the heart while pondering on the deeds of glorious Tell—that matchless peasant, who broke the fetters of his fatherland, less peasant, who broke the fetters of his fatherland, and whose name would echo in songs of liberty, as long as the eagles gazed undazzled at the sun while they soar above the Alps of free Sw.tzerland—(great applause); nor is he less powerfully and nobly affected while dwelling on the brightness of Kosciuski's became extremely violent upon the stretcher, but was at burning glory, and the woes of weeping Poland. (Enthusiastic applause.) The honoured name contained in the toast was enrolled in this shining catalogue of European patriotism: Joseph Mazzini had won lasting honour, not only for his true-hearted love for beautiful, but oppressed Italy, his celebrated fatherland—but for the high-spirited resolve, and intropid perseverance with which he hunted the infamous letter-spy through all his false and diabolical

LAMBETH. TUESDAY. - SERIOUS CHARGE. - George Humphery

MONDAY .- BRUTAL AND COWARDLY MANSLAUGHTER .the man who threw the stone, they left the house, and were about to part, when Carroll made his appearance and challenged Williams to fight. He accepted the challenge, and they began fighting. Williams appeared to be getting the best of it, and closed with his adversary, who then bit him in a most savage manner, and severely injured him, and Williams was compelled to let go. The fight was about to be renewed when Carroll called upon his countrymen for help, and a great number of Irishmen came out of their houses, armed with sticks, pokers, and other dangerous weapons, and made a desperate attack on witness and his party, who were unarmed, and they on witness and his party, who were unarmed, and they were overpowered by numbers and compelled to retreat. They halted by the railway arch at Old Ford, and were soon afterwards joined by a man named Thomas Smith, who said he had been interrupted by a party of Irishmen, near the Five Bells, where they left Carroll and his friends, much beaten with a poker. While they were talking, James Bristow, the deceased, and another man, who were on their way home, joined them, and he advised them and their way home, joined them, and he advised them and his own party to remain where they were until the Irishmen became quiet and had gone to their homes: but some of them determined upon going back, and he accompanied them. On arriving at the place where they had left the Irishmen, he saw Carroll lurking about, armed with a heavy kitchen poker, which he attempted to conceal under his coat when he saw them approach. Thomas under his coat when he saw them approach. Thomas Smith immediately exclaimed, "That's the man who struck me with a poker in Bow." When Carroll found he was discovered, he ran towards his own dwelling, and Bristow passed it, and was about twenty or thirty yards away, when Carroll and another man came towards him, and Carroll struck him a tremendous blow on the side of the head with a poker, and felled him to the ground. Eight or ten Irishmen armed with all manner of weapons. Eight or ten Irishmen, armed with all manner of weapons and some without any, then made another furious attack on witness and his friends, and they were obliged to return to Old Ford, where they remained for some time, and missed Bristow, who they afterwards understood had managed to get up and crawl to the station-house. When

they saw him again he was being led home between two policemen, and appeared very much exhausted. By that time the Irishmen had disappeared, and he heard no more of them. Mr. Broberip said he should remand the case

Tuesday .- Attempt at Suicide .- Hannah Clarke, a young female, the daughter of a respectable man, was brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with attempting separated with the resolution to use increased energy in spreading the everlasting principles of truth and freedom.

to commit suicide. She was arrested by a poncentant on the provious night, when about to throw herself into the river at the London-bridge stairs. When the defendant was placed at the bar before the magistrate, she exclaimed Singular Case.—A short time since, a young man, about eighteen years of age, meanly dressed and unable to sneak from his tangue having been cut out was

Martin, preserved by Mary Coombe, who stated that as she of C. S. Ratcliffe and the Board of Directors; one of was walking along the New-cut on the preceding night, whose grand schemes was to make an inquisitorial exhad scarcely time to utter the words, when he doubled had the effect of loosening several of her teeth. He was custody. The defendant said that the complainant was with him in tatters in a garret in the neighbourhood of and that in warding off the blow her mouth came against his knuckles, but that he had no intention of hitting her. The magistrate, having severely commented on the cowardly nature of the assault, inflicted a penalty of £5 on

> CLERKENWELL. and, actuated by motives of humanity, had, although in (the executive) have been sincere in their views of the He was remanded.

