TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hat's said This is my own, my native Land.

My Beloved Friends,-Having now determined that we shall remain a distinct and separate body, still struggling for the achievement of our political rights, with the resolution to use them for the attainment of social happiness, and having placed the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, prominently in the catalogue of those concessions to the popular will, which it is ABLE, IF WILLING, to achieve. I address you this first day of the New Year upon this, to us the most immediately important subject connected with our movement. When we rejoiced in the everthrow of the "base, bloody, and brutal Whigs," we appeared to forget that, though they were dead and gone, their measures and cruelties fc-were dead and gone, their measures and cruelties fc-were dead and gone, their measures and cruelties for the opposition are M. de subsist upon alms or die with hunger. Such Cathosis and the number of the two countries would be about the past three the Chamber commenced its public sitting, fifty Polish florins (30 fr.), without distinction of rank or condition, but if they marry according to the rites is that their everties will finally be crowned with lowing was the result: mained after them. How can we say that Whiggery success. ALAS! WHAT HORRORS WE HAVE For M. Sauzet is dead while the Poor Law Amendment Act still EXPERIENCED FROM OUR DESIRE AND remains upon the Statute Book? How can we say that we have triumphed while Holberry, Duffy, and Clayton lie cold in their graves? How can we say

May or the beginning of June. By that time you that we have conquered, if our friends are still re- will know what are the intentions of the Government tained by the enemy as hostages? True, the slight as to our pardon. If it be not probable that we shall encouragement given to Lord John Russell during be pardoned this year, I shall feel much obliged if further victory on the side of the government. The encouragement given to Lord John Russell during be pardoned this year, I shall be pardoned this year, I shall be pardoned this year, I shall be pardoned the pard aversion to him and his associates; but yet that

national move, a great and simultaneous move, was now made, for the restoration of Frost. Williams, and Jones, that it would be successful; while I feel assured that no circumstance would give more general satisfaction, or would more tend to convince the world of our devotion to principle. To me, it is a melancholy fact to know, that, during the seasons of prosperity, the sufferings of our friends are lost sight | without pledging his troth to accomplish the object of in higher wages; and, indeed, it has been a charge, of the writer? I may observe, in passing, that and no: an unjust one either, that the working nothing ever caused me half the mortification as the classes are loudest in the advocacy of their principles fact of Frost's letter to me being returned. It must when they are poorest and least able to advance doubtless have arisen from the rule, at my office at them. Can any man read the simple but affecting Leeds, where the Star was then printed, not to reletter from Frost, which appears at foot, with ceive letters that were not post-paid, and the parties vears, and with the difficulties attending on which out being moved to a firm resolution to do what in entrusted with their receipt having no notion as to him lies to achieve his restoration to country, to the writer of that document which I should have family, to home, and to friends? It would be need. esteemed as a treasure. Let us then, in our future less to travel over the beaten ground of informal, and exertions make amends for our past apathy, and wishtherefore illegal trial, and consequently illegal con- ing that the happiness of the New Year may be viction! It would be an insult to attempt to create marked by the restoration of our friends. sympathy in the feeling heart; it would be absurd to endeavour to create feeling in the brutish mind, that is indifferent to the sufferings of our friends. This much I will say, that if one half that was done for the Dorchester labourers, or for the Glasgow cotton spinners, had been done for Frost, Williams, and Jones, that they would long since have been restored Britain to the sufferings of those men.

REDELS did, we should now be able to point to our fices, in figures on the flagstaffs of certain regiments, triumph over Whiggery in the restoration of our and is about, it is said, to be placed on the standards friends. An election—perhaps many elections—are from the caps of the soldiers, and a royal crown at hand; for, believe me, that this country is near a established; thus the fleur-de-lys begins to figure in great convulsion: and should we lose such oppor- the royal arms and royal ornaments; thus, ancient tunities of performing an act of simple justice? My titles are given to members of the royal family; and friends, I will have my own petition ready to send to thus, in a hundred other ways too minute to mention, my own leader—the only leader I acknowledge in the that he is a Bourbon; and that, though placed on world, Thomas Dancombe-upon the first day that the throne by a revolution, he is anxious to be as Parliament assembles. Let every man with a family much the legitimate king as signs and symbols can get his whole household to sign one; let every man in a shop get his every shopmate to sign one; and he felt respecting the personal safety of Louis Philippe, in a shop get his every shopmate to sign one; and he that no less than 800 soldiers are lodged every nigh sentation the moment the House sits, and let them of the palace. be presented as soon as the forms of the House will OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS .- PARIS, SATURDAY angry denunciation of the wrongs they have endured; day by the King having taken his scat on the throne, and then, when the gentlemen now about to resign delivered the following their trust, and to ask you for a renewal of their tenure, shall know how they are to be judged, perhaps they may have bowels of compassion for their class- together around me, I am happy to think that we can conbarred by a majority of one. Let us see what effect and conservatism, insure more and more the regular depliant Commons. While whole factions are thinking | national prosperity. of their pelf, let us think of our friends—the friends My government has proceeded with the execution of the decided upon honouring our great leader with an en- complished, the state of our finances has become from tertainment becoming the man, upon the night pre- day to day more satisfactory. vious to the meeting of Parliament. Let petitions, with millions of signatures, be ready for that night. and let the ripe affection of Englishmen constitute ready for that night, that they may be piled in waggon-loads upon the platform to gladden our us devote the first twenty-one days of this year, pregyour petitions also, and let the tenderness of affection, and the manliness of devotion, be mingled and joined in this just and holy work.

from Frost read, without being moved to tears and and pacific. This is the only object of our efforts. roused to action? What reliance he still places upon his countrymen. How he pardons their criminal have troubled our possessions in Africa. I have taken called at nine o'clock to pay him a visit, but the Emperor apathy, and yet twines hope around their exertions: prompt measures to ensure that the domination of France had not risen. The Grand Duke sent two hours after to Up, then, Englishmen and Scotchmen! Oh Ireland. where sleeps thy former glory? You, whose sons, till debased, were ever foremost in deeds of daring and patriotism, why should not your sons join in antiem, and give to the world some proof that justice still lives in the hearts of Irishmen. For mywill be successful. And oh! think of such a New! Year's gift-think of such a triumph. I hope by next Saturday to be able to report the formation of such machinery in London as will give effect to the the opposition journals as "the colourless and insipid is to quit Florence to-morrow, or on the 21st at furthest. national will.

Here follows the letter of John Frost :-

fiavonred by Mr. Marshall), and a packet of news- its eloquence." terest in the progress of the movement.

well. Jones was in the police for some time: he was is thirty-seven. A committee has been formed, and appointed to the situation of guard of the Launces- has commenced its discussions. ton mail, and about a fortnight ago he bad a ticket. The Chamber of Deputies met on Monday, for the of leave, and I understand he intends to follow his purpose of electing its President, Vice-Presidents, business. Williams is in the police, at a station and Secretaries. The candidates for the President's about twenty miles from liobart Town, called New chair were-M. Sauzet on the side of the Ministry. Noriolk. He was very desirous to get other employ- and M. Dafaure on that of the Opposition. For the ment, but things are here so bad, and work so diffi- Vice-Presidency the Ministry brought forward four great landholders. M. Eloyde Burdinne drew a most cult to be had, that he could not succeed. The pre- candidates :- Alesses. Biguon Debelleyme, Lepelletier,

him a menth ago. He is in pretty good health, but the secretaries, the Ministers brought forward only tion and expenditure, but no practical measure was sadly tired of his situation. If you have any comtinue candidates, Messrs. de l'Espée, de las Cases, and formally proposed in support of their theories. munication with Mrs. Ellis, inform her that her hus-band, in December last, was still at the same station, candidates, Messrs. Lacross and Havin. The Chamthe Cascades, but he was in pretty good health. It met at two o'clock. The first business proceeded is so difficult to convey anything to a prisoner in those with was the arrangement of the nine standing comstations, and so dangerous for another prisoner to attempt it, that one is deterred, by the certain conse-which is done by lot. Out of the nine bureaux the

SHALL SEE ENGLAND AGAIN, AND AT NO reglateen presidents and secretaries, sixteen are on the state of the government, and only two on the of those concerned in the Canadian outbreak have been pardened, and the rest are in weekly expectations. From the Persident same Messrs. Brunet, Delessort, Consture, been pardened, and the rest are in weekly expectations. It is stated and only one, so that of the proceeding from Russia:—"The Ukase which deprives physically, commercially, and politically, such a all such Roman Catholic and Greek priests as refuse to be converted, of their preferences, is being carried by the capture of the government. Their lands are description, embracing the United States and Mexico, would comprehend all the great from to see their names in the Gazette. From the Perrier, Bignon, J. Lefebyre, Sapey, and Clement; are either sold, and the produce given to the apostate gold and silver mines of the world, the greatest cot-

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1846.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

years old, they will be news to me, and I feel great triumph must be but poor, mean, and scanty, which is satisfied with the overthrow of an enemy, but is sullied by the degradation of our friends.

I believe, in my soul; that if a popular move, a local they will be easily to mean the great interest in reading papers which must contain subjects of an important nature. Be good enough to direct them to "Mr. George Rogers, High-street, St. Ciles's, London."

I wrote to Mr. O'Connor in January, 1843, and in

the month of December I received the letter back again, it having been refused because the postage was not paid.—I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

John Frost.

Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, Jan. 24th, 1845. To Mr. James Sweet, Nottingham.

There, my friends, who can read that simple letter

Your faithful friend and servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Foreign Entelligence.

to such an appeal, but never was there more criminal anathy than that manifested by the trades of Great Britain to the sufferings of those men.

It appears that Louis Philippe is determined, little by little, and bit by bit, to adopt the ancient symbols of France and of his family, and which were proscribed by the revolution of 1830. Thus, the fleur-If the English people had acted as the Canadian de-lys is beginning to re-appear in certain royal ediwho lives by his labour, and refuses, is a bad man, a in the Palace of the Tuileries, ready to rush to arms wicked man, and a cruel man. Let those petitions at a moment's notice. In addition to them, all be set about in time. Let them be read; for pre- the guardians and watchmen have been armed; and incessant guard is kept up in every corner and cranny

permit. Let there be public meetings; let there be | Drc. 27 .- In conformity with the royal decree of the speeches in their favour; and let there be loud and 19 of November, the legislative session was opened to

Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies .- In calling you

made victims. Bear in mind, that, when threatened gratulate each other on the general state of our country. with ejectment before, the prison doors were only of the state, and the maintenance of our policy of order such another threatened visitation may have upon the velopment of our institutions, and the progress of the

great works which you have voted. The measures necessof our principles. Let us never forget the fact, that ary for fully carrying them out will be proposed to you. while Frost stood upon the very verge of eternity, and We have thus, in a few years, given to France on the one and alone with him. The aides de-camp followed in two while resigned as to his own fate, that he anxicasly hand, powerful guarantees of peace and security, and on other carriages. The guard of the palace paid the corrected the misrepresentation of our principles by the other, the means of extending its fruitful industry, and of spreading prosperity throughout all parts of our his counsel. You will learn, with delight, that the and or spreading prosperity throughout an parts of our territory and among all classes of the population. At cabinet. The Emperor bowed and kissed the Pope's glorious Chartists, and noble trades of London, have the same time that these important results have been ac-

> The financial laws, and other laws, the object of which is to introduce important ameliorations into the administration, will be immediately laid before you. I continue to receive from all foreign powers pacific and

one day do honour to the memory of my reign. The friendship whi h unites me with the Queen of Great hearts, and prove our devotion to our friends and our Britain, and of which she has lately given me so affection-

principles. Let all other business be laid aside ate a proof, and the mutual confidence of our two gountil this, of paramount importance, is done. Let vernments, have happily insured the good and intimate relations of the two states. The convention concluded nant with change, to this holy purpose; and to the is at this moment in the course of execution. Thus, by women we would say, think of the wives and daugh- the cordial co-operation of the maratime forces of the two ters of the exiles, vie with your husbands, get up states, the slave trade will be effectually put down, and at the same time our commerce will be again placed under the exclusive surveillance of our flag.

I have reason to hope that the great exertions of France and England will bring about, on the banks of the Piata, Who can read, or who can hear, the affecting letter the re-establishment of relations commercial, regular Events which I deplore, but which have given a new

belongs to it. With the aid of time, our energetic perseperity of Algeria.

this holy work? But Patrick O'Higgins and his in the great and difficult task which the will of the nation was dressed in the uniform of the Hetman of the Cosbrave band of patriots may swell the national has called on me to fulfil. Providence has blessed our efforts. It has also granted to me precious consolations Paul, of Wurtemberg, also received a visit from the Emin my family. Wherever my sons have appeared, I have peror, who, however, did not enter the apartment, but important questions in dispute between the two the confidence that they have worthily carried the name self I am ready to devote every hour of the prescribed of France. My grandsons increase in number, and grow time to the good work, and I am as confident as I under my eyes. My dearest wish, and my fondest hope am that I now address you, that our united exertions is, that by our devotion to France, by our zeal in serving thing official is yet known of the result. Although he it well, its affection may be insured to us, and the intimate union of my country and family be for ever confirmed. The Paris papers of Sunday, were of course oc-

the Ministerial Organs themselves do not venture to pass a day, and thence to Vienna direct. Mr Dear Sir, -I received your letter of July last happiness of expression, and a simplicity which has rence, of the 20th :-

papers, for which accept my best thanks. They were indeed a treat, such as I have not had for several lish daily papers noticed, on Wednesday last, the imyears. During my continement on Tasman's Penin- portant meeting of the French editors, commented sula for three years and a half, I had scarcely seen on at length in our seventh page. The following a newspaper; since I came to Hobart Town, in De-shabby paragraph appeared in the Moraing Chronicle camber, 1843, I occasionally see a paper, but not of that day:—"The editors of some of the Paris often. The local papers give extracts from the journals which advocate electoral reform, have got English rapers, but they are generally of a kind in up an association of the press, for the purpose of which I feel but little interest. They, like most coming to an understanding as to the most efficient other papers, contain what will suit the readers, and means of carrying their object. The Paris journals there are but very few in this colony who feel any in- in this association are not very numerous, and are of erest in the progress of the movement.

My companions, Williams and Jones, are both including those of the provinces, which have joined,

duce of the colony has fallen so much in value, that d'Aulnay, and Duprat, and the Opposition Messis. The settlers are very badly off, and not having the Billault, Vivien, de Sale, and de Tracy. There are moons to pay men, they cannot employ. means to pay men, they cannot employ.

Eilis is still on Tasman's Peninsula; I heard from have at least one member of the Opposition among quences, from running the risk.

WE ARE IN GREAT HOPES THAT WE Opposition candidates were elected in eight, and the Opposition candidate in only one, so that of the

For M. Sauzet 213 M. Dufaure 147 Majority in favour of the Ministry... --- 66 Paris, Tuesday .- At a meeting of the Chamber of

Deputies to-day, the election of the four vice-presidents was proceeded with, and the re-ult has been a the result obtained for the Vice-Presidents.

SPAIN.
We take the following significant intelligence from he Times:-

BARCELONA, DECEMBER, 15 .- Since the return of General Breton the military occupation of the city, which I alluded to on former occasions, has been to land and take in her mails:

Carried to a much greater extent. All those posts

The papers by this arrival ex which I frequently mentioned were relieved every eight days, have now been converted into permanent military positions—their walls loopholed, and put in such a state of defence, that it will require heavy artillery to reduce them. Provisions have been them to be a chief of the mean and British Ministers upon the Oregon question. placed in them for a month, and a chief of the army

named to defend them.

The garrison of Monjuich has been doubled, and its artillery put on a most efficient feeting; both that fort and the citadel are now being provisioned for six months. These measures show clearly that Narvaez is resolved to force on Catalonia the measures about which there has been such a continued clamour for

no Ministry has as yet dared to grapple.

The manufacturers of Catalonia have heretofore successfully resisted every attempt to admit foreign cotton goods, and, emboldened by former triumphs, are, I am assured, preparing to make desperate efforts before they yield up the monopoly which they have, with such immense pecuniary advantages to themselves, enjoyed for years. They say they will raise the standard of rebellion all over Catalonia before they cede. I doubt if they will carry things so far-at least if they be wise they will not attempt it, because were they even to triumph over Government, which may be considered much more than doubtful, they would be then the victims of an enraged populace whom they could not control, and which is proverbially known to be the most lawless, violent, and

sanguinary population of Spain. Additional force is expected to arrive here from other districts, barracks having been ordered to be prepared for 4,000 or 5,000 more men at Barcelona. With such a force I believe that it may be safely asserted that Government will be able to triumph over the factious and interested attempts of the and rebellious spirit which has ever marked the relations with England. This portion of the corres-Catalonian populace on the other.

A strong feeling against the military has arisen here, which the press seems disposed to foment. A to be destroyed by the constitution, has been severely | American claim to the whole of the territory. animadverted upon by more than one of the Barcelona papers, and a further manifestation of dislike to the army occurred on the representation of the opera at the beginning of the third act, where the infuriated people disarm and murder the troops sent against artistical merit, the applause rose to a deafening pitch, and cries were heard to the effect that-"We day that the Captain-General has ordered the repeti- calculated to create difficulty, or impair the present tion of this opera for to-day to be suspended.

The Fomento of Barcelona of the 21st announces the capture of the Cabeeilla Felipe Tresanga, the chief of the conspiracy discovered at Berga last is now proposed by England to terminate the differ-

ITALY. MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRAT. - The Diario of Rome announces the arrival of the Emperor of Russia in that city on the 13th instant, travelling under the title of General Romanoff. He took up his residence in the Palace Giustiliani, the seat of the Russian embassy. We extract the fol-

lowing on this subject from the Quotidienne:-We have received letters from Rome of the 13th. The Emperor Nicholas had arrived during the night, and in territory. But, by the renewed effort of the British carriage of M. de Boutenieff, who was seated at his right, other indications, we have reason to believe that Mr. honours shown to crowned heads. The Holy Father went to receive the Emperor in his hall adjoining his made some inquiries as to the Emperor's journey, the Pope introduced him into his cabinet, where he remained an hour and a quarter with him and M, de Boutenieff. Cardinal Acton acted as interpreter. On leaving the Emperor presented to the Sovereign Pontiff the persons of his suite, and, efter a few words, the Emperor the greatest delicacy of the renast. Let them be amicable assurances. I hope that the policy that has withdrew. It is, of course, impossible to tell or even maintained general peace through so many storms will guess at the result of this interview. But we could read in the faces of the two sovereigns rather an expression of the territory which they inhabit. That law was great sufferer; and he said that there was more than friendship than distrust. We may also allude to the previous state of things. It is known that the Emperor comes to solicit a dispensation for the marriage of his daughter with the Archduke, and it appears that he had never given any orders which could have authorised the recent persecutions by a schismatic bishop, and had promised that rigid investigation should take place, and the bishop be exiled to Siberia, if the charges against him were proved. On his side, the Pope had demanded that a nuncio should be received at St. Petersburg, and that the liberty of the Catholies should be acknowledged.

A letter from Florence of Dec. 19th says :-The Emperor Nicholas arrived here this morning at six o'clock, accompanied by Count Orloff. The Grand Duke had given orders to have the Pitti palace prepared for his reception, but the Emperor desiring to guard his incogopportunity for the display of the heroism of our soldiers, nito alighted at the liotel d'Italie. The Grand Duke shall everywhere maintain the force and ascendant which invite the august traveller to a grand dinner at the court, and a concert, The Emperor declined all invitations and verance will lay the foundation of the security and pros- honours, expressing a wish to dine without ceremony with the Grand Ducal family. In the course of the day, Gentlemen, you have given me your loyal concurrence the Emperor went to return the Grand Duke's visit. He sacks, and was accompanied by Count Orloff. Prince merely had the names of Count Orloff and General Ro- countries. This was official. Of the nature of the manoff inscribed at the door. The two interviews of the Pontiff and the Emperor are much spoken of here. No- timations brought by recent arrivals in various ways spent considerable sums of money in the purchase of and Washington. mosaics and pictures, and gave away a good deal of money in charity, his reception was, on the whole, rather cupied with the above speech, which is denounced by cold on the part of the Roman population. The Emperor ment by an agent of the United States, proposing the production of an enervated Administration;" and His intention is to go by Bologna to Venice, where he will

claim for it any greater merit than that of "Great The following is an extract of a letter from Flo-

Rienzi, the leader of the last insurrection in the Romagna, who escaped recently from Margeilles, has been arrested at Florence. He is carefully guarded by order of the Grand Duke, and he is daily examined before the magistrates. It is said that the Grand Duke cannot help giving him up to the Papal authorities, but that he is trying to gain time in order that he may get some promise of mercy from the Pope. M. Martine, the under secretary of state, has been sent to Rome as envoy from Tuscany, to settle the differences between the two

BELGIUM.

the taxes which bear on the middle and necessitous deplorable picture of the condition of the farmers, and announced his intention of proposing an amendment to several articles of the Budget. M. Delfosse and M. Verholgen made many objec-

tions to the Budget and the actual system of taxa-Several members insisted on measures for relieving the poor, and lightening the burdens of the taxes on the middle classes of the town and country. Several Members called the attention of govern-

ment to the deplorable condition of Fianders, which requires speedy and energetic measures for its relief. POLAND. The Post Ampt Cazette of Frankfort gives the fol-

of the Greek church they pay nothing. It is for-bidden, under the penalty of exile to Siberia, to in-struct the lower orders of the people of southern Russia in the schism which has been effected in a great degree between the united church and the Roman Catholic church, and of the fusion of the first and give to the Mexican States some promise of that in the non-united church. The better to keep up happiness which they never yet have had, and which appearances, the apostate priests continue to wear the dress of the Roman elergy, and do not let their beards grow; but they perform mass according to the Greek rites, and the people believe not that they are assisting at a foreign coming?" are assisting at a foreign service."

UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE. Liverpool, Dec. 28th.—The British and North American steam-ship Cambria, Captain Judkins, arrived in the Mersey this morning, in eleven and a balf days, from Boston, including her stay at Halifax

The papers by this arrival extend over twelve days

2. Intelligence from Washington, upon the best authority, that the negotiations, which it was thought had been suspended, have been re-opened by Mr. Pakenham, upon

new propositions of compromise.
3. In the event of any difficulty taking place with England apon this question, the probable action of Congress upon the subject, and the proposition, by Colonel Benton, of organising 200,000 militia, in order to meet the important crisis, including also a suitable increase of the steam navy, fortifications, and navel armaments.

gathered the members of the Scandinavian Seciety. In the rear of the platform, appeard the Polish white the steam navy, fortifications, and naval armaments. 4. The re-opening of negotiations between Mexico and the United States, and the proposition for the purchase of California, with the probable expectation of a magnificent plan for uniting both republies, so as to give peace

to both, and to present an Important front to all European Washington, Dec. 10 .- Movements towards the onsummation of the annexation of Texas were made in both houses of Congress to-day. In the Senate Mr. Lewes introduced a bill providing for the admission of the state of Texas under the constitution recently adopted by her, and in the house a declaratory resolution to the same effect, and similar to the precedent in the admission of other states, was sub-

mitted by Mr. Douglas, and made the special order for Tuesday next. The winter has set in with unusual severity. WILL THERE BE WAR?

[From the New York Herald of Dec. 15th.] We publish to-day, the last of the diplomatic correspondence accompanying the President's Message, which were unanimously adopted :nanufacturers on the one hand, and the turbulent | developing his views of the present position of our pondence contains the last letter of Mr. Pakenham, declining the compromise of the 49th parallel offered by the President, and the last letter of Mr. Buchanan, late ordinance restoring the military fucros, supposed | withdrawing that proposition, and re-asserting the

This matter is now in a most interesting position in the very crisis of its destiny. It was thought at first that all negotiation had been exhausted, and as La Muda di Portici last night. The duetto "Di la the proposal for arbitration had been rejected by our Libertad" was violently applauded, and on arriving government, the next step would present a serious difficulty, and a probable interruption of the peaceable relations between the two countries. We have them, although the singing, as in the duetto, had no information, which we can rely upon, that it is not so. It appears that negotiation has been re-opened by Mr. Pakenham, and the probability is, that will do the same to-morrow, or after." It is said to things will go on for some time without any thing

position of our relations with England. The inquiry now will be made, "what are the new instructions received by Mr. Pakenham? or what ence ?

It is well known, that the great difficulty in settling this matter, grows out of that strip of territory which lies between the 49th degree of north latitude and the Columbia River, embracing Puget's Sound, which contains the only good harbour in the whole territory. If the American government, with its unquestionable claims to the wholeterritory, so clearly and forcibly set forth by Mr. Buchanan, should give up that portion of the territory with the only harbour, it might as well give up the whole Pakenham may offer a new boundary, dividing this disputed section, passing by the head of Puget's Sound, and giving the British this harbour, embracing the land about to the northward. Wedo not

of the 49th degree. 4 In the meantime, pending the negotiation, there is no doubt that both parties will proceed to make arrangements in view of the contingencies which may arise if the negotiations should terminate unfortunately. The British government have now a law under which the Hudson's Bay Company exertorial government in the Southern portion of the ettling there. Indeed, already a provisional government has been established, and Dr. White, a delemail route to the l'acific, without, however, embracing any action which may embarrass the conflicting points of difference still under negotiation between

the two governments. PROJECT FOR "ANNEXING" MEXICO TO THE UNITED STATES! [From the New York Herald of Dec. 15th.] A very important stage in the intercourse between

the United States and Mexico, has now commenced. Mr. Polk, in his recent message, announced that the negotiation between the two countries, which had been interrupted by the annexation of Texas, and which was terminated by the abrupt departure of Mr. Almonte last spring, has been renewed; and that Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, is sent to open fresh diplomatic intercourse, for the purpose of settling the new negotiations, we are enabled to gather some infrom Vera Cruz via Havana, Pensacola, New Orleans,

By those accounts we learn that propositions have been informally placed before the Mexican govern-Rio Grande del Norte as the boundary between the two countries, and also embracing a proposition to purchase New California, as far south as the Gila river, at the head of the Gulph of California. It is further stated that a sum varying from five to ten or from their brethren at home, who in heart are united perhaps twenty millions of dollars, has been named be noted by noted by the Heithel States by way of indemnity.

At the conclusion of the remarks of the last to be paid by the United States by way of indomnity for those new countries and the fresh boundaries between Mexico and the United States.

This is but another step, however, in the great progress of events in reference to the progress of Republican government, in this hemisphere, which of that country are by no means satisfactory. In

terminate. Instead of a negotiation for the settlement of the the Chamber of to-day, on the discussion of the the United States to Mexico, as you please to express Budget of Ways and Means, Messrs. de Breyne, it, and thus presenting to the world a Republic Stavart, and Eloy de Burdinne, expressed their unequalled, even in the imaginations of visionopinion that the estimates of the Budget were too aries of past times, or of the present age. There is favourable. They dwelt on the necessity of reducing nothing to prevent the union of the two republics on the same principal by which Florida, Louisiana, and now Texas and Oregon, will be added to this republic. In every point of view it would be a Mexican States to elect representatives in proin this republic, Catholics and Protestants, all uniting to carry out our glorious destiny as a nation, and the same results would be apparent if Mexico formed an integral part of our Union. In all respects,

new republic, formed by the union of the United States and Mexico, would present the same features, grand reservoir of Anglo-Saxon energy and stability.
Such is the plan which is now forming for the union of the United States and Mexico. It embraces, in magnitude, mighty results, and will be the cause of making great changes in the old world and in the

[From the New York Morning News of Dec. 1, 1845.] The lecture room of the Institute, was filled on Saturday evening, November 29th, by a large and highly respectable audience, who listened with extreme decrease and passengers of the Parsec were all saved, but light to the various exercises of the occasion. The the vessel and eargo went down on the spot. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Wm. T. M'Coun, as president, assisted by Hon. Judge Oakley, as vicepresident, and very many of our most noted and patriotic citizens were in attendance. A fair-very fair delegation of the softer sex, also graced the cele-bration. On the right of the Chair were clustered the Italian guard, (Captain Averzani), in their rich uniforms of green and crimson, and on the left were eagle, surrounded by the entwined banners of Poland, Scandinavia, France and America, while the large area of the amphitheatre was filled with the natives of nearly every European nation, and many of our own distinguished citizens. It was an occasion of no ordinary interest, and the frequent applianse from different portions of the assembly, as each in turn, heard the peculiar and familiar language of his child-hood's home, in eloquent appeals, not only for the liberty of Poland, but for the freedom of the whole human family, evinced most strongly the depth, ferhuman family, evinced most strongly the depth for the freedom of the whole all family evinced most strongly the depth for the freedom of the whole all family evinced most strongly the depth for the freedom of the whole the great strongly evinced most strongly the depth for the freedom of the whole the great strongly evinced most strongly evinced most strongly the depth for the freedom of the whole the great strongly evinced most strongly evinced mos ordinary interest, and the frequent applause from dif-He concluded by offering the following resolutions,

1st. That the wrongs of Poland involves principles of right, justice, and humanity, peculiar to no land, but of universal interest, and that the tyranny perpetrated by Russia, and countenaded by the selfish apathy of surrounding Europe, demand from the American people the expression of stern indignation against the perpetrators, and of generous sympathy for the victims of their oppression.

2nd. That the history of Poland, from its first partition in 1772, to the present time, teaches lessons of grave mportance—that little dependence can be placed upon the magnanimity and good faith of cabinets, when oposed by ambition and self-interest, that a nation's best security is in the virtue and vigilence of the people-the strict accountability of its rulers, and absolute exemption of all foreign influence.

3rd. That the Polish Revolution of 1830, was the natural result of the cruel despotism of Russia, marked, too, by violations of good faith, which increased its infamy; that the gallant struggle of that revolution was of all wars the most just-strictly a war of independence, characterised, on the part of Poland, no less by determined and patriotic valour, than by moderation and elemency towards those in whose cruelty it had originated; and that its failure caused by the criminal indifference of the nations which in the Congress of Vienna, had guaranteed her constitutional privileges, and followed by renewed and aggravated outrages on the part of the Emperor Nicholas, is a source of deep and permanent affliction to all who truly value those eternal principles of freedom, which were proclaimed to the world in the Declaration of American Independence.

4th. That the spirit of nationality, the great elements of a people's power, and that, in this spirit, so religiously kentalive in dismembered Poland, and so beautifully exhibited among her patriot sons scattered in foreign lands, we recognise the surest guarantee for her restoration to the roll of independent nations, when the free principles, now rapidly advancing through the world, shall have

accomplished the end to which they are inevitably tending. doubt that their efforts would be crowned with suc-Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., supported the resolutions in a speech replete with vigour and feeling, and which elicited frequent applause from the large and mously. sympathising audience. He was followed, in Italian, by M. Foresti. His

beautiful Tuscan electrified the audience, for he respond. He said that nationality is, for mankind, what individualism is to a nation—that without the cises criminal and civil jurisdiction, in that part of fulfilment of the duties of either mankind would be a passed in 1821, during the pendency of the joint a fellow-feeling between Italy and Poland. Those occupation. The President has recommended to two nations are burdened with fetters; they are both Congress to pass a similar law, organising a terri- gigantic, but touched with the finger of the angry God; yet the power of the despot must yield to perterritoro, for the protection of American citizens severance, as witness the indomitable spirit of the mountaineers of Caucasus. The speaker, alluding to the occasion of the evening, compared it to the invogate from the people, has arrived at Washington cation of the gods by Hannibal before the altar, and to ask Congress for admission in that capacity. No in the presence of Hamilear. He said that this comdoubt Congress will pass a law organising a territory memoration takes place before the eyes of nations, -admitting Dr. White as a delegate-and forming a and it is a good thing to have it repeated from year to year, and that those who lend their countenance to this occasion deserve the blessings of all mankind. The speaker then addressed himself to the Scandinavians, as the nearest neighbours of the Moscovites, and as having common interest with the Poles

Finally, he spoke with charming simplicity of soul, to the Americans, as enjoying the fruits of liberty, bespeaking at their hands warm sympathies for the oppressed, while they would keep their hearts free from indifference to tyranny. At the conclusion Dr. Wierzbicki, with his usua terse manner, pointed out the spirit of generosity and devotion to the cause of humanity that pervades the Polish history, and animadverted with just indignation on those who falsified it, as, for instance, Allison. He spoke of the real causes that brought on the fall of Poland, and, in conclusion, he drew a

graphic picture of the future prospects of humanity,

through the agency of Poland and America.

Professor Hebe, of Stockholm, who spoke in Swedish, in a masterly discourse maintained that, without nationality, nations have perished, and that Italy and Poland having preserved it, have a guarantee of the future realisation of their hopes. Mr. 11. Kalussowski, who addressed the audience in elegant French, thanking them for their kind attention, said that the Poles in exile must profit from this freedom of speech, and tell of their country and her hopes, inasmuch as this blessing is withheld

speaker, the President made a few observations, when the meeting closed.

The accounts received from Algiers as to the state has commenced, and no one cantell where it will ter | addition to the general insurrection among the natives in the western districts of the colony, the most unequivocal symptoms of discontent have shown boundary line of Texas by the Rio Grande, or the ac- themselves in the other provinces. It is evident that quisition of California, we believe a project is on foot the Arabs are kept do vn by fear alone, and that they for the purpose of uniting the two Republies, and for watch every opportunity that offers of recovering STATE OF THE COUNTRY—BRUSSELS, Dec. 18.—In the annexation of Mexico to the United States, or of their country and liberty. The rule of Marshai the Chamber of to-day, on the discussion of the United States to Mexico, as you please to express Bugeaud is certainly not of a nature to gain the affections of any people, or the approbation of the world. It is everywhere, and on every occasion, characterised by violence, cruelty, and oppression; and it cannot be, therefore, wondered at that such proceedings operating on the fanatical feelings of the Arabs against their conquerors, should etir up a spirit of resistance. It appears, besides, that Marappy and fortunate thing for the Mexican States shal Bugeaud's despotism is not confined to the natives were chosen as a sub-committee of lifteen, to carry to have a stable government in that beautiful region, alone. The French colonists and employes are also and to put an end to the long series of revolts, insur- loud in their complaints. M. Blondel, the directorrections and revolutions, which have characterised general of civil affairs in Algeria, in consequence of a that country for the last thirty years. The union disagreement with Marshal Bugeaud, has thrown up could be effected immediately by authorising the his appointment in disgust. The National, in alluding to the resignation of M. Blondel, says that Marportion to the population, on the same basis as shall Bugeand has, by his obstinacy and general exists in this country, by the last census. The misconduct, caused great confusion in the civil CIRCASSIA.

Correspondence from Trebisonde, dated the 30th ult.. states that the redoubtable Schamyl was waiting with impatience the arrival of frost to cross the river and attack the Russian forts.

[From the Overland Bombay Times, of Dec. 1.] Intelligence of a warlike character was received

priate the territories on this side of the Sutlej, and have urged the soldiery to march towards the river with the view of repeiling the expected aggression. By the last accounts some cavalry had actually preceded in the direction indicated, and though opinion was divided as to the policy of the movement, more men were expected to follow. In the meantine strong measures of defence have been adopted at Ferozepore, and as Sir Henry Hardinge may now calculate upon having a well-disciplined force of forms. calculate upon having a well-disciplined force of some 50,000 men at his command, there can be little fear of the result, whatever course the reckless spirit of the Sikhs may compel them to pursue. Goolab Singh remains at Jumoo : the Rance continues to conduct the affairs of state; and the army has been separated into three divisions, and placed under the respective commands of Sirdar Tej Singh (the ex-governor of reshawur), Rajah Lall Singh, and Sirdar Jewin Commands Singh. Lali Singa is still unpopular. Several deserters from our army have been taken into the Sikh service Our news from Scinde is of a favourable complexion, the troops continuing healthy, and the country tranquil. Islam Khan, the Boogti chief, is said to have surrendered himself to Captain Tabor at Shapoor. Sir C. Napier was to leave Kurrachee in the beginning of December, on a tour of inspection. The proposition for an exchange of territory with our ally Meer Ali Moorad is before government. Nothing positive has yet transpired in regard to the conspiracy recently discovered at Gwalior. An official investigation into the circumstances is still, it would appear, going on. The kingdom of Oude and the dominions of the Nizam seem to be still vicing each other in the extent of their internal mismangement, and the degree of oppression to which the inhabitants are subjected. The Nizam continues to struggle with pecuniary difficulties, which not even the practice of unparalleled extortions can overcome. There is no intelligence of striking interest from Affghanistan new.

We hear that a collision took place at sea, about eleven o'clock on Saturday night last, between the LUTION OF 1830, AT THE STUYVESANT steamers Sir James Carnac, Captain P. Duverger, and the Parsee, Captain Grisdale; the former was on her passage to Tankaria Bunder, and the latter

PROJECTED SOIREE IN HONOUR OF LA-BOUR'S PARLIAMENTARY CHAMPION,
T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ.
A preliminary meeting, to take into consideration the propriety of getting up a soiree in honour of the honourable member for Finsbury, was held at the Porthonium 72 St. Martin's lang on Wednesday Parthenium, 72. St. Martin's lane, on Wednesday evening, December 31st., and notwithstanding that the weather was most unfavourable, the great room was crowded with the delegates from the several trades, towns, and districts, anxious to do honour to

"The man of the people"

Feargus O'Connor, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, and said—lie was happy to find that the great services rendered to labour by Mr. Duncombe, were not forgotten. Nothing could more chartly over the greating of the people than such the exiles from the despotic rule of the monarches of metropolis and its suburbs. (Cheers). All parties lowed by John Jay, Esq., in a speech replete with nervous thoughts, passing in review, briefly, but graphically, the principal events in the history of Poland. This was the proper time for the people's representative to say whether a soirce or other demonstration should be get the control of the proper time for the people's representation of the principal events in the first partial part should be got up, and, as chairman, he should now be happy to hear any one submit a propositi which the sense of that meeting might be ascertained. (Cheers.)

Mr. Knight said he was delegated by several organised bodies to attend the meeting. His constituents were desirous that a soirce should be held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand. He would therefore move, "That the delegates present form themselves into a general committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of getting up a soiree in honour of labour's champion, T. S. Dun-

combe, M.P." Mr. John Simpson said he was deputed by several public bedies in Camberwell and Walworth, and would most cordially second the motion. Mr. Sowter asked whether there were any delegates from the Trades present.

Mr. James said he was the representative generally of the city boot and shoemakers (men's men). He had attended by invitation on the present occasion as a member of the Central Committee of the National United Association of Trades for the Protection of Industry, and he had no hesitation in saying that, for such an excellent object, the Trades would most cordially co-operate. (Loud cheers.) Mr. W. Young said he, like his friend Mr. James,

was connected with the National United Trades, and had no doubt, if properly attended to, that the soirce would prove pre-eminently successful. (Cheers.) Mr. J. Storey said he was a member, and the representative of the board of directors of the National Trades' Asociation for the Employment of Labour in Agriculture and Manufactures, and he attended for the purpose of aiding in devising ways and means to carry out the projected soirce. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Pattenden said that he and his colleagues were deputed by the men of Marylebone, who wished a soirec to be got up at the Crown and Ancher Tavern. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman said, from the good feeling and cordial unanimity that pervaded the meeting, he had no

The resolution was then put, and carried unani-Messrs. James and M'Grath were unanimously appointed a deputation to wait on the proprietor of the Crown and Anchor Tavern; and in the meantime toucked a chord to which every manly heart must the following names were handed in as members of

the general committee :-National United Trades for the Protection of Inlustry-Mr. T. Barratt, secretary. National United Trades' Association for the Employment of Labour-James Harris, secretary.
Carpenters-Messrs. W. J. Young and J. Grassby, Running Horse Society : Mr. J. Bush, Silver Cup Society; Mr. J. Caughlin, Tectotal Society; Mr. Wartnaby, Fanny Wilson Society; Mr. Gimblett,

King's Arms Society. Boot and Shoe-makers-City mens' men, Messrs. James and Wilson; West-end mens' men, Mr. William Clark; ladies' shoe-makers, Messrs. Itobson, Skeiton, and Storey.

Tin-plate-workers—Mr. Allen. Morocco heather-finishers-Mr. Green.

Curvers and Gilders-Mr. Williams. Gold-beaters-Mr. Hutchins. Silk hatters-Messrs. Arch and L. Jones. Plasterers-Mr. Firth. Bookbinders-Mr. Dunning. Boiler-makers—Mr. Machamara. Block Printers—Mr. J. Dale, (Merton.) Tailors-Messrs. Cuffay and Souter. Tailors' Protection Society-Mr. J. W. Parker, Se-Compositors-Mr. R. Thompson.

Cork Cutters-Mr. Gammon, Secretary. Duncombe Testimenial Committee-Mir. J. Syme, Secretary. Venezuelan Emigration Society-Messrs, T. Powel, and Marshall. REPRESENTATIVES OF TOWNS, DISTRICTS, AND CHARTIST LOCALITIES.

City of London-Messrs. D. Gover, Jun., J. Wyatt, Overson, W. Dear, T. Salmon, and W. Salmon. Westminster-Messrs. Milne, Parkes, and Markall, Marylebone-Messrs. Worledge, Pattenden, and Lambeth-Messrs. Knight, Dron, Moy, and B Paddington-Messrs. A Packer, and W. Clark,

Charter Coffee House, 114, Edgware-road. Somers Town-Messrs. Hornby, Pettit, and John Camberwell, Walworth, and Newington-Messrs. J. Simpson, J.

Deptford-Messrs, G. J. Floyd, and J. Morgan. Greenwich-Mr. S. Brewerton. Lewisham-Mr. Abbott. Tower Hamlets-Messrs, J. Shaw, W. Shaw, Drake,

I'. Mills, and Philip M'Grath. Bermondsey—Mr. John Gathard.
Rotherhithe—Messrs. Matthias and Pearcey. Finsbury-Messrs. W. Balls, Cameren, Fuzzon,

Mason, Rowland, and Dunn. Knightsbridge-Mr. S. Ford. Brompton-Mr. Sturge. Chelsea-Mr. J. Dowling.

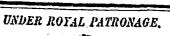
Kensington-Messrs. W. S. Harson, Richardson, and Whitehorn. Hammersmith-Messrs. J. Nowell and Cullingham.

Fulkam-Messrs. II. Ross, E. Stallwood, and Mr. T. M. Wheeler, Secretary to the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. The following persons, selected from the above list. the object out :- Messrs. P. Barratt, Sowier, V.

l'akes, J. Grassby, J. Simpson, J. Skelton, Hornby, Floyd, H. Ress. D. Gover, jun., James, Knight, J. Symes, W. J. Young, and Phillip M Grath. Mr. T. Barratt, secretary; Mr. Edmund Stallwood, subsecretary; and Mr. John Skelton, treasurer. The deputation having now returned from the Crown and Anchor, and delivered their report to the diversity of religion and language is not an insering of the colony, and continues to be engaged, it was resolved, "That a soirce be held at the Crown and Anchor Tayern, Strand, on Wed-

nesday evening, January 21st, 1846. Tea to be on the table at six o'clock; tickets two shillings each; and that the general committee meet again on Wednesday evening next, at the Parthenium, St. Martin's-Bills and tickets will be immediately issued, which

may be obtained of the general committee. tion to see their names in the voicine. From the see their names in the voicine, and the produce given to the apostate soit, and the produce soit apostate soit apostat



PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE. ND a rapid cure of ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION

A coughs, colds, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth testimonials from all ranks of society, in all quarters

of the world. The following will be read with interest :-CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Edward Pretton, Coal Merchant, $H_{u}u$.

those suffering as she did, &c .- Yours, &c., EDWARD

ANOTHER CURE OF RUPTURED BLOOD VESSEL OF THE LUNGS, AND COUGH. Extract of a Letter from Henry Huntley, Esq., 12, Albany-Terrace, Old Tiverton Road, Exeter.

