Lixcasnine Whavens .- A general delegate meet-

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE. Two Italians were arrested by the police on Friday week last in Paris, and all their papers and private letters were seized and carried away. The Constitutionnel asserted that this act was in consequence of the recent insurrection at Rimini; but the Moniteur denies the fact, and says that the arrest had no reference to the affairs of Italy.

The Paris papers of Sunday speak of little except the late events in Algeria, and of the proceedings to which they have given or may give rise. The details which hourly arrive of the disaster of the French army show with how much desperation and effect the Kabyles attacked the troops, who had been, as La Presse well observes, for a twelvemonth inflicting upon

We direct the reader's attention to an article in our seventh page, from the Type Mercury, on Spanish affairs. The following news, dated Madrid, Oct. 3rd, tends to confirm the views of the writer in the Mercury:— Representations against the new taxes continue to be sent up from different parts of the country. Barcelona, Logrono, Malaga, and Pontevidia, have petitioned within these few days against vidia, have petitioned within these few days against them. A collector was shot by the people in the neighbourhood of Valencia, and the intendente of that province is said to have taken three hundred agents into his pay to force the payment of the taxes there. The accounts sent in by the provincial authorities to the government, are, hewever, regarded in ministerial quarters as being on the whole of a favourable character, as regards the ultimate payment of the contributions, though in many places there is great difficulty in getting the municipal authorities to render the assistance required from them. The Opposition journals continue to describe the difficulties as almost insuperable, and the Teemro the difficulties as almost insuperable, and the Tiempo alludes to a report circulated in various quarters, that a "corte de cuentas," or stoppage of payments, proved by the sovereign; that the provincial council by

Madain, Oct. 5.—There is a perfect lull in politics for the moment, the great experiment of the new system of taxation is now under course of trial, and upon its success or failure will probably depend the fate of the existing government. It is pretty evident, that let the conduct of the ruling powers be as arbitrary as it may, and however retrograde their evident, that let the conduct of the ruling powers be as arbitrary as it may, and however retrograde their policy may be, the general apathy and uncoacern that pervade the masses, to an extent that baffles all calculation, make it probable that the march of the government will not be materially arrested by any outbreak of popular discontent. But it is quite a different thing when a large amount of direct taxes has to be collected from an inactive and impoverished people. There is no doubt that the chief reason which induced the Spanish people to put up so quietly with the despotism of Ferdinand was, that his pecuniary demands were comparatively small; and in fact, when Garay attempted to impose a direct tax of a similar nature to that now laid on the country, the opposition was so great that he was compelled to withdraw it. It remains to be seen whether Senor Mon will have better success.

Maddin, Ocroner 7.—Messrs, Lopez, Madoz, Cartino and the prevention in the private letters from Faenza, of the 29th ult., brings some further particulars of the insurree-tionary movement at Rimini. It was on the 23rd, MADRID. October 7. — Messrs. Lopez. Madoz, tionary movement at Rimini. It was on the 23rd, cortina, and others, prosecuted for participation in at four o'clock in the evening, that a number of per-

More Murders.—The two sergeants of the provincial regiment of Jacu, who had been condemned to be shot by the Supreme Tribunal, to which the cause, arising out of the conspiracy of July at Malaga, had been referred, were executed on the

the revolt of Alicante, had been honourably ac-

BRIGAND BRETON, THE BUTCHER OF BARGELONA .-The Political Chief of Barcelona has resigned, in consequence, it is said, of some slight received at the hands of General Breton, who is playing the tyrant there at a great rate, shooting, banishing, and imprisoning in a most summary manner—one day beating an alcalde, another arresting his own officers on the most frivolous grounds, and conducting himself. in short, as if he had lost his senses, which is the most charitab e explanation of his strange proceedings.

MADRID, OCT. 8 .- MORE INFAMOUS ACTS OF THE INFAMOUS GOVERNMENT.—The Government has just committed one of those acts of arbitrary oppression which, in truth, is the characteristic of Narvaez's cabinet. It has summarily dismissed the president of the tribunal which, on the previous day, honourably acquitted MM. Cortina, Madoz, Lopez, and the other deputies. What hope can there be of justice in a country where magistrates are thus punished for doing their duty. The Government has gone further. It has given orders to restrict counsel in the discharge of their duties. This vindictive affair has created great disgust in Madrid. The Eco del Comercio announces that Colonel Lorenzo Milans del Besco has been unexpectedly arrested. No reason has been alleged for the arrest, but, says the journal, no one is safe where the authorities do not scruple to throw any citizen into prison on anonymous in-

SPAIN AND SPANIARDS.—Extract of a letter from Madrid, October 7, 1845 .- The English certainly river and rendered it impassable. This gave the pahave very false notions about Spain and the pal government time to send a strong column, com-Spaniards. The country is considered to be infested with banditti, and the people nearly as dangerous from their revengeful spirit. As far as I have seen morning, a musket-shot fired from an advanced during some months' residence and excursions into post warned the insurgents that the troops the country, this is not the fact; the people gene-rally being what you may call "canny folk." But to surprise them. The patriots immediately took yet, although it is years since the banditti were up their arms and fell upon the soldiers, who were heard of near Madrid, no farmer or traveller ever about to beat a retreat, when a body of pontifical enters Madrid from the country, should it be only volunteers, coming up from Brisighella, attacked for two miles, without a gun slung to his saddle, them in flank. The band thereupon retired upon which, I have no doubt, gives rise in a great measure the mountains of Aperano and San Casciano, by to the remantic "tales of traveliers." Again, you Lavadola. In this affair it is said that the insurgents have frequent reports of disturbances at Madrid, and had one man killed and four wounded, and the troops yet one only has taken place for some time past, and four killed and ten wounded. All the persons above that was no rise of the people. It appears the go- named distinguished themselves, and particularly vernment heard of certain parties wishing to raise Count Oreste liancoli, M. Marizari, and a young man an concute; what did they do? sent some spice as | named Joseph Compedelli. Two other bands, of one pretended friends amongst the people, who stated hundred each, were formed about the same time. they knew for certain that a regiment was only wait- near l'istoia, one under the command of the brothers ing to see the people armed, when they would join Colombarrini, of Bologna, who had served in Spain, them and bring about a revolution. Thus they persuaded the poor fellows to go in a body to meet the soldiers, which they were foolish enough to do. The -seldiers in the meantime were under arms, prepared, near the baths of Bella Porretta. Cardinal Gizzi, and ordered to fire on any strangers who should enter legate of Forli, caused eighteen persons of that town the barracks. The consequence was, eight or ten to be arrested, and ordered all the troops to be kept warm enthusiastic patriots were made victims, as within the barracks. In the affair of Rimini, on the the old states; but the following points deserve descanted on the unwise quarrels which, in his well as the surgeon of the regiment (by accident). 23rd, there was a sanguinary conflict between the record :--The correspondent of the Times, I hear, is so patriots and the carabiniers, in which both timid a man, that if a Spaniard but look him hard in the face he is like to go into fits.

PORTUGAL. LISDON, OCTOBER 3 .- A REVOLUTIONARY CHISIS AT 27th. The sound of cannon has been heard in the direc-HAND.—The financial embarrassments of this country are fast approaching to a crisis, or rather a catas- were sent off to Rimini, where they arrived on the ture to have no power to emancipate slaves without trophe. This has been long foreseen by all reflecting 27th, in the morning. The insurgents had evacuated the consent of their owner or owners; and all owners men, who have watched the prodigal course of government, devotiong its cares solely to the means of perpetuating its power, satisfying the exorbitant pretensions of its supporters, and in providing for a Frederick of Austria, on learning the disturbances rainy day, when the official sun should cease to shine on its members. For the last three years this administration has kept itself in power entirely by loans. anticipations of revenue, and transactions in the money market, and the shifting of stock between Lisbon and London. The annual deficit in the meantime has gone on increasing, not only on account of excessive taxation defeating its own fiscal purpose, but on account of the unwholesome stimulus given to money jobbing operations, and the taking away of capital from agriculture and commerce for investing in stock-jobbing transactions and moneylending companies. The exactions of the government have pressed heavily on both classes. They have laid on enormous import duties, varying from not for the protection of native industry, but for the We take the following from a contemporary:-We sively known as a distinguished actor in the late sake of increasing the custom-house receipts. The ba- regret to announce, on high authority, that the Ger- Canada rebellion. Legal proceedings have been lance of trade against l'ortugal by their fiscal misma- man Commercial League, or Zollverein, has, at its instituted against him in reference to this publication, nagement is now about 3,000 contos a year. The revenue is falling off, the people are pressed for taxes, and the discontext has arrived at a pitch that worsted," and "worsted and cotton mixed," from 30 preparation which will be printed, and at the city of threatens to break down all before it. Indeed, the dollars per ewt. (the present amount) to 50 dollars fact is so well known, that the ministerial journals per ewt. The Diet, however, has not been able to are now daily denouncing plots and conspiracies, with agree to any advance in the duties on cotton, worsted, the view of attributing the state of national discon- linen, or varns, which, after great controvers on the tent to theacts of the Opposition leaders, and, strange subject, remain unaftered; though the question of 10 say, they connect the latter with Aliguelite the duty on cotton twist remains open for future decimachinations. There are two things in relation to the affairs of this country especially worthy of notice. In all ranks and conditions of life, there is an universal complaint of impoverishment, and in versal complaint of impoverishment, and in versal complaint of impoverishment, and in "I am sorry to have to inform you, that by my the midst of this general distress and decline latest accounts from Carisruhe, coming from very of trade and agriculture, there are men about the good authority, it now appears definitely arranged Government and in it, who are making large for that from the 1st of January, 1846, the duties in the tunes suddenly, and making no secret of the afflu- German Customs League on all jigured goods, 'ali ence thus suddenly acquired. There is, moreover, a worsted,' and 'worsted and cotton mixed," will be strong support for this administration out of the raised from thirty Prussian dollars to fifty dollars per strong support for this administration out of the country, exercised in Belgium, Austria, and England, and especially the support of the foreign minister of the latter, of Lord Aberdeen, is counted on and boasted of by the Cabrals, as their principal stay at boasted of by the Cabrals, as their principal stay at Merines, Saxonics, Amazonians, Lames, Damasks, entered Santa Fé by surprise, killed some 500 men. court. The tendencies of Lord Aberdeen to abso- Pantalcon stuffs, &c. &c.; and it will be a serious and made many prisoners. Echogue, the governor of court. The tendences of Local and two described in rendering representative Golutism are shown in rendering representative Golutism are shown in rendering abroad as mockeries and delusions, invertible assistance to the bereaved vernments abroad as mockeries which their name imports, and stead of the realities which their name imports, and stead of the realities which their name imports, and stead of the realities which their name imports, and stead of the realities which their name imports, and stead of the realities which their name imports, and stead of the realities which their name imports, and stead of the realities which their name imports, and stead of the realities which their name imports. The force is not the descending of the ensuing week;—

Arbroath, Saturday and Sunday, the Isth and 19th caped with his life. The forces under the command of rendering some little assistance to the bereaved delegates."

"Plain goods are not mentioned, and it may there of Prudencio Rosas, brother to the bloody dictator, and beloved partner of the patriotic and expatriated delegate meeting of the members of the Chartist Consider the patriotic and expatriated delegate meeting of the members of the Chartist Consider the patriotic and expatriated delegate meeting of the members of the Chartist Consider the province, one of Rosas' creatures, narrowly estimated that province of the p stead of the realities which their name imports, and to the premotion of the views connected with these to the promotion of the views connected with these to the promotion of the views connected with these to the promotion of the views connected with these to the promotion of the views connected with these to the promotion of the views connected with these to the promotion of the views connected with these to the promotion of the views connected with these to the promotion of the views connected with these to the promotion of the views connected with these to the promotion of the views connected with these to the promotion of the views connected with these to the promotion of the particle, and beloved partner of the patrictic and expatriated to the promotion of the views connected with these to the promotion of the views connected with these to the promotion of the views connected with these to the promotion of the views connected with these to the promotion of the patrictic and expatriated to the promotion of the patrictic and expatriated to the promotion of the connecting of the members of

TIONAL TRADES' JOURNAI

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sons, armed with muskets and fewling-pieces, as-

sembled on the Square del Corso. The authorities

immediately called out the garrison, and shortly

afterwards the Swiss and Carabiniers, 100 in num-

ber, and 300 soldiers of the line, drew up on the

Square of the Theatre. The Carabiniers having

been sent to reconnoitre the position of the Liberals,

engagement of an hour, the result was still uncertain,

when the troops of the line, who had remained passive

spectators of the conflict, wheeled to the left, and

sided with the insurgents. The people and the

soldiers then fraternised, and appointed a provincial

junta of Government. The Carabiniers lost ten killed and wounded, and the Swiss two killed, and

the insurgents had six men hors de combat. On the

following day the small towns of St. Archangelo and

Savignano followed the example of Rimini. There,

likewise, the Carabiniers offered some resistance,

which was, however, speedily subdued. At Pesaro,

Perugia, and Ascoli, and generally throughout the

The Constitutionnel publishes the following letter

"The news of the insurrection at Rimini reached

the Romagna and Tuscany on the 24th. The emi-

grants on the frontier immediately assembled near

Madigliana, where they were joined by other patriots

from Facuza and the legation of Ravenna. In the

morning of the 25th they amounted to about 300.

At their head were Counts Beltroin, Biancoli, Bag-

nacarello, and Pasi, of Faenza, M. Mazzai de Castel Bolognese, Dr. Andreoni, of Bologna, Major Baldi, the brothers Mintaneri, and others. They first moved towards the frontier counsry, called the Balze, and

seized the post of the customs, with the arms, amminition, and provisions which they found there.

The next morning they intended to march upon Brisighella, but the continual rains had flooded the

posed of the Swiss guards, carabiniers, and eustom-

house guards, to meet them. On the 28th, in the

the province of Ravenna, made movements on the

tion of Ravenua. We are also informed that troops

The Augsburg Gazette says that the Archduke

at Rimini, sent three ships of war from Trieste to

the coast of Romagna, to prevent the escape of the

insurgents. The Austrian troops, of whom a large

body is assembled on the banks of the Po, made no

movement on the occasion, but they were prepared,

it is said, te enter the Roman states, had the insur-

Later accounts from the Romagna state that tran-

quillity has been completely restored at Rimini. The insurgents had taken the route to Borgosan-

Sepulchro, in order to reach Leghorn, where they

hoped to embark. In Tuscany, a party of 100 men

were forced to lay down their arms, and they have

GERMANY.

been sent to Roca St. Casiano.

rection at Rimini not been so promptly put down.

Marches, the utmost agitation prevailed.

from Florence, dated the 29th ult. :-

were assailed in the streets by the latter. After an

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1845.

We have received a copy of a manifesto issued by the insurgents at Rimini, and addressed to the whole of the inhabitants of the Roman states, and to the princes and people of Europe. The document, which is ably drawn up, gives a short account of the many attempts made by the Italians since 1816 to acquire a share of liberty similar to the rest of Europe. It closes by declaring that the Liberals in the Roman states wish to respect the authority of sures to prevent any disturbance of the peace on the major indicate attempted to the service M. Ronge and his friends Ayres over Monte Video.

This manifesto has been followed up by the seizure square where the colossal statue of Goethe is placed of Admiral Brown's blockading squadron. The M. Ronge soon afterwards appeared upon the balcony "Admiral" himself and the crews of his vessels have ecclesiastical courts. 4. That political offences be tried before the ordinary tribunals. 5. That the

> Chamber of Deputies to-day, several petitions were presented, demanding the union of the German Catholic church. The deputy Brockhaus inquired why so many foreign literary men had been sent out funerals, but that the Protestant registers should be the only authorities. These measures will not give

> tinue to pay the sums raised for the benefit of the Catholic church. It is supposed the New Catholics will protest. UNITED STATES. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—The British and North American Royal mail steam-ship Britannia, Captain lewitt, arrived in the Mersey with the usual mails from Canada and the United States at noon to-day, bringing seventy-three passengers. The advices are of the usual meagre and unsatisfactory character. The question of war had been universally decided in the negative. It was rumoured that official relations would shortly be resumed with Mexico. The domestic affairs of the United States are relieved from absolute sterility only by the accounts of the Mormon disturbances. A little excitement had been got up by the bursting of the boiler of the steamer Dayton, at Arkansas, with soldiers on board, just arrived from New Orleans. Most of the troops had been landed, or the consequences would have been more fearful. Between thirty and forty persons were on board

satisfaction, as the New Catholics will have to con-

survive. The steamer, which was an old one, sank in deep water, THE ANTI-RENT DISTURBANCES .- The number of ati-renters in prison is said to be from 350 to 400, and from 75 to 100 will be indicted for the murder of unanimously elected as sub-secretary, and Mr. Dunn Steele, the sheriff. The rest are charged with distur-

eight persons were killed on the instant, and seven-

teen wounded, several of whom were not expected to

trials are proceeding. BRUTAL AND INFAMOUS PERSECUTION OF THE MORoxs .- A letter in the St. Louis Republican from the ditor of that paper, dated at Warsaw, September 7, represents the state of things among the Morhad assumed the title of Anti-Mormons; as most dethe Mormon settlements in all directions, and did not Mormons had entered into an extended combination, and announced their determination not to stop short of the expulsion of every Mormon from Hancock county, in which is Nauvoo; and it was apprehended that a conflict would result between the two parties. The Oregon Question .- There has been another large "Oregon meeting" held at Paris, Illinois, when strong resolutions were adopted, to the effect that not one inch of the territory be given up. Also, "Resolved.—That no portion of the North American continent should be subject to the colonization of the monarchical governments of other countries."

THE TEXAS CONSTITUTION .- Another mail from Texas has brought a very important document being the constitution of the new state of Texas, that is, as one of the states of the United States. In most of its details it resembles the constitutions of

"There is to be no imprisonment for debt. charter any bank. (In this particular it is rather ultra-democratic.)

"No priest or minister of the Gospel is to be allowed a seat in the Legislature. "The Legisla-

Cunious Political Exposures .- A great excite-

ment had been caused in New York, and, indeed, throughout the country, by the publication of a pamphlet, by W. L. Mackenzie, a fugitive patriot from Canada, and who was appointed by Mr. Van Ness, late collector of customs at New York, to some office in the Custom-house in that city. The book consists of various personal letters, addressed by various politicians and private frends to Jesse Hoyt, who held the collectorship previous to Mr. Van Ness. The principal letters are from B. F. Butler, nov United States district attorney, and the whole book completely exposes the political wire-pulling of the day. How the letters came into Mackenzie's possession is a mystery. The general impression, however, is that he found them in some of the locked deposi tories of the Custom-house, where they were left for THE ZOLLVEREIN. - ADDITIONAL IMPORT DUTIES. - | safe keeping by Mr. Hoyt. Mr. Mackenzie is exten Washington, in November, ready to deliver to Congress at the opening of the session. The new book is to contain a history of certain leading politi-cians, and among others ex-President Van Buren

and President Polka. The Hon. J. White, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, had committed suicide. IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

DEFEAT AND SLAUGHTER OF ROSAS' TROOPS .- RE-THEMENT OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH MINISTERS FROM BUENOS AYRES.—SEIZURE OF THE BUENOS Ayres Squadron Blockade of Oribe.—Extract of a private letter: - "Monte Video July 22nd.-Events of great importance to the welfare of these

protocols were left open on this question for meet renewed discussion."

The Leipsig Gazette publishes the official report on the affair at Leipsic in August last. The report states that Prince John did not order the soldiers to fire upon the people, but it does not say by whom the order was given.

M. Ronge at Frankfort.—Frankfort, Oct. 5.— Yesterday morning at nine o'clock M. Ronge, accompanied by M. M. Kielmann and Dovial, his two collegues in the German Catholic Church, arrived here. The Protestant population of the place, principally the lower classes, met him outside the town, and formed a procession to escort him to his hotel. At cleven O'clock M. Ronge preached in the Reformed German Church, which was placed at his disposal by the parish authorities. The Senate had taken measures to prevent any disturbance of the peace on the oceasion. After service M. Ronge and his friends and ever," the domineting and illegitimate of the peace of the peace of the peace attempted to be set up by Bluenos

On Sunday Eventno a second tea party was held in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed in the same room.

M. Rongesoon afterwards appeared upon the balcony of the hotel, and shortly addressed the persons assembled. He alluded to the reception he had met with wherever he went, and said that such tokens of assent and support were not to be taken as a homage paid to him as a man, as he had done nothing to merit such honours, but that it was to be taken as the adherence of the people to the new reformation, the adherence of the people to the new reformation, and have landed from 1,500 to 2,000 French and English received the country, account to the working classes of this country, if they would unite heart and soul to carry it into practice. The lecturer received the cordial thanks of the meeting for his services. There is at present a very strong branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land of beef, which he obtains by plundering the country, and lave landed from 1,500 to 2,000 French and English received the working classes of this country, if they would unite heart and soul to carry it into practice. The lecturer received the cordial thanks of the meeting for his services. There is at present a very strong branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society held in Ashton.

WARWICK.

of self-government, for the faithful administration of acknowledge an inherent right in foreigners to reside which their own stalwart frames and virtuous lives within the limits of Saxony. He added, that several foreign literary men had been the object of criminal gence comes to us by the brig Josenh Atking Can within the limits of Saxony. He added, that several foreign literary men had been the object of criminal prosecutions, that others had no passports, and that several were totally without means of existence. The commission appointed by the first Chamber has just made its report on the decree of the government concerning the German Catholics. The committee is of opinion that the Protestant churches should be given to the German Catholics, and that the clergy should be allowed to celebrate marriages, baptisms, and be allowed to celebrate marriages, baptisms, and She had been despatched by the Mexicans to levy from the slavish fear of want and destitution which men and money for the Texian war, but the people of hourly embitters the nauseous draft of the poor Yucatan had suffered too much already from the working man's life. He would ask every thinking oppressive tyranny of the central government; an man to inquire, "Is there any movement in the poliimmediate separation was resolved upon and carried out in the manner stated, without shedding a drop of blood. The State government was at once changed dition for him in this generation; or for the millions who are talling from uson to have a large from the millions to a national one, retaining all the republican principles which have distinguished the citizens of that

> CAPTURE OF A BODY OF FRENCH TROOPS BY ABD-EL-KADER.—The French Government has received ciere, which announce that on the day after the destruction of Colonel Montagnac and the 450 soldiers under his command, Abd-el-Kader suddenly attacked a body of French troops, in the neighbourhood of Plemeen, with such overwhelming force that 200 French troops and 60 Suaves laid down their arms, and were carried off as prisoners.

Chartist Intelligence

LAND Society.—The members of the City District met on Sunday evening last, according to announcement, for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of other business; Mr. Wyatt, jun. was bances only, and will be fined in various sums. The attend every Sunday evening at six o'clock, to enroll members and to receive instalments. CITY LOCALITY. - Mr. Cooper's tenth lecture, last

Sunday night, was attended by a crowded audience. Mr. Fraser was chosen chairman, and after one of the 'People-songs," ending with the burthen "We'll nons, or rather among the bands of lawless men who rally around it again and again," had been sung, introduced the lecturer by a very forcible and eloquent plorable. They were carrying fire and faggot into speech. Mr. C. traced the reigns of William the Third,-Anne, the Four Georges, and William the confine themselves to the Mormons only, but laid Fourth, rapidly, but energetically, describing the waster he dwellings of all-those suspected of favouring rise and progress of the National Debt,—the struggles those fanatics. Down to the night of Sunday, the and contests of Whigs and Tories for power,—the 14th, it is stated that sixty houses had been burnt institution of triennial, and then of septennial pardown in Adams and Hancock counties. The Anti- liaments, of the "Property Qualification," and of the church-building schemes of Harley and Bolingbroke, the Deist !- narrated Marlborough's wars. and the court intrigues of the Duchess and Mrs. Masham. —the ludicrous, but popular career of Dr. Sacheverell —the famous south-sea bubble,—the rebellions of the Earls of Mar and Derwentwater, in 1715, and of the Young Pretender in 1745; - sketched

the idiot portrait of "Farmer George" and the "Heaven-born Minister," and their rockless engagement in the war with France,—the separation of the American colonies, -the villanies of "carotid-artery cutting Castlereagh" and his compoers,—the profligacy and vices of "the Prince Regent," York, and Unrence,—bloody persecutions of liberty which brought Brandredth, Despard, Thistlewood, and others, to the gallows;—described the circumstances which lead to the Reform Bill, and gave rise to the demand for the Charter. In conclusion, the lecturer

opinion, had been the chief hindrances to the People's movement,-recommended an avoidance of them for "The Legislature of the state of Texas is not to the future,—and a more determined avowal and be wished"-the enactment of the People's Charter into a law of the land.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL .- A meeting of the Town, to continue their proceedings in the of slaves to be paid for them by the state, in the the above body was held on Sunday, October 12th, at the Hali, Turnagain-lane. Mr. Lawrie was unanimously called to the chair. The accounts were brought forward.—Messrs. Mills and Stallwood were appointed auditors, and presented the balance-sheet

as follows :-Balance in hand from last audit ... Returned from the late Star Soiree 0 11 10 Westminster Locality Marylebone Whittington and Cat,, Whitechapel Somers Town Lambeth • • • City Camberwell ---0 1 6 £2 13 1½

EXPENDITURE. Including printing, rent of place of meeting, postage, secretary's salary Balance in hand £2 13 1½

EDMUND STALLWOOD, Auditors. John Mills, Treasurer. John Annort, Secretary.

Mr. Simpson was then unanimously re-elected treasurer for the ensuing quarter, and Mr. Pettit, of Somers Town, secretary. The meeting adjourned until Sunday next, October 19th, at three o'clock in the afternoon. MANCHESTER.

A Lecture was delivered in the Carpenters' Hall,

nion entertained in Portugal by men of an parties, mich the exception of some of the Miguelite leaders—with the exceptions of some of the Miguelite leaders—with the exceptions of some of the Miguelite leaders—with the exceptions of some of the Miguelite leaders—with the exceptions, have to that it was the means of inflicting on this country a five years' civil war, and a fereign debt of nine millions sterling. The policy that is now pursuing will lead on the substant of the society of the society

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

well observes, for a twelvemonth inflicting upon them the shape of "razias," all the horrors and attroctites of a war uncontrolled by the conventional checks imposed upon warfare when carried on between European nations. These details show further that the fill of the restored Throne. These evils are samply apprehended, and they are only staved off by the province of the first admitted—unhappily for the conquered, for the advantage gained by the acceptably happened by the conventional abyles will hardly change the fate of their country, while it will bring upon them the furry of a solidery gooded on to blood and rapine, as well by the ferocity of their own dispositions as by the distribes of the restoration to devastate.

SPAIN.

German states. A few years longer will bring the first steps, and conditions with his to fall of the restored Throne. These evils are can be no reasonably apprehended, and they are only staved off by the concept of the first of the fall of the restored Throne. These evils are not to the fall of the restored Throne. These evils are not sample will bring the first steps from the first of the fall of the restored Throne. These evils are not sample will bring the first steps from the same level, there can be no reasonably apprehended, and they are only staved off by the conquered, for the advantage gained by the conquered for the conquered for the same level, there can be no file gity, that they might remain ignorant of Paz's under the borsiers of the century in the conquered for the conquered for the conquered for the same level, there can be no file gity, that they might remain ignorant of Paz's under the borsiers of the century in the conquered for the same level, there can be no file gity, the they might remain ignorant of Paz's under the borsiers of the century in the conquered for the same level, there can be no file gity, the they might remain ignorant of Paz's under the borsiers of the conquered for the same level, there can be no file gity, the conduction of the same level, there

On Sunday Evening a second tea party was held in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed a comfortable tea, after which Mr. Doyle delivered a lecture upon Co-operation, and the benefits likely to accrue to the working classes of this country, if they

pand to min as a man, as a YUGATAN REVOLUTIONIZED AND INDEPENDENT.—The counter wave in favour of free government, which care Yugatan correspondent predicted a few weeks ago, has been set in motion. The patriotic and intelligent Republicans of that ancient country are once more in the enjoyment of an enlightened system of self-government, for the faithful administration of Connor's philanthropic views. In reference to the propose the formation of a branch of that society, who, on rising to propose the formation of a branch of that society, who, on rising to propose the formation of a branch of that society, who, on rising to propose the formation of a branch of that society, who, on rising to we much regret that the employers, Messrs, Green, Darley, and Reid, still continue to oppose the forded him to see the Chartists of Warwick once and have adopted the mean practice of supply-once more in the enjoyment of an enlightened system of self-government, for the faithful administration of the patriotic and in-the success of Mr. day, that presents the slightest hope of a better con- at half-past six o'clock, - City Chartist Hall, 1, Tuvnever, save the one they were met to consider. Mr. D. then proceeded to point out the many advantages proposed by the Co-operative Land Society; and having read the rules, recommended the plan for the adoption of the meeting. The motion was seconded Cerbère steamer, which arrived at Toulon on the by Mr. W. Clark, and carried unanimously. Several 9th, despatches were received from General Lamori-ciere, which announce that on the day after the de. shares were subscribed for, and it was resolved that the next meeting should be held at the Saracen's Head, on the 19th instant.

MR. CLARK'S TOUR. To THE CHARTIST Bony, -Friends, -I have had some excellent meetings during the last week-all of them held in furtherance of the Land plan. On

Monday, the 6th inst., I went to KIDDERMINSTER: and, though the weather was very unfavourable, I had a good meeting, which was held in the large room of one of the inns of the town. Mr. Holloway, a noble and enthusiastic Chartist, was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the business with a sensible and business-like speech. I spoke at considerable length on the importance of our present movement, and in elucidation of the scheme. I was listened to attentively, and was frequently cheered during the delivery of my address. After I had spoken, Mr. Flynn, of Bradford, was introduced, and made a brief but sensible speech. I was very glad to learn that this gentleman was doing much good amongst the Carpet Weavers, by inducing them to join the National Trades Union. I am fully of opinion that if able men, like Mr. Flynn and others, were employed to go through the country and explain the measures propounded by the late Trades Conference, that much good would be the result. I was very much pleased to learn that Mr. Skelton, of London, was about starting on such a mission. I wish him suc-

cess. There is, I can assure you, my friends, plenty

of room for the exertions of such men. I enrolled

of rules.

several at Kidderminster, and sold a great number

On Tuesday evening I lectured here in St. Mary's Hall, a fine gothic building, which was kindly granted by the mayor on the occasion. My worthy friend, Mr. Parker, Silk Weaver, was at the hour appointed (eight o'clock) to preside over the meeting, which he did in a most satisfactory manner. The meeting was the most numerous one I ever saw, with the exception of that called to hear Mr. O'Connor some twelve months ago. I explained the Land project to them, and they seemed to be highly satisfied with it. I was informed that my address would be the cause of inducing many persons to join the Society. There is already a pretty strong branch formed there.

This is a beautiful spot, situated in the heart of Worcestershire, in the centre of a purely agricultural district. The town, or village, contains about three thousand inhabitants, all depending upon the farmers and labourers of the surrounding neighbourhood for meeting at night. There never had been such a thing as a Chartist meeting in the place before, and many of the inhabitants thought that I was going there for the purpose of eating them all. A great meeting was expected, and no doubt the meeting would have been a great one but that the rain fell as though it never intended raining again, and the consequence was, that the meeting was not so large as it otherwise would have been. It was a pretty good one, however, and I had the satisfaction of converting many of those who were present to the gospel according to common sense. I reserve the details of this meeting, and the account of what I saw at Pershore for next week, when I will tell you a little of how the agricultural labourers are treated by the 'bull-frog" farmers, as well as much that you will find to be interesting on the small-farm system.

On Thursday I visited this place, famous for the Manchester, on Sunday, October 26th, would be manufacturing of needles and fish-hooks, and had a happy to attend at any locality in the district (aftermeeting in the evening, held in a splendid room that date) that may feel desirous of engaging his attached to one of the largest inns in the town.

Mr. W. Parken teiler provided on the communications to be addressed to Mr. ir. W. Parker, tailor, presided on the occasion. I R. Radford, S. Violet-street, Hulme, Manchesterentered into the question of the Land, and at the close of my lecture succeeded in establishing a good be held on Sunday, October 20th, at Rochdale, in branch of the Land Society. branch of the Land Society.

audience in the large room of the Queen public-house, Sunday, November 2nd, at two o'clock in the afterour Co-operative Society, which I have no doubt will noon, in Butterworts-buildings.

go on and prosper. I have since lectured at Birmingham and at Warnata Society and Society and Society will not be minghan and at Warnata Society and Society will not be minghan and at Warnata Society will not be minghan and at Warnata Society will not be minghan and at Warnata Society and Society will not be minghant and society will not be made at two contractions of the contraction of the contract mingham and at Worcester. I shall lecture here Walter Thorne, 111, lica-street, at eight o'clock on (Cheltenham) to-night; Wotton-under-Edge to-mor- Monday evening next. row night; and will forward an account of my success next week .- Thomas Clark.

Butterworth-buildings, Mr. Joseph Alderson in the Sunday evening next. Garret-road, on the evening of Sunday last, by Mr. James Leach. Subject, "The Social Reform likely to be accomplished by the carrying out of the Cooperative Land Plan." Mr. L. was listened to with marked attention by a large and respectable. Butterworth-buildings, Mr. Joseph Alderson in the Stillday evening next. Chair, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, a conference should be called as early as possible, as there are numbers of persons anxious to with marked attention by a large and respectable of the society, who declare they are deterred from the subject of the Land.

Mr. L. was listened to join the cociety, who declare they are deterred from the subject of the Land. so doing until the result of such meeting is known; we, therefore, consider the 1st day of December a to write to him at once, at Snow's Coffee House, TEA PARTY.—On Saturday, the 11th inst., a public proper time for such meeting, and request the direc- Temple-street, Bristol. tea party took place in the National Charter Asso- tors to fix on that day for the assembling of the de

United Trades Association .- A meeting of the central committee of the above body was held at their office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, October 13th, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, M.P., in the chair; every member of the committee was at his post. Letters were read of a highly flattering description from the trades of Norwich; from the building trades of Birkennead; from the Coal Miners of Newcastle; from the Hydraulic Pressers and the Makers-up of Manchester; from the Plasterers of Destford, and from the Pager Stainers terers of Deptford; and from the Paper Stainers and Bricklayers of London. The following trades also sent in their adhesion to the a sociation by letter:—the Joiners of Birkenhead; the Ropemakers of Liverpool; the Shoemakers of Derby; the Framework Knitters of Leicestershire, and the Bricklayers of Liverpool. A delegate from the Shoemakers of Chesham, Bucks, was present at the meeting who stated that the transfer are provided to makers of Chesham, Bucks, was present at the meeting, who stated that the truck system prevailed to a considerable extent in that town; that the Shoemakers had held a public meeting, and that he was deputed to gain information with a view to their joining the great Trades movement. A communication was made from Manchester to the effect that a district of the United Trades Association was formed in that town, and that others were in the course of formation in its suburbs. A letter from the city of Bath was read, stating that the Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, and Gilders, had resolved upon calling a public meeting of the trades of Bristol was expected by delegation. The committee resolved that Mr. John Skelton, the lecturer, should leave London for his tour in the north, on Tuesday next, October the 22nd.

the 22nd. LANCASTINE MINERS —A public mosting of the Lancashire Miners was held on Monday, Oct. 6th; at the house of James Lomas, Bull's-Eye-lane; Mr. Joseph Holford in the chair. Spirited addresses were delivered by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and Harris. Mr. Wels'y, one of the "coal kings" of the neighbourhood, issued a decree that if any of his men attended they would be immediately discharged. This honourhole contlement is one of the Society of Urionds and able gentleman is one of the Society of Friends, and

has lately sat upon the Short Time Committee, at the same time that he is compelling his men to go to work at four in the morning and work till seven at night! STRIKE OF THE SHORMAKERS AT BROMSGROVE .-

transacting other business connected therewith are held every week on the following days and places:-

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfrings-road, again-lane, at six o'clock .- Westminster : at the Parlayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven—Tower Hamlets; at the Whittington and Cat. Church-row, Betinal-green, at six o'clock precisely... -Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lissongrove, at eight o'clock precisely-Marylebone: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past MONDAY EVENING.

Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth; at eight o'clock precisely.

Newcastle-upon-Type: This branch of the Chartist
Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and enrolling members. Mr. M'Grath has been lecturing here, and has done good service to the cause.

THESDAY EVENING. Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat; Church Row, Bethnal-green, at eight o'clock.— Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheathhill, at eight o'clock. WEDNESDAY EYENING.

Marylebone : at the Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at eight precisely.

WESTMINSTER .- A convivial meeting, with a dance, will take place at the Clock-house, Castle-street, Leicester-square, on Tuesday, Oct 21st, at eight o'clock, for the benefit of Mr. Llewellyn. South London Chartist Hall -The adjourned discussion on the Chartist Land Plan will take place. on Sunday next, and steps be taken for the ensuing

MARYLEBONE LOCALITY.—Mr. Cameron will lecture on Sunday evening, October 19th, at the Coacle Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road. Tower Hamlers, Whittington and Cat.-The adjourned discussion will be resumed on Sunday evening at eight o'clock-subject, " Is machinery under the present arrangements of society beneficial to the working classes ?"

A DEMOCRATIC SUPPER, in honour of the birth-day: of Henry Hunt, will be held at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, on Wednesday. Nov. 5th, 1845; several distinguished English and Foreign Democrats will attend. Thomas Cooper, the Chartist. poet, will preside on the occasion. Supper on the table at eight o'clock precisely. Tickets may be had of the following persons:—Mr. Shaw, 24, Gloucesterstreet, Commercial-oad, East; Mr. Illingworth, 9, Epping-place, Mile-end-gate; Mr. Bught, 11, Thomas-street, Stepney; Mr. Drake, Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane, Spitalfields; Mr. Mitchell, 15, Church-row, Bethnal-green; Mr. Kirby, 25, Underwood-street, Mile end New Town; Mr. Davis, 18,

Appleby-street, Pearson-street, Kingsland-road

Mr. Mills, 1, New Inn-street, Shoreditch; Mr. Randall, Church-row, Bethnal-green; and Mr. Lefever, 11, Dunk-street, Mile-end New Town. MANCHESTER. - CARPENTERS' HALL. - Mr. J. R. Cooper will lecture in Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday their maintenance. I reached this place on Wedand bringing about that "consummation devoutly to lecture on Sunday, October 26th, at two o'clock in. the afternoon, and in the evening, at half-past six. Mr. Dorman, of Nottingham, will lecture on Sunday, November 2nd, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on 'Tectotalism;" in the evening, at half-past six, on: the "Social and political commotion of Nations working for the Millions a purer and happier state. of being.

