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THE LAND.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—There never was a time within the memory of the oldest man, more fitting for, or favourable to, the consideration of the Land subject than the present. A portion of each letter I have addressed to you, and a portion of every speech I have made to you about the Land, has consisted in a comparison between the value of free labour and of slave labour, and I have pointed out to you very forcibly the fact, that while millions of people are partially instructed in one single calling, all have been allowed to remain in a state of terrible ignorance upon a question which, in itself, involves, if not a knowledge, a command over all other trades in the world—I mean agriculture.

I have shown you that while you are in part composed of earth, that while the Land supplies everything that you see, everything that you wear, everything that you consume, and everything that ministers to you comfort—nay, that keeps you alive, yet, that you are wholly ignorant of these facts. God knows I undertook no small task when I essayed to instruct you upon so heavy, so foreign, and so complicated a subject. It was, to you, not only a new science, but what is very much worse, it was one made very repulsive, in consequence of the great ignorance of the farming classes, by whose slovenly operations the progress of the science was very much retarded. This is, then, not only a fitting time, but the very time, to mallet the value of the Land into your heads. We are now threatened with famine. The present spurious mode of living of the butterfly class, and the possession of a sufficient portion of food for a short period, by the industrious class, may prevent you, for the present, from taking the whole question into consideration; but, as the railway bubble bursts, and as the scanty supply of food grows less and less, and when that scanty reserve is raised by speculators in price, then, the [illegible] reality will stand before you.

It is utterly impossible to compute the number of idlers that are now engaged in the several bubble speculations that are afloat, and all of whom will be cast back upon society as soon as the bubble bursts. These parties, like yourselves, are now living from hand to mouth, an evil which I have ever described as the greatest that can befal a people—an evil which must continue to exist as long as you work for money wages; an evil which must be considerably augmented by the circumstance of the idlers who own the soil having an interest in purchasing your labour cheap, and the power to make laws to compel you to sell it at what price they choose to offer you, or to make you starve. If I could bring myself to rejoice in so great a national calamity as that which must lead to famine, or to war, I would say, welcome plague, pestilence, or famine; welcome war, welcome anything that will open the eyes of the survivors, and teach them how to prevent a recurrence of those visitations which affect the industrious alone.

No monarch who reigns for OUR GOOD, and whose title to reign is by "right divine:" no prince, no peer, no squire, no bishop, no parson, no labour-monger, no soldier, no sailor, no pensioner, no placeman, no policeman, will starve, however short the amount of provision may be. Why, then, should those who pay them all, and upon whose labour they grow rich, slave and starve? Let that question be answered and the answer would be found to be, because the people have no control over that which produces food, and no voice in the making of those laws which regulate the price of labour. No man with two acres of land, or with one acre of land for the fair value, will starve, however great the famine may be; and for this reason, that the failure of the potatoe crop, or any other crop, would be diminished by the substitution of other food. And few men put all their eggs into one basket, or devote all their land to one purpose; although I shall, presently, furnish you with such an example.

The reason of this is, that if the failure of any crop should render his produce of the year insufficient for his support for the year, his position as a free labourer will allow him to spread the calamity of one season over more extensive time, by enabling him to receive such credit as will make up for the deficiency. Hence we find, that if a man pays £5 a-year for the occupation of two acres of land, he is in better circumstances, in trying times, than the man who, when employed, may earn £2 or £3 a-week, but whose employment depends upon the caprice of another. The Land, then, is our legitimate speculation at the present time, and is, I think, distinguished in its character from all other speculations by the fact, that while thousands who have been lured by the hope of gain are now trembling upon the very brink of destruction, our funds are up-husbanded, and bearing an interest of 2½ per cent., ready, when fitting opportunity presents itself, to be appropriated, *without deduction*, to the purposes for which it was raised. In one of my letters from abroad, I stated that the English labouring classes could now devote themselves to agricultural pursuits under more favourable auspices than the people of any other country in the world; and now I'll tell you why.

Firstly—Grass Land, that is, Land that has not been broken up for many years, is the most valuable description of Land, not that grass is the most valuable crop, but because the longer land is kept in grass the stronger, the richer, the more productive, and valuable it becomes. It is its time of rest; and old grass land is to land that has been constantly cultivated, what the able-bodied vigorous man, in the prime of life, is to the helpless veteran, who has been broken down by hard toil and bad usage. There is *then more of this maiden rich soil in England* than is to be found in any country in Europe according to their respective dimensions. This anomaly is a consequence of the landlords imposing a condition upon their tenants that they shall only cultivate so many acres, leaving the remainder in grass.

The second reason is, that in all other countries in Europe the surplus of produce after consumption sells much cheaper, and is worth much less than the same produce is worth in England. This arises from our system of taxation, which raises every article, even labour itself, to a fictitious standard, thus—if English labourers receive a large amonnt of money wages, it is regulated by that scale of taxation which compels them to give more money for everything they consume. The produce, then, after consumption, of two acres in England, would be worth more than double the amount that the same quantity of produce would fetch in most other countries. Yes, says the political economist, but the value of that surplus also has but a fictitious value, and must be reduced to the proper standard by the fiction scale. It is no such thing, and now for a "great fact"—a greater fact than the Corn Law League—the fact that an Englishman paying £5 a-year for two acres of Land and a house IS NOT TAXED AT ALL—that is, he is not taxed except by himself, while, at the same time, in consequence of our system of taxation, those who deal with him give him the taxed price for his produce.

Let me be perfectly understood. I may be asked if tithe and poor-rates are not to be paid by the holder of two acres. They are, but are a mere flea-bite—an amount which would be more than made up by the additional taxed price of a sack of potatoes, a quarter of wheat, or a small pig. Furthermore, the tithe, poor-rates, and all other taxes paid upon Land in addition to the rent, will not bring it up to one half the amount paid in other countries for Land not near as good. Now, I beg my readers to understand me clearly, as I mean precisely what I have been preaching to them for thirteen years, namely, that if they were wise, and did their own work, they may turn the follies and injustice of their rulers to profit. Here, then, I show them that the folly of landlords in keeping their Land in grass, while population daily presses upon the means of support, and even the injustice of taxation, may be turned to profit. In a word, then, the man in England who has two acres of Land for ever need only pay a very trifling amount of taxation (simply what I have stated), and the small duty on leather; while, in consequence of taxation, he will get double the amount for his surplus that those of the same class abroad can get.

I am very particular in thus contrasting English agriculturists with those of other countries, and for this very simple reason, because the Honourable and Reverend Baptist Noel, and the other Malthusians, have told us that manufacturing is the natural work of Englishmen, and agriculture the natural work of the people of all other countries. How irreverent! how blasphemous! Behold, the picture that I have often presented to you is now fully before you—a famine in England! the natural consequence of which is that Englishmen are, to a frightful extent, at the mercy of the governments of foreign countries, whereas, if allowed to cultivate their own resources, she would be independent of their caprice. I will now state for you a still greater advantage that Englishmen, who now become small farmers, have over the same class in other countries. Firstly, we learn thousands of instances daily where the small possessor furnishes a practical example of improvement to the sluggish old farmer, while none of them tread in his beaten plough-track. The Land abroad is subdivided and tilled, but without any science. Enormous rents are paid by great drudgery, and bad tenure is provided against by great economy, which ends in purchase. Our Association, then, will have the advantage of certainty of tenure, and the light of new science; but yet a greater advantage remains to be told. Throughout the whole Continent of Europe, except upon the side or summit of the towering Alps, where each little cottager appears to be the direct inheritor from God himself [illegible] necessary to supply all his humble wants, there is scarcely such a thing as a resident farming class. The holders of acres, of half acres, of two acres, three acres, four acres, or five acres, seldom have habitations contiguous to their holdings. They live in villages, and even in large towns—some at a distance of three, four, and even five miles from the Land they cultivate. Even in Belgium, where the small farm system exists to a great extent, the cottager, for the most part, lives at a considerable distance from his Land. This, as I stated in one of my letters from that country, is a consequence of a greater desire to possess a habitation from which the occupant cannot be ousted, than even the Land in the first instance.

Now, in our Association, the cottage would be *on* the Land; and I would rather give £8 a year for two acres of Land with a cottage upon it, than have it for nothing, if I was obliged to live even one mile from it, for bear in mind that not only the residence, but the farm buildings, are three, four, and five miles distant from the Land. This is the greatest advantage of all; and now I will mention to you the case of a general failure where one of our members put all his eggs in one basket. John Milward, who holds two shares in our Association, recently bought four acres of good Land, within twenty-three miles of London, for which he paid £75. Now, mark, £18 15s. is the purchase-price at which I stated good Land could be bought, and I was laughed at. But if you will take the trouble to calculate you will find that £75 for four acres is exactly £18 15s. an acre. He planted the whole four acres with potatoes this year, and was offered £100 for them when planted, from which deduct £25 for expense, (and mind that the manure and labour, which constituted nearly all the expense, were still in the ground, and of which he would have the future benefit,) but deduct £25 from the £100, and you find that he would have the ground for ever for NOTHING after one crop. The potatoes have all failed, and are now not worth a pound; but that proves nothing, as such a failure is not upon record; while, upon the other hand, if the crop had not failed the produce would have been worth £200.

For the present I need say no more than to refer you to the glorious position in which our National Regeneration Association stands, and to my account, as Deputy-Treasurer from the time I last settled up, to the period that the Post-office orders have been signed by the Treasurer.

My friends,—I have never deceived you; and now, mark my words, the day of our power is fast approaching; keep your eye fixed steadily upon the thing that feeds you; the thing that will give you a vote; the thing that will give you a constitution and institutions, under which I hope and trust in God to see you one day happy, flourishing, contented, and at rest.

Ever your faithful friend and servant,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

P.S. I wish most sincerely that every man who is in doubt upon the subject, or who wishes to receive practical knowledge, would read my practical work on Small Farms. I have the more pleasure in recommending it, because I have sold the copyright, and have no earthly interest in its sale beyond that of serving you. Agents may be supplied through Mr. Heywood, Mr. Cleave, Mr. Hetherington, or by sending their orders to the *Northern Star* office, 16, Great Windmill-street, London. Since the above was written, I offered John Milward £130 for his four acres, but he refused it. It was not for the Association, but for myself.

F. O'C.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—About five o'clock on Friday morning week a melancholy accident occurred at the Kilwilling station of the Ayrshire Railway, whereby, we regret to add, a porter, named Henry Murray, lost his life. The deceased, who had been assisting in pushing forward two trucks, to attach them to the luggage train from Ayr, incautiously attempted to do so when they were still in motion, whereby he was so severely bruised that he died about one o'clock in the afternoon. He was a sober, industrious man, and has left a widow and small family.—About two o'clock on the same day a boy, named Morrison, belonging to Irvine, had, without the knowledge of the servants of the company, and contrary to their rules, got upon a luggage-truck, from whence he was removed by one of the porters; but, having again climbed up unperceived by the servants, who were pushing forward the trucks with their heads down at the time, fell between the two trucks, and was killed on the spot.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE BY A YOUNG GIRL.—On Monday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Rising Sun, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, on the body of Ann Goundry, aged twelve years. Mrs. Ann North, of 22, Lisson-street, Edgeware-road, said that the diseased was her grand-daughter. She had lived with witness during the past two months, and been seen by her mother during that period every day. On Wednesday last she took some lump sugar which she ought not, for which witness scolded her, but did not strike her. She went to bed the same night about the usual hour, and got up between seven and eight the following morning. Shortly after dressing herself, she went out, and was not seen afterwards by witness. She has a father, who is a steam engine maker, but he has absconded from his family, and has not been seen during the last two years. The deceased was very sullen and unforgiving. Emma North, a daughter of the last witness, said that on the night of Wednesday last the deceased slept with witness. She had retired to bed previous to witness, and on her awaking the following morning she appeared very cheerful, and conversed with her brother, who slept in the same room, about the performance at one of the theatres. About half an hour after she got up, witness saw her standing on the step of the street door, and shortly afterwards she missed her. James Gulliver, one of the gatekeepers of Kensington Gardens, said that on the morning of Thursday last he received information that the deceased had thrown herself into the water. He immediately despatched intelligence to the Royal Humane Society's receiving house. A man told witness that he had seen the deceased walk some distance into the river, then return, and afterwards walk back again, and fall into the water and disappear. Charles Pullen, one of the boatmen to the Royal Humane Society, was on the Serpentine River, in a boat, on Thursday morning last, when he saw the deceased sitting on a seat, without a bonnet or shawl. He asked her what she did there; and she replied that she was looking for her bonnet and shawl, which she had lost. She afterwards walked away very quickly, in the direction of Kensington. About ten o'clock the same morning, Mr. Superintendent Williams, and witness, from information they received, went and dragged the river, and after a search of twenty minutes they found the body, which was taken to the receiving-house, and placed in a warm bath, and everything done that could be devised, but without avail, life being extinct. The coroner remarked upon the extraordinary nature of the case, and the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary mental derangement."

THE STATE OF GERMANY.

LETTER II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—Having, in my first letter described the state of Germany before and during the French Revolution, as well as during the reign of NAPOLEON; having related how the great conqueror was overthrown, and by what parties, I now resume the thread of my narrative to show what Germany made of herself after this "glorous restoration of national independence."

The view I took of all these events was diametrically opposed to that in which they generally are represented; but my view is, to a letter, confirmed by the events of the following period of German history. Had the war against NAPOLEON really been a war of liberty against despotism, the consequence would have been, that all those nations which NAPOLEON has subdued, would, after his downfall, have proclaimed the principles and enjoyed the blessings of equality. But quite the contrary was the case. With England, the war had been commenced by the frightened aristocracy, and supported by the moneyocracy, who found a source of immense profit in the repeated loans, and the swelling of the National Debt; in the opportunity afforded them to enter into the South American markets, to cram them with their own manufactures, and to conquer such French, Spanish, and Dutch colonies as they thought proper, for the better filling of their purses, to make "Britannia rule" the waves" despotic, that they might harass to their heart's pleasure the trade of any other nation, whose competition threatened to endanger the progress of their own enrichment; and lastly, to assert their right of making enormous profits, by providing the European markets, in opposition to Napoleon's continental system. Such were the *real* causes of the long war on the part of those classes in whose hands the Government of England was then deposited; and as to the pretext, that the fundamental principles of the English Constitution were endangered by the French Revolution, it only shows what a precious piece of workmanship this "perfection of human reason" must have been. As to Spain, the war had commenced in defence of the principle of legitimate succession, and of the inquisitorial despotism of the priesthood. The principles of the constitution of 1812, was introduced later, in order to give the people some inducement to continue the struggle, being *themselves* of French origin. Italy never was opposed to NAPOLEON, having received nothing but benefits from his hands, and having to thank him for her very existence as a nation. The same was the case with Poland. What Germany was indebted for to Napoleon I have related in my first letter.

By all and each of the victorious powers the downfal of NAPOLEON was considered as the *destruction of the French Revolution*, and the triumph of legitimacy. The consequences were, of course, the restoration of this principle at home, first under the disguise of such sentimentalities as "holy alliance," "eternal peace," "pulic weal," "confidence between prince and subject," &c., &c., afterwards undisguised by the bayonet and the dungeon. The impotency of the conquerors was sufficiently shown by this one fact, that, after all, the vanquished French people, with a hated dynasty forced upon them, and maintained by 150,000 foreign muskets, yet inspired such awe in the breasts of their victorious enemies, that they got a tolerably liberal constitution, while the other nations, with all their exertions, and all their boasting of liberty, got nothing but fine words first, and hard bullets afterwards. The putting down of the French Revolution was celebrated by the massacres of Republicans in the south of France; by the blaze of the inquisitorial pile and the restoration of native despotism in Spain and Italy, and by the gagging-bills and "Peterloo" in England. We shall now see that in Germany things took a similar course.

The Kingdom of Prussia was the first of all German states to declare war against NAPOLEON. It was then governed by FREDERICK WILLIAM III., nicknamed "The Just," one of the greatest blockheads that ever graced a throne. Born to be a corporal and to inspect the buttons of an army; dissolute, without passion, and a morality-monger at the same time; unable to speak otherwise but in the infinite tense, surpassed only by his son as a writer of proclamations; he knew only two feelings—fear and corporal-like imperiousness. During the first half of his reign his predominating state of mind was the fear of NAPOLEON, who treated him with the generosity of contempt in giving him back half his kingdom, which he did not think worth the keeping. It was this fear which led him to allow a party of half-and-half reformers to govern in his stead, HARDENBERG, STREIN, SCHON, SCHARNHORST, &c., who introduced a more liberal organisation of municipalities, abolition of servitude, commutation of feudal services into rent, or a fixed sum of twenty-five years purchase, and above all, the military organisation, which gives the people a tremendous power, and which some time or other will be used against the Government. They also "prepared" a constitution which, however, has not yet made its appearance. We shall soon see what turn the affairs of Prussia took after the putting down of the French Revolution.

The "Corsican monster" being got into safe custody, there was immediately a great congress of great and petty despots held at Vienna, in order to divide the booty and the prize-money, and to see how far the anti-revolutionary state of things could be restored. Nations were bought and sold, divided and united, just as it best suited the interests and purposes of their rulers. There were only three States present who knew what they were about—England, intending to keep up and extend her commercial supremacy, to retain the lion's share out of the colonial plunder, and to weaken all the remainder—France, not to suffer too much, and weaken all others—Russia, to get increase of strength and territory, and to weaken all others; the remainder were directed by sentimentalities, petty egotism, and some of them even by a sort of ridiculous disinterestedness. The consequence was, that France spoiled the job for the great German States; that Russia got the best part of Poland; and England extended her maritime power more by the peace than by the war, and obtained the superiority in all continental markets—of no use for the English people, but means of enormous enrichment to the English middle classes. The German states, who thought of nothing but of their darling principle of legitimacy, were cheated once more, and lost by the peace everything they had won by the war. Germany remained split up into thirty-eight states, whose divisions hinders all internal progress, and makes France more than a match for her; and who continuing the best market for English manufactures, served only to enrich the English middle classes. It is all well for this section of the English people to boast of the generosity which prompted them to send enormous sums of money to keep up the war against NAPOLEON; but, if we even suppose that it was them, and not the working people, who in reality had to pay these subsidies—they only intended, by their generosity, to re-open the continental markets, and in this they succeeded so well that the profits they have drawn since the peace, from Germany alone, would repay those sums at least six times over. It is really middle class generosity which first makes you a present in the shape of subsidies, and afterwards makes you repay it six-fold in the shape of profits. Would they have been so eager to pay those subsidies, if at the end of the war, the reverse had been likely to be the case, and England been inundated with German manufactures, instead of Germany being kept in manufacturing bondage by a few English capitalists?

However, Germany was cheated on all hands, and mostly by her own so called friends and allies. This I should not much care for myself, as I know very well that we are approaching to a re-organization of European society, which will prevent such tricks on the one hand, and such imbecilities on the other; what I want to show is, first, that neither the English people, nor any other people profitted by cheating the German despots, but that it all was for the benefit of other despots; or of one particular class, whose interest is opposed to the people; and second, that the very first act of the German restored despots showed their thorough incapacity. We now turn to the home affairs of Germany.

We have seen who were the parties that, with the aid of English money and Russian barbarism, put down the French Revolution. They were divided into two sections; first, the violent partisans of old "Christian Germanic" society, the peasantry and the enthusiastic youth, who were impelled by the fanaticism of servitude, of nationality, of legitimacy and religion; and second, the more sober middle class men, who "wished to be let alone," to make money and to spend it without being bothered with the impudent interference of great historical events. The latter party were satisfied as soon as they had obtained the peace, the right to buy in the cheapest market, to drink coffee without admixture of chicory, and to be excluded from all political affairs. The "Christian Germanics," however, now became the active supporters of the restored governments, and did everything in their power to screw history back to 1789. As to those who wished to see the people enjoy some of the fruits of their exertions, they had been strong enough to make their watchwords the battle-cry of 1813; but not the practice of 1815. They got some fine promises of "constitutions, free press, &c., and that was all; in practice everything was carefully left as it had been previously. The Frenchified parts of Germany were purged, as far as possible, from the traces of "foreign despotism," and those provinces only which were situated on the left of the Rhine, retained their French institutions. The Elector of Hesse went so far as to restore even *the pig-tails of his soldiers*, which had been cut off by the impious hands of the French. In short, Germany, as well as every other country, offered the picture of a shameless reaction which was only distinguished by a character of timidity and weakness; it did not even elevate itself to that degree of energy with which revolutionary principles were combated in Italy, Spain, France, and England.

The cheating system to which Germany had been subjected at the Congress of Vienna, now commenced to be practiced between the different German states themselves. Prussia and Austria, in order to weaken the power of the different states, forced them to give some sort of mongrel constitutions, which weakened the governments, and without imparting any power to the people, or even the middle classes. Germany being constituted a confederacy of states, whose embassies, sent by the governments alone, formed the diet; there was no risk that the people might become too strong, as every state was bound by the resolutions of the diet, which were law for all Germany, without being subject to the approval of any representative assembly. In this diet it was a matter of course that Prussia and Austria ruled absolutely; they only had to threaten the lesser princes, to abandon them in their struggle with their representative assemblies, in order to frighten them into implicit obedience. By these means, by their overwhelming power, and by their being the true representatives of that principle from which every German prince derives his power, they have made themselves the absolute rulers of Germany. Whatever may be done in the small states is without any effect in practice. The struggles of the Liberal middle classes of Germany remained fruitless as long as they were confined to the smaller southern states; they became important as soon as the middle classes of Prussia were aroused from their lethargy. And as the Austrian people can hardly be said to belong to the civilised world, and, in consequence, submit quietly to their paternal despotism, the state which may be taken as the centre of German modern history, as the barometer of the movements of public opinion, is Prussia.

After the downfall of NAPOLEON, the King of Prussia spent some of his happiest years. He was cheated, it is true, on every hand. England cheated him; France cheated him; his own dear friends, the Emperors of Austria and Russia, cheated him over and over again; but he, in the fulness of his heart, did not even find it out; he could not think of the possibility of there being any such scoundrels in the world who could cheat FREDERICK WILLIAM III., "the Just." He was happy. NAPOLEON was overthrown. He had *no fear*. He pressed the Article 13th of the Fundamental Federative Act of Germany, which promised a constitution for every state. He pressed the other article about the liberty of the press. Nay, on the 22nd of May, 1815, he issued a proclamation commencing with these words—words in which his benevolent happiness was beautifully blended with his corporal-like imperiousness—"*There shall be a representation of the people!*" He went on to order that a commission should be named to prepare a constituion for his people; and even in 1819, when there had been revolutionary symptoms in Prussia, when re-action was rifest all over Europe, and when the glorious fruit of the Congresses was in its full blossom, even then he declared that, in future, no public loan should be contracted without the assent of the future representative assemblies of the kingdom.

Alas! this happy time did not last. The fear of NAPOLEOM was but too soon replaced in the king's mind by the *fear of the revolution*. But of that in my next.

I have only one word to add. Whenever, in English democratic meetings, the "patriots of all countries" are toasted, Andreas Hofer is sure to be amongst them. Now, after what I have said on the enemies of NAPOLEON in Germany, is Hofer's name worthy to be cheered by democrats? Hofer was a stupid, ignorant, bigotted, fanatical peasant, whose enthusiasm was that of La Vendee, that of "Church and Emperor." He fought bravely—but so did the Vendeans against the Republicans. He fought for the paternal despotism of Vienna and Rome. Democrats of England, for the sake of the honour of the German people, leave that bigot out of the question in future. Germany has better patriots than him. Why not mention THOMAS MUNZER, the glorious chief of the peasantry insurrection of 1545, who was a real democrat, as far as possible, at that time? Why not glorify GEORGE FORSTER, the German THOMAS PAINE, who supported the French Revolution in Paris up to the last, in opposition to all his countrymen, and died on the scaffold? Why not a host of others, who fought for realities, and not for delusions?

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
YOUR GERMAN CORRESPONDENT.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A letter from Marseilles, of the 27th, states that the Herculaneum has disembarked in that city 34 individuals implicated in the last troubles in Romagna. The whole number that had arrived there was, the letter states, 96.

SPAIN.

The following is from the correspondent of the *Times*:—

MADRID, OCT. 26.—I mentioned some time since the probability there was, that at the approach of the elections, municipal and for the Cortes, more than one conspiracy would be discovered by some very sharp-sighted Political Chiefs, or a few acute Captains-General. My anticipations have been in part realised. The Captain-General of Valencia (Roncali) has, it seems, discovered a formidable conspiracy in that city, and has commenced by arresting a few dozen unhappy Progresistas. It is a curious coincidence that these were persons who, it is supposed, would have taken a leading part in the elections. The coincidence must, of course, have been accidental; but it is fortunate, nevertheless, as it removes a number of troublesome persons. Two persons were discharged, and are now at liberty; the others still remain in close custody, and are even not allowed to communicate with any one, notwithstanding that after the declarations being taken in the usual way, and the evidence against them examined, the Judge of First Instance presented himself to the Political Chief, and informed that zealous functionary that the charge of conspiracy should not be followed up, as there was no proof against the prisoners, and that consequently he (the Political Chief) was responsible for their detention.

BARCELONA, OCT. 27.—The news from the mountain districts is of an alarming character. I am creditably informed that many of the "Alcaldes" (local magistrates) of the principal towns have made official reports of their inability to carry into effect the orders of Government for carrying out the conscript system, and the levying of the new contributions. The young men are reported to be again abandoning the towns, and are flying to the mountains. The second in command, General Folgosio, whom I mentioned in my last, went yesterday to Mataro, returned this morning, and immediately after his arrival the Captain-General, General Breton, ordered a strong column to be organised, consisting of 2,000 infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and six pieces of light mountain artillery, and he himself, accompanied by his staff, set out with this column for the mountain district. The departure of the Captain-General at such a critical juncture from the capital has increased ten-fold the excited state of the public mind, and everybody says that it must be very serious indications in the mountain districts that could have induced him, at this moment, to leave Barcelona, and weaken so considerably the garrison here. Several families are, it is said, preparing to leave the city, not thinking themselves secure from outbreaks with so small a garrison as scarcely 4,000 men, to which it is now reduced.

GERMANY.

THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.—The *Siecle* publishes a letter from Berlin of the 25th of October which asserts that "The Prussian Government is about to direct against the new Catholic schism the measures enforced against the 'friends of Protestant reform.' Not only is it certain that the Abbé Ronge will be handed over to the superior tribunal of Breslaw, but it is known that the presumptive heir to the throne is actively engaged in arresting the development of the doctrines taught by the German Catholics. It is expected that this may be accomplished by means of the censorship on the press; but it is not probable that the Government will succeed. As yet, at least, the followers of the new Catholic church appear not to doubt of their right, and proceed with an air of assurance. On the 23rd the deputies from the German Catholic communes of the provinces of Saxony, of Brandenburg, and of Pomerania, who were deputed to the synod of Berlin, held a preparatory meeting. Nineteen communes were represented—viz. Berlin, Potsdam, Spandau, Brandenburg, Hauen, Halle, Rugpin, Genetien, Stettin, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Stolpe, Cottbus, Neurugpin, Merseburg, Salzvedel, and Mulhausen. The deputies are twenty-seven in number, of whom five are clergymen. The ceremonial, of the most simple character, having been arranged at the preparatory meeting, the opening of the synod took place at nine o'clock on the morning of the 24th. The parish priest (Brauner) pronounced the opening discourse. The orator applied himself to the examination of whether our period was prepared for a religious reform. He declared in the affirmative. 'The aspiration for a better religious form has been awakened in us,' said the orator, 'and we have assembled here in order that this tendency should bear its fruits. The reform has been represented as an ephemeral idea, produced in the brains of some young people, but there are too many grey hairs to be seen in this assembly for any one to doubt that reform is a serious and well considered movement.' M. Brauner terminated his discourse by inviting all his colleagues to inculcate the principles of concord and moderation. After a few words from M. Galle, the president indicated the order in which the debates should proceed. The statutes of the synods of Leipsic and Breslau were adopted as the base of the synod of Berlin. The debate was grave, and all accounts agree in stating that the assembly proved itself to be penetrated with the importance of its mission."

ITALY.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 28th ult. contains letters from Rome of the 18th, which state that the revolutionary party in Italy has not by any means abandoned its schemes, although the recent failure at Rimini had in some degree discomfitted them. On the 12th an armed vessel appeared, late in the evening, at tht mouth of the river Tronto, in the Adriatic, which is the boundary between the Papal and Neapolitan states, and came so close to the shore that the crew could be distinctly seen on deck. The persons on board appear to have expected to find partizans on shore, for they fired two guns as a signal. No answer was, however, returned; and after lying to till near morning took its departure without having had any communication with the shore. The vessel was supposed to have come from Corfu. Troops had been sent from Ascoli to prevent future attempts to disembark in the same quarter. Letters from Rome, of the 21st, give a report that another attempt was made to land below the port of Fermo, near St. Benedetto, by two powerfully armed vessels.

ALGERIA.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Monday contains a series of despatches from the French Generals commanding in Algeria.

From these despatches it appears that the indomitable Emir was as active, energetic, and ubiquitous as at any former period of his career. With a formidable body of swift cavalry he is able to set at defiance the regular troops opposed to him, and to raise the population in nearly every direction, contriving when menaced by a superior force of the French to effect, in every instance, a safe and brilliant retreat. Thus, Abd-el-Kader is truly represented in the despatches of the French officers as flying before them; while in reality his great object is gained by causing to them immense loss, not merely by the yatagan (and he never declines an engagement when not outnumbered), but by disease.

A letter from Paris says, "It is impossible to withhold admiration from this chivalrous Arab. Neither would it be possible to withhold sympathy from the brave troops opposed to him; who perish by hundreds of disease, were their course not marked by a degree of ferocity that should not characterize the soldiers of a civilised nation. General Lamoricière appears, by his despatch, to wait instructions. He had carried war and death into the revolted tribes, but had not yet been able to inflict upon the Emir himself any serious injury.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles publishes the following fresh details of the campaign of General Lamoricière in the mountains of the Travas, communicated by an eye witness:—

"The troops in pursuit of Abd-el-Kader preceeded with extreme activity towards the mountainous defiles in which the indefatigable Emir was encamped; but as soon as the latter was informed that the French troops were approaching, he retreated, and left the tribes, whose fanaticism he had excited, to the mercy of our soldiers. We advanced under the excitement produced by the butchery of Djemma Ghazaout, and of the lamentable event of Ain Temeuchen. During our bivouac, or when we halted, we constantly referred to those events, determined to take such a satisfaction as would long be remembered by the Arabs. The army reached a mass of Arabs, who, surprised in a ravine and struck with terror, made signs that they would surrender; but our soldiers charged them, and 300 dead bodies speedily filled the ravine."

And yet the writer has just referred to the lamentable event of Ain Temouchen, where 200 French soldiers surrendered to the Arabs, and of whom not a man was even insulted.

"The report of this first and necessary chastisement caused the presumption of the Arabs to give place to fear. Having afterwards arrived at the small town of Nedroma, of which the inhabitants considered they were doomed to destruction, the chiefs appeared on the feeble ramparts of their town and raised the cry of Aman. The General entered into communication with them, when they declared that the Emir had taken advantage of their inability to resist, and had compelled them to furnish him with recruits. General Lamoriciere, who was preparing to carry the town by assault, suffered himself to be persuaded, and Nedroma was spared. On the 13th a serious battle was fought, and the results are already known. We quitted Nedroma at nine o'clock in the morning, and we shortly afterwards observed, posted on two small hills, 2,000 Kabyles, who appeared disposed to resist vigorously, relying on the strength of their position. Our advanced guard charged under a shower of musket-balls from the Kabyles. Having reached the summit, there was a determined engagement fought hand to hand. In the meantime Colonel M'Mahon arrived at the scene of action with two battalions of the 41st regiment, and one of Zouaves, and the enemy's position was carried. The Arabs lost 400 of their party. This brilliant affair cost us the loss of Colonel Monier, of the 41st. M. Carondelet, the Major of the same regiment, was severely wounded, a ball having struck his head. The remainder of our loss amounted to eight men killed and fifteen wounded. The column subsequently marched to Djemma Ghazaout, and on the 17th General Lamoriciere marched towards Tlemceu, whence he intended to proceed to Bel-Ales, in order to effect a junction with the troops under the command of Marshal Bugeaud."

INDIA AND CHINA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—London, Friday, Oct. 31.—Accounts were this morning received from Bombay of the 1st of October, and from Calcutta of the 20th of September. The present despatch is one of an exceedingly uninteresting nature, scarcely a particle of information of any material consequence, political, military, or commercial, having transpired since the departure of the last overland mail. The Scinde, Punjaub, and Cabool news, with the dry details of which the papers are filled, may be summed up in a very few words. The first named place is enjoying tranquillity, which is saying much; and the troops stationed there are almost wholly free from sickness, which is perhaps saying more. The wing of the 18th Bombay Native infantry, which was sent up to Kusmore, on the frontier, for the purpose, as it was rumoured, of inveigling our neighbours of the Five Rivers into a quarrel with us, has returned to Hyderabad, and it is said that this retrograde movement was occasioned by the receipt of imperative orders from the Governor-General, who had disapproved, as he well might, of the impolitic and mischievous expedition. The intelligence from the Punjaub comprises few incidents of moment. The Rance, or Queen Mother, as she is termed, has patched up the quarrel with Prince Peshora Sing, and that chief has laid down his arms, and proceeded to Lahore on her special invitation. It is said that Ranee offered him a jagheer worth ten thousand pounds, and a valuable appointment as compensation for his submission. By the last accounts he had not reached Lahore, and there were rumours afloat that he had been assassinated on the way. Cholera has disappeared from the city, but still commits serious ravages in Peshawur.

MEETINGS OF THE CABINET COUNCIL.—The Cabinet Council, which met yesterday at Sir Robert Peel's private residence, broke up, after an unusually long sitting, without arriving at any decisive resolution respecting the course to be taken in the present alarming condition of the country. No Order in Council for the admission of foreign corn, free of duty, or at any reduced rate, was issued. The Council met again at two o'clock this afternoon, at the private residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall-gardens. The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, and all the Ministers in town attended the meeting. A very few days will disclose what is now, necessarily, a secret. The public may not know accurately (though they may surmise) the cause of the delay; but the result of the deliberations of Ministers, already arrived at, or to be shortly resumed and concluded, will be in their possession in a few days—possibly in a few hours.

THE POTATOE FAMINE.

(*Continued from our [illegible] page.*)

YORKSHIRE.—We have thought it our duty to institute rather a searching inquiry into the state of the potatoe crop in this part of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and though that inquiry is at present incomplete, we are sorry to say that, as far as it has proceeded, it leads to a result less favourable than we had anticipated. In many places, even upon dry and sound land, the number of infected potatoes amounts to at least 20 per cent. of the whole crop, and, in some low and damp situations, to a much larger proportion. We are still pursuing our inquiries, and shall not fail to report their result. In the meantime, we may state, that the price of sound potatoes, for the weigh of 48lbs., has advanced in the Leeds market considerably this year, on a comparison with the last, the relative proportions being last year 1s., this year 1s. 3d. As an indication of the apprehension that is entertained, that a large part of the winter stock of potatoes will not keep till the approaching spring, it may be mentioned that many samples are offered in the Leeds market at 6d. or 7d. a weigh, which would last year have sold at 10d. or 1s.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE ISLE OF MAN.—Several cargoes of potatoes, which have been shipped at the Isle of Man for Liverpool, have become so much diseased that they are unsaleable, and, consequently, lost to the exporters.

DUNDEE.—A Dundee vessel, laden with potatoes, took refuge in the Tyne a few days ago; and her cargo, on examination, was found to be worthless, owing to the rot. The whole of the potatoes were thrown out, and destroyed. The Newcastle authorities have also condemned to destruction considerable quantites exposed for sale in the market.

WALES.—The *Carnarvon Herald*, of Saturday last, in noticing the disease in the potatoe crop, says, "We sincerely regret to state that the most serious complaints have reached us from the districts over which we range, and our own personal observations in the various counties of North Wales fully justify the statements that have been sent us."

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—For miles round Nottingham, not a single acre has escaped the potatoe disease, and the crops of some portions of clay land cannot be made use of in any way, or sold at any price.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—Nov. 4.—The *Freeman's Journal* of this day publishes accounts from the counties of Meath, Kildare, Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo, and Galway, all of a cheerless description, and quite unanimous in the opinion that the epidemic or distemper in the potatoe crop is general in those districts. A letter from Mayo states that while Lord Kilmaine is forgiving his tenantry a year's rent, other landlords in the neighbourhood of Ballinrobe "are rigorously exacting their rents, not even granting the customary delay for the advantage of improving markets, lest the proceedings of the authorities, or the generosity of gentlemen like Lord Kilnaine, should compel or shame them into humanity." One of the most remarkable features in the provincial accounts is, the exhibition of the disease in a new form in the county of Cork. It is thus described by the *Cork Reporter*:—

"One species of the tuber has a mere cutaneous attack, another is honey-combed, and another is full of dark rings, one within the other. But we saw yesterday, for the first time, a tuber in which neither of these indications could be traced, but which was still unsound and worthless. It was part of the crop of Mr. [illegible] of this city, and was grown at Ballyvolane. The external part was wholly free from the infection. A shell was left white and pure, but the very heart was black and fetid; and it was only when it was cut that the existence of the injury could be perceived. We had an opportunity of seeing how rapidly the infection completes the destruction of the root; or, rather, how quickly this peculiar kind of rot devours all that is sound and good in the potatoe. In the course of three or four hours, and even after cutting away the black bad heart, the two divisions of the root showed signs of decomposition. They first assumed a sable circular tinge, the colour, by degrees, grew deep, at the end of the time we state, the rot had made decided progress, and, while we write, we are certain it has spread like a gangrene through the entire. We are really alarmed by this new phase of the distemper. If it be general, no calculation is safe."

"A medical friend has forwarded us the following letter, on which he remarks—'The enclosed is from a source you may rely on. The glow-worm tribe are not natives of this country, which makes the matter the more curious. Possibly there may be an importation of a new tribe of insects, and the fact is well deserving of attention. Grange is within four miles of Balbriggan:'—

"Grange, Nov. 2, 1845.

"I take this opportunity of letting you know something of the potatoe rot in this locality. The rot is universal, and I think is caused by a very small maggot. I went out last night, at eleven o'clock, to the land, with a spade, and dug potatoes in several places, and, to my great surprise, I found the clay spangled with sparks of fire, very brilliant, and about the size of the head of a small pin. I found it, on bringing it to the light, to be an exceedingly small white worm, with several legs, in fact, a sort of glow-worm. It was attached, in many cases, to the potatoe. I found it in great numbers, in all kinds of land, I mean grass land, &c., but not in land freshly limed. I found it also in potatoes which I bad housed in the evening, which were damp, but not in any that were quite dry, which I am not surprised at, as all died on my hand, and lost the glow as soon as they got dry. Kill those (if you can) and you put an end to the rot."

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—TYRANTS TURNING TENANTS OUT.

We are indebted to our excellent friend, Patrick O'Higgins, for the following Land Catechism, and we cannot avoid giving the concluding paragraph of his letter. It is so entirely in unison with our own opinions and feelings:—

"Tyrant landlords, and base, cruel, and brutal rack-renters, have reduced the people to this state. But God has blessed the land by cursing the potatoe, and blessed be God for this great boon.

"PATRICK O'HIGGINS."

Question.—Has a landlord the right to turn a tenant out of his holding or farm?

Answer.—He has, when the land is let on fair and reasonable terms, and the tenant neglects his farm, or does not pay the rent.

Question.—Has the landlord the right to turn out the tenant without first paying him in full for all his outlay in, building, reclaiming, manuring, enclosing, draining, &c. &c.?

Answer.—No: the landlord has no such right. It would be robbing the tenant to take the land from him without first having paid him the full value of these improvements, and also compensation for the cost and loss incurred by removing to another place, even to a settlement in America, if he choose to go there. Because, when a tenant is deprived of his land, whether by the cupidity, whim, or tyranny of his landlord, he has nothing to live on, and consequently becomes either a burthen to society, or he, his wife and children, die of want, which is too often the case; and, therefore, the landlord is to all intents and purposes guilty of causing the death of unoffending men, women, and children.

Question.—When a tenant increases the value of the land, by reclaiming, building, enclosing, manuring, draining, &c., has the landlord a right to charge the tenant a higher rent on the expiration of the lease, in consequence of the increased value of the land by the labour bestowed upon it by the tenant?

Answer.—No, most certainly not: because the increased value of the land was caused entirely and exclusively by the labour, toil, care, skill, industry, and outlay of the tenant, and not by any act or thing done to the land by the landlord; therefore, he who charges an increased rent robs the tenant of the reward of his labour. And it is written that such conduct cries to Heaven for vengeance!

Question.—What would be said of the man who would give a rough block of mahogany to a Cabinet-maker to make a chest of drawers, and when he had made them, the owner of the block charged him for making them instead of paying him?

Answer.—The owner of the block would be called a rogue, and the cabinet-maker could make him pay.

Question.—What is the difference between the conduct of the landlord who charges an additional rent, mostly double the amount, to a tenant for rough land which he has reclaimed and made fair and fruitful, and the man who charged the cabinet-maker for making the drawers, instead of paying him?

Answer.—The conduct of the landlord is worse by far than that of the owner of the block; because the poor tenant cannot go to law with his landlord; he must either submit to the fraud or be turned out and die. He cannot carry the land with him. It is stationary; there it remains. The cabinet-maker can carry his trade and his tools with him any where; and can also keep the chest of drawers till he is paid.

Landlords, kneel down, and pray to God to fill your hearts with a sense of justice. Ask of Him to inspire you with the feeling and desire to "do unto others as you would be done by." Bear in mind the fate of the Hungarian tyrants, and how Moses slew the Egyptian oppressor and buried him in the sand. Ask yourselves, on bended knees, how you would like to live on ROTTEN POTATOES for the next three months.

A LANDLORD WHO LOVES JUSTICE.

WHALES.—On Tuesday last, 130 whales were caught at Sandwich parish, (Zetland), and were sold next day at excellent prices. Another lot of 80 was captured at Spriggi, in the parish of Dunrossness, on Thursday last, and on the following day about 100 were slain at Bigtown. Several thousands are now coursing round our sea-girt islands. On Saturday night a large body came in at the north entry of our harbour, but the water being too deep, no captures could be effected.—*John O'Groat's Journal.*

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I shall ever remain,
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(Signed) RICHARD BULL.

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(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY.

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All letters to be addressed to "M. O. WRAY, 118, Holborn-hill."