March 80, 1945. GENTLEMEN.-I ruptured a blood vessel of the lungs about three months since, which being partially recovered from, a most troublesome cough succeeded. I tried every thing that my surgeon, friends, and self could think of, his and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, without alleviation. It was at length suggested that your and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Wafers might be useful. I tried them, and a single Wafer taken when a fit of coughing was about to commence, never once failed of giving it a complete and in-

stantaneous check. A lady also, a friend of mine (and who, by-the-bye, is in her 66th year), is, or rather was, troubled with a hard Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, distressing cough. She used them, and wonderful was Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontethe relief she experienced, &c.

(Signed) HENRY HUNTLEY.

BIGNELL. Holyhead Road, Wednesbury, and addressed part of the kingdom. to Mr. Ledbury, Surgeon there: -

September 6th, 1845. SIR,-When I had the first box of Dr. Locock's Wafers from you, I was labouring under one of those attack of asthma, to which I have been subject now, for about fourteen years. I have had the best medical advice the neighbourhood could afford, including two physicans at Birmingham, and one in Wolverhampton, but with no success. My breathing was so very difficult that I expected every inspiration to be my last; as for sleep, that was impossible, and had been so for several weeks.

The first dose (ONLY TWO SMALL WAFERS,) gave me great relief-the second more so,-in short, the first box laid the ground-work for the cure, which only four boxes have effected, and I am now quite well.-I remain Sir, your most obliged, G. E. BIONELL.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Mojesty's Concerts, and Visar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

Lichfield, 10th of July, 1845. GENTLEMEN,—A lady of distinction having pointed on to me the qualities of Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, I was in duced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour,-I find by allowing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used. (Signed) SAMUEL PEARSALL.

THE ABOVE TESTIMONIALS ARE SELECTED FROM DIFFERENT AND DISTANT PARTS OF THE KINGDOM.

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FICTITIOUS TESTIMONIALS to Medicines, are so commonly published, that the proprietors of Dr. Locock's Wafers, will feel obliged to any one who will take the trouble to investigate any of the Testimonials published by them-this may be most readily done, as the cures are all recent, and the NAMES AND ADDRESSES are always added IN FULL (care being taken to ascertain the authen ticity of a case before it is published.) Any one may therefore (if at a distance, for One Penny the Post,) prove the genuineness of any one of the 300 cases of cures of Asthma, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs, &c., &c., which have occurred, and been published during the last Twelve Months.

Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and rapid cure of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, Colds and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs.

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have caused to be printed on the Stamp outside each Box, the words Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, in white Letters on a ked Ground, without which none are Sold by one or more Agents in every Town in the Kingdom

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Her Grace the Dowager Sir C. F. Williams, Knt. Duchess of Leeds. Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer Lady Sherborne. Bart. Captain Boldero, M. P. Earl of Lincoln. Edward Baines, Esq., M.P. Marquis of Waterford. Lord Bantry. Archdeacon Webber. Doctor Bloomberg, Vicar of General Maitland, Cripplegate. General Gardner. Mr. Justice Cresswell. General Nisbitt. And families of the first distinction.

THESE Medicines, which are found to possess so great a power over the respective complaints to which they are applicable, as frequently to render further medical aid unnecessary, were also honoured with the patronage of-His late R. H. the Duke of Lord John Churchill. Sussex. Sir Francis Burdett, M.P. Lord Charles Churchill. George Byng, Esq., M.P. Sir Matthew Wood, Bt. M.P.

And numerous Medical Gentlemen of eminence in London have borne testimony to their efficacy. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at 118, Holbornhill, and 311, Strand, London; and may be had of all medicine-vendors in the United Kingdom; also in America of J. O. Fay, at his Drug Store, 193, Broadway, corner or Dev-street, New York; in Munich and Frankfort, of Frederick Breul; and can be obtained in the principal Capitals of Europe, as well as all her Majesty's depend-

Strongly recommended by the Faculty,

Wray's Aromatic Spice Plasters for the Chest .- Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Shortness of Breath, Pain or Tightness of the Chest, Affections of the Lungs, &c., are effectually relieved, and in many cases entirely prevented, by the timely application of WRAT'S AROMATIC SPICE PLASTERS to the chest, which are far superior to the common warm plasters, and frequently supersede the use of internal remedies. No person during the winter ought to be without one, travellers by railroad in particular. Sold at 1s.

Wray's Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger .- A cer-Spasms, Gout, Rheumatism—an invaluable remedy for send £5 by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit Flatulence, pain in the Stomach, also an excellent adjunct of such advantage. to Seidlitz Powders for debilitated constitutions. In bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Wray's Chalybeate German Seidlitz Powders, in boxes, containing powders for twelve glasses, at 2s. each, and in cluding gonorrhora, gleets, secondary symptoms, stric- Warrington,—Mr. William Barton, druggist. twenty-four glasses, 2s. per packet.

of the Bile which is necessary to the preservation of health. Hence their beneficial effects in removing Indigestion, Head-ache, Giddiness, Sickness, attended with a feverish heat of the system, loss of appetite, oppression of

Wray's Specific Mixture, warranted to remove Urethra Discharges in forty-eight hours-in the majority of cases, twenty-four-if arising from local causes. Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, with full instructions. Wray's Improced Suspensory Bandages, well adapted

for Sportsmen, Gentlemen hunting, riding, walking, suffering from disease, relaxation, local debility, &c.; approved of and highly recommended by the late Mr. Abernethy. Best Jean, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; ditto with fronts, 3s. 6d.; Knitted or Wove Silk, 2s. 6d.; ditto with elastic springs, 7s. 6d. Wray's Steel Spring Trusses, for Hernia, properly

adapted; singl . 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; double, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. Medicine chests fitted up for family use or sea voyages.

Genuine Drugs and Chymicals of every description, with their several preparations, according to the Pharmacopoxia sible in the detail of their cases. The communication of the Royal College of Physicians. A large stock of must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of new English Honey of the finest quality, retailing at £1, and in all cases the most inviolable secresy may be re-1s. and 1s. 6d. per lb., and the best West India Tamarinds lied on. at the same price.

A liberal allowance Merchants and Captains. Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully 224 accurately prepared by gentlemen regularly quali-

Physician's Advice from eleven till one, every day Surgical Attendance every evening from seven till nine. All letters to be addressed to "M. O. WEAY, 118, Holcorn-hill."

CAUTION!-Unprincipled individuals prepare the most | UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY spurious compounds under the same names; they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials of the original Thomas's Succedancum. It is, therefore, highly necessary to see that the words article. All others are fraudulent imitations.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.



DATRONISED by her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and nearly all the Nobility, the Bishops, Dated April 6, 1845.

Sir,—Grateful for the relief my wife has experienced filling decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is by the use of LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, from a superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in distressing Asthmatic Cough, with which she was affected the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, for the last fourteen years, I feel a great desire that her and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and surprising cure should be made known, for the benefit of will remain firm in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves

vith ease, as full directions are enclosed. Prepared only by Messrs. Thomas and Howard, Surgeon-Dentists, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, price 2s. 6d. Sold by their appointment by the following agents :- Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell. Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Den-Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; fract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Benton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax: Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; The following particulars of RAPID CURE of ASTHMA of and by all chemists and medicine vendors: or the pro-FOURTEEN YEARS STANDING, are from Mr. J. E. prietors will send the Succedancum free by post to any

LOSS OF TEETH.

Messrs. Thomas and Howard continue to supply the loss of teeth without springs or wires upon their new system of self-adhesion, which has procured them such universal approbation, and is recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth kitherto invented. They adapt themselves over the most tender gums, or remain ing stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are so fixed as to fasten any loose teeth where the gums have shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes. They also beg to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to inspect their painless yet effective system; and in order that their improvements may be within the reach of the most economical, they will continue the same moderate

charges. Messrs Thomas and Howard, Surgeon-Dentists, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. At home from ten till four. Those interested in the subject will find this statement

of their superiority over all others to be entirely and scrupulously correct. Their new method of fixing Artificial Teeth has ob tained the approbation and recommendation of the fol lowing eminent physicians and surgeons:-

Sir James Clark, Bart., Physician to her Majesty. Dr. Locock, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. Dr. Ferguson, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. Dr. Bright, Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty. Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Ma-

The late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty.

R. Keate, Esq., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majestv. Dr. Merriman, Physician to Ler Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

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To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) RICHARD BULL. Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Casey, No. 1, Compton-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London,

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Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE. MONDAY, DEC. 29 .-

The past week's arrivals of wheat of home produce, coastwise as well as by land carriage and sample, have been unusually small, and of very middling quality. Of other kinds of English grain, including flour, the receipts were on a full average scale. The imports of foreign wheat and flour were seasonably good, while the fresh supply of Irish oats was, on the whole, extensive. Fresh up to-day very little English wheat came to hand, either from Essex, Kent, or Cambridgeshire; consequently the stands were scantily supplied with samples of that description of pro-duce. The attendance of both London and country dealers, most of whom were very short of stock, being large, the best parcels of English wheat, both red and white, commanded a steady sale at an advance in the currencies obtained on this day se'nnight of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and at which a good clearance of provement on all descriptions of 1s. to 2s. per quarter; cers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, such sorts was effected. In the middling and inferior farmers' samples of fair quality realised 6s. 8d. per likewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above kinds of English wheat, which formed the bulk of the 62 lbs. There is more doing in barley, but no adcases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this supply, a full average amount of business was doing, vance can be obtained. Oats are pressed for sale at means cures will be effected with a much greater cer- at very full prices. The show of free foreign wheat a further decline of 6d. to 1s. per quarter, without tainty, and in half the time that it would require by using samples was by no means large. For selected parcels finding buyers to any extent. In beans and peas the demand ruled steady at extreme figures; but nothing doing worth notice. As usual, when held certain remedy for the bite of moschetoes, sand-flies, other descriptions commanded very little attention. out of course, the attendance was small at our market The speculative demand for all kinds of grain under | to-day, and the supply of wheat being short, an adlock was unimportant; yet the importers were firm, vance of 2s. to 3s. per quarter was readily obtained and, in some instances, owing to the advance in the on all descriptions of English. Barley firm, but no also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured value of English, would not sell their wheats, except dearer. Oats met a slow sale at the above noted reat higher rates, say of 1s. per quarter. We had rather an extensive supply of English barley on show. In beans no alteration, except damp new, which were sold very low. No transactions in peas Very little of it was, however, fit for malting purposes. Selected parcels, therefore, commanded a ready sale, at full prices. In other kinds exceedingly little was doing, and a clearance of such was not effected. Superfine season made malt moved off reely, and prices were well supported, while all other kinds were quite as dear. Notwithstanding the large or that article here to-day was not to say extensive. This circumstance must be attributed to a large porconsidered firm, at very full prices. The supply of beans was moderately good. All descriptions moved off slowly at late prices. In peas a good business was

doing, yet no acvance in value was noticed. The flour trade was steady at full prices. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED

IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH CRAIN. Shillings per Quarter.

Wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 53 to 67 ... 61 to 72

Ditto, red 51 63 ... 57 69

Suffolk and Norfolk, red .. 51 61 white 53 66 Lincoln and York, red .. 51 61 white 53 Northumb. and Scotch ... 29 32 34 extra 38 Malting Distilling 29 ,, Grinding 58 57 Ware 59 .. Ship 58 57 Ware 59 61 Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 24s 0d to

26s 0d to 29s 0d; Irish feed, 24 0d to 25s od; black, 23s ed to 25s 0d; potato, 24s od to 27s ed; Galway, 22s od to 23s 0d. .. Ticks .. Harrow, small White 40 46 boilers 46 50 Gray and hog Norfolk and Suffolk Town-made (per sack of 280lbs Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church- Buckwheat, or Brank ...

ENGLISH SEEDS, &c. Red clover (per cwt.) Rapesced (per last)

Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 3lb each) £11 to £12

Shillings per Quarter. Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 66 extra 72 .. 54 — 59
Ditto ditto .. 57 — 64 .. 51 — 54
Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 59 — 66 .. 51 — 56 Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 57 - 64 .. 49 - 54 Italian, Tuscan, &c., red Odessad Taganrog, hard — Ditto, soft Ditto, soft 61 — 63 Ditto, fine 61 — 63 Ditto, fine 61 — 63 Russian, Prussian, &c. 28 — 30 Grinding 24 — 28
Ditto, distilling 30 — 32 ... 20 — 28 Dutch, feed .. 22 - 26 Ditto, brew and thick .. 25 — 21 .. 20 — 24 Egyptian 37 — 39 .. 36 — 38 White, 36 to 53, gray .. 40 — 42 Peas

Flour .. Dantsic and Hamburgh (per barrel), fine 31 Buckwheat 30 — 35 FUREIGN SEEDS, &c. Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 14 to 47
Archangel, 40 to 45, Memol and Konigs-

berg ... 40 Mediterranean, 40 to 48, Odessa ... 47 duty) 40 White ditto Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £8 108, £10 08,

Price 11s., or four bettles in one for 33s., by which 11s.

Rape cakes (free of duty).

Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £8 108, £10 08,

French, per ton

Rape cakes (free of duty).

Linseed cake (free of duty).

Linseed AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the

18th of December to the 24th of December. Wheat Barley, Oats. Ryc. Beans Peas. Week ending s. d. Week Week ending Nov 15, 1845 ... 59 7 35 1 25 2 35 7 Week ending Nov. 22, 1845 ... 58 6 35 0 26 3 38 2 Nov. 29, 1845. 57 11 34 1 25 5 37 1 43 4 45 4 Week onding Dec. 6, 1845... 58 2 33 2 25 0 35 4 41 9 Week ending Nov. 8, 1845... 59 4 32 9 24 6 36 8 40 8 43 6 Aggregate aver. age of the last six weeks 58 9 33 10 25 2 86 4 42 10 44 9 London aver. ages (ending Dec. 16, 1845) 64 4 34 0 25 3 form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY. Drc. 29 .- For the time of year the importations of live stock into London, during the past week, have been extensive, viz., 52 oxen, 45 cows, 630 sheep, and 39 pigs, by the Giraffe and Ocean steamers, from Rotterdam. From Hamburgh the supplies have been about 20 oxen, while from Harlingen 56 cows and 58 sheep have come to hand. At Hull 160 head every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be of beasts and sheep have been received from Holland. the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for To-day we had an offer of 45 foreign beasts and 200 gonorrhoea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately alarying inflammation and arresting further The former were speedily disposed of at from The former were speedily disposed of at from £14 10s. to £21, the latter 32s. to 44s. per head. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up to this morning's market were very limited, and of inferior quality, owing to which, and the increased attendance of both town and country buyers, the beef trade was steady, at, in most transactions, an advance on the currencies obtained on this day se'nnight of 2d. per 8lbs. A few very superior Aberdeenshire and West Island Scots producing 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. Some time before the close of the trade the whole of the beasts had changed hands. The northern droves of beasts comprised about 900 short-horns. From the Western and Midland districts the receipts were, 400 Herefords. Devons, runts, &c.; from other parts of England, 250 of various kinds; from Scotland, 80 Scots; and the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely unusually small; hence the mutton trade ruled active, and the quotations improved 2d. per 8lbs.. the primest old Downs selling readily at 5s. 2d. per Sibs. The general quality of the sheep was good. There were very few calves on offer; yet the veal trade was by no means active, though prices were well supported. The pork trade was again steady, at full rates of currency. The number of pigs on sale

> By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal. s. d. 2 10 3 6 3 10 Inferior coarse beasts Second quality
> Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. . Coarse inferior sheep Second quality
> Prime coarse woolled
> Prime Southdown
> Large coarse valves 5 5 30 4 Prime small . . . Suckling calves, each Large hogs Neat small porkers 3 10 Quarter-old store pigs, each . 16

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE.
(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 7,467-Sheep, 16,610-Calves, 70-Pigs, 280. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, DEC. 27. - We had a large supply of grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 5s. to 9s. 9d.; oats, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; beans, 5s. to 6s. 3d. per bushel.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, FRIDAY, DEG. 26.—We have moderate supplies of all grain this week. There is a little more business passing in wheat, and in some instances an advance of 1s, per quarter is obtained. Fine barley sells freely at former prices, common sorts in slow request. Beans of all descriptions fully as dear. Oats and shelling each maintain the prices of Friday last. Malt, in fair request, without alteration in value.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, DEC. 27. -In the early part of the week the trade assumed a more confident tone, which was further increased by the improvement noted in Mark-lane, and in flour a fair extent of business was done with consumers, whose stocks are light, at prices which were not previously obtainable. Oats and oatmeal were slow sale, and the latter article rather easier to buy. There was not a numerous attendance at our market this morning, and only a moderate amount of business was transacted in wheat, at improving prices. A steady demand was experienced for flour, at 40s. to 42s. per 280lbs. for British, and 33s. to 35s. for Canadian. There was not much inquiry for oats, but no alteration in value can be noted. Oatmeal was very limited request, and barley supported the currency of this day week.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET, WEDNESDAY. - This week we have a good demand for wheat, at an imported.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET.-TUESDAY.-This morning there was a fair attendance of millers, who are getting bare of stock, and more business was done at fully Saturday's prices, fine samples of new red fetching 61s. to 62s. per quarter 63 lbs., and secondary 57s. to 58s. per quarter. Barley was in fair supply, arrival of oats from Ireland last week, the quantity but sales were difficult to effect at 1s. to 2s. per quarter decline on all but the finest samples, which nearly maintained last week's rates. Malt is slow tion of the supply having been landed in granary; sale at Is. per quarter reduction. There was a very the holders preferring holding forward rather than submitting to present prices. The oat trade must be quarter decline. Beans and peas were also 2s. per quarter lower. Flour is 2s. per sack cheaper.

HULL CORN MARKET, TUESDAY .- We have again to report a dull week in the corn trade; there has been no demand whatever for either free foreign or bonded. This has been very much caused by the uncertain state of political matters. The return of Sir Robert Peel to office, and a probable early settlement of the Corn Law question, is not unlikely to restore confidence. At to day's market there is a fair supply of old and new wheat; the farmers are asking more 66 money than the millers are inclined to give, conse-66 quently the business passing is by no means large, at 64 a shade more money than last week. In spring corn nothing doing; several samples of oats showing.
Linseed and linseed cakes, as well as rape seed and 29 rape cakes, are very dull. Guano and bones ne-

61 glected. SALFORD NEW CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY .-26s 0d; potato, or short, 25s 0d to 29s 0d; The show of beasts was small to-day, and being Poland, 24s 6d to 29s 0d; Northumberland Christmas week the demand was good at fully last week's rates. Mutton without change. Beef, 51d.

to 6id.; Mutton, 5id. to 6id. per lb. NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, TUESDAY. - There was a fair supply of beasts at our market to day, several of which were of excellent quality. A good supply of sheep and a large show of swine, In the beast market, owing to butchers having purchased 57 rather extensively last week, and no demand for the 32 southern markets, prices receded about 6d. per stone; sales were slowly effected and a few left unsold. In 40 to 70 the sheep market, the numbers being large for the 74 season, business commenced slowly—all sorts met £26 28 with a slaw sale at a reduction in price from last Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 9s to 13s; white, 9s week, and a part left unsold at the close—a good business done among the pigs. Prices—Beasts, neat cutters, 6s. 6d.; steers, of the best quality, 6s. 6d.; middling, 5s. to 6s.; pork, large, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; small, 7s. per stone of 14 lb. Good sheep a shilling a-head below 6½d., middling, 6d.; ewes, white-faced, 5d. to 5½d.; black-faced, 4½d. per lb., sinking offal.

Two Men Drowned .- On Saturday morning, at Woolwich, an aged waterman, named John Davis, was engaged by a labourer named Airy, employed in clearing the mud bank on the Essex shore, to take him across the river. Davis's boat lay out in the river, opposite Ship Stairs, and, in order to reach it, it was necessary to get into a very small dingy, which was moored to the stairs. Accordingly, three persons, Davis, Airy, and a lad named Long, stepped into the dingy. The small craft, which was hardly adapted to convey one person, immediately upset, and all three were thrown into the river. Long clung to the boat, and held on till assistance arrived, when he was rescued. Unfortunately there was not a Russian 23 — 25 ... 20 — 22 single waterman's boat at the stairs at the time, and the two men, neither of whom could swim, after struggling a short time in the water sank. Both struggling a short time in the water, sank. Both

bodies were picked up soon after in the very spot where the accident occurred. FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RICHMOND RAILWAY .- OR portion of the works of the Richmond Railway, contiguous ito the proposed junction of the South Western Railway, at Falcon-bridge, Battersea. About half-past four o'clock on the above afternoon, a young man, named Giles, who was employed in driving trucks loaded with earth, had detached his horse 50 from the truck at the usual distance from the "tip" 26 (the place where the load is shot), when, from some unexplained cause he fell in front of the truck which at the time was descending an incline, and two wheels momentarily passed over his chest. The truck was laden with between three and four tons weight

> Piqua Plant.—The proof of the efficacy and healthful effect of the Plant in preference to tea or coffee. Let a nervous or dyspeptic patient use two or three cups of strong tea upon retiring to rest, and the effect will be night-mare, disturbed sleep, and other violent symptoms of indigestions, &c. The Proof:—Let the a very strong infusion of the Piqua Plant, and in the morning they will awake refreshed with their repose. It is highly recommended by physicians to invalids and children, as a most invigorating and pleasant beverage. - See advertisement.

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT AND PILLS, - Professor Holloway, the discoverer and sole proprietor of these togeher) the most dangerous wounds, ulcers, and liketo return in future to persons whatever they may pay for these remedies, whenever they may fail in any of the cases, however desperate they may be, when properly tested, and sound to fail.

wonderful and extraordinary medicines, has, in consequence of their infallible efficacy, in healing, in the space of a very short time (when they are used wise, king's evil, or scrofula, instructed all his agents Duties... 14 0 5 0 3 0 6 6 1 0 1 0

A New Pear's Wreath.

The "Cricket on the Hearth" necessarily occupied so nuch of our space last week, as to leave us no room for several choice scraps of poetry, which we had lesigned to form part of our "Garland;" added to which, we have this week received Mr. Coopen's Christmas Poem. We are, therefore, induced to give 2 Supplementary "Garland," or, "New Year's Wreath," which we hope to make acceptable to our

Mr. Cooper's poem, of course, claims our first itention; we shall, therefore, at once introduce our readers to

The Baron's Yule Feast. A Ghristmas Rhyme.