LEEDS .- Mr. J. R. H. Bairstow will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening, October 19th, in the Bazaar, Briggate; to commence at half-pastsix o'clock.
BATH.—UNITED TRADES ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the trades of Bath will be held at the Grapes Tavern, on Thursday evening next, October 24th, at half-past seven o'clock. Several delegates from the trades of Bristol are expected to be present. South Lancasumer. - Mr. Dorman, of Nottingham having been engaged to lecture at Carpenters' Hall, THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING WIII.

On Friday evening I lectured to a very attentive the National Charter Association will be held on BIRMINGHAM .- The members of the Chartist Cooperative Land Society will meet at the house of Mr.: Todoschen.-Thomas Tattersall, from Burnley,

will lecture on Sunday next, the 19th inst., at halfpast six in the evening, in the Odd Fellows' Hall-THE LAND.—On Sunday a meeting of the Chartist Subject: "England and her Institutions." Co-operative Land Society was held in their room, Buston. Mr. Thomas Clark will lecture here on Mr. Clark wishes all parties requiring his services

MR. M'GRATH's route for the ensuing week:-

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IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

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Duchess of Kent, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, of indigestions, &c. and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and beverage. traction unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of rior to tea, viz. :decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. All ast. Because it is beneficial to health. persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.

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To Mr. Wm. Evans. Dover-road, Southwark. Sir,-I am much pleased with your Piqua Plant; and find that a portion of it mixed in the tea-pot with tea, is a very great improvement to any tea, particularly green tea .-- Yours. &c..

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> Price Iis., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, cruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the gate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmont-street, Burconstitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affected with any James, Webber-row; and retail by all respectable cheform of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as more serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions, than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure.

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ary passages in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least exposure; that by its use they will certainly acquire not only posure; that by its use they will certainly acquire not only ease to their feet, but, from personal experience of its

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Wray's Improved Suspensory Bandages, well adapted for sportsmen, gentlemen, hunting, riding, walking, suffering from disease, relaxation, local debility, &c., approved of and highly recommended by the late Mr. Abernethy. RUPTURES.

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Patronised by the Royal Family and Nobility, IS a sure and speedy cure for those severe annovances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the Cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary; indeed, we may say, the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, producing an instant and delightful relief from orture, and, with perseverance in its application, entirely radicates the most inveterate Corns and Bunions.

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Prepared by John Fox, in boxes, at 1s. 11d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d.; and to be had of Mr. King, Napier-street, New Town, Hoxton, London; and all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the stamp. A 2s. 9d, box cures the most obdurate corns.

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What a painful and noxious disease is the Piles, and comparative y how few of the afflicted have been permaneutly cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill! This, derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients, too constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that frequently administered by the profession; indeed, strong deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous Internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affec- of this complaint. The proprietor of the above ointment, tions of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir- after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the regularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, | treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy,-was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken since, without the slightest return of the disorder, over a before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in | period of fifteen years, during which time the same Aberthe event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring | nethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters | number of desperate cases, both in and out of the proprictor's circle of friends, most of which cases had been under medical care, and some of them for a very considerable time. Abernethy's Pile Ointment was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perectly healed by its application; and since its introduction the fame of this ointment has spread far and wide. Even the medical profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that Abernethy's Pile Ointment is not only a valuable preparation,

> Sufferers will not repent giving it a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cared unwilling to publish their names.

Sold in covered pots, at 4s. 6d., with full directions for use, by C. King (agent to the proprietor). Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London : where also can be procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the original nakers, with an allowance for taking six at a time. ## De sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Cintment," and observe the name of C. King on the government

stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients. Sold also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnston, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, lishopston-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand ; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and

THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.—The existing House of Commons may continue in being till the autumn of 1847, and from actual appearance there is no reason to conclude that it will be dissolved much before that time.

mists and medicine venders in London.

AT THIS SEASON of the year, we know of no greate 1 drawback to our enjoyment than the customary remediately allaying inflammation and arresting further know, however, that the number is much less then progress. How, however, that the number is much restricted by formerly, owing to the astonishing cures effected by formerly, owing to the astonishing cures effected by formerly, owing to the astonishing cures effected by formerly owing to the astonishing cures effected by the standard stand loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urin- our present object is to point out to those unaction undoubted efficacy, they will derive as perfect and as permanent a cure as though no such disorder had ever troubled them. The remedy is simple, and consists merely of a plaister, renewed as occasion may require, and but few are necessary to rid the vietim fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can of all his pains. They may be obtained of any respectable Chemist or Medicine Vender in the king-dom, and at so reasonable a price that the poorest person has it in his power to shake off this painful and increasing growth. The plaister is sold in "Paul's Every Man's Friend," which is printed on the Government Stamp.

Holloway's Pills .- The virtue of this most extraordinary medicine, is so admirable and efficacions that it wonderfully preserves man in health and strength of body, and of all the powers and faculties of his mind. It is a sovereign remedy for all discases, however bad, that admit of a cure. All persons suffering from general debility, nervous affections, liver or bilious complaints, sick head-aches, indigestion, want centrated Betersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses found to give almost immediate relief.

14.

Poetry.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. "CHILDE HAROLD."

following from the pen of Sir Walter Scott:-The first and second cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" produced, on their appearance in 1812, an effect upon the public, at least equal to any work which has appeared within this or the last century, and placed at once upon Lord Byron's head the garland for which other men of genius have toiled long, and which they have gained late. He was placed pre-eminent among the lite- beheld the grim preface to the legal butchery. Without rary men of his country by general acclamation. It was amidst such feelings of admiration that he entered the public stage. Everything in his manner, person, and savage spectacles,—I will just observe that while the conversation, tended to maintain the charm which his genius had flung around him; and those admitted to his and my fellow-prisoners with paroxysms of distress,—or conversation, far from finding that the inspired poet sunk into ordinary mortality, felt themselves attached to him, not only by many neble qualities, but by the interest of a mysterious, undefined, and almost painful curiosity. A countenance exquisitely modelled to the expression of civilized nature of the impending tragedy; but a kind of feeling and passion, and exhibiting the remarkable contrast of very dark hair and eyebrows with light and expressive eyes, presented to the physiognomist the most within ten minutes after the death-bell had ceased, interesting subject for the exercise of his art. The pre- I actually caught myself humming "Ye Banks and dominating expression was that of deep and habitual Braes o' Bonny Doon!" Now, a more sensitive and exthought, which gave way to the most rapid play of features when he engaged in interesting discussion; so that a brother poet compared them to the sculpture of a beau- by its strangeness, at the time :--let the advocates for the tiful alabaster vase, only seen to perfection when lighted up from within. The flashes of mirth, gaiety, indignation, or satirical dislike, which frequently animated Lord Byron's countenance, might, during an evening's conversation, be mistaken, by a stranger, for the habitual expression, so easily and so happily was it formed for them all; but those who had an opportunity of studying his features for a length of time, and upon various occasions both of rest and emotion, will agree that their proper language was that of melancholy. Sometimes shades of this gloom interrupted even his gayest and most happy mo

The following stanzas form the opening of the third

canto:-Is thy fair face like thy mother's, my fair child! Ada! sole daughter of my house and heart ?* When last I saw thy young blue eyes they smiled, And then we parted—not as now we part, But with a hope .-

Awaking with a start. The waters heave around me, and on high The winds lift up their voices: I depart, Whither I know not; t but the hour's gone by, When Albion's lessening shores could grieve or glad min

Once more upon the waters! yet once more! And the waves bound beneath me as a steed That knows his rider. Welcome to their roar! Swift be their guidance whereso'er it lead! Though the strained mast should quiver as a reed, And the rent canvas fluttering strew the gale, Still must I on; for I am as a weed, Flung from the rock, on Ocean's foam to sail Where'er the surge may sweep, the tempest's breath pr

vail. He, who grown aged in this world of woe, In deeds, not years, piercing the depths of life, So that no wonder waits him; nor below Can love, or sorrow, fame, ambition, strife, Cut to his heart again with the keen knife Of silent, sharp endurance: he can tell Why thought seeks refuge in lone caves, yet rife With airy images, and shapes which dwell Still unimpaired though old, in the soul's haunted cell.

'Tis to create and in creating love A being more intense, that we endow With form our fancy, gaining as we give The life we image, even as I do now. Varbing : but not so art th That am 1? Soul of my thought! with whom I traverse earth, Invisible but gazing, as I glow Mix'd with thy spirit, blended with thy birth, And feeling still with thee in my crush'd feelings' dearth Yet must I think less wildly :- I have thought Too long and darkly, till my brain became,

In its own eddy boiling and o'erwrought A whirling gulph of phantasy and flame: And thus, untaught in youth my heart to tame My springs of life were poisoned. 'Tis too late! Yet am I changed; though still enough the same In strength to bear what time can not abate And feed on bitter fruits without accusing Fate. In the stanzas following the above, the poet

"adopting more distinctly the character of Childe Harold than in the original poem, assigns the cause why he has resumed his Pilgrim's staff, when it was hoped he had sat down for life a denizen of his native country." That cause was his domestic unhappiness which we shall not now further aliade to. We cannot give the whole of the stanzas, but select the following in which the poet, speaking of the "Childe, describes himself:-

Where rose the mountains, there to him were friends Where roll'd the ocean, thereon was his home; Where a blue sky, and glowing clime, extends, He had the passion and the power to roam; The desert, forest, cavern, breaker's foam, Were unto him companionship; they spake A mutual language, clearer than the tone Of his land's tongue, which he would oft forsake For nature's pages glass'd by sunbeams on the lake.

Like the Chaldean, he could watch the stars Till he had peopled them with beings bright As their own beams; and earth, and earth-born jars And human frailties, were forgotten quite: Could be have kept his spirit to that flight He had been happy; but this clay will sink Its spark immortal, envying it the light To which it mounts, as if to break the link That keeps us from you heaven which woos as to its brink But in man's dweilings he became a thing

Restless and worn, and stern and wearisome, Droop'd as a wild-born falcon with clipt wing, To whom the boundless air alone were home: Then came his fit again, which to o'ercome, As eagerly the barr'd up bird will beat His breast and beak against his wiry dome Till the blood tinge his plumage, so the heat Of his impeded soul would through his bosom cat.

THE FATE OF REFORMERS. [From "The Ocean Flower," By T. M. HUGHES.] O Man! thou art the mystery of the world, A compound of the vile and the sublime, A fine creation all to chaos hurled, A thing of opposites, of pearl and slime! The glorious likeness of a God is there,

But, an, the mirror blurred and broken lies,

Distorting every feature-yet how fair-Worm of the Earth and angel of the Skies! Thy life through error's maze doth wildering pass, Thy traths most precious doubt encircle's round; Thy judgments, singular and in the mass, Are feeble, wavering, prejudiced, unsound, And they who labour most in thy behoof Are victims of thy persecution most; Thou enviest, hatest, jeerest, stand'st aloof From those who fill discovery's foremost post. New ages do them justice. Thou in life

Yet moved this planet round, 'mid worldly strife, With Galileo and his jailors both! Art thou indeed, then, worthy of the toil, The mental anguish, and the nervous shock, Of those who, Earth to enlighten, drudge and moil? Prometheus, answer, chained upon thy rock! Answer, great Hercules, thy labours done, Rewarded with the Centaur's poisoned robe;

Dost stone thy benefactors-venomed Sloth;

Give answer, Theseus, all thy laurels won, Consigned to torture meath the passive Globe; And answer all that went before their time Amassing knowledge and diffusing light; The branded Pariahs of every clime-The dungeoned victims of a keener sight; Whose mighty souls seemed formed for higher orbs, And casual dropt upon this humbler earth;

Yea, answer He whose grief all grief absorbs, Divine "disturber" nailed for Sion's mirth! Answer, thou Globe, and show beneath thy sod, Upturned and smiling in eternal youth, The bones of all the martyred saints of God, And butchered worshippers of Freedom, Truth! Proscribed, maligned, reviled, and hunted by The thing miscalled Society, a tear

Might dim, but all in vain, the martyr's eye; A conscience pure transcends all human fear. And this shall be your fate till ends the world, Ye who would be Reformers! would expose Error or vice, Truth's sunlit flag unfurled,

Yet, oh, despair not, great and generous souls, But bold pursue your tasks of human love; To thankless mortals multiply your doles, And trust for your reward from powers above!

And fearlessly defy her cruel foes.

Reviews.

THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES. A PRISON RHYME IN TEN BOOKS. By THOMAS COOPER, the Chartist. London: J. How, 132, Fleet-street. (Continued from the Star of October 11th.) The "Sixth Book" is a wonderful and perfect performance; we defy the most captiously-inclined critic to

* Can it be true? We find the following in a late num-the writer of 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation,'
which has run through four editions."

"Byron quitted England, for the second and last
time, on the 25th of April, 1816, attended by William
time, on the 25th of April, 1816, attended by William
Fletcher and Robert Rushton, the yeoman and page of
Canto 1; his physician, Dr. Polidori; and a Swiss valet."

find a fault in it, unless indeed he should be a reli- mockeries for the advancement of the general good; ought. to set up a dove with an olive branch at every smugglers, received a greater share of his attention is to select a few stanzas out of the bundred and toughish "nuts to crack:" thirty-all beautiful, contained in the "Book," which In the notes to the third canto of this immortal shall give the reader something like an idea of this seem [see Murray's one volume edition] we find the portion of the poem. We give the following from the "notes," as a necessary introduction to the opening stanzas :—

Six human beings underwent capital punishment ir front of Stafford Gaol, during the two years I remained in it. The entire procedure in any one instance, of course, I could not witness: on one occasion, only,when, on ascount of the early hour and season of the year, I had not been removed from my night-cell,-I repeating the testimonies of reflecting men who have attended executions, as to the hardening effect of those sound of the death-bell for the first execution filled me the second, third, and fourth occasions, we became comparatively unconcerned. And, when I was left a solitary prisoner, the sound of the death-bell, for the last time, created a few bitter thoughts of the abhorrent and uncitable human creature than myself, perhaps, does not exist: but there is the honest fact—such as startled me usefulness of capital punishments as "impressive moral lessons" make what they can of it. Plood! blood!-Ye human hell-hounds,-when, oh

when Will ye have had your fill? The hazy morn Hath searcely dawned upon this grisly den Of demon Power, ere you poor wretch forlorn Is led to slaughter :- led ?-nay, fainting, borne Unto the ladder's fcot! Murder by law, In lieu of med'cine till his wits return, And pity, for a creature whose brain-flaw rged him, ev'n while he wept, to lay his infant low! It is the death-toll: there! they bear him on! I climb to read the lesson through my bars .-Hah! curse upon thee, priest!-is it well done, That thou, a peace-robed herald pattering prayers, Dost head the dead-march? Trow'st thou not it jars With that sky-message which proclaimed, thou say'st, " Peace and Goodwill to Man" ?-aye, that it mars The face of mercy to behold thee placed There, in grim state, 'tween spears with crape, in mockery

graced? 'Tis passed,—the bloody cavalcade: Farewell. Poor pale, weak, fellow-worm! 'twill soon be o'er,-Thy tearful pilgrimage. 'Tis done!-the knell Ceases; and though I, happ'ly, see no more Of the fell tragedy,-the sullen roar Of groans and execrations, pierces through My dungeon-grating, -- for the gazers pour The heart's involuntary curse on you, Ye hireling butchers who now "give the law its due"! Addressing the priests, the poet says :-What typants leave unvanquished in the mind By threat of chains, the gallows, flame, or sword,-Ye humble by your Hell!-

Was I not blind-To judge ye inconsistent? True accord Subsists between your new and elder "word." Ye throw away no part : it is because,-With cunning shrewder than the simple horde O' th' laity,-ye ken the penal clause Plends in one spirit fierce the old and late Jews' laws.—

* * *
Hell-fire—coercion—for the ingrate hard Who will not love the God set forth as high, Vast, indescribable, in his Love's regard For Men! "Love him-or He will magnify "His glory by consigning thee to die "In ceaseless flames an ever-fiving death!" O Christ! how can I love what doth ontel All tyrannies in horribleness of wrath-This monstrous Thing derived from an old monster Faith Thine, Galilean, is of all earth's creeds The greatest marvel! Wonder at thy toil Of tears, self-sacrifice, and love succeeds Each step we tread with thee-till this dread foil Unto thy moral beauty doth despoil The yearning heart of its impassioned hope: Death-stricken, blighted, doth the soul recoil From its tempestuous wish to love thee: droop It must in doubt ;-and to its bourne in darkness grope!

Alas! thy repetition of that most Enslaving of all slavish thoughts-a Hell Wherewith the Priest may threat to tame the ghost Of him who dares in mortal life rebel 'Gainst Faith or Kings—restrains the heart's love swell Rushing to centre in thee, and reveals To Reason that thou couldst not burst the spell Of Circumstance-which ev'n the mightiest seals In impotence: we do but act as she impels. In the midst of his reveries the poet is startled by observing the destroying arts of the spider; this painful sight induces some startling but perfectly rational reflections on the priest-taught dogma of universal Providence unchangeably just and good which dogma appears to the poet to be exceedingly questionable.

Hah! murderous spider!-when I watched thee spread Thy cobweb yestermorn, it did relieve A dreary prison-hour to mark each thread From thee, thou magic artisan, receive Its facry texture : while I saw thee weave That dadal miracle, this poison-thought Rose not that now impelleth me to grieve Much more than to admira-to grieve and doubt, As, in a torment-web, like thy poor victim, caught!-Priest! dost thou smile, beholding how the web Of thought, involves, at length, its devotee, And lays him, helpless as a limber babe, At Mystery's feet ? Oh! I will slander thee No more: if Nature hath a Deity, The Bible doth not slanderously limn His portraiture: Author of agony The living book doth, hourly, picture Him: The written-thrones a Slaughterer 'tween the Cheru-

'Tis clear ; who tries the Faith by Nature's test,-O modern Stagyrite!-between thy creed And Her must own " Analogy" confest,-Submit thee, then, vain doubt.r!-since decreed 'It is that life consists of things of greed 'And things to be their prey,-submit and bow To Him who made them thus: back, that may lead . Thee to the Faith in which, thou dost allow, The Deity is drawn with Nature's girded brow!

Priest! I will answer thee with that free soul These bolts and bars have only served to thew .-Forty short summers towards my earthly goal Have I now journeyed,-and, for me, but few More summers can remain: Wrong to eschew, And Right to choose, with heartfelt earnestness, How can I lack dispose, -while, to my view, The grave is yawning in its cold duresse To close what tyrants leave of my clay's feebleness? Priest! I have felt by turns from earliest days, As well as calms, the tempest of the brain:

Fervid devotion, and the wild rapt blaze Of ecstasy in prayer; ascetic pain And fasting; midnight book-toil to obtain The key to facts-knowledge of tongues of old; Weighing of evidence-grave, - long, -again; With constant watchings how Man doth unfold What is the impress true he bears from Nature's mould ;— And this, in humbleness I would declare, And yet with courage, is my only Faith :-Goodness alone, with its blest, yearning care, Is worshipful-for Goodness only hath Power to make good and happy things of breath And thought. If Man can be transformed Wholly to virtue,-punishment and wrath,-

Taught by all priests that on the earth have swarmed,-Must be untaught; and Man by Love to Right be charmed. Goodness alone is worshipful.—Not what Gives life, but what gives happiness is good. I cannot worship what I own a blot To be in my own nature—hasty flood Of feeling that with ireful hardihood Would rush to do what I would soon regret: Nor can I worship, priest! thy Shapes of Blood, Or Nature's cause of l'ain :--if to beget Love in the soul these fail—shall worship, there be met? I cannot worship what I cannot love. If this be vicious, priest! shew me the way To virtue: I will own,-if thou dost prove

My error: but, till then, I humbly say, I think the error thine. To resurvey, For proofs of Deity, great Nature's face, Drawn, yea impelled, unto Mind's latest day, I shall be by Her wonders ;-but-th' embrace Of All-pervading Goodness,—shall I find It's trace? I say not that there is no God: but that I know not. Dost thou know, or dost thou guess ?-Why should I ask thee, priest? Darkness has sat With Light on Nature, - Woe with Happiness-Since human worms crawled from their languageless

Imperfect embryons, and by signs essayed To picture their first thoughts. 'Tis but excess Of folly to attempt the great charade o solve; and yet the irking wish must be obeyed!-The poet next re-introduces us to the assemblage of renowned suicides. The following amongst other characters figure in this book—Demosthenes,

Whose lightning tipped tongue Had made Greece glorious unto farthest time, Had Socrates ne'er lived, nor Homer sung, Nor Marathon been found beneath her clime; THEMISTOCLES.

Whose name with Salamis shall live many or ene characters described the che provided men's throats? That peace has done it all? If they and Rapparees," and the lives of pirates, robbers, and himself, and the second

ي ينشونسك فصراء في الدواد

gious bigot, in which case he will not be short of matter on which to ground his cavillings. As to beauties," the puzzle is not to find them, the puzzle from his speech, Bible-readers will find some rather of the first had been melted into the find them and the first had been melted into the find them.

When Samuel, in my sight, to pieces hewed The royal Agag, whom I longed to save-I saw that when Jehovah had a feud With his poor human worm, He would not wave His claim to justice-but, upon the slave Who dared to step between His holy wrath And the doomed victim, He would vengeance have-Slow-signal-sure! The Everlasting's path Who can find out ?- who comprehendeth what He saith His prophet did my humble head anoint, And said the Lord had chosen me to rule: Exterminating war God did appoint On Amelek, next :- His ways are wonderful! When I besought, at His Divine footstool, Pardon for weakness, Agag's holy slayer Said God did not repent like man !- How dull Are our perceptions!—Did he not declare Me monaych, and repent?—He who refused my prayer? All-all is mystery! I sought no thrones:-My father's asses, as I, following, roamed O'er the wild wilderness-if on me shone The cheering sun, or sterile Nature gloomed-A kingdom seemed to me :- but I was doomed To know the mockery of earthly bliss!-And is not Sheel mockery ?- We are wombed In dread and doubt-fearing to do amiss-

And to do well, lack power to burst our destinies! Mr. Coopen's "notes" are very interesting, some of them being in themselves complete though brief histories or biographies of celebrated characters. The following is a specimen:-CLEANTHES

Is a noble Greek example of mind triumphing over difficulties. He was at first a "fisty-cuffer"-as the old translators phrase it, in the edition of Diogenes Lacrtius "made English by several hands:" 1696—"but coming to Athens, with no more than four drachmas in his pockets, and meeting with Zeno, he betook himself most sedulously to the study of Philosophy, &c." "By night (says Enfield, who renders Lacrtius more elegantly) he drew water as a common labourer in the public gardens. that he might have leisure, in the day-time, to attend the schools of philosophy. The Athenian citizens observing that though he appeared strong and healthy, he had no visible means of subsistence, summoned him before the to give an account of his manner of living. Upon this, he produced the gardener for whom he drew water, and a woman for whom he ground meal, as witnesses to prove that he subsisted by the honest labour of his hands. The judges of the court were so struck with admiration of this singular example of industry and perseverance, that they ordered ten mine to be paid him out of the public treasury-which, however, Zeno would not suffer him to

master's lectures upon shells and bones, for want of money to buy paper."-The suicide of this philosopher, at a very advanced age, was singularly quiet and yet heroic. His physicians recommended fasting for some disease with which he was afflicted; and having abstained from food for two days, although he had thus subdued his disorder, he refused to eat again, saying that since he had travelled so far towards the end of life he would not go back again-and, accordingly, died by voluntary 'total abstinence.'-The testimonies to the elevated morality of his life are abundant.

In this book eloquent and truly poetical speeches in favour of equality are put into the mouths of Dz-MOSTHENES, THEMISTOCLES, CLEANTHES, CAIUS GRACcaus, Lycunous, and others. The speech of Lycurgus concludes the book; we give the following ex-

tracts therefrom :--Error, from human ignorance darkly sprang. As children misname things, and shout or shrick. From pleasure or affright-so mankind sang, In rhapsodies of joy, the golden streak Of morn; and, when they heard the thunder speak, Bowed down in awe, and wept. Infants in mind, They marvelled—and made gods of visag Or terrible, and, then, to them assigned Rule o'er the sun and cloud, the sky, and sea, and wind. Thrones, likewise, sprang from human ignorance :-

Nature's rude elements presented war For Man: rocks, earth-flames, ocean's vast expanse, Storms, forests, savage beasts, were found to mar Man's ease or rest : on every side a bar Opposed itself, alike to further good. Or present peace:—then, he an exemplar Was held who overcame, by hardihood, Lion or bear, horrors of cavern, flame, or flood. Such were old Earth's primeval monarchs: kings, Leaders, by courage-holding simple sway-If sway they held—by useful compassings Of larger means for nourishing man's clay. O Mithridates, when I heard thee say Some were born natural leaders, unto these I turned—the chiefs of patriarchal day— Comparing them with lords that Earth now sees-The puny hildings man approaches on his knees! Cities were built, and man subdued the soil :-But, now, Craft grew, and seized on mystery-Life, death, sun, stars-all that the sons of toil Saw without comprehending ;- and with glee, Secret but strong, saw Man a devotee Become, credent and humble—reverent laud Rendering unto the Priest as lowlily

As to the gods this minister of fraud Said he heard speak—while men him listed, overawed. Then, between Priest and King grew contest rife For mastership; and Ganges and old Nile-Whose sacred servants foremost led the strife-Beheld the proof, in many a mighty pile That decked their marges, how completely Guile Could triumph over Strength. But, in the end, Altar and Throne felt it unworth the while To waste each other-since, they shrewdly kenned The prey enough for both :- so King called Pries:-his

friend! Long, dreary, miserable years have fled-Since the foul compact first was ratified, By Priesteraft placing on throned Kingship's head, With hands in recking blood of victim dyed, The gaud of gold-the sign of kingly pride-Long, dreary, suffering, weeping, wailing years:-Oft have the bruised and trampled sufferers tried To rise ;-but the Priest's curse woke inward fears, And they bowed down again unto their toil with tears

Say ye, Right's triumph, like a dream, shall fade, Neath swift rewaking vigour of throned Power ?-Monarchs, be not deceived! Right, now, hath aid From Knowledge-hid by priests in secret bower, And when thence'scaped, caught, and to dung con-tower By them condemned—yea, to the fiery flame!-They knew not of her high immortal dower, The veritable Phonix—whom to tame, Or to destroy, will ever mock old priestly aim! Lo! she hath ta'en young Freedom by the hand-And, in the strength and comeliness of youth. Supplanting Craft and Power in every land, And heralding the reign of Love and Truth, They go. Yet little reek they of the growth Of Right and Knowledge, who the glorious pair Regard not :-- the besotted shapes uncouth That dream, like age-cramped spiders in their lair, Their cobweb safe-though winds sport with it in the air.

And, brothers, here we solemnly obtest The Sovereignties of Nature that the toil We will not end, till Men and spirits blest Hold general jubilee!-

He stretched aloft his hand-from motley pile And throne, great souls arose, and instant raised A hand aloft-each with a godlike smile!-And light empyreal from each essence blazed, Until I woke-with the bright vision soul-bedazed! (To be Continued.)

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGA-ZINE-October. London: Punch Office, 92,

Fleet-street. In chapter xviii. of the excellent story of "St. Giles and St. James," the reader is re-introduced to that oddity, the misanthropic, benevolent mushinmaker, Capstick, now retired from business, and the inmate of a country residence, which this would-be modern Diogenes has christened with the name of the "Tub." Bright Jem, the kind-hearted linkman, now an old and withered man, is hermit-companion of the ex-mussimmaker. An accident brings St. Giles in contact with these two, though up to the close of the chapter he has not informed them who he is. This chapter is made the medium for some of the modern forms and he is. This chapter is made the medium for some of the chapter he has not informed them who he is. This chapter is made the medium for some of the chapter is made to the chapter in the form of the chapter is made to the chapter of of the ex-mushinmaker. An accident brings St. of the most beautiful thoughts ever given birth to by any writer. "Serving the People" is a good article, containing much wholesome truth. "The Fiery Tongue," though not to be rated very high as a poem, is amply redeemed from all imperfections by the excellent spirit and noble object of the author. "Cromwell in the Shades" "needs no ghost" to recommend the article. The article entitled "The Englishman in Prussia" we gave in this paper of the 4th inst., in Prussia" we gave in this paper of the 4th instrument in Prussian Despotism." The seventh chapter of a "History for Young England" has for its subject "Early English Churchmen." The article is ably written, and shows the writer to be intimately acquainted with the subject on which he writes. This "history" is the most valuable we have ever read, as regards England, and our only proceed in the tribute writer did not begin at the begin. regret is, that the writer did not begin at the beginning, instead of commencing with the Conqueror. Every youth should read this excellent "history." "The Hedgehog Letters," "The Philosopher Married," "The Confessions of a Quack," and "relyious" of a commencing with the Confessions." views" of several new works from the remaining contents of this number. We take the following extract from the "Iledgehog Letters:"-

RAILWAYS. There's nobody in town, and nothing in the papers but plans of railways, that in a little time will cover all England like a spider's net; and, as in the net, there will be

of the iron that had been melted into cannon and round Dublin, he gave but little indication of character, save shot, and chain shot, and all the other sorts of shot- such tokens as appertain to that of a good-hearted, that the devils on a holiday play at bowls with !- if the worthless fellow; and, although the professions of diviwar had gone on—all the very same iron that's now nity, law, and medicine were successively set before him, peaceably laid upon sleepers! Think of the iron that neither of them was found suited to a genius which had been fired into the sea, and banged through quiet would have its own time and its own way. The former men-God's likenesses in red, blue, and green coats, was his modesty and ingenuity in that particular, that hired to be killed at so many pence a day—only think when, in after life, he happened to be asked to pray at a what would have been this wicked, I will say it, this friend's house, he declined the office on the plea of not blasphemous waste of metal-that, as it is, has been being good enough. The Isgal profession appeared too made into steam-engines. Very fine, indeed, they say, expensive a venture to the friends of the improvident is the roar of artillery; but what is it to the roar of scapegrace; and some skill in throwing the sledge-hamsteam? I never see an engine, with its red-hot coals and mer, and a pretty regular course of tippling at the inn of its clouds of steam and smoke, that it doesn't seem to me | Ballymahon, constituted, at thes time, the chief profilike a tremendous drager that has been tamed by man to ciency of Master Noll, who was now dedicated to the carry all the blessings of civilisation to his fellow-creat studies preparatory to a degree in the healing art. The

ome morning, and take the Times in his thin hands. If manity of his disposition, and certain others which forehe wouldn't turn yellower than ever he was at St. Helena! shadowed the nature of his future career : for, when put There he'd see plans for railways in France-belly France, to the shifts for the means of paying a tavern score, he as I believe they call it—to be carried out by Frenchmen | would write a ballad and carry it to the sign of the Reinand Englishmen. Yes; he wouldn't see 'em mixing deer, in Montrath-street, where the Dublin Catnach of bayonets, trying to poke 'em in one another's bowels, the time was always ready to furnish him with the that a few tons of blood might, as they call it, water its amount of five shillings in payment for such a production. laurels-(how any man can wear laurels at all, I can't tell, they must smell so of the slaughter-house!)-he wouldn't see 'em charging one anothey on the battle-field. but quietly ranged, cheek-by-jowl, in the list of directors! Not exchanging bullets, but clubbing together their hard

Consider it, grandmother, isn't it croll? Here, in these very lists, you see English captains and colonels in ment, after the manner of a roving student of the fifcompany with French viscounts and barons, and I don't teenth century, by the exhibition of his scholarship; at civilise and add to the prosperity of Frenchmen. * in the case of a war, to put his foot upon us. Poor fellow! he's got the disease of glory; only, as it sometimes happens with the small-pox, it has struck inwards; it can't come out upon him. When we've railways laid down, as I say, like a spider's web all over the country, won't it be a little hard to catch us asleen? For you see. just like the spider's web, the electric telegraph (inquire what sort of a thing it is, for I havn't time to tell you), court of Arcopagus, according to the custom of the city, the electric telegraph will touch a line of the web, when down will come a tremendous spider in a red coat with all sorts of murder after him! Mind, grandmother, let us hope this never may happen; but when folks who'd molest us, know it can come about, won't they let us alone? Depend upon it, we're binding war over to keep the peace, and the bonds are made of railway iron! You'd hardly think it-you who used to talk to me

men's notion of glory, the' bless'em, they're among the green velvet and gold, bought at second hand, to enfix up a statue to George Stephenson, in Newcastle. of this! You, who've only thought that statues should wouldn't blush as red as a new copper halfpenny, why, its face, although it was made of the best bronze. When lend her a chamber-pot full of coals." George the Fourth is made to hear the news-(for kings are so very long before the truth comes to 'em)-he'd like to gallop off to the first melter's, and go at once into

the nothing that men think him. We fear that Douglas Jerrold is over sanguine as to the moral and beneficial effects likely to flow from the union of English and French speculators in ideas do honour to the heart of the writer. We need not say, that with the spirit of those ideas we cordially concur. In expressing our fears that Douglas Jerrold is over-sanguine in his belief in the continuance of peace, and the rapid progress of general union, we do not do so without cause. We have on former occasions commented on the detestable spirit animating the war-journals of France, and we now invite the reader's attention to the following specimen of Anglophobia on the part of the National :-

attention of the public, for it pushes courtesy and the the sorrowful secret in the song of the wounded nightentente cordiale a great deal too far. Travellers who pass by Barantin, near Rouen, may see on the aqueduct (the National, no doubt, means viaduct) of the railway the English flag raised by the side of the French flag. The ties. By what right is an English flag displayed? On those scenes of virtue, without affectation of pathos works are conducted to some extent by Englishmen? We should like to know in that case if in England the French | the great moralist has said, he "left scarcely any kind flag is tolerated in the same way? In principle, there is of writing untouched, and touched none but what he only the French flag, and there can be no other in France. It is of little consequence whether the works in masonry be done by English or by Chinese. They are made in France, and for France, and that is enough. It is to be noped that the superior authorities will give orders to their subordinates to prevent this English flag from oming to insult the susceptibilities of French nationality by its presence. This right de banniere, which the English | literary matter is of a healthy and high-toned chathus abuse, is not an affair of indifference. If it were, the racter; the writers do not strain after effect, but

English would not show themselves so persevering in their pretensions.—National. The above is a specimen of French nationality run crazy. The National professes to be an advocate of "progress;" its politics are, we believe, Republican, and "something more;" but, judging by the above paragraph, we must consider the National as the organ of retrogession, rather than of progress. It would lead the world back to the "good old times" when nations savagely slaughtered each other for the honour of a wretched rag of bunting, christened with the title of "flag," or "banner." French Republicanism teaches the abolition of nationalities and Republicans, that is such Republicans as the writers reading public. in the National, would let loose the hell-hounds of war, and cover the earth with carnage and tears for the purpose of exalting the French flag! The writer in the National evidently would make this exhibition in France of a bit of English bunting on the top of a drinking booth a casus belli between the two nations! Is this miserable barbarism a specimen of the much vaunted French civilisation? If so-

" O, shame to thee, land of the Gaul." For ourselves, we carnestly desire the fraternity and common union of all nations, and it is because we read the entire of the contents of this number, for of the writer in the National.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE-OCTOBER. London: J. Clayton, 320, Strand. Of "The Dead Guest," continued in this number, we can say nothing, as not having seen the first and second numbers of this (the new) series, and, therefore, not having seen the commencement of the story, we have not read any portion of it. "Faith above all things" evidences deep thought and sound sense on the part of the writer, combined with a hopeful belief in human progress. In saying this, we speak of the article generally; there are exceptionary passages we cannot accord with; the beau ideal of a tastefully and beautifully illustrated. "The Past, the Present, and the Possible," is continued, and if the narrative of the writer is really a history of his own experiences, then, indeed, is "truth stranger than fiction;" but whether truth or fiction, the "Everyx;" and chap, xii, describes "Green-Arbour Court," sometime the London residence of the good-hearted OLIVER GOLDSMITH :-" For shortness called Noll.