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, NOV. 3.—The arrivals of English wheat for our market during the whole of last week were on a very moderate scale, though of somewhat improved quality. The imports of all kinds of foreign grain, as well as the receipts of oats from Ireland, were, the time of year considered, limited. Fresh up to-day very little wheat reached us either by land carriage or sample, yet the show of English parcels, many of which were on offer on this day se'nnight, was on the whole rather extensive. The rumours in circulation, to the effect that an alteration in the present Corn Laws is in contemplation, had a most extraordinary effect upon the demand for wheat of home produce. The attendance of both town and country buyers was large, yet the uncertainty which the above rumour produced caused them to act with considerable caution. In some instances the holders demanded, though they did not obtain, an advance in the quotations of English wheat of from 2s. to 3. per quarter; others, on the contrary, were disposed to sell at that amount of depression; hence it will be observed, we had much difficulty in ascertaining the exact state of the trade. However, we may observe that the finest qualities (though the trade must be called a dull one) were, in most instances, disposed of at prices about equal to this day se'nnight, but the middling and inferior kinds must be considered from 1s. to quite 2s. per quarter cheaper than on that day. At the close of business a portion of the supply remained unsold. The show of free foreign wheat was not large, yet the causes before mentioned operated upon the sale for that article. The best parcels were, however, held at full prices; but other kinds might have been purchased on somewhat easier terms, say of 1s. per quarter. Holders of bonded wheats were extravagant in their demands, many of them refusing to sell except at 4s. to 5s. per quarter more money. So few were the transactions, that the quotations were almost nominal. The supply of English barley was somewhat on the increase; but that of foreign was small. For the best malting and grinding sorts the sale was very steady, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, last week's currencies. In other descriptions exceedingly little was doing, yet the prices were supported. We had a fair retail inquiry for malt, especially for pale ware, and previous rates were maintained in every instance; still a clearance, notwithstanding the supply was comparatively small, was not effected. Last week only about 8,000 quarters of oats came to hand from Ireland. Since the return was made up, nine vessels (all reported this morning) have come in from Dublin, Waterford, and Cork; yet the show of samples of that article was small, and unusually high prices were demanded. The oat trade must be considered firm, at, in some transactions, an improvement in the prices paid on Monday last of from 6d. to 1s. per quarter, at which nearly the whole found buyers. In bonded oats several sales were concluded at higher figures, owing to the decline in the duty. We had a fair average quantity of beans in the market, while the sale for them was steady, at very full prices. Although the show of peas was on the increase, a large business was doing, and the quotations had an upward tendency. Peas, under lock, 1s. to 2s. dearer. The flour trade was rather dull; nevertheless, the late advance in the quotations was maintained. In seeds, particularly in canary, rapeseed, and linseed, a good business was doing, at rather more money.

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
	Ditto, red	57 67 .. 59 71
	Suffolk and Norfolk, red	60 65 white 68 70
	Lincoln and York, red	60 66 white 65 70
	Northumb. and Scotch	60 68
Rye		29 32
Barley	Malting	33 36 extra 38 —
	Distilling	30 35
	Grinding	27 30
Malt	Ship	54 58 Ware 60 62
Oats	Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 28s 0d to 30s 0d; potato, or short, 29s 0d to 33s 0d; Poland, 28s 6d to 33s 0d; Northumberland and Scotch, Angus, 31s 0d to 33s 0d; potato, 34s 0d to 35s 0d; Irish feed, 27s 0d to 29s 6d; black, 27s 0d to 29s 0d; potato, 28s 0d to 31s 0d; Galway, 26s 0d to 27s 0d.	
Beans	Ticks	38 42
	Harrow, small	38 44
Peas	White	44 48 boilers 50 54
	Gray and hog	40 43
Flour	Norfolk and Suffolk	45 51
	Town-made (per sack of 280lbs	50 60
Buckwheat, or Brank		30 32

ENGLISH SEEDS, &C.

Red clover (per cwt.) .. 40 to 70
White clover (per cwt.) .. 45 74
Rapeseed (per last) .. £26 28
Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 9s to 13s; white, 9s to 11s.
Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 3lb each) £11 to £12

FOREIGN GRAIN.

		Shillings per Quarter. Free.	In Bond.
Wheat	Dautsic and Konigsberg	70 extra 74	57 — 62
	Ditto ditto	65 — 68	54 — 57
	Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt	63 — 71	54 — 59
	Danish, Holstein, &c.	61 — 67	52 — 57
	Russian, hard	—	
	Ditto, soft	60 — 63	50 — 56
	Spanish, hard	—	
	Ditto, soft	65 — 69	55 — 59
	Italian, Tuscan, &c., red	—	
	Ditto, white	68 — 74	48 — 62
	Odessa & Taganrog, hard	—	
	Ditto, soft	58 — 63	50 — 57
	Canadian, hard	—	
	Ditto, fine	65 — 67	
Rye	Russian, Prussian, &c.	28 — 30	
Barle	Grinding	26 — 31	
	Ditto, distilling	31 — 34	20 — 28
Oats	Dutch, feed	22 — 25	
	Ditto, brew and thick	27 — 33	21 — 28
	Russian	27 — 31	21 — 26
	Danish & Mecklenburg	27 — 32	21 — 27
Beans	Ticks, 33 to 39, small	37 — 44	32 — 43
	Egyptian	37 — 40	42 — 37
Peas	White, 44 to 48, gray	40 — 42	
Flour	Dantsic and Hamburgh (per barrel), fine 31 36, superfine	32 — 38	26 — 30
	Canada, 34 to 37, United States	34 — 39	28 — 33
Buckwheat		30 — 35	

FOREIGN SEEDS, &C.

Per Quarter.

Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 42 to 45
Archangel, 40 to 43, Memel and Konigsberg .. 40 45
Mediterranean, 40 to 48, Odessa .. 46 49
Rapeseed (free of duty) per last .. £24 26
Red Clover (10s per cwt. and 5 per cent. on the duty) .. 40 62
White ditto .. 45 68
Tares, small spring (free of duty) 31 to 33, large .. 40 —
Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £8 0s, £9 0s, French, per ton .. £8 10, £9 10
Rape cakes (free of duty) .. £5 0 £5 5

AVERAGE PRICES

Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 30th of October to the 5th of November.

	Wheat		Barley		Oats.		Rye.		Beans		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ending Sept. 20, 1845	52	6	30	9	21	7	32	8	42	5	37	0
Week ending Sept. 27, 1845	53	2	30	2	22	2	33	1	42	5	38	9
Week ending Oct. 4, 1843	56	0	31	1	23	4	33	8	43	1	42	6
Week ending Oct. 11, 1845	57	9	31	3	23	4	34	2	43	1	44	4
Week ending Oct. 18, 1845	58	2	32	0	23	5	34	5	44	5	43	0
Week ending Oct. 25, 1845	59	5	33	0	24	11	34	5	45	5	44	1
Aggregate average of the last six weeks	56	2	31	4	23	1	33	9	43	6	41	7
London averages (ending Oct. 28, 1845)	65	4	36	8	29	5	36	9	42	6	49	5
Duties	16	0	7	0	5	0	9	6	1	0	1	6

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, NOV. 2.—The imports of live stock from abroad into London during the past week have consisted of about 140 oxen and cows, together with 240 sheep and 8 calves, from Rotterdam, and 20 oxen from Hamburg, in, for the most part, good condition. This morning we had on sale 96 Dutch oxen and cows and 130 sheep, the whole of which found buyers at about previous quotations. At Hull about 300 beasts and sheep have arrived. The number would have been larger had not two cargoes of beasts on their way from Rotterdam been thrown overboard, in consequence of the late gales. From our own grazing districts the fresh arrivals of beasts this morning were very extensive and of full average quality; indeed, there were some of the best short-horns in the market we ever witnessed at this period of the year. Although the attendance of buyers was good, the beef trade was very dull, at a decline in the quotations obtained on Monday last of 2d. per 8lb, and a clearance was not effected. The northern droves of beasts amounted to 2,100 short horns, those from the eastern counties comprising 400 Scots, from the western and midland districts 800 Herefords, Devons, runts, &c., from other parts of England 200 of various breeds, from Scotland 90 Scots, and from Ireland, partly by railway and partly by steamers direct, 300 beasts. The numbers of sheep being on the increase, the sale for that description of stock was very inactive. Prime old Downs, which were scarce, produced full currencies; but all other kinds suffered a decline of 2d. per 8lbs. Calves were in moderate supply and heavy demand at Friday's depression. Nearly 250 pigs were on sale from Ireland. The pork trade was in a sluggish state, and prices were not supported.

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior coarse beasts	2	4	2	6
Second quality	2	8	3	2
Prime large oxen	3	4	3	8
Prime Scots, &c.	3	10	4	0
Coarse inferior sheep	3	4	3	10
Second quality	4	0	4	4
Prime coarse woolled	4	6	4	8
Prime Southdown	4	10	5	0
Large coarse calves	3	10	4	6
Prime small	4	8	5	0
Suckling calves, each	18	0	30	0
Large hogs	3	10	4	6
Neat small porkers	4	8	5	2
Quarter-old store pigs, each	16	0	21	0

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE.

(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)

Beasts, 4,224—Sheep, 26,690—Calves, 104—Pigs, 321.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, Nov. 1.—We had a large supply of grain in our market to-day. Old wheat sold from 8s. 6d. to 9s.; new, 5s. to 8s.; oats, 2s. 4d. to 4s.; barley, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; beans, 6s. to 6s. 9d., per bushel.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKEE, MONDAY, NOV. 3.—The demand for British grain, meal, and flour, during the week has been of a very limited character, the millers and dealers having previously stocked themselves to a good extent. Prices generally have receded. We observe a decline since Tuesday last of 2d. per bushel for old, and 3d. for Irish new wheat; on flour 1s. per sack and 6d. per barrel; on oats and oatmeal fully 2d. per bushel and 1s. per load. The present value of best Irish new red wheat is 8s. 1d. to 8s. 2d. per 70lbs.; mealing oats 4s. per 45lbs. Beans and peas maintain the late advance in value; but the sales have been quite in retail. There has been an active enquiry for wheat and flour in bond, and several transactions have occurred at improving prices. At Friday's market the sales of recently imported United States flour were at 32s. to 32s. 6d. to 33s. per barrel.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, NOV. 1.—The trade during the week has been in a state of great activity caused by the reports in circulation in reference to an intention on the part of Government to interfere with the existing Corn-laws, and, in the few sales which have occurred in any article, prices were in favour of the buyer. At our market this morning, owing to the suspense occasioned by the rumours above alluded to, there was almost a total absence of business, and prices were little better than nominal.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, FRIDAY, OCT. 31.—We have had a fair supply of wheat to this day's market, a great portion of which was new. For good old sample the demand was moderate, and as the opinion was general that the ports would be open duty free, millers bought at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr. Barley was one 1s. lower, beans steady. Oats the turn dearer.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MONDAY, NOV. 3.—To-day 3,000 bags were sold, all to the trade. The market upon the whole is more steady than for some days past. On Saturday 3,000 bags were sold, and on Friday 2,500.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, November 4, 1845.)

James Reding and William Nicol Judd, of Horseshoe-court, Ludgate-hill, printers—Edward Speller, of 36, Berners-street, Oxford-street, tea dealer—William Ashcroft, sen., of Bere-street, Butcher-row, Ratcliffe, cooper—John Littlewood, of 23, New Bond-street, hosier—George Straight, of 9, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, ivory cutter—John Gadd, of 79, High-street, Camden-town, baker—John Spofford, of Chatham, Kent, linendraper—Edward Turner, of 48, Princes-street, Soho, chemist—John Whiteway, of Chudleigh, Devonshire, miller—Thomas Barnes Voughan, formerly of Liverpool, but now of Poulton-cum-Spittal, Cheshire, farmer—George Greenstock, of Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire ironmonger.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Fenwick Loraine, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller, first dividend of 5s 6d in the pound, payable at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on any Saturday.

William Hall, of Durham, grocer, second dividend of 1s in the pound, payable at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on any Saturday.

William Nell, of Manchester and Ardwick, common brewer, first dividend of 4s in the pound, payable at 35, George-street, Manchester, on November 11, or any subsequent Tuesday.

James Knight, of Wigan, butcher, first dividend of 4s 6d in the pound, payable at 72, George-street, Manchester, on November 11, and every following Tuesday.

Charles Parker, of Bristol, mercer, second dividend of 3½d in the pound, payable at 19, St. Agustine's-place, Bristol, on November 10, or any subsequent Monday.

William Barrett Briddick, of Durham, dealer in iron, first dividend of 4s in the pound, payable at 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on November 8, or any following Saturday.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, London.

Thomas Palmer, of the New-road, Whitechapel, soap maker, November 25, at twelve—Wilson Wood and John Holmes, of Maidstone, tea dealers, November 25, at half-past eleven—Sarah Jevons, of Lincoln, shoemaker, November 25, at two—Stephen Fawcett, of 68, Chiswell-street, linen draper, November 25, at half-past one—James Edward Smirk, of Broad-court, Bow-street, Covent-garden, licensed victualler, November 28, at eleven—John Richardson and James Griston, of Norwich, bricklayers, November 26, at one.

In the Country.

Griffith Vaughan, of Llanedy, Carmarthenshire, innkeeper, November 27, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol—John Hodgson, of Liverpool, scrivener, November 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Thomas Robson, of Liverpool, soap manufacturer, November 25, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Thomas Danson, of Liverpool, merchant, November 25, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—George Gilchrist and John Macquay Gilchrist, of Liverpool, merchants, November 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—George Charles Crofts, of Liverpool, corn merchant, November 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Nathan Litherland, of Liverpool, and of Bridgetown, Barbadoes, merchant, November 25, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—George Lawrie, of Fleetwood-upon-Wyre, Lancashire, chemist, November 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

William Mossman, of 14, Clarke's-place, High-street, Islington, stationer, November 25—John Reay and John Robert Reay, of Mark-lane, City, wine merchants, November 26—John Mears, of Leeds, grocer, November 28—Thomas Sanderson, of Liverpool, coal merchant, November 25—Matthew Murphy, of Shrewsbury, haberdasher, November 26.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before November 25.

James Driver, of Slawston, Leicestershire, victualler—Benjamin Ling of Fore-street, Limehouse, timber dealer—Wheatley Kirk, of Leeds, piano-forte manufacturer—Henry Cook, of Liverpool, paper hanger—Thomas Jones and John Jones, of Liverpool, tallow chandlers—Joseph Glass, of White Hart-street, Drury-lane, victualler—Joseph Lazarus, of 10, Marylebone-lane, and 27, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, dealer in clothes.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Elizabeth French and Beal French, of 51, Crutched-friars, City, cork manufacturers—Matthew Brook and Joseph Waterhouse, of Gildersome, Yorkshire, coal miners—John Smith Barlow and Thomas Barlow, of Leeds, hat manufacturers—G. Taylor and Joseph Parkins, of Swallow-place, Hanover-square, envelope manufacturers—Henry Jackaman and George Knight, of Birmingham, builders—Edward Fellows and John Randell, of Old Broad-street, City, silk brokers—Philip Jones and Charles Mortimer, of Bristol, and at Keynsham, Somersetshire, drysalters—Walter Watts, John Galsworthy, and William Galsworthy, solicitors (so far as regards Watts)—Peter Joynson and Co., of Manchester, silk manufacturers—Richard Latham, Peter Simpson, and Richard Latham, jun., of Bahia, merchants (so far as regards Peter Simpson)—George Wilson and Joseph Porter, of Salford, Lancashire, machine makers—Thomas Hart and Henry Hart, of Barking, Essex, basket makers—Joseph Humbley and Lewis Rudge, of Great Barford, Bedfordshire, surgeons—Peter Chrimes, Edward Chrimes, and Richard Chrimes, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, plumbers—Charles Wilson and William Townrow, of Luton, Bedfordshire, straw hat manufacturers—Richard Greenwell and Bailey Sacker, of Sunderland, timber merchants—Leon Marks and Jacob Israel, of Liverpool, watch makers—Henry Lipscomb and Frederick Lipscomb, of Wytham, Berkshire, farmers—Joseph Brockwell and Thomas Jones Reed, of 10, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, grocers—George Smith, George Knights Smith, Edward Horatio Smith, and William Withew Smith, of Gough square, wholesale furriers (so far as regards George Smith)—Cookson Stephenson Floyd and Harry Booth, of Holmfirth and Huddersfield, attorneys.

AN EXCUSABLE SUPPOSITION.—An editor having read in another paper that there was a kind of tobacco which, if a man should either smoke or chew, he would forget that he owed a dollar in the world, very innocently concluded that many of his subscribers had been furnished with the article.

PILING UP JOKES.—Speaking of wags—what is more waggish than a dog's tail when he is well pleased? Speaking of tails—we always like those that end well. Hogg's, for instance. Speaking of hogs—we saw one of those animals the other day lying in the gutter, and in the opposite one a well-dressed man; the first had a ring in his nose, the latter had a ring on his finger. The man was drunk, the hog was sober. "A hog is known by the company he keeps," thought we; so thought Mr. Porker, and off he went. Speaking of going off, puts us in mind of a gun once we owned. It went off one night, and we haven't seen it since. And speaking of guns reminds us of the "obsolete idea." We had one—a gun; not the obsolete idea—and it burst.—*N. O. Picayune.*

FORTIFICATION OF THE COAST.—Within the last fortnight several Government officials have been examining the state of the ramparts and other defences of Berwick. It is known that Government have in contemplation some extensive plan for the improvement of the means of defence of our coasts, in the view of hostilities breaking out with the United States, in consequence of the grasping aggressions of that Power, and its infringement of our territorial right on the North American continent. It is not improbable, therefore, that at no distant date the fortifications of Berwick may be put into a state of efficiency, the batteries mounted with cannon, and sufficient force of military lodged in the barracks to repel temporarily the attack of an enemy.—*Berwick Warder.*

NOT MERELY A CURE, BUT ALMOST A MIRACLE EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Mrs. Curley, residing at 15, Green-street, Bonner-street, Bethnal-green, had been dangerously ill for two years, was a patient at the London and Bartholomew Hospitals, and told that her stomach and kidneys were much diseased; she could keep nothing whatever on her stomach; besides this she was likewise a dreadful sufferer from piles. Finally, she got so bad as to keep her bed for nine months, from which dangerous state she has just been restored to the full enjoyment of health by means of these extraordinary pills.

Poetry.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

NO. XVIII.

"CHILDE HAROLD."

To fly from, need not be to hate, mankind:
All are not fit with them to stir and toil,
Nor is it discontent to keep the mind
Deep in its fountain, lest it over-boil
In the hot throng, where we become the spoil
Of our infection, till too late and long
We may deplore and struggle with the coil,
In wretched interchange of wrong for wrong
'Midst a contentious world, striving where none are strong.

There, in a moment, we may plunge our years
In fatal penitence, and in the blight
Of our own soul, turn all our blood to tears,
And colour things to come with hues of Night;
The race of life becomes a hopeless flight
To those that walk in darkness: on the sea,
The boldest steer but where there ports invite,
But there are wanderers o'er Eternity
Whose bark drives on and on, and anchor'd ne'er shall be.

Is it not better, then, to be alone,
And love earth only for its earthly sake?
By the blue rushing of the arrowy Rhone,
Or the pure bason of its nursing lake,
Which feeds it as a mother who doth make
A fair but froward infant her own care,
Kissing its cries away as these awake;—
Is it not better thus our lives to wear,
Than join the crushing crowd, doom'd to inflict on bear?

I live not in myself, but I become
Portion of that around me; and to me
High mountains are a feeling, but the hum
Of human cities torture: I can see
Nothing to loathe in nature, save to be
A link reluctant in a fleshly chain,
Class'd among creatures, when the soul can flee,
And with the sky, the peak, the heaving plain
Of ocean, or the stars, mingle, and not in vain.

And thus I am absorb'd and this is life:
I look upon the peopled desert past,
As on a place of agony and strife,
Where, for some sin, to sorrow I was cast,
To act and suffer, but remount at last
With a fresh pinion; which I feel to spring,
Though young, yet waking vigorous, as the blast
Which it would cope with, on delighted wing,
Spurning the clay-cold bonds which round our being cling.

And when at length, the mind shall be all free
From what it hates in this degraded form,
Reft of its carnal life save what shall be
Existent happier in the fly and worm,—
When elements to elements conform,
And dust is as it should be, shall I not
Feel all I see, less dazzling, but more warm;
The bodiless thought? The Spirit of each spot?
Of which, even now, I share at times the immortal lot?

Are not the mountains, waves, and skies, a part
Of me and of my soul, as I of them?
Is not the love of these days in my heart
With a pure passion? Should I not contemn
All objects if compared with these? and stem
A tide of suffering, rather than forgo
Such feeling for the hard and worldly phlegm
Of those whose eyes are only turn'd below,
Gazing upon the ground, with thoughts which dare not glow?

ROUSSEAU.

Here the self-torturing sophist, wild Rousseau,
The apostle of affliction, he who threw
Enchantment over passion, and from woe
Wrung overwhelming eloquence, first drew
The breath which made him wretched; yet he knew
How to make madness beautiful, and cast
O'er erring deeds and thoughts a heavenly hue
Of words like sunbeams, dazzling as they past
The eyes, which o'er them shed tears feelingly and fast.

His love was passion's essence—as a tree
On fire by lightning; with ethereal flame
Kindled he was, and blasted; for to be
Thus, and enamour'd were in him the same.
But his was not the love of living dame,
Nor of the dead who rise upon our dreams,
But of ideal beauty, which became
In him existence, and o'erflowing teems
Along his burning page, distemper'd though it seems.

This breathed itself to life in Julie, this
Invested her with all that's wild and sweet;
This hallow'd, too, the memorable kiss
Which every morn his fever'd lip would greet,
From hers, who but with friendship his would meet;
But to that gentle touch, through brain and breast
Flash'd the thrilled spirits love devouring heat;
In that absorbing sigh perchance more blest
Than vulgar minds may be with all they seek possest.

His life was one long war with self-sought foes,
On friends by him self-banish'd; for his mind
Had grown supicion's sanctuary, and chose
For its own cruel sacrifice the kind,
'Gainst whom he raged with fury strange and blind.
But he was phrensied,—wherefore, who may know?
Since cause might be which skill could never find;
But he was phrensied by disease or woe
To that worst pitch of all, which wears a reasoning show.

For then he was inspired, and from him came
As from the Pythian's mystic cave of yore,
Those oracles which set the world on flame,
Nor ceased to burn till kingdoms were no more:
Did he not this for France? which lay before
Bow'd to the inborn tyranny of years?
Broken and trembling to the yoke she bore,
Till by the voice of him and his compeers,
Roused up to too much wrath, which follows o'ergrown fears?

They made themselves a fearful monument!
The wreck of old opinions—things which grew,
Breathed from the breath of time; the veil they rent,
And what behind it lay, all earth shall view.
But good with ill they also overthrew,
Leaving but ruins, wherewith to rebuild
Upon the same foundation, and renew
Dungeons and thrones, which the same hour refill'd,
As heretofore because ambition was self-will'd.

But this will not endure, nor be endured!
Mankind have felt their strength, and made it felt.
They might have used it better, but, allured
By their new vigour, sternly have they dealt
On one another; pity ceased to melt
With her once natural charities. But they
Who in oppression's darkness caved have dwelt,
They were not eagle's, nourish'd with the day;
What marvel then at times, if they mistook their prey?

Reviews.

THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES. A Prison Rhyme in Ten Books. By Thomas Cooper, the Chartist. London: J. How, 132, Fleet-street.

(Continued from the Star of Nov. 1st.)

The "Ninth Book" is brief, consisting of but some fifty stanzas. The characters who figure therein are exclusively female,—Porcia, Arria, the wife of Asdrubal, the Carthaginian, Sophronia, and Baruna, the Jewess. The "Book" opens with a prison scene, in which a woman, with an infant child, comes to bid farewell to her "felon" husband.

'Tis Woman's voice!—woman in wailful grief,
Joined by her babe's scarce conscious sympathy.—
Thy wife hath come to take her farewell brief,
Gaunt felon!—brief and bitter must it be
For thy babe's mother—since the wide salt sea
Must roll, for life, its deep, dark gulph between
Thee, convict—and that form of agony!
Poor wretched thing! well may she wail, I ween,
And wring her hands, and wish that she had never been!

"Let me have one last kiss of my poor babe!"
He saith, and clingeth to the grate. Oh! how
The turnkey's answer will his bosom stab!—
"Away!—we open not the bars!"—and, lo!
They push him rudely back!—he may not know
What baleful bliss it gives to clasp a child
Or wife, ere one must yield them to life's woe.
Ah! little had that kiss his grief beguiled—
But, rather, filled his soul with after-throes more wild.

She fainteth!—yet awakes to moan and weep!—
How little didst thou think that smiling morn
Thou didst, so early and so eager, peep
Into thy mirror, and thy breast adorn
With virgin rose—so soon the sorrow-thorn
Would there have pierced!—that thou, in two short years,
Wouldst see thy husband in that dress of scorn—
And turn—a widowed bride—a thing of tears—
From that stern grate, forlorn, to meet the world's rude jeers!

Poor sufferer! how wilt thou the future brook!—
To drudge from morn to eve for beggar's bread;—
To hear thy ragged child receive rebuke
For his sire's sins—that on the exile's head
Already fall full sore;—to see him shed
Tears when he asks for food, and thou hast none
To stop his hunger;—then, to make thy bed
With him upon the heath or moorland lone—
Unless, for infamy, thou tak'st the rich man's boon!

What misery—hadst thou never been a bride—
Thy heart had shunned!—Yet, thou wilt fondly cling
Unto the memory of thy love—nor chide,
Ev'n by a thought, in deepest suffering,
His error, who did thy young joy-bloom bring
To desolation! Ill requited love
Was thine, ev'n from the bridal-revelling—
Yet, thou forgavest all, nor didst reprove
The wild excess which oft thee nigh to madness drove.—

Very beautiful is the following apostrophe to woman:—

Oh, woman! how thy truest worth is slighted:—
Thy tenderness how often met with hate:—
Thy fondest purest hopes how often blighted:—
How man, the tyrant, lords it o'er thy fate,
Yet feigns for thy benign behest to wait;—
How jealously he guards thy faithfulness,
And forms a censure on thy every state—
Thy chastity terms coldness,—thy caress
Weak fooling, stratagem, or grosser love's excess!

Oh, woman! fairest, frailest, sweetest flour
Of Nature's garden, what rude storms thee bend!
Thy heart—thou priceless, peerless, matchless dower
Of Nature's treasury—what sufferings rend!
How meanly men, through selfishness, contend
To pamper thee—how silkenly their lays
Of love they lisp to gain their guilty end;—
How sensually man lauds thy beauty's blaze;—
How heartlessly deserts thee in its dimmer days;

Oh, woman! what anxieties destroy
The bliss thou dreamest none can take away,
When hushing thy soft care, thy cradled joy;—
How Time the blessings thy fond hopes pourtray
Oft turns to curses, and thy heart a prey
To keenest woe becomes—maternal woe
That, like maternal love, the human clay
Moves more intensely than severest throe,
Or most ecstatic thrill that mortal bosoms know."

* * * *

How thy best children, Woman, testify
A mother's worth,—attributing their zest
For enterprize, or love of good, to thy
Exalting nurture! O let him attest
A mother's worth—that Titan of the West—
Unequalled Washington! And if such men,
That dwarf princes, vigour from thy meek breast
Now draw, Woman! what will thy sons be when
Man looks on thee no longer with the tyrant's ken?

When chivalry's false homage is forgot,—
When eastern jealousy no more immures
And renders thee a vernal idiot,—
When thy young purity no villain-lures
Are spread to blemish,—when thy mind matures
In freedom, and thy soul can make its choice,
Untrammelled, unconstrained, where heart assures
The heart it is beloved,—shall not thy voice
And look restore to Earth its long-lost Paradise?

That Mind is of no sex,—when thou art freed,
Thy thought-deeds shall proclaim: our Edgeworth's sense,
Our Baillie's truthful skill, Felicia's meed
Of grace with perfectest mellifluence
Of music joined,—or thy magnificence
Of heart and reason, Necker's glorious child!—
Problems shall be no more: Woman's intense
Inherent claim to mind-rank, when befoiled
No more by Man, she will display with glow unsoiled.

And when her children see her move in joy,
And yet in truest dignity,—no more
A slave,—no more a drudge,—no more a toy!—
When from her lips of love her spirit's store
Of high ennobling wisdom she doth pour
Into her offspring's ears,—into their eyes,
Ere speech he learnt, looks Nature's purest lore
Of truth and virtue,—shall not Man arise
From error,—nurtured thus,—and loftiest good devise?

(To be continued.)

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. November. Edinburgh: W. Tait. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

All who desire to know the real character of the much-lauded Nelson, will do well to read the excellent review of the "Dispatches and Letters" of that "hero," which opens the present number of *Tait*. From these "Dispatches," &c., the reader will learn how small, indeed, are the claims of the victor of the Nile and Trafalgar to be enrolled in the list of England's worthies. His courage and skill as a great sea-captain cannot be questioned; but as a negotiator he was contemptible, and he possessed none of the abilities requisite for a statesman. His hatred of the French was unbounded; and, with regard to that nation, he was throughout his life actuated by the most ignorant, bigotted, and contemptible national prejudices. He was a besotted admirer of kings; and no matter how despicable or infamous a king might be, Nelson would have unhesitatingly shed the blood of myriads to preserve the power or glut the vengeance of his royal protegé. This he showed by his support of the infamous Neapolitan king and court. His *murder* of Caraccioli has left an eternal stain upon his name which all the lies and subterfuges of corrupt and lickspittle writers will fail to efface. His disgraceful connection with the notorious Lady Hamilton reduced him to the lowest state of moral degradation in his public as well as private character. Yet to such a man are statues raised! Forty years have only elapsed since Nelson fell, and his fame already wanes. We may safely predict that the end of another forty years will see his reputation at a very low ebb indeed. This number contains the commencement of an American romance by Colonel Johnson, entitled "Jenny Basket," a tale of the revolutionary war, and a well-told tale it promises to be. "The Life of Mozart" is an excellent review of Mr. Holmes's biography of that wonderful genius. "The Life of Mozart" is another chapter added to the melancholy record of the sufferings of Nature's nobles, and the cruelty, tyranny, and meanness of those usurpers who by birth, force, and fraud, have acquired and held supremacy amongst men.

'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true.

"Notes on Gilfillan's 'Gallery of Literary Portraits,'" by Thomas De Quincey, is an exceedingly interesting article. The subjects of the "Notes" this month are Godwin and John Foster. The latter appears to have been much overrated. We anticipate great pleasure from the continuation of these "Notes." By-the-by, in looking through the list of the Gilfillan Portraits, we are surprised to find the omission of such names as Byron, Moore, Dickens, and Jerrold. Why is this? Madame Wolfensberger's "Letters from Naples" exhibit in startling colours the wretched and degraded state of the people of that country, caused mainly by the withering influence of the Catholic priesthood. Some lengthy extracts will be found from these "Letters" in our seventh page, under the head of "Foreign Movements;" in addition to which we here insert the following illustrations of the deplorable

SUPERSTITION OF THE NEAPOLITAN PEASANTRY.

The following adventure occurred last year to an Italian friend of ours, who himself recounted the particulars to us:—

On the arrival of this gentleman with a friend on a sketching tour at the small village of Cerito, amidst the mountains behind Capua, he engaged two little boys to carry his portfolio and drawing materials, and at once set off, thus accompanied, in search of a subject for the exercise of his pencil. Some time elapsed before he decided on a point of view; and, in order to do so, he made several circuits amongst the hills, which apparently excited suspicion to his disadvantage. Some hours passed away, and the mother of the boys, who was ignorant that they had left home with a stranger, began to be anxious at their unusually long absence, and ran about the village demanding news of her children from her different neighbours.

At that moment a man arrived from the hills, who had been a witness of the artist's proceedings, and, in answer to her inquiries, he bluntly told her "that she might cease her clamour, for her children were irretrievably lost. No efforts of hers could save them," he added, "for they were in the power of a sorcerer, who had carried them off to murder them for the purposes of his incantations. He had seen him with the boys forming his mysterious circles; and by this time, no doubt, it was all over with them."

The horror of the woman at this information, the truth of which she never doubted for an instant, surpassed all words. She called on her neighbours to revenge the death of her innocent babes; she ran from house to house, summoning the peasantry to join her in extirpating the monster from the land; and the clamour for revenge spreading from cottage to cottage, like the extending circles around a stone cast into deep water, the whole population of the district was ere long in a state of insurrection.

The gentleman, meanwhile, unconscious of the tumult his movements had excited, was quietly making a drawing upon the mountain above the village. But however deeply engaged by his occupation, he could not fail at length to remark the increasing agitation of the country beneath. He saw the peasantry rushing from their dwellings, and forming together in bands; a murmur, as of an enraged multitude, ascended even to the high point of rock on which he sat, and he could from time to time distinguish, that those who were assembling carried arms. Vainly he inquired of the children what was the meaning of this extraordinary commotion, nor was it till he saw the multitude closing around him on every side, and mounting the hills towards the spot where he was drawing, that a suspicion flashed on his mind, that he was the object of the people's rage. Fortunately, understanding their dialect, he was warned of his danger, by distinguishing the word *sorcerer*, frequently repeated, united with threats of violence, as the crowd approached. He looked round for the children, considering that their safety would prove the best evidence of the innocence of his intentions, but they had already disappeared; and as huge stones, cast by those who had clambered to the rocks above, began to fall around him, and a countless throng of male and female peasants, in every variety of wild and ragged attire, drew nearer and nearer, some armed with guns, some with sticks and stones, and implements of husbandry, and all uttering the most hideous yells and threats of vengeance, he, and the young friend who was his companion, thought there was no disgrace in at once taking to flight. Deserting portfolios, sketch-books, and stools, they therefore ran off with the utmost rapidity. Most fortunately they took the road towards the village, for the people believing they would endeavour to escape in an opposite direction, to gain the interior of the country, had disposed themselves on the further side of the hill in an ambush, into which, had our friends fallen, they would probably never have escaped alive.

They had not fled far, before they met the magistrate of the village, with a party of gens-d'armes, proceeding to investigate the cause of the disturbance, and put it down by force, if necessary. They lost not a moment in claiming his protection against an attack, of the cause of which they had only a vague suspicion. This was immediately and courteously granted, and the magistrate proceeded without delay to inquire the crime with which the stranger was charged. It was, however, in vain that he sought to convince the people of their error. Even after the return of the children, they obstinately persisted in their belief of the gentleman's bad intentions; and one old woman, who had armed herself with a rusty fowling-piece, was with difficulty prevented firing on them.

Though the tumult was allayed by the strong arm of authority, it may readily be supposed, that our friend made no more sketches in that neighbourhood, and lost no time in returning to a more civilized district, where, even, if the belief in incantations be still retained, it has not sufficient influence to excite the populace to insurrection and murder. In all his excursions since this adventure, he has lodged, when possible, in a monastery; and for one or two days before he commenced sketching, has taken care to show himself in company with some of the holy fraternity, to put at rest all doubts of his sanctity. He has likewise procured a letter from the police in Naples, in virtue of which he can obtain an escort in all dangerous cases.

It is well that strangers should be made aware of such a state of things, for this is not a solitary instance of outrageous superstition amongst the peasantry. A very short time has elapsed since an Englishman was attacked in a similar manner whilst sketching between Salerno and Pæstum. He had enticed no children from their home; no meditated murder could be brought to his charge; and yet the people were as firmly convinced that he was a sorcerer, as if he had called the whole mysterious science of necromancy into action. Unfortunately, whilst he was engaged in sketching, it began to rain in torrents, and the ignorant people at once accused him of being the cause of the change of weather. The next day, at the same hour, the same thing occurred, and their murmurs were redoubled; but when, on the third day, the stranger was compelled to pack up his drawing materials by the fury of the storm, he found himself surrounded by an armed populace, who threatened him with immediate destruction. Ignorant of their language, he understood not the cause of their clamour. For a while the people stood aloof, for they believed he bore a charmed life; till at length a woman, more furious than the rest of her companions, flung a kind of axe at him, which wounded him severely about the hip. The mob no sooner saw that he was vulnerable, then the attack became general. Sticks, stones, and hatchets flew on every side: and it was with the utmost difficulty that he succeeded in flying a short distance before his infuriated pursuers. Finding the door of a house open, he rushed in for protection; and most fortunately it was the residence of the principal magistrate of the place. This person, being sufficiently well informed to be aware of the injury done to the neighbourhood by such events, anxiously sought to repair the evil. About a dozen of the mob were immediately arrested, and brought into the presence of the wounded man; and when questioned as to what had provoked their outrage, they all clamourously repeated the accusation of sorcery.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE-BOOK.—November. London: *Punch* Office, 92, Fleet-street.

This is an excellent number of the *Table-Book*. The opening article, by the Editor, on "Railway Calls," is accompanied by two admirable illustrations. The first representing "Mr. John Bull in a quandary, or the anticipated effects of the Railway Calls." The multitude of figures in this plate is truly astonishing. John Bull is represented seated in his arm-chair, perfectly overwhelmed with a multitude of railway imps, who have assailed him to make good their "calls." One party are represented surrounding John's head and shoulders, and, with their open-stretched mouths, are screaming their demands into his ears. One imp has taken possession of poor John's hat, another has his wig; one imp is dragging John's glove off his right hand, another his ring off his left; one has got hold of John's neckcloth, another his pocket-book, and a third his handkerchief. Several imps are hard at work in extracting his watch and seals, and several more his purse. One posse are seen running off with his walking-stick, another are dragging his boots off. Two are engaged bearing off his decanter of port, and a whole army are running off with his strong box. Two railway engines are employed, the one in taking off John's cash box, the other in removing his plate. In the fore-ground are a number of lawyer-imps, busy over an oyster-tub, *taking in* the "natives," very characteristically leaving the "shells" for poor John. To complete the picture, there is, in one corner, a view of "Bull Lodge" for sale; and a rascally-looking auctioneer is seen "knocking down" Mr. Bull's "effects." Over the victim's head is ringing the "Railway Bell," and the whole is crowned by the demon of destruction and despair, who, with the "*Railway Times*" in each hand, is proclaiming the end of Mr. Bull's "speculations." The fright, agony, and despair of poor John is admirably depicted in his countenance, which really seems to be life itself. The second illustration represents Mr. John Bull in Keeley's celebrated character of "Willibald," in the extravaganza of the "Bottle Imp." Of course the imp in the bottle is the railway imp,—"Scrip," John is bawling out, "Who'll buy a bottle?" "Oh! *do* buy a bottle!" The ludicrous figure he cuts is laughable beyond all description. In the excellent article, by the Editor, speaking of the probable situation of John Bull in a few months hence, the writer says:—"Calls will literally tear him to pieces, and there will not be an article he possesses that the great interests of locomotion will not carry away from him. A grand trunk will run away with his strong box; a junction of some kind or other will tear his coat in two; some stupendous *cutting* will cut away with his cash-box: a tremendous tunnel will run through all he has; and excavations on an extensive scale will empty all his pockets." * * * "When this period arrives, instead of a struggle to get hold of scrip, there will be an eagerness to get rid of it. The last possessor will be the unhappy victim to all its liabilities, and every man will go about like the unfortunate individual who had bought the 'Bottle Imp,' and could only transfer its horrid responsibilities by getting hold of another purchaser." The article concludes with the following

EPIGRAM.

The engineers who are retain'd,
To make a survey of a bubble;
Now, the delusion is explained,
May save themselves a world of trouble.
Since knavish schemes have got a shake
By their imposture being known—
Levels there is no need to take,
The railways having found their own.

The "Legend of the Rhine" is drawing to a conclusion, the chapter in this number is very good. The "Old English Gentleman in a New Light" does not exhibit that somewhat fabulous character in a very enviable light, but, on the contrary, in a very miserable plight. "Recreations in Natural History" give some amusing "travellers tales" of the Munchausen order. The remaining contents are readable.

THE CONNOISSEUR: A Monthly Record of the Fine Arts, Music, and the Drama—November. London: E. Mackenzie, 111, Fleet-street.

This publication has one fault, which, if persevered in, will be very likely to produce a fatal result. The fault is neither the want of talent nor ignorance of judicious literary arrangement. The illustrations are faultless, and the contents are ever unexceptionable: yet is there "ae wee faut" which marks and mars every number—mars it, at least, in the eyes of many,—the *Connoisseur* is *honest!* The *Connoisseur* does not speak the language of a *clique*, or devote its columns to the glorifying of a few individuals, and the running down of others. The *Connoisseur* is not an advertising speculation, nor does it seek to win the patronage of artists, composers, musicians, dramatists, actors, managers, and publishers by servile puffing, miscalled criticism. The *Connoisseur* awards praise to to the humblest, where praise is felt to be due, and refuses it to the highest where truth and justice command silence or censure. This is honest; but honesty is "a ragged virtue," and much oftener finds its reward in "rags," than in "purple and fine linen." Honest criticism is distasteful to others besides composers, managers, publishers, &c., the reading public themselves do not take well to it. He who would succeed, must, as a general rule, go with the stream, and not seek to guide it; if he pursues the opposite course the chances are a hundred to one that he is overwhelmed and lost. We do not despair that should the *Connoisseur* continue its struggle for a time, that surely, though slowly, it would acquire a class of readers who would not fear to hear the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and would give their hearty support to the truth-teller. We should be glad to know that that time had already come; in the meanwhile the struggle must be a severe one.

The principal articles in this month's number are on,—1st. "*Amateur Criticism*;"—2nd. "Holmes' Life of Mozart;"—3d. "The return of Macready;"—and 4th. "The Modern Classical Drama in France." These are all excellent; we must, however, award our highest praise to the first and third. The critiques on the music and theatricals of the month are both interesting and instructive. The illustration, this month, is a portrait of Nicholas Poussin, from a picture by himself, drawn on stone by H. C. Maguire: it is a magnificent print, and will form a fitting companion to the beautiful portrait of Murillo, given in the previous number. By-the-bye, if the initials do not mislead us, we must congratulate Mr. Maguire on his talent as a writer and critic, which is only second to his talent as an artist. This all readers of the *Connoisseur* will admit, who, like ourselves, read and enjoy the articles signeed H. C. M.

We hope that the noble portrait gallery of celebrated painters, commenced in this publication, will be continued; let us add, that a short sketch of the life and productions of the painter, accompanying his portrait, would be welcome. We hope the editor of the *Connoisseur* will take the hint.

If our readers can appreciate a publication which in its every number proves itself "bold enough to be honest, and honest enough to be bold,"—if they can admire talent and independence, they will give their support to, and become readers of, the *Connoisseur*.

WADE'S LONDON REVIEW—November. London: C. B. Christian, Whitefriar's-street, Fleet-street.

The contents of this *Review* are generally of a substantial and practical character. There is nothing very striking in the present number, the principal contents of which are "A Traveller's Diary," giving some interesting particulars concerning the famous Russian port, Odessa, a place, notwithstanding its importance, but little known to the inhabitants of Western Europe: "Talent for the Stage;" "Observations on Language;" a review of "Wakefield's Adventures in New Zealand;" and "Prose *versus* Poetry." From the article on Odessa we give the following extracts:—

Odessa lies about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, upon a nearly perpendicular bank of reddish yellow ochreous and brittle lime, which extends far into the interior. No other species of stone or mineral is to be seen far and wide in the country; and this material, the worst for building, is nevertheless the most commonly used for walls, and flooring of the streets. All the palaces which have not yet received their coating of plaster look, on that account, as gloomy and melancholy as ancient Roman ruins; all the streets are unpaved, and in the few instances of foot pavement, where such is the case, the holes and gaps caused by the dislocation of the material inconvenience the passenger still more than a total want of pavement. The fatal maxim of the Russian police, to build towns—for the prevention of infectious maladies—with streets enormously wide, and houses far off from each other, can nowhere be less applicable than in cold regions, and has moreover the disadvantage, as here in Odessa, of rendering the proper pavement of the streets almost impracticable. In no place in Europe exists, therefore, such a terrible dust in the summer, and such an unfathomable mud in the winter, as in Odessa. Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact, that even in the severe winter of 1830-1831 several waggons were literary sunk and buried with the men and horses in the deep dirt in the southern end of the town, and that the police had no other means to prevent a similar recurrence of the accident than to choke up altogether the access to that part of the town! I saw a caricature of that fatal accident, representing in the fore-ground those fatal waggons, and in the back-ground a Frenchman stuck fast over the knees in the mud, exclaiming: "Ma foi, je me fixe là!" ("In truth, I am *settling* here!")