By Thomas Cooper, the Chartist. LONDON: J. How, 209, PICCADILLY. This poem is simply what it professes to be,—a Christmas Rhyme." It has no pretensions to the "grand," and is not at all likely to excite that discussion which the "Prison Rhyme" has caused, and will yet cause. We say, "will yet cause," for, sure we are, that "The Purgatory of Suicides" is destined to command greater attention than it has yet met with. Up to the present time most of the quarterly and monthly reviewers have been silent with regard to the "Purgatory." Excepting slight "notices"—not "reviews"—in the "New Monthly," the "Illuminated," and "Tait's Magazines," none of the monthly or quarterly periodicals have informed their solutions that such a work spicts. This silence on What his stout sires held before readers that such a work exists. This silence, on which we are compelled to put the worst construction. cannot last; the reviewers will be compelled, by and by, to speak out. A second edition of the "Purgatory," we imagine, cannot be far off, and when that comes, when the reviewers see that the burking process has failed to stifle the voice of the Chartist rhymester, they will be compelled to break their silence. Then Mr. Coopen may expect to be unceremoniously and unsparingly castigated, and the spirit which exhibited itself in the drivellings of the "Literary Gazette," will be savagely manifested in the fierce denunciations poured forth by "Black-wood" and the "Quarterly." In our anticipations of the future we may not be exactly correct, but we are pretty confident that further praise and blame, from friends and foes, is in store for the "Purgatory of

This "Christmas Rhyme" is of the simplest construction, and has little of stirring incident to re-commend it. As (we would fain believe) a not unfaithful picture of the "olden time," when baron and yeoman, squire and serf, commingled together, as men of a common mould, to hold joyous festival at the season honoured by custom and religion-influences which yet survive—so viewed, this "Rhyme" has its charms which cannot fail to find favour in the eyes of the reader. Mr. Cooper seems bent on making his native county famous. He did not a little towards that end in his "Wise Saws and Modern Instances;" and, as with most of those tales, so with this "Christmas Rhyme," the scene of the story is laid in Lincolnshire. We suppose Mr. Coopen is not ambitious of winning the "Laureateship," at least not this side of his Chartist and Republican dreams being realised; but we think he may fairly lay claim to the title of "Lincolnshire's Laureate"-a title which neither himself nor his

native county need be ashamed of. Thorold, the baron of Torksey Castle, Lincoln- A fat fed beere, and a two-shear sheep, shire, assembles his tenants and vassals to make With a firkin of ale that a monk in his sleep merry at Christmas-tide. Thorold is a Saxon, and May hear to hum, when it feels the broach, has gained back the lands which his fathers held And wake up and swig, without reproach! prior to the Norman invasion. The baron is a And the nuns of the Fosse-for wassail-breadwidower, but, like most of the barons of romance, Let them have wheat, both white and red; has an only daughter, who is not only beauty per- And a runlet of mead, with a jug of the wine sonified, but also the personification of all the virtues. She, of course, kas a lover, who appears to be of Norman blood, and of the family which had disputed possession of Torksey Hall with the Thorolds; consequently regarded as an enemy by the Saxon baron. At the merry-making at the castle on Christmaseve, the lover makes his appearance disguised as a minstrel, and, of course, his services are called into requisition. The feasting is renewed the next day (Christmas-day), when the minstrel is again present. He recites or sings several ballads, most of them having indirect or direct allusion to his love for the baron's daughter. The baron's suspicions are roused, then confirmed, and the love-sick youth is likely to find himself awkwardly situated, when a lucky accident dispels the baron's wrath, and the proscribed Norman gains the hand of his ladye-love, with her father's full consent. Such, in brief, is the thread on which the poet has strung his description of a Christmas revelry in the "days of old."

Some of our readers, who regard Mr. Cooper as a Chartist rather than a poet—perhaps we should speak more correctly in saying, "who regard him as a Chartist poet"—may object that this story of barons, minstrels, and love-sick ladies, is hardly a fitting theme. Mr. Cooper, in the opening of the third canto, has anticipated and answered this objection. He shall speak for himself :-

THE POET'S APOLOGY. Mirth-verse from thee, rude leveller! Of late, thy dungeon-harpings were Of discontent and wrong; And we, the Privileged, were banned For cumber-grounds of fatherland, In thy drear prison-song. What fellowship hast thou with times

When love-thralled minstrels chaunted rhymes At feast, in feudal hall,— And peasant churls, a saucy crew, Fantastic o'er their wassail grew, Forgetful of their thrall !-Lordlings, your scorn awhile forbear,-And with the homely Past compare

Your tinselled show and state! Mark, if your selfish grandeurs cold On human hearts so firm a hold For ye, and yours, create As they possessed, whose breasts though rude Glowed with the warmth of brotherhood For all who toiled, through youth and age, T'enrich their force-won heritage! Mark, if ye feel your swollen pride

Secure, ere ye begin to chide! Then, lordlings, though ye may discard The measures I rehearse, Slight not the lessons of the bard-The moral of his verse.-But we will dare thy verse to chide! Wouldst re-enact the Barmecide.

And taunt our wretchedness With visioned feast, and song, and dance,-While, daily, our grim heritance Is famine and distress? Hast thou forget thy pledges stern, Never from Suffering's cause to turn, But-to the end of life-

Against Oppression's ruthless band Brill unsubduable to stand. A champion in the strife? Think'st thou we suffer less, or feel To-day's soul-piercing wounds do heal The wounds of months and years? Or that our eyes so long have been Familiar with the hungry keen Our babes endure, we gaze serene-

Strangers to scalding tears? Ah no! my brothers, not from me Hath faded solomn memory Of all your bitter grief: This heart its pledges doth renew-To its last pulse it will be true To beat for your relief.

My rhymes are trivial, but my aim Deem ye not purposeless: I would the homely truth proclaim-That times which knaves full loudly blame For fendal haughtiness Would put the grinding crew to shame Who prey on your distress.

O that my simple lay might tend To kindle some remorse In your oppressors' souls, and bend Their wills a cheerful help to lend And lighten Labour's curse!

Return we now to the beginning of the poem, which opens with the following picture of

Right beautiful is Torksey's hall, Adown by meadowed Trent: Right beautiful that mouldering wall, And remnant of a turret tall, Shorn of its battlement. For, while the children of the Spring Blush into life, and die; And Summer's joy-birds take light wing When Autumn mists are nigh; And soon the year -a winterling -With its fall'n leaves doth lie; That ruin gray-

Mirror'd, alway, Deep in the silver stream, Doth summon weird-wrought visions vast, That show the actors of the past Pictured, as in a dream.

Me seemeth, now, before mine eves The pomp-clad phantoms dimly rise, Till the full pageant bright-A throng of warrior-barons bold, Glittering in burnished steel and gold, Bursts on my glowing sight, And, mingles with the martial train.

Full many a fair-tressed beauty vain, On palfrey and jenet-That proudly toss the tasselled rein, And daintily curvet; And war-steeds prance, And rich plumes glance On helm and burgonet; And lances crash,

And falchions flash Of knights in tourney met, Our fathers and their throbbing toil Are hushed in pulseless death; Hushed is the dire and deadly broil-The tempest of their wrath ;-Yet, of their deeds not all for spoil Is thine, O sateless Grave! Songs of their brother-hours shall foil Thy triumph o'er the brave!

Their bravery take, and darkly hide

Deep in thy inmost hold!

Take all their mailed pomp and pride To deck thy mansions cold! Plunderer! thou hast but purified Their memories from alloy; Faults of the dead we scorn to chide-Their virtues sing with joy. Lord of our fathers' ashes! list A carol of their mirth .

Nor shake thy nieve, chill moralist! To check their sons' joy-birth:-It is the season when our sires Kept jocund holiday; And, now, around our charier fires, Old Yule shall have a lay :-A prison-bard is once more free;

And, ere he yields his voice to thee, His song a merry-song shall be! Our next extract describes the commencement of

CHRISTMAS EVE. What his stout sires held before-Broad lands for plough, and fruitful folds --Though by gold he sets no store; and he saith, from fen and woodland wolds. From marish, heath, and moor,-To feast in his hall.

Both free and thrall, Shall come as they came of yore. Let the merry bells ring out!" saith he To my lady of the Posse; We will keep the birth-eve joyfully "Of our Lord who bore the cross!" Let the merry bells ring loud!" he saith To Saint Leonard's shaven prior; Bid thy losel monks that patter of faith "Shew works, and never tire." Saith the lord of Saint Leonard's: "The brotherhood

"Will ring and never tire "For a beck or a nod of the Baron good;"-Saith Sir Wilfrid: "They will-for hire!" Then, turning to his daughter fair, Who leaned on her father's carven chair,-He said,—and smiled On his peerless child,-

His jewel whose price no clerk could tell, Though the clerk had told Sea sands for gold:-For her dear mother's sake he loved her well,— But more for the balm her tenderness Had poured on his widowed heart's distress;-More, still more, for her own heart's grace That so levelily shone in her levely face, And drew all eyes its love to trace-

Left all tongues languageless!— He said,—and smiled On his peerless child,-'Sweet bird! bid Hugh our seneschal Send to Saint Leonard's, ere even-fall. Which the merchant-man vowed he brought from

And bid Hugh say that their bells must ring A peal loud and long, While we chaunt heart-song. For the birth of our heavenly king!"

The "mummers" then make their appearance, and the "Yule-log" is brought in in triumph,

They pile the Yule-log on the hearth,-Soak toasted crabs in ale: And while they sip, their homely mirth Is joyous as if all the earth For man were void of bale! And why should fears for future years Mix jolly ale with thoughts of tears When in the horn 'tis poured ! And why should ghost of sorrew fright The bold heart of an Euglish wight When beef is on the board?

The "stranger minstrel" now enters the hall, and is hailed with a shout of welcome. He is not long allowed to remain idle; accordingly, he commences with a tale, or ballad, called "The Daughter of Plantagenet." We give the subjoined specimens of the "minstrel's" merits:—

'Tis midnight, and the broad full moon Pours on the earth her silver noon: Sheeted in white, like spectres of fear, Their ghostly forms the towers uprear; And their long dark shadows behind them are cast, Like the frown of the cloud when the lightning hath past. The warder sleeps on the battlement, And there is not a breeze to curl the Trent, The leaf is at rest, and the owl is mute-

But list! awaked is the woodland lute:

The nightingale warbles her omen sweet

On the hour when the ladye her lover shall meet. Romara's skiff is on the Trent, And the stream is in its strength,-For a surge, from its ocean-fountain sent, Pervades its giant length: Roars the hoarse heygre in its course, Lashing the banks with its wrathful force; And dolefully echoes the wild-fowl's scream, As the sallows are swept by the whelming stream And her callow young are hurled for a meal, To the gorge of the barbel, the pike, and the eel: The porpoise heaves 'mid the rolling tide, And, snorting in mirth, doth merrily ride,-For he hath forsaken his bed in the sea,

To sup on the salmon, right daintily! Divinely streaketh the morning-star With a wavy light the rippling waters; And the moon looks on from the west, afar, And palely smiles, with her waning daughters.

The thin-strown stars, which their vigils keep Till the orient sun shall awake from sleep.

The minstrel's "tale" is one of "sorrow and death," and lest it should mar the evening's mirth, the baron calls upon one of his followers, "woodman Skell," to give a song. The demand is at once an-

THE WOODMAN'S SONG.

I would not be a crowned king,

For all his gaudy gear; I would not be that pampered thing, His gew-gaw gold to wear: But I would be where I can sing Right merrily, all the year; Where forest treen, All gay and green, Full blythely do me cheer. I would not be a gentleman, For all his hawks and hounds,-For fear the hungry poor should ban My halls and wide-parked grounds But I would be a merry man, Among the wild wood sounds,-Where free birds sing. And echoes ring While my axe from the oak rebounds. I would not be a shaven priest, For all his sloth-won tythe: But while to me this breath is leased,

And these old limbs are lithe,-Ere Death hath marked me for his feast, And felled me with his scythe,-I'll troli my song, The leaves among All in the forest blythe.

This song is followed by a satirical love song by the "minstrel." Amongst the company is a fat jolly lay brother, belonging to the convent of St. Leonard. He tells a tale called "The Miller of Roche." Mr. Cooren says this tale "is a homely versification of a homely tale, often told by the fireside in Lincolnshire." He intimates that a similar story is to be found in the "Decameron." The story is quite familiar to us, though we cannot say where we have read it, but we are strongly impressed with the belief that it exists in print in more shapes than one. Be that as it may, the story will bear repeating. The second canto closes with the bringing in of

THE MISSELTOE BUSH. A signal note the pipe hath blown, And a maiden at the door Craves curtsied leave, with roseate blush, To bring the sacred missel-bush. Gaily a younker leads the fair. Proud of his dimpled, blushing care: All clap their hands, both old and young, And soon the misseltoe is hung In the mid-rafters, overhead; And, while the agile dance they thread, Such honey do the plough-lads scize From lips-of lasses as the bees Ne'er sip from sweetest flowers of May. And in the rapture of their play,-While shrilly swells the mirthsome pipe, And merrily their light feet trip,-Leave we the simple happy throng

Their mirth and rapture to prolong. Canto III brings Christmas Day, and, with its morn, the return of the merrymakers, greatly augmented in number by the arrival of Thorold's fol-

Blent with the buckler and grouped with the spear Hang tusks of the boar, and horns of the deer-But De Thorold's guests beheld nought there From the tough yew-bow, at Hastings bended. With wreaths of bright holly and ivy bound, Were perches for falcons that shrilly screamed,

While their look with the lightning of anger gleamed, As they chided the fawning of mastiff and hound. That crouched at the feet of each peasant guest, And asked, with their eyes, to share the feast. Sir Wilfrid's carrenchair of state 'Neath the dais is gently elevate,-But his smile bespeaks no lordly pride: Sweet Edith sits by her loved sire's side, And five hundred guests, some free, some thrall Sit by the tables along the wide hall, Each with his platter, and stout drink-horn,-They count on good cheer this Christmas morn! Not long they wait, not long they wish-The trumpet peals, -and the kingly dish, -The head of the brawny boar,

Decked with resemany and laurels gay,-Upstarting, they welcome, with loud huzza, As their fathers did, of yore! And they point to the costard he bears in his mouth, And vow the huge pig, So luscious a fig,

THE CHRISTMAS FRAST.

'Tis high Yule-tide in Torksey hall :

Full many a trophy bedecks the wall

Of prowess in field and wood;

That scented of human blood.

The mighty wassail horn suspended

Would not gather to grunch in the daintiful South! Ham by fat capon, and beef by green worts; Ven'son from forest, and mutton from fold; Brawn from the oak-wood, and hare from the wold: Wild-goose from fen, and tame from the lea; And plumed dish from the heronry— With choicest apples 'twas featly rimmed, And stood next the flagons with malmsey brimmed,-Near the knightly swan, begirt with quinces, Which the gossips said was a dish for princes,-Though his place was never to stand before The garnished head of the royal boar! Puddings of plumbs and mince-pies, placed In plenty along the board, met taste Of gossip and maiden,-nor did they fail To sip, now and then, of the double brown ale-That ploughman and shephe:d vowed and sware Was each drop so racy, and sparkling and rare-

No outlandish Rhenish could with it compare! Trow ye they stayed till the meal was done To pledge a health? Degenerate son Of friendly sires! a health thrice told Each guest had pledged to fellowships old,-Untarrying eager mouth to wipe, And across the board with hearty gripe Joining rough hands,-ere the meal was o'er -

Hearts and hands went with "healths" in the days of yore ! The meal is over, and now the "Wassail Bowl" crowns the board. The baron takes the lead in giving the "healths," and then summons the minstrel to renew his songs. The minstrel responds with a tale of the crusades, entitled "Sir Raymond and the false Palmer," which closes this canto. The solicitude for the rights and happiness of the whole fourth and last canto opens with "The Gosherd's human family. Though we cannot agree with every Song." We have next "The Swineherd's Song," and a very good song it is, but we must not quote it. spirit thereof has our hearty approval, and the poet, Several other songs follow, including one by the himself, has our enthusiastic admiration. The poem baron's daughter, and a response by the minstrel lover, both of which are as sentimentally interesting speech of an anti-slave orator, Mr. Samuel May: as the most furnace-sighing lover could desire. At last the minstrel breaks out into an unmistakable avowal of his passion, and serious consequences are likely to be the result, for the baron is in no humour to be trifled with, when a sudden shriek of "deathful danger" directs the attention of all present to the struggles of the baron's ferryman, who is drowning in the Trent. The baron cries that whoever wil save the man shall have any boon he desires, but without waiting for this promise, the minstrel has

already plunged into the river and rescued the ferry man. The denouement may be guessed. The baron acts magnanimously, abides by his promise, the two love-lorn ones are made happy, and thereby the happiness of all the others is increased. The poet thus concludes his story :-High was the feast, and rich the song, For many a day, that did prolong The wedding-revelry:

But more it needeth not to sing Of our fathers' festive revelling :-How will the dream agree
With waking hours of famished throngs, Brooding on daily deepening wrongs-A stern reality !-With pictures, that exist in life. Of thousands waging direful strife

With gaunt Starvation in the holds Where Mammon vauntingly unfolds His boasted banner of success? Oh, that bruised hearts, in their distress, May meet with hearts whose bounteousness Helps them to keep their courage up,— "Bating no jot of heart or hope!" My suffering brothers! still your hope Hold fast, though hunger make ye droop! Right-glorious Right-shall yet be done! The toilers' boon shall yet be won! Wrong from its fastness shall be hurled-The World shall be a happy world!-

It shall be filled with brother-men,-

And merry Yule oft come again! In the notes (which are very interesting) at the end of the poem, Mr. Cooper states that although his "baron" is an imaginary character, not so is the name he has given to him. The Thorold family is the most ancient belonging to Lincolnshire. The Thorold's were men of power and renown even in the earliest times of the Heptarchy. To his other information respecting this family Mr. Cooper has done well in adding the following:—

Sir John Thorold of Syston is now the chief representative of this Sexon family; but report says, that he delights to live abroad—rather than in the midst of his tenantry and dependants, to gladden the hearts of the poor, and receive happiness from diffusing it among others, after the good example of his ancestors.

We must not omit to mention that "The Baron's Yule Feast" is gracefully dedicated to the Countess of Blessington. The poem is embellished with a tastefully executed vignette representing a view of Torksey Castle. The work forms a most appropriate "Christmas Present," or "New Year's Gift;" and is altogether such a mental "feast" as we can heartily ecommend to our readers.

We have now to introduce to our readers another specimen of Chartist poetry, entitled "A New Song," sung at a late Chartist soiree at Dundee, a report, or notice of which appeared in last Saturday's Star. The singer of the song was also its composer, Mr. John M'Crea; a long-tried and talented advocate of democracy, whose good services to the Radical and Chartist cause deserve to be remembered with A NEW SONG.

Tune-Woo'd an' married an' a'. The dark dreary month of December Was closing the year forty-five. When our Annual Soiree did assemble, To keep the good cause still alive. The taxes, dull trade, and dear living, Were handled with sang, speech, and glee-For a while we forgot a' our slaving, And dream'd that we yet might be free, But the morn when the wark-bells are ringing To muster the factory-slaves, The thought in our breast will be springing, We're robbed by a parcel of knaves. The rich and the noble in splendour Enjoy the sweet truits of the soil-The drones hae got ease, wealth, and grandeur,

While we hae got nothing but toil. They cry be content with your wages, For this warld's goods dinna care-Yet despite a' the wealth they hae gotten, They rob and oppress us for mair. Would Peel and the Duke feel contented, To toil at the anvil or loom? Would the Queen and the Prince feel quite happy, If they saw their meal-pock turn toom? We see now that nought can deliver The poor frae the great greedy elves,

Ualess we our fetters can sever, And set up to work for ourselves. Then east off the chains of oppression, Let Liberty now be the word, Make them see that the might of the many Is stronger than musket or sword. Then cheer up my bonnie young lasses, And with your sweet voices demand, That the People's Petition and Charter May soon be the law of the land. Then ye will be wives free and happy, Your husbands will busk you fu' braw, When ance that the men of Dundee Have a voice in the making the law. And you that are auld wives and mithers,

Come join in your voice wi' the lave, I'm sure it can gie ye sma' pleasure To lie in the arms of a slave. For the chains and the fecters of bondage, The tyrants around you will draw, Till ance that us Radical chaps Get a voice in the making the law. Then, hurrah! for the march of the bondsmen, The honest, the bold, and the brave, The true, and the tried, and the faithful, That struggle their country to save. And down with all traitors and tyrants, We'll banish them baith great and sma',

When ance that the men of Dundee Get a voice in the making the law. tread not the soil of Britain; we can well imagine, lowers, "free and thrall," from all parts of his domain. The mummers re-appear in the full blaze of their mimic glory, including the "Lord of Misrule," the "Abbot of Unreason," the "Fiery Dragon," &c. Here is a spirited description of "The mummers and three in the full blaze of their mimic glory, including the "Lord of Misrule," the "Abbot of Unreason," the "Fiery Dragon," &c. Here is a spirited description of "The mummers re-appear in the full blaze of their mimic glory, including the "Lord of Misrule," the "Abbot of Unreason," the "Fiery Dragon," &c. Here is a spirited description of "The mummers re-appear in the full blaze of the above simple but bold and long the "Lord of Misrule," the "Abbot of Unreason," the "Fiery blaze of the men in sterling patriotism: all honour to them.