WORSHIP STREET. WEDNESDAY .- CHARGE OF STABBING .- Eliza Avern, a what had occurred. The child, when the prisoner was middle-aged woman of masculine appearance, was placed appearance, was placed in the care of a female at the bar before Mr. Bingham, upon the charge of cutting apparent? They say you must reduce your Charitable of the hospital, was placed in the care of a female at the bar before Mr. Bingham, upon the charge of cutting apparent? They say you must reduce your Charitable of the hospital, was placed in the care of a female at the bar before Mr. Bingham, upon the charge of cutting apparent? named Mary Miller, who treated her with remarkable tenliving in Keale-street, Spitalfields. It appeared from the statement of the husband, who had lost his right eye, and had several sears upon his face, that he had been married about 25 years to the prisoner, but her temper was so violent and ungovernable that he had led a life of constant disquiet and unhappiness nearly the whole of that time. Between nine and ten years ago she stabbed him so dangerously in the side that his life was for some time despaired of, and on a subsequent occasion, in the course of an altercation between them, she attacked him with a dinner fork, and stabbed him in the right eye, the sight of which had been totally destroyed. She had since then repeatedly assailed him in a similar manner, and he bore the marks of her violence upon almost every part of his person. On his returning home rather late on the prepositively refused to do, and on his repeating the request she became greatly excited, and seizing a knife from the

> against her. HAMMERSMITH. WEDNESDAY .- DESPERATE IRISH RIOT AT KENSINGTON. -James Murphy, James Connor, John Cotter, and Timo-Marylebone, were charged before Mr. T. Paynter, the sit- them." Where is the prospect of success? They, the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Donegall-st., Belfast, Aug. 6th, 1845. Sin,—As some reports of proceedings in connection with the Manchester Unity of Independent Odd Fellows have appeared in the Star of Saturday last, and some previous numbers, and as such statements are calculated, if suffered to pass unnoticed, to do much mischief to the order, and consequently to the working classes generally, I have thought it necessary to trouble you with a few remarks thereon. I should have done so sooner, but supposed some one more competent than myself would have done so. The Michael Carroll, a felt-maker, aged 26, of No. 3, Taylor's place, Old Ford, Bow; Patrick Foley, of No. 2, Taylor's place, 19; Martin Banim, 28, of Windmill-place, Old Ford; Martin Keenan, 68, and Daniel Keenan, his son, 39, of the same place, were bought before Mr. Broderip, on a charge of manslaughter, the first with causing the death of a young man, named James Bristow, a stonemason, by striking him on the head with a poker, and the other four the Northern Star, through good report and trough evil report, will testify; but I am sorry to be obliged to doubt the purity of the motives by which the leaders of this movement are actuated. There appears to me to be more of personal pique and disappointment, than that pure love of principle which should be the main spring of the Reformer. All that has been said, one assertion excepted, viz. 'the scale being founded on a false data," appears to me to be totally beside the question; and if it is the good of the order they are seeking, why not have availed themselves of those means the laws of the order so amply afford for remedying supposed or real grievances? If the resolutions complained of, as passed by the late annual committee, can be shown of the house from which they suspected the stone was thrown, and asked for an explanation of such a dastardly outrage, and were grossly abused and threatened by the Irish people in the house. Finding remonstrances of no avail, and as they were not likely to obtain the name of the man who threw the stone, they left the house, and were grossly abused and threatened by the Irish people in the house. Finding remonstrances of no avail, and as they were not likely to obtain the name of the offensive resolutions could be suspended until the name who threw the stone, they left the house, and were about to your whom Courally made his avanagement and the majority of the members will it, by laying the matter law fully before the board of directors, the operation of the offensive resolutions could be suspended until the next A. M. C., which would be the proper plan for settling the dispute. As regards represent plan for settling the dispute. As regards representation, I consider the system to be all that any reasonable man can wish. Every district can send a deputy to the annual committee; and those districts who have more than 1000 members two deputies, and so on for every 1000 members one deputy; and as these deputies are elected by the representation of each lodge in quarterly committees of the districts, I cannot see what valid objection can be raised against it. As we have 4000 lodges in the unity, if each was to send a deputy to the committee, I think we should have a legislative assembly with a vengeance. This would indeed be "odd," Most of the speeches and resolutions hitherto published appear to be directed against the officers of the order. If they have been unfaithful to their trust, let them be exposed, and suffer accordingly. I would be the last man to throw a cloak over their sins if they be guilty. If they have been guilty of "jobbery" or peculation, let the proper steps be taken to put a stop to such proceedings; and let them be treated as every man should be who would defraud such an institution. Their removal from office and