There are but few Englishmen at Odessa, but a superabundance of Jews. The whole of a particular quarter is swarming with them. Their shy, sly, and wandering look, protruding from beneath a skin cap (which many of them do not leave off even in the hot summer season); their hair hanging down on both sides of the face in long curls, the long beard, the dirty apparel, the strikingly unhealthy blown appearance of their half-grown children; impress upon them the indelible stamp of their Oriental origin. Almost all of them speak a corrupted German patois, which is, however, so intermixed with words from nearly all languages that it is with the greatest difficulty one can understand them. Even among the Jews themselves there seem to exist several dialects, by which the Jews from Brody, *e. g.*, are distinguished from those of Podolia and Odessa. In their phraseology they always put the accusative immediately after the verb, which seems to be more derived from the Russian than the Latin.

Next to the Jew, the Russian attracts the notice of the stranger. Mostly short, round faces; frequently turned up noses; prominent cheek-bones; a thick, commonly light or red, beard; the hair of the head cut round horizontally above the neck, in the form of a round wig; a low hat with a wide brim; a sort of surtout reaching far down below the ancles, and tied round the stomach with a red woollen girdle; wide and folded pantaloons, stuck into a pair of course half-boots; a thick stick in hand. Such is the appearance of a genuine and national Russian. All porters, sailors, servants, waggoners, &c., wear this apparel. Even the hackney-coaches and the national droshkas seem to have been imported from the interior of Russia.

The whole article is interesting and well worth perusal. The author sums up his description of Odessa in the following not very flattering words:—"Such is Odessa! The picture we have given is certainly not very inviting; and yet so it is! Dear, dull, dusty, or dirty, it affords literally no other allurements but the opportunity of amassing wealth in a short time, and then depart thence as quickly."

We miss in this number the continuation of "Il Vagabondo;" the authoress of "Leaves torn from a Record of Life," is also wanting.

PUNCH. Part LII. London: *Punch* office, 92, Fleet-street.

Inimitable as ever, *Punch* is above all praise, and, therefore, it would be folly in us to attempt to describe our favourite's excellencies. Thanks — heartfelt thanks to *Punch* for the following:—

NICHOLAS AND THE NUNS.

By some singular illusion, when the Emperor Nicholas shed the lustre of his countenance on this country, it is well known that he was considered the very Apollo of potentates by the female portion of the English aristocracy. —Beautiful, yes, and good and gentle women, forgetting the atrocities of the man in what is thought the glories of an Emperor, crushed and crowded for an introduction to the tremendous creature, and if he smiled, or said a soft word or two, the happy lady felt her nature sublimated, raised far beyond mere mortal happiness by the condescension. English wives and mothers forget the unmanly oppressor of Polish women—the child stealer and the flogger.—We now take from the *Journal des Debats*—certainly not the least temperate of French journals as quoted in the *Times*—an account of the murder, and the worse than murder, of forty-seven Polish Catholic nuns, who dwelt in an ancient convent near the town of Minsk. Their duties were as those of the Sisters of Charity. "They instructed the children, provided for the widows and aged, and assisted the poor by the fruits of their labours." But the Emperor Nicholas orders a religion for all his subjects, as he orders a uniform for his troops; he is all for the Greek Church; though indeed, it seems diabolic mockery to think of him in connexion with any church at all. Well, the nuns would not apostatise. Whereupon—

"During the night Cossacks surrounded the convent, seized the nuns with the most revolting brutality, bound them with cords, and conducted them thus to Witebesk, nearly twenty leagues from Minsk, compelling them to walk the entire distance."

They were then confined in a convent of schismatical nuns, and remaining firm to their faith, they were forced to perform the most vile offices, and (hear this, ladies of England) "received regularly every Friday fifty lashes." They were covered with "wounds and sores." They were subsequently compelled to work as labourers to the *masons* employed in constructing the episcopal palace! *Finally* all, except three, sunk beneath their agonies. Three escaped, and one of them, says the *Debats*, "the venerable superior, is actually at present in Paris." This being the case, we put it to those high-born ladies who thronged and fluttered about the man, under whose rule such atrocities are acted, whether it would not be as well for them to invite over this aged nun to England. Having worshipped the tyrant, they would make some amends for the grievous error by showing the sympathy of true womanhood with one of his thousand woman victims.

Capital are the following imitations:—

THE LAMENT OF THE STATUES.

Previously to the determination of the Royal Commissioners to erect statues to the poets in the new Houses of Parliament, they might as well have consulted the feelings of those personages on the subject, which we suspect would, with a slight difference of expression, be much like those embodied in the following lines. These we have had the imprudence to put in the mouths of the poets, and to imagine each speech inscribed, respectively, on the pedestals of their statues:—

CHAUCER.

Good sirs, I marvel what we here maken,
Grete folk, certes, be sometimes mistaken,
We standen in this stound by much errour,
Ne poet was in Parlement before;
We are fysh out of water, verily,
I do not breathe well this air, perdy,
In the Abbaye we weren well enoughe:
To put us here in Parlement is stuffe.

SPENSER.

Troth, brother Chaucer, I am of thy minde,
In Parlement I do not feel at home,
Where prating Dullness talks his hearer blinde,
And dry Debate doth vainly froth and foam,
Folly, not Fancy, from his theme doth roam,
And greedy Patriots rave for pence and place;
Poets are fashioned from another foam
Than heavy marle of Statesmen's crawling race,
And to be here, in faith, me seemeth dire disgrace.

SHAKSPEARE.

Grave Grandsire Chaucer, and good Father Spenser,
The judgment your sweet worships have pronounced
On the hard mandate, and right stern decree,
Which, much misplacing us, hath placed us here,
Doth jump with my opinion. Here to 'bide
Beneath the pelting of the pitiless Brougham,
To suffer Roebuck's petulance; t'endure
The jokeless wit of Sibthorp, and to brook
The specious eloquence of glozing Peel
To any soul alive were Purgatory:—
But to the poet's 'tis a worser doom.
Oh that this monument were o'er my tomb!

MILTON.

My sentence is for walking off, oh Bards!
Though we be marble. Doth not story old
Record how statutes, erst, have breathed and walked,
Instinct with life and motion? Why relate
Pygmalion's idol, and the wife of clay,
Pandora, she by cunning Vulcan wrought
For bold Prometheus? Or, in modern days,
The marble man that unto supper came
To Seville's famous, but immoral Don,
Hight Giovanni? Could I here remain,
Heavy debate to list with tortured ear,
My Cromwell's absence would determine mine.
Haste, then, and from your pedestals descend,
To stalk abroad with me through London's streets,
Dark'ning with dire alarm the heart of town.

DRYDEN.

All British Art Commissions Royal sway,
And when they order, sculptors must obey.
This poets find, whose effigies, like ours,
Are called to Parliament by princely powers.
Hard is our fate, thus destined to remain
Where Noise and Nonsense hold divided reign,
Amid contending politicians' strife,—
Who ne'er were represented in our life.
Oh, that I ne'er the tuneful lyre had strung!
Was it for this, unlucky bard, I sung?
Blackmore and Shadwell, after ages past,
Rejoice; your injured ghosts are now avenged at last.

POPE.

Curst, for ancestral sins, with parts and wit,
The Muse inspired me, and, alas! I writ;
Oh! had it been my happy fate to creep
With thee, good Dennis, I with thee might sleep;
But immortality no slumber knows,
And deathless bards can never taste repose,
E'en though Joe Hume invoke the drowsy God,
And Sibthorp bid five hundred heads to nod;
Though Plumptre lull the House to rest profound,
And Spooner scatter all his poppies round;
And Palmerston compel the frequent wink,
Our ears in vain their opiate words will drink.
Oh! brother Bards, whom Sculpture hither brings,
To mix with statesmen, and to herd with Kings:
Blend, sole relief! your marble tears with mine:
Would that we ne'er had penn'd a single line!

The above extracts are specimens of the good things in prose and poetry to be found in this part. As to the illustrations, they are *Punch's*,—what more need be said to proclaim their excellence?

THE MEDICAL TIMES.

It is now some time since we noticed this very useful and talented publication, which is more than ever deserving of public patronage. We refer our readers to a highly important article from a recent number, on the prevailing epidemic in potatoes, which will be found in our sixth page.

Publications Received.—Cooper's Novels (Clark, Warwick-lane); The Wandering Jew, Parts 2, 3, 4 (Clark); Tales of Shipwrecks, Parts 3, 4, 5, 6 (Clark); Memoirs of an Umbrella, Part 4 (Mackenzie, Fleet-street); The Tom Thumb Songster, No. 2 (Cleave, Shoe-lane); National Temperance Advocate, November.

THE ANDOVER UNION.

Andover, Monday, Nov. 3.

Saturday was a day of triumph to the friends of the poor, and therefore one of signal defeat to their foes. At a meeting of the ratepayers of the parish of Andover, held some few days ago, it was resolved to return Mr. Westlake as a member of the town-council of the borough, as a compliment to him for his manly, honest, and disinterested conduct in connexion with the recent inquiry into the management of the Andover Union, in the face of the vilest and most dastardly attempts of some of the persons in authority to deter him from doing a public duty. Mr. Westlake was compelled to be absent from Andover until Friday, for the purpose of making arrangements for having an interview with the Poor Law Commissioners, personally, to protest against the misrepresentations of his evidence given before their Assistant by that functionary. During his absence, however, the ratepayers of Andover were not idle, because their invitation to him to become a member of the town-council was not idly offered; and, after a contest severe and animated, Mr. Westlake was triumphantly returned, to the utter discomfiture of those guardians whose gross misconduct and neglect of duty rendered the recent inquiry, which he was the instrument of bringing about, both imperatively necessary and highly important. Though several of the guardians are not entitled to vote for town-councillors, they used all the influence and means they could command to prevent the return of Mr. Westlake. Amongst them were clergymen, whose conduct as guardians, whether *ex officio* or otherwise, was too well known to have much influence among the ratepayers. Bribery and treating were plentifully employed, and all the low scum of the town was brought into play against Mr. Westlake. Even a certain noble Lord, who resides at Marlborough, and could have no right to interfere, was prevailed upon to come over to this town to put the screw upon a tenant in favour of the bone-gnawing starvation system. But all in vain. Mr. Westlake was returned by 118 votes, he being the only new candidate returned, and polling only 11 votes under the highest given for the one who was at the head of the poll. Will not this event speak loudly in reply to the tergiversations of the Assistant and Chief Commissioners, and the shuffling statements of the guardians, whose impotence and improprieties are the more confirmed by it? Will any of those functionaries again dare to repeat the falsehood, that nine-tenths of the rate-payers were opposed to the inquiry, condemned Mr. Westlake, and supported the Poor Law system as carried out at Andover? Why, Mr. Westlake has been re-elected to a new office which he never sought, by payers of the poor-rate, voluntarily, simultaneously, and alike honourably to that gentleman and to themselves. Then, again, Mr. Hammond, the medical man whom the guardians are attempting to thrust into Mr. Westlake's post, was put up as a candidate upon this occasion, in opposition to that gentleman, and received one vote. M'Dougal was not a candidate, but he and his son-in-law Holly, were very busy, in company with a poor lieutenant and the clergy, in fruitless efforts to prevent the electors from exercising their right of putting Mr. Westlake in the town-council as one of their represetatives, desiring thereby to testify their high sense of his character and conduct as a public servant, and their unequivocal contempt of the clique which would rather tolerate profligacy, cruelty, and fraud than honour the man by whose instrumentality those offences have been at least exposed if not visited with the punishment they deserve. Another gratifying result of the recent inquiry is, that at the meeting of the guardians held on Saturday, the committee, which had been appointed to consider the dietary table, recommended that in future the following additional allowances should be given, being of opinion that they were absolutely necessary:—2oz. of bread daily; 4oz. of bread on soup days; meat three days in the week, instead of two only; 1llb. of vegetables, instead of three quarters of a pound; and suet puddings on Sundays. This recommendation was adopted.

Alleged Extensive Swindling.—Two men are at present in custody, under warrants from the sheriff of Lanarkshire, charged with various swindling transactions of a very extensive description. One of them calls himself Captain Paul M'Gregor, of Seafield House, Arran, and the other is George Inglis, a spirit-dealer, in King-street, Glasgow. The impositions with which the parties are charged embrace a great number of cases, and have reference to a multiplicity of articles; but the following are the more important:—Captain Paul M'Gregor, it appears, in the character of the occupant of Seafield House, Arran (of which, by the way, he is actually the tenant), ordered from Mr. Yellowlees, coach-builder, Edinburgh, a fine chariot, valued at £100, which was received in Glasgow, and the vehicle, it is alleged, was forthwith taken to Salford, Manchester, and sold for £45. By a similar order a bull and three cows, of the Alderney and Guernsey breed, were obtained from an agent in England, who, no doubt, entertained the belief that they were to form part of the fancy or ornamental stock of a landed proprietor in Arran; but, after reaching Glasgow, they were taken to the cattle-market, and, as is alleged, sold for what they would bring. In the possession of one of the prisoners, among other papers which brought to light many of their transactions, was found the invoice of a second chariot from a house in London. Of this vehicle, which appears to have been of considerable value, no trace can be found; and, therefore, as far as has been ascertained, it has never entered the avenue of Seafield House. Several pianofortes, gold watches, and other articles of value, have also been ordered and received from London, besides other goods, of the most varied character, being ordered from Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns. They have even dealt in guano, and quantities of this valuable article have been requested to be sent to Captain Paul M'Gregor, from Liverpool, but we have not ascertained whether the island of Arran has ever been benefitted in an agricultural point of view by its introduction there as a manure. In short, the transactions of the parties were so extraordinary that nothing which could be turned into ready money seems to have escaped their notice, while they took care to pay nothing themselves, and the authorities having procured information, which led them to believe that the whole was a swindle, they are now in gaol to answer for their conduct. Captain Paul M'Gregor appears to have been the individual in whose name the goods were ordered; but his coadjutor, Inglis, is charged as having been the party chiefly instrumental in disposing of them after they were received. So far as is yet known they have not favoured Glasgow with any purchases, their transactions being wholly with towns at a distance, and these the sheriff's authorities are searching out with great care and assiduity. We may further state that many articles pawned or sold have already been discovered.—*Glasgow Argus.*

Extensive Forgeries by a Liverpool Merchant.—On Saturday information was circulated throughout the divisions of the metropolitan and city police, that Mr. Lyon, an extensive merchant in Liverpool, in the Smyrna and American trade, has absconded from that city, having committed forgeries to a very large amount. Mr. Lyon is believed to have quitted Liverpool about Monday or Tuesday week; but he was not missed until Thursday. It is supposed that he is in London, and that he intends to quit the country. He is described as about five feet ten inches high, sallow complexion, black bushy hair and whiskers, rather prominent nose, dark eyes, thin face, prominent teeth, thin figure, and very upright; dresses generally in a black frock coat, figured silk waistcoat, light trowsers, and black hat, Wellington boots, and black stock, and wears a large shirt-pin, and several rings on his fingers—is fond of smoking, and is well known in the sporting world.

Highway Robbery.—Saturday morning, between two and three o'clock, as Captain Watson, residing at No. 29, Park-place, Peckam New Town, was returning home to his residence, he was attacked by three men in the Commercial-road, Old Kent-road, who suddenly threw him down with great violence, and, while two of them held him down, the third rifled his pockets.

Tit Bits.

Politeness Reciprocated.—A criminal was in the county jail awaiting his trial for murder, with a reasonable prospect of conviction. The candidate for the shrivalty called one day to see him, when the prisoner, wishing to compliment his visitor, said to him: "If I should be condemned to be hanged, I know of no one by whom I would rather be hung than by you." The visitor, acknowledging the compliment, with one of his blandest smiles, replied: "And should I be elected sheriff, I know of no one I would rather hang than you."

Somnambulism.—An extraordinary case of somnambulism occurred at Chatham Barracks, a few nights ago, Peter Slight, a young Scotchman, rose from his bed, by some means got into a drain, passed through it for a distance of five hundred feet, emerged from it, and, coming in contact with a post, fell down in a fit, in which state he was discovered, quite naked, and was conveyed to the military hospital. This was the fourth time he had walked in his sleep.

An Old Song.—The King of Denmark is selling one of his colonies, a newspaper paragraph says, "for a mere song." We have made inquiries in the city, and have ascertained that the song alluded to his "I've no money."—*Punch.*

SONG OF THE RAILWAY MANIAC.

(From Punch.)

This is my left hand—this is my right;
These are my eyes, my nose, my mouth;
I can discern the day from night:
There lies the north, and there the south,
Shake not the head, then—cry not "Hush!"
Lay not the finger on the lip:
Away!—unhand me!—let me rush
In quest of Railway shares and scrip.

Ha! ha! 'Tis you are mad, I say,
You talk to me of Three per Cents.,
Consols? pooh, nonsense! What are they?
You prate of mortgages and rents—
I tell you there are no such things:
—Nay, do not threaten chains and whip,—
They've flown away with paper wings,
And left us only shares and scrip.

What! Mind my business? Fellow dear,
You'll find yourself in Bedlam soon.
Hark!—let me whisper in your ear;—
Look!—there is my business—in the moon!
That's where all occupation's fled;
Gone, presto! with hop, jump, and skip;
How, now, then can I earn my bread,
Except by railway shares and scrip?

Get in my debts? Lo, how you rave!
Who thinks of paying what he owes?
No, tell me not that he's a knave:
In scrip and shares the money goes.
Mark yonder man, he's a trustee,
With other's stock in guardianship;
Where is it? Ha, my friend, you'll see—
All sunk in Railway shares and scrip.

Stick to the shop? What shop? I've none,
Defend me—how the madman stares!
I tell you there's no shop but one:
The office where they sell you shares.
You have a tailor,—want a coat
Go, order it: you'll find a Snip,
I'll bet you Sir a ten pound note,
Will only measure you for scrip.

I am not mad, I am not mad;
See where the shares on whirlwind fly:
Off!—give me back the wings I had,
To mount and catch them in the sky.
Maniac, I say!—you torture me!—
You crush me, in that Iron grip;
Madmen, away! and leave me free
To chase my railway shares and scrip.

A Modest Speculator.—A "nice young man," who probably wants a few hundreds with which to speculate in railways, advertises his readiness to give twenty pounds to any person having the ability to help him to "a pretty girl with two thousand pounds!"

Escape from Quackery.—A provincial contemporary informs us that James Webb, a brewer's drayman, has had his "face saved from being *eaten away by Holloway's ointment and pills!*" Holloway won't thank our brother, we should think, for the publication of so damaging a fact.

"Fat, Fair, and Fifteen."—The young Queen of Spain is described as having an "immense" arm, a "redundant" bust, and ankles "solid enough to support the golden tower of Seville." She "waddles" from "excessive corpulency;" and perspires from the fatigue of carrying so much "blubber." At dinner she "swallows soup, an entire roast fowl, fish, pastry, sweetmeats, and preserves" (her passion for "sweets" being preposterous). Her education having been neglected, her ignorance is as gross as her person.

Bull Matrimonial.—An Irish gentleman, the other day, in the excess of his connubial affection, exclaimed, "Heaven forbid, my dear, that I should ever *live* to see you a widow!"

A Diabolical Doom.—A poor miser, arriving on the banks of the Styx, swam across, and cheated Charon, the ferryman, of his penny. He was sentenced, as a punishment, to return to the world, that he might behold his spendthrift heirs squandering his money!

JAQUES IN CAPEL-COURT.

(From *Punch.*)

All the world are stags!
Yea, all the men and women merely jobbers!
They have their brokers and their share-accounts,
And one man in his time tries many lines,
The end being total ruin. Frst, the greenhorn,
Dabbling and dealing in a lucky spec.;
And then the posperous seller, with his profits
And joyous winning face, buying like mad,
Unwilling to sell out; and then, the loser,
Sighing like furnace, with a woful prospect
Of the next settling day! Then the director,
Full of strange schemes, and lodged at the West-end,
Keeping a cab, and sudden growing rich,—
Getting a bubble reputation
Even in Capel-court. And then the bankrupt,
With is debts' schedule large, and no assets:
By all his decent friends entirely cut,—
Full of bad scrip, and fertile of fresh schemes;
And so he plays his game. The sixth step sinks
Into the low and herring-gutted stag,
With spectacles on nose and list in hand;
His youthful gains all spent, the world too wide
Awake to be ta'en in, and his long line
Of hapless creditors that idly wait
And whistle for their cash. Last scene of all,
That ends this sad but common history,
Is—Union pauperism, and oakum picking:
Sans beer, sans beef, sans tea, sans everything.

Positives and Comparatives.—A domestic cat is a tame beast, but Van Amburgh the lion king is a beast *tamer*. The imposition of the Income Tax on the public by Sir Robert is a cool trick, but a plunge into the Frozen Ocean is a *cooler*. India, from this country is far off, but a husband who runs away from his children is a *father off!* Anything proper is fit, but if you call on Moses the tailor, you will find him a *fitter*. (Some say he's an out and *out-fitter*.) A retiring person is shy, but an English county is a *shire*. Lord Brougham's attempt to observe political consistency is a lame business, but a kick on the shins with the shoe of a ploughman is a *lamer*. An article without blemish is sound, but Prince Joinville, when lately off Brighton, was declared to be a *sounder*.—*Joe Miller.*

Mrs. Caudle.—Why is Mrs. Caudle like Sampson of old? Because she is able to *jaw* a thousand Philistines to death.

"These are Stirring Times," as the spoon said to the saucepan.

Flattering Resemblance.—A Southern Adonis, no way celebrated for his personal attractions, on completing a somewhat protracted toilet one morning turned to his servant and inquired—"How do I look, Cæsar?" "Plendid, massa, plendid!" was ebony's delighted answer. "Do you think I'll do, Cæsar?" (giving him a piece of silver.) "Guy, massa, neber see you look so fierce in all my life; you look jist as bold as a lion." "Why, what do you know about a lion? You never saw one Cæsar." "Nebber see a lion, massa! Guy I see Massa Peyton's Jim ride one ober to the mill ebery day." "No, you fool, that's a donkey." "Can't help dat, massa—*you look jist like him.*"

The Collier at Kirk.—A collier entered the kirk of Lochgelly, the other Sunday, when the minister, in his sermon, made some observations about the capture of Jericho. The collier fell asleep until the kirk was going out; when, on his way home, one of his neighbours called out, "Whaur ha'e ye been the day, Archy?" "Ah! whaur do ye think? but at the capture of Jericho." "An' hoo did ye come on, Archy?" "Ah, lad, I fell asleep; and they had Jericho captured, and were singing and rejoicing when I awakened."—*Fife Herald.*

A Mendicant Dog.—"I was travelling," says M. Blaze, "in the diligence. At the place where we changed horses I saw a good-looking poodle-dog (*chien caniche*), which came to the coach door, and sat up on its two hind legs with the air of one begging for something. "Give him a sou," said the postilion to me, "and you will see what he will do with it." I threw to him the coin: he picked it up, ran to the baker's and brought back a piece of bread, which he ate. This dog had belonged to a poor blind man, lately dead; he had no master, and begged alms on his own account."

The Biter Bit.—"What for a shot?" said a gunsman to an old farmer standing near a pond where ducks were swimming. "Half-a-crown," was the reply. The money was paid, the gun fired, and three ducks fell dead. "Well, old chap, how do you like that?" said the sportsman. "Oh, well enough," *replied Hodge*, "they are none of mine."

A Strange Religion.—A sailor being summoned to give his testimony before a court, was questioned by the judge as to his religious creed. "Are you an Episcopalian?" "No, sir." "A Catholic?" "No, sir." "A Methodist?" "No, sir." "What are you, then?" "I am captain of the foretop, sir."

TO TAILORS.

Just published,

LONDON and PARIS FASHIONS for the Autumn and Winter, 1845, by T. GOOD, 6, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London.—The most superb plate ever published—19 figures, representing the most fashionable garments, particularly the new style paletôt over-coats, both single and double-breasted, six patterns of garments—viz., two sizes of paletot, two dress coats, the Parisian style vest with skirts, and shooting vest; full and particular report, &c., &c. Price 10s. 6d. for the one season, or 20s. for one year, including an intermediate report, summer and winter, with every necessary information throughout the year.

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TO TAILORS.

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

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IMMEDIATE Protection, and a prompt and safe final discharge, without the intervention of a Prison or an Attorney. A discharge to Debtors is now imperative, because Imprisonment for Debt is now penal, not remedial.—Debtors of all grades will be benefitted by applying forthwith to John S. Benstead, 22, Basinghall-street, near the Court of Bankruptcy, London.

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0 17 0	0 18 9	1 1 1	1 8 2	2 1 0	3 4 2

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Thus, for example:—A person in the twenty-fifth year of his age, need only pay 18s. 9d. per cent. yearly for the first five years, and afterwards by paying up the remaining half with interest, and the difference between the above rates, he will be entitled to share in the entire profits, which it is expected will reduce the future payments to little more than half the original Mutual rate. The GREAT BRITAIN is the only Society in which this very great accommodation is given to the Assured.

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Agents wanted in Towns not pre-occupied, and applications from respectable and influential parties addressed to the Managing Director, at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, will meet with immediate attention.

SHEFFIELD AND LINCOLNSHIRE JUNCTION RAILWAY.

WHEREAS, Notices were duly published in the month of November last, in the *London Gazette*, the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*, the *Nottingham Journal*, the *Derbyshire Courier*, the *Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury*, and the *Lincoln Standard* Newspapers, that application was intended to be made in the then next ensuing Session 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, and Manchester Railway, at or near Oborne-street, in the Township of Brightside Bierlow, in the Parish 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 of Clarborough, otherwise Clareborough, in the County of Nottingham, and thence by means of two diverging communications or branches, one of such communications or branches to commence 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 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 said County of Nottingham; and the other of such 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 Welham 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 Riding of the said County of York, to join the Midland 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 Railway from and out of the said intended main Line of Railway, in the Parish 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, otherwise called the North Midland Railway, in the said Parish of Aston-cum-Aughton, otherwise Aston with Aughton.

And whereas, such application was made in pursuance 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 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 meet.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1845.

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

THE COLOSSEUM.

GRAND ORCHERTRAL ORGAN.—This magnificent establishment, patronised and visited by her MAJESTY and his Royal Highness Prince ALBERT, has now, in addition to its former alterations, a new Orchestral Organ, erected in the Glyptotheca, on which the most admired pieces of music will be played daily, from Two till Four o'Clock. Open from Ten till Half-past Four. Admittance, 3s. Children, half-price. The Stalactite Caverns, the most magnificent of all the Temples which nature has built for herself in the regions of night, 1s. each. The whole projected and designed by M. W. Bradwell.

EVENING EXHIBITION.

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TO THE EMBARRASSED.—IMPORTANT.

THERE are thousands of persons who have struggled long against the force of misfortune, but few are aware that by a very recent Act all small traders owing debts not exceeding £300, farmers, and all others owing to any amount, can be entirely raised from their difficulties at a small expense, and without imprisonment or bankruptcy. All such Mr. Weston begs will apply to him at Moira-chambers, 17, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, by letter or personally.

Persons summoned for small debts should apply immediately, as they may thereby save themselves from frequent and lengthened commitments to prison.

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Deposit £1 per Share.

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A careful and moderate calculation has been made of the annual outlay and income, from which it can confidently be stated that the undertaking will realise a net profit of at least 15 per cent.

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Applications for Shares to be made in the usual form addressed to the Provisional Committee of the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company, at Messrs. Bailey, Shaw, and Smith's, 5, Berners-street.

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TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PICTORIAL TIMES.

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THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1845.

THE FAMINE.

"Where there's a will there's a way."

The blunders of a bench of country Shallows—the immoralities of a State Church parson—the peculation and *brutality of a Bastile overseer*—the insolence of a Poor-law Commissioner—the turpitude of a Secretary of State—the tyranny of a landlord—the absurdity of a judge—the subserviency of a Legislator—the corruption of Parliament—the tortuous windings of a Prime Minister—the pliancy of his reckless supporters—the plunder of railway directors—the remorselessness of *griping* attornies—the cruelty of employers—the venality of the public press—the tergiversation of agitators—the neglect of a noble lord who overlooked a money letter—the apostacy of politicians—*and the whimsicality of* monarchs, are one and all incidents of daily occurrence, and may constitute the political stock of journalists, to be served up as convenience requires, with seasoning suiting to the palate of their respective customers; but famine, the topic upon which we write, is a subject to which all others must be deferred.

It is one that cannot be seasoned to any palate. It is one which indirectly affects those who are not in immediate fear of its consequences. Like the malignant contagion, it is no respecter of persons, and, therefore, it is for the same reason dreaded by the wealthy. It is a huge devastating epidemic that traverses the land, and against whose march no "cordon" can be opposed. It is worse than pestilence. The progress of pestilence may be arrested, but famine "breaks through stone walls." This is the position to which the landlords of England and of Ireland, backed by their Ministerial tools, have brought this country, and they alone are responsible for the result. We will not, with the same littleness of mind that characterises the *Times* newspaper and many of its correspondents, attribute the evil to, and saddle the consequences upon, Sir Robert Peel and the Sliding Scale. The evil has existed almost from time immemorial, and would, had it not been for Sir Robert Peel's measures taken in the bulk, not capriciously picked for factious purposes, be now felt with ten-fold, twenty-fold, a hundred-fold severity; yea, if the cheap bread Whigs were now in office, instead of allowing inquiry to precede action, they would jump to some fill-belly conclusion, and leave the responsibility of failure as a legacy to their opponents.

As we anticipated in the outset we learn from the Irish Commissioners that the Irish people cannot be expected to live for ten months upon starch, and, that hope having failed, the said Commissioners announce to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, that other means of salvation must be devised. It is then our duty to consider the several plans recommended by the respective parties. When ever a great national calamity becomes threatening to faction, we find that all minor differences are merged "*for the present*" in the paramount consideration as to how their order may be preserved from the consequences. This is the real English of the charity and philanthropy of the wealthy when any event occurs which is of right placed to their account. By words of high-sounding patriotism and niggardly action they not only divert public opinion from a consideration of their own misdeeds, but they gather laurels and reap profit from national suffering. Hence we find the Leinsters, the Cloncurrys, the O'Connells, the Fitzimons, with a sprinkling of Orangemen, jumbled into a heterogeneous Protective Society to mitigate a malady of which they themselves are the authors.

To meet this national malady two sweeping prescriptions are proposed; the one the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the other a plausible appeal from the agitators, who thrive upon poverty, to the Irish landlords to permit their tenants to overhold their stock of corn. We shall, firstly, deal with the repeal of the Corn Laws, and we cannot even enter upon a consideration of the question without a passing comment upon Mr. O'Connell's timely change of opinion. When there was not the same necessity for the proposed alteration, the Liberator, to tickle the ears of his English Free Trade audience, over and over again declared that *the primary object of Government* and of all classes should be to give the people cheap food. What, said he, can be more startling and affecting than the infant appeal of the child who says to its mother, "Mammy, I am hungry, give me some bread?" and what more conclusive condemnation of the bread-tax than the answer of the mother who replies "Whis't, agra, I can't, there's a tax upon it." If there is pity due to the appeal, and truth in the response, surely there never was a time when they would be more applicable than at the present moment. And yet Mr. O'Connell now fears *to* press the question lest he should lose the support of *his* committee.

Such, however, is not the real motive for his opposition. He knows full well that the repeal of the Corn Laws was only resorted to as a clap trap-cry to strengthen agitation. He knows that if the effect of a repeal of the Corn Laws would be such as the advocates of the measure anticipate, namely, an astounding fall in the price of wheat, that the Irish farmers thus saddled with all the penalty of famine, would be converted into his most clamorous opponents. He knows full well that the Irish farmers are a brave, a dangerous, although a confiding and easily managed class. He knows that the very anticipation of the change would cause them to button up their pockets upon his rent-day, and, therefore, for the present, he places what he once considered the most important of all measures in abeyance. We tell Sir Robert Peel that the reduction in the price of corn consequent upon a repeal of the Corn Laws would be followed by a bloody and disastrous revolution in Ireland, and that, so far from arresting the *progress of famine, it would but tend to increase* its severity.

The Irish landlords, the usurpers of the soil, are proud and tyrannical because suspicious—from their position; while they are for the most part needy, luxurious, and unthrifty. In any measure involving the price of produce, the interests, or rather the unhappy connection, of landlords, tenants, and labourers, cannot be separated. No casualty which promises to be merely temporary will induce them to abate any portion of their claim upon the tenant, while the doubtful position of the latter invariably imposes certain ruin upon the labourer. Let wheat fall to that standard to which panic alone would reduce it, not five per cent. of the landlord class will commensurately reduce their rents, and not ten per cent. of the tenant class will expend a single shilling that can be avoided in the payment of wages. The landlords, so far from being softened into contrition, will become more pompous, proud, and oppressive. The tenant class will become more maddened and excited, while the labouring class, so unhappily *dependent upon both, will become exasperated, reckless,* and revengeful. All will be given up to despair, and hopelessness will be seen blazing throughout the country. Thus we dispose of recommendation number one; and now we turn to the second—the modest appeal from the agitators to the landlords, to allow their tenants to reserve their corn for provision.

We have given the Irish landlords their just character; nor shall we withhold the same from the Irish farmers. If then the landlords should follow *up this recommendation, the labouring people,* who are the most numerous class, would not be benefitted to the extent of a fraction of a farthing, as far as regards the price of grain. The world does not furnish a single instance of greater oppression, tyranny, and fraud, than that practised by the Irish farmers towards their labourers. Not a single petty sessions takes place, not a single quarter session is held, at which the great majority of cases are not appeals of the labouring classes against the broken contracts, the violated promises, the chousings, and the cheatings of labourers by their employers. And so far from the possession of a large supply of food being placed at their discretion alleviating the present distress, on the contrary, every holder will become an extorting usurer and a jobber, and will screw the highest farthing out of the pocket of the unfortunate labourer. Thus we show, from a more intimate knowledge of the several classes than even Mr. O'Connell possesses, that neither of the proposed remedies will have the anticipated effect; while any fund which may be raised by charity, will be reduced by at least fifty per cent., before it reaches the object for whose relief it was meant.

We remember a famine before—we recollect the amount subscribed; and we also recollect that more than one country squire fed his hounds upon the people's store of oatmeal. While we justify the judicial enquiry upon a subject on which some contrariety of opinion exists, we demand, upon the part of the whole people, that that enquiry should be as prompt and searching as possible, and the execution of salutary measures should follow without a moment's unnecessary delay. It has ever been our complaint, that if changes, however sweeping, are required for the purposes of faction, that no intricacy stands in the way of consummation. The change is made at railway speed; but when any demand is made upon the part of the people, searching enquiry is considered requisite. Committee and commission follow each other in quick succession, until the fever of excitement has passed away, and a complex and voluminous report is all they receive for their pains. Such, however, cannot be the case now; we must have something more than the starchy recommendations of chemical commissioners; something more than the frothy ebullition of begging patriots; something more than the philanthropy of tyrant landlords; something more than the alms of strained and ostentatious charity.

Does Sir Robert Peel know, that, estimating the number of horses employed in our service, in cavalry and artillery, at 20,000, four pounds of corn subtracted from the daily allowance of each, would grind into oatmeal that would furnish ample food for 150,000 human beings for six months? As, then, there is no difficulty in procuring information when a people are to be taxed, or when changes are to be made for the benefit of factions, let us forthwith have a sweeping commission to take stock of every man's means, and let Government, whose duty it is, lay a graduated tax upon the wealthy in aid of the starving and unprotected poor. We tell him that the people, who produce all, will not tamely look upon the pampered, idle menial, the bloated lord, the gouty squire, the bursting war-horse, the sleek policeman, and the well-fed soldier. It is not in nature that they should do so. Again we conclude, under this painful head, by once more reminding the selfish and over-secure, that "hunger will break through stone walls."

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENTS.

If the only duty of a Government is to bow suppliantly and crouch to the strong, and to take vengeance for its humiliation upon the weak, our rulers are pre-eminently distinguished for the performance of those functions. But, upon the other hand, if another and a higher duty devolves upon them, that of faithfully holding a balance between all classes, they have egregiously failed in the application of their power, and the discharge of their several duties. While we are unwilling to saddle all the responsibility of a great novel calamity upon Sir Robert Peel, we may, nevertheless, fairly use the occurrence for the purpose of creating a belief in his mind that an altered system may lead, if not to immediate correction, at least to a successful prevention in future; and we doubt not but such a step would heal much of that animosity which at present the working people cherish towards Government, the aristocracy, and the middle classes.

For a very long time the press has teemed with strictures upon the war that has been raging against authority. We have stood alone in justifying the aggressive and offensive position assumed by the people, and we have proved to demonstration that the war was a war of wealth, of power, and of coercion, waged against poverty and helplessness. We have argued that, the resources naturally, equitably, legally, morally, and legitimately belonging to all, were usurped by a class. We have stated, and cannot be contradicted, that while thirteen millions under a bad Government may be an over-population, that, under a just distribution of national wealth the same country would *furnish* ample means for the comfortable support of a hundred millions. We early foresaw, and as early denounced, the effect of centralisation. We cautioned the people, and told them that it was the new principle adopted by Sir Robert Peel to insure the amalgamation of political parties into a class of privileged plunderers, and legalised freebooters.

To this novel mode of action, as the mainspring of Government, we opposed the principle of individuality, proving incontrovertibly that the greatness of a nation must ever depend upon individual comfort and satisfaction. Our boasted victories in Central Asia—our unjust triumphs in China—our magnanimous appeal to arms in defence of Mr. Bagman Commissioner Pritchard—our boastful threats to Republican America—our paper skirmishes with France—and our domestic security in the bravery and patriotism of 50,000 Chelsea pensioners—were one and all urged as a proof of England's greatness—were placed to the account of increasing civilisation—a consequence of which, we were insolently informed, was a corresponding and simultaneous increase of poverty. The difference between the two principles, centralisation and individuality, are, however, now about to be tested; and *if centralisation* would establish any equitable claim, its title will be best proved by convincing the people that the holders of wealth, however procured, look upon themselves in the character of stewards, and that in the day of need they hold themselves responsible for the just and equitable distribution of those resources which the new principle recognised by Government has enabled them to amass. *What* is every man's business is nobody's business; and hence we shrewdly apprehend that this law of distribution will not be administered; and, if not, will not the working classes say to themselves, "What has been may be." We have been visited by a great calamity—a calamity, the effect of which might have been wholly and entirely averted by a just application of the country's resources. Will they not travel through the country, and ask themselves how it comes to pass that Land, by which alone food is produced, should be in a state of barren unproductiveness, while they, if allowed to cultivate it, would have been either wholly saved from the horrors of famine, or in part reconciled to it by the balmy reflection that it was the work of God alone, and that each, from the Queen to the peasant, were equally sufferers by the visitation.

Will they not enquire why a people with land of surpassing richness, and with a genial climate, should be dependent, upon foreigners for their very existence? Will they not ask for good cause why the *price of the foreigners, productions should affect the* price of their labour. And when they discover that all those anomalies exist, and are upheld and perpetuated by that golden link which bind the few together, will they not then see the glorious result that must follow union. Will they not, as a class with inseparable interests, merge all their minor differences into the grand principle of centralisation. If the centralisation of the power of the few has been followed by the plunder of the many, nothing but the consolidation of the many can compel the few, if not *to disgorge the already ill-gotten gain, at least to* arrest the further plunder and check its progress for the future. The cold political apathy that has followed the new tactics of Sir Robert Peel has equally affected all clases of society. The boiling bubble on the surface has disturbed the waters to their lowest depth.

The Tories are confident—the Whigs are dead—the Corn Law League is slumbering—the Irish Repealers are amused by the ravings and the antics of spouters and showmen—the Complete Suffragists have evaporated—the landlords are paralysed—the parsons are quaking—the Dissenters are watching—the farmers are desponding—and the Chartists, partaking of the national malady, have become apathetic. It is to arouse them that we now write. We invoke them, by the name of him whose birth-day it is (the immortal HUNT), to shake off their lethargy, and once more rally round the standard which he raised and never deserted. While usurpers are deliberating upon statues of butchers, tyrants, and hypocrites, to decorate the walls of what is ludicrously called the "House of Commons," let us pay a more honourable devotion to the departed great ones, by making another and more vigorous struggle to establish their principles in the most honoured statues that can be erected to their memory.

Seeing what the usurpation of the Land by the few has led to; seeing what the want of just Government has brought upon us, let us from henceforth renew our covenant to struggle to the death for the People's Charter and the Land. Do this, or walk like spectres into the parks of the wealthy—follow the sports of the idle—and when you see the prancing horse, the bloated hound, and the pampered official defying that famine that has reduced you to beggary—crouch and sneak away without a murmur; you are the forger of your own chains, the willing abettor of your tyrant's supremacy. Where there's a will there's a way, and for a nation to be free, her people need but to will it.

THE POTATOE CROP.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the lamentable accounts of the potatoe crop selected from all parts of the United Kingdom, and to remind them that, insignificant as the failure may at first sight appear, it is the principal food of nineteen-twentieths of the Irish working classes, and also much relied upon as an article of food by the poorer classes of England. In addition to what we select from other sources, we beg to add what we have witnessed ourselves since we last wrote upon the subject. Since then we have visited several large and small farmers in Surrey, and the following was the result of our enquiries:—One farmer, who holds 300 acres of land, in the parish of Nutfield, informed us that that portion of the crop which, a week before he esteemed safe, had gone. Another farmer, in the same parish, who occupies 113 acres, showed us his store where he had classed the potatoes in three heaps. In the one were those wholly gone, in another were those partially tainted, that had been selected for the pigs, in the third were those which were supposed to have escaped. We turned the good heap over and selected those apparently the most sound, and having cut them we found that, without a single exception, all were irrevocably gone, and this from Wednesday, the day upon which they were stored, to Sunday. Another farmer, occupying seventy acres in the parish of Home, informed us that they were all gone in his district.

On Monday we examined three heaps that we had grown ourselves. They promised to be the best in the county; a very careful gardener had the week before selected what he thought had escaped, but, to his astonishment, when we cut several of those he esteemed to be the most sound, they were every one gone. On Tuesday we dined with a friend, and after dinner we enquired of his housekeeper how she found the potatoes in London—her answer was, that, if she laid in two days' provision, she found on the second day that if the potatoes had touched each other, they were unfit for use. This touching is altogether nonsense; the disease is, we believe, in every potatoe, the fact of which will be discovered by the following operation. It is quite evident that the blight struck the leaves and stalk, and that the infection was communicated through the stalk, as the potatoes upon the continent and elsewhere that were struck at a certain stage of their growth, immediately ceased to grow, and perished. If then, the curious will take a potatoe, cutting it from the heel, or large eye by which it is appended to the stalk, to the nose or point, where a cluster of eyes appear, he will discover a purple tinge running in the first instance between the skin and the potatoe, and a pale green seam running all through, in the centre. He will also find that the whole appearance, when cut, presents the elements of decay.