Sense than to invite the trampled down poor to cry, after my death," The uncortunate woman ended instance woman ended i

Quite entering into the spirit of the following ditty, we nevertheless think the matter thereof might trumpet:" have been improved. The author evidently thinks so too; for he says he sends it to us for our own private perusal, not being good enough to publish." Whatever be its deficiencies, and it is certainly not "above proof," still we think it too good to consign to that bourne from whence no rejected doggerel returns—the waste paper basket. As the author has not authorised us to publish his "Apology," by way of compromising with our conscience, and also with the charitable intent of saving him from the ban of his countryman, Father Matthew, we withhold his

A WORD OF APOLOGY. 'Dost thou think that because thou art grown virtuous there shall be no more cakes and ale."-12th Night. In cold water's praise they may sing as they may, And its virtues extol to the skies, But the merits of ale whoe'er shall assail I'm sure that the truth he denies. Our health the teetotaller says it will mar, And shorten our days without fuil : I'll wager my life that old Jenkyns and Parr Drank many a flaggon of ale. And old "Captain Whiskey" 'tis said causes strife, And they reckon how many he kills, But sure we all know there are spirit and life In a glass of old famous "bushmills." Old cankering care his harsh message may send, And the dark clouds of sorrow may come; Still, still we shall find it the readiest friend To break up or brighten the gloom.

The heart of old Scotia how fondly it turns To that name which still honour'd shall be; O say could she drink to her own Robert Burns, In ought but his lov'd "barley bree." E'en old Erin's shamrock with emerald leaf, The emblem of union and love; When thirsty with sorrow still drinks in its grief, The dew-drop distilled above. The cynic may sneer and the sensitive start-

1 care not a fig what they say; But I never will send the dear friend of my heart On a cup of cold water away.

We have, on former occasions, delighted our readers with specimens of the poctry of the American bard, J. GREENLEAF WHITTIER. From the leaves of his evergreen poesy we now call another specimen to grace our "Wreath." WHITTIER is known as one of the ablest and boldest opponents of slavery, and he is not a mere anti-slavery bigot, who can see no wrong under the American sun, except in the states of the South; he sees and feels that all is not right even in the North and East. Though, nominally, "all men are free" in the ranks of the white population, yet all men are not happy, nor free from 'The Oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely." And against the injustice done to the "people," white as well as black, Whitten has raised his voice in indignant terms of reproof to the wrong-doers and oppressors. His sincerity, therefore, cannot be questioned. His denunciation of the Southern slaveword of the noble poem we are about to quote, the

OUR COUNTRYMEN IN CHAINS. "Genius of America! spirit of free institutions; where are thou ? How art thou fallen. O, Lucifer! son of the morning-how art thou fallen from Heaven! Hell from beneath is moved for thee, to meet thee at thy coming! The kings of the earth cry out unto thee, Aha! Aha!-ART THOU BECOME LIKE UNTO US ?"

Our fellow-countrymen in chains! Slaves-in a land of light and law! Slaves-crouching on the very plains Where roll'd the storm of Freedom's war! A groan from Eutaw's haunted wood-A wail where Camden's martyrs fell-By every shrine of patriot blood, From Moultrie's wall and Jasper's well!

By storied hill and hollow'd grot, By mossy wood and marshy glen, Whence rang of old the rifle-shot, And hurrying shout of Marion's men; The groan of breaking hearts is there-The falling lash-the fetter's clank ! Slaves—staves are breathing in that air, Which old De Kalb and Sumter drank !

What, ho!-our countrymen in chains! The whip on woman's shrinking flesh! Our soil yet reddening with the stains, Caught from her scourging, warm and fresh! Wnat! mothers from their children riven! What! God's own image bought and sold! AMERICANS to market driven,

And barter'd, as the brute, for gold ! Speak! shall their agony of prayer Come thrilling to our hearts in vain ? To us, whose fathers scorned to bear The paltry menace of a chain; To us, whose boast is loud and long Of holy Liberty and light-Say, shall these writhing slaves of wrong Plead vainly for their plunder'd right?

What! shall we send, with lavish breath. Our sympathies across the wave, Where manhood, on the field of death, Strikes for his freedom, or a grave? Shall prayers go up, and hymns be sung For Greece, the Moslem fetters spurning, And millions hail with pen and tongue Our light on all her altars burning

Shall Belgium feel, and gallant France, By Vendome's pile and Schoenbrun's wall, And Poland, gasping on her lance, The impulse of our cheering call? And shall the SLAVE, beneath our eye, Clank o'er our fields his hateful chain? And toss his fetter'd arms on high, And groan for Freedom's gift in vain?

Oh, say, shall Prussia's banner be A refuge for the stricken slave? And shall the Russian serf go free By Baikal's lake and Neva's wave? And shall the wintry bosom'd Dane Relax the iron hand of pride, And bid his bondsmen cast the chain, From fetter'd soul and limb, aside

Shall every flap of England's flag Proclaim that all around are free, From "farthest Ind" to each blue crag That beetles o'er the Western Sea ? And shall we scoff at Europe's kings, When Freedom's fire is dim with us, And round our country's altar clings

The damning shade of Slavery's curse? Go-let us ask of Constantine To loose his grasp on Poland's throat; And beg the lord of Mahmoud's line To spare the struggling Suliote-Will not the scorching answer come From turban'd Turk and fiery Russ: "Gc, loose your fetter'd slaves at home. Then turn, and ask the like of us!"

Just God! and shall we calmly rest, The Christian's scorn—the Heathen's mirth-Content to live the lingering jest And bye-word of a mocking Earth? Shall our own glorious land retain That curse which Europe scorns to bear ? Shall our own brethren drag the chain Which not even Russia's menials wear?

Up, then, in Freedom's manly part, From grey-beard eld to fiery youth, And on the nation's naked heart Scatter the living coals of Truth! Up-while ye slumber, deeper yet The shadow of our fame is growing ! Up-while ye pause, our sun may set In blood-around our alters flowing!

Oh! rouse ye, ere the storm comes forth-The gather'd wrath of God and man-Like that which wasted Egypt's earth, Hear ye no warnings in the air? Feel ye no earthquake underneath? Up-up-why will ye slumber where The sleeper only wakes in death?

Up now for Freedom!-not in strife Like that your sterner fathers saw-The awful waste of human life-The glory and the guilt of war: But break the chain-the yoke remove-And smite to earth Oppression's rod, With those mild arms of Truth and Love,

Made mighty through the living God! Down let the shrine of Moloch sink, And leave no traces where it stood; No longer let its idol drink His daily cup of human blood: But rear another altar there, To Truth and Love and Mercy given, And Freedom's gift, and Freedom's prayer, Shall call and answer down from Heaven!

CHARLES MACKAY is another and true poet, some We know the men of Dundee well-better men of the poet. Charles Macker ought to have more "You must die with me-no one shall possess you carry away his remains; but the Highlanders carry

THE VOICE OF THE TIMES. BY CHARLES MACKAY, Day unto day utters speech-Be wise, oh ye nations, and hear What yesterday telleth to-day, What to-day to the morrow will preach. A change cometh over our sphere, And the old goeth down to decay. A new light has dawned on the darkness of yore, And men shall be slaves and oppressors no more. Hark to the throbbing of thought, In the breast of the wakening world!

Over land, over sea, it hath come. The serf that was yesterday bought, To-day his defiance hath hurl'd. No more in his slavery dumb; And to-morrow will break from the fetters that bind, And lift a bold arm for the rights of mankind. Hark! to the voice of the Time, The multitude think for themselves, And weigh their condition, each one; The drudge hath a spirit sublime,

And whether he hammers or delves. He reads when his labour is done: And learns, though he groan under penury's ban, That freedom to think is the birthright of man, But yesterday, thought was confined: To breathe it was peril or death, And it sunk in the breast where it rose; Now, free as the midsummer wind. Its sports its adventurous breath.

And round the wide universe goes;

The mist and the cloud from its pathway are curl'd. And glimpses of sunshine illumine the world. The voice of opinion has grown; 'Twas yesterday changeful and weak, Like the voice of a boy ere his prime; To-day it has taken the tone Of an orator worthy to speak, Who knows the demands of the time: And to-morrow 'twill sound in Oppression's cold ear, Like the trump of the scraph to startle our sphere.

Be wise, oh ye rulers of earth, And shut not your ears to the voice, For allow it to warn you in vain; True freedom of yesterday's birth Will march on its way and rejoice, And never be conquered again. The day has a tongue-aye, the hours utter speech-Wise, wise will ye be, if ye learn what they teach.

We must haste to twine the last flower in our Wreath." We have left ourselves no room to speak of the year now expiring, or of the year now commencing; but this matters little, as, if not in this page, we have in our seventh page spoken fully and freely on "The Past, the Present, and the Future." and further "say" thereon is not necessary. It only remains, therefore, for us to wish each and all of our readers

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR." Thanks to a "Paisley bodie," we can finish our Wreath" most appropriately :-A GUDE NEW YEAR I WISH YE A'. AIR-Gude nicht, and joy be wi' you a'. BY HUGH MACDONALD.

Ance mair around the festive board, We welcome hame the new-born year: A friendly band-hearts blythe and true, Through langsyne grief and gladness dear ; Met 'neath the sheltering wings of joy, Cauld Care in vain her blasts may blaw; Unto the lip, fill high the cup-A gude new year I wish you a'. If through the auld year's vanish'd hours.

Discord has burst with baneful art, Link, link anew that chain of love That lang has bound us heart to heart; Here on the threshold of the year, Join hands and sowther ilka flaw Drown "by-ganes" in a flowing bowl And drink in peace with ane and a'. When time rins round anither year Wha kens gin we'll assemble a'. Tho' lifes fair sea lies waveless now, Fate's angry tempest sune may blaw.

O through the passing blink we've here, Let kindness ever gie us law-Then to the lip fill high the cup, A gude new year I wish you a'. There may be some wha should be here Now wandering far ayont the wave. And some our inmost hearts held dear Cauld slumbering in the peaceful grave. Yet midst our glee we'll ne'er forget, Tho' down our cheeks the tears may fa', To drain one sweet, though mournfu' cup,

To a' we love wha're now awa, O may the year whose dawn we greet, Outshine the brichtest e'er we saw: May fortune shower her favours sweet Round honest Poortith's ingles a'; May sacred Truth draw near her ain, Corruption hasten to her fa'; Then to the lip, fill high the cup-A gude new year I wish you a'.

TO CHARTIST POETS. My RHYMING BRETHREN, -You must have long felt, with me, the want of a collection of patriotic minstrelsy, that could be used in our public meetings for congregational singing. Such a collection has been partly executed at Leicester, and has been sometime in use there. I also composed a dozen little lyrics in prison, and we are in the habit of singing these in London. I propose now, however, to get up a more complete volume, to include songs and hymns, that all tastes may be suited. They will include my own "People-Songs," with some additional ones not yet printed; and the composers of the Leicester Shaksperean Chartist Hymn Book, I make no doubt, will allow me to select, copiously, from their collection. Let me entreat you all, wherever you reside, to contribute. Send me anything you have, whether The lawyer was dumb. songs or hymns; but, let it be fully understood, that

without delay. Your true brother, THOMAS COOPER.

134, Blackfriars-road, London.

scantily on bread and water. Information was given to the police, who entered Von Ehrenberg's dwelling, and led by his late servant found the unfortunate obtained by his late servant found the unfortunate obtai ject she had spoken of. The poor creature, who was madam! von, two, tree, ten tousand pardon; dat sad in a dreadful state, and who appeared scarcely hu- wicked dictionary I haaf, dat alway bring me in man, is Ehrenberg's own daughter by a first mar- trouble; but now you shall hear;" and then, recomriage. It is stated the unnatural author of her being had taken possession of some property which fell to her on the death of her mother.

INTERID CONDUCT OF A FRENCH GENTLEMAN.—
DESPREATE ATTEMET A SUICIDE IN St. James's Park.
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of whose compositions we have before now transferred drank off the other. Almost simultaneously with of murder under strong provocation, and with exto the columns of this journal. By the bye, we must the act he exclaimed in an emphatic tone, "Oh, I tenuating circumstances, and was sentenced only to protest against the fifth stanza of his "Cry of the have done it!" The wife thereon becoming alarmed, thirty months' imprisonment, People," recently published. That stanza inculcates | refused the proffered cup, and ran towards the door, the pitiful slave-feeling of patience under oppression, calling for help. 'He rushed after her in a frantic on the 4th ult., a Mr. Murdoch, a native of Ayr, and consequently utterly spoils what would otherwise state, threw her violently on the bed, and endeadded, after a residence of thirty years. On hearing of be a noble poetical outburst, as worthy of the man as vouring to strangle her, cried in a most fearful voice, his demise, a number of relations came from Tolly to sense than to invite the trampled down poor to cry, after my death." The unfortunate woman cluded his forth cu masse, armed with bludgeons, exclaiming 117

Tít Bíts.

CUTTING IT SHORT.—Henry the Fourth of France, when on a journey, was one day harangued by the mayor of the town, who began with these words, "Sire, when the great Scipio arrived before Carthage The king, who then saw by this introduction that it would be a long and tedious speech, and being desirous of making the functionary sensible of his opinion, interrupted him, saying "Sir, when Scipio arrived before Carthage, he had dined, but I have not

A THEF DETECTED .- A watch was stolen in the pit of the opera in Paris. The loser complained in a loud voice, and said, "it is just aine; in a few mirutes my watch will strike : the sound is strong ! and by that means we will ascertain where it is." thief, terrified at this, endeavoured to escape, and thereby discovered himself. ALDERMANIC WISDOM.—An eminent member of the

Board of Aldermen was lately storing the mind of his son with useful knowledge respecting the public monuments of the metropolis. "Observe my lad," said he, " the three pillars which grace this city owe their origin to the three elements of fire, water, and air. The Monument to fire, Nelson's to water, and the Duke of York's to air." "What had the Duke to do with air?" inquired the youth. "Boy," replied the intelligent papa, "he was the heir apparent to the throne when he died."

A BUTTERED SHIRT.—" Why, Lord ha' mercy on us!" cried Molly Crabtree, who had been listening all along, and staring like an owl at twilight, during the successive strange recitals of the two old sea-farers,—"did Matthew ever wear a buttered shirt, then? For Heaven's sake tell us the meaning on't!"
"That I will, ma'am," said Paul, touching his hat as gallantly as an admiral; "you see, it was during a severe engagement with the Dutchmen that Mat and I were ordered to the main-top-but hardly had we reached it, when a shot from the enemy cut our mainmast fairly in two, and hurled us both on the enemy's deck, in the midst of more than a hundred heavy-bottomed Dutchmen! To dream of fighting against such odds, ma'am, you'll understand was, of course, out of all question; ss we quietly walked our bodies, to the tune of 'donner and blitzen,'down below, to become close prisoners under hatches. Now, it so happened, d'ye see, ma'am, that the only fellowprisoners we found in the hole where they crammed us were cheeses and queer big tubs; and we felt a nat'ral sort of a curiosity to rummage about the hole, when left in the dark by ourselves. Clambering up some o' these huge tubs at one end of the hole, we both lost footing together, and fell head over heels into the midst of something that was remarkably soft; and there we struggled hard too,-but 'twas all in vain, we could not flounder out-and so were content to remain closed up on all sides up to the neck, with just our heads bobbing out, and gasping for breath. Shiver my timbers, if ever I was so pickled before or since! At length the Dutchman was taken: and when some of our lads made their way into the dark hole where we were, we began to hear 'em. 'Dreadnought a-hoy!' said Mat: 'the Union Jack a-hoy!' said I. 'Who's there, in the devil's name? cried one: 'Why that's old Mat Hardcastle's growl-where the devil is he?' said first one of our lads and then another. And, as sure as you're there, ma'am," continued Paul, growing more polite and gallant as he proceeded, "what with one noise and another, it wasn't until the lads had driven their marling-spikes through almost every eask in the hole, that Mat and I were discovered up to the neck in one of the Dutchmen's big butter firkins. We were a good deal ashamed, ma'am, of course, being as how we were soaked to the skin in the grease, for it warmed as we stuck in it; and no doubt by its melting, we should ha' been able to have got out of it without help, if we had had to stay much longer before we had been found. The worst of it was, we could not get time to strip for some hours after, and this made us both mighty uneasy, for many was the jokes that was passed upon us as to how we liked our buttered shirts. But Mat's heart was always light, all his life long; and he answered all who asked that saucy question, just as he puts by all sorrow now, with 'Butter your shirt! Sing tantarara-bobus make shift!'-and ever since then Matthew has kept his saying; and it is not a bad one, either, let me tell you, ma'am! what think ye?" concluded Paul Perkirs, and took a stiffer pull at the grog than he had ever done that night, thinking that he deserved it for his cleverness, and feeling himself entitled to a double pull because he had missed his turn by telling this yarn .- Wise Saws and Modern Instances, by Thomas Cooper, the Chartist.

CIVIL LIST.—The money voted for the expenses of the Sovereign; and it is called the Civil List, probably from the civil manner in which it is granted by Parliament,-Punch.

COAL TRADE. See SLATES .- There is a poetical legend that Cupid was formerly in the coal and potatoe line, for we are told, on good authority, that 'Young love lived once in an humble shed."-Ibid. Common Law.—The unwritten or customary law. being that part of the law to which we have become reconciled by use, as the eels are to the process of skinning. The Common Law is not good unless it is founded on what no one can remember; and this accounts for the lawyers being sometimes apt to forget hemselves. Sir Mathew Hale says, the origin of the Common Law is as undiscoverable as the head of the Nile; but, considering the blackness of the subject, it would have been an apter simile to have said the Niger.—Ibid.

LIKEWISE AND ALSO .- Mr. J. once objected to the competency of a witness, alleging that he was non compos. The court granted leave to test the matter. "Can you tell me, my friend, the difference between likewise and also?"—"May be as 'ou I can," replied the witness. "Go on, sir; let us hear."—"Well, you see as 'ou Colonel P. is a lawyer." "Very well, and the coursel." And you is a lawyer, also?" well," said the counsel. "And you is a lawyer also."

—"Very well." "Colonel P. is likewise a gentleman." "Very well." "But you is not likewise."

GERMAN-ENGLISH.—About the year 1794 a Ger-I have license to reject the whole, or any part, of man, recently imported into Brissol, had happened what you send. There must be one judge of the to hear of Mrs. X., a wealthy widow. He thought fitness of the pieces; for, if this business be left to it would be a good speculation to offer himself to the many, there might be some difficulty in determining what to insert, and what to reject, and the collection might be a mere hodge-podge besides.

I propose that the price be about one s'illing, and that the profits (if any) be divided between the Veteran Patriots' and Exiles' Widows' and Children's English, he provided himself with a copy of one of the Anglo-German dictionaries, and, on being announced to the lady, he determined to open his pronounced to the lady, he determined to open his proposal with this introductory sentence:-" Madam. I trust that every one who possesses any degree of having heard that Mr. X., late your husband, is a poet's nature, and prides himself on the name of dead;" but, coming to the last word, "ges-Chartist, will be forward to contribute. Only let torben" (dead), he was at a loss for the English the pieces be of the genuine stamp; let them have equivalent, so, hastily pulling out his dictionary (a soul and broad truth in them; and let me have them huge Svo.), he turned to the word "sterben" (to die), and there he found —; but what he found will be best collected from the dialogue which followed, as reported by the lady :- German: " Madam, hahfing heard that Mein Herr X., late your man, is - (these words he kept chiming over, as if to STRANGE STORY-ERFURT, DEC. 21 .- Within the himself, until he arrived at No. 1 of the interpretalast two days, a crime has been discovered here, tion of 'sterben,' when he roared out in high glee which strongly recalls the history of Casper Hauser. at his discovery), dat is, has kicked de bucket!" It appears, according to the account in the Cologne Widow (with astonishment): "Kicked the backet, Gazette, that a young woman who had been for many sir! What!"- German: "Ah! mein Gott! years in the service of the government counsellor, Alway Ich make mistake. I vou'd haaf said (be-Von Ehrenberg, and who had recently been married, ginning again with the same solemnity of tone), since informed her husband, that in the house of her late dat Mein Herr X., late your man, hav hopped master, a female, about twenty-one years of age, had been shut up for years in a small dark room, and fed certain that he had now hit the nail upon the head.

On Tuesday atternoon, about four o'clock, a respectable dressed female, apparently about thirty-eight years of age, leapt into the ornamental water

Desperate Attempt at Suicide in St. James S Park. Widow could stand no more.