disgrace would be a warning to those who would come after them. I send with this a copy of the last "quarterly report;" and you will see by it that there are other causes for this, more than appear at first sight, and which I fear are not very creditable to the parties concerned. Upon calm reflection, the resolutions taken by the A. M. C. are calculated to place the order on a more firm and durable basis, without contracting to any extent worth naming, the benefits of the order. The reductions apply chiefly to the funcral gifts for members' wives; and I am of opinion that a man should not be looking for a large sum at the death of his wife, he having the same means to support himself as before. I think the women might look with some degree of suspicion upon men who are over anxious on this point. When a man is sick and unable to work for his family, and also when the widow and the fatherless are left unprovided for, as steam-engine furnaces. is too often the case among the working classes, then main nearly the same as they were. These alterations in the unity having been made acquainted with the feet and healthy condition .- Manchester Courier. intended change long previous to the meeting of the Glasgow committee! What more could be done? Our laws are not irrevocable. We have an annual state of the weather buyers are cautious, and consefor resorting to means unknown and unrecognised by was rather flat. received in the spirit in which they are offered: and this institution, which has long been the pride of the small supply of oats and beans, both these articles are working classes, may come out of the present trial held for more money. No alteration in other grain.

DENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

"Coming events cast their shadows before."

sustained on the occasion. The defendant endeavoured proceed to carry out their self-opinionated views by un-SALE OF SLAVES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEOLOGY. The pallate his onence by saying that he was intoxicated, and the following notice of a public sale, in the sand that, in wresting the poker from the complainant, he by accident struck her over the arm; that he regretted commences his system of tyranny by gradual encountering. The despot commences his system of tyranny by gradual encountering that he regretted commences his system of tyranny by gradual encountering. constitutional means, from that moment may be heard business doing. the Democratic Association, he would only say that it was successful because its members called things by the misrepresented might as well lock for their right names, and enunciated principles which, their right names, and enunciated principles which, and enunciated principles which, the occurrence of the complainant the occurrence of the occurrence, but the liquor was the cause of it, ments upon his intended victim's liberty. Under the occurrence of the occ their right names, and enunciated principles which, blood in door nails as justice at the hands of the hands being in accordance with universal right and justice, were understood and appreciated by the working men. The Democratic Association was not faultless, the monster was bearded in his own denlightshone in darkness. The infant Narstripped on as the property of Henry T. Hall, to satisfy a she was not killed, for had she not thrown up her arm in former greatness. Such proceedings are doubly criminated for the way described, and thereby prevented the force of the way described, and thereby prevented the force of the way described, and thereby prevented the force of the way described, and thereby prevented the force of the way described. men. The Democratic Association was not faultless, if fell into the mistake of hoping for too much within too short a period of time. But the principles of that association were, and are, unexceptionable, and were the principles that must be appealed to to revive enthusiant the magistrate then inflicted the full penalty of £5 on the principles that must be appealed to to revive enthusiant for the magistrate then inflicted the full penalty of £5 on the defendant, and in default of payment he was committed the solder and new, through the instrumentality of the Same thou act as men, and have taken most of the control of the property of Henry T. Hall, to satisfy a she was not kined, tor nad she not thrown up her arm in the way described, and thereby prevented the force of the blow on the head, she must have been deprived of life. The magistrate then inflicted the full penalty of £5 on the defendant, and in default of payment he was committed the solder and new, through the solder and new, through the solder and new, through the solder and new that solder and new that solder and new that solder and new the solder and new that solder and new that solder and new that solder and new that solder and new the solder and for two months. The next charge was against William selves to be governed by the selfish and capticious whites