Who wrote like an angel, and talk'd like poor Poll." This is a charming chapter. The notices of the life and eccentricities of our beloved OLIVER are most interesting, and we are strongly tempted to quote the entire chapter; we must, however, content ourselves

than the more regular sources of instruction; and dur-Yes, grandmother, peace has done it all! Only think ing the period of his desultory studies at Trinity College, scrapes, disgraces, and other dilemmas that distinguished this period of his life were mingled with many circum-Well, I should like the ghest of Buonaparte to get up stances which manifested the native warmth and hu-

Green Arbour-court was the first settled London abode

failed to take a degree, and another year at Leyden,

with the like ill success, he proceeded over a considerable

portion of the Continent; at one time travelling from

one convent to another, earning his night's entertain-

know what, planning to lay iron down in France, to another, piping merrily for his supper at the humble * door of some cottage in the sunny and music-loving The Prince Joinville is now and then looking about our land of Italy. The wanderer had landed at Dover, forcoast to find out, it is said, which is the soffest part of us, lorn and destitute, and was presently engaged in that most melancholy of all pursuits—the search for employment in London. This may be supposed to have been the most trying period of Goldsmith's whole life; and when, about ten years afterwards, he began a story, to the surprise of a brilliant party at the house of Sir Joshua Reynolds, with "When I lived among the beggars of Axelane," it was probably a reminiscence of the very time when he wandered from one druggist's shop to another, humbly soliciting employment of any description. An obscure chemist had at length taken compassion on him, ind the result had been a brief sojourn at the corner of Bell-yard, near the Monument. The next transition had been an essay in the character of a physician on the Bankside, Southwark, upon the strength of the degree of bachelor in medicine, supposed to have been obtained at Louvain, and by the help of Sleigh, a former fellowabout the beauty of glory (I know you meant nothing but student at Edinburgh. But Esculapius was not propi-first to make lint, and cry over the sons of glory, with hance the dignity of his professional appearance, and truth, we do not anticipate a stoppage from want of gashes spoiling all their fine feathers)-you'd hardly although, in consequence of a patch which was discothink it, but they're going to put up a statue to the man | vered in the coat after the bargain was concluded, the who first made boiling water to run upon a rail. It's quite hat of the physician was invariably held so as to cover true: I read it only a day or two ago. They're going to the left breast during a consultation, still the lack of his denunciation of the "Government Education" patients or fees had induced a speedy termination of this scheme. Could not I'cel, to propitiate him, esta-How you will cast up your dear old eyes when you hear adventure, and thus probably saved the lives and consti- blish in one of the proposed Colleges a Professorship tutions of some of the King's liege subjects. This was of Billingsgate, and confer the appointment—with be put up to Queen Anne, and George the Third, and his followed by an attempt to fulfil the duties of an usher to an adequate salary—on the learned and vituperative nice son, George the Fourth, and such people! I should a school at Peckham; but the tricks of the young gentle- gentleman ?- Ibid. only like a good many of the statues here in London, to men, "the drudgery by day, and last, not least, the be made to take a cheap train down to Newcastle, to see misery of being obliged to sleep on the same pillow with How are the mighty fallen! On Saturday [I say, it. If, dirty as they are—and dirty as they were—they a Frenchman, who stunk him dead with rancid poma. give us a little stimulant to help us through this wouldn't blush as red as a new copper halfpenny, why, tums," had completed the disgust of the doctor, and melancholy story]—On Saturday (sniff) the p-r-ince those statues—especially when they've queens and kings finally drove him to Green Arbour court, and the daily met a most hawful haccident—[More g-gin—gin is in 'em—are the most unfeelingest of metal! What a lot drudgery of a literary life. It was here that Malone of mangled bodies, and misery, and house-breaking, and found the doctor, "employed in writing his 'Inquiry cident! Before going up to town—[oh-woh!]—his wickedness of all sorts, carried on and made quite lawful into Polite Learning,' in a wretchedly dirty room in highness was innocently a coming down stairs-[it by a uniform, may we see—if we chose to see at all— which there was but one chair; and when, from civility, wasn't after dinner, or, if it was, that makes no difabout the statue of what is called a conqueror! What this was offered to his visitant, he himself was obliged ference]. He was a-comin' downstairs (sniff, sniff, firing of houses, what shame, that because you're a to sit in the window. While they were conversing, some and oh-woh-woh) his dear little feet s-l-ipped and woman, I won't more particularly write about-we might one gently rapped at the door, and, on being desired to doo-wn, down tumbled the Royal Sportsman like a look upon under the statue, that is only so high because come in, a poor ragged little girl of very decent behaviour 1-ubberly stag! Staggered and extlunctified, he was it has so much wickedness to stand upon! If the statue | entered, who, dropping a curtsey, said, 'My mamma | picked up by himself or the regal maid-of-all-work could feel at all, wouldn't it put up its hands, and hide sends her compliments, and begs the favour of you to maid-of-all-work-which means the maid what don't

> No one had ever met poverty and toil with a manlier spirit than Goldsmith did; the immense catalogue of his obscure productions, ranging from the history of empires even to that of "Goody Two Shoes," attest his indefatigable industry and patient endurance of unworthy toil. But such exertion will produce a reaction. The mind of the author had lost its elasticity; the spirit of forming railroads in France. Still the above noble the man flagged; and the buoyant disposition that had carried him through so many trials was not of sufficient tension to urge the last few steps towards the goal, in sight of which he fell. But, if the spirit flagged, the pocket to a poor ballad singer. "Some of the company work,-Ibid, observed and remarked on his lavish bountifulness. THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLAGS. - A very strange you did not perceive the misery of her notes." He only, fact has been pointed out to us, to which we call the who had felt the thorn in his own breast, could detect ties Act."-Ibid. ingale.

On the 14th of April, 1778, Oliver Goldsmith departed from a life of many sorrows, with some bright glimpses French flag, indeed, does not appear to be admitted at all of fame, and a few brief intervals of enjoyment. His excepting by tolerance, for it occupies the left. It has mind had begun to prey upon itself, and the cody suffered also been remarked that at the time of the Rouen races | in the struggle. His last act as a physician was a fatal the English flag was hoisted on all the booths occupied by one; for his final prostration was hastened by an over-Englishmen. What is the meaning of this importation of dose of a powerful medicine of his own prescription. He English colours into the middle of France? There has was buried in the Temple Church, and his monument i seen, certainly, a great degree of cowardice on the part of in Westminster Abbey; but thousands who have never the local authorities who could tolerate such impropric- | sc. n it have a better in their own hearts when they recal account of works done in France? Is it because these without extravagance, and of wit and humour without offence or license, which embellish his works, of whom

> This number of the Illuminated contains also a review of Mr. Cooren's "Purgatory of Suicides." The notice is a favourable one.

We last month expressed our unqualified admira tion of this Magazine, which we now repeat. The achieve effect purely by the natural strength of their iterary ability. As regards its literary contents this Magazine may compete with any similar publication extant; but as regards its illustrations it is beyond comparison the best of all the monthlies. It is from the first page to the last a thing of pencilled poetry and artistic beauty. After a somewhat engthy career of unfortunate management, the Iluminated is now in good hands, and if the public will only give it a fair trial, it cannot fail to achieve more than even its former popularity. It is a pleasing labour to proclaim the merits of the worthy, and, earnestly hoping that our commendation may not be in the substitution of fraternity instead; but French vain, we warmly recommend this Magazine to the

SIMMONDS' COLONIAL MAGAZINE-OCTOBER London: Simmonds and Ward, 18, Cornhill. This month's number contains such a variety of matter interesting to the general reader, as well as to the politician, the colonist, and the intending emigrant, that we have had some difficulty in getting through the one hundred and twenty pages and up wards, contained in a single number of this magazine Indeed, we must candidly confess that we have not desire this, that we protest against the rabid trash of the writer in the National. that would be a labour, though a pleasing and profit able one, greater than we have time to devote to. Most of the contents, however, we have read, and, generally speaking, we must express our approbation and admiration of the articles we have perused. The opening article is a continuation of the "Notes on the Sandwich Islands," by Robert Chienton Wyllie Esq. "The Missouri River" gives a succinet account of that celebrated American stream. Next follows a continuation of the series of valuable articles "Or the Agriculture of Hindostan." This is followed by a continuation of the interesting articles on the 'Liberated African Establishment at St. Helena.' From the pen of the intelligent and talented editor of "The Hobart Town Courier," we have a highly in- 2. Anything tart is a sharp affair, but a churchwarden teresting account of "An Excursion to the Welling- who steals the parish funds is a sharper. 3. Juggermade of sterner stuff." The "Sketches of Indian Sports" is capital, and has but one fault; it is too is known in this country of this least talked of, but losing his senses is a strange individual, but we have is known in this country of this least talked of, but losing his senses is a strange individual, but we have written by the author of these "Sketches." "The most flourishing and happy of all the British colonies; seen Mr. Macready act the part of a Stranger. 6. A Widow of Lyons," is a short but pleasing story, chiefly valuable for the beautiful illustration heading it. "The Poorhouse Fugitive," being a sequel to Bob. Thin "in the Soptember number is most relief generated from the denizens of the mother country. Perhaps the generated from the denizens of the mother country. Perhaps the generated from the denizens of the article is frequently a rum article, but a large glass is a entitled "The Crescent City," by Charles Hooton, rummer. Esq., describing the principal features and character- A FACT FROM YANKEE-LAND .- The following conistics of New Orleans and its motley inhabitants; versation is said to have taken place between Mrs. the only fault we have to find is, that the article is ____, of New York, and her maid :- " Leah, bring too brief. New Orleans is already a great city—that me some water with the chill taken off." than fiction;" but whether truth or fiction, the story of our cosmopolitan friend is very interesting. "Mr. Zigzag" continues his delightful "Recreations." Chap. xi. gives an account of "Sayes Court, Deptford," the residence of the celebrated "Every;" and chap. xii. describes "Green-Arbour Court," sometime the London residence of the London tents of this number, which cannot fail to add to the more nor an hour, and the more I biles 'em the harder already widely extended popularity of Simmonds' they gets."

Colonial Magazine. We had marked several passages. A REPUDIATOR EXTRA.—A far-west man, who had for extract, but want of space prevents us giving his newspaper bill sent from Boston, replied, "I them.

MEMOIRS OF AN UMBRELLA - By G. II. now run out of date."

Rodwell. Part III. London: E. Mackenzie, formerly, now only excite a sneer: it does not do to

Tít Bits.

AN UGLY CUSTOMER. - The most effective Roland according, we believe, to Lord Byron-for the Olivers of an abusive backney-coachman is calling him an ugly fellow! It is known to have been the boast of Mr. O'Connell, that he could drive a coach-and-six through an Act of l'arliament, nor is his fluency in people's houses, and sent mashing squares and squares of proved a course for which he had no vocation; and such opprobriousness less notorious; and in the terpitude which he attaches to the reproach of ugliness, he shows a further affinity with the brotherhood of the whip. In the course of an invective against the Times Commissioner the other day at "Conciliation' Hall, he asked-"Did they this hearers) know what he (the Commissioner) said ?-that the Irish women were ugly. He really did. Did he really? We believe not; but no matter. Tell that, or any thing else, to "Conciliation" Hall. A worse charge than that of ugliness, we think, was once brought against the women of England: no matter for that either.—" Ugly' would seem—though the fact is certainly otherwise to be the worst word in the O'Connell dictionary. Mr. John O'Connell, the Tydides of Eris, can find no more insulting epithet to apply to the Commissioner himself. Whether that gentleman is an ugly man or not, we imagine that the Agitators, father and son, have found him an ugly customer. He has done not a little to spoil their trade; still, we wonder that either of them should have called him ugly, since, by his revelations of the wretchedness of the Irish peaof Goldsmith. Having passed two years in the study of Rent," he has proved them both, O'Connell Senior medicine under the elder Monro, at Edinburgh, where he and Junior, to be very pretty fellows.—Punck-

A GRATUITOUN CATHEDRAL -- A great panie, we understand, has been occasioned amongst the elergy of St. Paul's by an amouncement which has gone the round of the papers, to the effect that the Very Reverend the Dean of Winchester had caused the Cathedral of that city to be opened, a certain time daily, to the public, gratis. The clerical showmen, it appears, are afraid that they will be expected to do ikewise, and are in the greatest alarm for their twopences. Twopence, they argue, is in itself a small sum; but twopence every five minutes or so comes to a round one in the course of a day. Really the Dean of Winchester should have reflected before acting as he as done. He should have considered, that if he does not care about money himself, there are other Deans who love it dearly, and to whom the slightest loss is heart-rending. He has evidently no ear for Cathedral music: that is to say, the chink of cash. But he should have regarded other tastes than his own before endeavouring to abolish it, and to silence those silver-toned harmonies, than which to the feelings of certain churchmen, the "long-drawn aisle and fretted vault" can resound with no strains more soothing.—Ibid.

A RAILWAY PANIC .-- The Boulogne News emphatieally calls upon the public to refrain from railway speculation, on the ground that many chemes will be unfinished for want of the necessary iron. To say the iron, though we expect there will some day or other be a frightful smash for want of tin.—Ibid.

A SUITABLE APPOINTMENT.—O'Connell is loud in

Poor Prince A., and his Recent "Accident."do no work whatsomdever at all. He was p-y-icked up, and-lonly to think-lend us your cotton wiper: oh-o-o-o-wohl-his blessed ancle was-out of jeint! —Joe Miller.

Superfluous!—The Admiralty have lately been experimentalizing on some new blocks submitted to their notice at Portsmouth. We dely competition, however, against the "old blocks" presiding over our naval department, although it was said that the old ones were more likely to be cracked than the new ones.—Ibid.

A DANGEROUS ENEMY.—We advise our naval commanders to be on the look-out, otherwise they are heart remained true and tender to the last. He still likely to fall foul of an ugly customer. We perceive played with the children, and "taught the dog to beg;" that one of the French admirals just appointed to a and it is told of him, that, being at a dinner-party, he command, is Rear-Admiral by Hell! Whoever ensuddenly ran out into the street to give all he had in his counters the gentleman may therefore expect warm

A Userul Hist.—It may not be understood among Oh, said he, 'you were all saying she sung sweetly, but the public generally, that anybody breaking windows, renders himself liable to the "Panes and Penal-

Emigration.—Emigration is at a discount in the city. The Lord Mayor was asked the other day how he should like to speculate in the colonies. Gibbs replied that he should make "a very bad settler!" Some are Born to Pay, others to Receive .-"Prince Albert refuses to pay £200, the rate and arrears of rate, due for his farm at Windsor."—

Since Prince Albert refuses his rates to defray, Alleging excuses which call forth our laughter, An overtaxed people who still have to pay, Will rate him—at nothing—for ever hereafter.

AN ANDOVER DITTY, DEDICATED TO MESSAS. LEWIS, NICHOLLS, AND HEAD. I'll sing you a modern song That was made by a modern pate, Of three jolly commissioners, Who lived on the poor's estate; And eat and drank, and paid their way With many a parish rate, While a drunken master gave relief To the paupers at their gate! Three cheers for the three commissioners,

" Kings" of the modern time, Their hall so fine was hung around With Poor Law manifestoes, And rules and regulations, For pitching into pauper foes! And there their worships sat at ease. With what consciences, heaven knows And inwardly prayed that the master would give Each pauper a bloody nose! Like three tender-hearted gentlemen,

Commissioners of the modern time! When winter old brought frost and cold They opened house to all; With courses three they fed the great, With bones they fed the small! Nor was the houseless wanderer Ere driven from the door, Though, once within, he was twenty times Worse off than he was before! All along of the three commissioners

Christians of the modern time! But fraud, though sweet, must end at last. And sure the hour is nigh; And every Poor Law case proclaims The official life must die! They'll lay them down reluctantly-Give up office with a sigh, While paupers glad dance round their couch, And curse the charity Of the three Poor Law commissioners,

Samaritans of the modern time! Now surely this were better far Than all the new parade Of oakum picking-crushing bones-And starving what God made! Since poor-rates must be paid To let them have the benefit For whom the rate was made. And not the three commissioners, Or any of their trade!

Positives and Comparatives.—1. A basin of Scotch oatmeal is thick, but the head of a fool is thicker.

it; and if I have not paid for it, I never will, 'cos it's now run out of date."

with the following extracts:

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The career of Goldsmith was marked, not only by the vicissitudes incidental to the life of an author subsisting by his pen, but its fluctuations were likewise aggravated by Mr. Rodwell. The career of the career of Goldsmith was marked, not only by the vicissitudes incidental to the life of an author subsisting taking higher than of the Guard," composed by Mr. Rodwell. The cape no respect for either; but one must taking higher than of the Guard, composed by Mr. Rodwell. The ground, and show that our object is not to preserve illustrations by Phiz are excellent. We have no particular institutions, so much as to uploid eternal.

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Manchester and Leeds Railway.

It is unnecessary to state here the character of the country from Rochdale to Blackburn: it will be sufficient to observe, that it is the seat of those manufactures to which England owes her accumulating wealth. The Line will proceed thence through Common Congou or near to Whitworth and Ressendale, and fall into Good ordinary, rather strong 3 4 to 3 6 the East Lancashire Railway, in the vicinity of Strong Blackish Leaf 5 8 to 3 10

Haslingden. A Branch will be thrown out of the trank Line. from the Junction with the East Lancashire Line near Haslingden, by Low-Moor and Bacup, to Tod-

The Erewash Extension will be the only direct route from the centre of Derbyshire to the great manufacturing towns and chief sea-ports of Lancashire. It will traverse a valley-district adorned with rich in mineral produce. It will communicate, laterally, with several trunk Lines of Railway, and will he fed by no less than five working canals—the Cromford—the Manchester and Sheffield—the Huddersfield—the Manchester and Leeds—and the Liver-

pool and Blackburn. To the multiplication of advantages which intersecting Railways and Lines of still-water navigation, still further powers of accommodation, and, when the Old Java 1 6 dense population in the localities traversed is considered, there is every reason to conclude that an of the Leck and Mansfield; and of the Great ample remuneration for vested capital will be ob-

By following the courses of rivers, which, in this instance, fall in with exact direction of the projected Line, highly favourable gradients are obtained for a considerable part of the length: and every other section of the country, upon a preliminary survey, has been reported as more than commonly practical the Warwick and Wercester, Staffordshire Pot- ble. While the return for capital cannot be questeries, and South and Midlands Railway Com- tioned, and the necessities of the district demand accommodation, the expenditure must necessarily

fall below the usual amount for works of equal mag-To identify this project with that of the Erewash James Wm. Deacon, Esq. Valley, although not included under, or belonging to Alexander R. Irvine, Esq. the same Executive, it is proposed to allow Subseri- John Inglis Jerdein, Esq. bers in that Company shares in the Erewash Extension: the number to be regulated by the interest C. B. Rule, Esq. T. C. Simmons, Esq. G. Thomas, Esq.

retained in the elder project. The Deeds will provide that no Call shall be made will be taken in the Act to allow four per cent. inte

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Applications for shares must be accompanied by references to a Member of the Provisional Commit tee—to the Solicitor or Local Agent—to some person of known respectability—or to the applicant's banker in London or elsewhere. Notice.-No further applications for shares in this

Company can be received after Wednesday. October Offices of the Company, 44, Finsbury-circus. FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHAKES. To the Provisional Committee of the Erewash Valley Extension, and Roclidale, Blackburn, and East Lancashire Junction Railway Company. Capital, £1,759,000, in \$7,500 shares of £20 each .-

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and Subscribers' Agreement whenever required. Dated Name at full length Residence Place of Business (if any) Profession or Business

Profession and Residence of Refereo

EREWASII VALLEY EXTENSION

EREWASH VALLEY EXTENSION AND ROCHDALE, BLACKBURN, AND EAST LANCASHIRE, JUNCTION RAILWAY MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the offices of this Company are REMOVED to 44, Finsbury-circus.

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has not doubled; should we present this spectacle A series of prose Tales and Sketches, composed Stafford Gaol: among which are :-Kucky Sarson the Barber; or the Disciple of Equality we the millions amongst us that the Railway mad-Raven Dick the Poacher; or "Who scratched the folks have put down on paper? If there had been

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

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Published also by Mr. How, Fleet-street, about to remove to 209, Piccadilly. THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOPER 18, 1845.

THE PRESENT CAMBLING MANIA. ITS PARALLEL IN THE TULIPOMANIA OF 1634. When first the Northern Star drew attention to the rising mania for " gambling" in Railway shares. and predicted the direct consequences both to considerable numbers of the parties directly engaged in it, and to the nation at large from the derangement on a gambling foundation; and that to interfere in the money-market sure to follow on such transactions it was set down by many as "a foolish croaker" there had been no experience to appeal to, as to THE to a farmer; and neither the nobleman, chimnen-sweep, who was sounding alarm without cause. But a very EFFECTS which national gambling are certain to nor farmer, had roots in their possession, or wished to An ample guaranteed capital, in addition to the I and possess them. Before the tulip season was over, more continually accumulating from Premiums fully sufficient to few months have, passed over since then; and now produce, the inaction of Sir Robert Peel would possess them. Before the tulip season was over, more you cannot cast the eye in any direction, that you do have been more defensible than it is: but with the roots were sold and purchased, bespoke and promised not see alarming evidence of the truth and foresight of The extention of Assures is particularly directed to the star's warnings and observations. Where is in his hands; with his own experience to appeal to, found in the gardens of Holland; and when Semper there now a "best possible public instructor" to be his conduct, in relation to the present rage for Augustus' was not to be had, which happened twice, found that is not preparing the public for that derangquence of the measures then initiated, even while CRIMINAL, and affords of no defence other than that there was yet time to have prevented them, had above set forth. Had he not the experience of Holland." there been courage enough in the administration to 1835 and of 1825 to guide him? Was he not an To understand this gambling traffic it may be grapple with the incipient difficulty and nip it in actor on the political stage at both periods? necessary to give the following illustration. A the bad. But now; now that the mania has been Could he have forgotten the awful consequences nobleman bespoke of a merchant a tulip-root, to be allowed its full growth; now that it has attained its on both these occasions, from the gambling manias delivered in six months, at the price of 1,000 florins. full strength, and is somewhat on the wane; now then set in? Was it possible for the years of gloomy Suppose that at the end of that time, the price had that it has spread its contaminating influence through depression, with their SWING FIRES—their riots risen to 1,500 florins; in that case the nobleman did out all society; now that it has sucked in hundreds -their emutes-their insolvencies-their "ruina- not wish to have the tulin-but the merchant paid of parties, who at the time we spoke, looked upon the tion"—their "calling on God to put an end to unen! him 500 florins. If the price was fallen, so that a gambling practice with horror; now, that it has durable sufferings before morning:" was it possible root could be purchased for 800 florins, the nobleman made CERTAIN of all the mischief it can effect, the every for Sir Robert Perl to have forgotten all these paid to the merchant 200 florins. In all these cirready and wholly-honest press of England is genet things? Had he not the history of the South Sea cumstance, however, no one ever thought of deliver rally sounding the note of alarm, and warning the bubble within his reach? Could he have lacked in ing the roots for of receiving them. In proportion as quences that await them. For speaking in time, former "manias" to obtain fortunes without pro- those who had money to pay to one soon had money to rewhen these evil consequences might have been pre- ductive industry, had he taken trouble to seek for ceive of another; as at faro-one loses on one card, and vented or guarded against, the Northern Star was it? And with such information in his hands, was wins on another. The whole trade was a game at dubbed a "croaker:" for speaking now, when the mischief is done-when the warning can be of no Claims on Policies not subject to be litigated or dis- sort of possible earthly use; for speaking now, when puted, except with the sanction, in each case, of a General all power of prevention is gone, and when even the po-Meeting of the Members, to be specially convened on the sibility of guarding against the awful consequences of the gambling infatuation has departed; for speaking now, under such consequences, the press of England all General Meetings, which will have the superintendence is acquiring a character for "wisdom," for "foresight." and for "truthfulness" enough to make it. like our whole blessed order of things,-" the envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the

Having repeatedly uttered the warning; having re- similar causes less extensively applied.

abroad, could realize in practice half of what they have promised, or even one seventh of it, is to be very innocent of political and economical knowledge indeed. Why, if the infatuated dreamings of the least sanguine speculator could be realized, the NATIONAL DEET would be a fica-lite merely, which we should be silly to care for. If there was anything like £700,000,000 of unemployed capital in the country, ready to for the fermation of Railways, we could pay off THE Deer, without difficulty or derangement to any one "interest," in less than ten years. And yet, is it not as notorious as that the sun shines at mid-day, that to pay the interest of this said Dept only, has plunged the nation into dangers and difficulties unheard of before in the history of states? Is it not THE MINERS' ALMANACK, for 1846, containing notorious that the exaction of £60,000,000 annually for the interest of the DEBT, and for the Establishments which that Debt renders necessary, has Rumbled Besides the usual amount of information, this Al- us, as a people, before the world; has tied our hands manack will contain Tables for calculating Wages, on our backs, and forced us to tamely put up with carth? There is France in Algeria, bombarding Mogadore-making war on the Emperor of Morocco -engaged in a series of conquests which will materially interfere with our "interests:" and yet we dare not say "muff," but are compelled to look barous hordes led on by ABD-EL-KADER will be power. | the most precious metals. This trade was not carried teeth, guaranteed never to discolour, break, or degay, and Adocade Office, Side; Mr. Horn, Music Seller, Grey- ful enough to drive the "conquering hosts" of on throughout all Europe, but in some cities of the France into the sea. There is Trxas-annexed to Netherlands; particularly Amsterdam, Haarlem. our most powerful RIVAL,-the United States: and Utrecht, Alkmar, Leyden, Rotterdam, Enkhuysen. this, too, in spite of the threats and bluster of and Meedenblick; and rose to the greatest height in Mexico, OUR "ALLY" whom we are bound by the years 1634-5-6 and 7. For a root of the species-N.B. No Advertisements will be received after the treaty to aid; and in spite, too, of the threats in Eng- called "viceroy," the after-mentioned articles, land, when annexation was first proposed, that the valued as below expressed, were agreed to be deli-Yankies should "not be permitted to accomplish vered :-PAMPHLET, entitled "AN EXPOSITION OF their object." But there Texas is, -ANNEXED! A PAMPHLET, entitled "AN EXPOSITION OF THE INSECURITY OF THE DAVY LAMP, AS The Oregon territory is already occupied! The RELATING TO COAL MINING," in which will be Calfornias are set on, and the preliminary preparafound the evidence and experiments of Dr. Marray, Dr. | tions engaged in for another annexation! Mexico itself is in imminent danger of passing into the hands of the "Great Republic:" and here we are, tied up -bound hand-and-foot together with the pert, and incapable of doing more than utter oniet despairing grumblings, against the acts which tarnish our "national glory" and reduce the national power. Should we remain thus passive, had we so many hundreds of millions of unemployed capital in the land, as our Railway promoters have "subscr. bed?" Should we let THE DEBT crush us into the earthhumble our pride-make our bull-frogedness lick the

> pensity. The present is tar from being the first occawould be to endanger the entire social fabric. If reckless speculators" of the tremendous conse- formation, as to what has been the consequence of more gained by this traffic, more engaged in it: and he not a pusillanimous minister not to try to save his hazard, as the Mississippi trade was afterwards, and country from the dire inflictions certain to be entailed, as stock-jobbing is at present. High and low-priced if the incipient mania were allowed to develope tulips were procured, that the rich and poor might itself? The plea that he dare not do so, for fear of gamble with them. Whoever is surprised that such 'upsetting the whole apple-cart" of Government, is a traffic should become general needs only to reflect a splendid testimony as to its stability, and of the upon what is done where lotteries are established, by righteous foundation on which it is grounded! The "full infliction," however, we are doomed to because a speedier move of getting fortunes is pointed

pledges of which the non-fulfilment, as well as the

of those whom the law ought to have restrained.

bear. Full play has been accorded to the gambling out. In short the tulip-trade may very well serve to bubble speculations of the day; and the full tale of explain stock-jobbing. 'consequences" we must endure. What those will really be, how heavy and how devastating, -time SUDDEN. Among such a number of contracts, MANT For the last few weeks we have been somewhat alone can reveal. But some idea may be formed from were proken. MANY HAD ENGAGED TO silent spectators of the gambling transactions. looking back at what has been the result from PAY MORE THAN THEY WERE ABLE. 14.

peatedly traced the operation of the mania up to its The mania for gambling seems to have periodic climax, and shewn the tremendous consequences developements in different portions of the civilised sure to follow; having put our numerous cautions on world. In England we have had a pretty full share record, we left the matter without further public of it, at the times and occasions enumerated above, notice, to watch the development of that which we and also in our lotteries, which were eventually had done our best to crush in the shell; but which suppressed by law out of a pretended regard to the the "GREAT STATESMAN" now in power dared not to national character of our people. America also has tackle, for fear of upsetting the whole of our "stock"- had her share: and her share of CONSEQUENCES based system. That development we have now too, both in depreciation of property, and in depreseen: and we are constrained to confess that lively ciation of national character. REPUDIATION is as the danger appeared in prespective to us; all- the natural offspring of gaming. To talk of "honour" engulphing as the mania threatened to be, the reality in relation to a camester, is to confound TRUTH with has far exceeded the most gloomy picture of its extent falschood. Light is not more opposed to darkness that the mind was then able to form. At the pre- than is all gaming to honour and rectitude. The sent moment we have schemes afloat—companies very foundation of gaming is rotten — DISHONEST. formed-shares taken, and "selling" at a premium, Gaming is the chance of obtaining, or losing that for for projects which require for their realization up- which no equivalent is or can be given. This is in wards of £700,000,000 of money! There has been its very nature nefarious-dishonest. So universally 'subscribed" by the reckless speculators and is this known and full to be the case, even by the gamblers a sum of money to provide facilities for most infatuated of gamblers, that they will not part transit, equal to the NATIONAL DERT of England, with their losings, if all chance of gaining them back which it is notorious there is not money enough in again has passed away! Let the game be but run the whole world to liquidate! Of course the reader out-and all chance of winning gone; and your vewill fully understand the meaning of the term "sub- riest gambler will REPUDIATE! And why should scribe," as applied to Railway and other gambling he not? The very principle that justifies his acceptprojects. It does not mean that the money has been ance of the "birthright of his brother," without even paid—but only PROMISED; and he will hardly giving "a mess of pottage" in exchange, will justify need to be reminded that in these things there is his refusal to be stripped of all he possesses, without a vast difference between "promise" and performance. any equivalent from the stripper. Nay, in relation The Bank of England "promises" to pay all its notes to "honour," and "honesty," and "morality," the "on demand;" while it is notorious that it could refusal is by far more honourable than the acquiesnot, even now when it has such a stock of bullion in cence. It is true that such a course is a direct inits coffers, meet one half of its engagements were it fringement of the "laws of gaming;" and proves the called on. To expect that the "subscribers" of man a secondred who resorts to it, after he has suband Winter, 1845, by T. GOOD, 6, Conduit-street, most magnificent of all the temples which nature has the £700,000,000 for Railway purposes at home and scribed to these laws—and, by his acceptance of "winnings," pledged himself to abide by them : but of this the camester is not entitled to complain, Before a man can engage in gaming transactions at. all, he must be scoundrelised in nature; and if a scourdrel acts as a secondrel is expected to act, and as his nature prompts him, it is not for other scoundrels to taunt him and reprove—but it is for honest

men to try to mend the whole batch. Perhaps the most interesting as well as the most instructive lesson as to the course of national gaming, and its demoralising consequences, is given by BECKMANN, in his history of the Tulipomania of the seventeenth century. Many people of the present day are not aware that the mania for gambling fixed itself at that period on the harmless Tulip with equally as great avidity as it has now fixed itself on Railway schemes, or as it did in the beginning of the eighteenth century on the South Sea bubble. But such is the fact : and in the history of that period we may trace our present course-and anticipate some of the consequences sure to flow out of the present enormous developement of the evil.

"The Talip," says BECKMANN, which is of no farther use than to ornament gardens; which is exceeded in beauty by many other plants, and whose duration is short and very precarious, became, in the middle of the seventeenth century, the object of a trade such as is not to be met with in the history of commerce, and by which its price rose above that of

"Two lasts of wheat " Four de. rye "Four fat oxen " Eight fat swine "Tlelve fat sheep "Two hogsheads of wine " Four tons of beer ... "Two do, butter One thousand lbs. of cheese ... "Two do, butter ... "A complete bed " A suit of clothes ... 80 " A silver beaker ...

"Tolips were afterwards sold according to the weight of the roots. Four hundred perits-(a weight less than a grain) -of the tulip 'Admiral Liefken.' very dust, had we the means at command that these cost 4,400 florins. The species Semper Augustus, "men of metal" have made themselves "responsioften sold for 2000 florins; and it once happened that ble' (!) for? Should we present the humiliating there were only two roots of it to be had, the one at spectacle of a nation in "periodical" ruin; with Amsterdam, the other at Haarlem. For a root of manufactures prostrate; with traders in the Gazette; with wer a-people starving; with every teath man a this species one agreed to give 4,600 florins, together with a new carriage, two grey horses, and a complete pauper; with gaels abounding; with crime increasing six times over in fifty years, while the population harness. Another a greed to give twelve acres of land for a root. Those who had not ready money. promised their moveable and immoveable goods, before the world, as a consequence of our DEBr, had house and lands, cattle and clothes. The trade, in WHICH 60,000 PLORINS WERE SOMETIMES CLEARED IN ONE MONTH, was followed not only by mercantile people, half of the means in the country these folks have but also by the first noblemen, citizens of every descrip-PLEDGED themselves to produce, would Sir tion, mechanics, seamen, farmers, turf-diggers, chimnen-Robert Peer have proclaimed in the face sweeps, footmen, maid-servants, and old clothes women. of day that the limits of taxing the producer AT FIRST EVERY ONE WON, AND NO ONE (FROM WHOM_ALL WEALTH SPRINGS) had been passed; LOST. Some of the poorest people gained in a jew and that it was now impossible to wring the months houses, coaches and horses, and figured away £60,000,000 a-year out of him; and that therefore those who had "accumulated" wealth must give up like the jirst characters in the land. In every town a portion to enable them to retain the rest? But some tavern was selected, which served as a 'Change, why pursue the inquiry further? The PLEDGES | where high and low traded in flowers, and confirmed their bargains with the most sumptuous entertainthat have been made are but the acts of madmen, ments. They formed laws for themselves, and had possible to redeem even to a seventh degree; and

The object of these speculations, however, had nofulfilment (were that possible) is equally sure to thing to do with the desire to possess or cultivate the bring ruin upon hundreds of thousands, and paralyse | plant; ir was a mere gaming for money, and totally all the productive energies of the country. The unconnected with the feelings which prompted the nation will have dearly to pay for the reckless pranks | first purchasers. It was a theme which drove the grave, the prudent, the ponderous Dutchman as wild This has ever been the case—the result—from all as ever did the South Sea babble his more excitable former national manifestations of the gambling pro- and less calculating brother, John Bull. "A speculator," continues our authority, "often offered and sion of the sort; and our governors have therefore | paid large sums for a root which he never received, no excuse for not having nipped it in the bud, other and never wished to receive. Another sold roots than that the whole superstructure of State is built which he never possessed or delivered. Of did a nobleman purchase of a chimney sweep tulips to the amount of 2,000 florins, and sold them at the same time "light of other days" before his eyes: with history to be delivered, than in all probability were to be gambling, charged as he is with the destinies of this no species was oftener purchased and sold. In the industrious and endeavouring people, is REALLY space of three years, more than 10,000,000 florins were expended in this trade in only one town in

which trades are often neglected and even abandoned,

At length, however, THIS TRADE FELL OF A The whole stock of the adventurers was consumed

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by the extravagance of the winners. New adventurers no more engaged in it; and many becoming sensible of the odious traffic in which they had been engaged, returned to their former occupations. By these means, as the value of tulips still fell AND NEVER ROSE, the sellers wished to deliver the roots in natura to the purchasers at the prices agreed on; but the latter nerused to take THEM OR TO PAY FOR THEM. The bubble thereupon buret: and to end the disputes that arose, the tulip dealers of Alkmar sent deputies to Amsterdam, where a resolution was passed in February, 1687, that all contracts made prior to November, 1636, should be null and void; and that in all made after that date purchasers should be free on paying ten per cent. to

"The more the people became disgusted with this trade, the more did complaints increase to the magistrates of the different towns; but as the magistrates would take no cognizance of such complaints, the Dutch Government interfered, and a decree was passed, ordering that every seller should produce and offer his bulbs to the purchaser, and in the event of the latter refusing to receive them, the vender had it in his power to retain his tulips, and sue for damages. It was also ordered that all contracts should remain in force 'till further inquiry could be made. But as no one could foresce what judgment would be given respecting the validity of each contract, the Sources were more obstinate in refusing payment them before: and venders, thinking it safer to accommodate matters amicably, were satisfied with a small profit instead of exorbitant gain; and thus

ended this extraordinary traffic, or rather gambling. What a parallel this, to the transactions of our own times? How well it "keeps" in all its points. First the extravagant price paid for bublls "shares" in moonshine; then in the number of parties of alclasses drawn into the vertex, mixing up aristocratic and plebeian blood in a game of disreputable "chance;" then all gaining, AND NONE LOSING, while the game was going up; then the crowds of fresh adventurers to do as the first batch had done,-realize houses, coaches and horses from nothing; then the "traffic in things which never had existence, and which never will exist; and the purchase and sale of more roots Ifor which read SHARES-" Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield Union" to wit] than were to be found in the country; then THE "PANIC !-brought on by the number of contracts, and FROM PARTIES HAVING ENGAGED TO PAY MORE THAN THEY WERE ABLE; then REPUDIATION !and rain; and then an end of the gambling for the

How alarmingly in "keeping" is the picture of the PAST with the present! What the FUTURE will ic, -time will reveal!

Meantime, we may indulge with the Dublin World in a "peep" at some of the probable effects of the "intense" speculation on our monetary affairs. This will enable the reflecting to prepare in some degree for the "coming time":-

It should be evident to every thinking mind that independently of the results which are inevitably consequent upon the extent of the existing speculations. they will produce in another point of view an evil of great magnitude not generally discernible-but which was one of the greatest causes of the panie and wide spreading Bankruptcy that followed the first outbreak of the Railway mania in England. It is this :- In England there is no note circulation under 25. Bellica must therefore be employed for almost all purposes of Railway outlay, because nearly the whole capital is expended in paying for Labour, weekly, it small sums to each of the thousands of mechanists and labourers employed, as well in the emstruction of the Railways as the manufacture of the Rails, Locomotives, &c. &c, &c., the sum paid to each individual being always of an amount requiring gold or silver. It must be clear, therefore, that in proportion as the construction of Railways extend, the circulation of bullion must increase—and that that increase can only be supplied from the coffers of the Bank of England—for the ca-ital in gold held by the banks throughout the country is rarely, if ever, more than sufficient for the load demand-consequently the bullion in the national Bank must diminish in exact ratio as the works of the Railways of England advance. Worse—to a very great amount this gold is diverted into lower channels than usually; it is circulated amongst the meanest grade of dealess, namely, those who supply the commonest necessaries of life to the working class so numerously employed on the Railways, and it remains circulating from hand to hand, paying for and representing small transactions for a considerable period before in amounts to sums inconvenient by their weight as builion; when for convenience sake only, it is paid back into the l'ank and converted into notes, which requires a long time to acomplish even after the increased demand caused by increased labour. And this is not a theory—it is a fact proved by the experience of the past. What an immense amount then, of gold will be required for this extra circulation-when the sum already determined upon to b expended in Railways exceeds forty millions-and the average time for completion of the work is some thing about two years-within which period, of course, these Forty Millions must be supplied.