Corsican Vengeance.—The Court of Assize of Bastia, in Corsica, was occupied on the 9th and 10th in the enclosure, immediately facing the Horse inst., with the trial of a beautiful girl, little more Guards. An alarm was raised by several persons who than 20 years of age, for murder. The circumstances witnessed the occurrence, and one of them, a French of the case were as follow:-Fiordispina Gadovani, gentleman, divested himself of his coat, and dived in after her; in a moment afterwards he appeared at named Franchi, who had promised her marriage. the surface of the water with the female in his arms. and who, on the birth of a child, appeared disposed Both were evidently in a exhausted state, and by to fulfil his promise, but the child having died, he this time a large number of persons had collected, abandoned his victim, and added to his atrocity by and, with some difficulty, they were prought ashore. stating that she had been intimate with other men. The female, who was quite insensible, was conveyed He even made proposals to a bandit named Battini, with the greatest promptitude by the park-keepers that he should avow himself to be the father of the to Westminster Hospital. Some hopes are en-child, but the bandit rejected them with indignation, tertained of her recovery. The gentleman was taken and declared that Franchi should die by his hand if he repeated his calumnies against Fiordispina. On SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER, James Grain- the 14th of June last the girl went to the cure of the ger, a blacksmith, who was living with his wife in village in which she resided, and entreated him to Stewart's Rents, Great Wild-street, Drury-lane, com- use his efforts to induce Franchi to restore her honour mitted suicide, and at the same time made a most desperate attempt to destroy his wife. On Christmas her request, but was unsuccessful. In the evening eve he returned home from work, taking his wife of the 26th, as Franchi was standing by the side of only two shillings, although his wages amounted to some young men who were playing at eards in the about thirty shillings, and making some excuse to her open air, the report of a pistol was heard, and to account for the deficit, he left his lodging, for the Franchi fell, exclaiming, "I am killed." Fiordispurpose, he said of purchasing some Epsom salts. He, pina was standing before his body, with the dishowever, soon afterwards returned with two papers, containing, instead of Epsom salts, oxalic acid. The contents of these papers he dissolved in two separate vived his wounds more than a month, and to the last eups of water, and bidding his wife drink one he persisted in his calumny. She was declared guilty

SINGULAR ATTACHMENT. - At Corrie of Torridon, on

FUNERAL ECONOMY! THE CEMETERY and GENERAL FUNERAL COM-A PANY, united with SHILLIBEER'S PATENT FUNERAL CARRIAGES, respectfully invite public attention to the economic and convenient arrangements for per forming every description of Funerals complete, at charges so moderate as to defy competition, and no extras, by which the comfort of percaved families will be materially promoted, and expenses limited. City-road, Finsbury, next Bunhill-fields Burial-ground; 21, Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road; and 136, Union-street, Southwark, Shillibeer's Patent Funeral Carriage, with two horses, £1 11s. 6d.; Single Horse, £1 1s. A respectable Carriage Funeral, combining every charge, £4 4s. Hearses and Mourning Coaches. Cathelic Fittings. Four Horse

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Salford, Manchester. THE Directors of this Association, appointed by the late National Trades' Conference, have to announce that their arrangements for receiving subscriptions are

completed, and that they will commence operations as soon es £5,000 shall have been received as deposits upor The Capital of the Association to be applied to the purchase or rental of Land, and the erection of buildings

for manufacturing and industrial purposes, and to the skill in taking the literal likeness."—Atheneum. obsorption of surplus labour. The profits to be declared and divided at the Annual Meetings. When the profits terest, and few, we are persuaded, will rise from their whose results promise to exceed those of former years in exceed 10 per cent., such excess to be added to the capital perusal but with feelings all the warmer for what they of the Association, and employed in extending its opera Each Share to be paid by instalments of not less than Threepence per week, but Subscribers disposed to pay up their Shares at once in full, or by larger and more

effectually assist and promote the objects of this Association by doing so. Deposits on Shares, except under special eircumstances, to be forfeited, if instalments are more than one month in arrear. As soon as the instalments are paid up, the receipts for such payments will be exchanged, on application, for Scrip Certificate of Shares. In addition to participation in the profits, Shareholders will be entitled to lease the small farms purchased or improved by the Association, or to employment in any of its establishments, according to priority and pendent. amount of subscription, or by the recommendation of the largest number of Shareholders at the Annual Meet- some true and painful pictures of the miserable condition ing of the Association.

the condition of the Working Classes; to increase, by legal, peaceful, and practical measures, the general happiness and prosperity of society; and the Directors confidently appeal to the Trades and the Public for support in an undertaking which aims at promoting the welfare

Application for Shares by Trades or individuals to be made either to the Secretary, the Provincial Agents, or any of the Directors.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. To the Directors of the United Trades' Association for the Employment of Labour in Agriculture and Manu-

I for we, if a Trade] request that you will insert my Shares in the above Association. And I [or, we] hereby undertake to pay the instalments, and conform to the rules and regulations of

Residencs Trade or C. pation, if any Date *** Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Asso ciation may be had on application at the office.

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DRINKERS. THE DESIRE OF ENGLAND .- The PIQUA PLANT, now sold at 3s. 6d. per lb., is three times the strength of tea, and is also equal in flavour, more delicate in taste, nfinitely more healthy, as is proved by physicians and chemists of high standing, also by persons in great numbers with the most delicate lungs and stomachs. It is most pleasant and invigorating, and is recommended to the debilitated for its invaluable qualities, to advanced age for its strengthening properties, and to the public

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THE PROOF.—Let the most debilitated, dyspeptic, asthmatic, consumptive, and nervous patients use two, three, or more cups of a very strong infusion of the Piqua Plant, and in the morning they will awake refreshed with their repose. It is highly recommended by physicians to invalids and children as a most invigorating and pleasant

The following are reasons why the Piqua Plant is supe rior to tea, viz.:-

1st. Because it is beneficial to health. 2nd. It does not injure the nerves.

3rd. Children may use it with advantage to health. 4th. It does not prevent sleep. 5th. A quarter of a pound will go as far as three quar-

ters of a pound of the best gunpowder tea. 6th. It is strengthening and nutritious. 7th. It is recommended by physicians, and tea is dis-

It greatly improves the voice; it is recommended to singers and public speakers.

TESTIMONIALS.

50. Edgeware-road, July 1st, 1843. Sir,-The beverage under the name of Piqua Plant have drank for some time. It was first recommended to my notice as a salutary beverage by a friend, who is a great dyspeptic, and I have since recommended it to several patients suffering from chronic affections of the digestive organs, heart, and lungs, with manifest advantage.—I am, sir, yours, &c.

To Mr. Wm. Evans. JOHN BRYANT, M.D. 18, Louther-street, Whitehaven. Sir,-I am nearly out of the plant again. My sale has doubled since I sent the last order; indeed, it is fast finding its way among some of the best families in the *own, and is highly approved of. Please send me 50lbs. immediately.-Yours, very respectfully,

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

To Mr. Wm. Evans. Belvidere-place, Borough-road, July 17th, 1843. Sir,-I have great pleasure, and indeed I consider it are imperative duty, in justice to you, and for the benefit of others, to bear t stimony to the excellent qualities of the Piqua Plant. It has wholly removed a constant painful nervous debility with which I was affected, which produced rastless nights, and consequently overpowering langour during the day. Since the use of the infusion the disease has entirely disappeared. I sleep soundly often for six, seven, and eight hours together, and am better in health than I have been for many years; and others, to whom I have recommended it, have experienced the same beneficial results. You are at liberty to use this testimonial, which I am ready to confirm in person any day you think proper.-I am, sir, your obedient

G. TANOURDIN. To Mr. Wm. Evans. Numerous testimonials from physicians, and others. o undoubted authority, may be seen at Evans's depôr. The plant is patronised by many of the first families in the land.

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Bell-street, Edgware-road; Rowles, butcher, Isleworthsquare; Evans's warehouse, 18, Stafford-street, Peckham. AGENTS FOR THE COUNTRY .- Thornton, chemist, Boarlane, Leeds : Botterill, near Old Brewery, Burnley, Leeds ; Lomax, chemist, Holmfrith, near Hudderstield; Hough. ton, 47, Westgate, Huddersfield; Frankland, seedsman, Hatton, near Skipton; Cawdell, 63, Queen-street, Hull Gadsbr, Newall-buildings, Manchester; Preistley, enemist, Lord-atreet, Liverpool; Nott, Nelson-street, Bristolroad, Birmingham; Messrs, Ferres and Score, Chemists to the Queen, Union-street, Bristol; Mr. Noble, bookseller,

there is none. Any respects I made approved of. No noster-row. icence required.

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have read. They can scarcely fail to be popular with 'the masses:' and, upon the whole, we think they deserve to be so."--Atlas. alleging their truth. The justification is all-sufficient. future. We do not then hazard too much in predicting a rapid instalments than here required, would more Chartist as these sketches are, they are healthier, in tone and sentiment, than the tawdry fictions vamped up for

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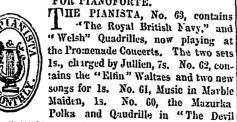
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to Pay," (Diable a quatre) now playing at Drury Lane and all the theatres, Is. No. 59, contains the whole ing, as a Christmas or New Year's present, for 10s. Sent carriage free to any part of the kingdom for a Postoffice order for 12s., in favour of the editor, 67, Pater-

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THE FLUTONICON for Dec., No. 145, price 6d., contains the music in "Le Diable a quatre." No. 143, contains the opera of "Sonnambula." No. 142, "Fra Diavolo." No. 97, Norma. All the Nos. contain the gems of an opera, or equivalent, for 6d. To the flute player, as invaluable. The whole Nos. in 12 vols for Four Guineas, elegantly bound, or in 145 Nos, at 6d, each

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CITY CHARTIST HALL. 1, TURNAGAIN-LANE, SKINNER-STREET. SNOW-HILL. THE Chartists of the Metropolis and the Public gene L rally are respectfully informed that a Third

EIGHT LECTURES Will be delivered in the above commodious hall, to com-

mence on Sunday Evening, 4th of January, 1846, by MR. THOMAS COOPER. Author of "The Purgatory of Suicides," "Wise Saws and Modern Instances." "The Baron's Yule Feast," &c.

January 4th-The Wrongs of Ireland: Her Early History: Conquest by Henry II: Oppressions under acceeding English Kings : Atrocities of Cromwell, &c. January 11th .- The Wrongs of Ireland continued : Insurrections: Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Theobald Wolfe Tone, the O'Connors, &c.: Flood, Grattan, &c.: The Union : Robert Emmett, &c. January 18th-Life and Character of John Howard, the Philanthrepist.

January 25th-Life and Character of Major Cartwright. February 1st-Life, Genius, and Character of Dr February 8th-Lives and Characters of William Cob

bett and Henry Hunt. February 15th-Life and Character of John Wickliffe. February 22nd-Life and Character of Martin Luther. Admission, ONE PENNY. Chair to be taken on each occasion at Seven o'Clock.

I respectfully request that the following leader, and my letter relative to the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, may be read at all places where Chartists congregate; and that we may have a response to the letter next week. F. C'CONNOP.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1846.

THE CHANGE-ITS CAUSE, KNOWLEDGE-ITS EFFECT.

As we are now entering upon a new year, and one the same ratio as the knowledge of the morrow may turn the wisdom of to-day into mere speculative prosumption, it is worth while to east a retrospective "The author excuses the sternness of his pictures by glance at the past, and to venture a conjecture on the change of no ordinary nature. Not such a change the reading public by some popular writers, that profess | perhaps, as the improved and active genius of the to exhibit the life of the labouring classes."-The present times may warrant-not such a change as will at once convince the world of the cause that has produced it, but such a change as will mark minis-

A change that will unveil the mystery of kings, the impiety of religion, the superiority of wealth, the roof many of the poorest operatives, while others of them mance of loyalty, the fiction of legitimacy, the sanctity of error, the assumption of the press, the usurpation of an old, and the foul dominion of a new THE CORN LAWS, THE QUARTERLY RE aristocracy, the ascendancy of the idle, the inferiority of the industrious, the inequality of the law, the f long established error and the folly of old established rule, remnants of barbarous times, are all, one the genius which proclaims man's equality in the eye inferiority.

The mind of the present age is civilised, while the the day is the contention of knowledge against prejudice, obsolete and out of fashion, except as found embodied in the musty records of the worn out past. Those laws against which new rights, new powers, new authority, and new necessities are now struggling, are the laws of kings and priests, and are an EVENING.—The new and extraordinary Panorama of emanation from, and typical of, the barbarous mind of olden times. In those days when the maxim was not only tolerated, but admitted, that kings ruled by sented by Moonlight. Open from Seven till a Quarter- right divine, and priests were their vice-gerents upon much power as marked their own supremacy, but | nating character :there it stopped; and when ever monarchical power appeared to be the embodyment of the national will, then no more reverence was paid to monarchy than

to the foul monster democracy. For many a long year fresh knowledge, new knowledge, that knowledge which could best govern new circumstances, has been wrestling with the declining monster, and at length it has snatched the dagger from the assassin's hand, and plunged it into the assassin's breast. Truth has slain falsehood, simplicity has overthrown mystery, the prejudice of the past has faded before the convictions of the present. Now, it is this thing, knowledge, that is looking for the recognition of its power in the embodyment of its laws; and while it walks straight in that course to which the living minds of all admit its right, it is met in its progress by the styles, the turnpikes, the dead walls, the ramparts, the bulwarks, and the landmarks of ancient ignorance, dominion, and misrule. And while the minister himself says onward, the dumb watchman (the law) warns the intruder, and motions him backward. The mind says onward,

but the law, pointing to those barriers, cries backward-"Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther." The change, then, must be in the law : and the difficulty that any minister will experience in effecting this great object, will be the fruitless attempt to extract such concessions from present interests and prejudices, as will satisfy present requirements. Every attempt has been made and has failed. Every attempt will be made, and will fail, which goes no farther than the satisfying the strong of the moment by the sacrifice of the weak. The landlords may be fed upon the church, the manufacturers may be feasted upon the landlords, the throne may be exalted while the cottage becomes debased, and yet this graduated scale of sacrifice will fail to give satisfaction to any, until, at length, all that is sound, all that have interests to protect, must be called into council to devise means for the achievement of the The Royal British Yavy," and coming in and going out-resignation and restoration, is a tacit confession of the impossibility longer

to continue the dominien of class. In no change, whether political or social, have the people of any country recognised their share, or any portion of their share, except in those countries where the land, which is the property of ail, has opera of "Sonnambula," 2s. No. 57, Ditte, "Fra its revolution, gained more than England by its the average importation of a million quarters an-Reform Bill. True, the peasant was governed by the bayonet instead of by the law, but then the bayonet destroyed the law of primogeniture, and distributed the land amongst the people, while the reformed Constitution of England, which professed to give the vote, but led to the coercion, starvation, and subjugation of the people. The change that is now sought, then, is such a representation of the recreations after more difficult studies, the Flutonicon is present mind as will equitably, not equally, distribute the present national resources of the country, and the cause that will lead to the change, the unjust distribution of those resources under class icledge. That change which proclaimed the substitution of the ascendancy of capital for the dominion of priestcraft; that change which profat hand of the builock feeder to the LONG LANK

often have we proclaimed the fact, that with ninetynine out of a hundred classes represented in the State, while the industrious classes are unrepresented, confusion, dissatisfaction, and strife, even among the represented, must be the result; while labour being the source of all wealth, IF ALONE represented. could not fail to do justice to all. Capital will the dominion of the law to insure the balance between the two estates.

of the year, to be at hand, may be made one of revolution, or of concession; but, from one or the other, it must result. And if to the former it owes its triumph, which God "forefend," the criminal that should stand at the bar, charged with all the horrors that may follow, should be the corrupt, the false, the venal press of the factions. They see, and from the public will, that denotes the thunder of the MARKET. The Quarterly proceeds public voice, that will assuredly follow, that may convert wholesome change into terrible revolution.

It is the impossibility of the interested capitalist ministers, and it is that over which Sir Robert Peel must triumph, or before which he must fall; for labour will not, cannot, must not, be conquered.

> Labour's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Tho' baffled oft is always won.

> > THE LAND.

endless trouble upon me.

FEAROUS O'CONNOR.

VIEW, AND THE TIMES.

THE monthly artillery is beginning to pour its laws that control it are barbarous. The struggle of and the squibs of the Times, are much too lengthy for the question of free trade.

Quarterly has very foolishly made the blunderings of lative competition in the wealthy market of Engearth-the knowledge of the old world was warped | Lord Charles Russell, Mr. Ex-Chancellor Baring, | land, will starve the agricultural labourer, and make to kingly and priestly purposes. There was know- and Lord Brougham, the ground work of some agri- the manufacturing operative a slave—a machine, in than that of the owner of the block; because the poor ledge, it is true, but that knowledge was never cultural speculation, and the consistency or raying of the hands of the slave-master. allowed to pass the limits in which it was intended Lord Joun Russell matter of observation; and the its exercise should circumscribe the rights of the Times, passing over the weighty arguments of the repeated our old opinions as to the inevitable result throne and the conventicle. The priests of old stood | Quarterly against free trade, takes up the cudgels to of a repeal of the Corn Laws, when Mr. West obforemost in the ranks of education and of knowledge, belabour three of the Quarterly's giants, and to de- served, that if the change was to separate Church ASES, and every other article used in making and but they used them as the assassin uses the dagger | fend its own dwarf, Lord John, and this is all done from State, sponge the debt, and shake the throne mounting the above can be had of J. Egerton, No. 1, to take veugeance or achieve power—to persuade or in the usual fashioned phrase of editorial logic, while itself, that he should like to know upon what grounds coerce. Where they failed to conciliate by the the subject itself is left wholly untouched, and having we could oppose the measure; to which we replied. shadow, which was the word, they triumphed by the defended its dwarf, the Times then sets about the that UNDER EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES. LENSES for the MICROSCOPE, sent to any part of the substance, which was the fagget. Laws were made work of beautifying its beast, and presents its own the free trade wind that shook the Church and

"A million quarters of wheat is the present average importation, and no opening of ports, or any other device of man, even if we were willing to pay £5 a quarter, can increase that importation except in a certain known and VERY LIMITED RATIO. But, even if it were probable, why should it be so shocking a prospect? Now we ask the sane man of twenty-one years of age,

the man to whom the Charter would give the vote, if he ever read such rubbish, even newspaper rubbish, as the above passage; and we ask those who have been so loud in their advocacy of free trade, if their principle ever received such a MORTAL WOUND from the hand of its greatest opponent. Now mark the reasoning-that the present annual importation from abroad is about "one million quarters, and no opening of the ports, or any other device of man, could increase that amount beyond a very LIMITED RATIO, even if we paid £5 a quarter premium." What then, and has it come to this, and is free trade in reality, after all its promised blessings, to end in annual scarcity, annual apprehension, national reliance upon foreign elemency, and IN NO EXTEN-SION OF TRADE at all? Now we throw Lord CHARLES RUSSELL, Mr. Ex-Chancellor Baring, Lord BROUGHAM, and even Lord John, overboard. We have nothing to do with the miscalculations of the three former, or with the misconceptions of the latter. We might very fairly base our apprehensions upon failure in the wheat crop, and use the reasoning of the Times | they cannot assail him, and being vulnerable themto show that even then, with that single casualty selves, they fear and hate him. His honesty and staring us in the face, we had been made dependent for an extra demand beyond what was in the power theless, he has friends, and sincere ones, too, even. more reasonable stand, and assert that, although the ciation. 2,000,000 acres of Lord CHARLES RUSSELL, which he says would be thrown out of cultivation by a repeal of the Corn Laws, and the 8,000,000 acres heroically plain enough by the following extracts from his speculated upon by SLASHING HARRY, may be speeches :a wild and extravagant conjecture, that at least 500,000 acres in England, 300,000 in Ireland, and in alluding to the document in question, said-200,000 in Scotland, would be thrown out of cultivageneral object. This snapping up of ministries— tion DURING THE STRUGGLE. Mind, that's transmitted to me by post this morning. It is headed, this rapid succession of speculative progress—this the rub—and then let us see how the matter would stand. Those million of acres, at an average of

3,000,000 quarters, which, added to the average CERTAIN DEFICIENCY of four million quarters, while the Times assures us that a premium of £5 a nually. Now, then, what becomes of free trade? where are its benefits? What is the triumph—the people's triumph, that is to be eked out of the change? It will

be found in those alterations which a repeal of the Corn Laws must inevitably enforce, and which have and carried. been repeated by us within the last eleven years, in every possible shape in which words can present them, and in which the Quarterly Review and other publications are now beginning to see them. Our speech at be the inevitable result of a repeal of the Corn Laws. the consequences which the Quarterly NOW anticipates from the change. We give them in succes-

season, secure the ascendancy of party, will not be re- is called, of so many and such important lines of business. | ward the subject again.

ceived as the rightful triumph of knowledge. How' Consider the millions of capital invested in the dead weight of those innumerable trades, and then say who will dare to attempt to overthrow these goodly, these magnificent works to devastate those fruitful fields, to beggar those millions of population by the chaotic earthquake of what is called free trade; of which in its ultimate, or even its immediate consequences, its advocates have no more idea than the baker. who verheated his oven to supply his customers, had that he was about to burn down the city of London. We repeat it, the agriculturists are no doubt in front of the battle, and in the ever be represented in its power. Labour should hold first peril, but the ultimate danger is still greater for the manufacturing classes, who, when deprivation of work, and consequent famine, really come, will not have even the poor resources that the impoverished fields supply, but will either The change which we proclaim, upon the first day | die of hunger or discuse in those gigantic black holes called manufacturing towns.

If, as there can be no doubt, the plains of the Vistula, the Dnieper, and the Mississippi could, if there were a regular demand, feed all England at very low prices, we cannot denv that we should soon be altogether fed by foreign wheat—that is, be doomed to foreign subjection whenever those governments should think proper to exert even a passive resistance against

We beg to assure the Quarterly that lands much they know that there is an undercurrent sapping more contiguous to home than those on the banks of old prejudices, while they withhold a knowledge of Dnieper, the Mississippi, and the Vistula, would this essential fact from those who, deprived of it, supply, at a comparatively insignificant cost, any must legislate in the dark, while, it apprised of its amount required for English consumption, while we concessions to its will. But no, the gatherings of far distant UNTAXED COUNTRIES, would furnicled, the sayings of the mere units of faction are lower cost than English farmers could grow it AT elaborately paraded, while not a single comment is PRESENT RENTS, or than our nearer neighbours offered upon the movement of the multitude. It is could supply it. But after all, not only all the surthis unnatural warring of the elements that will cause | plus of all'the countries in the world, but what can | not think of being in any degree instrumental in circulatthe great political earthquake, that threatens to shake be speculated upon—upon the mere presumption of society to its centre. It is the disregard of the flash remuneration, would find its way to the WEALTHY To which must be added the abject and yet contented con-

dition of the peasant, who, till these inexhaustible tracts of country-but more important still, the amount of British poo rate, and county rate, and the £800,000,000 of debt, for making laws for the protection of labour, which is his which the soil of England is, as it were, mortgaged. No, battle-ground, that has stood in the way of all is not in the nature of things that any compensation could be made for these enormous difficulties, these, we assert, irresisti

Such are the extracts from the Quarterly, and the outery. Times sums up the predictions of its antagonist in the following unmistakable language:-

Associating this ancient, sublime, and romantic sliding- since:scale, with our "existing institutions," he asserts that a repeal will be a "new revolution." This much used, if not much abused term, can only mean a fundamental change-After consultation with my brother directors, I find such a change, for example, as would separate church and that it is their opinion that the subscriptions from to his promise: he shows that he means this, and a good deal those localities heretofore transmitted to the more. Old revolutions touch the sovereign or the clergy, or General Secretary, and accustomed to correspond perhaps a few boroughs and corporations. This, however, with him, had better be continued through the same | will overthrow "the church and state," " landowners, farmers, channel; indeed, there is no difference as to the and labourers," "manufacturers of all classes," and spread monies being sent to me, or to Mr. Wheeler. The ness, on which the whole population sit down and perish, not to the solid earth itself, will render the island one vast wilderprincipal thing that I aim at, is to enforce the because, like Hagar, they have spent their water and their necessity of making all orders, to whosoever sent, bread, but because the country is absolutely overflowing with payable to Mr. Roberts, as a different course entails foreign corn, and there is more than the whole population with their utmost exertion can possibly eat.