the defendant, who was walking with another man, amination of the funds, &c., of every Lodge in the Unity; knocked up against her, and nearly threw her down. suspending whole Districts, and threatening all others When she recovered herself, she merely asked her as- with the same sanguinary punishment, should they dare to when she recovered hersen, she means towards her, and flinch from bowing to their arbitrary will. Our General Laws state that all proposed alterations in them are to aphis fist, and struck her a severe blow on the mouth, that pear infall, and circulated with the January Report of the Unity. This rule—the principle of which is allowed by all to in the act of running away, after having committed the be essentially necessary to the well-being of a free commucowardly assault, when he was pursued and taken into nity—has been violated at the last A. M. C. The executive have resolved among themselves to alter the Finanabout to strike him for accidentally pushing against her, cial arrangements of the Order, and for fear of their self-opinionated views being thwarted, they merely made a slight allusion to their views, knowing well that had they been submitted to the test of being fairly canvassed through the Unity, that their intentions would not have the defendant, who, having expressed his inability to pay been approved of. It would be a gross libel upon them were we to say that they are ignorant of the nature of our Order: they are no such thing. They were not ignorant WEDNESDAY. -INGRATITUDE AND ROBBERY .- Arthur of the fact, that by altering our financial arrangements. Frayne was charged with stealing £25 in gold and silver, they were treading upon the vitals of the Unity, thereby two gold rings, and a gold pin, the property of William endangering its very existence; and ere long, their mo-Fernes. The prosecutor is a warehouseman in the City, tive for so doing will be glaringly apparent. Had they very humble circumstances himself, shared his bed and state of the Unity, they would have recommended that board with the prisoner, who was, when he craved his the surplus fund of the Order should have been assistance, in destitute circumstances. The prisoner's distributed among those Lodges and Instricts that habits were so irregular that the prosecutor was obliged were in a state of pecuniary embarrassment to dismiss him, and a day or two after his room was requested them to retrench their expenditure, and broken into, and the above-mentioned money and jewel- pointed out the vast sums of money they wasted on lery abstracted. The prisoner, who alone knew where regalias and other things not necessary for our governthe box containing the property was placed, was seen ment. The following will perhaps shew the reasons:coming out of the house on the evening of the robbery. From 1839 to 1845, the principal men of the executive have been paid for Regalias, Printing &c., upwards of £36,009, independent of what they have received from private individuals. Why should we tamely submit to be middle-aged woman of masculine appearance, was placed made the tools of men, whose sinister motives are so very Gifts. Do they hint in the least about retrenching your expenditure on Regalia? No. Let reason answer the

trayed the trust reposed in them. Why did the District Officers refuse to call a meeting, more especially after the very strong feeling displayed at the last Quarterly Committee? If their cause is pure, why cringe from fair discussion ?-why uphold the conduct of men who have always been aliens in feeling to. redling night, he handed to the prisoner the amount of wards us? They boast of being the poor man's friend! for. his day's carnings, but recollecting afterwards that he getting at the same time, that the parties they uphold are had to purchase some cork for his business, he requested appropriating as much of his earnings to themselves as her to return a small portion of the money, which she they possibly can. Strange anomaly! On one side ap. pears a recommendation from the Board of an increase of salary to £300 per annum, for C. S. Rateliffe; on the other table made several rapid thrusts at him, in warding off iside a long statement of the poverty of the Unity. These which he received a severe cut on the thick part of the are the men the District Officers are determined, whatever right shoulder. He arrested her arm as she was about s the consequence, to uphold. We did expect, in a circular to repeat the blow, and after a violent struggle gave her emanating from them, to have had some explanation as into custody. Mr. Bingham said he should order her to to the future Financial arrangement of the District. The

cause. We wished justice to be done us, and for that

purpose waited respectfully upon the Bistrict Officers (10)

threats were held out) to request them to call a general

meeting of the District, in order that every man should

understand how far the alterations affected him. They

have since issued a circular, condemning us in no very

respectful language, for daring to openly complain of the

unjust and sinister proceedings of a body who have be-

be brought up again, that the case might be completed following is the most we can glean : "It has been supposed that the alterations proposed limits the wife's funeral money to £5. It is no such thing; the £5 is merely mentioned to show the principle of the matter." Why not tell us distinctly to what extent the alterations will affect us ? Again they state; "Where grievances exist, take a proper and constitutional method of redressing executive, have too much influence and power to leave vs any hopes of revoking their decisions. They again say: "We are able to prove, that, by a triffing increase in the contributions, the same payments might be made." If an increase of contribution be necessary, we can arrange that question without being coerced by the Board of Directors. They refer us to the present and past position of the District-granted; and it will be seen that the District was never in a more prosperous state than at present, and for the last three years we have been gradually decreasing our expenditure. The District Officers have suspended the Duke of Nor.