To Readers & Correspondents.

INPORTANT NOTICE.

Henceforth all communications for the *Northern Star* must be addressed simply thus:—

To the Editor,
Northern Star Office,
16, Great Windmill-street,
London.

I request particular attention to the above notice.

Feargus O'Connor.

Frost, Williams, and Jones.—In a letter, received in Newport this week from Hobart Town, the writer states that he has seen Frost, who was in good health, but was looking very many years older, and with hair completely whitened. He calmly made many inquiries respecting the members of his family and former acquaintances in this locality, and stated that he was reconciled to his situation, that of clerk in a store. The writer adds that Williams is overseer of a colliery, and Jones guard of the Launceston mail.—*Monmouthshire Merlin*

The Polish Cause and the Infamous French Government.—To the Editor of the *Northern Star.*—Sir,—On the eve of the fifteenth anniversary of the Polish revolution, when the Poles made the most extraordinary and unparalleled efforts to throw off the Russian yoke which oppressed, and yet oppresses them—that is to say, on the 29th of November, 1830—it may be interesting to very many of your readers to be made acquainted with the innumerable obstacles which the Polish exiles have to contend against in their attempt to commemorate that glorious day in France, under a "constitutional government"—France, which has had her two great revolutions of 1789 and 1830. Last year the French Government prohibited, not merely certain Poles residing near Paris from going there on the 29th of November, where the anniversary was to be celebrated, but the Government also expressly interdicted, through the intervention of the police, every Frenchman from *speaking* at this commemoration. Will it, can it be believed, that though no article of the French laws, not even *those of "September,"* forbid Frenchmen speaking on such occasions, and though the public meeting for the celebration of the anniversary was permitted by the French authorities, not one Frenchman dared to express his sentiments in favour of hapless Poland? The police interdict gagged them. No Frenchman spoke; no Frenchman *dared* to speak on the occasion; and what occurred last year I confidently predict will be repeated this year. What can we, as Englishmen, think of our neighbours across the Channel? Yet France is "free," and Frenchmen are "free," even when they submit to these things, if they can only chatter and swagger about "Perfide Albion," and the glory of "La belle France." Of course, in these allusions, in these well-merited strictures, *I restrict myself to the mere tools of the existing Government.* There are good men in all countries; but there are, unfortunately, also, everywhere too many swaggering fools and specious heartless knaves, and these are the tools which tyrants *use* to achieve and perpetuate their infamous and diabolical designs against the rights and liberties of mankind. I think you and your readers, sir, will agree with me, that if we Englishmen, in the nineteenth century, after eighteen centuries have elapsed since Chirst proclaimed the principle of liberty, equality, and fraternity—if we Englishmen were thus ignominiously circumstanced, we should blush to boast either of our "freedom" or of our "country;" we should groan beneath our yoke, and proclaim, in the face of Heaven, our degradation and debasement, and our determination to speedily emancipate ourselves from our thraldom.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, John Bull.—October 30th, 1845.

The Land and its Produce.—As an admirer of the Chartist Co-operative Land Plan I beg, through your columns, to submit to the public a statement of what the land will produce when properly cultivated. I rent eight roods, that is about the sixteenth part of an acre, which I work myself, this finds me employment in summer from four o'clock in the morning until eight (the other portion of the day being devoted to my business as a manufacturing cutler). For this land I pay £1 per annum, and spend about 3s. more in the purchase of manure. I have cultivated the same plot of ground for the last seven years, and have now on it two dozen of black, white, and red currant trees, two dozen of gooseberry trees, and four score of raspberry trees, planted in hedge-rows. My crop for the present year is as follows:—500 head of coleworts, 100 head of sugar loaf cabbages, 4 score of gos lettuce, 3 score of cabbage lettuce, 9 bushels of spring and winter spinach; I have already gathered as many peas as measured when shelled 38 quarts, and have as many remaining on the ground as will more than suffice for seed for the next year, 3 score of cauliflowers, 4 score of purple brocoli, 27 bundles of spring onions, 4 bushels of winter onions, 6 bundles of rhubarb, 6lb. of Italian shalots, 6 pecks of ash leaf kidney potatoes, 52 quarts of gooseberries, 23 quarts of currants, 37 quarts of raspberries, 6 pecks of turnips, 7 bushels of scarlet beans, 3 dozen of vegitable marrow Jerusalem artichokes, 2 score of Scotch kale, 1 score of savoys, 200 head of celery, and a plentiful supply of fine curley parsley. My mode of culture is as follows:—I plant my sugar loaf cabbages 10 inches apart and a foot in the alleys; in February I pluck every other row which leaves 20 inches, this mode produces a fine cabbage for table. My spring spinach I sow in the dwarf pea alleys which are 2 feet 4 inches apart; my large Russia marrowfats I sow 2 feet 8 inches apart, the haum of these grow upwards of 10 feet high, and invariably produce two crops; I make it a rule to chop up my old raspberry canes and cabbage stumps very short, and dig them in, and find it helps the manure; I also plant as much celery as I require early, changing its locality every season, thus my ground gets well trenched all over; this in a great measure accounts for its being so exceedingly prolific. I shall be most happy to exhibit my little plot of land to any friend who may think it worth his while to inspect it, upon receiving a short notice of his intended visit. Most heartily wishing that every success may attend the land project,—I beg to subscribe myself your fellow labourer, and a Sheffield cutler, George Richardson, 1, High-street, Kensington.

Important to Merchant Seamen.—The following notice, which is of very considerable importance to owners and masters of vessels and all persons more or less connected with the mercantile and shipping trade of the country, has been posted in conspicuous places at the Custom-house and the several dock establishments in London; and copies of the same have been transmitted, by directions of the commissioners, to the principal officers of the revenue at the several ports and other places along the coasts of the United Kingdom, for the information and future government of themselves and those under their jurisdiction, and all other parties concerned:—"By the Commissioners for managing and causing to be levied and collected Her Majesty's Customs and other Duties,—Notice is hereby given, that the restrictions of an act of Parliament, passed in the 8th and 9th years of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled 'An Act for the Protection of Seamen entering on Board Merchant-ships,' will come into operation on the 1st day of November next, and that from and after that day no person, except the owner, part owner, master, or person in charge of a merchant's ship, or the ship's husband, will be at liberty to hire, engage, supply, or provide seamen to be entered on board merchant's-ships, without a license first obtained from the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, appointed for the management of trade and plantations; and further, that application for such licenses must be made by letter, addressed to 'The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, London.' By order of the Commissioners. (Signed) C. Scovell, secretary. Custom-house, London, October 25, 1845." This important enactment has for its object the protection of a very numerous and useful body of persons, who are proverbially notorious for their improvidence and carelessness with respect to affairs in which most persons more or less think it prudent or necessary to be careful, viz., the preservation of themselves from the impositions of fraudulent and evil-disposed and conducted persons, and should be hailed by them with the thankfulness and satisfaction which it eminently deserves. The act directs that no person, not duly licensed or interested in the ships, shall be concerned in procuring seamen to be entered in the service thereof. That no person interested in the ship shall knowingly receive seamen hired contrary to the provisions of this act. A penalty of £20 will be inflicted in each case of and infringement of these said provisions of the act. Unlicensed persons are not to be employed for the purpose of engaging seamen, and any licensed person knowingly employing any such person for the purpose stated will forfeit a sum of £20, and, in addition thereto, forfeit and lose his license. No owner, part owner, master or person in charge of any merchant ship or ship's husband, is to pay or advance, nor give any note in writing or otherwise in the nature of, and purporting to be an advance-note for any part of the wages of any seamen hired, &c., on board a certain ship, until six hours after the ship's articles have been duly signed by the said seaman, and also by the master or owner of the ship, and then only to the said seaman himself, unless such wages or advance of wages be paid in money, in which case the payment thereof may be made to the seaman himself at any period most convenient after the signing of the ship's articles; and all payments of wages contrary to the provisions of the act will be null and void, and the amount thereof recoverable by the seaman as if they had not been paid or advanced at all. Any person demanding or receiving from any seaman, or from any person other than those authorized, requiring seaman, any remuneration whatever either directly or indirectly, for or on account of the hiring, &c., any such seaman, will forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding £5. Persons are not to be admitted on board merchant-vessels before their arrival in dock or at the place of discharge, without the permission and consent of the master or person in charge of the vessel. A penalty of £20 will be inflicted for an infringement of this matter; and for the better securing the person of such offender, the master or person in charge of the vessel is authorized and empowered to take any person so offending into custody, and to deliver him up forthwith to any constable or peace-officer, to be by him taken before a magistrate and dealt with according to law. If any person on board any merchant-ship, within twenty-four hours of her arrival at any port, solicit any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person not properly licensed, and letting lodgings for hire, and shall remove from the ship any chest, bedding, or other effects of any seaman, except under the personal direction of such seaman, and without having the permission of the master or person in charge of the ship, he shall be liable to forfeit and pay for each offence of the kind the sum of £5. The last, of any immediate importance, is, that if any person shall demand and receive of and from any seaman payment in respect of his board and lodging in the house of such person for a longer period than such seaman shall have actually resided or boarded therein, or shall receive or take into his possession or under his control any monies, documents, or effects of any seaman, and shall not return the same or pay the value thereof when required to do so by the seaman, after deducting therefrom what is justly due and owing on his part, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £10 over and above the amount or value of such monies, documents, or effects, after such deductions as aforesaid, which shall be adjudged to be paid to the seaman so defrauded.

Mr. J. Sweet, Nottingham, acknowledges the receipt of 2s. for the Executive, from Beeston, Notts.

The Dundee Press and the Dundee Millocrats.—To the editor of the *Northern Star.*—Mr. Editor,—The regard you testify for the working classes, whose physical and moral condition you are constantly endeavouring to ameliorate, is one of those rare and glorious exceptions which renders still more conspicuous the baseness of the press in general. There is, sir, in Dundee, no less than three newspapers, one of them published twice a week; not one of them has the straightforwardness to expose the villany practised by some of the millowners here. At the Hillbank works, one of the largest establishments of flax spinning in this quarter, it has been the practice for a long time past, notwithstanding the Factory Act, to keep the hands working a long time beyond what the Act allows. For this violation of the law Mr. Blackie was fined the sum of £20. But, sir, not one word of this appeared in the local newspapers. True, the editors reported a similar case that happened about Peterhead, but Peterhead being such a distance from Dundee, the master of a woollen factory there could not be likely to say to a Dundee editor, "Come, Mr. Editor, you and I must spend this evening together, over a bottle of wine. You, I trust, will keep this unpleasant affair of mine out of your paper." There is another total violation of principle committed by a flax spinning company here, that has been left unnoticed by the Dundee editors. A rise of wages has been obtained by the spinners in a number of works. Those employed by Baxter and Brothers refused to work, unless they had a like rise. What think you, sir, was the consequence? Six girls, varying in age from 15 to 20 years, were, without even the form of trial, treated as felons, without a friend being permitted to visit them. The Messrs. Baxters' pretend to be very religious. If there is a meeting or lecture for missionary purposes, Mr. Edward Baxter is there presiding, and his name stands high in the list of subscribers. If Mr. Edward Baxter is a light of religion,—

'Tis such a light as putrefaction breeds,
In fly-blown flesh whereon the maggot feeds;
Shines in the dark—but when usher'd into day,
The stench remains, the lusture dies away.

Mr. Roberts *and the disappointed faction who could not turn the distress occasioned by the late strike of the Colliers of the north to their own especial benefit.*—We have received many angry denunciations of the honest working Colliers in answer to the foul and malicious attacks levelled at Mr. Roberts, whom they yet call their great legal adviser and protector, in answer to an anonymous piece of slander published in Lloyd's paper last month. The following notice of Mr. Martin Jude, however, who was more conversant with the facts of the case and with the feelings and opinions of the Colliers themselves, and which we copy from Lloyd's paper of last Saturday, we substitute for the cream of the many other communications we have received—all breathing honourable vengeance against the *Durham Chronicle*, and the factious, and disappointed would-be leaders of the Miners. Mr. Jude says—"Sir,—Being a constant reader of your excellent Journal, I was surprised to find, in last week's paper, a statement headed "Lawyers and Strikes," in which was set forth the amount of money paid to Mr. Roberts by the Miners of the Tyne and Wear, and the county of Lancashire. Now, sir, as treasurer to the Miners' Association, I am enabled, and I feel it my duty, to contradict the statement as set forth in your Journal, and I beg to state that the amount conditioned for, and the amount paid Mr. Roberts by me, for the Miners of the Tyne and Wear, was £500 for twelve months' salary; £500 for removal of establishment from Bath to Newcastle; and his bill of expenses for the twelve months was only £750, making the total paid by the Miners of the Tyne and Wear, £1,750, and not £2,570, as was erroneously stated by your informant. Again, with regard to the Lancashire Miners: he did not receive £1,800 for a half year, but only £367 for a year; thus making a difference of (according to ratio of your correspondent) £3,243. What monstrous false statements some people send to newspapers.—Martin Jude (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)."—Could there be a more creditable refutation of the ravings of the bitterest enemies of Mr. Roberts and the Miners'. At all times, and especially at the present, Mr. Roberts' character is of importance to the working classes, and, therefore, we notice the matter here in compliance with the request of numbers of them, and the more especially, because, as a professional man, Mr. Roberts, by the custom of his profession, is precluded from publicly noticing them himself. We know better than any other person living what Mr. Roberts endured from a strike into which the folly of others precipitated the Miners; and we mention without his knowledge or consent the following fact:—That Mr. Roberts waited upon us in London in the heat of the strike, and proposed to raise £1000 on his own security for the support of the men. We told Mr. Roberts candidly that if he did so it would paralyse the subscriptions then on foot; it would give a handle to his enemies, and the enemies of the men, and though last, not least, that he must be prepared to give it as he never would see a fraction of it again. Our last reason had no great weight with Mr. Roberts, while the advice of one of the best friends that ever the Colliers had so far accorded with our own upon the two other points that he was very reluctantly dissuaded from the undertaking. Although it is no part of our province to give any opinion upon the transactions between solicitor and client, we do volunteer to assert that the amounts stated by Mr. Jude as having been paid to Mr. Roberts were insignificant, wholly insignificant, as compared with the labour he performed. We wish some of our protective friends would just give us a call and look over our attorney's bills of costs, and perhaps when they found that the insertion of about *forty lines* in the *Northern Star*, which we had never seen, cost us £360 without going to trial at all, they would then understand how much costs go to swarms of idlers standing between the Crown and the solicitor. The cowardly poltroons who thus assail an honourable gentleman, and a useful public servant, are fully aware that the custom of Mr. Roberts's profession, as well as the endless controversy into which notice of such fabrications would lead him, closes his lips, and renders it impossible for him to notice such assaults. We conclude by tendering our hearty thanks to Mr. Jude for his gentlemanly, his timely, and satisfactory refutation of the anonymous slanderer, and the more especially as we have reason to know that the meanest endeavours have been resorted to to win Mr. Jude to forward the purposes of Mr. Roberts's enemies. Sterling virtue, and especially to the absent, is a very rare quality, and cannot be too highly appreciated when exercised, as in the case of Mr. Jude. When have the working classes had a friend whom faction would not destroy. We rejoice to think, however, that the nails of faction have been pared by the sharpened intellect of an improving people.

Feargus O'Connor, Deputy Treasurer, in account with W. P. Roberts, Treasurer of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, from August 30th to October 25th, inclusive:—

Dr., as per acknowledgment in the *Northern Star.*

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sept. 6,	Cash	144 7 7	
13,	"	112 11 2	
20,	"	133 17 11	
27,	"	76 19 0	
Oct. 4,	"	97 14 8	
11,	"	60 19 1	
18,	"	105 3 7	
25,	"	82 1 2	
	Cash received from Secretary	77 10 0	
		£891 4 2	£891 4 2
Cr.	Paid on account of Treasurer, Nov. 1,		891 4 2
	Expences	0 0 0	
	Balance		0 0 0

The Deputy Treasurer begs to announce to the shareholders that he is not rich enough to make up deficiences occasioned by the irregularity of District secretaries, and that while he has lodged the whole amount on the first day of the month, in order that the Society may be entitled to a month's interest, he has now in his possession French drafts upon London Bankers, and Post-office orders irregularly transmitted, for which he cannot procure cash; while it occupied the greater portion of three days in running from one Post-office to the other, to get the orders cashed, being made payable at the Strand, Charing-cross, London, Old Cavendish-street, Oxford-street, and Piccadilly, when all the trouble might have been spared by making the orders payable at the Post-office, Charing-cross. When one person undertakes the gratuitous performance of labour for thousands, it is but right and just that that labour should be made as light as possible. The above account does not include monies paid by the General Secretary since the 25th of October, to which

(that being the last publishing day of the month) the account is brought down, while no Post-office orders have been since signed by the General Treasurer.
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

NOTICE.—All orders should be made payable to W. P. Roberts, as the non-observance of this rule has created great inconvenience—some being made payable to Mr. O'Connor, some to Mr. Wheeler, and others to Mr. Roberts—the consequence of which is, that when Mr. Roberts has signed all, many are rejected, leaving us to guess to whom they have been made payable. The District secretaries should also state in a plain legible hand, the person in whose name the order has been procured at the country Post-office; the observance of this simple rule will save me much trouble, as well as the inconvenience of advancing money, which I am at most times but badly able to afford.—F. O'C.

THE EXILED PATRIOTS.—I was much pleased with the *Star* of last Saturday, seeing that it contained an energetic appeal on behalf of the exiled Patriots, and also a spirited resolution passed by the Metropolitan District Council on the same subject. I feel deeply interested in the restoration of these men, and therefore hope you will permit a plain working man to offer the following (among the many) inducements that should stimulate us in this good work. In the first place, I am of opinion that we are indebted to these men to a very large amount, which debt we are able to pay, and those who can and wont pay ought to be ashamed of themselves, and cannot boast of their honesty or principle; the debt as been standing against us a long time and it is high time it was paid. Again, when I see that arch imposter, prince of humbugs, and king of blarney, with his co-martyrs (!) liberated, and the Canadian "rebels" pardoned, I ask why are not these exiles free? Your correspondent, sir, has honestly and truly stated that it is because we have neglected them. Shall we not *now* exert ourselves and wipe out this disgraceful stain. I would allude to an article which appeared in the *Weekly Dispatch* at the time the Canadian rebels were pardoned. The writer, after describing in strong language the black enormity of the "Canadian insurrection" as contrasted with the "Newport riots," concluded by saying, that if the Chartists would get up a properly directed agitation for the restoration of the men implicated in the "riots" it *must* be successful! Think on this brother democrats. Finally, we have had many appeals on behalf of the bereaved widow and orphans of the aimable William Ellis, when, by a firm and determined resolution we could restore the affectionate husband to the loving wife, the kind father to his beloved children, and the *willing* supporter to his family. I do, therefore, hope, sir, that every one will exert themselves as though the return of these patriots rested on their own responsibility. Let there be no lack of petitions; go round from house to house for signatures; send them to the noble Duncombe and he will finish the good work.
A PLAIN WORKING MAN.

J. R. W., CARLISLE, asks if Mr. O'Connor can recommend him to become a member of the United Patriots' Society? Yes; I know of no society whose rules give me greater satisfaction, or that promise more perfect protection and fulfilment of conditions to the members.

WM. FLOWER, BRIGHTON.—Mr. Hobson's Almanack for 1846 will be published.

OUR AGENTS will please observe, that it is only communications for the paper that are to be addressed to *the Editor*. All orders and other matters, not intended for the Editor, are still to be addressed as before, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., *Northern Star* Office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London.

JOHN COOK, NEWTON.—The only Building Society that we approve of is the Chartist Co-operative Society.

G. S., SUNDERLAND.—It depends upon the amount, whether the body can be seized for debt—if under £20 it cannot. Mr. Chalk, bookseller, could not have applied for the "Small Farms," otherwise he would have got it. G. S. had better apply to Mr. Heywood, Manchester.

J. W.—*If he paid his rent quarterly* the notice was sufficient, if half-yearly, half-year's notice should be given. J. W. had better not take any written notice of the case.

W. W. must apply to Mr. Heywood for the "Small Farms," we have none in numbers.

J. ROBY asks us if he is liable to the payment of a bill which he passed for the accommodation of a friend. Our best answer is a case in point; we did the very same thing for two working men to the amount of £20, and were served on Friday last with a writ for £22 4s. for bill, cost, and interest, which was the first notice we got of *its not being paid*, and we paid the amount to save further costs, and we would advise him to do the same; but he can recover it from the person for whose accommodation it was given.

THOMAS JONES, FORE-STREET, CITY, will have no difficulty in reading the will at Doctors' Commons, upon payment of one shilling, any day in the week.

JOHN JOHNSON.—We would recommend him to consult the Statute Book before he commits the rape, or what is better still, we recommend him not to commit it at all. Such queries would better suit the columns of the *Sunday Times*, or *Bell's Life in London*.

THE BLESSINGS OF FREE TRADE!—CRIMES OF THE ENGLISH MILLOCRATS.—The Syrian correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* supplies us with the following, under the head of "Damascus, October 10th":—On account of the desolate state of the country for miles round us, articles of food have risen in price. I fear we shall have a hard winter this year. We are beginning to hear of distress already. A man was found the other day in the market selling his own daughter. Being a Christian, he was sent to the Patriarch by Mr. Mish, the British dragoman, who prevented it. His story was a very simple one:—"I am a weaver. On account of the cheap English goods, my trade has been put a stop to. I have a wife, a mother, and seven *children to support*. When I sold everything we had, I tried to beg; but no one would give. I could get no other work. We have had no bread for the last three days. I thought of selling one of my children, to prevent the others from starting. I was offered 500 piastres (£5) *for this girl, and I would have sold her had it not been for Mr. Mish, who sent me here*.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

	£	s.	d.
Robert Hodge, West Linton	1	0	0
Robert Young, ditto	0	1	4
Dalston, per T. Sowerby	2	0	0
Wigan, per N. Canning	8	4	0
Derby, per W. Crabtree	2	0	0
Oldham, per Wm. Hamer	5	0	0
Butterley, per G. Yarnold	3	12	6
Norwich, per J. Hurry	3	8	9
Scarborough, per C. Weadley	2	0	0
Stockport, per Thomas Woodhouse	5	0	0
Barnsley, per J. Ward	2	0	0
Warwick, per H. Donaldson	3	2	0
Yeovil, per J. G. Abbott	6	2	6
James Coupe, Littleborough	5	0	0
John Masey, ditto	5	0	0
Oxford, per J. Bridgewater	2	3	6
Radcliffe, near Manchester, per T. Bouker	2	0	0
Birmingham, per W. Thorn	5	0	0
Rochdale, per E. Mitchell	4	2	2
Sowerby Longroyd, per J. Wilson	4	10	0
Bolton, per E. Hodgekinson	9	11	1
Manchester, per J. Murray	20	0	0
Preston, per J. Brown	7	0	7
Hebden Bridge, per J. Smith	4	2	8
Newcastle-on-Tyne, per M. Jude	1	19	10
T. Tattersall, of Burnley, per Feargus O'Connor, Monday, November 3rd	2	12	4
Leeds, per W. Brook	5	0	0
Armley, per Thomas Shepardson	0	2	0

INSTALMENTS.

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Braintree, Mr. Grigg	0	1	4	Mrs. Mary Lunn	0	1	4

SHARES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Farrington	11	7	0	Lambeth	11	11	2
Burnley	4	2	4	Lower Harley	3	2	0
Sudbury	1	16	0	Monmouth	0	12	0
Westminster	20	6	10	Somers Town	2	0	0
Prescott	0	18	6	Hanley	2	0	0
Wigton	2	0	0	T. B. C. and Sons	5	0	0

CARDS AND RULES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wigton	0	0	8	Alva	0	3	0
Bristol	0	5	8	Crieff	0	1	2
Coalsnaughton	0	1	2	Lambeth	0	2	2

LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

	£	s.	d.
R. Hodge, West Linton	0	0	6
J. Beddon, Merthyr	0	0	3
David Morgan, ditto	0	0	3
Norwich, per J. Hurry	0	9	3
Warwick, per A. Donaldson	0	1	3
Alexandria, per J. M'Intire	0	2	6
Oxford, per J. Bridgewater	0	2	6
Sowerby Longroyd, per J. Wilson	0	4	0
Preston, per J. Brown	0	8	0
Hebden Bridge, per J. Smith	0	4	3
Pershore, per W. Conn	0	9	3

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Lambeth	0	9	6	Monmouth	0	1	3
Carrington	0	5	6	Todmorden	0	3	0
Sudbury	0	4	0	Barnsley	0	17	9
Westminster	0	5	9	Worsbro' Common	0	3	6
Prescott	0	1	6	Newark	0	2	9
Wigton	0	3	6	Burnley	0	13	6
Cockermouth	0	3	3	Leicester	0	2	0
Scarborough	0	3	9	Sowerby Helm	0	5	3
Lower Warley	0	3	9				

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

EXECUTIVE.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

	£	s.	d.
J. Hodge, West Linton	0	1	0
R. Hodge, ditto	0	1	0
Alexandria, per J. M'Intire	3	0	0
Beeston, Notts, per J. Sweet	0	2	0

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Newcastle	0	5	9	Lambeth	0	5	0
Carlisle	0	6	10	Oldham	0	7	7
Bradford	0	6	0	Brighton	0	3	0

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

Carlisle, November 4, 1845.

R. S.,—We, the undersigned, having on Monday last taken three full shares in the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, particularly request you to insert in your valuable journal our names in full, not doubting, but in order to show to the million that licensed victuallers and eminent teachers will give up their lucrative and comfortable situations, in order to get possession of the Land under the guidance of that ever patriotic leader, Feargus O'Connor, Esq.

Yours obediently,
WILLIAM SMITH, Innkeeper,
WILLIAM WALL, Teacher.

While the foregoing letter gives us inexpressible joy, the writers will see that we cannot announce them as subscribers until the amount is paid up.

FRAUD.—Reginald Ayshford Wise, Esq., brother of J. A. Wise, Esq., a county magistrate, of Staffordshire, was brought up yesterday week, at Newcastle, Staffordshire, on a warrant, charged with obtaining £550 from the Newcastle Bank, by fraudulent representations, in June, 1844. He was committed for trial, but the bench consented to accept bail.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, as Mr. Simmons, in company with Mr. Mills, cabinet-maker, of New-street, was proceeding down Suffolk-street, Birmingham, in his gig, the horse from some cause started off with great violence, when the two gentlemen were thrown out, and Mr. Simmons was unfortunately killed upon the spot.

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—BRISTOL, TUESDAY.—Considerable apprehension was manifested this morning, in consequence of the non-arrival of the 6 A. M. train from London for some time after the appointed hour, it being twelve o'clock instead of ten before it reached this city. On inquiry at the station I learnt that the delay was occasioned at West Drayton. The down goods train, which was upwards of an hour behind its time, was backing on to the up line, to make way for the down passenger train, which was then due, and expected to pass every minute. The transit of the goods train was being made, when the passenger train coming up at the moment ran into a horse box, containing pigs. Very fortunately the engine driver, in consequence of being a short time previously surrounded by a thick fog, had shut off his steam, and therefore the speed at which the train was going was but slow. However, the horse box was shattered, and yet, which is most extraordinary, only one of the pigs was killed. The engine of the passengers' train also sustained considerable injury, and the delay was occasioned by the necessity which arose for sending for a fresh engine.

MYSTERIOUS FIRES AT EARL'S COURT.—At the Hammersmith police-court, on Monday, after the night charges had been disposed of, Mr. Pummell, one of the beadles of the parish of Kensington, who is also keeper of the town engine, reported to Mr. G. Clive, the sitting magistrate, the following case of *mysterious fires at Earl's-court*. Pummell stated that on Saturday night, just before twelve o'clock, he was called by a gentleman, living in Rich-terrace, Earl's-court, to attend a fire which he said had broken out for the third time at the house, No. 3, on that terrace. He (Pummell) instantly horsed the town engine, and proceeded with all speed to the house, round which he *found a number of the neighbours standing*. On entering the premises he found several policemen inside, one of whom showed him a bundle of rags, which were still smouldering, and which the policeman had found burning in a cupboard on the kitchen stairs. He then went into the back garden, where he saw a feather bed that had been removed from the front parlour, one side of the ticking of which had been burned off, and the feathers strewed about. It appeared to him as if some spirit had been poured on it and then set fire to; but on smelling it he could detect no spirituous smell. He next went up into the front drawing-room, and there found one of the flooring boards had been removed, and on lifting it up saw that it was burned in three places. From that place he went to the front room on the second floor, where he found there had also been a fire, and on examining the room he found a chest of drawers, which had been removed from the wall, the back of which was burned, as was also the wall against which it had stood. The back of the drawers *also looked as if some spirits had been poured down it, and then set fire to*. The furniture in the house was not at all unpacked, and on enquiry he ascertained that the premises were in the occupation of a lady named Davis, the family, who had been there only a fortnight, consisting of Mrs. Davis, her son, two daughters, and a female servant. He saw Mr. Davis jun., and asked him if he could account for the origin of so many fires, but he said he could in no ways do so, and that they must have been accidental; and on questioning the servant on the subject she treated the matter very indifferently, only saying that she had burned her hands in putting them out. Cooper, a policeman of the T division, said he accompanied the engine to the fire, and saw the same as Pummell had observed. Dunnett, T 198, found the fire in the cupboard, but he was not in attendance. The first fire took place at eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon; the second about two o'clock *in the afternoon*; and the third between eleven and twelve o'clock at night. The neighbourhood had since been in a state of excitement, the adjoining inhabitants not considering themselves safe. Mr. Clive said it was certainly a very mysterious affair, but he did not see how he could interfere in the matter. The fire-offices concerned were the proper persons to see if there were any grounds for taking proceedings in the case.

SHOCKING DEATHS BY FIRE.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Bedford held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, on the body of John Quin, aged three years. It appeared from the evidence of the mother of the deceased, a poor hardworking woman, residing in Pool's-buildings, Kensington, who has been left a widow with four young children, that on Monday night last, between six and seven o'clock, she left the deceased and her other children in the room, without any light or firing, for a few minutes, whilst she went to sell a bottle for the purpose of procuring a halfpenny candle to do a little needle work. On her return, in about three minutes, she found the poor little fellow in flames. She immediately wrapped her gown around him; and after some difficulty succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before he was *dreadfully burnt over nearly* the whole surface of his body. He was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, when death terminated his sufferings a few hours after his admission. The mother stated that his twin brother had told her since, that after she had left the room the deceased struck a light with a lucifer-match, and in lighting a piece of paper his pinafore caught fire. The coroner and jury finding that the family was in great distress, subscribed twenty-one shillings, which was given to the poor woman, who expressed her gratitude for the seasonable gift.—Verdict "Accidental death." The same evening Mr. W. Payne, city coroner, held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Mary Ann Chipp, aged five years, whose parents reside at No. 7, Benjamin-street, Cow-cross. Mr. Samuel Lloyd, of No. 4, Benjamin-street, said, that on Saturday afternoon, between the hours of two and three o'clock, whilst in his workshop, he heard an alarm of fire raised, and upon going into the street he saw smoke issuing from the first floor front window of the house occupied by the parents of the deceased. On reaching the place he saw a gentleman bring the deceased down stairs; it was shockingly burned. Witness immediately took deceased to the hospital. Two other children in the room were also burnt, but not so badly as the deceased. The mother of the child said that she left the deceased and two other children in the room, whilst she went to the hospital to procure a few leeches for herself. She was not absent many minutes, but during that brief period one of them got a light and put into a box, which set the deceased's clothes on fire. There was only a small fire in the stove at the time.

COLLISION AT SEA AND NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday night one of the Brighton herring boats, containing two men, was run foul of by a Dutch sloop, and nearly upset. One of the fishermen, named Salvage, was thrown overboard by the concussion, and the night being very dark his companion could not see him to render him any assistance, and he returned to shore with a heavy heart, fully expecting that Salvage was drowned. He related the circumstance on his arrival, and the friends of Salvage were in great distress. In the course of Sunday morning Salvage was brought on shore by another fishing-boat, to the great joy of his friends. He states that when he was thrown overboard he succeeded in catching hold of and climbing up the sides of the Dutch vessel, and the crew of that vessel shortly afterwards put him on board another herring-boat.

DREADFUL MORTALITY FROM MEASLES.—Upwards of forty children have been interred in the churchyard at Middlesborough within the last seven weeks, and nearly all of them have died from having caught cold whilst suffering from measles.—*Durham Chronicle.*

LIVERPOOL INQUESTS.—On Monday last four inquests were held before the borough coroner. The first was on Margaret Murray, who lodged in the house of a man named Richardson, in Gilbert-street. Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock on Friday night last the deceased was found lying on her bed, with a bottle marked "laudanum" beside her. Her face was quite black at the time. Upon the stomach pump being applied, she rallied a little, and said she had swallowed a pennyworth of laudanum. She died in the Southern Hospital on Saturday; and upon a *post mortem* examination it appeared that the cause of death was the effusion of blood and serum on the brain, arising from congestion, which was set up by some narcotic. No trace of the laudanum was discoverable. The jury found a verdict to the effect that the deceased, who it appeared was much addicted to drinking, committed the act while labouring under a fit of insanity. The second was on William Yates, the master of the flat Sarah, at present lying at Brassey's quay, Cheshire. On Friday last a flat was lying in the Clarence dock, taking in a quantity of machinery from a steam-packet. The deceased and two other men were at the winch, and while they were in the act of lowering a quantity of the machinery into the hold the rope by which it was *fastened* gave way, the block flew mast high, and in its fall struck the deceased on the head and produced a compound fracture of the skull, from the effects of which he died the following day at the Northern Hospital. The third was on James Burton, one of the hands belonging to the flat Albert, who, while pushing the flat out from the new wall at the north docks with a boat-hook, over-balanced himself, and was drowned. The fourth was on Mary Adams, *a child eight weeks old*, who had been overlain in bed by her parents, in Clayton-street. In the three latter cases verdicts in accordance with the evidence were returned.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Wednesday, the 29th ult., the Flora of Kirkcudbright, a coasting vessel, coal-laden, John Jolly, master, and the Akaster of Whitehaven, also coal-laden, William Atkinson, master, left the latter port for the Scotch coast. A storm quickly came on—there was a strong wind from the south-south-west, and a very heavy rain; and, towards evening, the light on the Little Ross being obscured by the tempest, the vessels were driven forward, and soon after six o'clock they struck on the rugged and dangerous Borgue coast about eight miles west-south-west of Kirkcudbright. They were driven on and over some perilous reefs of rocks, and in a little time went to pieces. The Flora had two men and a female passenger. The master got on to the rocks, and by-and-bye to the land; and by great exertions the other two reached the land, though at the time they did not know, but their companion had perished. After wandering for a while, the man and woman, perceiving a light, got to the farm-house of Roberton, where they were kindly and humanely treated by Mr. and Mrs. Smith. The alarm was given, and several persons with lights went in search of the wrecks, and, if possible, to rescue the unfortunate seamen. After a considerable time, the master of the Whitehaven vessel was found on the rocks, so feeble, benumbed, and exhausted, that without assistance he must have perished. After the vessel got over a reef, she fell on one side, with the mast on high rocks. The master crept on his hands and knees on the mast, and called on his companions to follow him; and though they spoke and named him, he his of opinion that they did not make the attempt. Several of the persons who went to render assistance heard the mournful cries of the distressed; but, owing to the darkness of the night, the severity of the storm, and the ruggedness of the shore, they could not find them, and no doubt is entertained that they have perished. Captain Atkinson, who was much cut and bruised, was conveyed to Roberton, where he also was humanely sheltered and attended to. Captain Jolly, who had been in great danger, after wandering *for some time*, knew where he was, and reached the house of his brother, when the alarm was given, and a party went in search of the sufferers. The female passenger was *much* cut and bruised; her name is Carr. She had been at service in Whitehaven, was returning to her widowed mother in Kirkcudbright, and the reticule which contained her money is lost.

SUDDEN DEATH WHILE TRAVELLING.—On Tuesday morning last, when the ten o'clock train from Gateshead reached the Felling Station, one of the passengers named Crawford, was found to be dangerously ill, and expired a few minutes after being taken out of the train. The deceased, it appears, had been running to Gateshead to be in time for the train, and thus caused palpitation of the heart, of which he died.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.—*On Monday last, the* Rev. Mr. Greenside, who resided near Darlington, died under sudden and somewhat curious circumstances. On *Friday* he had been working in his garden, and having pricked one of his fingers, it mortified and caused death on Monday morning.

MURDER OF O'ROURKE, THE PUGILIST.—The following account of the circumstances attending the murder of the late Mr. O'Rourke, at Grenville, was narrated to us by a person who yesterday arrived in town, in charge of Brady, the party accused of the murder. It appears that immediately after O'Rourke was missed, a party proceeded in search of him. After traversing the country in various directions, they discovered a place about half a mile from Brady's dwelling, which had the appearance of having been lately dug or disturbed; on examination, drops of blood were found, which were traced for a further distance, where O'Rourke appears to have fallen. At this spot, a tree had been recently cut down; the part about four feet from the ground had been removed, and the remainder left. It is supposed some of the shot had lodged in that part, and that *it had been carried off to prevent suspicion*. The horse which O'Rourke rode was also there found killed in a most brutal manner. From this spot the parties searched, and found drops of blood along the road and on the bushes over which the body had been dragged towards the River Rouge, into which, apparently, it had been thrown. Near the river, on a large stone, where it is supposed the body was stripped, were found large clots of blood, which appeared to have been washed, as pieces of cotton was still visible on the stone. The body was discovered on a sand-bank, four miles from this place, where it is believed *it had been thrown in*, as there is a strong current. On examination it was found that four buck-shot had passed through his body, five entered his back, and one lodged between the skin and flesh. About fourteen or fifteen of the same description of shot lodged in his arm. His head had been split open with an axe or some other such weapon in the most brutal manner. After the body had been examined, several of the party visited the house of Brady, the *supposed murderer, and found in a cavity, in the* stump of a tree near his house, money and a gold ring belonging to O'Rourke. Brady has been brought to town, and will stand his trial at the next coming term.—*Montreal Herald, Sept. 20.*

FIRE IN PENTONVILLE.—On the night of Thursday, shortly before eleven o'clock, a fire, which was at first of an alarming character, broke out in the premises of Mr. Barnes, timber merchant, Pentonville-road. The Clerkenwell parish engine was the first at the spot, which was speedily followed by the Holborn engine of the Fire Brigade establishment, and several others. Owing to the violence of the flames, which were fed by the great piles of timber there collected, they forced themselves into the houses adjoining on the north side. Fortunately the wind changed in a direction where there was nothing to impede its progress; if this had been in an opposite direction, there would have been an immense destruction of property. The houses which caught fire were those of Mr. Petty and Mr. Phillip, which were greatly damaged. It was not till twelve o'clock that the fears of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were allayed, as then the progress of the devouring element was completely arrested. How the fire originated is not known.

CONFLAGRATION ON BOARD THE STEAM-SHIP MARMORA.—We have received from the Cove of Cork, the following important particulars:—"Cove of Cork, Nov. 2nd, 1 30 p. m. The American screw steamer Marmora, Captain Page, thirty-six hours from Liverpool for Constantinople, has just arrived here, her coals having ignited ten hours after she left *the former port*. She has this moment brought up at the 'Flag Ship,' from which vessel marines and sailors have been sent to assist in extinguishing the flames, which, owing to the hatches having been closely battened down, have not yet broken through the deck. Signals have been made from H.M.S. Crocodile, and a gun fired for the immediate attendance of firemen, engines, &c. Admiral Sir H. Pigot is now going on board the Marmora, and it is reported she will be hauled alongside the Dock-yard Quay at high water (now young flood), when she will be scuttled."

"COVE, Nov. 3, Wind E.S.E.—The fire on board the Marmora was got completely under at one o'clock last night, but the discharging continued, as she must discharge all before she proceeds on her intended voyage. It is supposed she will haul alongside Messrs. Scott's wharf to-day to discharge the remainder of her cargo into their stores, and repair damages."

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN A COLLIERY.—DOWNEND, NEAR BRISTOL.—FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The inquest upon the five bodies of the men who were killed on Saturday last in the Upper Loundwell pit, Kingswood (the property of S. Wittack, Esq.), by the breaking of the rope, as they were returning from their work, was held in this village to-day, before W. J. Ellis, Esq., one of the coroners for the county of Gloucester. The evidence as to the particulars of the accident did not differ in the least from the account given in another part of this paper. The jury, after a consultation lasting two hours, returned the following verdict:—*Accidental death, with a deodand* of £100 on the rope, accompanied with the following:—"That the jury cannot refrain from expressing their opinion that there has been very great neglect on the part of the proprietor of the pit, Samuel Whittack, Esq., and the bailiff, Charles Stone, for not having provided a sufficient rope for the safety of the men in ascending and descending the said pit.

SHIP RUN DOWN.—An accident occurred on the river on Saturday evening, which was very near being attended with the loss of life. As the Cork Steam Packet Company's steam-vessel Sirius, Captain Spencer, was proceeding to Liverpool, she came in contact with the Luvius, Captain Cox, which was coming up the river laden with coals. The immediate effect was, that the Sirius stove in the larboard bow of the Luvius, which shortly after sank, the crew having merely time to take to the boat. They got ashore at Haulbowline.—*Cork Examiner.*

FATAL AFFRAY.—KINGWOOD, Nov. 5.—On Saturday last a quarrel took place between some parties assembled at the Victoria beer-house, kept by George Iles, in this village, which resulted in the death of a man named James Brain. An inquest has been held upon the body, at which it appeared that on the above mentioned night the members of a friendly society, or benefit club, met to transact business. Some of them wished to remove the society to another house, which gave rise to a quarrel. In the scuffle a man named Henry Bryant caught up the box containing the payments of the members, and was about going down stairs with it, when the deceased man Brain, kicked him. Bryant thereupon, pulled Brain by the legs, and precipitated him headlong down stairs, causing injuries, from the effects of which he died in about four hours afterwards. Bryant has been committed upon the coroner's warrant to Gloucester gaol to take his trial for the offence.

FATAL ILLUSTRATION OF "THE SONG OF THE SHIRT."—Last evening Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Hare and Hounds, Little Coram-street, Brunswick-square, *on the body of Susan Leonard*, aged sixty-five, a wretched needlewoman, who, "with fingers weary and worn, and eyes as heavy as lead," toiled from the rising to the setting of the sun, but whose labours were scarcely rewarded with a sufficient remuneration to keep body and soul together. The body, and the wretched apartment in which it lay, presented *a most appalling picture* of distress. From the evidence of deceased's daughter, who held in her arms a half-famished infant, it appeared that deceased and witness lived by needlework, which produced them *occasionally* 4s. a week. Upon Thursday night they went to bed together, and when witness awoke the following morning she found her parent a corpse. It further appeared, that when they retired to bed they had not a farthing to purchase a morsel of food or procure fire. It was further stated by Mr. Young, a baker, that it was his opinion that deceased had been starved to death. Mr. Wakley inquired who would bury the body? Ferguson, the summoning officer, said that the parish would bring the body to the workhouse, and bury it from thence. Mr. Wakley remarked that it was exceedingly cruel to hurt the feelings of deceased's relatives by bringing her body to the workhouse, which during life she endeavoured to avoid entering. In his opinion the body should be conveyed directly from its present residence to its last resting-place. The jury fully concurred with the coroner, and several jurors declared that they would endeavour to protect in future the bodies of the poor from a similar insult. Verdict—"Natural death."