Now the next demand upon the bulion of the country can be at once understood. It is for the shares subscribed in England for the continental Railways, amounting to the enermous sum of Ten Millions. It is plain these shares must be paid for in gold only-and if any return be ever received, it cannot be, at all events, for some years-while the bullion will be immediately drawn from us. Here, then, is about Fifty Millions of Money to be supplied in two years, or three, at the very utmest, and it is evident that in the first instance, at all events, gold must be the saction of payment. We almost fear to ask where it is to come from? The nation vaunts of its prosperitz with some tifteen milions of gold in the covers of the Bank-the remaining amount in the country being merely what is necessary for its every-day wants.

This was written before we had the full developement of the scheming projects. In addition to the FIFFF millions thus shown to be needed during the next two years, there will have to be paid in February next speards of £40,000,000, as deposits on New scurges! Verily, we may wonder where the money is to come from?! though there is not much difficulty in imagining what the end will be!

To Readers & Correspondents

To Agents, Subscribers, and Readers .- For some time after our location in the metropolis we were inconvenienced by having the paper machined away from the printing-office where it was "set." This arose from the machines we had at Leeds having to be removed and re-erected. Much disappointment to the readers was the consequence, both in bad printing and late arrivals Another cause of delay was in having the printing and publishing office so wide apart. Letters intended for one place were constantly sent to the other; and all the arrangements we could make did not prevent mistakes arising from this source This has determined us to concentrate our operations. The printing machine is now at work in our own office; and we have further determined to publish there also. In future, therefore, the "setting," printing, and publishing of the Star will be done under one roof. This will involve no change to the agents and subscribers, only in the addressing of their communications, and the greater punctuality with which their orders can be attended to. All communications must, therefore, in future, be addressed as follows:-

Orders for the paper and advertisements, to F. O'Connor, Esq., 17, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London.

Communications for the paper, to Mr. Joshua Hobson, Editor Northern Star. Office, 17, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London.

All orders for money must be made payable to Mr. O'Connor, at the Charing-cross Post-office.

DIXON FUND .- The committee beg leave to tender their

thanks to the subscribers of the following sums, viz.:—Burnley, per John Gray, £1 4s.; Stockport, per Wm. Bennet, £1 17s. 7d.; Pant-Blyddyn, per J. Aufy, ls.; Heywood, per James Leach, £1 5s. 5d.; Dudley-park, per George Ramsey, 5s. 3d.; dyers and printers, Pin-mill, 5s.

LAND SOCIET FEB ME. O'CONNO.

Selby, per J. Bryan Wootten-under-Edge, per R. Lacey Dudley, per W. Rankin ... Warrington. per S. Travers Pin-mill, 5s.

THE LAST BARD OF BREFFNI.—Received. Shall appear Chorley, per W. Wilkinson as soon as we can find room.

THE PROPER OF HAWICK C. THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH .- | Radcliffe, per T. Howker .. THE MILLOCRATS AND THE "LAW." - SECTISH AND COWARDLY CONDUCT OF THE SHOFOCRACE.-We have received the following communication from a correspondent :- Hawick, Oct. 13 .- On the 30th June last a public meeting of the inhabitants of this town, called by the magistrates, on a requisition of 200 householders, was held (the Town Hall being found too small to hold even the half of the people wishing to attend the meeting) on the open space in front of the Free Church. None of the magistrates being present, Robert Rae, a magistrate property than magistrates being present, Robert Rae, a working man, was called to the chair, and the meeting elected a committee and instructed them to use all diligence in procuring information as to the bye-roads or paths which had been illegally shut up, and to pro-cure legal advice how to get them again restored to the public. The meeting then adjourned, and met again on the 14th July, when they gave in their report; the meeting then unanimously resolved to use every legal mode to regain the bye-roads which had been unjustly taken from them, and empowered the committee to raise sub. B. Cuipet .. scriptions for that purpose. After the meeting was again adjourned a number of people went to one of the E. Curpet... roads recently shut up, and in accordance with the legal opinion of an eminent lawyer removed the obstructions; the barrier was put up again in a few days in a more substantial manner, but, even before the workmen had leit, Mr. Caughlan the people tore it down again. For this offence twelve Mr. Fidge. men have been held to bail, and are to be tried on Wednesday, before the Sheriff, and a host of witnesses are summoned against them. The read being through the property of the D ke of Buccleugh, every effort will be made to punish them. The committee also found it necessary to interdict some erections, to extend a factory built on a part of the common lands of the town. These buildings, if finished, would block up a read, and interfere with the right of the inhabitants to the use of the ground for recreat o :, bleaching and drying clothes, &c., a right which they have enjoyed from time imme-morial. After a few days the Sheriff recalled the inter-dict, allowing the buildings to be proceeded with at the risk of the partie, till the case was judged, on condition of their leaving a road ten feet wide in the line claimed. The buildings went on, and the law-suit went on also, till a few days ago the Messrs. Laidlaws commenced operations for laying a shaft across the road; the Sheriff was immediately applied to, to stop them, in terms of his own interlocutor, and he cited them to appear before him for examination, a full week after, thus allowing them full time to complete their operations. Upon knowing this, the people took the law into their own hands, and went and removed all the

obstructions from the road-way in a quiet but effectual manner, doing no damage to the materials. This brought the Sheriff quickly to the town, where he spent all Wednesday last in examining evidence on the "outrage," as they are pleased to call it. The call of the wealthy millocrat was quickly responded to, while the application of the commettee was in a manner neglected, they being all working men. At the beginning of this movement, such of the middle classes as were spoken to seemed very favourable, and promised their assistance but, 25 on all former occasions they have, with a very few honourable exceptions, entirely deserted, and left the lattie to be fought by the workers. Indeed, they would not have acted consistently if they had done otherwise. This is just another instance, added to

many former ones, of the folly of working men putting their trust in the promises of the middle classes; and n is to be hoped it will have this good effect, that it will teach a few more of the workers this wholesome lesson—that if ever the condition of the workers is to be improved, or any of their rights regained, it must be by their own exertions, and not by means of those who have an interest in keeping them as they are. MATTER OF FACT MAN .- We have not the means of

reference at hand.

C. T. F.—Every geographical dictionary of England contains the i formation our correspondent seeks. Mr. Cobbett published one a few months before his death; and we doubt not but that it is still on sale by the present publishers of Cobbett's works. W. Dixon, Manchester, is assured that no one can regret

more than we do the irregularities that have arisen in the publishing arrangements of the Star since its loca tion in London; but they have been caused by circumstances which it did not fall under our province to alter or controll. Whatever the ill-natured "friends," of whom Mr. Dixon speaks, may think or say to the contrary, we beg to tell him, for their satisfaction, that the cause of the delays that have taken place has not, in any one instance, been with the conductors of the paper; nor can any alteration in their arrangements conduce to a more regular publication, or it would be gladly made. We make bold to say, that there is not another newspaper in the kingdom where attention on the part of the conductors is more exact, than on the Etar-or where the convenience of the printers is more studied and accommodated. The delays of which Mr. Dixon complains have arisen from a series of mishaps in the printing office, for which perhaps nobody is biameable - but which have been anything but pleasant to any party concerned. We hope we have now passed them. Correspondent, at Wootten under Edge, writes us as

follows :- If the facts are as he states them, it is time somebody looked about them. The factory inspector had better see to it; or some ug'y questions may be put respecting him in the House of Commons. Our correspondent says: - Having for some time observed the shameful manner in waich the Factory Regulations Act has been trampled on by the manufacturers in this district, without any notice being taken of it by the inspectors, I am induced to send you one or two facts relating to one manufactory, and leave it to you to make what remarks you may think proper. The Act enacts that no person under 18 years of age shall work in any factory more than sixty-nine hours in one week. In the factory in which I am employed, it is a common practice for youths under that age to work fourteen, fifteen, and even sixteen hours per day; and they are at the present time working from six in the morning till niae in the evening: out of which one hour is allowed for meals namely, half an hour for breakfast, and half an hour for dinner. If any time is lost notice should be given to the inspector, if it is required to work extra hours to make up for such lost time; but this is never done here. The inspector visits the town about twice a year, but he never goes into the factory-he merely warks into the counting-house, and examines (or pretends to examine) a time book, kept by the master or manager. The workpeople do not know him. I do not remember his entering the factory more than twice since the act was passed and it is a common remark with the working men, "What is the use of a factory inspector? we never see him—it is only patting the country to a useless expense." Yet these men are so much the slaves of their employer that they are afraid to speak openly. If any remarks you may make should insugate the inspectors to perform their duties in accordance with the Act, it will be conferring a benefit on the manufacturing operatives of the

W. B., DETTERD, asks,-Would it not be advisable to call the attention of the Chartists to the forthcoming November ciections for "Town Councillors," so that they might be prepared with candidates? For if it is intended to do anything, there is no time to lose. The hint will

. K., Leicesten, should ask himself how it is that after a man has paid rack-rent for a period of fifty, or even ten times fifty years, the property he rents should belong to another. And he should then ask himself, if he had the means of purchasing property, whether he would be content that the payment of the rent yearly, for the space of twenty years, should entitle another person to "Com" it!

C. K., Kirkintillock.—Let all the facts of the case be

embedied in a memorial to Sir James Graham, the Se cretary of State, particularly those that are dwelt on, as extenuating in character; and let such memorial be signed by all the influential parties they can get to attach their names; but particularly by those to whom the facts are known. Then it must be forwarded to the Sir James, who, no doubt, will attend to the circumstances brought under his notice.

COMMUNIST, BERWICK-ON-TWEED, should send his claim to the assignees of the Rational Society, who will, no doubt, meet it along with all others, to the extent of the means placed in their trust for the purpose.

J. T., Newark.—The best book on gardening that we are

acquainted with, is Cobbett's. IGENCY FOR THE NORTHERN STAR IN EDINEURGH. Messrs. W. and H. Robinson request us to state, that the Northern Star is regularly supplied by them at their wholesale and retail book and news depot, 11, Greenside street, Edinburgh.

'nounton's Small Farm, Near Hoddersfield .- With

much pleasure we give insertion to the following :-Sir,-Being much pleased with the account you gave of Mr. Thornton's small farm, in the Star of August 30, I felt a great desire to see and hear for myself. 1 mentioned this to a number of friends, who were all anxious to go with me; we hired two spring carts, and on Sunday last twenty persons, all Chartists, set out for Paddock, near Huddersfield: the morning was dull and misty until we got about one-half of our journey, when the sun made his appearance and a glorious fine day we had. About twelve o'clock we got within two miles of Huddersfield, here we put up the horses, and after we had refreshed ourselves with the good things the house could afford, we proceeded on to Paddock, where we arrived about one. Mr. Thoraton was in the field; he received us in a very friendly manner, and, although we were all strangers, he treated us with the greatest kindness. He showed us his stock and produce, and gave every information we required, for which we returned him our warmest thanks. The field is well arranged; there are now growing, cabbages, turnips, rap , common grass, and Italian rye grass, in separate plots; the last is short of a quarter said one cutting of the rye grass would feed four cows three weeks, at which rate four cuttings would feed will be put down. the same number for three months, or one cow fortyeight weeks. There is herbage growing that will last until Christmas. With these facts before us, we were soon convinced that the report in the Star was a correct one. More than that, Mr. Thornton is a scientific man, and understands well the business he is engaged in; he is likewise well adapted to give instruction to those who have not had an opportunity of studying the science of agriculture, and we hope he will take the trouble of publishing the results of his practical experience. If you think the above worthy a place in your valuable journal, by inserting it I shall feel much

obliged, I am, Sir, yours truly, WM, HAMER. Oldham, October 14, 1815. A READER OF THE "NORTHERN STAR," PAISLEY .- The address reached us too late for insertion or notice this week. ABRAHAM GREEN, ROCHDALE, wishes to know the ad-

dresses of Mrs. Ellis, Richard Tattersall, and the secretary of William Dixon's relief fund. J. B., Herwood.—Your poetry is inadmissible. cannot afford to waste space for comments on the "blethering bitches" who figure in the National Deformer. Rhyme and reason are alike lost upon those contemptibles. Besides, the wretched Deformer is near its last gasp, and it would indeed be cruelty to torture it in its dying throes.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. FEB MB. O'CONNOR

Kidderminster, per G. Holloway... Stockport, per T. Woodhouse ... Barnsley, per J. Ward ... Norwich, per J. Hurry ... Leeds, per W. Brook Heywood, per J. Dewhurst Macelesfield, per J. Warren Huddersfield, per J. Stead Shelton, per H. Foster Bradford, per J. Alderson Glasgow, per J. Smith .. Hamilton, per J. Weir Yeovil, per J. G. Abbott ... South Shields, per J. Patrick Artichoke Inn Locality, No. 1, W. Flower PEB GENERAL SECBETARY. INSTALMENTS. J. Smith ... 1 4 J. Hancock, Lamherne id-green .. Mr. Weller SHARES. 1 6 Somers Town 4 0 Sudbury 0 1 6 Motteam ...

2 0 0 Lambeth .. CARDS AND RULES. .. 0 5 10 Kidderminster Newcastle-en-Tyne 0 0 10 Coventry .. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER MR. O'CONNOR. EXECUTIVE. VETERAN PATRIOTS' FUND. W. Rankin ..

in Victim fund.

Brighton, per W. Flower.. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Marylebone .. 0 3 0 Newtown Class, Whittington & Cat o 1 6 Bishop's Wear-Lamberhead-green 0 2 6 mouth... Sunderland, cards 0 1 2 Leicester, profits Wootten - under -Edge 0 5 0 Do., a friend ... 0 0 6
Hanley & Shelton 0 10 0 Sowerby Helm .. 0 2 4½
Lower Warley .. 0 2 1 VICTIM FUND. Wootten-under-Edge r-Edge veteran patriots' fund.

Wootten-under-Edge ...

Wootten-under-Edge All places in arrears to the Executive are requested to pay up the same prior to the publication of a balance I beg to call the attention of the sub-secretaries in each

DINON FUND.

district to the immediate necessity of raising the levy of penses of the ensuing Conference. This business must be done at once, and the money remitted to me; and in proportion to the number of paying members in each district will be the number of representatives allotted to them. taking the scale of 200 members to a representative. The in collision with the one he was superintending, and, balance sheet is now being printed; but in answer to sevel owing to his being in a stooping posture, crushed his ral inquiries I have to state, that the item of salaries is at the rate of 10s, per week for the services of Messrs. Clark, M'Grath, and Doyle, and £1 per week for the secretary: this sum being deducted from their salary as members of the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association; the item, Local Committees, is the expenditure of the various sub-secretaries and treasurers for Post office orders, bank orders, postage, stationery, &c., &c. all which are defrayed by the Board of Directors. to the balance sheet being issued, it will be audited by the o'clock on Wednesday evening, a man named supposed to have arisen from an ex auditors of the National Charter Association appointed by Frederick Field, carpenter, of Wood-street, Clapton, works in Madame Hengler's room. the late Convention. Immediately upon the arrival of Messrs. O'Connor and Doyle in London, a definite day will be paid for the assembling of the Convention.

Accidents. Offences. & knauests.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER.

SHOOTING A POLICEMAN AT LIVERPOOL.—An affair of this nature, which may turn out to be one of fatal shbouring streets, and in the act of a ttempting to break open a door. Upon being conveyed to Hotham-The pistols were laid upon the counter for a minute or two for the purpose of completing the search, and have put those present upon their guard, for, as our informant states, he distinctly declared, in an audible voice, that they were loaded. Immediately after, however, the youngest of his companions scized one of the pistols and fired at police-officer No. 418. The contents entered the bridge of the unfortunate man's nose, and passed, as was subsequently ascertained, in a slanting direction through his head. He was placed on a mattress in the Bridewell, and surgical assistance was specially procured. The wound bled profusely. Subsequently he was conveyed to the Infirmary in Brownlow-street, where he lay during the whole of Monday in a very precarious state. Up to Monday right the doctors were unable to extract the ball, and consequently to pronounce any opinion as to the pro-

bability of the man's recovery. There is every reason to fear that the pistol was loaded with ball or a large dug, for the wound is of such a nature as would have ocen inflicted with a charge of that kind, and a large dug has been extracted from the second pistol. It was rumoured on Monday that both the pistols had been loaded for the last six months, and that the owner had carried them with him upon a tour he nade during the past summer through the south of England. The three prisoners, on being booked, gave figitious names; but it has since been ascertained that their real names are, Emanuel Bromilow, Thomas Benbow, and Thomas Francis Russell. The latter, who had the sum of £23 upon his person, fired the shot. One of them states that he is a medical man, and another that he is brother to a timber merchant; Russell is an attorney. The unfortunate police-officer is an Irishman by birth. On Monday the parties charged were brought before Mr. Rushton and a beach of magistrates, when Benbow and Bromilow were charged with forcing open the door of a person called Wothing, in Hill-street. They neade no defence. The banch, after examining Wothing and one of the police-officers, took up the ease of Russell, who is an attorney. He defended himself, and cross-examined each of the witnesses with considerable coolness and self-possession. He endeavoured to show that the occurrence was of an accidental nature, and that he had expressed his gratitude to Providence after it was over that it was no worse. Some evidence was also given to the effect that the wounded man, before the trigger was pulled, moved forward as if for the purpose of pushing the

pistel aside, and that it was at that very moment the report was heard. After an investigation, which lasted nearly three hours, Russell was ordered to be remanded, and the same bail as before was taken for the due appearance of Bromilow and Benbow. The oliceman still remains in a dangerous position. The ball has not yet been extracted.

FATAL ACCIDENT OFF BATTERSEA. - On Monday evening, between five and six o'clock, another melancholy and fatal accident took place nearly opposite the Red House Tavern, Battersea, by which an elderly gentleman named George Rutten, of the Vauxhali-bridge-road, lost his life. It seems that the unfortunate deceased and a friend hired a small pleasure boat for the purpose of proceeding down the iver. They were rowing very gently down with the stream, when they by some means came in contact with a heavily laden barge. The force of the colimmersing them in the water instantly. An alarm) was immediately made by the persons who witnessed the accident on shore, and several boatmen rowed to the spot, but before they could get to them the deceased had disappeared. The other gentleman was fortunately saved from a watery grave by clinging to the head-part of the barge.

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER LORD ASHLEY'S ACT he believed that the deceased was about to draw the head-part of the barge.

AT AIRDRIE.—A number of fresh cases of females charge of the pistol, and finding he could not shift being employed in the pits at the Shotts came on for the ramrod with his hand, he had applied the teeth trial on Friday week, in the Court-house of Airdrie, of his lower jaw to a small ridge near the top of it at the instance of J. Muir Steel, Esq., before Messrs. and in doing so the lock must have caused the pistor Kid and Rankine, justices of the peace, when John to go off and produced the dreadful event. After Beveridge. Alexander Gillies, William Gillies, and much discussion, the jury returned a verdict-"That Hugh Bennett, were placed at the bar, found guilty the deceased was accidentaly shot." of an acre, which has been cut three times this season, as libelled, and fined in the lesser penalty of E5 each, and is now ready for a fourth cutting. He has four with costs. It is understood that a number of females on Tuesday night to four o'clock on Wednesday very fine cows; they are in excellent condition. He are still in the pits round Airdrie, but from the active morning, no fewer than eight fires occurred in difmeasures now taken, it is hoped the illegal practice ferent parts of the metropolis. The one attended

o spoons; and from Mr. Lewis's a silver teasnoon. pair of sugar tongs, mustard spoon and fruit knife, with the letter "L" in cyclier.

ALABMING FIRE AT NOTTINGHAM .- At nine o'clock

workmen had been at their work as usual, and Mr. Bates had not left the premises more than half an hour before he was alarmed by the fire i-suing through 5 the window from the middle floor of the building. 2 The shop being situated in the midst of the framework knitters, and that part of the town being densely populated, great numbers gathered to the alarming scene of conflagration. The fire brigade with the engines were quickly on the spot, but not in time to subdue the devouring element. At ten o'clock 4 the extensive building, with upwards of two hundred 0 1 4 valuable stocking frames was enveloped in one awful volume of flame. At this time every effort was made to arrest the fire's progress, but all to no purpose; in less than an hour the floors, with the roof and the frames, and other valuable property, fell in with one 1 18 0 simultaneous crash. The sight at this time was aw-6 0 0 fully grand; large flakes of fire were seen to ascend over Wool-aliey into Count-street, and to the foot of Hockley; although the premises were edged in by other buildings, fortunately none took fire. We learn that the building, the property of Mr. Kelk, was in-sured, but the frames, &c., belonging to Mr. Bates and others, were not. The estimated loss is £1,200. Nothing satisfactory has, as yet, been ascertained as to the origin of the fire.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY .- AH the room, and one or two persons succeeded, but accident of a very frightful nature, though happing were forced to retreat ere they could reach her. In unattended by fatal results, took place upon this fine on Friday evening. It appears that the company are was of a most painful character; ladders were erecting a stage or wharf close to the rail, between brought and placed against the burning premises, Bath and Bristol, and within a mile of the former city, in order to afford increased facilities for the landing and unloading of coals brought from the pits at Radstock, for conveyance along the line. On the evening in question two labourers with a waggon and horses were so employed, when the down train came along at a rapid rate. The engine-driver shut off the steam when he perceived the obstruction, but the train, carried forward by its own momentum, ran into the waggon, which was fortunately thrown off the rail, or the consequences to the train must have been most disastrous. The labourers were both been most disastrous. The labourers were both knocked down and seriously injured, one having his by the workpeople of the neighbouring factories, reshoulder fractured. One of the horses was killed, the legs being severed from the body. No blame is attached to the company's servants.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE .- FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT. -On Tuesday morning, about half-past four o'clock, while Robert Saunderson, an engine-driver, aged thirty-four, was engaged cleaning an engine, at the Carlisle station, in this town, another engine came owing to his being in a stooping posture, crushed his head so severely as to cause instantaneous death. cupied in throwing water on the ruins, so as to safely In the afternoon of the same day, an inquest was damp the combustibles. As soon as the fire was held at the Locomotive public-house, near to where somewhat got under, a scarch was made for the rethe accident occurred, when, after an investigation before W. Stoker, Esq., the coroner for the borough, a verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—Between five and supposed to have arisen from an explosion of the firewhile passing a field near Temple Mills, Homerton, observed a young man holding in his hand a leaded gun, cocked, pointing in the direction of the footpath. Field remonstrated with him upon his reckless conluct, when the man assailed him in a grossly violent monner. Field proceeded onward about a dozen rards, and on turning round was alarmed to find the fellow aiming at him. In an instant he discharged the gun, and Field fell to the ground. In a few minutes he rose, and seized his assailant: a violent struggle consequence, occurred at Hotham-street Bridewell ensued; during which both fell into a ditch, Field at half-past one on Sunday morning. It appears that, about that hour, three very respectably-dressed perabout that hour, three very respectably-dressed perand Rogers, continue well.

Thompson, a publican, living in the Commercialliving in the Com sons were found drunk and disorderly in one of the road, came up and secured the ruflian, who, with police assistance, was lodged in the station-house. Hegave his name Philip Ernst, dyer, of Pundersonstreet Bridewell they were searched, and upon the person of one a brace of pocket pistols were found, surgeon, attended Field, and pronounced him to be out of immediate danger. The contents of the gun entered the fleshy part of the head and the right side, the person upon whom they were discovered seems to and inflicted a wound one inch and a half in extent. part of the crew. Ernst's friends visited him at a late hour, but he evinced no remorse at his situation. At ten o'clock

Field was pronounced to be in a precarious state. SINGULAR DEATH OF AN OFFICER IN THE ROYAL Autillery.—A very considerable and painful excitement has for the last few days prevailed in the village of Elstree, near Edgeware, from the general rumour that Lieutenant-Colonel Edward James Metcalf, of the Royal Horse Artillery, had been killed in a duel by a brother officer; that the body had been removed to his residence in the dead of the night, and that it was the intention of his friends to conceal the affair investigation of the circumstances leading to his death. This report was so current that everybody believed it. The parish authorities lost no time in making the necessary inquiries, and succeeded in ascertaining that the report of the unfortunate gentleman having fallen in a duel was without foundation, although he had died from the effects of a pistoi bullet under circumstances of the most singular and afflic ing nature. Notice was immediately for warded to the coroner, and a jury, consisting of the most respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, was summoned to the inquiry, at the Artichoke Inn in the village, before Mr. Osbaldeston, the coroner for Hertfordshire, when the following evidence was given in clucidating the melancholy affair :- William Howard examined. - The witness stated that he lived as say, is the universal crop of this country." groom to the late Colonel Metcalf. He occupied the room immediately under that of his master. On of Inishannon, says-Saturday night last, the 11th inst., witness saw him go into his apartments for the purpose of dressing to crop of potatoes in this neighbourhood is diseased. I attend a party. Witness heard him go out in about his room, but did not remain long before he left. was astonished at finding two candles burning in the sockets of the candlesticks, and his master not in so long existed, the prespect is indeed melancholy." bed, nor had he been, from the undisturbed state of the bed-clothes. Upon looking behind the screen which divided the room, he discovered the deceased sitting on the sofa, with his head reclining over the side, weltering in blood, which appeared to come from hastened to procure the attendance of a surgeon, who, on arriving, declared the deceased to have been dead afterwards found the pistol now produced in his the whole of the upper jaw was found to be completely | smell and taste to all." shattered, and the ball, which was subsequently extracted, had lodged in the back of the head. lision turned their boat, a "funny," completely over | suicide, but that his death was caused someway the 7th inst.or other by accident. He was a particularly highspirited man, and the last in the world to commit spirite. In answer to questions, Captain May- labouring under the delusion that the unfortunate pestithe death was accelental from the examination he

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS .- From eight o'clock to the extent of nearly £5,000. It appears there is the engines of the parish, the London Brigade, and only one fire-engine in Inverness, and it was all but the West of England Company, promptly attended,

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. On Thursday night, shortly after seven o'clock, a fire, which, from its melancholy and distressing cir- to be discovered." cumstances, produced a most painful sensation in the on Tuesday evening last, the neighbourhood of neighbourhood, broke out in the Westminster-road, Barker Gate was seriously alarmed by a fire breaking on the premises known as Hengler's fiirework manu-

out on the premises occupied by Mr. Bates, as a factory, situate on the south side, fronting the Free-framesmith's shop. It appears that the torgers and workmen had been at their work as usual, and Mr. dwelling house, three stories high, and adjoined other manufactories of a similar description, one of which shared a like catastrophe some years since, had for upwards of half a century been occupied by Mrs. Wells, better known as Madame Hengler—the protechnist, and who, unfortunately, lost her life. The alarm was raised at about a quarter past seven clock, when the workmen heard a cry of fire, followed by slight reports, similar to the explosion of entrance. It was well known that Madame Hengler she was seen from the outside at the window, which she succeeded in opening and made gestures to the crowd to save her. The unfortunate creature, who was verging on her ninetieth year, was almost helpless, and being exceedingly corpulent, was unable to raise herself to the window to jump. She, however, bent herself over the sill to prevent being suffocated. Attempts were then again made to get into

> but were found to be not long enough to reach the windows. Others were soon procured, and attempts were made to drag her out. She was still alive, and her cries were truly of a heart-rending description, but from her corpulency and the sufficating odour of the combustibles, it was rendered impossible, and in a few minutes she was noticed gradually to sink, and eventually disappeared in the burning apartment. The police, finding there was no chance of saving the unfortunate lady—having at the first very promptly forwarded intelligence of the outbreak to the several moving the more dangerous portion of the stock. A great deal, however, they were unable to reach, which, on igniting, exploded with a loud report, and for a considerable time the front of the house presented a very novel appearance, from the number of blue lights burning, and other fireworks durting from the several windows. The engines from the Southwark Bridge Road-station were quickly on the spot after the alarm was raised, and were soon got into operation. Till past ten o'clock, however, the firemen were ocmains of Madame Hengler, and which were found by Mr. Barrow, the acting foreman of the West of England Insurance Company, on the floor of the room in which she was seen to sink. The fire is

> SHEERNESS, SATURDAY. round here from Portsmouth, has also fallen a victim

FAILURE IN THE POTATO CROP OF IRELAND.

was at first supposed. Mr. Cooke Colles, of Kilworth, thus writes :-"I regret to state that I have ascertained, beyond a dismal, both for food for this season and seed for the following; the early settings have nearly escaped, and all that are bad are of the white kind, which, I am sorry to

A correspondent writing from the neighbourhood "I am sorry to tell you that almost the whole of the dug some white potatoes about a week ago and pitted

him during the night. At about seven o'clock the next morning he went into his room, as was his usual alarm amongst the poor people about here is great; and custom, to call the deceased, when upon entering he unless the Almighty see it well in His wisdom to provide some substitute for the esculent on which poor Paddy has Another, who dates his letter from Skull, writes-"In West Skull the appearance of the potato crop was so good, that the farmers never thought of examining

their late ones, as the early were never better. Last his mouth, although the lips were closed, and he was | Monday, at the fair of Skull, a report was circulated quite dead. Witness gave an immediate alarm, and that the potatoes were all lost; the consequence was that many examined their gardens, and, sad to tell, found the report too true, as every field is more or less injured; exception of his drawers and stockings. Witness gentlemen shooting yesterday went through a considerable part of the country, and in almost every potato drawers, which were hanging about his legs .- Cap- field tried some stalks, and found a considerable number tain Robert Maynard was next examined : He stated of partatoes injured, even under the soundest and bestthat he was well acquainted with the unfortunate gen- looking staks. Some farmers tried the potatoes boiled, tleman, who was very highly connected. Examined first cutting off the black or injured part; they found no the remains of his gallant friend soon after the last objection to eating them; but if boiled without cutting witness gave the alarm. The pistol appeared to off the damaged part, it is impossible to use them, as the

ly ex-Wit-has addressed the following important communication ness was confident that the deceased never intended to the editor of the Constitution; the letter is dated

day, from here to Mr. Massy Dawson's, I found every field more or less affected. Having had Lord Kingston's let them remain for a few weeks, hoping that those which are now infected will be totally gone, and that those which have escaped may be put up without fear of loss. It imself the pleasure and benefits of many honours. only one fire-engine in Inverness, and it was all but useless. We learn by a private letter that the fire weeks. We learn by a private letter that the fire was still burning on Friday afternoon.

Burglariously last, the houses of Dr. Waggot, No. 1, Norland-terrace; and Mr. Lewis, No. 13, on the same terrace, were burglariously entered by thieves, who, however, only silver salt spoon; from Mr. Read's, two £5 Bank of England notes, two sovereigns, and two shillings in rature occurred immense masses of rock were gland notes, two sovereigns, and two shillings in rature occurred immense masses of rock were salted into the valley, the inhabitants of which fired which have escaped may be put up without fear of loss. It which have escaped may be put up without fear of loss. And were quickly set to work, but the firemen were unable to get the flames extinguished until the whole of the stock in trade, the furniture, and other effects were consumed, and the building nearly destroyed. A to the close of his Lordship's address, the chair-meeting to bestir themselfs of many honours. The great difficulty of selecting at present the tuber in which have escaped may be put up without fear of loss. (Applause.) The noble lord concluded by urging the which have escaped may be put up without fear of loss.

In the West of England Company, promptly attended, and were quickly set to work, but the firemen were unable to get the flames extinguished until the whole of the stock in trade, the flames extinguished until the whole of the stock in trade, the flames extinguished until the whole of the stock in trade, the flames extinguished until the whole of the stock in trade, the flames extinguished until the whole of the stock in trade, the flames extinguished until the whole of the stock in trade, the flames extinguished until the whole of the stock in trade, the flames extinguished until the whole of the stock in trade, the flames extinguished until the whole of the stock in trade, the flames extinguished until the whole of the stock in tr the state of the s

country at large, for I now aim convinced that not one field can be found in which the disease is not more or less

The Cork Reporter has still more distressing accounts of the positive failure of the crop,—not merely in Cork, but in the adjacent county of Kerry. The subject was brought before the notice of the Fermoy Board of Poor Law Guardians by one of their body, Mr. Stephen Barry, who threw outseveral suggestions

to meet the alarming evil. Since the above was in type we have received information that the disease is ascertained to extend through the counties of Louth, Down, Antrim, Galway, Limerick, Armagh, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Carlow. The accounts from these several districts are of a most distressing character. The correspondent of the Times, writing from Dublin on Tuesday crackers and squibs. Those who were at work in the last, says :- "The cappears to be no longer any room upper rooms immediately ran down stairs, and the to doubt that the failure of the staple crop of this noise was found to emanate from the room of Madame country is complete; and that it will require prompt Hengler, the apartment over the shop, and looking and energetic measures to soften a calamity which on to the main road. They instantly rushed to the threatens consequences more disastrous than any door, and on opening it found a large body of fire from which Ireland has been afflicted for many years apparently in the centre, but so powerful were the The accounts from all quarters tell the same tale smoke and heat, that they were unable to make an The infec ion seems well nigh universal. Fields which present the most healthy appearance one day was in the room; and in a second or two are the next discovered to be irretrievably ruined, the produce not being fit food even for beasts." A famine throughout the country seems to be inevitable. It is stated that Government Commissioners are at the present examining into the state of the potatos crops in the neighbourhood of Clonnel and in the county of Cork, and, we trust, that Ministers will lose no time in having the condition of the erop carefully examined in all parts of Ireland, and if the statements in the Irish papers are found to be true, that they will immediately adopt the necessary means the meantime the excitement in the neighbourhood for preserving the people from the horrible fate which otherwise must befall them.

> THE TEN HOURS BILL.—LORD ASHLEY IN MANCHESTER. MANCHESTER, Wednesday .- Yesterday, Lord Ashey met a deputation of two operatives from each mili in this town at the Brunswick Hotel, for the purpose of laying before them what course he intended to pursue, and to receive their opinious as to the general state of the question, and how far, if at all, they had been benefitted by the interference of the Legislature. There were about 400 delegates present. At the request of the operatives Mr. Joseph iregory, calico-printer, took the chair. There were also a number of gentlemen present who are favourable to the reduction of the hours of labour, including extensive mill-owners, also Mr. Brotherton, M.P., and the Rev. Mr. Huntington, incumbent of St. John's The Chairman briefly opened the proceedings, and called upon his Lordship to address the meeting. Lerd Ashrey then rose and said, he was exceedingly happy to once more have an opportunity of meeting them for the purpose of talking upon those subjects that they had so very near at heart, but he should have been much more happy had he been able to have met them for the purpose of congratulating them on the great victory which he hoped would

finally crown their efforts in the cause. But as he was not fortunate enough to do that, he could only say that he was happy to meet them once more, that they might take council together, and see in what manner they could carry on the great struggle which they had been so long engaged in. (Applause.) It appeared to him unadvisable,—nay, more than unadvisable—rash, to have introduced the measure a t THE PESTILENCE ABOARD THE ECLAIR, session of Parliament. When he proposed to do so he encountered the very greatest reluctance from Mr. Saunders, the pilot who brought the Eclair many of their own friends, from many, in fact, of the best friends of the cause. It was thought unadvito the fever. He died last night about half-past ten sable to introduce it after it had been debated, discielek, and was buried in the quarantine-ground cussed, and rejected in the preceding session. this morning. Lieutenant Isaacson is a little better, Another reason for the postponement of the bill at but not yet out of danger. Dr. Coffey and the other the beginning of last session was, that he had no sufferers on board the Worcester are going on quite ground on which he could actually stand, because Bundar. Her presentation, and it would have been almost Dr. Regers was attacked yesterday afternoon, and impossible for him to have opened the question, was dangerously ill last night, but is considered unless he was prepared to show to the house better to-day. Lieutenant Isaacson died this morn- that those whom he prefessed to represent cordially ing. One other fresh case has occurred since yester-| concarred in the measure. But even had the petiday. Dr. Heath of the Dwarf, having volunteered tions been presented in time, the Heuse of Commons his services, has been put on board the Revenge to was so completely absorbed in railway legislation, watch any symptoms of disease among the healthy | that it would have been impossible to have attended to them. But he was not disposed to allow the next session to pass away like its predecessor (cheers), be-

cause he thought that they were in a far better state of preparation. The petitions that had been presented at the close of the last session were a sufficient Most alarming accounts of the failure of the staple | basis on which to stand for the commencement of food of the Irish poor in the county of Cork—the York-| operations in the next. With regard to the railway shire of Ireland—have appeared in the recent numbers | question, which threatened to be far more formidable of the local papers. So long as there was room to than during the last session, he would say that they tope that these statements were exaggerated, we must endeavour to forestall it by giving notice for orbore alluding to the subject; but from the mul- leave to bring in a bill on the very first night of the iplicity of corroborating testimony, in the shape of | opening of Parliament to shorten the hours of labour letters, some bearing the signatures of gentlemen of in the manufactories. (Applause) Now, if the skill and experience in such matters, which have people were ready upon that point, he was quite from the public, and to bary the corpse without an since been published, it is greatly to be feared that ready to serve them with the best of his humble the calamity will be much more severely felt than energies (applause); and, God willing, if he should

have health and strength, he would not fail to give that notice, and exert his humble abilities to carry the measure to complete and entire success. But he doubt, that the panie concerning the potato crop is but had now to consider what were the hopes of success too justly founded. Within a few days I have had in the next session. Now, their hopes for success, several trials made on both good and had land, and the if they made careful inquiry, would be found to be result has been my conviction, that in this district at certain, and by no means diminished. They would least every potato field of what may be termed the main derive very great evidence as to the state of public crop, is more or less attacked by the ret. That it is on deficient the question from a comparison of the the increase is evident, and the prospect for the poor is was first introduced, and those which opposed their progress now. When the bill was first introduced, many said "For what purpose do you introduce this measure? it will never be carried; you will never be attended to; it is all time thrown away; you may as well save yourself the trouble." Now-a-days we hear nothing of language of that sort. He had a great deal of advice afforded him as to the desirableness of patience. He was desired not to be too eager, an hour after, and he (witness) then went to bed. In them, and they all seemed perfectly sound; but on bring- the delightful consolation that if he only waited his a short time his master returned and again weat into ing them home to house them this morning, I find the time the thing was inevitable. Now, that was a very greater part of them tainted with the rot. I have just great change. It was raid at one time, that there Witness went to sleep, and did not hear any more of heard that Mr. Payne, who took the precaution of pulling was no hope whatever; but now the opinion of a great portion of the members of Parliament and the publicgenerally was favourable to the measure.-they, in fact, said it would be a matter of great expediency, nay, he might say of necessity, to pass this ameliorating measure. If they looked abroad, they would find that they were not singular in their desires; they would find by a document which reached this country a few months ago, a copy of which Lord Ashley forwarded to their excellent friend who had acted as secretary; that even in America, even in the district of Lowell. which was supposed to be without spot or blemish, they were so entirely dissatisfied with the system of long hours of labour, that they presented petitions to some hours. The deceased was undressed, with the in some, half the potatoes are lost, others less. Four the local Legislature of Massachusetts, praying for a limitation of their time of working. He knew that the same feeling prevailed in Prussia; they were aware that the Government of that country listened

to the remonstrances of the people, and reduced the hours of labour to ten hours a day for all persons under 16 years of age, and he (Lord Ashley) had received from Prussia a statement on the authority of some of the greatest manufacturers as to the good have been recently discharged. On opening the lips damaged part injures the water, and gives an unpleasant effects of that enactment. The master manufacturers in that statement declared that physically, morally and financially, the effects were so beneficial, that they wondered they could at any time doubt the good results to arise from the enactment, which was in consonance with the principles of humanity. (Applause.) Now, he was very anxious to hear the "I came here from Quartertown yesterday, and am opinions of those before him on this question, begrieved to say I found all in this part of the country cause on those opinions did he, in a great measure, nard said he was strengthened in his opinion that lence had not reached them, and that all their potatoes to hear from them what had been the effect in were sound; but, alas! in a drive of 11 Irish miles this their town and neighbourhood of the admirable experiment which had been made by their friend Mr. Gardner, of Preston, in the limitation of the hours carriage, I stopped on the road wherever I saw the farmer of labour, because, if it could be shown that those digging potatoes. I asked if the crop was sound. In- were not isolated experiments, but such as could be variably was I answered 'they were perfectly so,' but on made with equal success in every mill in the kingdom, going into the field I had little trouble in speedily convine- then he considered they had every reason to ask the ing each that such was not the case, having in most Legislature to pass the measure they had so much at insta. ces shown that the plague had made fearful ravages. heart. But he was told by many that the experiments in Mr. Gardner's mill were not applicable to was, in the usua. way, pitting the potatoes, good and bad other mills. He was told that there existed a great together. I told him the consequence would be a total difference in the weaving departments of the mills loss, and that speedily, it is did not alter his plan. The in this district, and that, in fact, were the time in poor fellow exclaimed, What a all I do, Sir? I recom- those mills to be diminished, the amount of produce mended him at once to stop the digg. ng, and put all the would be diminished in the same proportion. He with the greatest destruction of property took place hands he had to open the pits, and care. The was told that although the spinners themselves Great Fire at Inverses.—This town was on Wednesday week subjected to a calamity greater than has visited it for many years, three large lefty than has visited it for many years, three large lefty than has visited it for many years, three large lefty than has visited it for many years, three large lefty than has visited it for many years, three large lefty than has visited it for many years, three large lefty than has visited it for many years, three large lefty than has visited it for many years, three large lefty the large lefty than has visited it for many years, three large lefty took place of smoke, raised an alarm, the large lefty than has visited it for many years, three large lefty took place of smoke, raised an alarm, the large lefty than has visited it for many years, three large lefty took place of the subject to be the only thing that can be done, the large lefty the large lefty than has visited it for many years, three large lefty and large lefty took place of the subject to be the only thing that can be done, the large lefty than has visited it for many years, three large lefty are large lefty took place.