There, reader, that's from the Times; a sneer from the Thunderer. It is the summary of free trade results, and we adopt it, whole and entire, as our own. It is something new to hear the organ of then to society, or he, his wife and children, die of want, the altar, the throne, and the cottage, speaking of which is too often the case; and, therefore, the landlord pomp of office and the glare of power, the musket's heavy shot into the flimsy breastwork of the daily revolution as mere fundamental change, which SEstrength and the bludgeon's authority, the force of press. The last number of the Quarterly Review has PARATES THE CHURCH FROM THE STATE, Toryism and the fraud of Whiggery, the prejudice rather clumsily embodied our several predictions as and ALTERS THE BASIS OF THE MO- land, by reclaiming, building, enclosing, manuring, drainto what the result of a repeal of the Corn Laws must | NARCHY. This is, in truth, putting a smiling be, and the Times, in its attempt to spike the great | countenance upon the grim outcast, and giving to the and all, about to vanish before the majesty of right : Conservative gun, has so overloaded its own pop-gun, revolutionist an honoured standing in society. The as literally to cause dismay and discomfiture in the Thunderer sneers at a people starving in the midst of the law, and stamps the idle only with a brand of ranks of the undisciplined volunteers of free trade, of abundance; but have we not seen operatives of which our daily co-temporary is the undisciplined | naked in the midst of their own production ?-the drill-serjeant. The bombardment of the Quarterly, children of shoemakers barefoot ?-the families of pastry cooks without a meal ?-- the blacksmith's publication in a weekly newspaper, and, however horse unshed ?-the people of Ireland starving in we may quarrel with the clumsy mode in which the seasons when potatoes have been turned into manure Quarterly has used our arguments, yet we defy any, | in consequence of their abundance? Have we not but the wilfully stupid, to read the reply of the Times | read of the agricultural labourers of Dorsetshire without coming to the conclusion that that journal starving in the midst of their own produce, and has not even yet seen the length of its own nose into always lowly in proportion as it was valueless, bet rogue, and the cabinet maker could make him pay. cause cheap; and we now repeat, that the surplus

submit to the fraud or be turned out and die. He cannot During the sidings of the Chartist convention we country at the following price:—Deep Power, 60s., Low for them and by them. They tolerated in kings as giant to the affrighted farmer in the following fasci- wrecked the State, would not blow a single CHURCH tatoes for the next three months, PLUMB or STATE PLUMB into the mouth of Mr. WEST or his order; while in their poverty they should bear all the blows of wealthy faction, until proper adjustment had defined the share of the several orders from the change. This explanation was received with cheers and laughter, and to it we still adhere, confirmed in the notion that privileged property will ever be an over-match for unprotected labour, until both are EQUAL UNDER THE LAW. and EQUALLY REPRESENTED IN THE room of the Duke of Buccleuch .- Times. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ARREST OF MR. O'HIGGINS. We announced in the Star of Saturday last, the arrest of Mr. O'Hugans, by the Dublin authorities, on trumped-up and ridiculous charge of sedition. From what transpired at the police-office, there is no manner of doubt but that the arrest of Mr. O'Higgins, and the intended prosecution of that gentleman, have been at the instigation of Mr. O'Cox-NELL. The paper or placard upon which the charge of sedition is founded, will appear to every unprejudiced mind to bear a construction very different from that which Mr. O'CONNELL has put upon it.

The hatred of the O'Connell staff against Mr. O'HIGGINS arises out of the simple fact, that he have not determined upon enrolling that body through knows the character of every man of them; and as straightforwardness is a reproach to them. Never of other countries to supply. But we shall take the we believe, among the members of the Repeal Asso.

That Mr. O'CONNELL instigated the government to the present prosecution of his old friend will appear

On Monday, the 17th November, Mr. O'Connell,

I now call the attention of the meeting to a documen "Landlords and Tenants-Turning Tenants Out," It is an exceedingly well printed paper, and purports to be three-quarters to the acre, being thrown out of wheat it the strongest possible argument is used, to induce the cultivation, would leave an annual deficiency of tenants to murder their landlords. (Hear, hear.) This hideous paper has been sometime in Ireland. Some perdeficiency of one million quarters, would leave a county, at Baldoyle, especially to the labourers employed on the railway. A copy of it came into the hands of Mr. Arkins, who was able to trace it to the person that cirbeen conferred, by the change, upon all. France, by quarter could only secure a very limited addition to I saw it, I got Mr. Arkins to go to the Castle with it, to the Commissioneas of Police, and he left it there accordingly, and, accordingly, they took not a single step with respect to it from that day to this. (Cries of "Shame." Nothing can be worse; I will deposit this with Mr. Ray, and move that it be referred to the committee, to see if we can trace it out, as the police and the government seem to be idle upon the subject. I move "That this document be referred to the committee." The resolution was put

How can any man, possessed of one particle of honourable or manly feeling, continue a member of a committee thus converted into a "Detective police?" O'GORMAN MAHOY said, and offered to prove, that Middleton, in 1839, wherein we described what must O'Connell gave information against him as a Terry Alt, for the purpose of depriving him of the repreappears to have formed the ground-work for the sentation of his native county Clare. He called loud article in the Quarterly in 1845. We select some of and long for the blood of the O'Connors, the Stephens, and the Oastlers: but more especially for the blood of the innocent cotton-spinners of Glasgow. And now he thirsts for the blood of his old friend, O'Higgins, But to come back to trade: has any one endeavoured to which will be seen clearly enough, when the sworn calculate the immense, and what we are sure would be found, informations of Arkins and others come before the fingers of the slave driver, however it may, for a the faith of these protective duties? Look at the plant, as it public. At the next weekly needing he brought for-

On the 24th ultimo, (see Freeman of the 25th), Mr.

O'Connell said:-That while on his legs he would call the attention of the association to the fact that, on that day fortnicht, he felt it to be his duty to denounce a certain infamous document-a hand-bill which appeared to have been printed by R. and J. Pilkington, Great Turnstyle, Holborn, Londen. It was a document which he felt it to be his duty to denounce, because it incited tenants to the assassination of their landlords. Two other copies of this document were that morning found posted on the doors of the Conciliation-hall, with this remark appended : - The above is an exceedingly well printed document. Daniel O'Connell. See Freeman's Journal, 17th instant. One of the documents, so posted, had been sent by him (Mr. O'Connell) to the police authorities, in order to ascertain whether the matter might not have been investigated, with a view to the exposure and punishment of the authors. He had a very strong suspicion, however, that the guilty parties were some of those policemen known by the names of "Detectors." (Hear, hear.) He might be wrong, but he had a very strong impression to that effect, The fact of the matter was, that printers knew each other's type just as well as one man knew the handwriting of another, and if proper inquiries were instituted there could not be the slightest difficulty in finding out whether the Messrs. Pilkington's were or were not the printers of the document. He trusted it would be looked into. The circumstance of its having been posted on the pillars of growing power, they might be inclined to make timely admit that the cheaper land and cheaper labour, in the Conciliation-hall only enabled him to caution the people against the spies and informers who had the villany to concoct such a document, and to take such a step for monopolists and protectionists are faithfully chrol nish its quota of competitive production at a much its publication. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that some true hearted and intelligent man would lay hold of the miscreants, and so become real detectives, which was a great desideratum. (Hear, hear.) He would not read

> Now, then, would not any man imagine that this must be a most atrocious document. Let the reader turn to the report of the Devon Commission, and the letters of the Times Commissioner, and see if he cannot find in these something very like the document about which Mr. O'Connell has made such an

> out this vile document for the association for he could

ing it, or in making it more generally known than it was

at present. Last week he had handed a copy of it to the

government reporter, and the copy which remained any

one connected with the police, who chose to apply for it,

Here follows the document referred to by Mr. O'Connell, and which we published some weeks

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS, TYRANTS TURN-ING TENANTS OUT.

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 yould 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 chose 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 bur-

Question: When a tenant increases the value of the ig, &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 paving him !

Answer: The owner of the block would be called a Question: What is the difference between the conduct The Times became a convert from necessity, and of the world, nay, some of the actual requirements double the amount, to a tenant for rough land which he of the landlord who charges an additional rent, mostly would now become an advocate from despair. The of our nearest neighbours, being brought into specular 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

tenant cannot go to law with his landlord; he must either

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 po-A LANDLORD WHO LOVES JUSTICE.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES. We have authority to announce the following changes in the construction of Sir R. Peel's govern-

The Duke of Buccleuch will succeed the late Lord Wharncliffe as President of the Council. Lord Ellenborough will return to office as First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Haddington has accepted the Privy Seal in

THE CALLING OUT OF THE MILITIA.-The letters which we lately published of the Secretary of State for the Home Department and of the Secretary at War leave no doubt of the intention of the Government as to the enrolment of the militia for immediate service. It must be understood that the militia will not on this occasion be raised, as incorrectly stated a short time since, by beat of drum, but according to the old system of ballot—a process which no one above the age of twenty-one need flatter himself that he can avoid; therefore, the sooner that the establishment of militia clubs for providing substitutes is begun the better. It appears that of the number first enrolled in a single district-say Sussex-one-third will be called on for duty for three years, when they will be discharged (each man having the option of volunteering into the line), and will not again be required for at least six years. It is understood by those connected with the militia that Government any fear of war, but with the view of affording the Canadas, New Zealand, and other portions of the colonies additional military force. The attendance of those enrolled will consequently be continually required at the barracks for the above-mentioned period. The barracks, of course, in which the army on home service are now stationed, will be occupied by the militia troops .- Standard.

To Readers & Correspondents.

Our want of space compelled us to omit the following last week: - " VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' Widows' and Children's Funds .-- I beg to acknowledge the receipt of 14s, from Mr. John Gray, of Burnley; and 2s. from Mr. Robinson, Camp, Prescot."-THOMAS COOPES, Secretary, 134, Blackfriars-road,-Mr. Cooper also most respectfully requests that the two committees will meet him at his house, 194, Blackfriars-road, next Monday evening, January 5th, at eight o'clock.

DEATH, INQUEST, AND PUBLIC FUNERAL OF WHIGGERY we must postpone till next week. We had no notion when we aunounced our intention of commemorating this sad catastrophe of the expense and time it would require to do justice to the memory and remains of the deceased monster. Next week, however, we shall do justice, ample justice, to our departed friend.

THE LAND CONFERENCE AND CHARTIST CONVENTION. We are overpowered with the kindly feelings expressed from all parts as to the result of the conference and convention, and forbear publishing the many manly resolutions that pour in from all parts, from the different localities expressing a determination to pay all the expense. We require more, we require an immediate fund to enable us to scour the country, and to arouse the country for the next fortnight for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones.

THE LAND, -From Carrington and other places we have received very sensible letters, containing recommendations to the directors, which our friends may rest assured shall not be lost sight of. We may also observe that all the objects of district location will be achieved by the present machinery, as the most sanguine cannot anticipate the rapidity with which the process of location will go on; and hence the greater inclination of those who draw shares to surrender a present inconvenience for future convenience—that is the abandon-

ment of a prize in an unsuitable district. IRISTIDES .- We have never heard the charge, and, therefore, cannot see the necessity of recommending tha parties to meet it, which is the reason for not publish. ing his letter.

AMES PARSONS .- We should be most happy to be able to accommodate his brothers by locating them next to him, but we imagine that he will at once see the impossibility of adopting such a course. They must take their el ance, and there is no doubt that by arrange.

men's with other parties the object may be achieved.

J. G., NEWTOWN, MONTGOMERYSHIRE. - We are much | Mr. John Shaw, who, since the last convention, has been flattered at the notion of the land plan making him alter his intention of going to America, and preferring home when the market is open for him. We give the following as the information he seeks. The price of a two acre share is £2 10s., and 2s. 4d. for card, rules, and expenses: the price of a three acre share is £3 15s. and Ss. 4d. for expenses; the price of a four acre share is £5 and 4s.4d. expenses. The thing given is two acres of land worth £37 10s., a cottage that cost £30, and £15 capital for ever, for £5 a-year, and 5 per cent. charged upon the additional price of land, or the additional price of building; £7 10s. a-year for three acres of land of the same quality, a house that costs £45, and £22 10s. capital; and £10 a-year for four acres of land of like quality, a house that cost £60, and £30 capital. The profits of the society to go to the reduction of the rent or to the purchase of the land for the

R. RADFORD. MANCHESTER .- Mr. Radford's letter did not reach Mr. O'Connor until it was too late to answer it. as he was out of town. PUBLIC SPIBIT .- We give the following letter just as it came, and desire all to go and do likewise :-

Sunday morning. DEAR S13,-I have this moment read your letter, and before taking breakfast, I conceived it to be my bounden duty to enclose you my small mite (5s.) towards defraying the late expenses, and for the purpose of carrying on the war, and at the same time to tender of carrying on the war, and at the same time to tender
you my thanks as an individual, and as a member of
Boulogne, per John Dram the Chartist body, for your generosity in advancing money on our behalf, As soon as our small body meet, I shall endeavour to bring it before them, but like most of our friends they are ground to the dust by the City of London district. most of our friends, they are ground to the dust by the class to which I have the honour to belong. Dear sir, I remain, yours truly, ROBERT KIDD. Feargus O'Connor, Esq.

JOHN WARD, BARNSLEY .- Thanks for his honest letter. We never entertained the slightest doubt of the patriotism of the Barnsley men. We rejoice to hear of their nervous anxiety relative to our dear friend and brother Chartist, O'Higgins, and beg to assure them, that although not at all nervous, we are not the less anxious.

J. L., BURNLEY .- Yes. The amount allowed for building a cottage on a four-acre farm, would more than cover the expense of one built upon Mr. O'Connor's

Mr. O'Connor's promised work upon agriculture will be bound by itself, and will contain explanations of the former work, as well on a farming directory for the instruction of small farmers. We are induced to give this notice, because some parties have made application to know if they shall defer purchasing the work until completed. The work on Small Farms IS NOW COMPLETED.

PICKVANCE, BOLTON.—We thank him for the newspaper, the finding of the inquest was published in last week's Star, and the admirable reply to the Jackass who wrote upon the land project, being confined to the points in Mr. Ass's letter, and not wishing to waste our space upon such rubbish, the answer to it would be out of

Z. Z .- If he should be balloted for the militia he can procure a substitute slave for £5.

M.S.R.-Old Buffery must have known we were too fully occupied to give opinions upon cases which would take half the week to advise upon. It is not fair to expect answers to correspondents upon matters of heavy legal responsibility.

MARTIN JCDE .- Again we have to thank this worthy watchman for his services. We have received his letter and the paper, but who would ever think of noticing the foul puff that comes from poor Larkins, a mere pimple upon the rotten rump of putrid Whiggery. However, if it is any satisfaction to the Chartists of Newcastle to have the creature gibbeted we promise. watchman for his services. We have received his Newcastle to have the creature gibbeted, we promise them the treat before many weeks.

Salitor, per S. Nolla ...

Brighton, per W. Flower ...

Ashton-under-Lyne, per J. Taylor

Nowres ...

We thank him for his letter while he

SETH NORBIS.—We thank him for his letter, while he Dundee, per R. Vudd ... A few friends at J. Knowles's, Spinkwell must see the impossibility of re-opening the subject to Dewsbury Association ... BID AGAIN, LOED JOHN.—We thank our poetic friends

for their effusions, but their muse was rather tardy in responding to our call, as poor Lord John is not likely even to get into the auction-room again.

street, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening. C. B. A .- The lines are respectfully declined. EDWARD FREER, Gretton, near Shaw, Rockingham North

returns his thanks to the kind friend who has occa sionally sent him the Northern Star. He respectfully requests a continuance of the favour. A Working Mechanic, Manchester, commenting on the

tyranny of the Liverpool employers towards the mechanics of that town, reminds the aggrieved workmen that they have themselves principally to blame for their present slavery. The mechanics, engineers, &c. of Liverpool, were invited to join the society established on the 1st of November last, at Manchester, for the purpose of counteracting the efforts of the "Masters Protective Society," to which invitation they never responded. Our correspondent severely denounces what he calls "the aristocratical spirit of the Liverpool mechanics," and tells them that if they desire the sympathy of the public, they must prove themselves worthy of that sympathy, by uniting with their fellow working men for the national protection of their order. More Curry for the Duke of Norfolk.—The follow-

ing article appears in the Débats:-Everybody knows the old saying, "Vous n'avez pas de pain? Eh bien! mangez de la brioche!" An illustrious peer in England has just uttered a naivetein serious mood of nearly the same character, which has afforded a topic for the entire English press. At an agricultural meeting held within his vast domain of Arundel, his Grace of Nor folk, the premier Duke of England, has suggested to the astonished peasantry around him a most original expedient for supplying the want of potatoes. But mind it is not a discovery of his own. Oh, dear no! He says that a lady, the other day, gave him the idea in a letter. Something warm for the stomach is the matter in question. "Perhaps," said the noble peer, "you are not accustomed to it, but it is impossible you should not like the taste. For myself I am very fond of it. Curiosity was greatly excited. The simple countrymen opened their large ears, and no doubt mouths as big. What is this unknown wonder? It is curry powder! It is probably necessary for us to explain that curry is a compound of white ginger, Cayenne pepper, coriander, and saffron. There is a great consumption of it in India, and we, in Paris, have corrupted its name into carrick à l'Indienne. This is what the Duke of Norfolk recommends to the numerous population of his wide domains 23 2 substitute for potatoes. "You must all know," he adds, "that it is very comforting to the stomach. I will go further, and say that if a man returns home wet and exhausted, and has nothing better in the house than hot water, by putting a pinch of this powder into it, he will go to bed much warmer and more comfortably than he would have done without it." Thus, when you are cold and bungry, and have neither fire nor bread, take some carrick à l'Indienne; the receipt is excellent! How is it that truffles have not been recommended to those who have no potatoes, there is so much similarity between them? The man is well known who tried to habituate his horse to do without eating; and relying upon the force of habit, daily diminished his feeds. When the poor beast died he exclaimed, "It is a great pity, for I had just brought him to live upon nothing!" All this, however, does not prevent the Duke of Norfolk from being an honourable and humane old gentleman, and an excellent landlord. The species of bonlomic with which he has given this extraordinary advice to his tenants proves him to have the best intentions in the world. But, in truth, when the whole body of a nation is agitated by the question of how to obtain their means of subsistence, it would be better to give them more serious answers. It is already known to be a certain fact that in the manufacturing districts of England mothers give to their infants doses of opium to stop the cries of nature; but to imagine the calls of hunger from thousands of men can be laid asleep by a little Cayenne pepper is, as we conceive, a strange illusion Long ago was it that Bacon pronounced the revolt of

THE RESTORATION OF THE EXILED PATRIOTS .- To the Editor of the Northern Star, -DEAR SIR, -As you have obliged me by inserting in your democratic journal two previous communications on the above important sub-ject, I am thereby induced to solicit the same favour on occasion. It affords me the greatest satisfaction that the recent Chartist convention have placed this subject in such a prominent position before the people and I trust that tens, nay, hundreds of thousands, wil respond to their truly democratical recommendation But as there is a course which might (and I hope will be adopted, not recommended by that patriotic hand from which I am confident the most important result would accrue, and being desirous that no available means should be left untried that would be calculated to ensure the restoration of these much injured and persecuted patriots, and also, that should this effor (I do hope it will be a determined effort) prove unavail. ing, that we might not have the unpleasant reflection that had we adopted such means our object would have been gained. I would impress on the minds of the electors of the United Kingdom the imperative necessity of forthwith waiting on, or communicating with, their representatives in the House of Commons, as it must be palpable, to every one who thinks on this subject, that unless the motion of the noble-minded Dancombe is supported in our agitation out of the House will be useless. Therefore, ye electors, let not this appeal to your sympathies be made in rain, but with that resolute importunity which will not hear of denial, urge on the attention of those who can give them freedom—the case of these victims of class misrule. In the sacred name of liberty demand justice in their behalf, and also state. in plain and understandable language, that if they lesire your support at the next election (an event not far distant) they must support the motion of the patriotic Duncombe, for a free pardon of these men. For your encouragement I will add, that this course has been encouragement I was aus, that this course has over adopted in the borough of St. Marylebone, and favour-able answers received. Up then, arouse, and about this good work without delay. Remember that united and determined we conquer, divided and lukewarm we fail. Forward, forward, with firmness and resolution, and success is certain .- John Arnott, Somers Town.

the belly to be the worst of revolts.

Mr. Coores is requested to send "collecting books Messrs. Geo. White and Chernock, of Bradford. JOSEFH GOOD .- We are much obliged for the report, which is, however, not of sufficient interest for our columns.

sojourning in Lancashire and Yorkshire, writes in most enthusiastic terms respecting the state of Chartism and the progress of the Land Society in those counties. He apologises to the men of Manchester for his absence from Carpenters' Hall on Sunday evening last, which from Bradford to Mauchester within the proper time. Speaking of the "Veteran Patriots" and "Widows' and Orphans'" Funds, Mr. Shaw says, that when a to an early demand for spring goods.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. SHARES.

PER Ma. O'CONNOB. Ovenden, per G. Ashwort's Radcliffe, per Thomas Bowker Thomas Miller, Lanark ... W. Russell W. Russell Halifax, per C. W. Smith Norwich, per J. Hurry ... Stockport, per T. Woodhouse Excter, per F. Clark ... Oldham, per W. Humer ... Scarborcugh, per C. Weadley Barnsley, per J. Ward ... Newark-upon-Trent ...

Newark-upon-Trent
Nottingham, per J. Sweet
Holb-ck, per W. Sykes
Kidderminster, per G. Holloway.
Leicester, per G. Noon
David Watson, Ddinburgh Preston, per J. Brown Artichoke Inn locality, Brighton, per William Flower .. Rochdale, per E. Mitchell Bacup, per J. Midgely ...
Wigan, per N. Canning ...
Sheffield ...
Wotton-under-Edge, per R. Lacey
Colne, per H. Horsfield ... Shelton, per II. Foster
Shelton, per II. Foster
Newcastle-on-Tyne, per M. Jude.
Reading, per G. W. Wheeler Manchester, per J. Murray
Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson
Wakefield, per Thomas Lazenby...
William Buckingham, of Southmoulton...