MYSTERIOUS AND MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

(From the *Jersey Times*, Oct. 28.)

It is our melancholy duty to-day to record one of the most distressing occurrences which it has ever been our lot to bring under public observation. Miss Emily Bond, a young lady of considerable personal attractions, residing in St. Mark's-terrace, died on Saturday by her own hand, under circumstances of a peculiarly painful nature. A tale of mystery seems darkly to enshroud this melancholy affair, over which, perhaps, it were as well to draw a veil. It were needless for us on the present occasion to disclose every circumstance connected with the doleful act which has happened to fall under our knowledge; it is sufficient for us at the present moment to aver that, from some cause or other, having either a proximate or remote connection with what in common parlance is designated "love," the young lady in question had for some considerable period been labouring under a state of mind bordering upon insanity. The unhappy woman seems to have gone through the act with the most cool and deliberate premeditation. On the morning of the day on which she perished, she spoke to the landlady of the house in which she resided, in her usual manner, not betraying any symptoms of excitement beyond those generally incident to her character. She was last seen alive about twelve o'clock in the forenoon, about which period she retired to her bed-room, with the intention of again speedily coming down stairs for the purpose of *making the usual preparations for dinner*. Two hours passed away, and still the unfortunate lady did not make her appearance, and the clock had already *struck two, when it* was considered necessary to arouse her from the slumber into which it was supposed she must have fallen. No answer being returned to the repeated knocks by the servant at the door of her chamber, a dread was inspired in the minds not only of the landlady of the house and her husband, but also of the young lady's father, that something unusual must have happened. To break open the door was now the only alternative left to put an end to their suspense, and the old gentleman at this juncture is said to have expressed himself to the effect that he was prepared for the worst which might happen, thereby implying the general uncertainty connected with the state of mind of his daughter. An entrance having been thus effected, the fears previously conceived now stood before them in dread reality, for, horrid to relate, the first object which caught the eye was the lifeless body of the unfortunate woman suspended by the neck from the iron rod which stretches between the lower posts of the bedstead. Medical assistance being promptly called, no means which could be resorted to were able to restore animation, death having taken place at least two hours previously.

We have proceeded thus far in our account of this melancholy affair, and we can anticipate the observations which we imagine will be uttered in regard to ourselves. It has been stated that the tragical occurrence which has just taken place was attributable to an article published in this paper on Friday last; and if the allegation be correct, we beg thus publicly to express our most sincere sorrow and commiseration. The observations therein implied were grounded upon information with respect to the truth of which no doubt could be entertained. Here was a young woman plunged in the most profound depths of that peculiar feeling which is said sometimes to attach universally to the human character. She had seen an individual for whom she had cherished a warm affection; letters, *according* to her own account, were said to have passed between the parties, and the gentleman hinted at in her statement of the affair was stated to have professed towards her a warmth of love almost equal to her own. She said that she had received letters from him, that at the hour of night when no human eye beheld and no human ear heard, the lady and her sweetheart met together; that circumstances happened which it were needless that we should here detail, but which, if true, must ever cause the memory of the deed to rankle in the breast of him who was its perpetrator. The day on which the last and final interview took place, the mind of the unhappy woman became agitated to an extreme degree. Her former calm and innocent behaviour was now converted into frequent and incoherent reprehensions of him who she alleged was her deceiver. She offered up a fervent wish to God that her brother was on the spot, and that to him she might confide the terrible burden which pressed upon her heart. The information was conveyed to the individual who now pens these lines, and the article was written, not that it should affect the heart or feelings of the unhappy woman, but that in might either strike to the core the individual whose future peace of mind was so terribly at stake, or cause him to come forward and vindicate his innocence. Thus far and no farther will we at present proceed in this our melancholy duty. It will only be sufficient for us in addition to state that the unhappy woman had been previously confined in a mad-house as a lunatic, and is said on a former occasion to have attempted the crime of self-destruction.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF LUNACY.

One of the most extraordinary cases which has ever been recorded resulted from a commission of lunacy held on Saturday at the court-house in Wellclose-square, St. George's-in-the-East, before E. Winslow, Esq., master in lunacy, and sixteen special jurors, chiefly magistrates of the county, of whom George Tindall, Esq., was foreman, to inquire as to the state of mind of Miss Sarah Carey, a maiden lady of the advanced age of 83, described in the commission as of "No. 8, Cannon-street, St. George's, Middlesex, spinster." The commission, which was unopposed, was taken out by the next of kin, S. J. B. Stunter, Esq., of Hendon, Mrs. Page, wife of a city merchant, and a Mrs. Verrall, of Brinley, the nephew and nieces of the unfortunate lady, who possesses funded property to the amount of about £15,000, and house property worth nearly £5,000 more.

Mr. Warren addressed the jury to the following effect:—Miss Carey was a maiden lady upwards of eighty-three years of age, and had resided in Cannon-street-road for the *last forty years, chiefly by herself*, which would in some degree account for the development of her insanity. She had considerable property; and as it was believed that large sums were concealed in the house, that circumstance, and her singular mode of life, had attracted much attention. She lived in the most desolate condition, closely shut up, and the windows barricaded, many of which were broken by mischievous boys, &c. She was attended by a female named Hammond. It had been found necessary for the police to keep a vigilant watch for her protection, as whenever she was seen boys would assemble round the house, and call out, "You old witch of Cannon-street, come out." Several attempts had been made to break in. About three years since her delusions began, when her mind appeared to have quite given way. She considers she has no money, and buys neither victuals nor clothes. In fact, she lived like a wild animal, and was in a most horrible loathsome condition, insensible to the calls of nature, and altogether of most disgustingly filthy habits. Her house might, indeed, be compared to a pigstye. She kept her food till nearly rotten before she ate it, and was in the habit of hiding food and other articles. A dead cat, nearly putrid, thrown into her area in August, she fancied was a rabbit, and said she would have it cooked. One delusion was that the French had landed and taken England, and were marching down the street. She imagined some were enamoured of her, and had sat at her window for six hours with an old cloth round her head for a turban. She fancied that a publican in the neighbourhood had murdered his wife, buried her in the house, and afterwards married a beautiful girl, whom he had served in the same way; also that other people had been murdered in Ratcliffe Highway, whose bodies were to be brought and laid out in her house. She mistook the seasons, fancying that snow was on the ground in June, and that morning was evening, &c. She would pick up pieces of glass and dirt in front of her house, and hoard them up. She did not use either knife, fork, or spoon to eat her food, but tore it with her hands, and ate like a wild beast. She had a notion that a gentleman had offered her £4,000 *to marry him*. She did not appear to know what property she had. As safety was the object of the commission, which, but from motives of delicacy, would have been issued long before, if the facts he had detailed were proved in evidence, the jury, he would submit, could come to no other conclusion than that the poor creature was of unsound mind, and would have the satisfaction of knowing that they had been instrumental in shielding her person and property from injury.

Elizabeth Hammond, the attendant, Dr. A. J. Sutherland, Mr. Queckett, surgeon, and other witnesses, gave evidence *bearing out the statements* of the learned counsel, adding that she had not clothes necessary to cover her, and these were literally falling off. She objected to dress, and would not wash herself for fear of wasting soap. She had not changed her under-linen twice in twelve months, and her hair had not had a comb pass through it for years, and it was a perfect mat. She occasionally kept her bed for three or four days without taking a morsel of food, and during that time no one had been allowed in her house.

The jury expressed a desire to go to Miss Carey's house, but on their arrival they could not at first gain admission at the street-door. This object was at length effected by means of ladders at the back of the house, some men entering a back window, and opening the door. A mob of at least one thousand persons had by this time assembled in front of the house. So great was the effluvia emitted, that the windows were directed to be all thrown open for ventilation for some time before the jury &c., could be induced to enter.

On proceeding up stairs, her bedroom door was found fastened, which she did not attempt to open, notwithstanding loud and repeated knockings. The door was at length forced, and she was found by the bedside in the most wretched state. The room and furniture were most filthy, particularly the bedding, &c., which was very ragged, and her flesh literally begrimed with dirt.

The jury appeared satisfied, certainly glad to escape from this wretched place, and on their return to the Court-house found a verdict—"That Sarah Carey was of unsound mind, and had been so from 1st October, 1842."

The jury expressed a desire that immediate steps should be taken to protect the poor creature, which it was intimated would be promptly carried into effect.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT LIVERPOOL.

A dreadful explosion of gunpowder took place on Saturday evening, at a few minutes after seven o'clock, in the shop of Mr. Richard Jones, ironmonger, No. 58, Dale-street, by which Mr. Jones and his shop-boy were seriously injured, and several other persons were hurt.

Mr. Jones sold gunpowder by retail, and on Saturday evening a boy went into the shop to purchase a pennyworth. The shop-lad, John Buckstone, for the purpose of serving him, went with a candle to the rear of the shop, where a canister was kept, having three divisions for the different qualities of gunpowder, and which, when full, would contain from 10 to 15lbs. At the time, however, it was not full; it probably contained about 8 or 10lbs. Buckstone has not related, or is ignorant of, the cause of the accident; but there is little doubt that either a spark from the candle, or the candle itself, fell into the canister and caused the explosion. In the shop window there was another parcel of powder, of from 15 to 20lbs., which was speedily ignited; and the two explosions are said to have resembled, at a distance of 50 paces, two distinct thunder-claps. The force of the explosions was so great as seriously to damage, not only the premises of Mr. Jones, but others adjoining them; the shop window was completely shattered—most of the articles exhibited therein were thrown out, and Mr. Jones himself was literally blown into the street. Mr. Davies, the shopman, who was standing near to and talking with his employer at the time, is unable to give any satisfactory explanation of the disaster, for, as he was standing close to the counter, with his face in the direction of the street, it was, of course, impossible for him to see what Buckstone was doing in the rear of the shop. But he describes the circumstances which followed with great minuteness. He says that on hearing the explosion which was terrifically loud, he felt that he was suddenly struck with something on the back part of the head, which has left a mark that he will, probably, take with him to his grave, and which stretched him almost senseless on the floor. Recovering himself as well as he was able, he made toward the spot where he heard Buckstone groaning, and, in doing so, he stumbled over the lad who had come in for the pennyworth of powder, and who was then lying on the floor. He immediately picked him up and threw him into the street, where he was caught by one of the by-standers and removed out of the reach of danger. We believe he was very slightly injured. Mr. Davies was then pursuing his way towards Buckstone, when the second explosion took place. Then the whole of the shelves suddenly gave way, the partition-wall which divided the office from the shop fell, and the whole of the shop from back to front was in flames. The fearfully excited state of the young man's feelings at this moment it is impossible to describe. His first impulse was to rush up the staircase which led from the shop to the first floor, but the burning timbers in that direction forbade the attempt. He then placed his hands over his face and was darting through a dense mass of smoke and flame between him and the shop-door, when by some accident his coat caught against a row of fenders, which he pulled down, and this retarded his movements for a moment. How he got into the street we can scarcely tell, but, on reaching it, some persons in the crowd which had assembled extinguished the flames, which were extending all over him, and conveyed him to the shop of Mr. Howell, surgeon, Dale-street, where the proper remedies were applied to his face, head, and body, which, to some extent, were rather seriously burned. The conduct of Mr. Davies is deserving of great praise. Though, fortunately, his injuries are *trifling compared with those* received by Mr. Jones and Buckstone, yet he might have escaped almost unhurt if it had not been for his laudable endeavours to save the lives of the two lads; because, on recovering himself from the fall on the floor, he might easily have made his escape into the street. The death of the lad who went in to buy the powder would, in all probability, have ensued but for his timely interference. And this leads us to mention another instance of very praiseworthy conduct which was evinced on this occasion by Mr. Westmore, a brazier, in Stanley-street, for he it was who rescued Buckstone *from his perilous situation*. At the risk of his own life he dashed through the thickest of the flames, and, notwithstanding the injury his hands and face sustained by being exposed to the action of fire, he succeeded in bringing the lad into the street. Almost all the houses to a considerable distance round Mr. Jones's were shaken by the explosion, and even the premises of Mr. Daly, baker on the opposite side of Dale-street, were injured. His shop windows was smashed by a coal-scuttle which was carried across the street from Mr. Jones's and driven throught the sash. Eight large panes of glass were also broken in the Royal Hotel, and several panes were also broken in the window of Mr. Kearney, bookseller and stationer, next door. The Grecian Hotel, and also the spirit-vaults occupied by Mr. Selby, at the corner of Stanley-street, and next door to Mr. Jones's on the right, escaped without injury. Not so, however, the houses on the left and at the rear. The house occupied by Mr. Mathias, chandler, and the Parisian boot and shoe warehouse above that, were greatly shaken, and had a number of panes of glass smashed. The house in which the explosion took place sustained, of course, the greatest damage. The force of the explosion not only burst the shop window, frame and glass, in pieces, but almost entirely gutted the first floor, forced the beams and joists under the first floor and also under the shop from their holdings, and broke nearly every pane of glass in the upper part of the house. The signboard in front of the premises *it dislodged*; and, *in fact*, so completely shook every part of the building from top to bottom as to render it uninhabitable, if not dangerous to *pedestrians*.

Mr. Jones and Buckstone were immediately conveyed to the shop of Mr. Potter, surgeon, 76, Dale-street, where they were examined, and their injuries found to be of an alarming nature. Mr. Jones's face presented a very black appearance. The hair of his head was completely burned off, and there was blood issuing from his mouth. His hands were partially denuded of skin, and the skin which had not been burned away might be peeled off without any difficulty. One of his eyes had been closed by the effect of the fire, and on the following day a portion of one of his fingers was picked up by Mr. Hewitt from amongst the rubbish in front of the shop. Buckstone was very much burned over the hands, head, and face. His head was greatly swollen. He had several injuries on the abdomen, and the ignited state of his clothes had burned large patches of skin from various parts of his body. All the remedies which surgical skill could suggest were promptly applied, and then, as the lives of both were considered to be in danger, *they were removed to the* Northern Hospital. Very faint hopes were entertained of their recovery.

Besides the injuries to the four persons who were in the shop, several parties who were passing in front of Mr. Jones's, at the moment of the explosion, did not escape the effects. A dock-gateman, for instance, received two or three slight cuts about the face and neck from the broken glass which was flying about in all directions. His coat-tails were also set on fire and partially burned.

Mr. Hewitt, with two fire-engines and the water-carts, was at the scene in a few minutes after the explosion took place; so, also was Mr. Dowling and a strong detachment of police. The engines were vigorously worked from the water in the carts, and in the course of an hour the fire was completely subdued. During this time, however, that the flames were at their height a circumstance occurred which might have caused the destruction of many human beings. Mr. Hewitt entered the shop, and found a cask, covered with a piece of canvas, within about two feet of the doorway. The canvas at the time was on fire. Fearing that it might contain some *combustible article*, he ordered one of his men to remove it out of the way, and put it in one of the water-tubs from which the engines were supplied. The man carried it in its ignited state through the street, which was very much crowded at the time, and threw it into the tub. Afterwards, when it came to be examined, it was found to contain about 20lbs. of gunpowder.

On Sunday Mr. Hewitt went over the entire building, and, *in the back room* of the second story, found eight or nine casks partially filled with the same combustible material. In a closet in the same room he found a large quantity of the same article packed in small cases. The whole, on being mixed together, filled eighteen casks, averaging between sixteen pounds and eighteen pounds each. In all about two and a half hundred weight of gunpowder was found, and, by directions of Mr. Dowling, it was immediately sent off to the magazines.

Had this immense mass of gunpowder been ignited, the results would have been, in all probability, extensively disastrous both to life and property.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.—LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.—The boy Buckstone died early on Monday morning. He is a native of Liverpool, and aged fourteen years. Mr. Jones himself, we learn, is going on as favourably as could be expected. He has partially recovered his sight, and is in other respects better. We cannot, however, as yet state that he is out of danger.

COLLERY EXPLOSION.

NINE LIVES LOST AND TEN OTHERS DREADFULLY BURNT.

WARRINGTON, Nov. 5.—This morning at five o'clock, the No. 3 coal-pit, belonging to Messrs. Turner and Evans, at Haydock, near Newton, Lancashire, caught fire, (*by some means at present not known*,) and a most tremendous explosion took place, which uplifted and carried to a considerable distance the planks fastened at the mouth of the pit. These collieries are at work both night and day; the night-men had just returned from the pit, and the day men in the act of descending, nineteen of whom had gone down when the explosion occurred; had it happened a few minutes later about twenty more would have shared the same fate as their unfortunate companions. Some were actually hanging by the rope when it took place. As soon as safety would permit, their fellowmen went down to explore the full extent of the mischief, and nine dead bodies were *found, amongst whom was that of a boy*, who was so dreadfully mutilated that they were under the necessity of putting him in a sack in order to get him up. Ten men were got up alive, but all so seriously burnt, that not the least hopes are entertained of their recovery, except one, who seems to have been more fortunate than the rest. These most unfortunate men are nearly all married, and have left, most of them, large families to lament, and, it is to be feared grievously suffer, this their sudden, unexpected, and to them irretrievable loss. The inquest will take place at Haydock to-morrow.

Since writing the above I have been informed of an accident by gunpowder to a boy in this town, who, having some in his hand, it ignited, and he is so seriously burnt that his life is despaired of.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

We are glad to see that the operatives employed in the factories of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Scotland, are again on the alert, and resolved, at whatever cost to themselves, to prosecute their demands for a Ten Hours' Bill. On Saturday night last, one of the most important meetings ever held, took place in Manchester, to determine what steps should be adopted, to promote the measure in the next sessions of Parliament. It appears from the tone of the several speakers at the meeting, and the determination manifested, that whatever may be the intention of masters, the workmen are resolved never to relax in their efforts until they are crowned with success. The meeting was held in a school-room in Great Ancoats-street, and subsequently adjourned to the house of Mr. William Fair, Woodman's Hut Inn. There were thirty-five delegates present.

Mr. John Fenton, jun., of Bury, was called to the chair. He briefly opened the proceedings, and congratulated the meeting on the good feeling which now prevailed between employers and employed, in consequence of which they were enabled to hold their meetings on the Saturdays instead of the Sundays, as heretofore, *the fact being that they could now get off* work to attend such meetings.

Mr. Amos Wilson said that he was glad to observe that the workers in factories were determined once more to make an effort to emancipate the children, and that they had commenced the work in good earnest at so early a period before the meeting of Parliament. Heretofore they had delayed until the house had met, and then the whole was *haste* and confusion. He concluded his observations by moving the following resolution, which was seconded by the delegate from the fine spinners of Manchester and unanimously adopted.—"That this meeting of delegates from the various manufacturing towns in Lancashire, are more than ever convinced of the necessity of limiting the hours of factory labour to ten hours a day for five days of the week, and eight on the Saturday, and that its necessity is daily increasing, owing to the increased speed of the machinery which now requires much more bodily and mental exertion, than at any former period of the history of the cotton manufacture."

The Chairman of the Lancashire Central Short-time Committee then submitted their plans for carrying on the agitation, which were put in the form of six propositions. "First, that a fund of £500 be forthwith raised; second, that offices be taken in Manchester, to which all correspondence should be addressed; third, that a permanent secretary should be appointed to conduct the business; *fourth*, that petitions be sent to parliament from every mill in the kingdom; fifth, that petitions be procured from the clergy and medical profession in each town, and in every case, where practicable, headed by the dean, vicar, or bishop, as the case may be; sixth, that petitions be procured from as many mill-owners as *possible in favour of an abridgment of the hours of factory* labour, and that memorials be sent to the agricultural members, praying them not to prevent the manufacturing members from improving the condition of their own workpeople." The committee was induced to petition agricultural members, because they found that in the great division in March, 1844, when the ten hours principle was three times carried, there were twenty-three members representing the manufacturing districts, who voted in favour of ten hours, and but ten against it; therefore, it was the members representing agricultural districts, on the subsequent *division, when ministers threatened to resign*, that prevented the passing of the bill.

The delegates would see, by the plans now submitted, that considerable expence and labour would be incurred in accomplishing the fulfilment of them. He therefore asked them to give their assistance, because on them depended the failure or success of the undertaking. The committee had no hesitation in recommencing the agitation, for heretofore the *whole of their proceedings had been conducted* without violence of any kind.

One of the delegates from Preston, moved the second resolution. He was glad to find that the Central Committee and the associations generally, were so determined as they now were, to persevere in their determination to carry the Ten Hours Bill. He moved the second resolution—"That the plan now submitted to the meeting by the Central Short Time Committee be adopted, and that the necessary funds be forthwith raised to carry it into execution, and that they be authorised immediately to take offices, and appoint a secretary to perform the increased duties which must necessarily devolve upon them."

The resolution was seconded by the Manchester delegates and carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN of the Central Committee said, that the plans which he had submitted having received the unanimous consent of the delegates, he had nothing more to lay before them, further than to say, that, at whatever inconvenience to themselves, the committee *would never relax in their exertion* till the Ten Hours' Bill was carried. He thanked them most heartily on the part of the committee for the course they *had adopted to enable them to carry* out their plans.

The delegate from Bolton moved,—"That the best thanks of this meeting of delegates are due, and are hereby given, to the Lancashire Central Short Time Committee for their praiseworthy exertions on all occasions, when basely calumniated and most grossly villified, to procure a good and efficient Ten Hours' Bill.

The resolution was seconded by the Preston delegates and carried with cheers. Thanks were also voted to Lord Ashley, John Fielden, Esq., M.P., and others, after which the meeting seperated at eleven o'clock.

Forthcoming Meetings.

STOCKPORT.—A meeting of the members of the National Charter Association will be holden, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. James Leach will lecture in Carpenters' Hall on Sunday (to-morrow), at half-past six in the evening. Subject, "The Land and its capabilities." The monthly members' meeting will be held on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the large ante-room of Carpenters' Hall, when the election of the new council, and other business of vital importance will be brought before them.

NORWICH.—All members holding shares in the Norwich District Chartist Co-operative Land Society are requested to meet at the Chartist room, Sussex-street, St. Martin's Oak, on Sunday, Nov. 9, at half-past six o'clock. The committee in this locality meet every Monday night, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling members and receiving contributions.

Mr. M'Grath's route:—Camprie, Saturday, November 8; Glasgow, Monday, November 10; Greenock, Tuesday, November 11, and Wednesday, November 12; Leven, Thursday, November 13, and Friday, November 14; Paisley, Monday, November 17; Elderslie, Tuesday, November 18; Kilbarchan, Wednesday, November 19, and Thursday, November 20.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The usual meeting of the committee of the Ashton branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will take place on Sunday next, Nov. 9th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when all persons belonging to this branch, who have not paid their levy, are requested to attend, as it is the *intention of the committee to send in their list immediately after that date.*

NOTTINGHAM.—The members of the Nottingham Chartist Land Society are respectfully requested to meet at Mr. James Sweet's, on Monday evening next, at seven o'clock precisely, on business of importance.

ROCHDALE.—The members of the Land Fund are requested to meet at the Chartist-room, Mill-street, Rochdale, on Sunday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on business of importance.

BIRMINGHAM.—The shareholders of the Co-operative Land Society are requested to meet on Monday evening, the 10th inst., at Walter Thorn's, No. 111, Rea-street, as business of great importance will be laid before them.

UNITED PATRIOTS BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The harmonic meeting of this society, in aid of the Gift Fund, will be held at the Brown Bear Tavern, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, on Tuesday evening next, at half-past eight o'clock. Mr. J. G. Dron, in the chair.

THE POTATOE FAMINE.

OF THE DISEASE AT PRESENT EXISTING IN THE POTATOE CROP.

A Paper Read before the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, October 20th. By Thomas Baines.

The extensive and alarming failure of the potatoe crop this season, in so many countries of Europe and America, is a circumstance which so deeply affects the condition of the labouring classes, and it is also so remarkable a fact in the history of cultivation and of vegetable life, that I am sure that it will be thought well deserving of the consideration of the members of this society, both on account of its connection with the natural history of cultivated plants, and on account of its influence on agricultural wealth, and on the subsistence of the labouring classes. Now that the potatoe has become a principal portion of the food of the people in all the moist and temperate countries of Europe and America, and nothing less than the staff of life to the greater part of the population of Ireland, it is a matter of national and vital importance to ascertain the causes of every disease which interferes with its productiveness, and to suggest every possible means both of checking the present evil and of preventing its recurrence in future seasons. Having always been strongly attached to agricultural pursuits, and having followed them on a large scale for many years, on a farm on which every kind of crop is grown, and, amongst others, from twenty to thirty acres of potatoes yearly, the observations which I am about to lay before the society may be regarded as the result of several years' experience in the growing of this valuable root. During that time we have been singularly fortunate, on the property in which I am interested, in escaping those diseases by which the potatoe has more or less been affected for some years, and never more successful than this year, when disease has been so prevalent both at home and abroad. It is in the hope of rendering the cultivation of the root more generally successful, and, at the same time, of averting and mitigating some of the worst evils of the present general failure of the crop, that I take the liberty of laying the following observations before the members of the society.

The present disease of the potatoe first made its appearance in Belgium. It showed itself there in the beginning of August, and was, at first, supposed to be a merely local malady. Its early appearance in that country probably arose from the richness of Flemish cultivation. Owing to that cause the green crops of Belgium are generally more advanced than those of Normandy and the northern departments of France, and still more so than those of Great Britain or Ireland. In the spring of last year I saw the rape plant from two to three feet high between Brussels and Antwerp, in Easter week, having just before seen the same crop scarcely a foot high in French Flanders and Normandy. The rich manuring of the Flemish farmers is the cause of this rapid growth, and from that cause the potatoe crop reached the critical point at which the disease shows itself earlier in Belgium than anywhere else. In that country it is stated, in a return just published, that not less than two-thirds of the crops of the early kinds of potatoes, and not less than five-sixths of late, have been destroyed, so that the crop of the present year in Belgium instead of yielding 1,700,000 tons, as it did last year, will not yield more than 340,000 tons: the destruction of this kind of food, in Belgium alone, has been estimated at not less than 1,360,000 tons.

After Belgium, the disease next began to show itself in Holland, with scarcely less violence, and there the destruction was estimated, about a month since, at about one-half the crop of upwards of thirteen millions of razières. The disease also appeared about the same time in the north of France, and it has since spread through the Grand Duchy of the Rhine, as far into Germany as Brunswick, in one direction, and to Switzerland in another.

The first appearance of the disease in England seems to have been in the county of Cornwall, whence it spread along the whole southern coast, as far as Kent, before it made any progress northwards. As the potatoe crops approached maturity it has continued to advance through the midland to the northern counties, until it has reached the banks of the Clyde.

Sanguine hopes were long entertained that Ireland would have escaped the ravages of a disease so dreadfully dangerous to a potatoe-fed population, but unhappily they have not been realised. As the potatoe crops began to ripen in that country the disease showed itself, and every post now brings us intelligence of its having spread itself in some new district which was before considered quite free from it.

What is very remarkable is that a disease of an equally fatal character has prevailed this season on the other side of the Atlantic, and has destroyed the potatoe crops in Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, to such a degree that the colonists are now looking to this country for a supply of seed for next year. I have not yet seen any account of the present year's disease in America, which is sufficiently clear to enable me to judge whether it is the same as that which has done so much injury in Europe. The season there has been unusually dry and hot; in those respects a complete contrast to ours; and I have been informed by a very intelligent farmer who resided and cultivated land near the city of New York, for some years, that hot seasons are generally fatal to the potatoe crops in that part of America. In the excessively hot summer of 1819 my informant lost several acres of potatoes near New York, part of them from the heat and dryness of the spring and summer, and part of them from a deluge of rain, which fell when the season was far advanced, and rotted in the ground all that the heat had net withered.

The first and most urgent question arising out of the alarming failure is, how the present crop, including that part of it which is injured as well as that which is sound, can be turned to the greatest advantage. On this part of the subject, which involves the whole question of how the peasantry of Ireland are to be saved from starvation and disease, as well as that of how healthy seed is to be procured for next year, I beg to make the following suggestions.

The first step to be taken, wherever the disease has shown itself, is to separate the sound from the unsound potatoes, and to store the sound ones with more than usual care. The three great points to be looked to in storing them are these:—First, to keep them dry; second, to keep them cool; and, third, to keep them well covered from frost. All of these objects may be gained by the following method:—

In the first place, the holes in which they are placed should be extremely shallow, if any holes are dug; but it is still better to store them on the surface of the ground. The bottoms of the heaps should not be more than three feet or three feet and a half wide. On these the potatoes should be placed in such quantities that there will not be more than from eight hundred weight to half a ton in a running yard. To keep the potatoes dry, a small drain should be formed all round the heaps, and the potatoes should be well covered with sods or earth. *To furnish them with a sufficient supply of fresh air*, WHICH IS THE ONLY WAY TO PREVENT THEIR HEATING, a row of tiles should be placed under the potatoes, running from one end of the heap to the other, and open to the air at both ends; and, to render the ventilation still more complete, tiles should also be placed at right angles to this main ventilator, at the distance of from one and a half to two yards from each other, and chimnies of tiles, rising from the bottom of the heaps, should be formed at moderate distances, say every two yards. As the season advances the fermentation in the potatoe heaps will cease, and then they may be more closely covered up to guard them from the frost. For some time, however, they cannot be kept too cool in the day, though care should be taken to stop the openings with straw whenever the nights are clear, and threaten to be frosty. By adopting these precautions, we have succeeded in saving our potatoes from rotting ever since we adopted them, and also in checking the disposition to vegetate too soon, which I suspect to have been one of the chief causes of the diseases which have shown themselves among potatoes for several years. Where tiles cannot be obtained, a very small drain in the earth, or a row of bushwood under the potatoes, or, in fact, any other contrivance by which such a supply of air can be furnished as will prevent the heating of the mass, will answer. In a season like this, when the potatoe is full of moisture, and when the crop has ripened prematurely from the frost, I feel confident that nothing but the utmost care in supplying the potatoe heaps with abundance of fresh air, either by this or some other method, will preserve the potatoes long enough either to serve as wholesome food through the winter months, or as healthy seed in the spring of next year. We see that hay, if put together before it is perfectly dry, heats, and even bursts into flames; and potatoes, which are stored with ten times as much moisture in them, must heat and rot from the same cause, especially in seasons when they are so full of sap as they are this, if they are closed up from the air.

The potatoes thus stored should be opened from time to time in order that they may be examined. If they remain sound, they may of course be used in the usual manner, but wherever they are unfortunately found to be deceased, not a day should be lost in turning them into flour or starch, which is very wholesome, and may easily be made a palatable article of food, or in preparing them for food in some other way.

The method of converting potatoes into flour or starch, on a large scale, is well known, as the art is practised in many parts of the country, but it is not generally known how easily and cheaply it may be done by any cottager. The two samples of potatoe flour which I now produce were both manufactured by our farm bailiff, at Barton Grange, from diseased potatoes. This clean bright sample was made from decayed potatoes, the decayed part having been first cut off, and the darker sample was made from potatoes which had been thrown away as too bad even for the pigs.

I hoped to have produced a sample of potatoe flour, made five years ago, from potatoes which had also been thrown away as too bad to be eaten by any animal, but, unfortunately, it has been lost within the last two months

The brighter of the two samples which I now produce, and which is equal in colour to good wheaten flour, weighs three quarters of a pound. It was made from potatoes, of the kind called Cork Reds. The potatoes from which it was made weighed four pounds and a half before they were washed, with the decayed parts upon them, and about a pound less when they had been cleaned. The darker sample was made from potatoes which nothing would have eaten, and though I do not positively assert that it is good food, yet I believe it to be such, and it would certainly make excellent starch. As such it might be sold, and thus the means of buying food be extracted from potatoes, which, in their present state, could neither be eaten by man or beast, nor sold at any price. The only implements used in making these two samples of potatoe flour, were, a rough iron grater, to rasp the potatoes, a coarse towel, to strain the liquid and pulp, and a common tub to receive the liquid. After all the pulp had been well washed and removed, the flour sank at the bottom of the tub, as a milky deposit. It was allowed to settle for half an hour; the water was then poured off gently, and the flour remained at the bottom in the form of a paste.

The above is the only method which I am acquainted with, by which the decayed part of potatoes can be made of any value; but potatoe starch made even from the sound parts of partially decayed potatoes (such as the first sample which I now produce) may be used in making other potatoes into biscuits, according to the following method, described by the French physician Parmentier:—

"Mix a little yeast or leven, diluted with hot water, with one pound of the pulp of *boiled* potatoes, and as much of the STARCH OF POTATOES. Of the whole form a dough, and knead it a long time; after which, divide it into pieces, and flatten them and form them into the shape and size of common sea-biscuits. The dough should be set upon plates, and should remain about an hour before it is put into the oven, first pricking it with an iron skewer (the regular biscuit-bakers have an iron instrument furnished with teeth for this purpose) in order to prevent it from swelling. As this dough contains but little water, it is more difficult to be baked; hence it must be left in the oven longer than the bread, two hours longer at least. When the biscuit is taken out of the oven, it should be set in a warm place, that it may cool gradually, and be deprived of its moisture; and it should be kept in as dry a place as possible. This potatoe-biscuit, when well prepared, has all the qualities of common biscuit."

There is a third method of preparing potatoes which is generally adopted in South America and Mexico, and which is recommended for adoption in Europe, by Baron Humboldt, in his Essay on New Spain.

He says:—"The Mexicans, like the Peruvians, can preserve potatoes for whole years by exposing them to the frost and drying them in the sun. The root, when hardened and deprived of its water, is called *chuno*, from a word of the Quichua language. It would be undoubtedly very useful to imitate this preparation in Europe, where a commencement of germination frequently destroys the winter's provisions."

This method is more clearly described in the following passage, which I translate from a communication recently addressed to the Brussels paper *L'Independence*, by Don Vicentd Pazzos, formerly Consul-General of Bolivia, in Belgium:—

"The potatoes of Peru, which form the ordinary food of the people, are of many kinds, and differ from each other in colour, form, and taste. All are capable of being prepared and preserved. The prepared potatoe takes in Peru the name of *chuno*. The method of preparing this *chuno*, which is unknown in Europe is very easy. Large pits (or holes) are dug and filled with water, in which the potatoes are placed until they have lost the coarser part of their fibre. In this state they begin to swell. They are then taken out of the pits, and exposed to the open air. This operation is performed in the winter months. The action of the air and the light purify the potatoe, which becomes a white substance, almost purely fecular, very nourishing, and of a most agreeable taste."

The above would probably be an effectual method of preserving the sound part of the injured potatoes, as well as perfectly sound ones. As the experiment is easy, and the result may be very important, I shall try it immediately, and shall state the result at the next meeting of the society. It would be well if others would do so likewise, taking care not to try it on too large a scale.

(To be concluded next week.)

DISEASE CAUSED BY THE CONSUMPTION OF CORRUPTED POTATOES.

In the above article Mr. Baines recommends the turning of the diseased potatoes into starch, which, he asserts, may be used as a wholesome and palatable article of food. The question remains, however, if the deceased potatoe is injurious to health, will not the starch made from it be also injurious? We invite the attention of the reader to the following article on this subject, from the *Medical Times* of Saturday last:—

That corrupted potatoes are capable of acting detrimentally as food, we have striking evidence in a case published by Mr. Peddie in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. xxxix., p. 384, *et seq*. The particulars are worthy of detail. Three children of the same family, Clapperton by name, were attacked, the first with gangrene of the cheek, and the two last with anasarca. Excision of the affected parts, and careful subsequent treatment, sufficed to cure the one affected with gangrene, but the other two, in spite of remedies, perished. Mr. Peddie, unable to account for the circumstance, especially in the last case, was inclined to think that imperfect or impure nutrition had some share in it; yet, says he, "although I could perceive that the family were in a state of extreme destitution, that every member of it had a most unhealthy aspect, my inquiries as to bad food were always met by an assurance that they had been living on nothing but what was perfectly wholesome. A neighbour of the family, to whom I next applied for information, hinted the probability of bad potatoes being the cause of the evil, as she knew for certain that the Clappertons had lately been subsisting almost entirely on such. I now renewed my efforts to ascertain the truth, and having directly charged the parents of the family with the use of this unwholesome diet, I obtained the following confession, apparently at much expense of feeling:—That for some time past the father had been out of employment, in consequence of which his family were left perfectly destitute; and having too much pride to beg, and seeing starvation before them, they went to the fields and gathered those potatoes which are exposed on the surface of the ground, and which are uniformly rejected by the farmer as utterly unfit for human use. That the potatoes in question were frosted,* were watery in consistence, some of a green, and others of a deep purple colour, and all of them having an excessively bitter taste; that in gathering these potatoes from the field, they often met with people similarly employed, but did not think that any of them did so for the purpose of human food, but were merely obtaining them for pigs; indeed, they had never heard of any one eating such potatoes; that this had been their aliment for upwards of six weeks previous to the beginning of December, 1832, and that they had perhaps only a single meal of another kind once in eight days; that the potatoes had such a disagreeable taste as to be loathed, notwithstanding all the modes of preparation which their ingenuity could devise for rendering them more palatable; that in a very few days after using them, the whole family were seized with severe griping pains in the bowels, followed by diarrhœa of a green watery kind; that these bad effects continued with short intervals during the whole time that the potatoes were used, but that the children had not experienced them so severely or so constantly as the parents, which circumstances was accounted for by their occasionally getting a crust of bread from some of the neighbours." Mr. Peddie goes on to say, "I may mention that the father had a most unhealthy, feeble appearance, and the mother looked even worse, had various ailments, and, among the rest, had an abortion of a four months' pregnancy; all of which were not improperly attributable to her late unwholesome mode of living." He further states, as the result of many inquiries amongst experienced farmers, that if cattle be fed with potatoes, frosted, or otherwise damaged, they become subject to severe colic, diarrhœa, and dropsy, and that these things are guarded against by allowing the animals a plentiful supply of *fodder* along with the potatoes (loc. cit. p. 383.)

We have quoted Mr. Peddie's observations at some length, both because they are the most ample and accurate of any extant upon this particular subject, and because of their singular applicability at the present time. The potatoes which this season has afforded, are not only in a great measure innutritive, but are also to some extent decidedly and directly injurious. The effects which the worst potatoes produce are closely allied to those mentioned by Mr. Peddie as resulting from the use of frosted potatoes, and to those which we quoted last week as the consequence of eating unsound grain. We learn that in several parts of Worcestershire and Warwickshire, where pigs have been largely fed with these damaged potatoes, they have been seized with severe purging, have lost their flesh, in some instances their tails have become gangrenous and dropped off, and not a few have died. Amongst such as have been killed after the accession of the poisonous symptoms, it has frequently been remarked that, in the process of salting, the flesh became extremely dark, sometimes indeed, completely black. Cows that have been similarly fed have drooped, and have either ceased to give milk or have furnished only an impure kind, and that sparingly. Upon the human subject, also, the effects of these potatoes, taken as food, have been very mischievous. Within our personal knowledge the following cases have occurred during the last few weeks:—An artizan, his wife, and two eldest children, partook one evening of a supper of potatoes which were known not to be sound, but were made somewhat palatable by being mashed up with a little milk. During the night the children were seized with violent pains in the stomach and bowels, and cramp in the legs, shortly followed by profuse vomiting and purging of frothy matter looking like barm. Before morning the father and mother were similarly affected, but with even greater severity, for on the arrival of the medical attendant they were nearly pulseless and speechless from the exhausting effects of pain and evacuation. They were relieved by anodyne and antispasmodic treatment, together with warm diluents, and the application of heat to the abdomen and calves of legs. Prior to this evening the family had been in excellent health, had no warnings of any such attack, nor had eaten anything, save the potatoes, which could in anywise account for it. A strong healthy man partook one day for dinner cold beef and potatoes. Of the latter he ate heartily, and though he observed them to be discoloured, he did not reject any portion, for he was very hungry, and their taste was not unpleasant to him. In about an hour after he had returned to his work, he felt a degree of heat and "effervescence," as he called it, in the stomach, shortly followed by pains and cramps in the legs, and afterwards by violent vomiting and purging. His dinner was ejected in an unchanged state, but accompanied with some frothy mucus and bile. The alvine evacuations were frothy and bilious. The attack lasted some hours, with little decrease of severity, and it was not until a week had elapsed that he was quite recovered from his disorder. Prior to the occurrence of it he was in his accustomed good health, had lived with perfect regularity, as was his habit, and on the occasion referred to had eaten nothing but beef, bread, and potatoes. The two former were good, and as the latter were not, there is every reason for supposing they were the source of the ailment. A woman, in somewhat indigent circumstances, supped one night upon roasted potatoes, of which she ate three tolerably large ones. They were hollow in the middle, and discoured, but she cut no portion away. Whilst preparing to go to bed, she was seized with ssmptoms precisely like those of the preceding cases; they continued with little intermission for several hours, and rendered her, for days afterwards, extremely weak and emaciated. To these cases we could add many others of less severity, which have occurred in our own practice, and in that of many of our professional acquaintance. In particular, we may mention that, whilst talking over the subject the other day with an experienced and erudite medical friend, we were informed by him, that the day previously he had suffered from extreme nervous depression, faintness giddiness, and trembling, the consequence, as he thought of having partaken rather largely of potatoes at dinner. The symptoms, he says, were precisely those under which he once laboured in consequence of having for some hours respired an atmosphere strongly impregnated with the effluvium of recent henbane. And he sagaciously observed, as his potatoes were not apparently rotten, could the stems have suffered deterioration and the tubers in consequence have imbibed any noxious material? The idea is perfectly consistent with the notions of some judicious botanists, that decay has commenced in the stem, and afterwards been propagated to the root; and also with the known fact, that, there are certain portions of the potatoe plant which are capable of producing physiological effects analogous to those of the more poisonous solaneæ. However this may be, certain we are of two things, viz., that the potatoes of this season are most extensively damaged, and that all so conditioned are unfit for food. Have we any remedy? Mr. Herapath suggests that the injured tubes be carefully peeled, rasped, and elutriated, so as to obtain the starch in a separate form, and ready for future use. We believe that it is the practice in some parts of Scotland thus to treat store potatoes that have been frosted; and in the Isle of Portland the people prepare, in the same way, a kind of arrow-root from the *arum maculatum*; and experiment has proved that whilst "12lbs. of starch can be obtained from a bushel of sound potatoes, 8lbs. can be procured from such as are useless as an article of food." In so far the suggestion seems, as it really is, a very good one but its applicability is another thing. The care and trouble of the preparation will never be undertaken by private individuals, and especially the poor, for their own use; nothing short of a company on a large scale can hope to carry out the plan. Such a company is not very likely to be formed, and even if it were formed, and in operation, the proof would yet be wanting that the starch of these said potatoes is itself free from injury. Meanwhile the potatoes are still going to decay, because rottenness propagates itself: and if they are now bad, what will they be before the winter is over, or before a future crop shall be ready! And what consequences may we expect to follow their consumption! Independently of the direct mischief which the worst of them will produce at once, we can assign no limits to the injury which will be done by the *continued* use of such as are less corrupt, but still unhealthy. Scrofula, with all its concomitants, and cachexies in their direst forms, will be among the common results, nor are we able to say that it is not likely famine or pestilence will prevail. We are not fond of anticipating evil, but we cannot blind ourselves to the fearful prospects which we apprehend to be before us, and especially before our pauper brethren, who have lost one of their chief sources of sustenance. Our duty, however, is done—we have stated facts as we have found them—we have uttered the warning—the poor are in jeopardy—and with the higher powers rests their rescue.