With the greatest destruction of property took place and to open the puts, and care.

My might be benefited, yet that the masters would advice he instantly followed, and said he would furth.

Subject to the three property took place are the puts and the would furth.

Subject to the three property took place and the would furth.

This town was on at a chymist's shop, belonging to Mr. Hunt, 82, every potato that he even suspected was disease.

In the greatest destruction of property took place and the would furth.

Subject to the three property took place and the would furth.

Subject that the greatest destruction of property took place and the would furth.

Subject to the three property took place and the would furth.

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The property took place and the would furth.

Subject to the three place and the would furth.

The property took place are the would fu Wednesday week subjected to a calamity greater than has visited it for many years, three large lefty tenements being destroyed by fire, involving the beginner. Similar than has visited it for many years, three large lefty tenements being destroyed by fire, involving the beginner. The locality in which the fire took place embraces part of Ingliss-treet and Theatre-lane. It broke out in the premises occupied by fire, Mr. Mackay, tailor and then't for which it is spread to two the staircase, thereby cutting off the ordinary means of except left by Mr. Mr. Kay, merchant, Mr. Mackay, tailor and clothier, and others, from which it is spread to were received in safety by the crowd below, lands adjoining, possessed on the ground floor by serveral shopkeepers, and occupied above as dwelling-houses. The fire was first observed about three on Wednesday morning, and so rapid were the ravages of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the change of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames over the building that some of the tenants of the flames

oats, beans, and flour have been, the time of year were held for an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. considered, on a very moderate scale; but those of opening of the market. The show of free foreign wheat was by no means large, there being much inquiry for that description of grain; holders were firm, and would not sell, except at a rise of from 2s. to was a good speculative inquiry, and 1s. to 2s. per qr. more was paid for fine wheats. Although there were no orders on the market for the purchase of either bartinent, those articles were steady, and previous rates can on speculation. The quotations of Friday last were well supported. The supply of English barley are very fully supported. On Friday 3000 bales were was very small; hence the sale for it was somewhat setive, at a rise in the quotations of 1s. per qr. For the best parcels of malt, we had a ready demand at Is, per gr, more money; while the value of other kinds was freely supported. Comparatively speaking, very few samples were unsold at the market's

large, at late rates. Flour steady, and most of the millers were asking higher figures. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN. Shillings per Quarter.
Wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 61 to 71 ... 66 to 75

Lincoln and York, red .. 60 Northumb, and Scotch . 55 63 Rye Barley .. Malting Distilling 29 9: 31 - 33 extra — 25 30 25 27 .. 54 58 Ware 69 62 •• Grinding

and Scotch, Angus, 25s 6d to 27s 5d; potato, 28s 6d to 29s 6d; Irish feed, 22s 6d to 24s 6d; black, 22s 0d to 24s 0d; potato, 23s 0d to 26s od ; Galway, 21s ed to 22s od. Beans .. Ticks .. Harrow, small White .. 41 48 boilers 54 Gray and hog Norfolk and Suffolk 42 48 Town-made (per sack of 2:01bs

Buckwheat, or Brank ENGLISH SEEDS, &c. Red clover (per cwt.) White clover (per cwt.) Rapeseed (per last)

FOREIGN GRAIN. Shillings per Quarter. Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 68 extra 74 .. 52 — 57

Ditto ditto ... 61 — 64 ... 42 — 47 Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 59 — 67 ... 49 — 47 Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 57 llussian, hard Ditto, soft Spanish, hard Ditto, soft c1 __ 65 .. 44 __ 48 Italian, Tuscan, &c., red 62 __ 48 Ditto, white 64 - 70 .. 45 - 54 a signal station.—Penzance Gazette. Odessa& Taganrog, hard 54 _ 57 Oats Datch, feed ... 22 - 25

Ditto, brew and thick ... 24 - 27 ... 17 - 21

Russian ... 21 - 24 ... 15 - 16

Danish & Mecklenburg 20 - 25 ... 14 - 17

Beans ... Ticks, 35 to 39, small ... 37 - 41 ... 32 - 43 Flour .. Dantsic and Hamburgh (per barrel), line 28 52, Superfine 31 — 36 .. 21 — 21 Canada, 31 to 34, United

Linseed cikes (per 1500 of 31b each) £11 to £11 10s. FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Rapeseed (free of duty) per last ... E2 Red clover (los per cwt. and 5 per cent. on the duty) 40

Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 9th to the 15th of October. Wheat Barley Oats. Ryc. Louis Peas. ending s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. Aug 30, 1845... 56 6 80 0 22 4 35 5 42 1 38 4 Sept. 6, 1845... 57 0 29 4 22 2 35 4 41 2 29 11 Sept. 13, 1845... 56 6 29 9 22 8 33 4 41 8 38 4 Riding of the said County of York, to join the Mid-Sept. 20, 1843. 55 10 50 0 22 4 55 7 42 1 36 9

Week ending Sept. 27, 1815... 54 1 31 8 22 10 33 5 42 6 36 5 Week ending 52 6 31 8 22 10 33 5 42 6 36 5 age of the last six weeks ... 55 ·6 30 2 22 6 33 11 41 10 37 10 Oct. 7, 1815) 57 6 31 2 22 3 53 16 43 6 43 19 Duties 17 0, 8 9. 6 0, 9 6 1 0, 4 6

LONDON, SMITHFIELD, MONDAY, Oct. 13 .- An extensive supply of foreign stock has been again imported for the market since this day se'anight, thirty-one oxen and twelve pigs having been re-ceived from Hamburg; 164 oxen and cows, 423 sheep, and three calves by steamers from Rotterdam. The oxen and sheep came to hand in a very middling condition; but the cows are of considerably improved quality. To-day there were on offer 174 oxen and cows, together with 390 sheep, chiefly from Holland. The former were chiefly disposed of at from £14 10s, to £18 5s.—the latter 32s. to 34s. per head. The arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts, fresh up this morning, were again extensive, but generally speaking of middling quality. For the primest Scots, &c., the demand was steady, at fully last week's quotations-viz, from 3s. 10d. to 4s.. per Sibs., but the middling and inferior breed were a slow inquiry, at barely stationary prices. From the Northern counties we received about 1,600 short-horns; from the Eastern districts 300 Scots, home-bred, and short-horns; from the Western and Midland counties, 500 Herefords, Devons, Runts, &c.; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; from Scotland. 90 Scots, and from Ireland 100 beasts. The numbers of sheep were moderate. The best half-breeds sold steadily. With other breeds the trade was inactive. In prices we can notice no alteration. For calves—the numbers of which were by no means large—we had a slow sale at Friday's currencies. Pigs were in good request, and prices well supported.

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal. s. d. s. d. 2 4 2 8 Second quality Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. . Coarse inferior sheep Second quality
Prime coarse woolled
Prime Southdown 10 4 10 Large coarse calves . Prime small Suckling ealyes, each 18 0 30 3 10 4 4 8 5 Large how each Quarter-old store pigs, each 16 0 22

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE.
(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 3,818-Sheep, 28,000-Calves, 109-Pigs, 321. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, Oct. 11 .- We only had a

thin supply of grain in our market to-day; and there was an advance on last week's prices. Old wheat sold from 9s. to 10s.; new ditto, 7s. to 10s.; oats, 3s. to 4s.; barley, 4s. to 4s. 9d.; beans, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d.,

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, OCT. 11.

There was again a considerable fall of rain in this neighbourhood on Monday and Tuesday, but subsequently the weather has been of a more favourable character. The increasing complaints of injury, sustained by the crops in the backward districts have. however, imparted a corresponding degree of firmness however, imparted a corresponding degree of firmness to the trade, and a good demand for flour has been G experienced during the week at (in most instances) a further improvement in prices. Oats and oatmeal were in steady request, particularly the latter article, and realized very full prices. At our market this morning a fair amount of business occurred in the best descriptions of new and old wheat, and on such we raise our quotations 2d. to 4d. per 70 lbs.: damp and inferior parcels were extremely difficult to quit.

Flour, meeting a brisk sale, must be noted fully 1s. Thomas Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A., 37, Upper Grosper sack dearer. Oats, upon a moderate consump venor-street, llyde Park; a Director of the Irish a Magistrate, and a Director of the Rugby, Derby, experimental description of the Rugby, Derby, expe tive demand, were the turn higher. Both old and London Conx Exchange, Monday, Oct. 13.—
The past week's arrivals of English wheat, barley,
The past week's arrivals of English wheat, barley,
maintained the currencies of this day week. Beans

peas have proved extensive. Of Irish oats, only a limited quantity has been received; while the total imports of all grain of foreign produce has been below average ones. Fresh up to-day, coastwise as well as by land-carriage and samples, only a model of the value of wheat and flour until Saturday, when a ground business was done in both orticles to millow LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, OCT. 13 .rate supply of wheat of home produce came to hand, and that for the most part of midding quality. The show of samples was, therefore, scanty, owing to which the increased attendance of buyers, both two and country, and the unfavourable accounts received to 3d per bushel on wheat, 1s to 1s 6d per barrel and the unfavourable accounts received to 3d per bushel on wheat, 1s to 1s 6d per barrel and the unfavourable accounts received to 3d per bushel on wheat, 1s to 1s 6d per barrel and the unfavourable accounts received to 3d per bushel on wheat and nour until Saturday, when a good business was done in both articles to millers and dealers at Manchester; and, yesterday, here, several speculative purchases were made in both articles to millers and dealers at Manchester; and, yesterday, here, several speculative purchases were made in both articles to millers and dealers at Manchester; and, yesterday, here, several speculative purchases were made in both articles to millers and dealers at Manchester; and, yesterday, here, several speculative purchases were made in both articles to millers and dealers at Manchester; and, yesterday, here, several speculative purchases were made in both articles to millers and dealers at Manchester; and, yesterday, here, several speculative purchases were made in both articles to millers. respecting the harvest in the north of England, the wheat trade ruled brisk, at an advance in the curreneies obtained on Monday last of from 1s. to 3s. Sa Sd per 70lbs.; United States flour, in bond, has per or, being an improvement on Friday's rates of sold freely at 27s 6d to 28s per 196 lbs, for superfine quite 1s., and at which most of the parcels on offer brands, and Canadian at 34s to 35s per barrel. The market has become so bare of Oats, that, with a very were speedily disposed of by the factors. Still, however, the trade did not close so briskly as at the moderate demand, prices have gone up Id to 2d per bushel: 3s 6d is now wanted for good old mealing qualities, and there are few or none under 3s 5d per 45 bs.; new comes forward slowly; a parcel from Wexford was sold at Friday's market at 3s 4d per 45lbs. 3s. per qr., at which amount of improvement a large Old oatmeal is in request at 28s to 29s., and new at business was transacted. For corn under lock there 30s to 30s 6d per load. Barley, beans, peas, and was a good speculative inquiry, and 1s. to 2s, per or Indian corn have each been held for very full prices. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MONDAY, OCT. 13 .-On Saturday the sales amounted to 2500 bales. Tolev, oats, beans, or peas for shipment to the con- day 4000 bales have been sold, including 500 Ameri-

THE MANCHESTER ATHENEUM Somes.-In addition to the distinguished persons who have already accepted the invitation to the soirée on the 23rd instant, Mark Lemon, Esq. (the editor of Punch), close. We had a very short supply of oats on sale. and Gilbert A'Beckett, Esq., one of its most distin-For all kinds the sale was active, at 1s. per qr. more guished contributors, have expressed their intention money. The best parcels of beans commanded an to be present. With these gentlemen, Douglas Jeradvance of 1s. per qr.; other kinds being held at extreme figures. Of peas the sale was by no means rold, and Charles Dickens, the soirée bids fair to be a glorious "Night with Panch."—Manchester Guardian. We have looked over the list of the guests as advertised, and observe, much to the credit of the Mancliester people, that the foremost names are those of the men of genius who have been invited-C. Dickens, D. Jerro'd, Mark Lemon, Gilbert A' Beckett. Charles Knight, Samuel Lover, and then come the members of Parliament for the borough, and some of their distinguished townsmen and neighbours .-Morning Chronicle,

NAVAL PREPARATIONS .- The accounts from all the naval arsenals of the kingdom agree in stating that unusual activity prevails at present in the fitting out of vessels of war of every description; and we have machinery who are working for the government, informing them that the machines which they have in hand for government must be ready at the precise time fixed, and that, if they are not, the full penalties for the breach of contract will be enforced against them. This activity in preparing the means for defensive warfare is accompanied with equal activity in fortifying the naval stations of the empire, so as to render them safe against any sudden attack. Coupling all these circumstances with the sudden movements of the squadrons in the Pacific Ocean and the 40 to 70 Indian Seas, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the government considers war a possible event, and that it is placing itself in a position to meet any difficulties which may arise on either side of the Atlantic .- Liverpool Times.

FORTIFYING THE COAST .- A detachment of sappers and miners arrived at Hayle last week, and proceeded to the parish of Zennor, where they have been engaged in repairing a battery, and report states that guns of heavy calibre are to be mounted there. We have been informed that other places

SHEFFIELD AND LINCOLNSHIRE JUNCTION RAILWAY.

JUNCTION RAILWAY.

WHEREAS, Notices were duly published in the month of November last, in the London Ga-of Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Company, and to give to such Company power to make and maintain a Railway, commencing by a Junction with the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, States 32 — 38 . . 21 — 26 and Manchester Railway, at or near Oborne-street, in the Township of Brightside Bierlow, in the Parish Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 9s to 14s; white, 10s of Sheffield, in the West-Riding of the County of of Sheffield, in the West-Riding of the County of York, and to terminate at or near a place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise Welham Whinleys in the Township or Hamlet of Welham, in the Parish tion with the said main Line, at or near the said place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise Mitte ditto
Gares, small spring (free of duty) 31 to 33, large ... 45
Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £7 10s, £8 10s,
French, per ton ... £7 15, £8 15
Rape cakes (free of duty) ... £5
E5
E5
To Welham, in the sam ransmon omcorrect the wise Clareborough, and to terminate at or near the Port of Gainsborough, otherwise Gainsburgh, upon or near the Bank or Wharf, on the West side of the River Trent, in the Parish of Beckingham, in the Welham Whinleys, in the said Township or Hamlet communications or branches to commence by another Junction with the said main Line, at or near the said place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise

Welliam Whinleys, and to terminate at or near the High-street, in the Parish of Saint Mark, in the City of Lincoln, and County of the same City. And also to make and maintain a Branch Railway from and out of the said intended main Line of Railway, in the Parish of Handsworth, in the West land Railway, otherwise called the North Midland Railway, in the parish of Beighton, in the county of

Derby. And also to make and maintain another Branch Oct. 4, 1815 ... 52 6 31 0 22 3 33 2 42 16 37 0 Railway from and out of the said intended main Line of Railway, in the Pavish of Aston-cum-Aughton. otherwise Aston with Aughton, in the West Riding of the said county of York, also to join the said Midland Railway, in the said Parish of Aston-cum-Aughton, otherwise Aston with Aughton.

And whereas, such application was made in pur-snance of the aforesaid Notices, and the Bill for making the said Railway (save and except the said diverging communication or branch commencing by a Junction with the said main Line, at or near the said place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise Welham Whinleys, in the said Township or Hamlet of Welham, in the said Parish of Clarborough, otherwise wise Clareborough, and terminating at or near the High street, in the Parish of Saint Mark, in the said City of Lincoln and County of the same City), was ordered by the House of Commons to be engrossed, but by reason of the termination of the said Session,

no further proceedings were had thereon.
Now, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is intended, in the next Session of Parliament, to present a Petition to the House of Commons for leave to re-introduce the said Bill so ordered to be engrossed, and to proceed to pass the same into a Law, with such modifications therein as to Parliament may seem

SMITH AND HINDE, HAYWOOD, BRAMLEY, Joint Solicitors, Sheffield. Sheffield. AND GAINSFORD,

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF NAME. THE CHESTER AND WOLVERHAMP"ON RAILWAY Will in all future advertisements be called THE DIRECT LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

RAILWAY COMPANY. DIRECT LONDON AND LIVERPOOL RAILWAY, (By a Junction from Chester to Wolverhampton,) THROUGH NEWPORT AND WHITCHURCH

(Provisionally registered pursuant to 7th and 8th Vict., c. 110.) CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each. DEPOSIT £2 2s. PER SHARE.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE. The Right Honourable Lord Dunboyne, Belle Hatch House, Henley-on-Thames. The Honourable A. F. Berkeley, M.P., 6, Spring-

Sir John P. Millbank, Bart., Halidane Hall. York shire. Sir William Young, Bart., Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park; a Director of the East India Company, and of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railway

Sir William Twysden, Bart.; a Director of the Chep-stow, Forest of Dean and Gloucester Junction Railway. Sir John J. Hansler, Saffron Walden, Essex; Deputy Lieutepant of Essex, and a Director of the Rugby,

Derby and Manchester Railway. Sir James Eyre. George Frederick Muntz, Esq., M.P., Ley Hall, Staffordshire. Wynne Ellis, Esq., M.P.; Chairman of the Leicester and Bedford, and a Director of the Grand Union

and several other Railways.

John Parkinson, Esq., F. R.S., S0, Cambridge-terrace,
Hyde Park; a Director of the Irish Great Western, the Northampton, Banbury and Cheltenham, and Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railways.

Great Western, the Reading and Reigate, and Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railways. Lieut.-Col. Gillies, Porchester House, Bayswater.

Rear-Admiral John Wight, Teignmouth, Devon.

James Russell, Esq., Gloucester-place, Portmansquave, London, and of Windsor; Director of the Great Leeds and London Approximation. Major-General Wright, R.E., Gloucester-place, Fortman-square: Director of the Great Leeds and London Approximation.

William Chance, Esq., Spring-grove, Birmingham; Deputy Chairman of the Birmingham and Leicester Railway, Director of the Trent Valley Midlands, the Manchester and Southampton Junction, and Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railways. Rowland Hill Mackenzie, Esq., M.D.; a Director of the Huddersfield and East and West Coast Direct

Railway. William Shaw, Esq.; Director of the London and Birmingham Extension, and Worcester and Warwick Railways. William Seymour, Esq., Montague-place, Russell-square; a Director of the Grand London and Dublin Approximation, the Southampton, Manchester and Oxford Junction, and of the Rugby, Derby and

Manchester Railways. Alexander Prince, Esq., 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields; a Director of the Tring, Reading, Basingstoke and Barnet, and North Metropolitan Railways, and one of the Provisional Committee of the West Midland, Manchester and Southampton Railway. Dr. William Wilson, R.N., Cob Croft, Dartford. Joseph Alexander Bicknell, Esq., Brandon Cottage,

Bristol; a Director of the Oxford and Worcester Extension and Chester Junction Railway. Wellington Ross Seymour, Esq., Conservative Club, London; a Director of the Rugby, Derby and Man-

chester Railway.
Francis Ewart, Esq., 4, Brick-court, Temple; a
Director of the Great Leeds and London Railway. James Witham, Esq., Eaton-square; a Director of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railway. David Wheatcroft, Esq., Buckland Hollow, Derby shire; a Director of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railway. William Holt, Esq., Great Coram-street, and The

Elms. Watford; a Director of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester, and Lynn, Wisbeach and Peterborough Railways. Joseph W. Moore, Esq., Sandon Lodge, Avenue-road, Regent's Park. William Pople, Esq., Stanhope-street, Regent's Captain Seth Fisher, Junior United Service Club.

David Bryan, Esq., Northampton; a Member of the Provisional Committee of the Midland and Eastern Counties Railway. Josiah Heale, Esq., 3, Gray's inn-square; a Director of the Exeter, Dorchester, and Weymouth Rail- way.

way. Extension Railway. James Ellis, Esq., Ravenswood House, Bromley, Kent. George Worgan, Esq., a Director of the Goole and Doncaster Railway. W. Stuart Farquharson, Esq., D.C.L., Spring Field House, Honiton, Devon; on the Provisional Committee of the Great Western Extension Railway. Captain W. Cousens, R.N., a Director of the Goole

and Doneaster Railway.
George Lawton, Esq., Ditchleys Hall, Essex.
John Hervey, Esq., Elliott House, Blackheath.
Captain Hausler, Saffron Walden, Essex. Francis Ingram, Esq., St. John's Wood Terrace.

Samuel Smith, Esq., Southampton-buildings, on the Provisional Committee of the Great Western the distance.

Extension. Charles Green, Esq., Baker-street, Portman-square, a Director of the Gloucester and Aberystwith Railway.

of the Gloucester and Aberyswith Railway. William Henry Halpine, Esq., Grafton-street, Fitz-roy-square; a Director of the Tring, Reading and

Railway. Wight, Esq., Marylebone-street, London; a Director of the Cheltenham, Oxford and Brighton Junction Railway. Nicholas Mc Cann, Esq., Parliament-street. Henry Chaytor, Esq., Clervaux Castle, Darlington. Major Adair, United Service Club.

Thomas Hackett Massey, Esq., a Director of the Great Leeds and London; Dudley, Madely and Iron Bridge; Hull and Lincoln; Nottingham and Birmingham; and Lincolnshire and Eastern Counties Junction Railways. Phomas Hemsley, Esq., Melbourne, Derbyshire; a Director of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railway. John Robinson, Esq., Silcoates Cottage, near Wake

field; a Director of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester; Bradford, Wakefield and Midland; and Leeds and York; and Midland Junction Railways. Samuel Simpson, Esq., the Greaves, Lancaster; a Director of the Manchester and Leeds Direct and of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railways. James J. M'Swiney, Esq., Sandal View, near Wake-field; a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Man-chester; the Sheffield, Barnsley, and Wakefield; Wakefield and Harrowgate; and Whitby, Pickering, Thirsk and Great North of England Rail-

Derby, and Manchester Railway. Ed ward Lucas, Esq., Mount-street, Birmingham; a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway.

John Campbell Dicker, Esq., New Hall, by Neston, Cheshire; Director of the Birkenhead and Holyhead, and of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester

John Groom, Esq.; Member of the Town Council. Northampton, and a Director of the Rugby, Derby,

square; a Director of the Great Western, Southern, country contributing the grant. and Eastern Counties Railway. Railway. [. Brigstock. Esq., M.D., Derby; a Director of the

Derby, Uttoxeter, and Stafford, and of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway.

and of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Rail-William Byrom, Esq , Oldham. With power to add to their number.

ARCHITECTS. Frederick C. J. Parkinson, Esq. William Wilkinson Wardell, Esq. SCLICITOR TO THE COMPANY. Thomas Gibson Brewer, Esq., 13, Gray's-inn-square. STANDING COUNSEL. William Holt, Esq.

ENGINEER.

Charles Blunt, Esq., C. E.

COUNTRY SOLICITORS. Birmingham—Messrs. Spurrier and Chaplin. Manchester—Messrs. Crossley and Sudlow. PARLIAMENTARY AGENT. Thomas Baker, Esq., Spring Gardens.

BANKERS. London-Messys. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, & Co. Birmingham-The Birmingham Banking Company. AGENTS. London: Thomas George Smith, Esq., 2, Warnford

Birmingham : J. R. Lane, Esq., Waterloo-street. Hull: Messrs. Flint and Tootal. Edinburgh: Messrs. Stewart and Murray. Leicester: Messrs. Ellgood and Harrison.

TEMPORARY OFFICES, 13, GRAY'S-INN-SQUARE, LONDON. PROSPECTUS.

THE Direct London and Liverpool Railway is A also a Direct Liverpool and Birmingham Rail George Wilson, Esq., Director of the Great Western | whole distance to Birmingham. From thence it proeceds to Wolverhampton either on the Grand June- present Company.

ham Railway.

From Wolverhampton commences the new portion of Railway, consisting of 55 miles only, and passing through Newport and Whitchurch, on to Chester.

way proceeds on the Chester and Birkenhead Railway to Birkenhead. It is proposed to establish at Birkenhead a Steam Ferry gratis to Liverpool across the Mersey, so as to unite both towns into one. This Railway has the advantage of passing through the towns on its route, without materially increasing

At Chester the Direct London and Liverpool Rail-

The principle of she Direct London and Liverpool Railway, as in the case of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railway, is to obtain a Direct through Line between some of the most populous distri Thomas George Smith, Esq., Doughty-street, Meck-lenburgh-square; a Director of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester, and of the Lynn, Wisbeach and of capital.

along the coast are to be visited by this party of sappers and miners, and that Castle Dennis is to be a signal station.—Pensance Gazette.

The Direct London and Liverpool Railway opens up an entirely new District, at the same time that it interferes but slightly with existing Railway inof capital.

The maps, plans, estimates, and other documents required by the standing orders of Parliament will Basingstoke Railway.

John Barber, Esq., Gray's-inn; a Director of the Tring, Reading and Basingstoke Railway.

John Harrison, Esq., Eastbourne, Kent; a Director of the Cheltenham, Oxford and Brighton Junction

A preference in the allotment of Shares will be be lodged with the Parish clerks, the clerks of the given, to the extent of 15,000, to the original Shareholders in the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway Company, on their sending in their applications

A proper reservation of Shares will be made for the London and Birmingham, Chester and Birkenhead, and Warwickshire Railways, being the Railways by means of which the project new submitted to the public is the most Direct London and Liverpool Railway that can be made. As the applications are exceedingly numerous, a

very early day will be named for closing the lists. In the mean time applications for Shares may be ddressed to the Solicitors, or any of the Agents of the Company in the following form. FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES

Direct London and Liverpool Railway .- Capital £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each. Deposit, £2 2s. per Share. To the Provisional Committee of the Direct London

and Liverpool Railway Company. Gentlemen,-I request that you will allot me Shares in the above proposed Railway, and I agree to accept that, or any less number that you

may please to allot me, and I undertake to pay the Deposit of £2 2s. per Share on the same, and to sign ways.

John Bloor, Esq., Tutbury; a Director of the Rugby, ment, and all usual and necessar in Decision when

Dated this	day of	1845.		
Name in full	* * * *			
Residence	***			
Trade or Profession	•••			
Place of Business	•••			
Reference in full				

THE GREAT EUROPEAN RAILWAYS' COMPANY.

The portion of the Earth comprehended under this title covers an extent of 3,700,000 English square miles, and embodies a population of 236,000,000 souls. No part of England, however, will be included in the exerations of the present Company. (PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED PURSUANT TO 7th AND 8th VIC., CAP. 110.)

THE ACTUAL PAID UP CAPITAL WILL BE ONE MILLION STERLING; IN SHARES

OF £100 EACH. Deposit, 10s. per Share, being the highest amount allowed by the Provisions of the 7th and 8th Vic., Cap. 110. OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, LONDON.

[A more detailed Prospectus, containing the names of the Trustees, the Board of Directors, and a most powerful Provisional Committee, with a complete list of the Bankers, Counsel, Engineers, Solicitors, Secretaries, Share-brokers (London and Provincial), with all the officers of the company, is in course of formation, and will shortly be ready for delivery.]

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MID the many and the mighty records of man's discoveries in the arts and sciences which owe their A MID the many and the mighty records of man's discoveries in the arts and sciences which one their A existence to the unceasing energies and boundless wealth of this commercial empire, posterity will search in vain the historical monuments of departed ages, to discover one more wonderful or valuable in the annals of a nation's greatness, than the iron roads of the nineteenth century—those magnificent highways of commerce, which, extending in every direction their gigantic trunks and literally countless branches, and intersecting in its length as in its breadth the entire kingdom of Great Britain, are, to the extent of some thousand miles manuatorily travers. thousand miles, momentarily traversed with almost lightning rapidity, by the potent agency of Steam. Most truly has it been obserted that "the philosophy of railroads is only now beginning to be compre-

hended by the universal world; daily and rapidly they are developing new an important views of society; they are, in fact, self-sustaining social instruments, that by cheapening innumerable commodities, and diminishing the lost of transit, are not only increasing consumption, but crea ng, as it were, in savings new enterprise, new capital, new wants." If now capital, new wants."

If now changes yet await them (and, doubtless, there are some), they are changes merely of progression from one stage of improvement to another: but sooner or later the adoption of railroads must become universal, though the broad guage, by reason of its supposed increased safety, with increased speed, should ultimately clash with the narrow, and the maximum of our present velocity should become the minimum of another than the proof by while an again, when the stage of the same trees are some.

speed hereafter, for while an engine manufactured in 1844 cannot accomplish the distance between London and Liverpool in less than six hours, we behold another constructed in 1845 traversing the same space in less than four.

The assertion may appear, at first mention, astounding to those quite unacquainted with the fact, and in happy ignorance of the great advantages of railroads, even as investments, yet so highly remunerative has been the actual interest only, paid by Railway Companies on the amount of money called for up to the present time, that the effect has positively been to create a new and independent property for Railway Shareholders, over and above the gross amount of capital advanced by them, of upwards of ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS STERLING.

The primary and the principal object of this Company is to accomplish, on the more extensive field of continental Europe, as well as in our British possessions throughout the world, what England, with all her continental Europe, as well as in our British possessions throughout the world, what England, what E power a still more gigantic scheme of passenger traffic on land than those extensive fleets of steamers, known as the various Foreign Steam Navigation Companies of England, have hitherto maintained at sea.

With such important views, and national as well as individual interests sincerely at heart, accredited Directors, with ample resources at their command, in several instances most favourably connected, in all practically and intimately acquainted with the parties they are destined to proceed to will be holders in the present Company, to secure the concession of the many exceedingly valuable lines of railway which to the extent of several thousand miles throughout the world, still await the immediate application only of British enterprise, combined with British capital, to be effectually and successfully carried out.

An engineering staff, on a scale of liberality sufficiently great to meet the magnitude of the undertaking, and as perfect in its several appointments as the very highest order of merit (supported by unexceptionable testimonials), can constitute it, will accompany a chosen body of the Directors throughout their travels to guide their judgment on scientific questions, and to report on engineering matters, such as earth-works, cests of construction, and the preside pattern of the account acids only available.

of construction, and the precise nature of the several soils and gradients. The Directors purposely omit all mention of engineering difficulties, because, with the single exception of physical impossibilities, experience daily proves that they resolve themselves into the simple question of expense, and consequent amount of interest, and are therefore, more properly speaking, matters for the special consideration of financiers (rather than of engineers), by whom they will be fully debated and

fluence with Foreign States, but also practically efficient working Directors, the Executive of this Company has been constituted liberally remunerative; thus every Director will feel that in his own personal services lies the secret power of rendering the present project only the first of a series of eminently successful undertakings, in the interest of all of which he must necessarily participate. Every grant for a Railroad secured by the successful negotiations of this Company, will be constituted a separate and distinct Railway Company, and every holder of Shares herein will be entitled to the call at par of a proportionate number of the new shares in every Company, according to the number he may possess

seven clear days previous to every allotment of shares in each Company.

The Bankers' receipt will be given to each Subscriber on payment of his deposit, which receipt must he a Magistrate, and a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway.

exchanged for a certificate at the Office of the Company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the payment of such deposit. The non-compliance with this condition will subject the Subscriber to the for-

feiture of his or her deposit, and of all interest in the undertaking.

No further eall, under any circumstances, will be made in this Company, beyond the first payment of 10s. And Manchester Railway.

James Osborne, Esq., Ashbourne, Derbyshire; a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway.

Railway.

T. S. Richards, Esq., 59, Baker-street, Portman-London Uazette, the Daily Morning and Evening London Papers, and in the Public Journals of the per share, nor in any other Company until such time as the Directors shall have actually obtained the pre-

From the period of the concession of any line of Railway obtained by this Company, and until such entire and Eastern Counties Railway.

Henry Orton, Esq., King's Newton, Derbyshire; a line is opened, interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be paid half-yearly to the Subscribers on Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway.

Railway.

Subsequent to the opening of each and every entire line for traffic, the profits in every Company but the subscribers on Subsequent to the opening of each and every entire line for traffic, the profits in every Company but the

Subsequent to the opening of each and every entire line of traine, the protestal over company out the present one (wherein the deposit money is expressly guaranteed to be returned when the several lines of Railways for which it is advanced shall be obtained) will be divided as follows:—First, a sufficient sum shall be set apart as a sinking fund, for the gradual return of the entire capital to the Shareholders; secondly, a Charles Milnes, Eeq., Dale House, Matlock, Derby- dividend of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid to the Shareholders on the amount of the respective Shares: shire: a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Man-thirdly, the surplus will be divided into twentieths, of which 17-20ths will belong to the Shareholders, and be divided among them in equal proportions as a further dividend, and the remaining 3-20ths will be paid chester Railway.

Chester Rail and Lancaster, Liverpool and Leeds Direct, the the credit of all Shareholders in the present Company, and the remaining 2-20ths will be paid as an Keighley, Halifax, and Huddersfield Junction, annual remuneration to those individuals through whose services such concession shall have been chiefly obtained, or each of these annual bonuses may be commuted for a single payment, the amount of each to be determined at the first general meeting of the Subscribers to such Company.

Each Director in the present Company will be eligible for a seat in the Direction of every new Company the capital of which shall be subscribed by the original Sharcholders, provided always that he possess his share qualification therein.

The entire management of the affairs of each Company will be vested in a Board of Directors, and will consist of a Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and twelve other Directors (triennially elected), who shall have power to appoint one of their body as Resident or Managing Director (under certain restrictions) in the various countries contributing the several grants, and the foreign interests of all such Companies will be again represented by twelve Resident Directors in each foreign country (giving a majority of two in favour

The deposit of 10s, per share will be invested in approved securities, and the interest arising therefrom will be carried to a fund for defraying in part the expenses of the Company connected with its general management.

Although the act of subscribing for shares in any of the subsequent Companies which may result from the present one, has been expressly stated as being quite optional on the part of a Subscriber hereto, it is, perhaps only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to take such new shares, and relinquishing his right of claiming shares in every new Company, he will be at perfect liberty to withdraw his original deposit money on giving thirty-one days' notice to that effect; and the Directors expressly guarantee that the total deduction for expenditure (at home and abroad) shall not ultimately exceed from five to ten shillings on each deposit; these expenses, however, will be defrayed, as they are incurred, in equal proportions by the various Companies establised from time to time through the successful negotiations of the present one, and thus the full amount of the original deposit will be returned, not only without any deduction, but with the addition of the various bonuses.