folk and Union Lodges. We know not why they should: have selected them; at the same time there are many others (which they are not ignorant of) of the same opi-

It would be tiring the patience of the readers of this, were we to extend the argument to the length the importance of the case demands. It is in contemplation to hold meeting of the members of the District, due notice of which will be given, when we hope that every member in the District, who possibly can, will attend. Bear in mind that if you tamely submit to the usurped power of the Board of Directors, that the Widow and Orphan's Fund must be abolished, the Funcral Fund reduced to £10 for member; £5 for his first wife; the widow of a deceased nember nothing. We again call upon you to come forward. Now is the time or never. The man who tamely submits to be enslaved deserves to bear any burthen his task-masters would impose upon him,

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, OF LIVERPOOL AND OTHER DISTRICTS. GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS, - Circumstances have risen in the Order which call for immediate investiga-

The parties named below having formed themselves nto a Provisional Committee, for the purpose of examinng into the bearings of the Financial Schemes of the lasgow A. M. C., beg leave to state that they have carefully weighed well the whole plans as submitted, and do not hesitate to pronounce them as a most unjust and uncalled-for interference with the internal affairs of Lodges. as guaranteed by the general laws of the Order, in the nanagement of our financial arrangements. We beg also to state that we do not wish or desire to

up-root or destroy any of the useful parts of our valuab's and esteemed Institution, but simply to remedy existing abuses, and to co-operate together for the purpose of managing "our own house at home" on the most economical principles; and to do justice to our brethren without levying on their funds for the support of those who do not render any real service to the Order, but who, on the contrary, are a disgrace to the Unity. First.—We propose that the Liverpool District second mmediately from the Manchester Unity.

SECOND.—That we establish ourselves as the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows," and we carnestly solicit the zealous co operation of every Lodge and District in the Universe, so that the principles of our noble Institution may be fully carried out—free from extravagant and use-less expenditure—free from the trammels of men who have betrayed the confidence we reposed in them, by their uncalledfor persecutions and utter contempt for the rights and liberties of the members of our Order.

THIRD .- That all the Lodges joining this Unity do conribute their fair proportion for the purpesocof, establishing District Funeral Funds, for the decent interment of deceased members and their wixes, and for granting suitable relief to the widows and orphans of our departed brethren.

Founth.-That the scale of gifts be fixed: by a committee of one or more members from each lodge. FIFTH. - That when properly organized; itemediate steps be taken to enroll the Funeral Funds; and that Lodges be recommended to enroll their By-Laws; and that proper officers be appointed immediately to carry the above objects into effect. By order of the Provisional Committee,

P. G. STANLEY, Secretary. [A grand aggregate meeting was to be held on Thursday evening, in the Queen's Theatre, to consider on the foregoing proposed resolutions. It was confidently expected by our informant that they would be adopted. The Eccles District has joined the Manchester and Sal. ord:Brethren, against the Board of Dire tors.]

CONSUME YOUR OWN SMOKE Several persons were fined 40s. each at Manchester Borough Court, on Thursday, for not consuming the smoke of their

SAMPLE FOR ONION GROWERS.—There are now is the time when assistance is most required; and growing in a garden belonging to Mr. Isaac, Sideon those occasions the sick and funeral gifts refifty-one onions, of the Charlotte kind, the produchave not been made without notice; every lodge tion of one single root. All the above are in a per-

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—In consequence of the parliament, in the A. M. C., that can alter and quently there has been only a moderate business duramend what the circumstances of the time and exing the week. In the cloth halls, both on Saturday perience dietate; so that there is no excuse whatever and Tuesday, the demand for all descriptions of goods

I hope, therefore, these remarks will be average one, for which there is a moderate demand at arrival of wheat this week has fallen to about an

Barley nominal. Wheat, red, from 52s, to 60s.;

white ditto, 58s. to 64s. per qr. of 40 stones; oats, 11d. to 12d. per stone. YORK CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9.—The weather in this neighbourhood continues very unsetwith, consequently we have but a small amount of

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City of Westminster Saturday, August 16, 1845.