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* These potatoes, it may be necessary to explain, lie on the surface of the ground, and are exposed to the influence of the sun during the day, and to frost during the night. Some conceive that frost effects a chemical change in the constituents of the potatoe root, by converting its mucilage into sugar, from which acetic acid is speedily formed, and putrefaction induced. Others, again consider that the watery part of the potatoe is converted into ice, which, occupying a larger space, separates the solid parts farther from each other, and produces, in consequence, a partial mechanical disorganisation of structure.

THE POTATOE CROP IN PRUSSIA.

"The following communication having been published by the Ministry of the Interior at Berlin, and being of a nature to meet, and in part to obviate, the awful sufferings to be anticipated from a general failure of the potatoe crop, we give a translation of the document, in the hope that it may alleviate in part the impending calamity.

"The potatoe being more or less diseased in many parts, it has been suggested to raise the plant from seed (the potatoe berry); but a period of some years being, as it was thought, requisite to produce full-grown potatoes, and the success doubtful, this plan seemed little adapted for agricultural purposes.

"But a fact has been established deserving the best consideration. Mr. Zander, gardener to Count D'Arnim, at Boitzenburgh, well known at the Berlin fruit and flower exhibition as a scientific horticulturist, has succeeded in raising from seed in one year roots yielding a crop equal to that obtained by planting the tubercle; and the potatoes thus raised have remained this year perfectly sound in the midst of infected ones grown in the usual way.

"According to the communication of Mr. Zander, the proceeding is as follows:—

"In the autumn the fruit, or potatoe-apples, are collected before the frost (a slight frost is said not to injure the germ), and secured from frost in a dry spot until the end of January. They are then crushed in the hand and thrown into a vessel, where they remain six or eight days to rot. The seed being freed from the slimy particles, it is washed and dried like cucumber seed, and preserved from moisture.

"About the end of March, or the beginning of April, this seed is sown in a hot-bed, and treated like early vegetables. In a warm protected situation no frame is necessary; but the plant being very tender, it must be carefully covered at night.

"In May the plants are removed to a light soil, and put at the distance usual in planting potatoes. On the 11th of April last Mr. Zander sowed in a hot-bed seed of early Saxon potatoes, treated as above; and on the 26th of May the plants were transplanted. It is necessary to observe that Boitzenburg is a fortnight behind Berlin in vegetation (a month behind Ireland. The plants yielded from one to one and a half metze (the metze is *circa* six pounds) a piece; one the enormous number of 280 tubercles.

"Among these there were many small, but the produce of large ones was, on the whole, equal to what is obtained from root seed. Mr. Zander having instituted these experiments for the last five years, in the spring of this year he gave some of the seed to other members of Count D'Arnim's establishment, and to labourers. The potatoes grown from this seed have remained perfectly sound, though the infection has spread all round. This fact is the more significant from the labourers having set their plants in the same piece with tubercles; and, whilst the crop of the latter has been attacked by the disease, that obtained from seed has entirely escaped.

"This result, therefore, deserves of a surety to be quickly and generally promulgated, in order that, wherever potatoe-berries are still untouched by frost, they may be carefully collected for next year's seed.

"A bed of about half a square rod yield plants for two-thirds of an acre."

THE POTATOE CROP IN SWEEDEN.

Stockholme, Oct. 24.—Deplorable accounts of the results of the harvest are received here. The province of Upland, Westmanland, part of Sodermanland, East Gothland and Calmarsleen, all Gothland, and Ocland have suffered a total failure, and these are the very provinces which used to export corn, but cannot now, not having sufficient for their own consumption. In consequence of this state of things, the price of barley and potatoes has risen. It is expected that the government will follow up the prohibition to export potatoes. Norway is indeed free from the potatoe disease, nevertheless potatoes are already scarce, because such great quantities have been purchased for foreign countries by speculators.

LORD HARDWICKE ON THE POTATOE DISEASE.

[From the *Cambridge Chronicle*.]

The Lord-Lieutenant has thought it his duty to issue an address to the labourers of the county and isle upon the subject of the potato disease.

TO THE LABOURERS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND THE ISLE OF ELY.

Fellow Countrymen,—A sense of duty induces me to address you on the subject of the potatoe.

It is not necessary on this occasion to state the nature or cause of the decay of that most important article of food.

I wish to induce you to look forward to the consequence of neglecting the endeavour to stop the progress of the evil. If you do neglect to do so, all will be lost!

From all I can learn moisture is the food on which the decay increases, and dryness the medicine to be used for the cure.

Therefore, do not pit the potatoes in the usual way; but, after most carefully picking them, and separating the bad from the good, place the good under a roof (if you have space), placed in layers, and not more than four potatoes deep, so that they may keep effectually dry.

Where you have not house-room, expose them to the sun and air during dry weather on the surface of the ground, and then pile them in small conical heaps on the surface, thatching them over with straw, and cutting a deep trench round about them, with a good drain from the trench to carry off the water.

Pick the best potatoes for seed next year, and take them into the cottage, keeping them quite dry, and let no price induce you to part with them; for next year seed will not be procurable!

I also advise that at present you do not sell, for I feel sure that at no very distant period the price of the potatoe will be unprecedented.

I further advise all who have pitted potatoes at once to open the pits, and pick the potatoes over again.

I am, fellow-countrymen,
Ever your faithful servant,
Windsor Castle, Oct. 28, 1845. HARDWICKE.

THE POTATOE FAILURE IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

[From the *Morning Chronicle*.]

A statement which appeared last week in some London papers, I am told it was in the *Morning Chronicle*, but I did not see it, and which is reprinted in the *Salisbury Journal* and other local papers of Saturday last, has caused much surprise in this part of Hampshire. The statement was to the effect that no potatoe disease prevails in the south of England, save in a very mild and limited form, in one or two localities, and not in Hampshire. The writer professes to take the country 30 miles round Andover, and quotes the moderate market prices of potatoes in Salisbury, Southampton, Romsey, Winchester, Basingstoke, and other markets, as proofs that potatoes are neither diseased nor scarce, nor likely to be scarce. Now the low prices in these markets are attributable to the notorious fact, that the potatoes are diseased, and are every day getting worse. At this season of the year large quantities are always thrown upon the market by the cultivators of small holdings in the New Forest, and the country surrounding it. Also the holders of allotments and large cottage gardens send potatoes to market at this time, to raise a little money to pay their yearly rent now due, which circumstance, together with the fact of speculators and regular buyers, knowing that the potatoes are diseased, and dangerous to put in store to be kept for any length of time, are sufficient to account for prices remaining low, even in the face of scarcity. For instance, near Warminster, where large fields are planted with potatoes, and where it is a staple product, the failure has been so terrible that the plough in being used to open the drills before the work people who fork out and gather up the tubers, has this year opened out, instead of the tuberous treasure expected, lines of decomposing rottenness. A gentleman not given to exaggeration, and whose word is not to be doubted for a moment, has assured me that on one hundred acres of his property planted with potatoes in the Warminster district, the sound tubers are not more than one to each plant.

THE POTATOE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Second Report of the Government Commissioners.

"*To his Excellency Baron Heytesbury, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, &c.*

"Board-room, Royal Dublin Society, Oct. 29.

"My Lord,—Having submitted to your Excellency, in a former report, some preliminary instructions intended to prevent improper treatment of the potatoe crop still remaining unaffected, we now have the honour to lay before your Excellency our views regarding some processes of treatment for the potatoe which appear to us to be of practical value and importance.

"We are deeply sensible of the incompleteness of form which this mode of presenting our results to your Excellency necessarily assumes; but the exigencies of the case are such that we consider it our highest duty to bring at once under the notice of her Majesty's Government such principles or modes of practice as, upon due consideration, we feel authorized to recommend.

"We have been engaged in the investigation of various plans for preserving diseased potatoes, as proposed by other persons, or suggested by ourselves, and we have been collecting precise information as to the experience of others in their endeavours to arrest the progress of the disease. From all results that we have obtained, we feel justified in submitting to your Excellency, the following observations.

"Plans of treatment have been proposed by persons possessing more or less of chymical knowledge, in which, by some, acids are to be employed; in others, alkaline liquors; and, in a third class, gases—such as chlorine. These processes we dismiss from further consideration,—as, even did they, in the laboratory, answer the intended purpose, they are totally inapplicable to the circumstances of the produce of an entire country, and to a population such as that for whose welfare your Excellency is so deeply anxious. Other methods, apparently more practical, consist in the treatment of the potatoes with chloride of lime (bleaching powder) and salt, either separate or in mixture. The result of our own experiments, and the evidence we have received concerning trials made by persons in whom we have full confidence, authonise us at once to recommend the rejection of these materials. We have found the decomposition of the potatoe to be decidedly accelerated by their application. With respect to lime, the results of our own experiments are not yet decisive; nor is the experience of others as yet satisfactory. We, therefore, reserve this point for further consideration.

"Whilst the disease is not yet very far advanced in the potatoe, it is certain, that after being boiled or steamed, it may be employed as food for immediate use, both for man and other animals, without prejudice to health.

"When the disease is more advanced, so as to have invaded a large part of the potatoe, and when the tubers have acquired a disagreeable smell, their influence on the system is more questionable. We have put in operation a series of experiments, in order to determine this point, and will, in due time, report the result to your Excellency. As, however, the potatoe, when once affected, quickly runs into total decomposition, if left to itself, it is evident that its consumption merely for the purpose of food cannot be sufficiently rapid; and it therefore becomes necessary to consider to what other uses it may be applied.

"The extraction of starch from potatoes, and its use as food, having strongly attracted public attention, and conflicting, and, in many cases, inaccurate opinions having been entertained on this subject, we consider it of paramount importance at once to direct your Excellency's attention to the actual state of knowledge regarding this material. It is recognised that the potatoe, in relation either to its weight or bulk, is one of the most inferior articles of food. In its ordinary state of sound constitution, every hundred pounds weight of potatoes contain, on an average, 74lb. of water; of skin and fibrous matter, 8lb.; and of starch, 16lb.; whilst of gluten, the most nutritious of vegetable matters, and which predominates in corn, there is not more than 2lb. in the above quantity. It is quite certain that starch, or materials corresponding to it, exist to a certain amount in every variety of useful food; but it is equally certain that in food starch is not the material which serves for the support of the animal frame; and an animal fed merely on starch dies of starvation nearly, if not quite as soon, as if totally deprived of food. Hence, starch extracted from the potatoe cannot be viewed as a substitute for the potatoe itself; and we consider it of great importance, that whilst the attention of the people is directed to the real value of starch, and the uses to which it may be advantageously applied, they should not be allowed to rest their hopes of nourishment during the succeeding season upon any store of it alone.

"With this preliminary caution, we have to state to your Excellency, that probably the best use to which diseased potatoes may be applied is the extraction of starch. In a commercial point of view, the starch represents a considerable proportion of the value of the potatoe, although it is not present in as large a quantity in the unsound tubers as in those which are free from disease. The extraction is simple, and consists in processes which we need not here describe, as they are given in the current publications of the day, and indeed are already practised in most parts of the country.

"Your Excellency is aware that we are directing our attention to the manner in which starch can be advantageously employed. It can be worked off, and with utility, as food, when mixed with proportions of oatmeal, beanmeal, or peasmeal, and such intermixture forms an excellent and economical article of food. It is also to be remarked, that the pulp remaining after the extraction of the starch from the diseased potatoes contains a considerable quantity of nutritive material; and as the decomposing substance is, to a very great extent, washed out during the preparation, the pulp may, when dried, be applied with confidence to the nourishment of animals. Further, if the dried starch, extracted from the potatoe, be mixed up with the dry residual pulp, a material will be produced really representing the potatoe, equivalent to it as food, and, if kept dry, capable of being preserved for a considerable length of time: it, of course, must be prepared for use by cooking or baking in the ordinary way.

"The manufacture of the pulp and starch, on an extensive scale, in accordance with these suggestions, we venture to consider worthy of your Excellency's attention. It is an operation not suited to the circumstances of isolated cotters, and just now might not be a proper object for mere commercial speculation. But arrangements might possibly be made for carrying out this recommendation through the agency of the Poor Law unions and other Government establishments, in which mechanical power and intelligent superintendence could be speedily and economically applied. We feel, however, that even these facilities for the conversion of the tubers may not be sufficient to keep pace with the progressive injury which, it is to be feared, the potatoe crop is sustaining. We, therefore, recommend a mode by which we believe the process of decomposition may be retarded. In our preliminary report we mentioned to your Excellency the important influence exercised upon the disease by moisture and dryness. Our subsequent investigations have confirmed this opinion, and we believe, where means exist for a more complete drying of the tubers, such a method will prove the most efficacious plan for preserving the potatoe from further decay. This more perfect drying cannot, however, be effected in this climate by mere exposure to air: it requires artificial heat, applied in some form of kiln; and, without entering into mechanical details, we may name some simple contrivances which seem well adapted to the purpose.

"The corn kilns extensively distributed through the country may at once be applied to the drying of the potatoes, which will, however, demand a temperature rendered gradually higher than that required for corn. But, as in many cases those kilns are at present fully occupied, we would represent that every limekiln may be adapted to the purpose, without interfering with its ordinary operations, by erecting over it at a suitable height above its mouth a framework of hurdles upon which the potatoes may be spread in a thin layer, fresh potatoes being added as the others become dry and are removed. In localities where the previous means do not exist, or may not be on a sufficiently extensive scale, potatoes may be spread on a framework of hurdles supported on a few props of stone, two or three feet high; one or more turf fires burning slowly under the hurdles would effect the same object. There need be no fear of the potatoes becoming slightly browned, as they are not injured thereby for future use; and the turf smoke would act favourably on the potatoes rather than otherwise.

"In all these modes of drying, the potatoes should be cut into two, or if very large into three pieces, so as to allow the water to escape.

"Potatoes dried in any of the modes above described are certainly capable of being preserved when kept in a dry place, and stored, with the precautions described in our first report, until suitable opportunities arise for converting them into starch or meal, according to the degree in which they were affected by the disease.

"It is gratifying to us to find that our own opinion as to the advantage of thoroughly drying the potatoe in the manner we have recommended, and by processes such as those above described, are confirmed by the experienced and highly intelligent persons who have simultaneously directed their attention to the subject.

"We shall not hesitate to bring under the notice of your Excellency our further conclusions, and we have the honour to be, your Excellency's obedient and faithful servants,

"Robert Kane.
"John Lindley.
"Lyon Playfair."

Proceedings in Dublin.—A public meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held on Friday, Oct. 31st, at the Music-hall, in Abbey-street, the Lord Mayor presiding. The attendance was respectable and rather numerous. The Duke of Leinster, Lord Cloncurry, and Mr. O'Connell were present. The meeting terminated in the appointing of a deputation to wait on the Lord Lieutenant as the bearers of resolutions calling on his Excellency:—

"To open the ports for the importation of food.

"To close the ports against the export of oats.

"To establish public granaries, and provide employment for the people.

"To raise a loan of £1,000,000, to be secured on the revenue of the Irish Woods and Forests Department, and to consider the question of stopping distillation."

Dublin, Nov. 3.—This afternoon at three o'clock a mixed deputation from the corporation and committee appointed at the public meeting held on Friday last waited upon the Lord-Lieutenant by appointment. The deputation consisted of the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Gloncurry, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. H. Grattan, and several others, and was, with somewhat of discourtesy on the part of Lord Heytesbury, brought to the viceregal lodge in the park, instead of being received at the Castle. The Lord Mayor read a series of resolutions which had been previously submitted to the Lord-Lieutenant. His Excellency read his reply from a written paper, as follows:—

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—It can scarcely be necessaay for me to assure you, that the state of the potatoe crop has for some time occupied, and still occupies, the most anxious attention of the Government.

"Scientific men have been sent over from England to co-operate with those of this country in endeavouring to investigate the nature of the disease, and, if possible, to devise means to arrest its progress. They have not yet terminated their inquiries; but two reports have already been received from them, which have been communicated to the public.

"The Government is also furnished with constant reports from the stipendiary magistrates, and inspectors of constabulary, who are charged to watch the state of the potatoe disease, and the progress of the harvest. These vary from day to day, and are often contradictory. It will, therefore, be impossible to form an accurate opinion of the whole extent of the evil till the digging of the potatoes shall be further advanced. To decide, under such circumstances, upon the most proper measures to be adopted, would be premature, particularly as there is reason to hope that, though the evil exists to a very great extent in some localities, in others it has but partially manifested itself.

"There is no immediate pressure on the market. I will, however, lose no time in submitting your suggestions to the consideration of the Cabinet. The greater part of them can only be enforced by legislative enactment, and all require to be maturely weighed before they can be adopted. It must be clear to you that in a case of such great national importance, no decision can be taken without a previous reference to the responsible advisers of the Crown."

When the deputation was about to withdraw,

Mr. O'Connell, addressing his Excellency, said that, with reference to one of the resolutions passed by the committee—that which referred to the stoppage of distillation—he was afraid that there was a serious difficulty to be got over before its adoption, namely, the injury it would be to the trader who had advanced his capital in the purchase of corn, spirits, &c.

The Lord-Lieutenant briefly replied that the observation of the gentleman who had spoken was one deserving of much consideration, and one which had not been overlooked by the Government when they had the matter under discussion.

The deputation then withdrew.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.

Further Particulars of the Wreck of the Hull and Hamburg Archimedean Steamer Margaret.—The subjoined particulars relating to the melancholy loss of the Hull and Hamburg propeller steam ship, the Margaret, during the late hurricane off the Dutch coast, have been furnished by the owners of the ill fated ship.

The Margaret, we are given to understand, was a iron built vessel, 250 tons burthen, 120 feet in extreme length, 24 feet beam, and depth of hold 12 feet. She was fitted with two engines of 14 horse power each, and was propelled by an Archimedean screw. She had a very rakish appearance, and in form of building was something like a slaver, being rigged with three masts, and carrying, considering her size, a large proportion of canvas. On several occasions she made remarkably quick passages, even when the weather was so tempestuous as to preclude other vessels proceeding. During the time she was engaged trading between Hull and Hamburg, a period of about twelve months, her trips were exceedingly regular, and from her punctuality she was rather a favourite on the station.

The loss of the ship is described by Captain Rawlinson, the commander, and the survivors, to the owners, Messrs. Price, at Hull, nearly in the following terms:—

"We left Hamburg for Hull on the 16th ult., with moderate weather, having on board 16 passengers, chiefly Jews, and apparently in needy circumstances. We also had a heavy cargo, consisting principally of wheat, oats, wool, and other merchandise. On arriving above Cuxhaven, one pilot, as usual, was left in charge of the vessel, and we continued our course out of the Elbe to the south end of Heligoland at the general speed and then bore into the usual track for Hull, viz., S.W., and hoisted a trifling sail. Before midnight, however, the wind sprung up from the westward, and ere many hours increased to a gale. Still we kept on, at the same time keeping the vessel as far northward as possible. During the 17th, 18th, and 19th, the weather continued the same, the boisterous state of the sea causing the vessel to roll most fearfully. In the hope, however, that the gale would abate, the track was still kept, the vessel making but little way. On the 20th the gale increasad almost tenfold; the sails were partly blown away, and the sea dashing over her with great force, threatened her immediate destruction. She still bore against the wind, all possible steam being put on. A suggestion was made in the course of the day to return to the Elbe, and, after a careful consideration, Captain Rawlinson determined not to attempt it, fearing that in such a gale it would be fatal to the ship as well as to every soul on board, in consequence of the many shoals that abound at the entrance, as in the case where the Manchester Hull steamer and all hands were lost about eighteen months since. Even, however, if such a step should have been attempted, it would have been impracticable to have carried it out, for we had been driven about to such an extent by the gale, that we could scarcely take our position; we were blown miles out of the track. As evening advanced, the wind increased to a hurricane, yet the vessel worked well head to wind; and considering the frightful pitching, it is somewhat surprising that the engines and screw could have acted in the manner they did. The following day brought more tempestuous weather, the wind blowing still from the same quarter. Captain Rawlinson had just taken soundings, when it was discovered that the steamer was off a place called Borkrum, eleven miles distant, and about sixty to the southward of Heligoland. Shortly afterwards a man who was stationed at the masthead gave the alarm of breakers ahead. We instantly adopted the necessary precautions to keep clear of them when a tremendous sea struck the ship, and swept the decks fore and aft, taking with it the boats, caboose, &c., as also literally demolishing the wheel. The only chance left us was to try the anchors, and at nine o'clock A.M. they were let go. Every sea now swept over us; in fact she was perfectly immersed, and for shelter we all got into the cabin, and, hours passing away, we were in hopes she would outlive the storm. Unhappily, however, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the cable of one of the anchors snapped asunder, and immediately afterwards the other one parted also. In an instant the vessel was borne with great rapidity amongst the breakers, and was dashed on to the Memmett with much force. We still remained in the cabin, being fearful to venture on deck in case of being swept off. There we remained until near nine o'clock at night, when, finding that the ship was settling on the sand, and began to fill with water, I recommended taking to the rigging as the only means of saving ourselves. The crew followed me, and although I begged the passengers to adopt the same steps, they did not attempt it, probably not being so well able to go aloft as the seamen. They remained on deck, and I regret to state that during the night the entire sixteen perished; some no doubt, being carried away by the surf that swept the vessel, and others from sheer exhaustion falling overboard. We lashed ourselves to the rigging, where we remained until nine o'clock the following morning, the 22d, having endured the most intense suffering from a severe frost and the sea making a breach over us. Fortunately the vessel was built of iron, for nothing else could have lasted out the night. The tide having receded, and the wind lessening in its fury, we got all the spars we could muster, and by lashing them together, formed a kind of raft, and there being no other possible means of escape for us, we ventured on it to gain the shore. Being clear of the wreck, we secured ourselves by rope to the raft, every man being up to his middle in water. The steward, however, whose name is Turpin, refused to go with us, saying he thought he could gain the shore by swimming, and after we had left he jumped overboard, but failed in the attempt and was drowned, we being too far off to save him. We had been six hours on the raft, when Providence pleased to float us upon the sand, opposite the island of Juist, on which we landed. Two poor fellows died from the privation they had endured. Shortly after we had reached the sand, and ere much time had elapsed, we were observed by a Dutch vessel, which promptly bore down to our assistance. We were taken off by a boat, and being placed on board the vessel, were landed at the town of Norden near the entrance of the river Emm. Our condition was most pitiable, but thanks to the English Consul, everything was done to soothe our sufferings. As regards the Margaret, I am afraid she is a total wreck. *Nothing is to be seen of her but her masts.* The consul has taken sceps to recover as much of the wreck and cargo as possible. I regret further to inform you that there are no fewer than twenty-six ships ashore between Borkrum and the Weiser. The names of the sixteen passengers who were lost I cannot furnish you, or even where they belong. Those saved, including myself, are M. Archibald, first mate: John Hurdman, second mate; William Maiden, seaman; G. Smith, seaman; Robert Couch, seaman; R. Briggs, engineer; and W. Swift, second engineer. Those of the crew who perished were Nathan Turpin, steward; James Leafe, seaman; and Henry Heath, fireman. The spot where the steamer struck, the Memmet, is a dangerous shoal of a somewhat similar character to the formidable Goodwin. It is off the coast of East Friesland, sixty miles from the entrance of the Elbe, and adjacent to the small island of Suist, at the mouth of the eastern entrance of the river Emms.

Among other fatal shipwrecks that occurred at the same period, on the Dutch coast, were the following:—An English brig was seen to founder with all on board off Spiekeroog. A vessel called the Fameliens Vel, bound to Christiana, is also supposed to be lost near the same spot. On the shore near the Osse, a large vessel was on her beam-ends; her name has not as yet been forwarded. Near Borkrum a brig, laden with railway iron, has been wrecked. At the mouth of the river Jahde a large vessel, with white mast, was sunk in six fathoms and embedded in a red sand. A large ship with mizen-masts and yards painted white, is reported to have been lost off the Weiser. On the Norderdeich, the United Friends, Captain Hodey, from London, was totally lost. Near Spiekeroog, the Hesperus, a Dutch vessel, was wrecked—crew saved. The Portumen, from Stockholme, for Ostend, was lost during the storm, mate and a seaman drowned. The entire range of coast has been strewn with pieces of wreck, merchandise, &c., and some idea may be formed of the awful character of the storm, from the circumstance of several vessels being actually borne by the tremendous sea into corn fields, which were inundated some 300 or 400 yards from the beach, where they will have to be broken up, their removal being impossible. Several thousand head of cattle were drowned.

The loss of the Margaret steamer is reported to be considerable, but she is understood to be insured.

Extraordinary Swindling.—At the Central Criminal Court on Saturday last, Arthur Rowan Hamilton was placed at the bar on the charge of obtaining under false pretences, from Captain James Wood, a check of £500. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Ballantine for the prisoner. Mr. Clarkson stated the case to the jury, and said the prisoner now standing before them was indicted for the offence commonly called swindling, having obtained of the prosecutor, Captain James Wood, a large sum of money by false pretences. The defendant called himself Arthur Rowan Hamilton. The prosecutor, Captain Wood, was a person of considerable property, who had retired on half-pay from the Royal Regiment of Marines, and resided at Woolwich. He was owner of a farm of fifty acres near Reigate, and in March last, in consequence of the farm being to let, the defendant was intoduced to him as being likely to be an eligible tenant, under the name of Captain Arthur Rowan Hamilton, of her Majesty's 5th regiment of Dragoon Guards. Captain Wood, suspecting nothing, received him very cordially, introduced him to his family, and negociations went on for the occupation of the farm. A treaty was entered into between him and Captain Wood. The defendant thought that the farm contained a quantity of excellent brick-earth, and talked a great deal of what might be made by entering into an undertaking for that purpose; but, in order to do so, it was necessary that Captain Wood should advance a check for £500. Captain Wood made no objection; but, at the same time, in order to be certain of the identity of Captain Hamilton, he proceeded to the offices of Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, and, on making inquiries there, was told that that person was of the greatest respectability, and whose word might be entirely relied upon. In consequence ot this information he felt no reluctance to grant the desire of the defendant, and the check for £500 was accordingly given, and an agreement for the lease of the farm drawn up. The defendant then became very intimate with the family, stated that he had seen a great deal of service, and that he had been severely wounded at Cabul. Affairs were in this state when a lady, whom it was his (Mr. Clarkson's) painful duty to mention to the jury, was introduced to the defendant at the house of Captain Wood. This lady the defendant followed to her father's residence in Scotland, where she had property to a considerable amount. He introduced himself there as Captain Arthur Rowan Hamilton, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, dressed in the uniform, and, in fact, completely engaged the sympathy of the ladies, at least, in his favour. He stated that he had been employed three times especially to quell the Welsh riots. That he had been under Lord Keane in India; that he had received a severe wound at Cabul, and had lain in the snow for three days by the side of his servants, who had met their death beside him. No suspicion was excited in the mind of any but the cannie Scotchman, the father of the lady in question. It occurred to his mind that the Welsh riots and the disaster at Cabul had occurred at the same period. The defendant had also stated he was thirty years of age, and had been present at the close of the battle of Waterloo. These suspicions brought on inquiries, in the course of which it appeared that the defendant was in reality no captain at all. That he sometimes went by the name of Captain Hamilton, and sometimes as Dr. Ayton, and lived at No. 9, Duchess-street, Portland-place; and, in fact, the two highly respectable persons near him, the real Captain Arthur Rowan Hamilton, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, and Captain Archibald Hamilton, would prove that they derived very little satisfaction from the assumption of their name by the defendant. The witnesses called fully proved the truth of the charge, and the jury found a verdict of guilty. There was another indictment against the prisoner for a like offence, but it was not gone into. The learned Judge then sentenced the defendant to be transported for the term of seven years.

Sentences.—The same day Bridget Smith, who had previously been found guilty of attempting to administer poison, was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for twelve calendar months. William Aggers found guilty of assaulting Frederick John Stokes, with intent to murder him, was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction for fifteen calendar months. Charlotte Mackie was sentenced to three months of the same punishment for a common assault.

Foreign Movements.

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

ITALY—THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

The following extracts from Madame Wolfensberger's "Letters from Naples," written during her residence there in 1843-4, and now publishing in *Tait's Magazine*, will afford our readers a glimpse of the abominable state of things prevailing in the Neapolitan portion of Italy. Madame Wolfensberger's sketches serve to complete the picture of tyranny, slavery, fraud, and misery, which Mr. Mazzini has so eloquently described as cursing the whole surface of the Italian soil. May a change soon come.

THE LAWS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION.

Many of the laws of the French code were retained in Naples after the restoration of the present royal family to the throne; but it is commonly acknowledged that they are very carelessly executed. The officers employed in their administration think much more of the advantages to be derived from their post, than of fulfilling the duties attached to it. Gain is the first object with all such persons, as well as with all directors of public institutions: ease and pleasure the second. If complaints are made of neglect or injustice, an agitation takes place for a few days, a show of doing something is made, and then things fall back into the old train, and go on as badly as before.

The public functionaries are said to exceed the offices; and though it cannot be doubted that, in a corrupted country, numerous officers of law are absolutely necessary, yet, when they are themselves corrupted, they only increase the expenses of the state to the injury of their country. The whole system of government from the top to the bottom, is one of abuses, peculation, and intrigue. Every thing is done by favour and bribery.

THE ARMY AND ITS DESPOTISM.

The general spirit of peculation likewise here prevails. It is true, of his small pay (about 2½d. a-day) the soldier cannot be deprived; yet it is commonly reported, that in several regiments a certain allowance for accoutrements, &c., has been for a time, and in some cases entirely, withheld by the commanding officers. Though means were found to escape the reprehension of the Government for such miserable spoliation, the men did not patiently submit. Three cases have recently occurred of officers being shot by their own soldiers; and in one instance it was well known, that the assassin sought to punish the robbery of his regiment, for which there was no other means of obtaining redress.

Yet the soldiers, in their turn, are an oppressive burden on the people. Since our arrival here, a party of dragoons stopped for refreshment at a small inn on the road towards Beneventum. But instead of proving good customers to the poor landlord, whose whole fortune was invested in his little stock of provisions for man and beast, they not only refused to pay for their own good cheer, and the provender consumed by their horses, but carried off with them all the corn and hay that remained. Vainly did the wretched man they thus robbed, go lamenting from house to house. In his own neighbourhood there was no redress to be found. To make his complaint in form, he must travel to Naples; and when he arrives there, there is little probability that any attention will be paid to the prayer of one who has neither friends at court, nor money to purchase them. There is neither security nor justice for the poor; and the magistrates, who ought to be their protectors, only add to their miseries by their petty and tormenting tyranny.

It is one of the favourite royal pastimes to perform a species of mock campaign, during which his Majesty shares in all the fatigues of his men, marches at their head through the dust and the heat, and bears a part in all their hardships and difficulties. His orders for their supply and accommodation are most imperative. During one of these recent marches, a command was sent forward to the proper authorities of a small town, to provide the forage necessary for the horses of the cavalry. By some mistake, or perhaps from the impossibility of fulfilling this order before the time specified, nothing of the kind was ready when the army arrived. His Majesty's anger, it is said, knew no bounds, and he immediately commanded the principal municipal officer, who was the person responsible, to be shot without trial, or further investigation. The agony of this poor man, who was married, and had several children, surpassed all description: and though his pardon was obtained by the generous intercession of the general to whom the task of superintending his execution was committed, he died of an apoplexy in consequence of his terror.

It can scarcely be wondered at, that the people now universally shut up their houses, and take to flight, when they hear of the approach of any considerable body of soldiers.

The Swiss troops, in the employment of the Government, amount to more than six thousand. Their pay more than doubles that of the troops of the line, which is a great cause of jealousy to the native soldiers; and it is generally rumoured, that so bad a feeling exists amongst the latter, that their fidelity could be little counted on, in any case of real danger, more especially in a popular insurrection. In fact, we heard it asserted by many Italians, that the tranquillity of the people, in their present miserable condition, is chiefly owing to the dread of foreign interference, and their terror of the Swiss regiments.

STATE SECRECY—GOVERNMENT SPIES.

The great causes of the corruption of the Government, and the hopeless misery of the governed, are, that there is no chamber of representatives, where complaints may openly be made against acts of public and private tyranny, and no liberty of the press, by which the errors of the Government, and the crimes of individuals, or even judicial proceedings, may be made known to the public at large, and subjected to their judgment. Every thing is done in secret. The most flagrant enormities are committed under the veil of mystery, from which, should a word of truth escape, it is stifled as quickly as possible. Any author who dares proclaim the secret of public abuses, or peculations the most enormous, is at once thrown into prison.

The Jesuits at Sorento have built a high wall around their garden, behind which no one knows what is passing; and so it is with the Government. Without the barrier of tyranny and secrecy that surrounds it, the people are allowed to have neither eyes, nor ears, nor voice.

One consequence of such a system is, that society, of every shade and class, is universally infested with spies. They haunt the coffee-houses, and the promenades; they tempt youth in its ardour to pour out its indignant feelings, that they may profit by its punishment; they form infamous intrigues, that they may draw from the lips of the wife the secrets of her unsuspecting husband; they have tickets free at all times for the theatres, and other places of amusement; and under the title of nobility, penetrate into reunions the most select.

The connexion of this abominable class with the police, affords them immunity for numerous crimes; but in no way are they more dangerous, or less suspected by strangers, than as the masters of lodging-houses, who, with their servants, are very frequently employed as spies. We had reason to know, that in one apartment, the landlord of which styled himself a Count, and was in the service of the police, every word uttered by his lodgers was regularly reported to him by his domestic, who, fawning and specious, might well have been mistaken for one of the most honest and simple of human beings. Books, papers, and every object in the chambers, were examined during the absence of the occupants, and petty thefts frequently committed.

Nor is it only the petty officers of the police who escape responsibility in virtue of their connexion with the government. It is well known that peculation, and fraud, and falsehood, pervade every branch of the state; and in all the great public charities, the results of this system of plunder are terrible. Not many years ago, a priest, who was the superintendent of an orphan asylum in a country town, instead of supplying wet nurses to the infants at the expense of the funds of the charity, actually substituted one goat to suckle four children, and appropriated the surplus money.

In the seraglio, an enormous building, in which are lodged more than two thousand vagrants and destitute poor, young and old, starvation and despair produced, towards the end of the year 1843, an insurrection amongst its wretched inhabitants. The complaints of the sufferers reached the king's ears; in consequence of which something like an investigation was instituted. This, it is said, led to the discovery, that 120,000 piastres, or £24,000, were deficient in the funds of the charity.

THE STATE LOTTERIES—THEIR DEMORALISING EFFECTS.

But the pursuit, I scarcely know if it can be called a pleasure, which engrosses the most of the thoughts and money of the lower and middle ranks, is the Lotto, a kind of lottery, the tickets for which are sold in all parts of the town, and throughout the kingdoms of the two Sicilies, in shops, where they are disposed of for the Government. To entice adventurers to purchase, the last lucky numbers may be seen stuck up in front of these legalised gambling-houses, ornamented with huge bows of coloured paper; whilst others, for the next lottery, are exposed in tempting order for sale.

The drawings take place every Saturday, in the huge old hall of the tribunals, in the ancient palace of the early Neapolitan kings, called the Vicaria, in the neighbourhood of the gate of Capua. This gloomy and enormous building is surrounded by a massive wall, and situated in the most ancient part of the city, amidst narrow streets, from which the lofty houses for ever exclude the light of the sun. In some of these dismal avenues, or *vicolos*, as they are called, it is really frightful to glance into the ruinous and desolate courts of the heavy stone buildings, or into the shops, which, like black, dark, and filthy dens, yawn on either side. Without windows, their huge ancient wooden doors stand perpetually open to admit as much of light and air as can find their way into such places. But what an air! Laden with impurities, it seems rife with fever and pestilence; and when amidst these sinks of vice, and dirt, and misery, it is almost impossible to believe that a few paces beyond such dark and loathsome avenues nature extends her treasures in every variety of beauty to the sun.

On the first floor of the Vicaria is the prison of poor culprits and debtors; and many a young and savage-looking face may be seen gazing with envious eyes upon the busy throngs that are continually crossing the open place beneath. In honour of the ceremonies of the day, the heavy arched gateway by which we entered the inner court of the building was surrounded by a trumpery drapery of white and red calico, bespangled with bits of gold paper, above which were placed two miserable plaster busts of the King and Queen, with half a dozen paltry lamps burning before them. Such a decoration attached to those ancient stern gray walls was not only trumpery, but ridiculous, and was more suited for the entrance to a puppet-show than to the seat of justice, and one of the most ancient strongholds of the monarchy. In the court-yard were several carriages in waiting; and, as we mounted a great stone staircase leading to the upper stories of the building, crowds of lazzaroni, and men and women of the middle and lower classes, pushed past us, all hurrying in the same direction. There, where kings had trodden in all their feudal pomp, the ragged and half-famished populace were scrambling without order or respect, in search of a paltry gain.

On entering the great gloomy old hall we saw a raised platform at the further end, on which sat four judges and two priests, in the full costumes of their different professions, to give solemnity to the scene, and an assurance that all is carried on with the utmost impartiality; whilst the minister of the police, in a black silk gown, elevated in a kind of pulpit, attached to the centre of the wall on one side, presided over the proceedings of the assembly. A guard of soldiers stood at the foot of the gallery, and the remainder of the hall was crowded to excess. There could not be less than two thousand persons present. Lazzaroni, with their ragged scanty covering; wretched women, with infants in swaddling clothes, or rolled in dirty shawls, in their arms; soldiers, workmen, and miserable, haggard, hollow-eyed looking wretches, fallen from a better class; a few decently-dressed persons, and even priests and monks, were all crushed together into a dense mass. Except the members of the church, they were evidently all people who had to earn their livelihood; and yet there, for several hours once a week, they may be seen, not only risking a portion of their hard-earned gains, but wasting their time in idleness and the vicious excitement of gambling. Almost immediately after our entrance a young man advanced to the front of the platform, and, having shaken a kind of box containing the numbers of the lottery, five were successively drawn by a child of the orphan asylum. As each was brought forth before it was seen by the people, it was given to one of the judges, and from him passed through the hands of all the officiating personages, except those of the minister of police, whose seat is at a considerable distance. They were then registered, and finally a man proclaimed them, in a loud voice, to the anxious assembly.

The effect was electric on the eager throng. It seemed as if their lives, or the lives of all dear to them, depended on this announcement, such was the clamour with which each successive number was received. Yet even amidst this confusion, could be heard the cries of disappointment and despair, from the ruined, undone, and famished wretches, who are well known in many instances to sell the bed and clothes of their wife or children, to purchase a ticket, and make a last effort to recover their innumerable losses.

On our return home, we witnessed with pain the frightful agitation of the lower orders, as the news was rapidly spread through the streets. The different lottery offices we passed, were surrounded by crowds of the poorest of the poor; and many miserable wretches, stunned by disappointment, stood gazing on a list of the fortunate numbers, as if utterly unable to comprehend that their hopes of the past week were destroyed. Others were eagerly handing them from one to another; and if we had been ignorant of what had taken place, we might have imagined that some great and dreadful public calamity had occurred, on which the future welfare of the city and its inhabitants depended. Nor is the agitation and the ruin limited to Naples alone. Throughout the whole kingdom of the Two Sicilies there are government offices for the sale of tickets; and the numbers drawn at the Vicaria are announced by couriers or telegraphic despatches, to the furthest corner of the country, within an hour after they are known.

The degrading influence of this horrible gambling extends its effects over every class, and is in truth more dreadful than a plague, or an earthquake, as it is ever recurring and never ending. The players may risk from two or three half-pence, to any amount they please, and the winnings when several numbers are taken, may by some extraordinary combination be immense; but although, as in all games of hazard, this rarely if ever occurs, whilst the losses are great and almost certain, the possibility of gain leads on the desperate blindly to destruction.

This is in truth one of the most virulent diseases that eats into the very existence of the people of Naples; yet such is their attachment to this frightful, this incessant gambling, that it is believed that no grievance could so readily provoke a rebellion, as an abolition of the lotto. Their daily misery is rendered supportable by the hope, that at the end of the week their fortune may be established for ever by some extraordinary prize. Industry becomes paralyzed by a perpetual dependence on hazard; and their small gains, instead of contributing to the comfort of their families, are again and again wasted in this fatal, this withering pursuit.

THE PRIESTS—THE MONKS—POPULAR IGNORANCE AND SUPERSTITION.

Numerous were the anecdotes we were told of their laxity of morals, and of the petty sins by which hundreds in holy garments are hourly undermining the morals of society. But there is one story of this character current in Naples, of the very blackest die. It regards the abduction of a girl from the Orphan Asylum, or Hospital of the Annonciata, by a priest employed in this establishment, who, after a severe investigation of the affair, alone escaped the proper punishment of his diabolical crime by the protection and favour of his friends in power. The details of this adventure are too horrible to be inserted here, but they are commonly known in Naples. They have even been made the subject of a romance; and though the work was immediately suppressed, and the author thrown into prison, the indignant feelings excited by such conduct are not to be thus easily obliterated from the public mind. Though it is well known that the Neapolitans are ardently attached to the Roman Catholic religion, and all the bigotted observances and superstitions incorporated with the true faith in this southern and benighted region, and lax, or even liberal opinions on such subjects are exceedingly rare, yet the bad conduct of the clergy has taught the people to divide them from the religion they profess, and produced, amongst the male population, a very general contempt for their persons, and an impatience of their enormous extortions and ever increasing power. By a new enactment, though a priest may be tried by the civil tribunals, the sentence passed on him by these courts, whatever it may be, cannot be carried into execution till confirmed by a council of bishops, which amounts almost to the exemption of the clergy from the just punishment of crime. Nor is the existing government desirous of any reform in the church. Where an authority, like that in Naples, is grounded on human ignorance, superstition, weakness, and crime, it is not for its interest that the priesthood should be of a character either to enlighten or elevate the moral character of its subjects. Neither is there any hope of the press producing any amelioration. On the return of King Ferdinand from Leybach, so heavy a tax was added to the censorship on books, that their importation from foreign countries was entirely prevented. The booksellers were nearly ruined, and, anxious to relieve themselves from such a burden, represented; to the minister, the Marquis of Medici, the injury done to the finances by this interruption of trade, at the same time praying for an abolition of the duty. To this he coolly replied, that it was not his object to benefit the finances, but to ensure the ignorance of the people.

We have never been able to obtain any exact account of the number of secular and monastic clergy in the kingdom of Naples; but that the amount of the various members of this body constitutes a very large and ever increasing part of the population there can be no doubt. Several well informed persons have assured me that it amounts at least to a tenth.

When we remember that the means of existence are drawn, in one form or other, by this enormous and idle proportion of the community, from the labouring classes, already burdened with taxes to the amount of sixty per cent., we can no longer wonder at the misery we have witnessed since our entrance into this oppressed kingdom.