The bonus (annual or commuted) given by every Foreign Company for each separate act of concession will be carried, as before explained, to an accumulating fund, for the benefit of the Sharcholders in this Company (through the aid, in fact, of whose capital the caution money deposited with Continental States for securing the concessions of such foreign lines will have been primarily, although temporarily, advanced), and will when all the various lines are conceded for which the Directors intend to propose the necessary advance of capital, be divided in proportion to the amount of deposit money advanced by each original Shareholder which deposit will then be returned in full, together with all accumulations.

A subscription for one or more shares in any Company will carry with it and imply an adhesion to the statutes, rules, and regulations of such Company, and to all rights and privileges thereto attaching; but it has been rendered optional on the part of Sharcholders herein to accept or decline such shares previous to his or her act of subscription.

Negotiations of a highly important nature with several Foreign States will, in a very brief period, be fully and unreservedly communicated to the Shareholders; and, without a mere direct reference at the present It uses the London and Birmingham Railway the time, to the objects actually contemplated, it may, perhaps, not be considered premature to state that a short divided distance to Birmingham. From thence it pro-

tion, or on the Wolverhampton, Dudley and Birming- THE ANNEXED STATISTICAL SUMMARY of all the Nations and States comprised in Europe (England alone excepted), carefully and expressly compiled from Official Sources, containing the Names of the great European Countries, their Capitals, their Superficial Area in English Square Miles, the Amount of Population to each Square Mile, the Population of the Chief Cities, and the Anneal Revenue of each Country in Pounds Sterling, will convey some idea of the Extent of Territory from which the Directors will Select the Choicest Portions on which to pursue their Operations.

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N,		Austria	Vienna Buda	91,550	19,004,565 13,117,000		359,000 10,000	
c	The Austrian Empire	Behemia	Prague		4,128,000		120,000	14,000,000
s		Transylvania	Clausenburg	21,382	1,968,435		21,000	, , ,
t		Austrian Italy	Venice	18,000	4,707,000	•••••	103,000	1.1
-			Totals	258,000	36,950,000	143-2		
s	The Kingdom of Prussia	Prussia	Berlin		15,290,271		272,000	8,000,000
Ï	The Kingdom of Spain	Spain	Madrid		12,268,774	67.7	220,000	9,400,000
e J	The Kingdom of Norway	Sweden	Stockholm Christiana	170,715 121,725		18°8	84,000 23,000	2,000,000
,	and Sweden	Norway	Omistiana	1-1.,7-0		., 0	203	
1			Totals			14.3		
e j	The Ottoman Empire	European Turkcy Holland	Constantinople Amsterdam	180,000	15,000,000 2,915,996		500,000 213,000	3,966,000 5,000,000
- }	The Kingdow of Holland The Kingdom of Belgiam	Belgium	Brussels	13,214	4,212,600		106,000	3,941,930
5	The Kingdom of Portugal		Lisbon	36,510			260,000	1,560,000
1	The Kingdom of the two }		Naples	42,000	5,000,000	190-4	7 350,000	4,010,080
1	Sicilies		Palermo Berne	15,233	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 1	20,000	3,700,000
1			Turin	29,102	4,650,368	- 1	114,000	2,944,000
1			Copenhagen	21,856	2,000,205		120,180	1,659,702
1	GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.*		. [. [ĺ	1	
1	•	Saxony	Oresden	5,759	1,636,190	84	70,000	1,000,000
1		Wirtemburg	Stuttgard	7,600	1,649,839/2	17	as,000	1,000,000
1			Innover	14,726 29,557	1,688,286[1 4,615,469[1		28,000 107,000	2,500,000
1			arlsruhe	5,851	1,231,319		20,500	S20,115
1.	Grand Dukedom	lesse	armstadt	3,858	721,559 1	87	23,000	446,112
ŀ	Electorate	HesseC	assel	3,248	793,130		81,000	416,660
		Maria Maria Maria	auxemburg	2,700	184,760	- 1	11,000	160,21
1	Grand Dukedom	Schwerin	chwerin	4,831	478,800	99	13,000	208,99
1.	Grand Dukedom	Mechlinburg (s	Strelitz	997	87,820	ss	10,000	50,000
1	11	Strefitz			.]			
	Grand Dukedom	Oldenburg and Kniphausen	oldenburgh	2,417	269,347	111	6,000	111,30
		Saxe-Weimar!	Weimar	1,421	247,603		10,000	202,08
	Dukedom		Slucstadt	3,710			5,939 7,060	254,460 266,666
			Wisbaden Brunswick	1,802 1,526			36,000	200,000
			Gotha	816			11,000	105,833
1	Dukedom	Saxe-Altenburg	Altenburg	509	·		12,600	65,208
1		and the state of t	Meiningen	388	, ,			81,083 70,833
			Dessau Bernburg	818 297			6,000	50,000
		Anhalt-Koethen	Köethen	254	:		6,666	29,160
	Principality	Schwartz-Sonder- }	Sondershausen	ទ 18	55,81	175	4,000	28,128
		shausen		840		1	4,100	33,33
1	7				i .	1	1	12,50
.	Principality	Hechingen	Hechingen	127	U (1)	1997	0,1001	12,00
-	Principality	Hohenzollern	Sigmaringen	274	42,990	156	1,600	27,08
1	· ·	1 Sigmaringen 1. 1	Licchtenstein	•	1	1	1,800	1,83
1	Principality	Lippe-Schauenburg	Buckeburg	212	27,600	1:30	2,000	21,66
-	Principality	Lippe-Detmold	Detmold	445			2,500	55,88 19,58
1		Reuss 2	Greitz Schleitz	148 297			6,192 5,000	40,83
1	Principality	Waldeck	Korbach	460	•	1	2,200	48,12
1	Landgraviate	Hesse-Homburg	Homburg	106	, ,		3,000	17,79
1			Hamburg Bremen	148	, .		121,000	223,160
1			Lubeck	106 127			41,000 2,600	40,00
		***************************************	Frankfort-on-)	\$5		Ł.	49,000	68,000
1	~ ~ ~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		the Mayn		20,000	•	1 20,000	
	The Papal States	Italy	Ronie	37,218	2,782,036	158	151,000	2,000,000
1		Tuscany	Piorence	8,381	1,496,785		97,500	
	Dukedom	Parma	Parma	2,200	465,755	:05	36,000	275,834
1			Modena Lucca	2,090 416	i		27,000	115,060 75,000
	Dukedom Principality		Monaco			101 134 6	24,000 1,200	5,000
	The Kingdom of Greece	Greece	Athens	15,000		60	17,000	2,489,550
1	Republic	Ionian Islands	Corfu	1,033		1		147.507
1	•		Cracow	496 192	,	267 11.1	37,000 2,000	4:3,000
1			Marino					2,900
				l		١		1
1	The Directors of the Com	nany are unwilling	for a moment it	should be	imagina	1 +100	t they co	mtemplat

The Directors of the Company are unwilling for a moment it should be imagined that they contemplate negotiations for such numberless concessions as the vast extent of territory embraced within its sphere of action might pre-suppose, although they have selected almost illimitable boundaries, on which to pursue their already carefully defined course of action; they distinctly state, that the choicest and most eligible portions only of judiciously selected countries will, at any time, be suffered to receive their deliberation, that the decisions of each Director will ever be based on financial deductions, and that no ultimate judgment will be carried out (having reference to the application of railroads to particular countries or localities) which shall not pass the entire Council Board with perfect unanimity, and without the presence or the

protest of a single dissentient vote.

The brief but successful history of railroads has not hitherto presented such a combination of favourable.

The brief but successful history of railroads has not hitherto presented such a combination of favourable and the protest of the circumstances as the present Company offers for the consideration of capitalists. The merely nominal deposit of one-half per cent. on all original shares—the highly important fact of the first deposit money on the consideration of capitalists. all such shares being fixed as the final payment thereon—the consequent impossibility of any second call being made on the original Shareholders—the vast extent of territory embraced within its sphere of action the large entry of the —the large amount of capital at the command of the Directors—the solid, safe, and sound latter of the Company as an investment—the guaranteed return of any deposit at 31 days' notice—the great advantages to subscribers by priority of claim, in right of call of all new shares at par, with the option of rejecting any portion thereof—the high and influential character of the Board (practically efficient working Directors constituting the executive)—the ultimate return of all deposits without any deduction whatever, and lastly, the almost certain division of very many accumulated bonuses among the Shareholders by way of interest for the original deposit many accumulated bonuses among the Shareholders by way of interest for the original deposit many accumulated constitute at the most

in various foreign countries, but with special preference to those countries contributing the several concessions; a second fourth will be taken by the English Directors, the Provisional Committee, and their friends; and the remaining two-fourths will be divided among that portion only of the English public throughout the United Vinctory who shall falls among that portion only of the English public practically and intimately acquainted with the various localities they are destined to proceed to, will be specially delegated, on behalf of the Company, to enter into negociations with Continental States and British and Foreign Governments, and by contracts of the most favourable nature for the interest of Share-holders in the present Company, to see the most favourable lines of railway. most undoubted respectability, such shares to be allotted according to priority of application, but with especial reference to the number of shares therein solicited, and likewise to the position in society of the applicant to a collection.

The detailed Prospectuses, containing the names of the Trustees, the Board of Directors, and a most powerful Provisional Committee, with all the officers of the Company, will shortly be issued from the Company's Offices, St. Helen's-place, London, where foreign noblemen and gertlemen, connected with European Courts, may communicate with the Directors Courts, may communicate with the Directors. By order of the Board.

JOHN SINNETT, ALFRED EASTON, Sceretzries.

St. Helen's-place, August 30th, 1845. ** No attention will be paid to any application for shares unaccompanied by reference either to

Director of the Bank of England, a Director of the Hon. East India Company, a London or Provincial Banker, a Director of the present Company, or Manhan of the Director of the present Company. Banker, a Director of the present Company, or Member of the Provisional Committee; and no application will be received on other than the printed forms issued by the Directors, which will shortly be ready with With a view to ensure not only names of high commercial star ding, and possessing likewise extensive in-Responsible parties desiring Prospectuses may rely on having copies forwarded to their addresses, either by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Offices of the Company, or by written intimation; but the Directors desire it should be distinctly understood that indiscriminate distribution is not intended to be recented. the Prospectuses. not intended to be resorted to.

In an official statement of the capital embarked in Railways in Germany, it is shown that the lines already one pleted cost 586.320 000 dallars and that the lines already one in the present one: such claim to be made by the production of the original shares at the Company's office pleted cost 586,320,000 dollars, and that the shares of these undertakings, in 45 tages out of every 100, are at good possess pleted cost 586,320,000 dollars, and that the shares of these undertakings, in 45 tages out of every 100, are at good possess. miums; in only three instances are any lines below par

October 18., 1845. Foreign Mobements.

"And I wil' war, at least in words,

(And -should my chance so kappen—deeds),

Wit'd all who war with Thought!" " a think I hear a little bird, who sings

The people by and by will be the stronger."-Byros STATISTICS OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS

(From the Constitutionnel.) A very interesting book has just appeared at Leipsic upon the present organisation of the "Society of Jesus." The author, who has deemed it prudent to conceal his name, announces, in the introduction to his work, that he has only obtained the majority of the documents of which he has made use at considerable sacrifices, which he thought it his duty to make in order to be certain of their authenticity. The first part of the book contains an expose of the rules relative to the noviciate, the system of instruction, and the mechanism of the religious observances prescribed by the statutes.

The second part relates to the internal organisa which bady all the members are classified, from the sesses a residence and a college at Niville, in Belgium, General, who holds absolute power, to the lowest and a residence at Aire, in France. It had, in General, who holds absolute power, to the lowest brother, charged with the most menial domestic

The third part is especially interesting at the present period, and the information which it divulges facts and figures, of which the following is an abstract:--The various establishments of the Society of Jesus

1. The "professed houses," which possess neither estates nor fortune, and in which live in common the Father Jesuits the professed members of the order.
2. The "residences," which are establishments of less importance, and which have a right to possess

are comprised under the following rubries:-

3. The "houses," properly so called, which are experimental establishments in countries into which the society has tried to penetrate.

4. The "missions," which are only formed by isolated Jesuits, employed to sound the soil, and to keep the General constantly acquainted with any favourable circumstances that may present themselves. A mission, by the adjunction of new members, gradually merges into a "college," or a semi-uary of the society, a noviciate establishment, or a residence.

The "seminaries" are special establishments, in which the society gives theological instruction.

As to the members of the society themselves, they may be divided into three great classes,—1, the priests, amongst whom are included all the professed members; 2, the scholars and novices; 3, the brothers employed in domestic services and the worldly business of the establishment.

In 1626, 86 years after its foundation, under its bered in Europe 29 provinces, viz.,—4 in Italy, 2 in Sielly, 1 in Sardinia, 5 in Spain, 5 in France, 3 in Belgium, 1 in Scotland, 1 in Ireland, 5 in Germany, and 2 in Poland. Out of Europe it had founded 5 the street and 4 brothers; at Bordeaux, 8 priests and 5 broresidences in Turkey, 2 provinces in the Post I Italy, 2 in Sardinia, 5 in France, 3 in Belgium, 1 in Scotland, 1 in Ireland, 5 in Germany, and 2 in Poland. Out of Europe it had founded 5 the street and 10 brothers; at Aix, 6 priests and 5 broresidences in Turkey, 2 provinces in the Post I Italy, 2 in It residences in Turkey, 2 provinces in the East Indies, 1 in the Philippine Islands, 1 in China, 1 in Japan, and 5 in America.

These provinces included 803 establishments in the year 1626, and 960 in 1640, thus classified: 26 professed houses; 222 residences; 51 noviciates; 48 36 in Bergium, and 29 in Poland.

The number of the members of the society amounted in 1826 to 45,493; of whom 13,369 were stationed in the provinces of Europe. Spain included in her territory 2,962; Germany, 2,283; Italy, 2,256; France, 2,156; Belgium, 1,841, &c. Those who resided out of Europe were thus distri-

buted:-510 in the East Indies, 128 in the Philippine Islands, 30 in China, 110 in Japan, and 1,316 in America, Mexico, New Granada, Peru, Paraguay, Brazil, and Chili. In 1710 the Jesuits pessessed 612 colleges, 157

pensionnats, 59 noviciates, 340 residences, 200 missions, 80 professed houses, and they ruled in 80 In 1749 they had 89 professed houses, 669 colleges,

61 noviciates, 176 seminaries, 335 residences, and 273 missions. The personnel of the society amounted to 22,589 members, including 11,239 priests. The documents relating to latter years are not so complete. On the suppression of the order by Pope

Clement XIV., in 1773, the greater portions of these fragments was destroyed, and those that may be still extant are kept with great care in the archives of the

It is known, that in spite of the l'apal bull, the society of Jesus continued publicly to exist in Russia. Between the 18th General, L. Ricci, who died on the 23rd of Nevember, 1775, two years after the suppression of the society, and the 19th General, Thaddeas Brzozowski, elected on the 2nd of September 1805, in consequence of the bull of Pope Pius VII., re-establishing the society, the records of the order register four other chiefs, who succeeded each other during that interval, with the title of "Vicars-General in White Russia." It is now forty years since the society was officially

re-organised. Its progress was at first slow and stealthy; it silently insignated itself into the various states of Europe; and endeavoured to take root there under a different name from that of the "Society of Jesus." Towards the close of the Restoration it began to raise its head, and to adopt bolder methods of allurement, when the revolution of 1830 came, and ruined its schemes. It then extinguished itself once to pass over; but it seen regained its courage, and it spruck, Tarnopol, Neusandeck, and the "noble" now openly proclaims its original intention to reconquer all the territory that it possessed in the days of its splendour. The check that has just been administered to its ambition in France by the firmly expressed will of the country could neither discourage it. nor cause it to renounce its plans. It is a struggle which will be prolonged under a different form. It is, therefore, interesting to know, with exactness, the numerical strength which the Jesuits are employing at the present mement in France and other countries, and to ascertain, by authentic statistics, their most recent progress.

The society has now no longer the forty-four provinces, 969 establishments, and the 22,000 members that it could proudly enumerate in the 17th and 18th centuries. But its power is increasing every year it is scattering its seeds in all directions, and it indelges in sangaine hopes that time will fructify them. In and out of Europe the Society of Jesus at present possesses fourteen provinces—those of Rome, Sieily, Naples, Turin, Spain, Paris, Lyons, Belgium, England, Austria, Germany, Ireland, Maryland, and Missouri. On the 1st of January, 1838, it had in those pro-

vinces 173 establishments and 2,067 members; on

the 1st of January, 1841, 211 establishments and the space of half-a-dozen years, there has been an and 64 in Switzerland. They are there as devoted increase of 60 establishments and 1,066 members! In 1841 this increase was still more rapid. In the teven provinces of Rome, Sicily, Turin, Spain, Paris, Lyons, and Belgium, the only ones whose advices have already arrived in Rome, the order has received. between the 1st of January, 1844, and 1st of Jamuary, 1845, 394 new members. The receptions had. mercover, lately become so numerous, that Father Rotham, General of the order, thought it necessary to allay this fever of increase, and pointed out its

dangers to all the provincials in a circular dated degree; a noble pensionnat, and a seminary in which missionaries are trained for the society, for the pro-

pagation of the faith. The other establishments of the province of Rome chiefly consist of colleges, through the medium of which the Jesuits are masters of the instruction of youth. Such are the colleges of Camerino, Fano, Figure 7. Forms, Parma, and are on the point of transforming into a missions, composed of one or two fathers; the most after.—Time Mercury. tarma, and are on the point of transforming record, considerable is the mission of the Rocky Mountains, college the mission of Malta. They have, besides, considerable is the mission of the Rocky Mountains, a grand noviciate at Verona, and residences at which is composed of five priests and six brothers.

Ing-house, the noviciate, and the great conege of seen that the success of the Society of Jesus has been dead in a wheat field; being observed by the game-Jesuits, of whom fifty-three are priests, sixty novices, and fifty-six brothers. They have, besides a noble college at Palermo, the colleges of Aleamo, Caltalizetta, Marsala, Modica, Noto, and Salemi, towns for the most part containing 15,000 or 20,000 inhabitants. They have residences at Ternini, Trapani, and

ninety-eight Jesuits (thirty-two priests, thirty-six centuries ago, more than 2,000 missionaries in the

Jesuits, belonging to the same province, of whom 45 more towards the clergy. were priests, 32 novices, and 19 brothers, had retired tion of the society, and publishes the hierarchy, of into other countries. The province of Spain pos-1841, at Buenos Ayres, a mission, a residence, and two colleges, including 24 priests, 12 novices, and 14 brothers. These establishments have since been state of affairs in Spain cannot long continue. Narwork consist of the republication, or the publication, of the constitutions of Ignatius Loyola, which a recent edition, published in 1843, has submitted to the notice of France.

Drothers. These establishments have since been dispersed. It has also residences in South America, Vazz is following in the wake of Espartero! The Paraguay, Uruguay, La Plata, Brazil, New Granada, and Chili. The most important ones are the residence of France.

relative to the condition of the Society of Jesus, in the various countries of the world, has never yet been published in so complete a form. It contains the northern part of France. On the 1st of January, 1841, it included 291 Jesuits, and as many as 420 on the condition of the society of Jesus, in the northern part of France. On the 1st of January, allegiance is in many regiments beginning to waver, 1841, it included 291 Jesuits, and as many as 420 on the condition of the society of Jesus, in the northern part of France. On the 1st of January, allegiance is in many regiments beginning to waver, 1841, it included 291 Jesuits, and as many as 420 on the condition of the society of Jesus, in the northern part of France. On the 1st of January, allegiance is in many regiments beginning to waver, let the northern part of France. It is one gives that the northern part of France. the 1st of January, 1845. In Paris itself they had the audacious General, who rose with all the sudden a residence and a seminary, containing 23 priests and brilliancy of a rocket, will "fall like the stick," and 10 brothers; at St. Acheul, a noviciate and a resi- "good night" to Narvaez! dence, in which there were 15 priests, 20 novices, and 14 brothers; residences at Strasburg, 6 priests and 2 brothers; at Angers, 10 priests and 3 brothers; at Quimper, 6 priests and 3 brothers; at Quimper, 6 priests and 4 brothers; at Metz, 10 priests and 3 brothers; at Opriests and 3 brothers; at Metz, 10 priests and 3 brothers; at M priests and 4 brothers; at Metz, 10 priests and 3 brothers; at Vannes, 7 priests and 3 brothers; at Lille, 5 priests and 2 brothers; at Lille, 5 priests and 3 brothers; at Liese, near Laon, 6 priests and 3 brothers; at Poitiers, 6 priests and 2 brothers; and at Rouen, 6 priests and 2 brothers; and at Laval, a roviciate and a seminary, containing 77 Jesuits, of whom 28 were priests, 35 novices, and 14 brothers. At Issenbeim, in the department of the Upper Rinne, they pressessed a residence, and a proviciate created at the priests and 2 brothers. they possessed a residence and a noviciate, created a short time since, and which contained, on the 1st of January, 1845, 7 priests, 9 novices, and 12 brothers. As the colleges are not open to them in France, they have founded one on the frontiers of the kingdom, namely, at Brugelette, in Belgium. This college is dependent on the province of France, and contains 19 priests, 35 novices, and 11 brothers. The province of France has still 19 Jesuits, employed on a mission in Granada, and 8 in China; and it possesses, in North America, two establishments, in which are collected 19 priests, 35 novices, and 11 brothers.

These are the noviciate of St. Mary and the college of Louisville, in the state of Kentucky. The province of Lyons includes the southern par amongst the residences at Algiers, Oran, and Constantine; 22 missionaries in the East Indies, at Tri-Syria, and 6 in Madagascar.

The province of Belgium is one of the most flourishing at the present time. There were 319 Jesuits Courtray, and Mons; missions at Amsterdam, the extra-revenue in Spain, and was really powerless. Hague, Nancauen. Dusseldarf, and in the state of The provinces governed themselves by their ancient Liege, Tournay, and Kattwyk; residences at Bruges,

the province of Spain. The province of England numbered 140 Jesuits in 1841, and 164 in 1844. They have in that country 33 establishments-houses, colleges, residences, or England than in other countries; the colleges and the residences do not bear, generally speaking, the names of the towns in which they are situate, but the names of saints only. Thus, there are the colleges of St. Ignatius, St. Aloise, the Holy Apostles, St. Mary, St. Michael, St. Stanislaus, St. Hugo, St. George, St. John the Evangelist, St. Thomas of Canterbury, the Immaculate Conception, &c. Their principal establishment is the college and seminary of Stonyhurst, in the county of York, which conwell to them as to the Protestant missionaries, when they are capable of furthering abroad its commercial views; and it is even assisting them (the Jesuits) at the present moment to found a new college especially

destined for China. The province of Austria and Gallicia contained 268 Jesuits in the year 1841, against 310 in the year 1844. Their principal establishments consist of the college and the noviciate of Gratz, the college and more, in order to allow the storm which then growled the noviciate of Starawies, the colleges of Linz, In-

college of Lemberg. The province of Germany includes Switzerland a well as the hopes and the exertions of the society in the German states, exclusive of Austria. There were in this province 245 Jesuits in the year 1841, against 273 in the year 1844. The college, noviciate and pensionnat of Friburg in Switzerland, contain 131 Jesuits, of whom 44 are priests, 60 novices, and 30 brothers. They have at Brieg, in the canton of the Valais, a college, a noviciate, and a pensionnat, which contain 11 priests, 32 novices, and 17 brothers, besides colleges at Siom, Estavayer, and Schweits. The civil war has thrown open to them the gates of Lucerne. There were several Jesuits in the kingdom of Bavaria, in the year 1841, but the accounts more recently rendered appear to be incomplete. In Dresden, the confessor of the last King of Saxony was a Jesuit, who died at the commencement of June, 1845. But whilst awaiting the period at which it may be able to undertake anow the conquest of Germany, the influence of the Society of Jesus is exercised upon that country through the instrumentality of the German college which it has established at Rome, for the purpose of there forming secular priests, destined to be disseminated in Germany, in Hungary, and in Switzerland. Between the years 1822 and 1842, 125 priests educated at this college 2.565 members; and on the 1st of January, 1844, 1822 and 1842, 125 priests educated at this college establishments and 4,133 members. Thus, in were stationed in the various countries of Germany instruments or advanced guards of the society. The vice-province of Ireland numbered 63 Jesuits in the year 1841, against 73 in the year 1844. They possess in Ireland the colleges of Clangowes, Tollabey

and Dublin. They have recently established a second "house" in the last-mentioned city. The province of Maryland includes the establish ments of the society in Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. The most impor-

seen that the success of the Society of Jesus has been dead in a wheat field; being observed by the game-keeper, the poor fellow was taken into custody. The har the poor fellow was taken into custody. The har had been caught in a snickle, but there was no evidence to prove that the prisoner was in any way connected with poachers. He was proceed ing to work, with his scythe over his shoulder, to a field adjoining that in which the hare was found, when he accidentally saw the spinel and naturally

novices, and thirty brothers); the noviciate of Sor- Indies, in Japan, and in America; proselytism in rento, the noble college of Naples, the college of distant countries is now little more than a commercial Salerno, that of Benevento, and that of Leece.

In the province of Turin the number of the Jesuits The "Association for the Propagation of the Faith" In the province of Turin the number of the Jesuits increased between the 1st of January, 1841, and the 1st of January, 1845, from 379 to 423. They have in 1st of January, 1845, from 379 to 423. They have in 1st of January, 1845, from 379 to 423. They have in 1st of January, 1845, from 379 to 423. They have in 20 novices, and 61 brothers that the latter consented sionnat, including 81 Jesuits, of whom 31 are priests, 1st of devote to the service of the missions amongst the 1st of January, 1845, from 379 to 423. They have in 20 novices, and 61 brothers that the latter consented form a Diany of Actual Operations on five 30 novices, and 61 brothers that the latter consented form a Diany of Actual Operations on five 30 novices, and 61 brothers that the latter consented form a Diany of Actual Operations on five 30 novices, and 61 brothers that the latter consented form a Diany of Actual Operations on five 30 novices, and 61 brothers that the latter consented form a Diany of Actual Operations on five 30 novices, and 61 brothers that the latter consented form a Diany of Actual Operations on five 30 novices, and 61 brothers that the latter consented form a Diany of Actual Operations on five 30 novices, and 61 brothers that the latter consented form a Diany of Actual Operations on five 30 novices, and 61 brothers that the latter consented form a Diany of Actual Operations on five 30 novices, and 61 brothers that the latter consented form a Diany of Actual Operations on five 30 novices, and 61 brothers that the latter consented form a Diany of Actual Operations on five 31 priests, 32 novices, and 32 novices, and 33 novices, and 34 priests, 34 novices, and 35 novices, and 36 novices, and 36 novices, and 37 novices, and 38 no siomat, including SI Jesuits, of whom 31 are priests, to devote to the service of the missions amongst the 31 novices, and 19 brothers; a professed house at infidels. The field of battle which the Jesuits have Genoa; noviciates at Chiari and at Cagliari; col-chosen in the 19th century is Europe, leave the service of the missions amongst the Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, chosen in the 19th century is Europe, leave the service of Farnley Tyas, near Ludderskield, in order to guide Genoa; noviciates at Chiari and at Caghari; colleges and pensionnats at Aosta, Chambery, Genoa, which has shaken off the yoke of papal domination, other possessors of field gardens, by showing them Voghera. Since the commencement of the year 1845 a new college has been opened at Massa.

The establishments of the province of Spain have been disorganised by the political events of which that the world. We believe that there is the province of Leaves of the political events of which that there is the province of Leaves of the political events of which that there is the province of Leaves of the political events of which that there is the province of Leaves on the political events of which that there is the province of Leaves on the province of Leaves of Leaves on the province of Leaves on the province of Leaves on t country has been of late years the theatre. On the hardly anything changed in the provinces of France. 1st of January, 1845, there were 113 Jesuits dissemi- The fathers are there divided into small groups; Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at nated in Spain, more particularly in the dioceses of they are neither less numerous, less active, nor less Toledo, Seville, Pampeluna, and Valencia, of whom wealthy; and their apparent dispersion has become, 50 were priests, 6 only novices, and 57 brothers; 96 with the Government, a pretext for inclining still

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

[From the Tyne Mercury.]

vaez is following in the wake of Espartero! The of Bogota, which contain 11 priests, 5 novices, and 6 now beginning to be more disgusted with the present dictator than with his predecessor. The army alone

What (the reader will here exclaim) is the meaning

Of this sort of remonstrance, if made, we fully admit the justice. We admit that without such ex planation, the affairs of Spain are a disagreeable and disgusting puzzle, where much that is revolting is mixed up with all that is bewildering; and where the ups and downs of the actors remind one more of a grotesque puppet-show than a scene of actua life. The explanation required, however, we shall attempt to give, and thus it is :-

Spain has, from the time even of the Romans, been nhabited by a peculiar race, whose origin is involved in mystery. They were probably of that tribe called "Celts," by which France, Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland were at some remote period peopled, and of France. It contained 290 Jesuits in the year 1811, which still exist in Ireland, in the Highlands of Scotand 4 brothers; at Bordeaux, 8 priests and 5 brothers; at Dole, 13 priests, 13 novices, and 9 brothers; at Grenoble, 6 priests and 3 brothers; at Martine Control of the co seilles, 8 priests and 5 brothers. There were at Tou- national ballad and song; but destitute of the comlouse a residence and a noviciate, 16 priests, 27 mercial and acquisitive spirit, and all agreed in one novices, and 16 brothers; a residence, and a house of thing, viz., always to keep arms in their hands, and the third degree, at Lalouvese, 7 priests and 4 broprocessed nouses; 222 residences; 31 noviciates; 48 the third degree, at Landwese, 7 priests and 4 brokens; a noviciate at Aviguoa, 13 priests, 1 novice, struction of youth was then almost everywhere in their hands, by means of the colleges. They had 108 of them in Spain, 79 in France, 91 in Germany, of Lyons had also 39 Jesuits in Africa, of whom 17 of Science and Ireland; but, in Spain, this is the were priests, 4 novices, and 18 brothers, distributed position of affairs to this hour. No monarch of Spain not even Charles V, could ever really subdue this national trait of the Spanish people. Divided as they chinopoly, in the presidency of Madras, and in the are into various tribes, having slight differences in island of Madura, on the North-east of Java; 10 in manners and language-in this they all agreed. They adhered resolutely to their "Fueres," or privileges the chief of which was, not to pay any taxes save of small given sum, which they collected themselves, and in 1841; there are 472 in 1845. The noviciate of handed over to Government. A people acting this Tronchiennes contains 129, of whom 18 are priests, way were really always free, no matter for the form 80 novices, and 31 brothers. They have colleges at Alost, Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent, Louvain, Namur, absolute. He dispensed with "the Cortes," or ancient Spanish parliament; but he could raise no

Guatemala in America. The college of Brugelette laws. The Church, which was immensely rich in belongs, as we have already informed our readers, to I domains, took care of the poor, and invariably backed the province of France; and the college of Nivelle to the people against the meditated encroachments of Charles, Philip, and their successors. Hence came the bigotted attachment of the Spaniards to their religion. It could not be otherwise. The Church was, in fact, not only teacher of the faith, but feeder single missions. They show themselves less openly in England than in other countries; the colleges and against the designs of arbitrary monarchs, who would have fleeced both.

Had it not been for the discovery of America, and the conquest of Peru and Mexico, the monarchs of Spain never would have been powerful in Europe. For some centuries, however, they derived immense revenues from these rich colonies, especially from Peru: and from these sources it was that Philip the Second litted out his "armada," and threatened even England with subjugation. When this source dried tains 20 priests, 26 novices, and 14 brothers. The province of England has 20 missionaries at Calcutta. The English Government extends its protection as at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and Spain was at last over-run by the treops of France and England, and England was at last over-run by the treops of France and England was at last over-run by the treops of France and England was at last o the Spanish treasury was empty, and the king a bankrupt. This brought about the introduction into Spain of

the "Funding System," which then was in full ful consequences of it, which have destroyed all succeeding Governments in Spain, and which will continue so to do, until it shall itself be destroyed. No vernment, Espartero or Narvaez, Christino or Moderado, Whig or Tory, against this rock they must all Church pillaged to pay a parcel of unhanged Jews food consumed and the expense of attendance. and usurers, whom they cordially detest. This is the resolution of the People of Spain-of the men who till the land, tend the immense herds of cattle and slicep, rear the beautiful vineyards, and weave those fleeces, and ferment those wines, that exceed in fineness those of all other countries. In the towns and cities there are a class, noisy and worthless, who have supported the existing governments from hope of gain, or leve of undefined change; from these men strength of the barley and pease-meal by adding an with heat (qy. electricity?) and with various gases most of the troops are raised, and they serve as long as the pay lasts, but no longer. The real determination of the Spanish people is, however, we repeat, to suffer no government long to exist that is opposed to suffer no government long to exist that is opposed to the liquor from a round of beef, and good kitchen the liquor from a round of beef and good kitchen the liquor from a round of beef and good kitchen the liquor from a round of beef and good kitchen the liquor from a round of beef and good kitchen the liquor from a round of beef and good kitchen the liquor from a round of beef and good kitchen the liquor from a round of beef and good kitchen the liquor from a round of beef and good kitchen the liquor from a round of beef and good kitchen the liquor from a round of beef and good kitchen the liquor from a round of beef and goo to the Fueros and the Church; and this determination will shortly wreck the present wretched Camamust be paid, or down he goes at once. Hence the green food, according to the season of the year,—as a It is possible in an occasional instance, and in course been nearly twice as great. desperate efforts of Senor Mon, his Finance-minister, few cabbage leaves, lettuces, or potatoc-tops, or with to collect tribute at the bayonet's point; and hence that spirit of resistance which is now about to wreck they are purged, I have a sold dug from the road-side in the majority of soils. Instances too may occur a Government that will destroy the Jews, and pre-serve the Fueros and the Church; and nothing short of this will ever (or we are much mistaken) produce of the dish, breakeven a twelvemonth of quiet in Spain.

"Annexation" in India .- We have more than once warned our readers that it would be found a matter advisable and necessary to "annex" the Rome that the General of the order resides, and there are the house and foundations for the future, also, are concentrated the principal establishments. The society has there its most important professed house, as well as a college for the special purpose of training priests for the necessities of Germany. It has also there a college and a residence composed of 40 priests, 60 noviciase, properly so called, composed of 5 priests, 63 noviciase, properly so called, composed of 5 priests, 63 noviciase, and 30 brothers; a noviciate of province of Maryland contained 109 Jesuits in 1841, against 191 in the year 1844.

Ghoolab Singh, has applied to the British for "propose and the mission of the future, with a good appetite; and no better or more forcing tection, and not very direction, and successful in such a manner as to leave off readly in warm weather; when once a system of that is a good appetite; and no better or more forcing tection, and not very direction, and not very direction, and successful in such a manner as to leave off the such as a college of the special professed house, as well as a college for the special purpose of training priests for the necessities of Germany. It has also there a college and the presionnat of Vigorno; a noviciase, properly so called, composed of 5 priests, 60 novices, and 42 brothers, and 30 brothers; a noviciate of the third degree is noble presionnat, and a seminary in which a good appetite; and no better or more forcing tection, and noviciase of the souse and the mission of the with a good appetite; and no better or more forcing that the souse and the mission of the with a good appetite; and no better or more forcing tection, and noviciate from the original owner for £1.5s., and noviciate from the original owner for £1.5s. and noviciat against 121 in the year 1844.

"annexations" have been performed; and when the king rebels, as at last he must do, he will be deposed.

Mazari, a house upon Mente Albano, and missions in Albania and the Isle of Syra.

The province of Naples numbered 258 Jesuits in 1841, and 279 in 1844. Their principal establishments are the grand college of Naples, which includes pagans and infidely; it has not now, as it had two months.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS. For the Week commencing Monday, Oct. 23rd, 1843. acres: one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John Jevington-all of them within a few miles of Lastbourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaithwaite. Fourth. Several private model farms near the same place. The consecutive operations in these reports will enable the curious reader to compare the climate and agricultural value of the south with the precisely in drained land. north of England. The Diary is aided by "Notes and Observations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for the time and season, which we subjoin. "The wisest men—the greatest philosophers—after in vain seeking for happiness in every variety of pursuit, have found it in the cultivation of the ground."

Note .- The school farms are cultivated by loys, who in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, give three hours of their labour in the afternoon for who will receive the usual school-fees, help the boys to cultivate their land, and teach them, in addition to bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christmas may be divided, after, payiny rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and be amongst them in proportion to their services, and be amongst them in proportion to their services, and be amongst them in proportion to their services, and be amongst them in proportion to their services, and be amongst them in proportion to their services, and be amongst them in proportion to their services, and be amongst them in proportion to their services, and be amongst them in proportion to their services, and be amongst them in proportion to their services, and be amongst them in proportion to their services, and be a proportion to their services. the most grateful to their feelings.]

SUSSEX. Monday-Willingdon School. Boys digging for wheat, and the master drilling. Eastdean School. Seventeen boys digging up potatoes, gathering up haulm, and stones. Piper. Sowing wheat, in drills six inches apart, and two or three deep. Dumbrell.

Old hands at spring draining known the fact, although I never heard the caused named, and always although I never heard the caused named, and always teen boys digging up potatoes, gathering up haulm, "UESDAY - Willingdon School. Boys carrying out manure. Eastdean School. Boys digging for wheat,

and clearing off swede turnips. Piper. Sowing wheat in drils. Dumbrell. Digging up potatoes, heifer drawing dung. EDNESDAY - Willingdon School. Boys digging for wheat. Eastdean School. Boys emptying the pigstye tank, digging for and sowing wheat. Piper. Sowing wheat. Dumbrell. Digging, mixing dung

and mould, heiter carrying dung.

"nurspax — Willingdon School. Boys digging and drilling wheat. Eastdean School. Boys drawing manure for wheat, cleaning pigstyes. Piper. The same as yesterday. Dumbrell. Drilling fourteen rods of tares,* storing in the cellar mangel wurzel FRIDAY-Willingdon School. Boys digging for wheat.