Though several orders of monks live entirely by begging, the property of the ecclesiastical body is immense. The Jesuits lose no opportunity of adding to their riches; and rich legacies from noble devotees are daily falling into their hands, frequently to the utter ruin of the families of the deceased. It need scarcely be said, that nearly all the talent and learning of the clergy centre in this order; and as education is almost universally in their hands, no rising genius escapes their attention; every youth who, by his abilities, might subsequently prove a dangerous enemy to their encroachments, or a useful benefactor to his country, is immediately enlisted in their ranks.

The monks of the other different orders and secular clergy throughout the country are generally taken from so low a class, and their education is such, as scarcely to raise them a step above the half savage populace. It is the duty of their profession to instruct and guide. It is said that recently a discipline, more severe than formerly, has been introduced into the church; the young clergy have been subjected to more strict examinations on taking orders, and the tone of capacity and instruction has slightly risen amongst them during the last twenty years. But still this vast body of unmarried men, taken from a corrupt and passionato population, necessarily retain many of the vices and characteristics of the mass to which they originally belonged. The priest is one of the people: he participates in their feelings, their superstitions, and too often in their crimes; but should, in some rare instance, his knowledge and his talent rise superior to the ordinary level of his class, should he seek to disabuse his flock of their favourite errors, their suspicions of heresy are immediately awakened, and whispers are rapidly circulated that he is a bad priest; that he believes nothing; that he has dealings with the enemy of mankind, and seeks to draw others along with him into the abyss of destruction. In fact, the utmost caution is necessary in all dealings with a people so utterly benighted in the gloom of ignorance as the peasantry of the interior of the kingdom of Naples.

Going Ahead!—The Irish Repeal papers are crowing that the St. Leger has been won by an "Irish horse." The prospects of Repeal are brightening!

THE PROPOSED OPENING OF THE PORTS.

[We take the following sensible letter from the *Times* of Tuesday, November 4th:]—

Sir,—There has been a good deal of very cool talking lately, in which you have had your share, about opening the ports at once for the admission of foreign corn and other produce, with the avowed intention of laying on the Corn Laws again as soon as the scarcity is over. If this advice is nothing more than a convenient cloak to disguise a secret design of surrendering the Corn Laws altogether, we can only admire the honesty of the advisers, and the profound contempt they must entertain for the understandings of their agricultural readers. The Corn Laws once suspended would stand as little chance of restoration as trial by wager or examination by the rack. The little finger of the Minister may throw them over, but I question if the whole aristocracy of England would be able to set them up. The idol once hurled from its pedestal is gone for ever.

It is probable enough, however, that the idea is seriously entertained. If so, it is just worth your while considering what such a measure really amounts to. It comes to this:—Having, by the dispensation of Providence, had it in our power for many years, by our great capital and our great demand for food, to develope the resources of all nations, to encourage their agriculture, and communicate to them our manufactures in return,—having had it in our power to found accumulations of food all over the world, and especially in Europe, we resolutely refuse to do so, and leave our fellow-creatures without the inducement, and indeed without the means, of laying by for the future. At length, however, finding ourselves and all Europe on the eve of a dreadful famine, we suddenly violate the law we had ourselves laid down, in order that we may pounce upon our neighbour's scanty store, which is scanty because we have done our best to make it so. Through our fault, it is not enough for them and for us. Yet, without the smallest shame or compunction, we are to seize it for ourselves. We say seize, because the very idea of opening the ports implies a belief that by our superior wealth we shall have the advantage of the foreign consumer in his own market. He is starving as much, or even more than we; but we with our bags of gold are to come in and take away the corn of his own fields before his eyes.

I really do not know any standard of morality, Christian or heathen, national or social, romantic or familiar, by which such a proceeding would not be utterly base, shabby, and detestable. The gentleman who should act thus to his neighbour would be scouted at once out of decent society into the purlieus of Capel-court, not to say St. Giles's. To play fast and loose, to communicate or not, to regulate our dealings solely for one's own momentary convenience, to make rules creating general discomfort, and break them just at the time they happened to be more profitable to others than to ourselves, to reduce men to poverty and then skin them alive, deserves only one name, whatever name that may happen to be, which the language supplies for the meanest and most iniquitous conduct.

It would, in fact, be a mere attempt at scramble. A violent man, who finds that through his idleness, his stupidity, his perverseness, his unsociableness, or other folly, he is not coming off quite so well as he wishes in the lawful distribution, will sometimes suddenly throw things all of a heap, in order that the right of the strongest may then supervene. Now, mere wealth is just as brutish a thing as mere sinew, and the persons who recommend us, in expectation of an European famine, to open our ports at once *pro hâc vice*, wish that wealth to be as brutishly used. We have established a certain law, which has eventuated in a certain distribution of food throughout the continent of Europe, to which the several continental nations have *by our law* a certain right and expectancy. That is to say, at this present moment they have a moral claim to corn at 17s. a-quarter, or some such difference, less than the Englishman. But for our law they would have provided for the contingency; therefore, it is our law which has regulated their present supply. To break that law just now is simply to break faith with the starving population of about half Europe. Be the law good or bad we ought to abide by it, at least throughout any particular disaster it may occasion. When we do resolve to give an English price for foreign food we ought to give at least a season's notice, in order that some preparation may be made by the rude agriculturists of the continent for the exorbitant demands of the English consumer.

I am reasoning as if the scheme would answer as you suppose. It would not answer,—at least, not generally. I cannot suppose that if, as is feared, the harvest is even worse in most parts of the continent than in England, the European Governments will be so unnatural, and so oblivious of our own past policy, as to let the British merchants quietly sweep the shores of the Baltic or the Euxine, while their own people are starving. If the immediate effect of opening the ports be not to raise the price at Dantsic and Odessa exactly that 15s. or 17s. we have removed, undoubtedly the Governments will take care to lay on just as much as we take off. If we levy a duty on importation when we can do without corn, of course the corn-growing countries will levy a duty on exportation when they cannot do without it. If any money is to be got by the traffic, the nation which has the other at its mercy will of course take care to get it. We may thank our stars if we come off with only a "moderate fixed duty;" but it is far more likely that if things turn out as ill as is apprehended the continental Governments will entirely prohibit exportation. We have at home a slight indication of what we may soon expect from all the world. Already there has been a loud cry to prohibit the exportation of food from Ireland.

Were we at war with the rest of Europe, it would not only be justifiable but perfectly appropriate to take every advantage we could—to ruin the agriculture of our neighbours, and then, should they, in spite of us, make a little accumulation, to rob them of it the first opportunity. The necessities of war allow a much wider range of conduct than the prosperities of peace. War is destruction. It is warlike to starve, if starvation answers our purpose better than bullets. It is warlike to burn magazines of corn, to blockade cities and harbours, to turn rivers and fill up wells. But we are at peace with our neighbours, and are bound to observe that sublime and simple rule of conduct which nature teaches and revelation confirms between neighbour and neighbour. Let the English reflect how would they endure, with corn at 80s. a-quarter, to find themselves outbid by some wealthier neighbour offering 85s.

An act of indemnity may be easily procured, and certainly would not be denied to a Minister whose sole immediate object was to fill the mouths of a hungry people. It would remain for future consideration whether such an act is in the true spirit of law; whether it is wise to give a Ministry so great a power of disturbing the operations of trades; whether it is constitutional to substitute occasional surprises, not to say violences, for regular legislation. If it is necessary to open the ports now, why not always, when corn is at the present price, or a scarcity is possible? Why not admit the fact into your system at once? We may as well have a dictator, as a man who can raise and lower the price of food by the breath of his mouth.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,
Honesty.

MURDER IN IRELAND.

The *Tipperary Vindicator* of Saturday last contains the following:—

Murder of Patrick Clarke, Esq.—We regret to learn that Patrick Clarke, Esq., who had recently come to reside in Tipperary, was shot dead about half-past two o'clock yesterday (Friday,) whilst riding about his lands at South-hill, within half a mile of Nenagh. Mr. Clarke held a considerable property at Portarlington, and he had a mansion in Merrion-square also. It is impossible, just now, to assign a cause for the perpetration of this deed of blood. The alarm was immediately given, and the police from Nenagh and the surrounding districts were quickly on the spot. Whilst we write the utmost activity prevails to discover the perpetrator of the deed. Two balls were driven through the ill-fated gentleman's head, and he expired immediately. We have heard that he had been compelling his tenants to sell corn a few minutes before the murder. Two men were seen crossing the country immediately after the deed, but no clue had been discovered of the perpetrators."

Accident on the North of England Railway.—Newcastle, Saturday.—An accident occurred to the mail train this morning, on the Great North of England Railway, which, though of an alarming character, was fortunately unattended with serious results to the passengers. The mail train from the south, due at Darlington at twenty minutes past seven o'clock, was upwards of an hour and a half behind its time. On arriving at that station the train consisted of the engine and tender, a luggage van, two second-class carriages, two first-class carriages, post-office, and one or two carriages behind that. When between four and five miles north of Darlington, the engine got off the line, and, crossing the up-line, went over an embankment between seven and eight feet in height. The wheels, however, sinking into the soft earth, prevented it from reaching the bottom, and, in the meantime, the engine man, who maintained his position, turned off the steam. The tender was dragged across the up-line, the rails of which were displaced, and the two second-class carriages were thrown together upon their ends, in an upright position, on the line. The coupling chain between them and the rest of the train broke, and the other carriages maintained their proper position, though most of them were thrown off the rail. Fortunately, none of the passengers sustained any serious injury, which is probably owing to the slow rate at which the train was travelling, it not being going at more than fifteen miles an hour. The second-class carriages and tender were much broken; a messenger was sent back to Darlington for assistance, before the arrival of which the express train from Newcastle was seen approaching, and intimation of danger having been conveyed by signal, it was stopped before reaching the scene of the accident.

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.

City Locality.—A densely crowded audience attended Mr. Cooper's lecture last Sunday night. Mr. Cuffay, on being called to the chair (after one of the "People's Songs" had been sung), expressed the deep gratification he had in knowing that Mr. Cooper after experiencing much suffering and persecution, was beginning to see a little of the sunshine of life. He had no doubt the lecturer would have pleasure in explaining what he (the chairman) meant. Mr. Cooper immediately informed the meeting that a citizen of London, whose name he was not at liberty to mention, had walked home with him from his lecture the preceding Wednesday night, and presented him with a cheque for £100. The gentleman was an entire stranger to him, and informed him that he made him the present in consequence of having his sympathies awakened by reading the "Purgatory of Suicides." This announcement was received with three thundering rounds of applause. The historical subject for the evening, "The life, reign, and character of Napoleon," was then commenced. After giving a spirited narrative of the Italian campaign, and the battles of Lodi, &c., which first raised Buonaparte to high rank, as a general,—the lecturer proceeded to describe the conqueror's course in Egypt and Syria, and avowed his disbelief of the story about poisoning the sick at Jaffa. The Consulate, the passage of the Alps, the battle of Marengo, and other striking events of this most remarkable man of modern times were, next, rapidly noted; and his coronation by the Pope, introduced some facetious anecdotes relative to the behaviour of the Parisians towards "his Holiness." The battles of Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, and Friedland, and a brief recapitulation of Napoleon's Spanish visit; the battle of Corunna and death of Sir John Moore, with the campaign that closed with the possession of Vienna and battle of Wagram, introduced some interesting observations on the Emperor's repudiation of Josephine, and marriage with Marie Louise. The most exciting and harrowing part of the discourse was, of course, the description of the Russian campaign, and its horrible disasters. The fall of the despot, the siege of Dresden, the defeat at Leipzig, and his abdication and retirement to Elba; with his return, and the "crowning carnage, Waterloo," were all pointedly and forcibly related and depictured. Mr. C. took occasion to intersperse remarks on the characters of Napoleon's subordinates in the work of conquest—Murat, Ney, Massena, Berthier, Lannes, Soult, &c., as their names arose in the narrative; and also on the characters of his political employés—Talleyrand, Fouché, and others. Napoleon's enterprises of road-making, canal-digging, bridge-building, &c., and his selection of sagacious spirits in the formation of the celebrated "Code Napoleon," were duly eulogised. In conclusion, however, Mr. C. disclaimed any spurious pity for the "Exile of St. Helena;" and avowed his conviction that the "murderer of a million" deserved no better fate than to be placed apart from future means of a savage, like any other wild beast. A contrast between the characters of such men as Napoleon, Cæsar, and Alexander, and the godlike beings, Socrates, Confucius, and the Carpenter's Son of Nazareth, terminated the long lecture in such a mode as to draw forth thrilling and prolonged plaudits.

Metropolitan District Council.—At the fortnightly meeting, held in the City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. John Mills in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, "That this council hereby call on all Chartist localities throughout the kingdom to take up the case of Frost, Williams, Jones, and all other patriot exiles, with a view to their immediate restoration to their native land; and that petitions be got up and signed individually, collectively, or by the chairman on behalf of public meetings; and that such petitions be forwarded without delay to T. S. Duncombe, M.P., 3, Albany, London, in order that he may present and found a motion on the same at the commencement of the ensuing Parliamentary session." In addition to the council, several members of the Exile Restoration Committee were present, and acted in concert with the council.

National Victim Committee.—A meeting of this body was held at the Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday, November the 2nd, Mr. Mills in the chair. Mr. T. M. Wheeler, the secretary, on behalf of Mr. O'Connor, presented the balance-sheet of Mr. John Cleave, which leaves a balance in favour of the committee of £22 2s. 5½d. The balance-sheet as presented, with a trifling exception, was received, and the following resolutions were adopted:—"That the sum of £2 be now awarded to Mr. John Richards, late of Stafford gaol; and that the secretary be hereby authorised to draw the same from the treasurer, and transmit it to Mr. John Richards accordingly." "That the secretary be requested to inquire into the case of Mr. Tattersal, and report at the next meeting." "That this meeting stand adjourned until Sunday next, at half-past four o'clock."

Chartist Co-operative Land Society.—Westminster District.—The adjourned meeting resumed its sitting on Sunday evening last, at the Parthenium club rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane. Mr. Miller was unanimously called to the chair, when, on the motion of Mr. Ford, the fifth rule, altered as follows, was adopted:—"It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to transact all the monetary and other business of the society; and when a sufficient sum of money shall be subscribed they shall be empowered to purchase a suitable plot or plots of land, until it amount to 120 acres, which shall be divided into 60 equal allotments. They shall appropriate to each occupant the sum of £15 16s. 8d. They shall then apprise the members of the society, and instruct them to select, by lot, occupiers, to whom the several allotments, with the buildings, &c., shall be let at a rent of £5 per annum, on a lease for ever. They shall then effect a sale of the land, buildings, &c., at the rate of twenty years' purchase on the rent paid, and carry the proceeds, after defraying unavoidable expenses, to the credit of the society, to be again employed in the purchase of more Land, the building of more dwellings, the apportioning of more cash, at the rate of £15 16s. 8d. to each occupant, to be again divided in allotments to the members, and so on in continuity; and that a proviso be made to secure to the holders of the several allotments the first right to purchase their holdings; also that the persons subscribing to the first £5,000 shall be deemed the first section of the society." The following suggestions to Conference was also adopted:—"That the trustees, treasurers, secretaries, and all other officers, shall be elected by the members by way of ballot." "That the accounts of the society be audited quarterly." "That the first line of rule twelve be omitted," and the following stand instead of rule the sixteenth:—"That a ballot take place amongst such members who have paid up their shares, on or before the first day of January, 1846, for priority of location—after which period members shall be located in accordance with the priority of payment, consistently with rule the fifth." It being now half-past ten o'clock, the discussion on the remainder of the rules was adjourned until Sunday next, at seven o'clock precisely.

Somers Town.—On Sunday evening last a meeting of this locality was held at Mr. Duddridge's, 18, Tonbridge-street, New-road, Mr. Rowland in the chair. The delegates having reported that the District Council had agreed to a resolution, calling on the localities throughout the Kingdom to get up petitions to the House of Commons, for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all other political exiles. Mr. John Arnott moved, seconded by Mr. Thomas Edwards, that we exert ourselves to obtain the use of the St. Pancras Vestry Rooms, to hold a public meeting for the above object. Carried unanimously. The whole of the members present resolved themselves into a committee (with power to add to their number) to carry the same into effect, and having appointed Messrs. Farris and Laurie as a deputation to wait on the vestrymen with a requisition for that purpose, the chairman left the chair.

CULLOMPTON, DEVON.

Lecture on the Land.—On Thursday evening, October 30th, a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town was holden to hear a lecture from Mr. T. Clark, of the Executive. Mr. Wm. Poole having been voted to the chair, he briefly introduced Mr. Clark to the meeting, who commenced a very able and eloquent lecture, in the course of which he pointed out the ill effects to the labouring community consequent on the Land being holden by so few. He traced the origin of landlordism to the Norman Conquest, when the royal bastard plundered the people of England and parcelled out the land to his followers. He entered into our present overgrown manufacturing system and its effects on society.—Mr. C. then proceeded to illustrate the capabilities of the soil, read extracts from Mr. O'Connor's work on Small Farms, to corroborate his statements, pourtrayed the happy condition of the Agricultural population, where holding Land on secure tenure. Pointed out the benefits of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and urged his hearers to come forward for the purpose of carrying out so good and philanthropic a Plan. An unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Clark for his able lecture, and to the chairman for his services, and the meeting dispersed highly pleased with the lecture. Upwards of thirty persons have taken shares in the Land Society here, and Mr. Clark's lecture will doubtless do much good.

STOCKPORT.

Mr. J. R. Cooper, of Manchester, lectured here last Sunday to a numerous and attentive audience on the moral and intellectual advancement of the people. Mr. J. Bennett in the chair. Mr. Cooper said,—"Knowledge was power, and that the working classes were making great progress towards the attainment of that knowledge. Formerly there were no printing machines, and the people had but few books, wrote with the pen; but now they had that bright luminary, the *Northern Star*, which had been the means of imparting knowledge to thousands. The religious tracts had poisoned the minds of the people by teaching them to be content with their station." A vote of thanks was then awarded to Mr. Cooper for his lecture, and the meeting separated.

WIGTON.

Co-operative Land Society.—On Sunday evening a lecture was delivered here by a friend. We have proposed to deliver six lectures in the following order:—The first on the "Land, and the Vote every man's Right." Second, "The possession of the Land and the Vote by every man, would make every man rich." Third, "Poverty shall be the lot of all who will not possess themselves of the Land and the Vote." Fourth, "It is every man's right to possess himself of the Land and the Vote." Fifth, "Commerce, with a whole world, without working men possessing themselves of the Land and the Vote, cannot save any country from ruin." Sixth, "What is the principal cause of the people not possessing the Land and the Vote?" The first lecture was delivered on Sunday last and told well. We meet every Sunday evening, at six o'clock, for Land lectures and discussions, and every Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, for the receipt of Land monies, and performing the Land business. Our meetings are in the Rechabite-rooms, Market-hill.

MANCHESTER.

Mr. Dorman, of Nottingham, delivered two eloquent and instructive lectures on Sunday last, in the Carpenters' Hall, to large and respectable audiences. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Dorman for his able lectures.

SHEFFIELD.

The Widow of Booker the Chartist.—At our weekly meeting on Sunday night, Nov. 2nd, the case of widow Booker was brought before the meeting with a view to see if something could be done to alleviate her sufferings, she being sick and in deep distress. We thought an appeal to our Sheffield friends might be of some service, and it was resolved—"That the collectors be authorised to receive subscriptions on her behalf, in the course of their rounds next Sunday, Nov. 9th.

BRIGHTON.

A **Democratic Supper** was held at the Cap of Liberty, Portland-street, on Tuesday evening, to commemorate the birthday of Henry Hunt, and the formation of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society; on which occasion the large room of the above house was well filled with a respectable company, who seemed to highly enjoy themselves by the manner in which they did justice to the viands set before them. After the cloth was cleared, Mr. Mitchell took the chair, and Mr. Lashford the vice-chair; when the chairman gave "Loud Roar'd the People's Thunder" in prime style. After which Mr. Page gave the "Marselliese Hymn," which was followed by several patriotic songs and toasts, till a late hour, when the company separated, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

BRISTOL.

Public Meeting.—On Monday evening last the Public Hall (which had been lent by Mr. Simeon for the occasion) was well filled, to hear an address from Mr. Thomas Clark, of Stockport, on the propriety of working men joining the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. Mr. Cains was unanimously called to the chair; and, after making a few prefatory observations on the object of the meeting, introduced Mr. Clark, who showed at length how the purchase and sale of Land might be effected, and the capability of the Land to produce enough for the sustentation of a population ten times as large as the present. At the close of his address a vote of thanks was awarded him. Several rules were disposed of, and some shares taken up. A thriving branch of the Land Society exists here, and will hold its weekly meetings on Tuesday evenings, in the above Hall, Bear-lane.

PRESTON.

At a general meeting of the Preston branch of the Land Society, held on Sunday, November the 2nd, Mr. James Duckett in the chair, the following resolutions were agreed to:—"That we disapprove of the Manchester resolution." "That we are of opinion that the Society should, if possible, be enrolled under the Building Societies Acts." "That members taking two shares should have their four acre allotment on gaining their chance for the first share." "That the present section of the Society close for the enrolment of members on the assembling of Conference, and that another section commence from that period." "That the Society be divided into districts, and that a district be ballotted for, to take the next purchase, which shall be lotted for by the members, if a sufficient number have paid up their shares in that district."

Trades' Movements.

TO THE JOUNEYMEN BAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE OPERATIVE BAKERS' UNION, ABERDEEN.

Fellow Countrymen,—In the earnest desire to promote the welfare of our present position, and to procure for ourselves and fellow-labourers our rights as men and as citizens, we have been led to approve and adopt the plan of organisation proposed at the Convention, held in Glasgow, upon the 29th of September last. Aware that many of our fellow-brethren have, through misconception, drawn very unwarrantable conclusions respecting the motives and objects of those who have joined what they are pleased to term the "New Move," we think it a duty which we owe them and to ourselves, frankly and openly to avow our reasons for the cause we have adopted.

Without pledging ourselves for the perfection of any system devised by human ingenuity, we beg to submit the following as our reasons for becoming members of the National Association:—1st. Because it has for its objects the obtaining of our rights. 2nd. Because it proposes to carry out what every unionist has to some extent been endeavouring to do. 3rd. Because it would improve our condition, and would qualify us to make the best use of our rights when we obtain them. 4th. These reasons appear to us sufficient to justify our conduct for the course we have taken. Having on former occasions pledged ourselves to use every just and lawful means in our power to obtain our rights, we would have deemed it a violation of that pledge had we neglected this plan of organisation. Claiming and exercising for ourselves the right of individual judgment, we assert it to be the best and most efficient plan that has yet been proposed for making our rights a national law. We ground this assertion on the fact that there are yet thousands of our fellow-brethren who are yet ignorant of our objects in view, or indifferent to their own interests; and we think it must now be apparent to all intelligent men, that nothing less than the demand of a majority of the journeymen Bakers of this country will ever procure for us the objects we aim at. We call on every unionist to co-operate with us in our endeavour to elevate the condition of the white slaves from their bakehouse bondage, by restricting our labour to ten hours' per day instead of *eighteen*. Should this appeal to our fellow-tradesmen be made in vain, we will nevertheless devote our energies and continue our exertions to the utmost of our feeble ability in the propagation of the truth, relying on its power for uprooting ignorance, vice, and misery, and establishing in their stead knowledge, virtue and happiness.

(Signed) John Graham,
President of the Aberdeen Operative Bakers' Union.
Aberdeen, October 28th, 1845.

United Trades' Association for the Employment of Labour in Agriculture and Manufactures.—The Board of Directors met at the Trades' Office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, November 3rd; T. S. Duncombe, M.P., in the chair. A letter was read on behalf of the united branches of operative Potters, from Mr. William Evans, applying for one hundred shares of the Trades' Land and Building Association, such shares to be paid for in weekly instalments of 25s. each. Several Tin-plate Workers waited on the board, and took out a number of shares for themselves and fellow-workmen. In conjunction with the united trades for the protection of industry, they have entered into an engagement with Mr. David Ross, of Leeds, to lecture on the objects sought to be obtained by the joint associations. Previous to Mr. Ross's provincial tour, he will deliver four lectures in the metropolis, at the following times and places:—Tuesday, November 18th, Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street Tottenham-court-road; Wednesday, November 19th, South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road; the National Hall, High Holborn, on Thursday, November 19th; and on Friday, November 21st, Hall of Science, 81, Whitechapel. To commence each evening at eight o'clock precisely.

Extraordinary Case of Suicide.—Hadleigh, Nov. 1.—A deliberate and frightful act of suicide was committed in this town on Thursday last, under very peculiar circumstances. The individual, John Jaynes, was proprietor of a boarding school of the first repute, and until within the last week he was highly respected for learning and moral character. However, in the course of the last week two of the pupils, sons of Mr. J. Growse, surgeon, made such representations to their parent as induced that gentleman to prefer a charge against Jaynes of a horrible character, in consequence of which a warrant was issued for his apprehension. The officer took him into custody on Tuesday, but he was allowed to remain at his own house until the charge should be investigated before the magistrates—the wretched man declaring that it was a conspiracy got up against him. Though closely watched, and deprived, as it was supposed, of every offensive weapon, he by some means possessed himself of a pistol, with which he shot himself through the head, at an early hour on Thursday morning. The ball had lodged in the head, and death was instantaneous. The distress of his bereaved wife, who believed him to be incapable of the offence laid to his charge, admits of no description. She is said to be an amiable and accomplished lady, and is most respectably connected in Gloucestershire, where Jaynes formerly resided. Information of the tragical occurrence was immediately forwarded to Mr. H. Wayman, the coroner, before whom a jury was yesterday empannelled at the Swan Inn. After a long examination of witnesses, the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "*Felo-de-se.*"

General Intelligence.

Death from Hydrophobia in Leeds.—During t past week, a man of the name of Thomas Rensha who resided in Imperial-street, Leylands, and was e ployed as a barrel washer to Messrs. Singleto brewery, has died under circumstances which lea little doubt that he has fallen a victim to hydrophobi The deceased was bit in the thumb by a little fan dog, which he kept, in July last. He was forty-s years of age, and has left a wife and three children.

Leeds.—Municipal Elections.—The municip elections took place on Saturday last, but never any occasion excited less interest. A stranger co ing into the town would not have discovered that t elections were taking place. The Whigs have gain two.

The Edinburgh Town Council have voted t freedom of the city to Lord John Russell.

Be ye Fishers of Women!—There are 620,0 girls at this moment receiving their education French convents.

The Corn Dealers of Liverpool are actual exporting the corn in bond to Russia. This fa speaks volumes.

Female Teachers.—A class for training fema teachers is about to be established by the directo of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution.

Leeds Post-Office.—During the present year, fewer than eleven millions of letters passed throug the Leeds post-office.

Winter Assize.—There will, it is understood, a Winter Assizes held in the month of Decemb next, in the same places as last year.

A Saint Caught.—We have been informed th Sir Andrew Agnew was detected by a gentleman, short time since, travelling in a railway train on t Sabbath-day! The saint was sadly out of count nance when discovered.

A Consummation devoutly to be wished all but Umbrella Makers.—Some enemies of t umbrella are seriously entertaining the idea of for ing a company to erect light transparent veranda from the houses, across the footpaths, so that eve on the wettest day the metropolis can be travers from one end to the other without an umbrella.

Irish Northern Provincial College.—We a enabled to state, on unquestionable authority, th the Government Commissioners have reported favour of Belfast, as the site of the new norther college.—*Northern Whig.*

Railroads and Turnpikes.—Notwithstanding t railroad mania and building, turnpikes continue bring their prices. The Montrose turnpike, for in stance, was last week put up for letting, and broug an advance of £100 beyond what its tolls let for la year.

A Great Bore.—Among the new projects on t *tapis* in Scotland is the plan of making a tunn under the Clyde. The proposal has met with muc favour.

Douglas Jerrold, Esq., was to have presided the annual soiree of the Sheffield Mechanics' Institut holden last week, but was prevented attending by a attack of influenza which for some days confined hi to his bed.

Love and Crime.—A few nights ago, a farmi man, at Vry, in the Moselle, entered his master room, and murdered him with the colter of a plough and then, going to the chamber of the farmer daughter, fired a pistol at her, but missed his aim He immediately went out into an adjoining wood, an there hung himself. Rejected love is said to hav been the cause of these crimes.

Wheat.—In March last, a blade of wheat sprun up in the garden of a poor man, at Shipbourne. was cultivated and produced 40 ears of corn, havin 2,013 grains. Another blade of wheat, of a differe description, also sprang up in the same garde which produced 26 ears of corn, containing 1,3 grains.

Spanish Economy.—The oil lamps at the palace of Madrid have been substituted for the new gas one lately put up, and the gasometer is to be pulled down Thus cleanliness and splendour of light are sacrifice to make a yearly saving of about £60, while pecula tion and extravagance run riot in every branch of th public service.

Wholesale Bank Note Forgery.—A regular e tablishment for the fabrication of spurious bank note has just been discovered in one of the suburbs Vienna. The principal delinquent is aged 74 yea and, up to the time of discovery, lived in first ra style.

Caution to News Agents.—It is the opinion the solicitor-general and Mr. Peacock, that a Londo news agent is liable to a penalty of twenty pounds f sending any supplement to a newspaper to the cou try news agent without sending the newspaper wi it; and that the country agent is also liable to penalty of twenty pounds for every supplement whic he may sell or deliver, and without at the same tim delivering out the newspaper to which the suppleme belongs.

Recruiting at a Discount.—The *Times* states th a difficulty is experienced at the present time in pr curing a sufficient number of recruits for the Roy Artillery, and that the regiment is greatly short the required strength.—"An officer of the corps h been in Scotland since the early part of August f the purpose of recruiting, and he has not succeeded obtaining a single recruit."

The Quebec Subscriptions.—The Canada pape state that the subscriptions and contributions in parts of the world for the relief of the sufferers the two late destructive fires in Quebec, received u to the 26th of September, amounted to the sum £62,136 18s. 5d., independently of a grant expecte from the provisional treasury of £20,000. Of th large amount, only £900 came from the Unite States.

Old Clo'.—There died lately, at Kendal, a penu ricus bachelor, named John Stalker, a labourer in coal yard, who left behind him twenty-eight complet suits of clothes, most of which he had never worn fifteen new hats; fifteen new shirts that had no once been in water; as much cloth as would mak eleven others; handkerchiefs without number; nine teen tea cannisters; fifteen pint cans; and a collec tion of pots and pans which would set up a vendor besides a considerable sum of money which he neve had the heart to expend on himself.

Mob Law in America.—A portion of the citizen of Lexington have formed themselves into a band termed "The Regulators," painted and disguised a Indians, and threaten to drive every free black fro the city and country. Their first depredation wa committed on the night of the 19th Sept., when the took a black preacher, stripped and whipped him and afterwards gave him a coat of tar and feathers Every man feels it necessary to go armed in sel defence, and an obnoxious word or sentiment expose one to the fury of the populace.

Thorwaldsen's Statue of Byron, after being like its original, so long homeless, has arrived Cambridge, and taken up, it may be presumed, it final abode, amid the scenes of his earlier, and som of his happiest, days.

A Newspaper in St. Helena.—A newspaper wa published for the first time at St. Helena in Jun last.

Encroachments of the Russians.—Intelligenc from Asia informs us (says the *Constitutionnel*) th the Russians have just established themselves at Es terabad, an important port of Persia in the Caspia Sea.

The Magnetic Telegraph between New Yor and Philadelphia will be completed on the 10th November, and that between Philadelphia and Balti more on the 1st of December, making an uninter rupted line between New York and Washington The wires are conveyed under the waters of th Delaware and the North Rivers.

Lowell Cotton Trade.—The number of person employed in the cotton mills at Lowell is 9,235.

Population of New York.—The census of the cit of New York, just taken, places the number of inhab tants at 360,000.

German Emigrants.—Two hundred and eig German colonists arrived at Rio on the 26t August, in the English barque George. Th Brazilian Government is making great efforts t attract this useful class of emigrants to that country.

Wolves in France.—Great numbers of wolve have lately made their appearance in the neighbour hood of Dieppe, and done great mischief amongst th sheep and cattle. Those rapacious animals were pre viously quite unknown in that district.

A Grand Scheme is talked of in Holland, bein no less than the draining up of the Zuyder Zee, th whole of which was dry land a few centuries ago.

The Last of the "Monsters."—The *Cork Re porter* gives a lengthened report of the dinner t Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, M.P., at Limerick, o Wednesday last, and states it to be the "last mon ster demonstration of 1845."

Romantic Story.—The *Birmingham Journal* state that a young American planter, named Da Costa, o good family and immense fortune, recently cam over to England in search of a wife, and visited som of the most fashionable cities, spending his mone like a prince, without meeting the object of hi search. At last, whilst standing at the door of hi inn in Birmingham, he saw and deeply admired Miss Rimmer, of Alcester, who was on a visit in th town, followed her, obtained the consent of he parents to pay his addresses to her, won her affec tions by the ardency and sincerity of his suit, and married her on Sunday week, at Alcester [illegible] The bride's eldest brother has set out with the [illegible] married pair for America.

Bread Stuffs.—We regret to see that [illegible] American term is finding its way into [illegible] tural reports, and instead of [illegible] which so much of the public [illegible] told continually in the English [illegible] Irish and Scotch papers, [illegible] has already taken [illegible] instead of in [illegible] grain.—*Leeds* [illegible]

Police Intelligence.

MANSION-HOUSE.

SATURDAY.—ATTEMPT TO PASS BASE COIN.—John Grady was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with attempting to pass base coin.—William Woodall deposed that he kept a shop at No. 70, Bishopsgate-without, for the sale of thread, tapes, and haberdashery in general. That the prisoner came to his shop yesterday afternoon, and asked for a pennyworth of thread, with which he was supplied, and for which he tendered a base shilling. He then gave the prisoner into custody. The prisoner was recognised by the officers as a notorious smasher.—The Lord Mayor sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in Bridewell.

BOW STREET.

SATURDAY.—FRACAS AT THE PARTHENON IN ST. MARTIN'S-LANE.—Two fashionably-attired young men, named Henry Cooper Paine and Thomas Pray, were charged with having created a disturbance in the ball-room of the Parthenon, in St. Martin's-lane. Miss Elisabeth Seyton, a professor of dancing, of 19, St. Margaret's-terrace, Westminster, stated that she rented the room in question two nights a-week, Tuesday and Friday, for the purposes of her profession. On these nights the room was kept strictly private, and no one was admitted but the pupils and their friends. On the preceding evening, about ten o'clock the two prisoners, who were entire strangers to herself, presented themselves at the door, and demanded ahmittance. They were informed by the doorkeeper of the regulations, and refused admittance, but they insisted upon going in, and eventually succeeded in getting in. She then went up to them, and told them in the most polite manner that they were intruding, whereupon Paine said that they were in a public room, and she was no better than she should be. They were afterwards turned out of the room, and being still abusive, a police officer was sent for, and they were given into custody. A number of other witnesses were called upon to prove that the two prisoners had been unruly in their conduct, and two officers proved that they had the greatest difficulty in getting them away; one of them declaring that he would not go without they took him on a stretcher, while the other stoutly resisted, and pummelled the officer with a life-preserver. On cross examination, several of the witnesses admitted that the ball-room was, on every other occasion, public, and the house itself was a public coffee-house.—Paine, in his defence, protested, in the first place that he knew nothing of his fellow prisoner, and then proceeded to state that he had frequently been to the Parthenon, and on those occasions he paid sixpence for entrance into the ball-room, and threepence for taking care of his hat. On Friday night he went to the establishment, and after paying sixpence, as usual he entered the ball-room, and was treated in the manner described by the prosecutor. Pray attributed all blame to his fellow-prisoner, but certainly he could not help deprecating the conduct of the policemen, who behaved themselves in the most violent manner, and had made the most of the case. He had been confined in a filthy cell, with three wretched, drunken beings, and he hoped his worship would consider this as a sufficient punishment for the offence, if he had committed any. As to the life-preserver, it was all nonsense: it was a small thin walking cane, which he carried in his hand at the time. Mr. Jardine fined Pray £3, and in default of payment to be imprisoned one month, and Paine, £1 10s., or a fortnight's imprisonment.

WEDNESDAY.—EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—Wm. Rowe, *alias* Ford, an errand boy, aged 16 years, in the service of Mr. G. Webb, silversmith and jeweller, 36, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, was placed at the bar before Mr. Twyford, charged with stealing a double-bottomed gold half-plate lever watch, a double-bottomed silver lever watch, a double-bottomd silver verge watch, and also £10, the property of his master, under the following singular circumstances. The prisoner appeared at the bar dressed in female attire, which consisted of a silk gown, a large red shawl, black velvet bonnet, and black veil. Mr. Webb being sworn, said that on the 28th of October last the prisoner entered his service, and after remaining only two days, he absconded with the articles in question, which he identified as his property. Mr. Twyford inquired if he had received a character with him. The prosecutor replied that he had received a most excellent character with him from a milliner, residing in the Blackfriars-road, with whom he had lived about nine months. Mr. Twyford said that might account for his exquisite taste in disguising himself as a young lady of fashion. The prisoner, by order of the magistrate, then took off his bonnet, which caused considerable merriment in court, his hair being croppod in the fashion of a boy. Daniel Curran, a hatter, residing at 62, Brunswick-street, Blackfriars-road, stated that on Friday last the prisoner, who was then dressed as a boy, came to his house and engaged a room, at 3s. 6d. a week, for his aunt, who, as he represented, was about to enter into business as a milliner in the neighbourhood. Witness shortly after left home, and on his return in the evening found that the prisoner, who was dressed, and whom he supposed to be the prisoner's aunt, was sitting in the room, where he remained until Monday, when witness accompanied him to make a purchase of some furniture for the shop about to be taken: and on the way, having asked if witness knew any person who would purchase some watches, he conducted him to the shop of Mr. Dempster, a pawnbroker, who set a value upon them, and with whom a silver watch was pledged. They then made a purchase of furniture to the amount of sixteen shillings, and the prisoner gave him the duplicate of the watch for his trouble. The prisoner then requested witness would assist him in disposing of the gold watch, and knowing a friend in Greenwich who might purchase it, they paid him a visit, but he was unable to make up the amount, and they pawned it, when he became the purchaser of the duplicate. In the meantime inquiry were made of witness respecting the watch that had been pledged at the shop of Mr. Dempster, while the prisoner was out purchasing furniture, and there being some sovereigns on the mantel-piece in his room, they were used for the purpose of redeeming one of the watches. It appeared that when the prisoner was arrested a trunk was found, which contained a quantity of ladies' frills, a *bustle*, shaving implements, ladies' false hair fronts, ladies' sandals, petticoats, and other feminine habiliments. The prisoner declined saying anything in his defence, and he was fully committed for trial.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

MONDAY.—HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Isaac Moon was brought before Mr. Maltby charged with having robbed a foreigner, named Desire Fayelle, of his watch, value £10, in Oxford-street. The complainant said he was walking in Oxford-street, about two o'clock in the morning, with a female whom he had accidently met, when the prisoner came up to him and asked him what business he had with his wife? The prisoner then made a snatch at his watch-chain and attempted to run off. Prosecutor seized him, and called police. Two men came up and pretended to assist prosecutor, but in reality they so contrived matters as to obtain the prisoner's release. The prisoner ran off, but witness pursued, caught him again in Berwick-street, and held him until the police came up. Prosecutor saw the prisoner extend his hand and throw something away, and the former then found that he had been robbed of his watch. Jane Wright, the wife of a copper-plate printer, deposed to being in company with the prosecutor, and corroborated his evidence. Police constable Mitchell, C 25, deposed to taking the prisoner into custody in Berwick-street. The prisoner dropped something into the area of a house where he stood, and witness, on going into the area, found a watch, which was identified by the prosecutor. In defence the prisoner said the watch had been handed to him by the witness, Wright. Jane Wright declared that this was totally untrue. The prisoner was an entire stranger to her. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

CLERKENWELL.

TUESDAY.—CHARGE OF BIGAMY AND ROBBERY.—Mr. Thomas Wright, a fashionably-dressed young man, who described himself as a master chair-maker, was charged with bigamy, also with robbery, and with attempting to obtain goods on false pretences. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutrix, Miss Lydia Emery, a genteel-looking young woman, was on a visit at the house of a respectable housekeeper in the City-road in March last, where the prisoner was in the habit of visiting. An intimacy grew up between them, and the prisoner, representing himself as a single man in good circumstances, proposed marriage. The proposal was accepted, and they were married soon after in Shoreditch church. They lived together until August last, when a person whom she did not know went up to her in the street, and told her that the prisoner had been previously married, and that his wife was alive. Her suspicions were excited, and recollecting that the prisoner had cautioned her against visiting his sister, who he said was a very bad character, she went to her, and was by her informed that the prisoner had been previously married at Nonwell, in Buckinghamshire, where his lawful wife then lived. The prosecutrix then left him, and in order to screen herself from the prisoner, took lodgings, under a feigned name, at 30, Jud-place, City-road. He, however, found out her abode, and strove to persuade her that although he had been previously married, he had been divorced by the magistrates of Nottingham, and was, therefore, her lawful husband. He promised to cherish her more kindly than ever if she returned to live with him, and wroto some letters to her, which were read in court, breathing the most romantic attachment. She was, however, inexorab[illegible] and, finding this, he went to her lodgings, and [illegible] sence, with a forged order, purporting to [illegible] er, and addressed to the landlad[illegible] d to obtain all the furnitur[illegible] to the prosecutrix. [illegible] lady, having [illegible] them up. [illegible] o'clock [illegible] the gold [illegible] nd ran [illegible] m into [illegible] y and [illegible] Buck- [illegible] d in [illegible] tate- [illegible] s a [illegible] for [illegible] be [illegible]

[illegible] and absconded, leaving her boxes behind her, and in consequence of the immense number of articles which had been missed, they were searched that evening, when property to a considerable amount was discovered, a portion of which was identified by Mrs. Colwell, and a number of duplicates. The lady, supposing the latter related to articles belonging to her, sent to the pawnbrokers and redeemed them; but finding that they did not, and presuming that they might have been stolen from Mrs. Howarth, in whose service prisoner had last been, she apprised that lady, who recognised a portion of the property. The case was then put into the hands of Cornish, an active constable of the B division, who, after a diligent search, succeeded in apprehending the prisoner, and discovering other property, with an owner for a part of it. Mrs. Colwell said that her losses, consisting of table-linen, sheets, blankets, wearing apparel of every description, and other property of value, during the time the prisoner lived in her service, were most considerable. She identified some lace, and a number of other articles found in prisoner's possession, as her property.—Mrs. E. Howarth, of 44, Wilton-crescent, identified a gold chain and fan, the former of which was amongst the property pledged, and the latter discovered in one of prisoner's boxes. The accused lived in her service six months immediately before she went into that of Mrs. Colwell, and during that time property of considerable value was missed.—Mrs. C. M'George, of Wilton-crescent, proved that prisoner had lived with her as cook about three years ago, and during the time she was in her service articles of considerable value were missed. She identified a very handsome amethyst ring, some very peculiar glass salts, and other property found by the constable in prisoner's boxes.—The prisoner was fully committed for trial. Four boxes owned by the prisoner, are in the custody of the police, containing valuable property supposed to have been stolen. The property consists of a watch, jewellery, glass, china, very handsome ladies' dresses, and very fine modern clothing of all descriptions, amongst which is a great quantity belonging to children.

WORSHIP-STREET.

SATURDAY.—AN INCORRIGIBLE YOUNG THIEF.—John Wilkins, a boy of 12 years of age, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a portion of harness from a person named Stock, residing at Shors-place, Hackney. His mother had requested that he might be punished, as he was continually stealing anything he could lay his hands upon.—A person named Lindegrand proved that the prisoner came to his shop at Hackney, and offered the property for 6d.; as it was worth 15s., Mr. Lindegrand told him to send the party he stated had sent him, namely, Mr. Stock, and he would buy it; he was ultimately given in charge. The police proved that his bad habits were incorrigible.—Mr. Broughton: As the only chance of saving him from transportation, I shall send him to the House of Correction for one month, to be kept to hard labour.

SOUTHWARK.

SATURDAY.—HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY A FEMALE.—*Catherine Allen*, a notorious prostitute, was placed at the bar before Mr. Traill, charged with assaulting John Mackinlay, an engineer, and stealing from his person a silver watch and appendages.—Prosecutor, on being sworn, stated that he was in the employ of Messrs. Maudsleys, the engineers, in the Westminster-road. On Tuesday night, after he had left his employment, he entered the Horse and Groom public-house, where he met with the prisoner, who he treated to a glass of gin. They afterwards left the house together, and when he arrived nearly opposite the Orphan Asylum she knocked his hat over his eyes, and snatched his watch from his fob, with which she made off before he was able to recover himself. As soon as he got his hat right he went in search of the prisoner, who, however, made her escape by running down the back streets, which abound in thieves and prostitutes of the lowest description. Not being able to get any clue of the prisoner, he went to the police-station, in Tower-street, when he informed the inspector on duty, and gave an exact description of the prisoner, as he noticed her very attentively in the public-house. The watch was a new one, and cost him four guineas only a few days ago.—Police-constable, 130 L, said, that from information he received, together with a description of the prisoner, he went in search of her, but she eluded his vigilance until last evening, when he met he met her in the Kennington-road, accosting a gentleman who was under the influence of liquor. He then went up to her, and charged her with the robbery, which she denied all knowledge of.—Mr. Traill inquired whether the prisoner was known?—The officer said that she was a complete terror to all the inhabitants of the Westminster-road, being such a powerful woman.—Mr. Traill said that the prosecutor had sworn to her as having committed this most audacious robbery. He should again commit her to the Old Bailey for trial, when her former conviction will be produced against her, and the judge will send her out of the country for a long period.—She was accordingly committed.

MONDAY.—THREATENING LETTERS.—Henry Killerby, an apprentice to Mr. Lewis, printer, of Finch-lane, in the City, who has been out on bail, charged on suspicion with sending threatening letters, some of them containing poison, to several of the inhabitants of St. George's, Southwark, appeared in discharge of his sureties to answer the alleged offence. It will be recollected that in the early part of last month an spplication was made at this court by the householders of St. George's parish, Southwark, relative to several anonymous letters, some of them containing oxalic acid, having been received by some of the parishoners. The letters were couched in language of the most threatening nature. A communication of a similar tendency had been transmitted by the same writer to the parish clerk of St. George's church, urging him to give utterance to certain slanderous expressions against Miss Spriggs, during divine service, and threatening to set fire to the edifice if he did not comply. These infamous epistles naturally created a very considerable sensation in the parish, and eventually the prisoner Killerby, a youth, the son of a tradesman in White-street, near St. George's church, was taken into custody on suspicion of being the writer. When brought before Mr. Cottingham on that occasion, the prisoner's writing was compared with that of the anonymous letters, and although there was a similarity, still there was no person in attendance who could speak with confidence to the identity. In the course of the examination it transpired that the accused was in the habit of attending in the belfry, and assisting in the ringing of the bells, and that while speaking to one of the men on the subject of the anonymous letter received by the parish clerk, he (the prisoner) gave utterance to language which would lead to the supposition that he was well acquainted with the writer, and he requested the party with whom he held the conversation not to mention the circumstance to any person. After the examination of numerous witnesses, the accused simply giving a denial to the charge, Mr. Cottingham remanded him for a month on bail. When the prisoner was placed at the bar on Monday, Mr. Cottingham, addressing Sergeant Kendall, of the A division, asked whether any further discovery had been made.—The sergeant replied in the affirmative, and said that the foreman of the prisoner's employer was in attendance, and that he was in a condition to distinguish his hand-writing with tolerable accuracy.—Mr. Cottingham then directed the anonymous letters addressed to Miss Spriggs, Mr. Humble, and Mr. Bowling, to be handed to the witness, in order to ascertain if he could speak with any degree of certainty as to the hand-writing being that of the prisoner. —The witness, whose name is Edward John Tyrrell, and who is foreman to Mr. Lewis, Finch-lane, printer, having carefully examined the letters placed in his hands, stated that to the best of his knowledge and belief they were in the prisoner's hand-writing. The prisoner was then remanded.

LAMBETH.

THURSDAY.—EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF PLUNDER.—Mary and Caroline Cumming, sisters, and Ann Renckman, a relation, who have been in custody for some days charged with being concerned in plundering Mr. Shaw, solicitor, residing at No. 11, Terrace, Walworth-road, of property consisting of plate, jewellery, and other property, to the amount of nearly £700, were again brought before Mr. Norton for further examination. The particulars of the case, as adduced in evidence, disclosed a system of most barefaced and wreckless plunder. The property produced, consisting of massive and costly articles of plate, splendid diamond brooches, gold and silver watches, &c., from the shop of Mr. Turner, pawnbroker, in the Walworth-road, completely covered a large table which is placed in the centre of the court for the accommodation of professional gentlemen. And it was considered extraordinary by every disinterested person present, that property of such immense value should have been taken in pledge from persons of the prisoners' description. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner Mary Cumming had formerly been in the service of Mr. Shaw, and had been succeeded in her situation by her sister Caroline. About eighteen months ago the prisoner Mary commenced pawning articles of plate at the shop of Mr. Turner, and she then represented the property as belonging to Mr. Back, who she said was her uncle, and who lived at No. 11, in the Terrace. Such was the frequency of these pawnings that every article of plate, jewellery, and wearing apparel belonging to Mr. Shaw, must have frequently passed through the hands of Mr. Turner's shopman. A chest of valuable plate, belonging to Miss Calcraft, and which was in the care of Mr. Shaw, had been plundered of its contents, all of which had been pawned with Mr. Turner, redeemed, and pawned a second time. Some idea may be formed of the extent to which these pawnings were carried on, from the fact that during the last month articles which had been in pawn for £114 had been taken out, while others to the amount of £123 were pledged. As much as £25 in one day was received upon different articles, and a pair of silver candlesticks were repeatedly pawed in the morning and taken out again in the afternoon to be used at night, so that the sum received by the pawnbroker for interest must have been enormous. The tickets of a portion of the property, which were given up by the prisoners, exhibited upon the face of them the greatest possible carelessness on the part of Mr. Turner's assistants, for not one of them bore the address, which it was admitted had been given by the prisoners when pawning. The prisoners were again remanded.

TUESDAY.—CHARGE OF ABDUCTION.—James Grant, a policeman belonging to the P division of police, No. 290, appeared before Mr. Norton, to answer to an accusation of abduction, in taking away Elizabeth Cruret, a girl aged 15 years, and concealing her from her parent. From the statement of the mother of the missing girl, it appeared that she was the wife of Sergeant Everest, and had resided for some years with her husband and daughters by a former husband at the police station-house in Park-place, Lock's-fields. Some weeks ago she discovered that a more than ordinary intimacy existed between the prisoner and her youngest daughter Elizabeth, who was not more than fifteen years of age, and from time she (the mother) had by words and acts done nothing to prevent it, but notwithstanding all her [illegible] they managed to meet. On Tuesday afternoon last [illegible] left her home in a very mysterious way, and from [illegible] to the present nothing was heard of her, and though her mother and step-father had used the utmost exertions to find her out, they were unable to do so.—Grant, who seemed to treat the matter with great indifference, admitted meeting the girl at Vauxhall-gardens and other places, but denied knowing anything about her present place of residence, and declared he had not seen her since Friday last.—The mother said she was pefectly convinced Grant had seduced her daughter, and prevailed upon her to leave her home. Mr. Norton remarked, that though the evidence was not sufficiently strong to establish a charge of abduction against the accused, Grant, yet there was enough to excite considerable suspicion that he had induced the girl to leave her parents, and that he was not ignorant of where she was. He (Mr. Norton) should, however, take care that the matter should not rest where it was, but that the utmost inquiry should be made, and diligence used, to find out the missing girl. The magistrate here addressing Mr. Inspector Collier, requested that intelligent officer would cause the strictest inquiry to be made, with a view of discovering the girl, and that the result of such inquiries be made known to him on a future day. The missing girl will, it appears, be entitled in a few years to £500.

THAMES.

TUESDAY.—HEARTLESS CASE OF BIGAMY.—*Stephen Prescott*, a gun-maker, residing at Cleveland-street, Commercial-road, was charged with intermarrying with Fanny Lambert, his former wife, Jane, being still alive. The case, as exhibited in the details, was a very distressing one. It was first brought under the cognizance of the court by Mr. Seaborne, the relieving-officer for Mile-End Old Town, to whom the complainant applied for assistance for herself and her baby when the prisoner abandoned her. Mr. Seaborne applied to the fellow on the part of the parish, demanding an allowance for his wife and child; but he cavalierly replied that she was no wife of his, another woman had a previous claim upon him.—Mr. Seaborne told him such an admission placed him in a very serious position, and he was ultimately taken into custody on the present charge.—The complainant, an exceedingly interesting young woman, with an infant about four or five months old in her arms, entered the witness-box, but was so overpowered that she nearly fainted away in the arms of the usher. The child was handed to a friend who accompanied her, and she was accommodated with a chair at the clerk's table. It was painfully curious to observe the conquest of mind over body, as the complainant, holding on by the chair and table, gave her evidence in a manner so calm and distinct as to win the sympathy of the entire court. The contrast between her and the prisoner was as great as could be imagined. He was a wretched-looking fellow, not able to write his name, whilst her manner and language exhibited no little cultivation. Police constable Johnson, 296 R, stated that he apprehended the prisoner on the 26th ult., on the information of the complainant, who accused him of having another wife at the time he married with her. The prisoner, who was then lodging in Cleveland-street, denied that he had been married previously, but a woman who was living with him at the time, was pointed out to witness as the first wife. The constable asked the woman if such was the case, but, before she could answer, the prisoner told her to deny it, which she accordingly did. Since the prisoner was first before the court, witness had been to Birmingham, and procured a true copy of the registry of his marriage, which took place by banns, at St. Philip's Church, to Jane Smart, on the 3rd of March, 1833. He also produced a certificate of his marriage with the complainant, at Limehouse Church, in July, 1844. The complainant said she was married to the defendant on Sunday, the 7th of July, 1844, at Limehouse Church. Five months after that marriage, she discovered, by letters in the prisoner's box, that he had another wife living. When she taxed him with it, he admitted the fact, and said his former wife was an abandoned woman, who had a child by another man before he married her. He often told complainant, in the presence of several persons, that she was not his wife, as she was previously married to another. When the prisoner was arrested, complainant saw this woman, who she understood had been brought up from Birmingham to take her (complainant's) goods, and swear robbery against her. He left her after the birth of her child, about five months ago. The prisoner was remanded.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THURSDAY.—ATTEMPTING TO SHOOT.—Ann Fox was indicted for feloniously shooting at Thomas Morris, with a pistol loaded with powder and shot, with intent to murder him. No counsel had been engaged on the part of the prosecution, and Mr. Clarkson defended the prisoner. The charge is described in our Police report of Tuesday at the Mansion-house. It turned out in cross-examination that the prisoner had had a child shortly before the occurrence, which the prosecutor would not own. This, it appeared, had put the unfortunate woman into a state of distraction, during which she had committed the act in question. The pistol was produced in court: it seemed an exceedingly small one, and, as the learned counsel stated in his speech for the defence, it did not appear that any powder had been put into the pistol at all, and that the explosion of the cap alone had been sufficient to cause the discharge. After Mr. Justice Maule had summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of a common assault only, rejecting the felonious intent. The sentence of the court was, that she be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for six calendar months.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—John Bailey, aged 24, and described as a sailor, was charged with having feloniously attempted to drown Edward Lunt, with intent to murder him. Mr. Doane appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, that on the morning of the 27th September last he was going through the locks of the St. Katharine's docks in his barge. The prisoner was in a boat immediately a-head. The prosecutor desired him to move on, as he was in his way. This the prisoner in a coarse manner refused to do, and immediately afterwards he caught the prosecutor by the collar of his jacket and threw him into the water. He was shortly afterwards picked up; and it appeared that the prisoner ultimately lent his assistance in rescuing the prosecutor from his dangerous situation. He also expressed at the time his regret at what had occurred, and asserted that it was as much the prosecutor's fault as it was his. After Mr. Justice Coleridge had summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of a very aggravated assault, and the prisoner was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, with hard labour.

ATTEMPT TO POISON.—Bridget Smith, alias Thomas, aged 32, was indicted for attempting to administer to Patrick Smith oxalic acid, with intent to murder him. Mr. Prendergast conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Doane. The particulars of this case have been recently published in our reports of the Southwark police cases. Mr. Justice Maule said that the indictment could not be held good, for the following reasons:—It appeared that the Christian name of the prosecutor was described as Patrick Henry in the indictment. He was christened Patrick, but subsequently received the name of Henry, in 1827, at his confirmation. He was a Roman Catholic, and their law and usage was that henceforward he should take the name by which he was confirmed by the bishop. Thus is only Christian name, in the eye of the law, was Henry, and not Patrick Henry, as he was described in the indictment. The charge, therefore, as at present worded, could not be sustained. A verdict was accordingly taken of not guilty. She was again indicted on a charge of having administered the oxalic acid to Careline Smith, the mother of the prosecutor in the previous case. After a short deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. She was ordered to be brought up to receive judgment next day.

FRIDAY.—MURDER.—William Still, aged 20, and described as a glasscutter, was charged with having caused the death of his child in divers ways. Mr. Horry stated the case to the jury, and was proceeding to call witnesses, when he was interrupted by the Lord Chief Baron, who said that the details which the learned counsel had given of the circumstances of the case did not at all tend to criminate the prisoner. In short, it appeared that there was no evidence to show that the prisoner was the cause of the child's death. Under the learned judge's direction, the jury accordingly returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

FORGERY.—Richard Collins, aged 16, who pleaded guilty on Wednesday to a charge of forgery, was brought up to receive judgment. The Lord Chief Baron, in passing sentence, said that the court was willing to take the most lenient course which the law permitted them to do. The sentence was, that he be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two years and kept to hard labour.

CHARGE OF RAPE.—John Snazett, aged 27, was indicted for having committed a rape on Catherine Porter, aged 16. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix, an interesting-looking young girl, that having been sent by her mother for some ale to a public-house at Sydenham, she met the prisoner there. Upon his inducement, she went out with him, and after proceeding a short distance, he took certain liberties with her, upon which she fainted away; and, on coming to herself again, she found the prisoner in the act of raising her from the ground. Upon going home she informed her father of the manner in which she had been treated. A surgeon was sent for, and she was examined by him the same evening, and he discovered that the offence charged had been committed. Mr. Ballantine addressed the jury for the defence, and urged that there was no evidence whatever to prove that a rape had been committed, and even admitting that a connection took place at all, it was with the full and entire consent of the prosecutrix. After Mr. Justice Coleridge had summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

CUTTING AND MAIMING.—Charlotte Mackie was placed at the bar charged with cutting and wounding John Mackie, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor (who is the prisoner's husband) that the latter was in a state of drunkenness, and wanted to go out of the house for more drink. The prosecutor remonstrated with her, and upon this she took a knife from the table and stabbed him in the jaw, the wound having penetrated the cheek. She was immediately laid hold of by the landlord of the house, situate in Deptford; and she was subsequently taken into custody. The prosecutor further stated that he did not believe that the prisoner meant to do him any harm; and that, when she became aware of the harm she had done him, she accompanied him to the chemist's to see his wound dressed. The Chief Baron having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of a common assault. Sentence was deferred.

ROBBERY.—Richard Hoddnott and Solomon Lyons were indicted for assaulting William Dolby, and stealing from his person a watch and a union pin, his property. It appeared that William Dolby was one of the City police, and was at the Surrey Theatre on the 14th of October. On leaving the theatre a little after twelve o'clock with a friend, he entered a public-house on the way home, situate between the Surrey Theatre and the Queen's Bench Prison. On entering the public-house he saw the two prisoners at the bar with other persons, to the number of 20. Whilst there, he was struck on the left cheek by Lyons, without the least provocation on his part. He turned round, and asked what was the reason of the blow, when his friend, named Elworthy, attempted to home to his assistance, but was prevented by the prisoner Hoddnott. He then received a second blow on the temple from Lyons, and then a third, and immediately after Lyons seatched at a chain to which was suspended a watch, and a stock and pin also were torn off his neck at the same time. Lyons then ran out of the public-house, and, on being pursued, he was lost sight of, but subsequently taken into custody by the police. Hoddnott was taken custody on the following day. The pin and stock were afterwards found on the floor of the public house. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against both the prisoners. A former conviction for felony was proved against the prisoner Hoddnott. The learned Judge then sentenced the latter to be transported for twenty years, and Lyons for the term of fifteen years.

MONDAY.—EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ROBBERIES.—Charles George Maynard was indicted, and the indictment charged that whereas one Daniel Garratt, *alias* John Garratt had, on the 15th July, stolen a writing-case, containing valuable securities, the property of Vaughan Prance, and that the prisoner had accompanied and aided the said Daniel Garratt, in the commission of the said felony. In a second count the prisoner was charged with receiving the writing-case and its contents, well knowing it to have been stolen. Garratt, who had pleaded guilty, was also placed at the bar. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin conducted the prosecution and Mr. Ballantine defended the prisoner Maynard. Mr. Clarkson stated the facts of the case. In the month of July last Mr. Prance was a passenger by the Great Western Railway, and amongst other luggage had a leathern writing-case, which contained money, and valuable securities to the amount of upwards of £1,000. This writing-case was missing on the arrival of the train at Paddington; and Mr. Prance advertised his loss, offering a reward for the restoration of the property. On the 12th of July Mr. Prance, who was staying at Morley's Hotel, received a letter, which would be proved to be in the hand-writing of the prisoner Garratt, and a draft of which had been found at the house of the prisoner Maynard. The letter was as follows:—

"Saturday, July 12, 1845.

"Sir—Your writing-desk, with leathern case, containing many promissory notes and bills of exchange, is safe. A liberal reward must be paid for its restoration. The present holder of the documents will search out an agent whose respectability and responsibility is unquestionable; and you must satisfy yourself by his references that he can be entrusted to negotiate an affair of so confidential a character, as it must be passed through some agency. You will please to reply to this letter in the *Morning Post* thus:—

"Alpha will give £. if all the papers are restored safe.

"This advertisement will be understood; none but principals will be allowed to interfere."

In accordance with the terms of this letter, Mr. Prance caused another advertisement to be published in the *Morning Post* to this effect:—

"Alpha is at Morley's Hotel, but will leave Paddington for B. at two o'clock to-morrow. Subsequent events have altered the value of the papers lost, which Alpha, in an interview can easily show, but a suitable reward is not objected to.—July 21."

Mr. Prance, in answer to this advertisement, received the following letter, in Garratt's handwriting:—

"July 18, 1845.

"Unless an advertisement, offering a suitable reward, appears in the *Morning Post* on Tuesday next, the valuable documents will be no longer under my control, and will be irrevocably lost to you."

This letter was followed by another, which would be proved to be in the handwriting of the prisoner Maynard, and which was in these terms:—

"July 23, 1845.

"Sir—The agent whom I have solicited to arrange the matter referred to in the *Morning Post* of to-day, is, unfortunately, at Sandhurst, Kent, and will not return till Saturday morning next; but I will address a letter to him to-morrow, which he will answer to your residence at B., and you must name the amount of reward you will give for them. They are, nevertheless, of real value; say, instead of three dots after the £ . . . fill up the sum in *letters*."

All these communications were addressed by Mr. Prance to the Great Western Railway Company, and shortly afterwards he received a letter from the prisoner Maynard, purporting to come from Sandhurst, though it would be shown at the time he was not at Sandhurst at all. The letter was in these words:—

"Sandhurst, July 24, 1845.

"A stranger called at my office last evening, and represented that he had found a travelling writing-desk and contents, your property. He emphatically asserts that he did not obtain possession of the same dishonestly, for in fact he never received it at all. Now, the party has requested me to see you upon the subject, and, if perfected through my agency, you will be so good as to address a letter to my house, 19, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, London, stating the sum you will give on the papers being given up into your hands. The party is evidently a shrewd man of business, and says the documents are valuable, and further, that no good can be effected with the debtors, unless the creditor has them back again. He has thrown out a hint that £100 ought to be paid as a reward, but he will take £50, which sum he will have paid into my hands ere he restores the papers, accompanied with a redemption on your part from any ulterior proceedings in the event of future occurrence. The cash may safely be deposited in my hands, as you will soon know on an interview, and the papers (not in my possession) brought to my office within two hours afterwards. I shall be in town on Saturday morning, but must return again into Kent early on Wednesday morning, so I trust the matter will be arranged satisfactorily on or before. I reckon the party is acting under the tuition of some sharp practitioner.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"CHARLES MAYNARD,

"V. Prance, Esq." "House and Estate Agent."

A correspondence was kept on, and eventually an appointment with Maynard was made, and the result was that he was taken into custody at the Guildhall Coffee-house, after he had produced the necessary writing-case and its contents, with the exception of about £10 in cash. The learned counsel added, that it would be proved that the two prisoners were in constant communication with each other, and other facts would be proved to show that they were closely allied and connected with the guilty transaction. A number of witnesses were examined whose evidence fully substantiated the charge. The jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of guilty of receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen. A former conviction of Maynard was proved in 1816. The Common Sergeant sentenced Garratt to be transported for seven years; and Maynard to be transported for fourteen years. The prisoner Garratt was again placed at the bar, when Mr. Bodkin called the attention of the court to the fact that he had pleaded guilty to no less than six other indictments. The learned counsel had made a statement in writing, which he (the prisoner) desired to have read. Mr. Straight, the deputy-clerk of arraigns, then read the following statement:—

"Prison of Newgate, Oct. 31, 1845.

"I feel it to be useless to make any attempt to defend myself against these cases, and I desire to plead guilty, although I did not myself take some of the luggage produced against me, but they came to me afterwards; for instance, Dr. Daniel's, on the Great Western, I did not have for some period after the time he stated they were lost, as I have explained to Mr. Nash. I regret that I was in the moment of inebriation tempted to embark in so dishonest a traffic; but the first temptation having succeeded, I could only go on, and to habits of drinking do I attribute my first false step; for it was only when elevated with liquor that I was tempted to meddle in these matters. But I beg to appeal to those kind noblemen and gentlemen with whom I for years lived, and some of whom are on the bench and in the court, as to my general character as a servant. Some of their testimonials are in the possession of Mr. Nash, who I believe has ascertained that I bore the highest character. Notwithstanding the extent of these matters, I am left without a shilling; my thoughtless and careless habits, my love of dress and drink, have brought me to this, and those who have led me into it from an industrious course of life, have the reflection of doing so, and then leaving me without even contributing one shilling to defend one whose purse and liberal treatment (even to foolishness) they always experienced; and I leave them with that reflection on themselves, and on the insincerity of human nature, in the hour of need and peril to which they contributed. Had I followed the advice and example of my present wife, I should now be a respected member of society; to her I shall ever feel great respect (though I have deeply injured her who is an innocent sufferer); and to the governor of Newgate, Mr. Nash, and my attorney, I tender my thanks for their kind consideration to her and my feelings, in the discharge of their duty to the public and to the companies whom Mr. Nash represents.

"D. GARRATT.

"Witness—W. G. Thwaites, solicitor, 4, Lyon's-inn."

The Common Sergeant said, his attention having been called to the fact that the prisoner had pleaded guilty to six other indictments, it became his painful duty to pass a further sentence upon one of them, and that sentence was, that he be transported for a further term of seven years, to be computed from the expiration of the former sentence.

CHARGE OF CHILD MURDER.—Sarah Hughes was indicted for the wilful murder of her infant child. It appeared that the prisoner was in the service of a Mrs. Maidham, living at Stoke Newington. On the morning of the 4th of March she was noticed by Mrs. Maidham as looking excessively ill. She would not at first confess that she had given birth to a child, but she did so on her mistress threatening to call a doctor. The body of the child was afterwards found in a box in the coachhouse quite dead, and with a string round its neck. The indictment charged that death had been caused by strangulation, the string being tightened so as to cause its death. According to medical evidence the ribbon in question might have been put round the neck of the child by the mother for the purpose of facilitating parturition. It further appeared that divers baby clothes were found in a trunk belonging to the prisoner. The jury acquitted the prisoner. The poor girl, who had been in a fainting state during the trial, was carried out senseless.

STEALING A WIFE, &c.—John Hopkins, a squalid-looking cabman, 24 years of age, stood indicted for stealing a chest of drawers and a great variety of other furniture and valuable effects, the property of James Freeman, in his dwelling-house. It appeared, by the opening of the case, that the prisoner had, previous to the date of robbery, been an inmate as a lodger with Mr. Freeman, and his conduct gave him great satisfaction until the late occurrence, which had ruined his peace of mind. The prosecutor, a respectable looking man, stated that during the prisoner's residence in his house he entertained no suspicion of his honesty, but unhappily for him he made a discovery which had completely disarranged his peace of mind and establishment in the world. He went out on the day of the robbery and did not return until late, when to his surprise and regret he found himself minus chairs, tables, bed, and indeed every valuable that was moveable. Upon inquiry he found that his property had been removed in a van, and the house was left to the care of the other lodgers. He found also that the prisoner had "bolted." Common Sergeant: In fact, sir, you found yourself divested of all your furniture?—Yes, my lord. Common Sergeant: Nor was that all, I believe? Mr. Freeman (in solemn tone): No, my lord; my wife had gone too (laughter.) This levity met with a deserved rebuke. The prosecutor then detailed the "ups and downs," "ins and outs," which his footsteps had marked in "search of a wife," and at the expiration of fifteen days he found them together, "snug tucked up." The Court: I believe upon your own bed? Mr. Freeman: Yes, my lord; and all the furniture in the room was mine. The prisoner tried to make him believe that Mrs. Freeman exercised her own will, and said the furniture was hers—he did not seem to be aware that she "was not her own property." The man who moved the "household stuff," said that they acted under the lady, who engaged them, but the prisoner was present at the unloading. J. Milne, the police constable who apprehended the prisoner, stated that he denied the robbery, and said Mrs. Freeman removed the goods. A gentleman of the bar reminded the court that it had been considered that, when the wife removed the property, her paramour was exempted from the larceny. Common Sergeant: Yes, but there is a case in the books where Mr. Justice Coleridge decided that, to steal a wife only was a felony—she wearing her husband's apparel. Here was a stronger case, for the property was found on the prisoner. The Learned Judge summed up, and without much consideration the jury found him guilty. His Lordship said they sat there to protect the public against wrong-doers like the prisoner; hence the judgment was, that he be kept to hard labour for one year.

TUESDAY.—CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—Maria Locke, 50, the wife of a surgeon at Pimlico, and Edward and John, her sons, aged 19 and 14, were indicted for conspiring to obtain, by false pretext seven pairs of shoes from George Gawthorp, with intent to cheat and defraud him thereof. The case has been fully given in the Queens-square reports. The stratagems by which the shoes were obtained were reiterated, and the shoes were produced by a pawnbroker. They were pledged by a female on the day they were obtained. He would not swear that Mrs. Locke was the person. The jury acquitted all the prisoners.

Edwin Locke and John Locke were indicted for attempting to obtain other shoes upon similar pretences, and with the like intent; and Maria Locke was charged with counselling and encouraging her sons to commit the said larceny. The evidence was nearly an echo of that in the last case. Mr. Huddlestone said that the prisoner at the bar, down to the time of this transaction, had borne a respectable character, and she stood charged with an offence of a very grave description. The jury again acquitted them all. The Common Sergeant said there was another charge, but as the evidence was the same, it was scarcely necessary to occupy further time. The jury quite assented, and the prisoners were all declared not guilty.—They were then liberated from custody. The court, at its rising, adjourned to Monday, the 24th inst.

Public Amusements.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

The *Bride of the Nile* continues to attract numerous audiences. It certainly is a most imposing spectacle, and got up without regard to expense. The Palace of Memphis, the Hall of Dreams, and the Golden Hall of the Pyramids are splendid scenes. The whole is a most brilliant piece. The Sacred Bull was richly caparisoned. There was little but his head and tail to be seen, but we think if any farmer's boy, six years old, had seen only these, he would have said "that bull's a cow." The highly-trained steed "Arienne" exhibited great sagacity, especially in taking up the two gloves, which is a very difficult feat to accomplish, and although the horse failed in this feat, yet the placing the two gloves together, and the many attempts it made to secure them, showed a wonderful degree of sagacity.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

This elegant and commodious theatre, under the auspices of Mr. Douglas, continues to enjoy an ample share of public patronage; the inhabitants of the western district of the metropolis seem to appreciate the unceasing efforts of the management. A new two act domestic drama has just been produced—peculiarly suited to the tastes of the usual visitors, entiled, *Mary Campbell; or, the Wife and Witness.* The plot is of simple construction, but well worked out. The piece opens with a sort of Dick Turpin carousal; certain worthies of the road determine to fill their purses by nocturnal activity. A *Mr. Leyton* arrives at the moment, and makes a gratuitous disclosure of his wealth; *Bartrum* selects him as his victim, he is waylaid and, as we imagined, murdered—for in the cottage of Mark Campbell he is secreted as dead. His pocket-book containing a vast amount of notes, falls into the hands of *Campbell*, and the poor man's temptation is too great—though urged by the honesty of the wife to make a restitution. At that moment the child calling for bread, he determines to take from the dead to satisfy the hunger of the living. He removes the body. *Bartrum* has observed this from the window, and discovers that *Mary Campbell* is the very woman that formerly rejected his addresses, and made him the outcast that he is. He resolves on her husband's ruin, and succeeds in procuring his arrest and arraignment as the murderer of *Leyton*. By an ingenious manœuvre he obtains possession of the old man's money; thus armed, he makes vile proposals to *Mary Campbell*, which she with scorn repulses; and as *Bartrum* is rudely dragging her from the cottage, her husband, who has escaped from confinement, timely rushes to her rescue—*Campbell* is again secured, and taken to prison to await his trial. The agony of the loving wife is finely pictured—she determines on preventing the appearance in court of the *only witness* against her husband. She obstructs his path, fires at and wounds him—and exultingly leaves him. The court is sitting expecting the sole witness, who not appearing, the prisoner is acquitted; at this moment *Bartrum* by a last effort reaches the hall of justice to tender evidence. The unfortunate *Campbell* is about to be arraigned for the robbery, when one of *Bartrum's* associates, urged by the prattle of a child, denounces the real villains. *Bartrum* defies him to the proof, when by one of those strong incidents dramatic authors know how to invent, the supposed dead *Leyton* appears in court; his assistants are secured, and the innocent made happy. The foregoing is a sketch of the principal, though there is a minor plot, that materially aids the representation, in which Mr. T. Lee, as *Sam Swivell*, and Miss L. Pearce, as *Bell Butterfly*, keep the house in a continued roar of laughter. Their dancing duet, in act the second, was a fine comic effort, and elicited a most enthusiastic encore. Mr. Rayner as *Bartrum*, looked and acted the character with infinite spirit; he forcibly reminds us of the late Frederick Yates, and seems a thorough favourite with the audience. *Mark Campbell* was played by a Mr. C. Harrington; there is too much hauteur in his manner for the poor countryman, and too great striving at effort; still the performance was very creditable. Messrs. Smithers, Robberds, and Lewis, contributed their mite to the general effect, but the great charm of the piece was the manner in which *Mrs. Campbell* sustained her character—her love for her only child, her manifest devotion to the welfare of her husband, her struggles in poverty, and subsequent despair, were masterly touches of nature, that proved her a finished actress, and commands success. The piece is well put on the stage. The scenery, by Mr. Neville, does him infinite credit. The drama was, as it deserves to be, eminently successful, and cannot fail to have a long run. The *Death Ship* is still attractive; the excellence of Mr. Douglass as a British sailor we have before noticed. His descriptive hornpipe is indeed a gem.

The spirited lesse has, this week, produced the Tragedy of Macbeth, from the text of Shakspeare, and with the music of Locke. The piece was put on the stage with that degree of taste which has gained so much fame for this establishment. Mr. Grattan Dawson, a gentleman, who earned considerable fame at the metropolitan minors about twelve months since was the *Macbeth*, and sustained the character with considerable ability throughout. His dying scene was true to nature and called down bursts of applause. Joseph Rayner, personated *Macduff*, and added by his able delineation of the character much to his well-deserved popularity. Mrs Campbell, with more than her ordinary ability sustained the character of *Lady Macbeth*. Locke's music was very creditably performed by Mr. Neville, Miss L. Pearce, Miss Laporte, and a chorus exceeding thirty performers. Mr. Grattan Dawson, during his limited engagement, will sustain the round of Shaksperian characters. This gentleman bids fair to fill up the gap left vacant by the demise of the lamented Elton.

THE CITY THEATRE.

Under the lesseeship and management of Mr. and Mrs. R. Honner, neatly fitted up, thoroughly cleansed and redecorated, attracts large audiences. The performances have been *Pauline*, *The Spitalfields Weaver*, and *The Revolt of La Vendee.* The characters were ably sustained by Mr. and Mrs. R. Honner, J. Webster, and Miss Lacey, who bids fair to become a brilliant star in the profession. At the conclusion of the first piece Mr. and Mrs. Honner, and Miss Lacey, was called to the foot-lights and greeted with the loud applause of a crowded audience.

COLOSSEUM.—This is, without exception the most splendid exhibition in London. We may fairly say that art contends with nature for the palm of superiority. The conservatories are pleasing, and very prettily and tastefully arranged. The caverns, Mont Blanc, and the waterfall, are magnificently imposing. The silence which reigns in the caverns is sublime, and broken only by the dripping of a few drops of water, or the trickling of some small stream from a stalactite, or the gurgling of some rill which seems to partake of the stillness, and to murmur in subdued tones as it disappears among the rocks to find an outlet by one of the numerous subterraneous passages. Everything seems infected with the quiet of the place; no sooner does a person enter than he speaks in subdued whispers to his companions. The very air of the place seems still. The whistle of the wind is a stranger to its aisles. We question whether ever a hearty laugh has been heard in its interior since it has been opened. What a contrast is this with the waterfall, where the water leaps from rock to rock, or rebounds from them into the lake below with the noise of a cataract. All here is animation. Even the birds seem to flit with lightened wing, while the stillness of death seems to reign in the former place. If anything alive does take up its residence there, it must be only the owls and the bats, which shun the light of heaven and the bustle of day. Every visitor will be highly pleased and well repaid with the sight.

ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY.—Professor Keller has, for the last week, been delighting the visitors to this place of amusement with his "Poses Plastiques" from the ancient masters. "The Triumph of the Romans," from David, is a most imposing piece. "The Gladiators," from Canova, is a beautiful scene, and not less so is "Studies," by L. Keller. The whole of the pieces are judiciously selected and exceedingly well sustained. The "Grand Tableau Final," a national piece, by L. Keller, is a fine display; the whole is well worthy of a visit.

A NIGHT IN A PROVINCIAL THEATRE.—BATTLE OF THE FLUTE AND FIDDLE.—During the week bills had been plentifully distributed in a country town, announcing the re-opening of the theatre for the winter season. The *Green Bushes*, and revival of *Susan Hopley; Old Favourites and Fresh Faces*, on Monday evening, &c. So ran the bill announcing this important event. On the evening named many parties had collected to witness the *debut* of the performers for the season. The boxes had a decent sprinking of would-be gentlemen, the pit was tolerably filled with the less foppish and more sober of the good folks of the town. The gods above had mustered strong to greet a favourite, who really performed *Dicky Deans*, an itinerant green-grocer, attached to *Susan Hopley* and to his donkey, first rate. The performers, as might be expected, were not of the first order. The young lady who sustained the part of *Miami* promises better things after a time. Between each act the audience was treated to an extra performance, which was produced by the movements of sundry feet and ancles behind the scenes, some wearing enormous boots of ancient date, others clad in those of lighter material, yet still proclaiming themselves as belonging to an age passed by. The forms by which these feet were moved were concealed from view, but it was evident, from the rapidity of their motions, that all was bustle behind the scenes. Now, here was a novel performance, affording material for reflection. We suppose the audience generally were employed in reasoning, from the distinguishing peculiarities of what they could see, and picturing to themselves the peculiar form, features, and character of what they could not see. At one moment a large boot appeared—that, of course, must belong to some hero in the piece, or some robber, whose face, well-bewiskered and plentifully moustached, was destined to perform great things in the killing way during the next act. Then would come a mere tiny affair, which, as it swept by, was sometimes nearly hid by the muslin that covered the form to which it was a necessary appendage. This, of course, must belong to the heroine of the piece; if it be her first or second appearance in the character, and could you be placed near enough, you might hear her heart beat more audibly as the preparations for raising the curtain became nearer their completion. The contemplation of how much paint would be laid on, to excite the pity or admiration of the audience, required great penetration; of course, she was tall and small, the foot bespoke her such, but as to the paint, that was a more difficult question to solve, and required more deep thought. There were other feet, large and small, some whose proportions bespoke the owners as "fat, fair, and forty," destined to play some humble housewife's part in the scene. All this appeared to us as got up expressly to please the more studious and grave part of the audience, and there was indeed sufficient for their imaginative fancies to revel in. Whether the scenery was too short, or was expressly prevented from going to the bottom, for the especial benefit of the parties we mention, it is not for us to say, but we should suppose the latter. The curtain, generally termed a green one, from its colour, had evidently seen the opening of many such seasons. It had, indeed, to lament its faded beauty, and to sigh for charms that had disappeared. It was truly in the decline of life, and had much shortened the days of its future existence. Its lower extremities, too, had been repaired with a piece of more recent fabrication, which, contrasted with the faded beauty of its superior, plainly told of the service of the upper part, and showed it had grown *grey* in its *rising* to the eminence it had attained; but, like its colleagues, it too was shorn of the usual proportions, allowing the studious part of the audience opportunity for exercising their imaginative faculties. Now, what more easy than while the lower extremities of this veteran curtain were being repaired, than to have made it sufficiently long to have effectually screened the parties behind, had it not been the intention of the persons engaged in the matter to give these opportunities between the acts for the studious to employ themselves. At all events, we arrived at this conclusion; we considered this as a portion of the performance, and as such we made the most of it. After a time, the movements of the feet behind generally became less rapid: then came the tinkle of an apology for a bell, which, by its noise, we should suppose must, like the *Green Bushes*, belong to an age "one hundred years" gone by. After its click, click, click, had been thrice repeated, the noise of which you may imitate by striking the snuffers against the candlestick, the scene was raised, and displayed the necessary performers, all prepared to sustain the parts allotted to them. Then came the pleasure of contrasting the imaginative picture with the reality displayed to view; it was, indeed, as the novel says, an interest-exciting occupation. The first part, the *Green Bushes*, was tolerably well dragged through, and the usual quantity of cat-gut scraping nearly completed, when another novel scene was introduced. We suppose this part was intended for the gods, as it was only the pit gentry who could enjoy the full benefit of the contemplative scenes, and this, of course, must have been got up for the especial benefit of those above, as a set-off for what they had missed. Be this as it will, it seemed exactly to their taste; the flute-player enjoying his part—and why should he not, it was given to him to be played, and if the audience could not hear him, why he might as well not be there. Well, he was "tearing away with a vengeance," "puffing like a porpoise," so that the "second fiddle" became nobody, he could not be heard in the squall. He remonstrated with the flute, and called him hard names for usurping the attention of the audience. From words they got to blows, amid hisses from the persons in the boxes, mingled with clapping of hands and loud cries from the gods, such as "Go it, lad!" "Hit him again!" "Bravo, flute." It was soon evident the flute had the best of the battle: he, too, like the curtain, had grown grey in the service, and he dealt such hard blows upon the head of the poor second fiddler, that he soon became desirous of making his exit, which he did at the first opportunity, amid the execrations of the "upper classes" or gods, who appeared to have taken the flute into their especial favour, for they loudly cheered him after his opponent had disappeared from the orchestra. After a short time the feet again began to move behind the scenes, and we were soon lost in contemplating the forms of their owners. After sitting out the after piece, *Susan Hopley*, we slowly wended home, ruminating upon the incidents we had witnessed, and which we now chronicle for the edification of others under the title of "A Night in a Provincial Theatre."

THE LOUGHBOROUGH AND DERBY SHOEMAKERS.—The men of Loughborough and Derby are still on strike. The employers passed the following resolutions at one of their meetings:—1st, "In consequence of the arbitrary manner in which the society have treated their employers, we resolve to give no more work to any man who is united with the society, until the society shall have acceded to more reasonable terms; at the same time we cheerfully give the wages we have offered to all those who are willing to accept the same, if they will leave the society." 2ndly, "That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the committee; also that each employer read over the same to his men." But have the employers been true to each other? No; on the next day after they passed the above resolutions, seven of them went to society men with work, and proffered any wages, if they would make them a few pairs, and keep it a secret. But the men spurned the offer, and informed the other employers, which caused another meeting, and one of them was fined for breaking their resolutions. The employers are now on their last legs, and must soon give in to the just demands of the men.

LANCASHIRE WEAVERS.—A public meeting of the operative handloom Weavers, has been convened at Lamberhead-green on Monday, the 27th inst. The meeting was addressed by Mr. John Limagin, of Wigan, who, in an able and eloquent manner, pointed out the benefits that now is, and is likely to be derived, from the working man's union; and also the evil effects that has been the product of disunion. His address was received with every mark of respect, after which the meeting quietly dispersed.

BANKRUPTS.

[*From the Gazette of Friday, October 31.*]

William Cooper, of 50, Lower Shadwell, brewer—Henry Fitzgerald, of 18, Bond-street, Commercial-road, Lambeth, coal merchant—William Josiah Walker, late of 133, but now of 304, Oxford-street, bootmaker—William Henry Sheldrake, of Ipswich, bootmaker—Alfred Luck, of 12, Stockbridge-terrace, Pimlico, saddler—John Smith, of Brownlow-hill, Liverpool, licensed victualler—Thomas Oxton, Liverpool, cart owner—John Thomas, of Upper Maudlin-street, Bristol, marble mason—Thomas Liddell, of Bolton West Pastures, Durham, corn factor—James Ramsden and James Ramsden, jun., of Armley.

DEATH.

Yesterday week, aged 58, Maria, the wife of Mr. T. S. Brooke, of Dewsbury, and sister of Mr. Patchett, of the Halifax and Huddersfield Union Bank. She bore a most painful illness with Christian patience and resignation. Her end was peace.

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Saturday, November 8, 1845.