Eastdean School. Boys sowing tares, digging for wheat, gathering mangel wurzel leaves and stones. Piper. As before. Dumbrell. Digging up carrots. potatoes, heifer dung carrying.

Saturday — Willingdon School. Boys digging for and

COW-FEEDING. &c., as before.

lons of carrots per day. Dumbrell's. One cow staked in the rye grass, and fed in the stall morn and even, on mangel wurzel leaves for four days. Stall fed with mangel wurzel clearly shown that deep drains will act more the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds-Thomas Smallwood, of

PIG FEEDING.

In fattening pigs, I have always found a mixture of barley and pease-meal, moistened will milk in sufficient quantity to make it of a drinkable nature, to be the best; the pigs must be rung to make them lie quiet; the stye must be warm and airy, and the sun not suffered to scorch their backs, as thing skinned white pigs are blistered by it, which not only renders | december and the best carried down by the sun to have a december and the sun to be the best; the pigs must be rung to make them is, that the fating water robs the surface soil of its past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Birmingham—beat and manure, and carries it away through the John Herring and William Herring, of Newcastle-upon-drains, November 5, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, thriving; neither can they bear exposure to cold of the question; and, on the other hand, I have seen expanded water by capillary attraction. them immured to the height of four feet, with a low ceiling above them, leaving a space of a foot and a soluble parts of the manure we apply to the surface, a doubly-increased size. These extremes should be drains. liness cannot be observed, for nothing tends more to tain its most valuable properties. their well-doing than dry feet, a dry bed, and sweet air. They wallow in mud, it is true, in the summer, to get a coat to shield them from the sun and flics : flower here, and shortly after was so in France. but that only proves that they require protection Loans" to an immense extent were borrowed under from excessive heat and the teasing of flies; and all English influence, and it is this DEBT, and the dire- who wish their pigs to thrive will provide shelter. matter what the rorm, or what the NAME of the Go- motion. In a farm it may be very well to have some Whig or Tory, against this rock they must all the pigs are regularly fed with a sufficient supply, it The brave, wise, and resolute Spanish people is a thriftless plan to waste ty exercise the fiesh that and ammoniacal substances that are brought down

> wash-but have been obliged to take it out of their retention of moisture, such soils being deficient in troughs, and replace it with meal and milk, or water. alkalics and alumina. a feed or two from the wash-tub. As I keep sows, I a given time. not spayed, if intended for quarter pork; the operation both throws them back and disfigures them. of soil, to the depth of several feet, much in the same

DEEP DRAINAGE IS BETTER THAN SHALLOW DRAINAGE, of capillary attraction diminishes. Capillary attraction diminishes. Capillary attraction diminishes.

explanation, or rather confirmation of them, which he has most philosophically and correctly afforded in the annexed letter, which divulges the subterranean

mysterious action of deep draining.

A sponge will hold water, by capillary attraction, till its pores are filled, and a large sponge will hold and more than a small one; consequently it is longer in tion. getting wet and longer in getting dry. The earth Many sandy soils require draining when their when drained is in fact a sponge—the deeper the owners little imagine the cause of their inferior crops, drains the greater the body of water it will hold; and for if these sands or silts rest on an impervious basis as earth, air, and water are the food of plants, the larger the sponge the more food it contains. Now we all well know that water passes through earth and runs away out of the drains, but we must never forget that it will only do so when more has fallen the surface so field, but was found, on digging holes, to require than the earth chooses to retain by eapillary attraction. You may drop water drop by drop on a sponge or loaf sugar, and none will escape till the pores are

all filled; but then it refuses to receive any more, and

In deeply drained land but little rain will pass plants by their roots and leaves, or evaporate at the centre, the drains could be carried with the fall to the surface as steam or vapour. In shallow drained land centre of the field, and there fall into a main drain, (the small sponge) plants are quickly dried up in a carried through the higher parts of the field by a deep hot summer, or drenched in a wet one; and as roots cutting, to some distant point of fall, or to a deep well only search amongst the porous earth for their food, or swallow hole. of course they not only get less food, but are subjected, the master's benefit, which renders the schools selfsupporting. We believe that at Farnly Tyas sixsevenths of the produce of the school farm will be

the course they not only gentless tood, out are suggested,
by their proximity to the surface, to greater atmospheric vicissitude. It is a seeming contradiction,
sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be

that deep drains should discharge more water and
extremes of winter frost or summer heat. assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master more quickly than shallow ones; such is, however, the

made thus indirectly to reach their parents in a way power is too strong; consequently when filled it will absorb less at the surface, and more must run off. It is notorious, that in very porous vegetable sails, shallow drains are of little use, for spring or bottom water passes by them and rises in preference to the surface. by the force of capillary attraction, and by the plants

recommended deep drains. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the statistics of capillary attraction to tate how deeply it acts, but we know quite well that its power varies with the character of the soil. Farmers like chalk in heavy land, because chalk has strong filtrative and non-capillary powers. There are abundant instances of loose sands, gravels,

bogs, or mellow soils, always wet and cold, because resting on an impervious bed of clay, the water ascending by the power of capillary attraction, which overcomes its gravity; the water will in such cases rise many feet above its level, depending on the comparative capillary powers of the soil. It can only be Thomis removed in this case by cutting into the dense or cieven. to rise above its level. Trees of the greatest height wille, copperplate dealer-John Smith, of St. Dunstan's-correise this power and so do all plants in degree atunday — Willingdon School. Boys digging for and drilling wheat. Eastdean School. Boys emptying The question of extreme depth at which drains will portable pails, cleaning the school, planting cabbages. Piper. As before. Dumbrell. Mixing dung and mould, pulling mangel wurzel roots.

The question of extreme depth at which drains will act in pure clays, is an important one, and seems to hinge on the depth to which cracks will extend in such soils. It is easy to truit which I chall do a many contract of the con hinge on the depth to which cracks will extend in such soils. It is easy to try it, which I shall do; my turer, November 6, at tweive, at the Court of Bankruptey, Bristol—Thomas Holyland, of Manchester, woollen cloth manufacturer, November 6, at tweive, at the Court of Bankruptey, Willingdon School. Cows feeding on white turnips, will filtrate much below four feet; but possibly, to cashire, wine merchants, November 4, at twelve, at the Piper's. In addition to other food, is given two gal- four feet first, and then when these drains have acted holme Carr, Vorkshire, worsted piece manufacturer, Noperfectly, and the soil to that depth is intersected by roots and worm borings, increase the depth to seven or eight feet, according to the fall. Mr. Parkes has Green, of Leeds, bookseller, November 11, at cleven, at

> beyond what the earth retains by capillary attraction, must, of necessity, by its superior gravity, descend and displace the air from the pipe, and continue flowing till it finds other water to resist it.

The greatest possible objection to shallow drainage white pigs are blistered by it, which not only renders | deeply drained land the heat carried down by the them of an unsightly appearance, but retards their water is taken from the water by the colder subsoil, and retained to rise again to the roots and surface by winds, or cold rain, or sleet, or snow—they must be its superior lightness and by capillary attraction. kept out of all these. This is not sufficiently attended Thus the depth of drainage influences vegetation, to: on many farms you see them lying in heaps warmth being carried down from the surface is hild shivering with the cold; in such cases thriving is out up in store, and re-ascends the surface with the Deeply drained land receives and retains the

half for a current of air; in this case they looked and sends them up again for the use of plants by very delicate and sickly, like consumptive subjects, evaporation and capillary attraction. Water is not and never arrived at any size or weight for their only a carrier of heat downwards and upwards in age; their constitution was undermined by being soils, but it also conveys down and brings again to kept constantly in a pestilential atmosphere; whereas, had the door been an open-barred door, a current
of fresh air would incessantly have set in and purified
the place, and given the animals a vigorous habit and
a doubly-increased size. These extremes should be kept constantly in a postilential atmosphere; where- the surface the solutions of manure that colour it.

Like strong tea, the solutions from our manure con Farmers who consider how worthless is the secon mashing of their malt, or the second water from their tea, will hardly allow the essence of their manure heaps to run away down their ditches with the water from their roofs, or down shallow drains.

We must not forget that roots will follow retreating attraction from the too proximate floor of a shallow

will neither submit to pay taxes, nor to have their by a state of rest would make a good return for the with the rain, remain in the soil, and are brought with the rain, remain in the soil, and are brought of the surface by capillary attraction to replace that the surface by capillary attraction to replace the surface by capillary attraction to replace that the surface by capillary attraction to replace the surface by capillary a tions were directed chiefly to fattening hogs to a laid up in store for subsequent use; whilst in that mercers—Daniel Nash and Josiah Lambert, of Sible Hed large; size; the strong food recommended does not drained only two feet, or two feet eight, it would be lingham, Essex, farmers—Edw. Manton and John exactly suit quarter porkers; it is too heating, and produces pimples, which give the appearance of disease; therefore, for quarter pork, I either use fine the use of plants, much of the water that falls in the

rilla that rules in Spain. Narvacz was obliged to give up the pillage of the Church in order to get other causes, that the pigs get costive, and are off tion of water would abstract from them their metallic taken of the plant during growth, and the layers propower; but he has retained the debt, and his troops their food. In such a case I supply them with a little properties, and encrust, or choice up these small pipes. perly covered, it is believed the increase would have

that spirit of resistance which is now about to wreek they are purged, I have about the road-side in the majority of sons. Instances too may occur this Government, and which will wreek every other and given them, or, which I sometimes think is where the supply of water from springs, or from some this Government, and which will wreck every other and given them, or, which I someonics than is where the supply of water from springs, or from some that shall tread in its steps. This is the secret of better, I let them into a yard where there are cinders, neighbouring ground, may be more than a small pipe Carlism," which merely means the recognition of mould, and brick, and chalk rubbish. I think very can carry, rendering it necessary to employ a larger during the past week. It appears that a short time will do on it, or on grass, if there can be added daily fall as an average from the clouds on a given space i

may as well add my management of them. During the time of gestation their dict is restricted to articles is dependent on its cracking by contraction. These tant consist of the college and the pensionnat of Punjaub; that is to say, the rich territory of the constant consist of the college and the pensionnat of Punjaub; that is to say, the rich territory of the constant constant constant consist of the college and the pensionnat of Punjaub; that is to say, the rich territory of the constant constan Georgetown, in Columbia (15 priests, 13 novices, and late Runjeet Singh, to our already pretty extensive of brothers), and the noviciate of Frederickton, in This "annexation"—which in that command over their mayonants the command over their mayonants the command over their mayonants the command over their mayonants. March, 1845.

The province of Rome numbered in January, 1841, of whom 269 in January, 1842, of whom 269 were priests, 201 novices, and 232 brothers. It is in Rome that the General of the

The vice-province of Missouri includes the establishments of Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio, the Rocky Mountains, and adjoining countries. It possesses the college and the pensionnat of St. Louis, and the college and the pensionnat of St. Louis, and the college and the pensionnat of Cinemnati, in Ohio. There are, in these four establishments, 107 Jesuits, of whom 29 these four establishments, 107 Jesuits, of whom 29 these four establishments, 107 Jesuits, of whom 29 these four establishments, 108 Jesuits, of whom 29 these four establishments of Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio, the Rocky and his kingdom added to the dominions of the droll always recommend a spayed sow for the poor; way as we would ascertain the quality of a cheese.

Many people recommend a spayed sow for the poor; way as we would ascertain the quality of a cheese.

Alamy people recommend a spayed sow for the poor; way as we would ascertain the quality of a cheese.

Alamy people recommend a spayed sow for the poor; way as we would ascertain the cheese.

The expense is but trifling, but the saving or gain larger size than the spayed sow pig, and in being far young for meat to an old spayed sow. These remarks, with what I forwarded to you before, are about all I least expected and much required. Perpendicular can remember for a brief sketch. In choosing a pig, the college and the possesses of the college and the possesses of the college and the saving or gain ham down to the hock—tail fine and short, with a may give upward vent to a spring, which being peut small spread of hairs at the end. Let the breed be in has shown its evil effects in numerous other places. more inclined to make flesh than fat, and fine in the There are many advantages attending a knowledge tiallaro, Brescia, and some other cates of the morning and picked up a hare, which he found in 1841, to 1841, t be the rule in every county, but I have noticed such to be the case on my farm in several instances. The fact is worth observing, or we may make many useless Because capillary attraction is stronger than cuttings, in clay or strong soils para!lel with sandy gravity near the surface, whilst as we go deeper into veins, and yet not succeed in removing the water the soil, the force of gravity increases, and the power from the latter. This stratification east and west

drawing up from the sodden bed of the too proximate | digest, and exercte with precisely the same results as shallow drain the free or superfluous water. Enter-taining these ideas I applied to Mr. Parkes for an way as we are. They also repose as we do, and during that repose digestion and consequent increase is as apparent with them as with us. Like ourselves plants will not send their roots to be drowned or to be burned; therefore, by deep drainage, we guard them against both, and afford them an abundant supply of secret, and explains satisfactorily the hitherto food. No doubt they obtain oxygen by their roots and carbon by their leaves to form internal combus-

Many sandy soils require draining when their draining. Sands most particularly require deep drainage, because their capillary powers will effect-ually counteract the operation of shallow drains. all filled; but then it refuses to receive any more, and Many farmers know practically the difficulty of get-the rest is carried away. The same thing occurs ting water out of sand, although they do not know the

In deeply drained land but little rain will pass through the drains during the spring and summer. It is retained to moisten this large sponge, and rise by capillary attraction and be carried off through the

In deep drains there is no danger of pipes decaying,

I. J. Mecui.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS. (From Tuesday's Gozette, October 14, 1845.)

Robert J. Chapman, Clapham, Surrey, market gardener James Smith Williams, of 6, Clement's lane, Lombardstreet, City, master mariner—Thomas Ashwerth and Michael Septimus Keyworth, of Manchester, common brewers-Henry George Gibson, of Newcastle-npon-Tyne, chemist-Thomas Fielder Shillam, of Dudbridge, Gloucestershire, wool broker.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

John Scott, of Birmingham, gan maker, final dividend with sects, of Darmignan, gut maker, that divident of 47d, in the pound, payable, at 72, George-street, Manchester, October 28, and every following Tuesday.

William Jones, of Acton, Middlesey, grocer, first dividend of 7d, in the pound, payable at 13, Old Jewry, October 15, and two following Wednesdays

James Farren, of Kine Elms Surrey, corn dealer, second dividend of 9d. in the pound, payable at 13, Old Jewry, October 15, and two following Wednesdays.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED. At the Court of Bankruptcy, London. At the Court of Bankrupacy, London.

James Peniold, of Goring, Sussex, farmer, November 5, at half-past 12—James Inray, of Old Fish-street-hill, Upper Thames-street, stationer, November 4, at one—Thomis Eastwood, of Brighton, grocer, November 6, at

non-capillary mass. In cases of spongy soils, practice has shown that we must load them with heaviest earths, to squeeze out their moisture and diminish their capillary power, to make the drains act. A price of loaf sugar or a square rendily illustrates the picce of loaf sugar or a sponge readily illustrates the Thomas Eastwood, of Brighton, Sussex, grocer—Thomas facts I have mentioned, that water has its force o' Langston, of Manchester, share broker—John Brain, of gravity, overcome by capillary attraction, and is made 16. Winchester-place, and late of Holford-square, Penton-

In the Country. John Wood, of Cardiff, Glamorganshire, banker, Novemenable it to do this, it would be most secure to drain | Court of Bankruptey, Liverpool-James Spencer, of Denvember 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds-Thomas Bousfield, of Lincoln, ironmonger, November 11, leaves, turnips, and oat chaff, for two days. One cow and heiter staked on clover, and morn and even fed with potatoes, carrots, and oat chaff, for three days, the remaining three stall fed with turnips, potatoes, and oat chaff.

The principles of drainage are affected by the laws of gravity. The drain-pipe is full of air—the earth of gravity. The drain-pipe is full of air—the earth of Wreckardine-wood, Shropshire, gracer, November 5, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham—Benjamin 8. Jones, of Wreckardine-wood, Shropshire, gracer, November 5, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham—Benjamin 8. Jones, of Wreckardine-wood, Shropshire, gracer, November 5, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham—Benjamin 8. Jones, of Wreckardine-wood, Shropshire, gracer, November 5, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham, Benjamin 8. Jones, of Wreckardine-wood, Shropshire, gracer, November 5, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham, Benjamin 8. Jones, of Wreckardine-wood, Shropshire, gracer, November 5, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham, Benjamin 8. Jones, of Wreckardine-wood, Shropshire, gracer, November 5, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham, Benjamin 8. Jones, of Wreckardine-wood, Shropshire, gracer, November 5, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham, Benjamin 8. Jones, of Wreckardine-wood, Shropshire, gracer, November 5, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham, Benjamin 8. Jones, of Wreckardine-wood, Shropshire, gracer, November 5, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham, Benjamin 8. Jones, of Wreckardine-wood, Shropshire, gracer, November 5, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham, Benjamin 9. Jones 10 and 1 ham-William Henry Bates, of Birmingham, factor, November 5, at cleven, at the Court of Bankrupey, Birmingham-Thomas Horton, of West Fromwich, Staffordshire, iron founder, November 18, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Birmingham - James Fennett, of Little

> CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.
>
> James Edward Smirk, of Bread-court, Bow-street, Coent garden, victualler, November 5-Charles Jones, of vent.garuen, vietuailer, November 5—Charles Jones, of Adstock, Buckinghamshire, salesman, November 4—Wil-liam Verey, of High-street, Kingsland, vietualler, Novem-ber 5—William Parsley, of Woolwich, Kent, hat maker, November 4—William Maton, of Pore-street, City, leather seller, November 5—Thomas Clerk Smith and Eichard Harry (f. 12) Hayes, of 13, Henrietta-street, Covent garden, hotel keepers, Nov 4-Frederick West, of Southampton, boot-maker, November 5-John Redden, of Cambridge, coach builder, November 6-James Cousens Wolton, of Halstead, Essex, frommonger, November 6-John White, of War-minster, Wittshire, currier, November 4-John Botcheby, Manchester, stockbroker, November 6. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

James Bizzey, Thos. Deuton, and John Humphrys Papps, of Stroud, linen drapers (so far as regards John Humphrys Papps)-Henry Hollis and Thomas Walford, of Liverpool, tea dealers—William Ralph Buchanan and Henry Grainger, attorneys—Abraham Bass and R. Sweeting, of Burton-upon-Trent, Stafferdshire, attorneys—Llewelyn Evans and Evan Williams, of Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, cabinet makers—Fred, Farray and George water and deprive it of their food; but the same roots cannot avoid or escape the injurious effects of water ascending constantly and too abundantly by capillary attention from the too proximate floor of a shallow attention from the too proximate floor of a shallow Pountney, of Birmingham, curriers—Thomas Stamford Woodley and Isaac Young, of Cambridge, gracers—John Wright and John Linwood, of Pontefract, linen drapers— William Marvin and James Marvin, of Hilperton, Wilt-shire, bakers—Sannel F. Ibbotson and William Frederick ingham, Essex, farmers—John Sharp and J. Bontoff, of Boston, Lincolnshire, tanners—Edw. Manton and Jelm Francis Power, of Cheitenham, wine merchants-John Henry Moreton and Henry Hollier, of Leadenhall-market, ment salesmen.

> PROLIFIC INCREASE. - At the usual season, a single potatoe was set, whole, in a field at Hebble-bridge, near Huddersfield, by John Turner, stone-mason; and during last week the produce was raised, when 22 ibs. of fine large potatoes were reaped. The sort was what is denominated "Farmer's glory," and the "set" weighed 2 ibs. when planted. Had care been A Curiosity.-An ordinary earthenware dish, pur-

chased at the Cambrian pottery, in this town, about sixteen months ago, by Williams, a tailor, residing in Goat street, has excited a considerable portion of curiosity in the minds of some of our townspeople ing through the hard glazed surface. One or two of hese grew to the extent of an inch, but were accidentally broken. Others are now budding forth, covering nearly the whole surface of the dish. The

ERUPTION OF MOUNT HECLA. - The Hamburgh Borsenkalle of the 7th inst. centains the following communication from Copenhagen, under cate of October 4th :- "The English journals have already stated that the largest of the Orkney isles was, during a violent storm from the north-west on the night of the 2nd ult., covered with fine ashes, resembling ground pumice-stone; and that it was thought they had been driven by the wind from Mount Ilecia, in lecland, as similar appearances had been observed during several years. We now learn that on the same or the following night the crew of a vescel, bound to this port from Reikiavik, observed, whilst about ern part, and it appears that the eruption was a more violent one than any that had taken place there during the last sixty years. The latest accounts are of September 15. They confirm the intelligence of a volcanic cruption in the southern part of the island on September 2nd, the first since the memorable one above given which precede them far exceed certain confessions that the Rev. Father Ravignan condessions that the field adjoining that in which the hare was found, in two ways—first, by keeping the rain water from descending to the shallow drains; and, secondly, by There can be no doubt that the increased luxuriance of plants is dependent on the depth of drainage as which occurred nineteen years ago. The extent of the fall of sand and ashes is not yet known, but it is ascertained that the populous districts adjacent to the years ago. The extent of the fall of sand and ashes is not yet known, but it is ascertained that the populous districts adjacent to of plants is dependent on the depth of drainage as well as on the quantity and quality of their food.

To succeed them far exceed certain field adjoining that in which the hare was found, in two ways—first, by keeping the rain water from diminishes. Capillary attraction diminishes. Capillary a *Tares.—Now drill your second crop in by hand, with well as on the quantity and quality of their food.

| a wheat hoe, and scatter a little manure in every drill. | I am of opinion that plants breathe, masticate, stroyed."

Bolice Entelligence.

GUILDHALL. WEDNESDAY .- CHARGE OF FELONY .- Benjamin Brooks a horse-breaker, was brought before Sir W. Magnay, Bart, for Snal examination, charged with stealing a horse and gig, value £50, which he hired from a livery stable. keeper, and sold for £15, subject to redemption before certain cay. Sie W. Magnay gave it as his opinion that the prisoner originally contemplated steeling the chaise, and therefore he felt it to be his duty to let a jury have the opportunity of determining whether the hiring was bong fide or not. The prisoner was committed for

MANSION HOUSE.

Tresday. Two " Bab wat." The following curious case occurred before the Lord Mayor :- On Tuesday, a lad named William Young, was brought up, charged with havit I stolen a [hir of shoes. The prosecutor, shoemaker, stated that the prisoner walked into his shop, looked at a pair of shoes, and suddenly disappeared. said his character was without blemish, and nothing employer could testify. The Lord Mayor: Very well: inquiries about you. A policeman, who subsethe young man was in the habit of associating with forward.-Here a very odd-looking person, who said his -The Lord Mayor: Pray what sort of character is the vice, and he is a good character enough.-The Lord up for a while.-The Lord Mayor: And how can both very tipsy. He had represented himself as a "lord you say that he is a proper character?-Bright- in disguise." The prison: r was remanded till Friday. well: I am willing to take him back, if your lordship will discharge him .- The Lord Mayor: There is quite enough against him to justify me in committing him as a rogue and vagabond; and I shall do so. What do their to the shop of a woman of the name of Sharpe, and done anything dishonest, however it might appear .- Subsequently Mrs. Sharpe appeared, and stated that the man had certainly offered a pair of shoes for sale, but, as she alid not want them, she refused to make the purchase, She, however, lent him 1s. 8d, upon them, and he afterwards released them .- The prosecutor said there was a singular circumstance connected with the robbery. The very shoes which were stolen had been made by the man, and been actually brought home by the boy who had just acknowledged that he had stolen them. -The Prisoner: Yes: he know'd his own work .- The Lord Mayor: Why, you must just step from the witness-box to the bar .- The Boy: Ay, this is just the place for him (laughter) .- The prisoners were then remanded, and the Lord Mayor direcred the police to make further inquiry.

FRIDAY. -THE Two "BAD UNS" AGAIN. - Upon being brought meagain for examination the boy and his master were placed at the bar together, and the inquiry was re-gularly gone into. There was, however, nothing further stated in confirmation of the charge as to the consistence, but it was distinctly proved that the boy was what the police called a "bad un." The Lord Mayor then committed the boy for three months as a rogue and vagabond, and discharged the man, regretting that such testimony as would have legally proved his guilt, the moral evidence

SCHURDAY -- ROBBING EMPLOYERS -- Wm. Ladd and W Milley, two respectably-dressed young men, were brought before the Lord Mayor in custody of policeman George Scott, No. 560, charged with robbing their employers, Massrs, Moses, Levi, and Co, wholesale slop-sellers, of Nos. 2 and 3, Aldgate. Richard Kelly deposed that he was in the employ of the firm of Moses, Levi, and Co. From information his employers had received, they suspected they were robbed by persons in their employ, and drop one of the pieces of Holland now produced, from his person, he (Paine) immediately collared him, and pushed him into the counting house. On his way to the counting-house, he said, I did not drop it. With respect to the other prisoner Milley, he saw the witness was standing about four yards from Milly at the time .as soon as he conveyed the prisoners to the station-house he searched them, and, wrapped round the body of Ladd, beneath his shirt, he found a third piece of Holland, now produced. The three pieces of Holland were of the value of Is.—The prisoners were fully committed for trial.

covered, and the prisoner, who had on him a waistcoat belonging to the prosecutor, was immediately given into LEAVING EMPLOY WITHOUT NOTICE .- George Tabron was summoned to show cause why he left the employ of the grossing ratitude the prisoner had displayed towards Benjamin Bateman, a brass-founder of Abchurch-lane. the man who had befriended him in his utmost need, without previous notice. Mr. Bateman deposed, that he and ordered him to be fully committed on the charge of had engaged defendant, and that he had left his employ on Saturday last without any notice, and that he had left felony. some work unfinished. It was the custom of their trade to give notice of leaving employ. He paid wages by the | twenty-three, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Broughweek. He gave defendant 28s. per week. Tabron said, when he engaged with Mr. Bateman he did not stipulate to give any notice; and he had also told him that his wages were to be thirty-three shillings per week. He went to work on a Wednesday, and worked until Saturday, at the rate of ten hours per day, when Mr. Bateman only paid him at the rate of 28s. per week ; to some house, but didn't know where. While in the he again stated that his wages were 33s, per week; he again went to work on the Monday morning and continued until Saturday night, when Mr. Bateman again only paid him 23s., and he left; he should have finished the piece of work he had commenced had not Mr. Bateman set him about other work. His lordship said defendant had rendered himself liable to three mouths' imprisonment and hard labour, but under the circumstances he should determine that the defendant should return to his employ. and that Mr. Bateman shou'd give him 33s, per week, These terms being accepted, the parties led the court

BOW STREET.

SATURDAY. - RIGHT OF PASSING THROUGH THE LOW-THER-ARCADE. - A prostitute, named Barrington, was charged with creating a disturbance in the Lowtherarcade. The beadle of the arcade proved the charge, and added that the areade was infested with such characters, and the inhabitants were, therefore, desirous of ascertaining his worship's opinion upon the right of the inhabitants to exclude parties from the building. They soever they thought proper. Mr. Hall said, the areade had been open uninterruptedly to the public, and he stopped parties in the arcade, would do so at their own ties in £40 each. The accused were sent to prison. peril. In his opinion, it was a question which could only be decided by an action at law. He discharged the pri-

TUESDAY .- ROBBERY AT BUCKINGUAM PALACE .- ! young woman, named Caroline Evans, employed as a bar by Inspector Morgan, before Mr. G. Clive, the sitting housemaid at Buckingham Palace, was placed at the bar magistrate, charged on the police sheet with havfor final examination, charged with stealing a quartity of ing violated the person of Mrs. Maria Dell, a wearing apparel belonging to the cierk of the kitchen in married woman, living at Brompton. Mr. J. Bird, solithe establishment.—It appeared at the last examination citor of Hammersmith, attended to defend the prisoner. that a great coat being missed by Edmund Heale, clerk Mrs. Maria Dell, a respectably dressed female, apparently of the kitchen, from his bed-rom, he inquired of the prisoner if she had observed any person in the apartment, and being answered in the negative, he communicated the circumstance to Inspector Steed, who is constantly on duty at the Palace, and who, being directed to make ham-road, she saw him standing at his door, and he of wearing apparel, among which was one relating to the further. She did return in about three or four article in question, and other property belonging to the minutes afterwards, when the prisoner was still proscentor. The prisoner was shortly after questioned standing at the door, and he told her he had at Windsor Castle about the matter, but she gave no something particular to say to her, if she would come other account than that the entire of the duplicates did in. She accordingly went in, and followed the prisoner not belong to her, and being taken into custody, the en- into the parlour behind the shop. The prisoner then tire of the articles were found at different pawabrokers in went up stairs, and returned immediately with a bottle of Pinelies and Westminster, where they were pledged in the name of Anne Brown a few days previous.—Mr. Wentup stairs, and returned immediately with a bottle of the name of Anne Brown a few days previous.—Mr. Wentup stairs, and returned immediately with a bottle of the name of Anne Brown a few days previous.—Mr. Wentup stairs, and returned immediately with a bottle of gin, and pressed her to have some. She took a small quantity. The remainder of complainant's evidence that the prisoner with forcible violation. Mr. Clive the prisoner with forcible violation. combating against the evidence, as he was certain the closely questioned the complainant, who was also severely prisoner would be committed for trial on the charge, but cross-examined by Mr. Bird. She admitted that she had there were two other cases against the prisoner entirely known the prisoner during the last eight years. He used unconnected with the palace, and as they were very to call on her at her house before she was last married. doubtful he submitted that the court ought not to enter- She had no connection with him since her marriage until tain them .- Mr. Twyford said that he was given to un- last Tuesday. Had been married twice. Her first derstand by the clerk that the other cases were of a much husband's name was Wayte. Would not answer more serious nature if possible, for it could be proved that as to whether anything took place between her on a late oreasion, the prisoner paid a visit to her sister, and the prisoner before her marriage. Was last living in the service of a medical gentleman residing in married on Whit-Monday of the present year. Pentonville, and during her temporary absence from the Mr. Bird, for the prisoner, called Mr. Hugh Harding, a apartment she contrived to steal two silver table spoons, retired goldsmith, residing at No. 5, Mariborough-road. for which the unoffending party had been discharged from Had called upon the prisoner on the day mentioned by her situation without a cimracter; and not content with complainant. This witness proved that the door of the companieting such a heartiess robbery, she paid another parlour was open, and that any person could see into visit to a second sister, living as servant in the family of the room from the shop. Upon his entrance Mrs. Dell a gentisman residing in the neighbourhood of the Re- was there, but did not appear excited and alarmed, nor gent's-park, where she also contrived to steal two other traced to the prisoner, could be identified, he considered the case was one in which the prisoner was charged that the many traced to the prisoner was charged that the ought to be remainded for that purpose.—The with a capital offence, and not an indepent assault. prisoner, who said nothing in her defence, was ordered to There were several contradictions in the evidence be remanded for a week. of Mrs. Dell, and he did not think any jury would place

WEDNESDLY.—A MENSER OF THE "SOCIETY FOR THE much reliance on her statement. The magistrate disof a watch, with gold chain and souls, and about £2 10s. | rated.

in money, at a house in Shire-lane. The prosecutor stated that he was a builder, residing in Regent-street, Lambeth-walk. He met with the prisoner outside the bar of a public-house (he did not know where), on Tuesday evening between nine and ten o'clock, and entered into conversation with her. Being himself a member of a "Society for the Suppression of Vice," to which he had subscribed for thirteen or tourteen years, he asked the woman "if she would like to reclaim her character," upon which she asked him to go home with her, and he consented. On reaching her room she requested him to treat her to some drink, and he sent out for a pint of wine. Tacy drank it together, and he then sent for more; he shortly afterwards left the house to seek for a cab, but

found that both his money and his watch had been stolen from him. He apprised a constable of the fact, and the prisoner was in the course of a few hours taken into custody. The value of the property was about £25. In the course of a long cross-examination the prosecutor adnitted that he was not sober at the time, but indignantly decied that he was the sort of man to go into a brothel, if he knew it. He could not swear that he did not drink The shoes disappeared at the same time. The prisoner with the prisoner at the public-house where they met. His only object in speaking to the woman was to induce could exceed the soundness of his integrity, as his her to abandon a life of prostitution for a better state. The members of the Society for the Suppression of Vice we shall send for your employer, and make further usually endeavoured, on meeting with unfortunate was with her clothes on outside the bed. About three o'clorb men like these, to convince them of the iniquity of their quently made inquiries about the prisoner, said mode of living; and whenever they were disposed to alter their course, the society gave them a character, and tried thieres, and had been in custody on previous occasions to get situations for them. He remained with the prifor rotoing .- The Lord Mayor: Let his employer step soner about half an hour. He did not give her any money, nor did he pay anything for the room. Constable name was John Brightwell, appeared in the witness-box. F 46, and another officer, deposed to having gone to the thinking it was loaded, threatened to shoot him if he did prisoner's lodgings in Shire-lane, after apprehending her prisoner ?-- Brightwell: Character! why he is in my ser- in the street, and discovered the watch, chain, and seals concealed between the two mattresses in the bed-room, Mayor: Do you mean to say that you never knew him to and the prosecutor had since identified the room as well be imprisoned for robber; ?-Brightwell: I believe he as the stolen property. The keeper of the brothel, a womight have been charged .- The Lord Mayer: Don't you man named White, stated that the prosecutor sent out know that he was ?- Brightwell: Why, yes, he was in for a bottle and two pints of wine on the night in questrouble, I believe. That is, I think he was locked tion, and that when he left with the prisoner they were

MARLBOROUGH STREET. SATURDAY. - HIGHWAY ROBBERY. - Emily Wells, a good-looking young woman, respectably dressed in mourning, was charged with highway robbery under the followyou think of a little correction !-Brightwell: I believe ing circumstances:-Between one and two o'clock this a little consinement will do him good, my lord. It will morning, as Mr. Henry Davenport was proceeding along be a lesson to him how he meddles with other people's Oxford-street, accompanied by his brother, they came up property in future.—The Prisoner: Oh, do you say so, to the prisoner, who was standing conversing with a powold fellow? Well I'm blest if that an't a good un. Now criul young man. They had piaced themselves in the won't I open upen you. Please you, my lord, I confess middle of the footway pavement, so that any persons I stole the shoes, and his old thief knowed it, and took walking arm-in-arm together would be obliged to separate to pass by them. As the prosecutor and his brother were tried to sell them to her. What do you think now, old doing so, the prisoner and her confederate pushed in a fellow !- The Lord Mayor: What do you say to that wit- violent and insulting manner against them, and directly ness ?- Brightwell looked quite blank upon hearing the afterwards the latter closed with Mr. Davenport's brother accusation; but declared that he had himself never no doubt with the intention of riding his pockets, but Mr. Davenport heat off his assailant, and compelled him to take to his heels. In the meanwhile the prisoner forcibly thrust her arms under the prosecutor's coat, and then abruptly left him. Nearly directly afterwards he missed his watch from his waistcoat pocket, and found that his silver guard chain had been torn asunder. The prisoner was then running away as fast as she could, but he (witness) pursued her, raising a cry of "Stop thief!" which she joined in as she ran. She was, however, secured by a police constable of the C division, but on being searched at the station-house, the watch was not found on her. Mr. Hardwick said it was a case to go to a jury, but in order to allow time for the apprehension of the prisoner's confederate, he should reman! her for a

> few days. TUESDAY -HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- William Menzies was brought before Mr. Hardwick, charged with highway robbery. Mr. William Minchin, No. 7, Denmark-street, an elderly gentleman, stated, that he was about to enter his house last night between twelve and one, when the pri soner came up to him and presented a letter. He went the gas lamp to look at it, when the prisoner put his hand against his waistcoat, and gave him a sudden push, which threw him on the ground, and then ran off. Prosecutor got up immediately, and discovered that his watch and chain had been stolen. He gave the alarm immediately, and the prisoner was shortly afterwards taken into custody by a constable. The prisoner, who denied that he was the person who had given the letter to the prosecutor. or who had pushed him down, was fully committed.

WORSHIP-STREET. THURSDAY .- BASE INCRATITUDE .- A man named John Hopkins was placed at the bar, for final examination, charged with having stolen a quantity of household furniture and wearing apparel, the property of James Freeman, a cab-driver, under the following very they consequently sent to Tower-street station for the aggravating and peculiar circumstances. It appeared assistance of a policeman in private clothes, which having from the statement of the prosecutor, that about obtained, they last night proceeded to search the men as four months ago he accidentall; became acquainted they were leaving their employ for the night. In so doing, he distinctly saw the prisoner Milley, who was in a state of utter destitution, and worked upon his feelemployed as a cutter in the establishment, with a ings with such a pitcous tale of distress, that he not only piece of moleskin under his coat. He immediately took afforded him immediate relief, but agreed to receive him it from him. Benjamin Painesaid he was in the employ as an inmate in his own house, until he was able to reof Moses, Levi and Co.; he last night assisted in second triove his circumstances. The prisoner had only lived a of Moses, Levi and Co.; he last night assisted in seasons short time under his roof, however, when he observed sufficient to convince him that he had grossly abused his hospitality, and availed himself of the opportunities it presented to cultivate an improper intimacy with his wife, and he accordingly gave him notice to seek another abode. On the morning after this intimation had been Kelly take the piece of moleskin from under his coat; given, he was astonished to find, on returning home from his night's labour, that his wife and the prisoner had Policeman 550, deposed that he had been employed to eloped together, taking with them everything he posassist in the search of the men in private clothes; that sessed, including even his clothes and bed, and had left nothing but the bare walls. He gave immediate information of the robbery to the police, and the fugitives were traced to a house in Marman-street, Commercial-road, where the greater part of the stolen property was dis-

> SATURDAY .- CHARGE OF ROBBERY .- Mary Smith, aged ton, charged by John Wilkinson with stealing a watch from his person, in a house of ill-fame in Wentworthstreet. The prosecutor is lodging at the house called the Horse and Groom, near this office. The prisoner accested the prosecutor, and solicited his company. He refused, but uitimately consented, and accompanied her company of the prisoner, she took the watch from his person, and instantly ran from the room like a greyhound. He asked the proprietor of the house where she had gone to, but could not learn. A bill was ultimately printed, describing the property; and upon the prosecutor afterwards meeting the prisoner, she ran away from him again. The prisoner was remanded.

custody. Mr. Broughton severely animadverted upon

TUESDAY,-HORRIBLE OFFENCE .- Edmund Adolphus Hughes, 16 or 17, an apprentice from the Orphan Asylum, was fully committed to stand his trial upon the capital charge of violating the person of a little girl named Emma Life, seven years of age, the daughter of a master bootnaker, in Manor-place, Haggerstone.

QUEEN SQUARE.

WEDNESDAY .- CONSPIRACT .- THE ROTAL BELGRAVE LTING-IN INSTITUTION. — Maria Locke, the wife of the manager, surgeon, accoucheur, &c., of the Royal Belgrave Lying-in Institution, 25, James-street, Buckingham-gate, and Edwin and James Locke, her sons, were placed at the bar for final examination, charged with defrauding Mr. Gawthorp, of 79, Tothill-street, of several contended that it was not a public thoroughfare, and that had been adjourned, quite sufficient had been made out they had, therefore, the perfect right of exe uding whom- to call upon him to send the accused before another tribunal fer that purpose. The witnesses were then bound over to indict the prisoners at the Central Criminal doubted very much whether the inhabitants had the Court for conspiracy. After some discussion about bail, right they appeared to claim; at all events, whosoever the prisoners were ultimately required to find two sure-

HAMMERSMITH. THURSDAY .- THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF VIOLAriox.-Mr. Clement Humblestone, a master butcher, living in Strong's-place, Fulham-road, was placed at the about forty-five years of age, deposed that she was the wife of William Dell, residing at No. 1, Prospect-place, Old Brompton. On the forenoon of Tuesday last, while passing the shop of the prisoner in Strong's-place, Ful-

MONDAY. - MURDEROUS OUTRAGE ON A WOMAN. - A abouring man, named John Leydon, was brought up in the custody of the police before Mr. G. Clive, the sitting magistrate, charged on the police sheet with having committed a most murderous and outrageous assault upon a woman named Anne Wheeler, who is now lying in St. George's Hospital, without any hopes of her surviving. Inspector Smith, T division, stated that the case was a most serious one, the unfortunate woman being covered with bruises from head to foot, and several of her ribs were fractured. He had sent that morning to the hospital to know the state of the wounded female, and had learned that she was as bad as she well could be. The following certificate had also been sent :-"St. George's Hospital, October 13, 1915.

"This is to certify that Anne Wheeler is an in-patien and is at this time afflicted with severe confusions of the head and face, and fractured ribs.

"G. Cockburn Hyde, for A. Johnson,

" House Surgeon. George Langston deposed that he lived at Holmes Cottage, in the brick-fields, Gioucester-road, Kensington On Saturday night, after paying his men their wages at the Coach and Horses public house, James's street, Ken-sington-square, he saw his daughter standing outside with Anne Wheeler, who had a child in her arms. They both ultimately went home with him, and sat and had some beer ultimately went home with mm, and sat and had some becathe prisoner came in while they were doing so, and quarrelled with Anne Wheeler and struck her several times, after which he left. Anne Wheeler remained and laid on Sunday morning he was awoke by hearing the from window smashed in, and saw the prisoner in the room, and saw him drag Anne Wheeler off the bed, and after knock ing her down and heating her dreadfully, jump on her as hard as he could, first on the lower part of her person, and then on her face and head. Witness thinking she was killed, laid hold of a large pistol he kent in the room, and not desist: but the pistol was not loaded, and the prisoner after kicking the woman out of doers, left her quite in sensible. Witness being unable to assist Anne Wheeler by himself, did not at first know what to do, but event ually went into the Fulham-road, and at the Admiral Keppel public-house hired a cab, and with the assistance of two policemen, conveyed her to St. George's Hospital. The prisoner was not apprehended until Sunday afternoon. The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said he had been living with Anne Wheeler as man and wife for the last seven years, and had three children by her. For some days previous to Saturday she had been away from him, and he suspected that she was cohabiting with the witness Langston. He further explained that it was in a fit of ealousy and rage at her refusing to go home with him that he committed the assault. He was remanded for a

SOUTHWARK. TUESDAY .- A TREAT FOR AN ACTOR .- Jereminh Clark, a young man, seventeen years of age, described as a sailor, was placed at the bar before Mr. Jeremy, charged with throwing an earthen ginger-heer bottle from the gallery of the Victoria Theatre at Mr. Fawcett Saville, while he was performing on the stage. Mr. Saville stated that on the preceding night, near the conclusion of the piece called Jack Sheppard, and while the performance was going forward, he at the time being the only person on the stage, was as near as possible being struck on the head with a ginger-beer bottle. He was standing at the moment a short distance from the footlights, and the bottle, which was thrown from the back part of the gallery, came so close to the side of his head that some of the liquid from the bottle went over his face. He added that the audience expressed their disapprobation of such a wanton act, and a general shout being raised against the offender, in a short time afterwards the defendant was taken out of the gallery and given into custody. The bottle was here produced unbroken. David Blake, a youth, was then called, and he stated that on the preceding night he was in the gallery of the Victoria Theatre to witness the play of Jack Sheppard, that while the performance was going forward he heard the defendant, who was sitting within two seats of him, requently hiss, especially when Mr. Saville (the Jack Sheppard) made his appearance on the stage. At length, when the piece had nearly concluded, and the hero of the frama was about to meet the fate which awaited him, he might, and then saw him snatch up a ginger-beer bottle, which appeared to be at his feet, and standing up, threw it with all his force straight at Mr. Saville on the stage, At the moment he flung the bottle the defendant made ase of an indecent expression, and then resumed his seat day to explain the excess. the execuations of those who witnessed the transaction, and who called out for the police. The constable who attended the theatre, stated that on being apprised of what had taken place, he went up into the rallery, and the defendant was pointed out to him as the He desired the defendant to accompany him, but he re- the same time to substantiate his charge. fused with an oath, and when he (the constable) went to take him out by force, he saw him drop two other gingerbeer bottles, similar to the one thrown on the stage, on defendant made a very determined resistance, although perfectly sober, and continued throughout to assert his nnocence of the alleged act-Mr. Jeremy (to the defendant): This is a very serious charge. What have you to say; the witnesses hear positively as to the fact of Cur pring the man ?- Defendant said a man sitting next

that person.—Mr. Jeremy asked the defendant what he was mistaken for was, and where he lived?—The answer was, that he had been an apprentice on board the Spring, bylonging to North Shields, but that vessel having sailed without him, he had been about London living with his friends at he had been about London living with his friends at Camden Town, until she returned. He added, that he wanted to see Jack Shoppard, and that was the reason he came to this side of the water, but he did not go there with the intention of doing any person an injury,-Mr. Jeremy said that an assault of the very worst kind had been proved against the defendant. He (the magistrate) did not think he would be doing his duty in protecting the public from such acts, if he did not inflict the full penalty the law allowed, namely, 25, on the defendant, and that in default of paying it, he should sentence him to two months' imprisonment. The defendant, not having the against the master? "No," he replied, "but he has not act of justice. means of paying the fine, was accordingly sent to gaol. WANDSWORTH.

FRIDAY .- BONE CRUSHING AT THE KINGSTON UNION -William Bell, a miserable-looking man, about 50 years of age, was charged before Mr. Paynter with wilfully destroying fifteen squares of glass in the Kingston union. Robert Hogg, the porter, said the prisoner was admitted on the previous night as a casual pauper. On that morning he was allotted 15lb, weight of bones to crush, but instead of completing his task, he went to another part of the bailding, and broke fifteen panes of glass. When asked why he committed such an act, he said it would be a job for the glaziers. Mr. Paynter then asked the prisoner what answer he had to make to the charge. Prisoner: It is more easy to break glass than bones .-Mr. Paynter asked how the bones were crushed. Was a pestle and mortar .- Mr. Paynter: Do you have any comraised if the bones were dry and free from smell, and they prisoner, and he, therefore, should send him to prison for the auditor had he not resigned.

brated character died, in his 77th year, on Tuesday, at his residence, 4, Lower Grosvenor-street West. An attack of paralysis was the immediate cause of his pairs of boots. Mr. Bond said, that although the case the son of the eminent builder by whom the arch bad been adjourned, quite sufficient had been made out to call upon him to send the accused before another soon after defeating Mendoza, established a school woodhay, whose name was familiar with the public a district union school for the boys belonging to the various at 13, Bond-street, not only for giving lessons to his few years ago in connexion with some very peculiar cirmen as had either distinguished themselves in com- with the commissioners, upon the authority of which Mr. arena. He received the encouragement of the Dukes the board and himself applied for a copy of that secret Since the inquiry at Andover, however, Sir James Graham, of York and Clarence (William 1V.), the Duke of correspondence by which he was assailed, but it was reof Worcester (the present Duke of Beaufort), Mar- of his dismissal. quis of Tweedale, Lords Byron, Craven, Somerville, Barrymore, Pomfret, and Fife, Sir W. W. Wynn, and were nearly all in tears on the day he left. Colonel Berkeley (now Earl Fitzhardinge), Mr. Harvey Combe, &c. After the coronation of George IV., at which Mr. Jackson and seventeen of the most distinguished prizefighters of the day, were ing still, however, the frequent companion of noblemen and gentlemen who felt desirous of maintaincompany was i man of great benevolence, proved by his charitable engaged at Andover, when we find him mixed up in acts. In manners he was unassuming, and in language and demeanour a gentleman. He lived and died in easy circumstances, and his property will be inherited by his niece, his constant attendant.—Globe.

An Theorem of distinction. Mr. Jackson was a searcely concluded the anar in which he has been engaged at Andover, when we find him mixed up in a new master will be elected. There are upwards of thirty candidates for the office.

The affairs between the union and McDougal are not public, and it is not necessary to refer to them just of the former case have already nauseated the public, and it is not necessary to refer to them just of the day appointed for winding up the accounts. I understand that another letter from the

out tofind him .- Lancaster Guardian.

the account which will be found in our fifth page, sacrificed, issued his warrant for his apprehension.

THE CONTRAST TO THE ANDOVER CASE.

kindness.

which time no complaints were ever made of his conduct in any respect by any person, to his utter astonishment on the 29th of July last received the following letter and

Highgate, July 23, 1845. Sir,—In transmitting to you a copy of certain charges against you, I desire to acquaint you that I have received nstructions from the Poor Law Commissioners to make inquiry concerning the matters referred to, and to report to them the result. In obedience to such instructions, I have made arrangements to commence the inquiry at the workhouse at Lambourne at ten o'clock in the forenoon of food than the law strictly allowed. nothing short of sum-Thursday, the 7th of August. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

II. W. PARKER,
Assistant Poor Law Commissions Mr. Ayres.

(Enclosure) CHARGES, &c.

1. The food consumed in the workhouse, and the account rendered of that consumption, to be satisfactorily explained. The contractors to be examined, and their hills and books produced. The same as regards the cloth ing of the paupers.

2. The manner in which the accounts are kept by all the servants of the union, their salaries and other payments, particularly those to the master of the workhouse for conveyance of prisoners, and the number of days occupied 3. As to the management of the distributions of the

daily rations to the inmates of the workhouse. How their own clothes are taken care of, and what returned to them when they leave the house. 4. The number of children belonging to the master and matron of the house that have been and are residents in the house, the state of such residence, and how supported.

5. The general conduct of the master and other servants of the union to the inmates of the house.
When Mr. Parker was at Andover, he shade great complaints about the vagueness of the charges brought dangerous tendency to be revolence. Mr. Ayres, the late against his client, M'Dougal; the above document is a master, and filled his situation for upwards of ten years, been sensible of this, for he did not attempt to go further of influential gentlemen to speak to his character," into the charges than to "ascertain" that the master had M'Dougal, whose crime was alleged to be that of robbing the given away too much bread, and was generally too liberal poor, had at least the opportunity of vindicating himself in his distribution of the rations. It will be recollected from the charge; but the master of the Hungerford Union

under M'Dougal. by any of the witnesses. Indeed, I am told, in answer to

The board of guardians not hearing anything from Mr. Parker in the mean time, on the 3rd of September last

bread, thus giving away property which did not belong to

passed the following resolutions:-That, in future, on the master leaving the workhouse to transact any business for the union, he be required to return as soon as he shall have transacted such business. It appearing by Mr. Ayres's "Provision Check Receipt and Consumption Book," that 437 gallons of hread had (witness) distinctly heard the defendant hiss with all his been consumed in the workhouse in excess of the legally ing 21st of December, 1844, it was resolved that a specia meeting of the guardians of this union beheld on Monday, the 15th of September, at eleven o'clock, at the boardroom, and that Mr. Ayres be required to attend on that

Mr. J. A. Williams, having made a statement to the board that Mr. Ayres had used threatening and abusive language towards Mr. Palmer, a ratepayer of Lambourn, and Mr. Ayres having admitted the fact, but urged some extenuating circumstances, ordered, that he be required to prove such circumstances at the special meeting on the man who had thrown the ginger beer bottle on the stage. | 15th inst., and that Mr. Palmer be requested to attend at

Mr. Ayres had ingeniously admitted that he had been liberal to the paupers with the bread, but denied that he was guilty of any improper conduct. He also stated the floor of the gallery. The constable added that the that the excess of bread was overrated, there being upwards of 150 gallons to his credit not allowed for. The guardians, at their special meeting on the loth of September, passed the following resolutions :-

That this board is of opinion the governor of the normal ford, and not because or any charges being brought house be reprimanded for his carelessness in the consumption of bread, and that he be ordered to be more vigilant

and careful in future.

It was now supposed that the matter was settled, nothing of a serious nature having been proved against the master; but on the 17th of September Mr. Ayres received from Somerset-house a formal letter of dismissa signed "George Nicholls" and "Edmund W. Head," giving no other reason than that they "deemed him astounding to the majority of the board as it was to the master himself.

At a subsequent board meeting Mr. Parker was present, conformed to the dietary regulations; he has given away to the paupers the property of the union, which did not

The chairman and most of the guardians (all, except being retained, and expressed their surprise at his dis-

missal and the alleged grounds for it. Mr. Parker asked Mr. Ayres if he would give in his wife's resignation of the office of matron, which he refused to do. He then said that he would give her notice to leave.

Mr. Agres inquired why? Was she unfit to be matron? Mr. Parker replied,-" No; but I shall not keep her

Mr. Ayres then pointed out to Mr. Parker how many years he had held the office of master without a commill used !- The porter said that they were crushed by a plaint being made against him; that the provision-book had been examined and signed every week by the clerk; plaints made by the paupers. Do they object to crushing that the committee of accounts had passed it every these bones ?- The porter said there was no objection | quarter; that a quarterly sheet was sent to the commissioners; that the auditor had passed the accounts, and had been so this year. Mr. Paynter observed, that the that Mr. Parker himself ought to have checked him prisoner did not appear to have made any complaint at | because he was doing wrong; but the fact was he had | the time of the nature of the work he was set to do, and, not visited the house or inspected the accounts and books. however he felt himself aggrieved, he had not gone the Mr. Parker was very angry at all this, and told Mr. right way to remedy the evil. He saw nothing in the case Ayres that he ought not to try to get other people into Is it possible to reconcile these circumstances with their to induce him to do otherwise than severely punish the trouble. He said, however, that he should have dismissed

Mr. Ayres has been invited by some of the ratepayers mentioned this to Mr. Parker, who told him the Poor besides, it was of no use to try, as there was a great favourite in the field already.

Up to the day on which Mr. Ayres received the first death. Mr. Jackson was born in London, and was letter from Mr. Parker, dated the 28th of July, he was numerous pupils, but for the introduction of such cumstances, had been holding a private correspondence bat or were desirous of seeking fame in the pugilistic Parker was directed to act. In justice to Mr. Ayres, Queensberry, Earls Albemarle and Sefton, Marquis fused, as was also any statement of the specific grounds

> I understand that the inmates exceedingly regret it, On this most shameful exercise of authority, for

being too good to the poor, the Times well abserves :-We know not whether it may be considered as a compliment or otherwise, but it seems to be the fact, that the most effectively, he retired from public life, remain- best qualified for doing it. This person seems to be so fast that he could not stir his head or arms or body by pushing the starvation principle to its utmost limits, under the circumstances. -only his legs were uncovered. In this extraordi- A man who could succeed in getting something for himnary position he was discovered, after being buried for self-out of the stinted dietary of the paupers was a MORE OF THE BONE-GNAWING ABOMINATION. ninety hours. He was taken home in a wretched treasure to the Poor Law Commissioners, who recognized I have taken the following additional evidence with recondition, but still retaining his consciousness, and is in M'Dougal a parochial genius, who might almost have spect to the bone-crushing :-now gradually recovering. His discovery was quite got blood out of a stone, and who certainly achieved the

THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS AGAIN. in the same light in which he has always been seen- | Samuel Green and John Wells 1. thing for a lone namely, as the active and energetic supporter of the Poor and others complained of not having victuals emotions. Law in all its most revolting features. At Andover he some of the visiting guardians, but got no redress. Vi Contemporaneously almost with the inquiry at And- became the advocate of the master of the union, who had P or told us we had skilly in the mornings, which we rid over into the conduct of the master of the workhouse robbed the paupers of part of their scanty allowance of not get until he became a guardian. I consider bythe over into the conduct of the master of the workhouse rooted the paupers of part of the conduct of the master of the work, as hard as thrashing; at the paupers of the breaking very hard work, as hard as thrashing; at the paupers of part of the breaking very hard work, as hard as thrashing; at the paupers of against the master of the Hungerford Union. But the union, who had exceeded the quantity of provisions pre- harder than thrashing. I have seen human bones a "bong a low have seen human bones a low have seen human b against the master of the Rungersord Union. But the union, who had exceeded the quantity of the master of the Rungersord Union. But the union, who had exceeded the quantity of the latter the eatile bones, such as leg bones and others, I renember to differ exceedingly, the one being as scribed for the immates of the workhouse. In the latter the eatile bones, such as leg bones and others, I renember to differ exceedingly, the one being as scribed for the immates of the workhouse. two cases appear to differ exceedingly, the one being as. Seriou for the minates of the working and ill-treating the purpers, and the other case the officer has been summarily dismissed from his ber Cole dying in the place which used to be called to of OVER FEEDING THEM, and treating them with too much situation by the authorities at Somerset-house, after an inquiry by the guardians, who acquitted him of every It appears that Mr. Ayres, who had been master from | charge brought against him, except that of having acted the formation of the union, upwards of ten years, during with too much kindness to the paupers, in giving them occasionally more food than the Poor Law allowed them. Robbing the inmates of the Andover Union of their allowance was only doing the work of the Commissioners at a somewhat quicker rate than they would have done it themselves, and the offence was regarded at Somersethouse as an excess of zeal, which merited amplause rather than punishment; and Mr. Parker certainly did

all he cou'd to let M'Dougal feel that his conduct

had been appreciated at head quarters. For the master food than the law strictly allowed, nothing short of summary dismissal has been considered adequate punishment It has been found necessary to impress on his mind, as well as on the minds of others who might be betrayed into acts of humanity by his dangerous example, that a Poor Law Union is not the place in which persons in authority are to give way to benevolent impulses. A few ounces more bread than the regulation dietary prescribes may, it is feared, pamper pauperism to an alarming extens, and is certainly calculated to interfere with the principle assented to by two of the bishops, that if a labourer out of the workhouse is in a condition just above starvation, the panger in the workhouse should be reduced to starvation point, in order to make the position of the latter worse than that of the former. It seems that bread is, after ail, the only article of which the master of the Hungerford Union has been prodigal, and yet the distribution of a few additional gallons of this first necessary of life has been made the ground for depriving him of his employment. Little acts of oppression against paupers have before now been made the ground of mere warnings and reprimands to the guilty parties; but a piece of humanity is thought so utterly out of character in a muster of a workhouse under the pres nt Poor Law, that he is dismissed, lest he infect the whole class with his fine specimen of legal perspicuity. He seems to have and declares himself ready to tring forward "a host that one of the witnesses examined at Andover bore has no mercy shown him. Peculation may be excused, and testimony to the kind treatment she received when at minimizing the food of the poor may be patronized, but Hungerford, as contrasted with that she experienced the offence of adding to the legal allowance is so rank in the eyes of the Commissioners, that they will hear no On the 7th and 14th of August Mr. Parker attended defence from the official who is suspected of having comand examined the chaplain, the medical officer, the mitted it. Even a mere proneness to err on the side of nurses, and some of the inmates; indeed, all such wit. humanity is at once regarded as a disqualification to the lesses as he thought proper; and, as far as I have been | master of a Poor Law union. He might fileh from the able to learn, no act of cruelty, neglect, or immerality provisions, pursue the female gaupers with licentious was proved against the master, or attempted to be proved advances, give way to habits of intoxication, and yet be worthy of the confidence of the guardians; but the man ques ions put by Mr. Halcomb, the chairman, and other who could distribute more than the legal quantity of guardians. Mr. Parker stated that the fault with which | bread is at once disqualified for holding other under the the charged Mr. Ayres was giving the paupers too much present Poor Law.

> STILL MORE OF THE ANDOVER UNION. DISMISSAL OF THE NEW MASTER. ANDOVER OCT 11

This being board-day, every body was anxious to know what the guardians would do with respect to Price, the new master, recommended to them by Mr. Assistant-Commissioner Parker, after the disclosures which had come to their knowledge of his previous conduct and character in similar situations.

The chair was taken possession of by the Rev. G. W. Smythe, who appears to be most desirous of becoming the successor in that seat of his rev. colleague. The clerk read a letter from the Poor Law Commis-

oners, in which they stated that they were not aware of the previous conduct and character of Price, or they would not have sanctioned his recommendation. They admitted that one of their assistant commissioners, Mr. Austin, was sent down to Oxford some time ago to inquire into the conduct of the master there, and that he had forwarded to them an official report, which they had not examined until the present time, having understood. at the period of Mr. Austin's inquiry, that as soon as it commenced the master resigned, and that therefore the charges against him were not investigated, and required no further notice.

Mr. Assistant-Commissioner Parker had written : imilar explanation, saying he had heard that Price had resigned because he wished to leave his situation at Oxagainst him connected with his conduct in his situation I give the purport of the explanatory passages of these

letters, as I have been able to collect it from good authority; but I should have preferred publishing the letters at length. A majority of the guardians, however, persist in excluding reporters, and endeavour by all means they can use, and even by threats of brute force, to prevent the disclosuse of the most trivial circumstances. For this week promises much, and is studded with names well conduct their board has been apply designated by one of the ratepayers, "The Andoverian inquisition." Mr. Lamb, tragedian, Mr. Macrendy, who is announced to appear in the clerk to the union, is prohibited from giving copies of documents, or allowing them to be taken, if not by a this theatre. unfit for the office;" a communication which was as formal order, at least by demonstrations of opinion, which are equally significant and effective. In this instance t would have been but an act of justice to publish the At a subsequent board meeting Mr. Parker was present, letters of the commissioners in extenso; and they have to a visit to this gallery for the purpose of examining more and was asked if any charge of dishonesty was proved thank their Andoverian friends for being deprived of that minutely the model of Pilbrow's Patent, which is here But I cannot suffer the extraordinary explanations, of

which I give you the substance, to pass without a remark or two. The fact, which they admit, that they had The chairman and most of the guardians (all, except decined it necessary to send down Mr. Austin to inquire Gallery this week we noticed the Marchioness of Welcsky four persons, I believe,) voted in favour of Mr. Ayres into certain charges against this person, although an entire and the Countess of Westmeath, both of whom were ininvestigation of them might have been evaded by a resignation, ought at least to have induced them to consult the report sent up by their official investigator before they recommended him, or sanctioned his recommendation as master of the Andover Union. But do the commissioners never read the public newspapers ? Nearly all the facts in that case were brought out at first by the Oxford board of guardians, and published in the local papers. Besides which, it was in consequence of the official report of the board of the evidence taken by them in the case being sent to the commissioners, that they sent down Mr. Austin to institute an inquiry; which inquiry he carried on for some days, examining several witnesses, and stopping only in consequence of a coroner's jury having passed a severe censure upon Price for neglecting a pauper who was found dead in the house. This serious censure induced Mr. Austin to pause for the purpose of making a special report to the Poor Law Commissioners. While the guardians were waiting to know what the commissioners would do, Price prudently resigned. professed ignorance of the man's former career at Oxford? Can they affirm that they never heard of his doings at Farringdon, and how he was burnt in effigy there? Did they never hear of the workhouse at Lambourne, and the reputation that individual earned there? Was that individual right or wrong in saying that he had been individual right or wrong in saying that he had been in water in red lat vessels. The beautiful optical instraat Andover to put up for the vacant office there. He they never hear of the workhouse at Lambourne, and DEATH OF JACKSON, THE Pugilist. - This cele- Law Commissioners would not sanction his appointment; individual right or wrong in saying that he had been not at Southampton before he was transferred to Andover? but continue to clicit constant applause; and, indeed, And what was he doing those Wisconstant applause; ' jobbing about for the commissioners ?" Lastly, was he And what was he doing there ! His own statement to the guardians this day, when endeavouring to show them unions; for this purpose a hulk was to be sent down and moored off somewhere between Portsmouth and Southampton, on board which all the union boys were to be shipped, and there they were to be kept and educated.

lost both masterships. Price's statement of the effect with regard to Andover s undoubtedly true, for in their letter received this morn ing the Pour Law Commissioners recommended that he should be forthwith dismissed. Mr. II. Mundy proposed a resolution in accordance with that recommendation. employed, dressed as pages, to guard the entrance of Westminster Hall and Abbey, which they did dirty work on hand, select Mr. Parker as the assistant place next Saturday and Union would be used. but it was opposed by a majority of the guardians, on week; and also because they "would not be dietated engaged as a sort of Mephistopheles in ordinary to the by the commissioners." Really the behaviour of these infernal powers at Somerset-house, and he is apparently guardians is most consistent in one respect. They are guineas were found, and ultimately three more ing the old national sport of boxing, and who, regarded as the confidential agent for carrying out the not to be beaten out of a wrong course either by the exthrough him, distributed those rewards which the evil principle of the Poor Law in all its most atrocious pression of public opinion or the mandates of the comscarch for the property, found in the prisoner's trunk a called her to come in. She told him she should be back for the exhibitants descrived. As a private severity. He seems to have had two black jobs on hand in a minute or two, as she was only going two doors as she was only going two doors. The majority are as sensible, and therefore a most at the same time; for he has as obstinate, as the pigs they rear. courted by men of distinction. Mr. Jackson was a scarcely concluded the affair in which he has been Price, therefore, will remain until next Saturday, when ments relating to the rising in 1745. Some of the rest standard when the standard when the

whose plan he understood it was, had altered his mind

and "knocked it all on the head;" so that now he had

AN UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION .- A voung man, ford has been a creature perfectly consistent with the commissioners was read yesterday, stating that they named Porter, who resides within a mile of Reeth, in Parker who rendered himself notorious at Andover. In had consulted their solicitor, who were of opinion that as Swaledale, was out the other day with his dog for the latter place he was employed as the tool of the Com- far as the evidence has gone no charge of embezzlement the purpose of hunting rabbits. The dog having run missioners to stille inquiry into the atrocities of the Poor could be legally proved before a jury. This is nothing two rabbits into a hole amongst some stones, Porter Law, and to defend to the utmost the miserable delinquent new; it was pointed out to Mr. Westlake by his friends made an effort to widen the place, and had thrust his to whom the system had afforded opportunities for pecu- when the trap was laid to make him prosecute an indict- son, the Golden Lion lnn, Cheapside, Halifax, hand and arm into the hole, and just got hold of a lation and deprayity. The master of the Andover Union ment. The usual technicalities and requirements of a No. 163 (the Willows' Repose), of the Bolton U rabbit, when the stones gave way and closed him in had carned his right to the patronage of Somerset house trial before a judge and jury could not be complied with Ancient Order of Odd Fellows, twenty-eight bret

Peter Alder, aged sixty three .- I am a labouring man. accidental, although the whole neighbourhood turned analogous task of extracting sympathy from the hearts I came out of the workhouse about March last. I was of the Commissioners. It was only when they found three months there that time, and four months during the THE MURDER AT CAMBERWELL.—Yesterday afternoon (Friday), an inquiry of some hours' duration through their identification with their protege, that, with the whole time I was there. There were all sorts of bones took place at the Swan Inn, Park-road; Camberwell, the selfishness which is the grand essence of the principle mixed together. I have seen the men gnaw off the flesh before William Carter, Esq., coroner for Surrey, on they represent, they uncerimoniously threw him over- and gristle. I have also seen them pick the marrow out gent's-park, where she also contrived to steal two other was there, but did not appear excited and manney, out was the property, where she also contrived to steal two others was the property, which could be was the property, which could be was there, but did not appear excited and manney, out was the property appear and the prop brutal attack made upon him, whilst in a defence- it does not scruple to derour them. M'Dougal was hardly bear the smell sometimes. We smoked tobacco less state, by a man named John Welch, a fellow-defended as long as it served the purpose of the Com- to keep off the state. The offal and marrow were so lodger, who had since absconded. The statements interest to expanse his marrow best tripled. I didn't mean that it is the first them. of the witnesses differed in nothing material from their interest to espouse his cause he was unhesitatingly I didn't mean that if he had a bellyful, but if he had half a bellyful. Hunger was too sharp for the people ; they had SEPPLESION OF VICE" ROBERD IN A BROTHEL!—Re- charged the prisoner, and said the complainant might becca Coleman was closed as the prisoner, and said the complainant might beau engaged. The Juny returned a verifier of Willia Murder against. The Hungerford case, in which Mr. Parker has lately not food enough. We could not sleep at night for hunger. herea Coleman was charged with robbing Mr. A. Gasby indict him if she pleased. The accused was then libe. John Welch. Welch being still at large, the coroner been engaged, though in some degree afferding a contrast. I did not get half enough to cat, I have seen the men to the Andoveraffair, presents the Assistant Commissioner quarrel about the possession of the bones. I remembe

"dead-house," next the cone-crushing room. Mr. Parige did not send for me to examine me about the bones, but I was one of the men who were called out about them by I was one of the men who were considered the house some time back. I was entitled to beer and tea by my age, but never had any,-except half-a-plut when I was leading bone-dust away. This witness confirmed the statement about the withholding of the beef allowances on the day efore Christmas-day last.

Charles Archer.—I am a hawker. I have collected ones and sold them to the late master of the union work. ionse several times. I go about collecting bones of all kinds, and then sell them, two or three hundred weight at time; sometimes half a hundred weight. I have had 5s. 6d., 5s., 4s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per cwt. I have had human ones brought to me by children, but I did not buy them. have sold horse bones to the workhouse. When I have delivered bones I have seen the men come and crave for narrowbones, and take them away. The bones were generally in a bad state, and smelt so that I could hardin bear it myself. As soon as I got home I washed my can out. I did not think some of them fit for a "Christian" to break, much less to eat. Hannah Mason has come to my house at different times, and lodged there six months She said often that she was all but starved to death in the house, and she would be very sorry to see my children there. She said she would be glad if I or any one would take her out of the house. She would do anythin sooner than be there.

William Walter, aged 62 .- I left the workhouse onthe 7th of November last, having been there just two years to a day. I went in through distress, having been our of work a long time. While I was in the house I worked at bone-crushing a good deal. I have seen the men gnaw the bones, and pick the marrow out of them. have done so myself. Some were fresher than others, some stank very badly. I remember the horse bones which came from Mr. Northeast. They were very masty, and stank "miscrable" after the stuff came to be heated, I picked the bones for want of enough victuals. They were not lit for food, but we were glad to pick them. W. had not half enough to eat; the men were always com. plaining of it. Bone crushing I consider very hard work, I saw some laman bones among the rest at one time. They powdered as soon as they were touched. We could almost squeeze them to dust with our fingers. It was said they came from the churchyard. Some of the men used to complain that the victuals they had were not enough to support them. The master said he knew it. but could not go beyond his orders. Cole and Ashton died in the dead-house, next to the bone-house. I was over to before I left the house, but did not get my allowance of beer, which I ought to have had.

The last named makes twenty-four persons whom I have examined respecting the abominations of the bone. crushing business, and I have a list of thirty-four others who can give similar testimony. The practice is still carried on, and, as the winter is approaching, and there will be less demand for labourers, many who have been out of the workhouse for a few months will be compelled to return to this disgusting occupation; and most probably must have reccurse to the same disgusting means of nitigating the pangs of hunger.

THEATRE ROYAL, MARYLEBONE.

On Monday evening last the favourite nautical drama of the Death Ship was revived, for the first appearance this season of Mr. John Douglass, the enterprising mapager and lessee, who was greeted on his entree by a crowded house with every demonstration of hearty English welcome. Mr. Douglass sustained to perfection the character of the gallant coxswain, Dick Drake. In the course of the piece he introduced his celebrated pantomimic hornpipe, and a better piece of pantomime we have never witnessed. The performance elicited thunders of applause. Mr. Douglass is a worthy successor to T. P. Cooke, and, since the retirement of that gentleman, decidedly the best representative of the honest and gallant Jack Tar on the English stage. He was very ably supported by Mr. Rayner, as the pirate Hawkhurst; Mr. Neville, as Enoch Sly, a Yankee pedlar; Mr. T. Lee, as Peter Bull; Mrs. Neville as the persecuted Edith; Mrs. Campbell, as Francisco; and Miss L. Pearce, as Lucy Laurd-all played admirably. The piece was well but on the stage, the dresses were appropriate, and the scenery really good. At the conclusion, Mr. Douglass announced the piece for repetition amidst repeated plaudits.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE. We visited this beautiful theatre during the week, and was highly annused with Mr. Compton, as Mr. Oblicious Top; er, The Man without a Head. It really appeared a miracle that he did not forget his part, or even forget himself, and not appear at all. Mr. Wallack "was himself" as Don Count de Bazan; at the conclusion of which he was called before the curtain. Mr. Vining, as Frank Trever, and Mrs. Stirling, as Mrs. Trever, in Advice to Husbands, both acquitted themselves well. A Court Ball was only a very tame affair; perhaps Court Balls are so—if they are, it must have been "true to life," The bill of fare fornext

Handet on Monday next. We see that Madame Vestris

and Mr. Charles Mathews are also engaged to p rform at ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY .- In consequence of the increased number of schemes for railways to which the Atmospheric principle is to be applied, we have again paid shown on a very large scale, and the system very clearly developed; there are, however, one or two trifling matters which will require a little modification to make it complete, when, we doubt, not it can be very efficiently applied. Among the nobility and other visitors who honoured the suced to take a ride in the carriage, and appeared much pleased with so novel a mode of propulsion. The New Zealand Chief contributes to the gratification of the visitors with his descriptions of the New Zealanders, their manners and customs, and is at all times most willing to answer any particulars not clearly explained in his lectures. Mr. J. Russell's Mrs. Candle is a great source of attraction, as it appears to us to be the only way in which the aniable qualities of that lady can be given correctly. The concerts are admirably conducted, and the music

well selected.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION,-Nearly every week we observe something new at this most excellent institution, and among those most recent is a new apparatus for making ice in a very few minutes, and in almost any quan-tity. Consistently, therefore, with the spirit by which the directors have always been so eminent, having always carried out their professions in bringing before the public all that is new and useful in science, Dr. kyan is daily lecturing upon heat and cold, and the various methods of producing the latter state in great intensity. The intensity of the latter state is great intensity. rest organismed by the Doctor's simple yet head explana-tions of the phenomena of heat and cold is very great, his lecture being crowded daily, notwithstanding the almost lecture, Mr. Masterman's apparatus for freezing in two or three minutes a large block of ice, is amusingly exhibited ments invented by Mr. Longbottom, viz., the physioscope we feel bound to admit that it is not more than they deserve, from the intellectual pleasure which all persons must derive from witnessing what is not to be seen at any other exhibition in the metropolis-viz., a man's face twelve feet in diameter. We only wish that there was space to magnify the whole man; but as it would require a room ninety feet high to accomplish it, we must be content with the face alone. The opaque microscope has been enriched with a new series of living and inanimate objects, among which the colossal gold fish and the love hird shine most conspicuously. A new set of dissolving views have been introduced this week, which are extremely heatiful, giving around to allow the constraints. giving accurate views of the most interesting places visited by her Majesty during her sojourn in Germany; the music has been harmonised as an accompaniant for them, and the chromatrope and these alone make the visit well worth public attention.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY .- For some time a Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the Hope Tavern, Black more-street, Clare-market, has had in his possession the portraits, painted by Thornhill, of Jack Sherpard and his mother. On Saturday they were sold to Mr. C. II. Merivale, of Gray's-inn, for 97 guiness In removing them, between the moulding of one for together with a number of copper coins of the period The other frame, which is of great thickness, w consequently opened, when between the lining he moulding, was found a number of papers and decel are extremely curious, and all bear the post marke the time. There is also a portion of a note for £1" and a check for £17. One of the printed bills is 1 order for turning the Lincoln's-inn Theatre into guard-house (an historical fact), and that a perfect ance announced must be put off. The whole of the papers are in Mr. Smith's possession, who proposition presenting them to the Museum.

HALIFAX.—ODD FELLOWS' DINNER.—On Satur lase, October 11th, at the house of Mr. Joseph 16 sat down to dinner. After transacting the " business, the evening was spent in social convirts and the company broke up in good order.

BANKRUPTS. [From the Gazette of Friday, October 10.] Job Elliott, of Beer-lane, Great Tower-street, Cipsuith—Joseph Farrar and John Farrar, of Leek Halifax, woolstaplers—John Lilly, of Handay, we tershire, farmer—Elizabeth Glover, of Sheltan, shire, publican—William Brown and Thomas Press Manchester, cotton spinners.

And the second district the second se Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great wind Street, Haymerket, in the City of Wesmin the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the prietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. and Palish WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, street, Walwort's, in the Parish of St. Mari ton, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, Strand, in the Parish o St. Mary le-Strand, Cit, of Westmanster.

Saturday, October 18, 1813.