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

.. 13 0

EXECUTIVE. Dudley, per W. Rankin ... Norwich, per J. Hurry ... Henry Fink, Gloucester ... Brighton, per W. Flower.. Dundez, per R. Vudd Greenwich and Deptford.. Wakefield, per two Cordwainers..

FOR THE CHARTIST CONVENTION. A few poor patriots, Barnstable.. A Democrat

Bradford, per T. Cole
Derby, per W. Crabtree

Robert Kidd

FIFTY GUINEAS PREMIUM.

TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.

England and foreign countries, each plan or model must be accompanied by a specification stating the cost of erecting and completing the machinery at each factory, so as to make fifty tons of "maintaining" firing and 50,000 gniting blocks per day.

The size of the blocks, with models of the present sys-

BALLADDE: SHEWING HOW A SEELY TONGE MANNE WOLD SELL HYS

SOULE TO SATAN, AND WHAT FOLLOWED THEREFROM. [From Punch.] A youthe there was of changefulle lotte. Now bryghte, now seedie broune; Hee called hymselfe "a kiddie swelle,"

And lived upon ye toune. Hys youthfulle pryme hee wasted alle In synne and godlesse revell; And oftplayed hee unlawfull gaimes. And oft hee played ye devill. Atte length a friend, who oft before

Hadde counselled hym to wronge, With trecherous pitie, acted welle, Thus wagged hys wille tongue: "Thou knowst my garbe how sere before, "Thou seest its brightnesse now;

"My tinne is flushe; alle this I gayned "By boldnesse, as mayst thou." " How ?" eager cryed ye seedie one : Thus answered hee of bronze:

"My frende, I maide alle this and more " By Diddelsexe Junctionnes," "Who may bee bee," thus asked bys frende, "Who hath such wondrous poure?" " A necromauncer strange," quothe hee,

"And dwelles in secret boure." Fulle soone hee stoode within ye roome Where ye oulde soge dyd dwelle; Strange lynes around and mystic schryppe

Sette forth a dismalle selle. " What wouldst thou here ?" in awfulle voice. Thus asked ye manne of synne;

Ye seedie raskalle wynked his eye, And brefely answered-"Tinne." Sygne here thy naime :"—ye youth e complyed ; Erc Sol hathe kyssed ye floode

"Seven tymes, brynge thou to mee ten droppes "Of humanne heartis bloode. "And shouldst thou fayle dire shalt thou rue:" This checked ye youthe hys lauffe; And straighte hee soughte a potte-house nacre,

And called for halfe-and-halfe. Daye rolled on daye, hys frendes hee prayed To aid hym in hys neede! Each after each, hee tryed them alle-

But not a soule wold bleede. See, when seven sunnes had rase and sette, He fayld bys tryste to keepe. And recklesse soughte hys lowlie couche, But, not, alas! to sleepe.

When mornynge came, oh dire to telle; He was himselfe no more: On handes and feete of hornie hoofe lie ranne alonge ye floore.

From heade to foote was shaggie hayre; His brow encyrclynge wragge O'ertopped a payre of antlers hyghe: In shorte—he was a stagge!

But are hee mournd hys deadly synne, Unpityed and unscene; And myndefulle of hys former lyfe, Still preyed upon ye greene.

MORAL. Take solemne warnynge ye who hope Withouten toyle to fattenne, Lest when ye sygne some mystic schryppe, Ye sygne yourselves to Satan.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AND ATTACK UPON THE Police.—About two on Tuesday morning a disturbance of a serious nature took place in Blackfriars' Wynd, (Edinburgh,) between a party of railway abourers, or "navigators" as they are called, and the police force, in the course of which a number of the latter were severely injured in their persons by the brutal conduct of their assailants. It appears that a party of labourers, all Irishmen, were disturb ing the neighbourhood by kicking and knocking at is doing all in its power to create a bad feeling upon the following night a stack of wheat belonging the doors of different houses, apparently with the against the Irish people by making a hash of the to the Right Honorable Gentleman was set on fire. view of obtaining liquor. On the policeman on the beat, named Miller, interfering to repress their riotous and disorderly conduct, he was set upon by the party, knocked down, kicked and struck in a most savage manner. Four or five other policemen being attracted to the spot, used their exertions to quell the disturbance, upon which the labourers ran into the house of a man named Nicholas Berry, where they lodged, and armed themselves with a hatchet, shovel, and poker, with which they commenced an attack upon the policemen, severely wounding several of them in the head, face, and other parts of their persons. The injuries which Miller, in particular, has received from blows and cuts on his head, are supposed not to be unattended with danger to his life, and several others of the force are badly wounded Additional reinforcements of police having reached the spot, the ofen lers, nine in number, were at length overpowered, and, after a severe struggle,

lodged in the cells.—Caledonian Mercury.

Summary of the Week's Aelus.

MONDAY. TRADE -All accounts from the manufacturing from Carpenters' Hall on Sunday evening last, which districts agree in their evil forebodings, while in those articles only which warrant speculation, reduced prices are maintained. Great caution is observable in every branch of trade, while hope attaches itself certain pig-headed publisher in Bradford, who has The STOCK EXCHANGE. The return to office of fattened on the profit made by selling the Northern Star, the "FASCINATING FINANCIER," and the fact of "John

was applied to for his aid to the above funds, he annot being strong enough for the place," and having no swered (speaking of the victims), he knew "nowt chance of gaining flesh by another go at the "fleshabout 'em—it served 'em reet," and refused to con- pot," has caused a "merry Christmas" amongst the about 'em—it served 'em rect," and refused to contribute anything. Mr. Shaw intimates that he will be in London "in about a week," when he will be happy to render an account of his stewardship.

pot, "nas caused a merry Christmas amongst the robbers on change. Public securities are looking up, and shareholders are beginning to speculate upon a comparatively easy "sliding scale," while exchange a merry Christmas amongst the robbers on change. Public securities are looking up, and shareholders are beginning to speculate upon a comparatively easy "sliding scale," while exchange a comparative exchange a comparative exchange a comparative exchange a comparative exc speak confidence if not security.

The Corn Laws.—There has been more rubbish

spoken and written upon the subject of free trade within the last week, than was ever spoken or written in any ten previous Christmas weeks. The Mary-2 0 0 lebone Vestry Petition for free trace has already received over 7,000 signatures. "Don't they wish they may get it."
THE CORN TRADE.—By St. Paul and the Mark-

lane Express the work goes bravely on, and wheat is sliding down, down, downy; so that the farmers are beginning to think of the Irishman's old joke, who, when he was told that what he liked so much in the apple-pie was a quince, replied "Musha, bloody wars! if one quince makes an apple pie so good, what the devil would an apple pie be, if it was all quinces." The farmers are beginning to ask if the shadow of free trade is so good, what the devil will the substance be?

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE POOR OF WINDSON.—His Royal Highness has demurred to the proceedings commenced against him by the vestry for the recovery of the pauper's pittance out of the Flemish farm, held by its German occupant, and for which, not satisfied with £30,000 a year, and many more thousands made up from pickings off the bones of large sum of money now due at this Christmas time, title of the poor to subsistence from the land is superior

to his wife's title to the throne.

Representation of the West Riding.—It appears that the ex-secretary for Ireland, Lord Morpeth, is to have a walk over the Poor Law course this time, but next time he must " win to go in." Foneign.—The message of Mr. President Polk has thrown consternation amongst the conclave of European crowned heads; the French press declaring that France was more insulted than England by the document. However, be that as it may, it is a regular notice to quit all further intervention with American affairs upon the Holy Alliance. As we announced, in last week's Star, the question of European intervention with the affairs of the Republic has now been discovered to be the gem of the docu-

are raising a national militia of 200,000.

France.—The king of the Parricades has opened the French chambers in person, in a speech full of the usual rigmarole, in which he congratulates himself upon the good understanding that subsists between him and our Queen, and upon the assurance that wherever his sons appear they have added to the dignity of France, and concludes with the cheering intelligence that his grandsons are increasing in num ber; and we learn that the king then rose, saluted the assembly, and retired, amid the cheers of his puppets. Spain.—If we had not had such a taste of Whig oppression and villany, and if we could draw our oppression and vinany, and it we could draw our ports of the United States; a mention of two or three of neighbourhood, and he proves it, by teiling us that decidedly say that the conclave of kings look with more dread upon a Whig than a Tory administra- tent and importance. The Roseius, from New York, against the tenant he ousted, and upon whose behalf tion, as a proof of which, we learn that the resignapert Peel, and the restoration of Lord John Russell, was received with tremendous consternation at Paris and Madrid.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM AND THE DUBLIN CORPORA-TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.

To Engineers and quarters of quarters of

amply catered for the amusement of old and young. We remember no Christmas season when there ap. period of time, of cattle, provisions of various descriptions. peared a greater competition amongst managers for and grain generally, from the northern ports, have been of presume our brother editor sat up to usher in the new public favour; but that which had the greatest at- a very extensive and important character. The General year, and thus knocked two days into one, and would public favour; but that which had the greatest attraction for us, was the Marylebone theatre, where, to large the second properties of the first and thus knocked two days into one, and would furnish us with a new calendar of 182 days and asseembly five. The persons saved are seventy-six in tem of forming them, may be seen, and all particulars obtained, at 3, Trafalgar-square, where each plan or model, with the specification, must be left before twelve o'clock on the above day.

Half of the premiums will be paid on the day of the half of the premiums will be paid on the day of the seen half of the premiums will be paid on the day of the seen half of the premiums will be paid on the day of the seen half of the premiums will be paid on the day of the seen half of the premiums will be paid on the day of the seen half of the premiums will be paid on the day of the seen half of the premiums will be paid on the day of the seen half of the premiums will be paid on the day of the seen half of the premium of the seen half of the seen half of the premium of the seen half of the seen our great delight, we found our own social and poli- large quantity of poultry, and their steam-ship Venezuela, half in the next year. Once upon a time a very stu-

Street by little John, and the restoration of Sir Ro. almost too small for the elongated faces that looked mournfully upon each other on receipt of the intelligence. Bishopricks in anticipation, judgeships, commissionerships, parsonships, attorney-generalships, solicitor-generalships, knightships, clerkships, baronetships, and chief constableships were flying about thick as hailstones in a storm, and we learn that Mr. Steele was addressed on all hands by his new title of This enlightened member of the association was promised a baronetcy, and ran open mouthed to his wife to communicate the glad tidings, and upon entering the shop, fairly out of breath, he met the thorough "sarvunt," or "maid of all work," Judy O'Flannigan. and thus bespoke her,—"Yerra, Judy, were's my lady?" "Wisha, what lady, yer honour?" "Why; The follow my lady, you b—t—h?" "Wisha, the devil a lady myself's seen this holyday." "Bad luck to yer sowl, you from an official source, corrected up to last Saturday varmint, didn't you see your own mistress?" "Oh,

then indeed, I axes your pardon, share I didn't know that she was a lady." "She is then; go call her to "Why, then she's finishing the dips, and if I calls her now perhaps it tis' to spile them she would." "The devil may dip your sowl, go and call her I tell you." Judy obeyed, and her ladyship made her appearance with the half-finished dips in her hand. "Well, said Sir Darby, "you see what God has sent to us I'm Sir Darby and you see what God has s to us, I'm Sir Darby, and you are my lady Molly?" 'Oh glory be to God, but I always knew that God was strong, and the Liberator was just. Wisha, come here Judy, and call me, my lady?" "Yes mam. I will mam, for the future." "Do it this minute, danger of wheat competition from other countries. you writch, or I'il be after murdering you?" "I The reader will see from the above list, that nearly tell you I will for the future, and I'll be bound I am one-thirleenth of the number of sheep imported during the last week, and that ladyships new born honour threwher into a swoon.

when Judy in triumph swore "that she was right after all, that she was always right." DREADFUL HURRICANE IN IRELAND .- We take the following from a Dublin paper:-"The city has gales of wind, which has been of such frequent occurrence during the last fortnight. It has been

wag, hearing that the gale blew from W.N.W., tendency. swore that it did not mean west, north-west, but that it meant WISHA, NO WHIGS!!! Money Market and Stock Exchange, Ireland .-Everything that denotes ministerial confidence has a

decided upward tendency, while everything that denotes national trust is slipping down the sliding scale.

The improvement in the London market has had no that war, notwithstanding that WE protest against THE CORN TRADE.—We are informed that Paddy has got such a foretaste of what the effect of a repeal of the Corn Laws will be, by the tumbling down of

prices, that he swears the Liberator is no Liberator more and more afraid of the little "speck in the always has enough to live upon till the gale blows over, whatever the hands may suffer from short commons. We also learn, that if an election doesn't speedily take place, that the rural constituencies will vote for the devil rather than for an abolitionist of their capi-

TAL AND STOCK. Corncion.—The Times newspaper, aided by the government to pass a new Coercion Bill to put down the outrages of the landlords, and for that purpose,

PROGRESS OF TRANQUILLITY. TUESDAY. CHEAP BREAD.—The protectionists, finding their

Meetings have been held in many agricultural dis- till his royal highness shall have paid his poor rates. engine. tricts for the purpose of giving the monopolists' repre- A lot of the royal menials have been dismissed, sentatives instructions for the forthcoming session. amongst whom are the Countess of Desart, Lord

CRUMDS OF COMFORT FOR THE FARMERS.—We give the following list of imported catables, during the last week, precisely as we find it, and from it the farmers may learn how, by a sum in the rule of three, there such thunder and lightning as that which is there such thunder and lightning as that which is to estimate the certain result of Sir Robert Peel's now going on between the Thunderer and the pro-

Foreign Provisions.—The arrivals of poultry and peared to us a riddle, we mean the absurd "BREAD other articles of consumption during the past week for stuff" articles that we are compelled to read in the supply of the markets at this festive season, have been | Times. That journal thus accounts for the liberty if of a remarkably extensive character, whilst the importa- has so long taken with common sense. It says that tion of cattle and provisions generally have been of more the protectionists "have no one of intellect to advothan the average nature. A large quantity of corn of the cate their cause." We presume that the Times atvarious kinds of grain known under that head; flour, tributed a like want of intellect to all who read its both wheaten and potatoe; also vegetables of the latter rubbish. description, have arrived, consequent, doubtless, upon the necessity of their supply from extraneous sources. It of them, nearly in the order of their arrival during the period named.—The Virginia, a sailing vessel from Jerpackets, 17 tous of chestnuts, and 1,660 bushels of nuts; and the Monarch from Harlingen, 3,024 casks of butter. Ostend, 48 packages of poultry, and a quantity of eggs from Rouen, the large quantity of 100 tons of potatoes, the produce of France. The General Steam Navigation Company's ship Giraffe, from Rotterdam, brought in addition to 6 cows and 12 oxen, (a small number in consequence of the roughness of the weather at this season, and the probability of the detention of the vessel, and inconvenience and delay to the passengers arising if a the paupers, he refuses to pay poor-rates. There is a larger number were shipped,) 37 packages of poultry, 2? of yeast, the extraordinary large number of 322 baskets while the German Prince is revelling on English taxes, and the paupers have but a Flemish account of the paupers have been account of the pauper their rents, for we tell the Prince Consort that the the same port, which had been despatched specially for the purpose, brought 40 oxen, 39 cows, 33 swine, a novel than 620 sheep, being by far the largest number brought figure, but yet too much for idlers to live upon, of in one vessel to this country from the Continent. Not in one vessel to this country from the Continent. Notwithstanding the immense number of cattle on board this vessel, and the roughness of the weather, she brought them over, in consequence of her extensive dimensions and accommodation, and her seaworthiness, and landed them at the Brunswick-wharf, Blackwall, for their destination, in perfect safety. The Company's steam. ship Rainbow, from Havre, brought 104 packages of pears. The Barend, from Harlingen, Holland, a Dutch sailing vessel, brought 56 cows and 58 Rotterdam. The Matchless, from Dunkerque, brought ment, and while we are talking of war the Yankees the New Blossom, from Villariciosa, brought 800 bushels of chesnuts. The General Steam Company's ship Soho, from Antwerp, brought 74 baskets of smelts, and other articles; and the Triton, from Ostend, 14 packages of poultry and a large quantity of butter and eggs, the

whole being the produce of Belgium. About the same period numerous arrivals of American produce have taken brought 13,000 bushels of wheat, nearly 5,000 barrels of Mr. Moonlight writes. flour, 400 barrels of apples, &c. ; the Warren, from Baltimore, nearly 10,000 bushels of corn, 4,000 barrels of flour, 1,000 hams, &c.; the Young Queen, from Montreal, 1,100 barrels of flour, 2,500 bushels of peas, 530 quarters of smallest cost of the machinery itself, when considered with the cost of working by the most economic and efficacious steam power. Twenty guineas will be given for the second best plan. As machinery will be required for the annuly catered for the annuly catered for the annuly catered for the importations into the port of Hull too in the source. The importations into the port of Hull, too, in the same

ture of interest and importance.

The following statement of the imports of live cattle into England, duty paid, during the past year, is taken

From January 1 to December 20, 1845-

London 9,128 ... 12,573 ...

Total to Dec. 20, 1845... 14,874 ... 13,434 ... 913 Now, then, in 1841, we were told that no surplus of any of the above things could be found, or was likely to exist in any foreign country—precisely as the Times and other ignoramuses now tell us, that there is no

not RICII, for if I was, it isn't here I'd be." Our the year was imported within the last week, and that correspondent assures us that this first blow to her the very worst week for such traffic. It will also be borne in mind that we named the autumn of 1846 from which she only recovered to learn that the as the earliest period at which the effect of Peel's Whigs were out, and that she was no lady at all, tariff could be understood or realised. This is a STOCK EXCHANGE. - Notwithstanding the confidence partially restored by the restoration of Sir that. Robert Peel, as although Sampson was a strong man. been again visited by another of those tremendous and Solomon was a wise man, neither of them could pay money if they had'nt it—so do we discover the

impossibility of the jobbers to discount the Prime blowing all yesterday and this day a perfect hurri-cane from W.N.W., accompanied by heavy and al-and hence we find speculations of all kinds standing most incessant showers of disappointment." A as they were, if not presenting rather a downward

IRELAND.—There is no news from the sister country to-lay, being Tuesday, but hence our summary is robbed of its chief attraction, Foreign.-Still the Oregon and non intervention,

effect whatever in restoring confidence in Irish it, and do not believe in its approach, is spoken of as jobbery. One baronet, guided by the proverb of an inevitable result. We think, however, that our "MUCH WILL HAVE MORE," has lost £60,000 minister has quite enough of domestic confusion on by the recent failure—the devil mend him, why didn't his hands at present to act as a caution against interhe buy land and let it out in small farms to the poor? fering in foreign brawls, and especially in a contest of monarchical against republican institutions, WEDNESDAY.

Money Marker.—The jobbers are beginning to get wreck of their recent speculations. REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS .- The following fact

Chancellor of the Exchequer, had heard of Sir Robert Peel's determination to resign, and that little John was likely to be his successor, he wrote to his steward Orange press of Ireland, is endeavouring to induce the | to discharge some carpenters and other tradespeople, So much for free trade and the moral instruction

circulated by the League. Court Cincular.—During the early period of the week her Majesty was confined to the Palace by the monopoly assailed, are beginning to speak out in unistakable language; they have the thing fought for while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the League have yet to fight for it, and while the leave the Slough station for Bucking-in their state of falling equilibrium until the passengers were all removed uninjured, and they were the Slough station for Bucking-in their state of falling equilibrium until the passengers were all removed uninjured, and they were the Slough station for Bucking-in their state of falling equilibrium until the passengers were all removed uninjured, and they were the Slough station for Bucking-in their state of falling equilibrium until the passengers were all removed uninjured. the League man Russell goes the whole hog with his to return precisely at twenty minutes past two. Is afterwards brought on to Preston in the first-class mote the welfare of any one he thought worthy of backers, the farmers very plainly tell their man that not that good Christmas fare for the paupers of carriages; and some time afterwards the remaining he shall do as they please, or leave their service. Windsor, who are waiting for their Christmas dinner part of the train was brought on to Preston by another

tariff of 1841. Here follows the mournful cata- tectionists, and from an article in this morning's paper we learn the solution of what, till now, has ap-

IRELAND, -DAN TURNED GOVERNMENT SPY!-By reported searcity of such articles in this country, and the report which we give elsewhere, it will be seen that that good man and uncompromising patriot, Patrick will be seen that the arrivals, in many instances, have O'Higgins, has been made the victim of the Liberabeen from quarters whence we do not usually look for such extensive supplies; but we will enumerate some ton's jealousy and spleen. Mereiful justice! What has become of that heroic Irish mind which held an informer in the lowest detestation? A natural feeling which has induced thousands to die gloriously sey, brought 47 tons of potatoes; the Pallas, from St. upon the scaffold, rather than earn the anti-national Malo, and the Commerce, from Rivaldacella, both sailing designation of "King's Evidence." We have more than once stated that O'Connell was the betrayer of the heroic Bagnell Harvey, who was hung upon the The General Steam Navigation Company's vessels, Bel- bridge at Wexford, he has been charged with tenderfast, from Calais, brought 19 cases of poultry, a large quantity of eggs, vegetables of various kinds, and other hon, he nas denied it; while we re-assert it upon the descriptions of provisions; the Earl of Liverpool, from authority of Sir Henry Hardinge, when he was secretary for Ireland; and now he has tendered him- sea, with the hope of saving themselves by means of and butter; and the Harlequin, from Boulogne, 39 pack- self and his association as a detective force, to hunt spars floating around; but most of them perished ages of poultry, and other articles. The Erneste, from down the only lion heart that was bold enough to also, and it was only by making the most desperate Bilbon, 1,000 fanegas of chestnuts; the Jane and Mary, from Dunkerque, 135 cases of apples; and the Gipsy, O'Higgins be of good heart; he shall not be a penny three miles to the north of the place where the out of pocket; our attorney-general will go specially to watch the proceedings, while England will await

the result with feverish anxiety.

The Conciliation Hall.—At the last meeting our old warm-faced patriot. Tom Steele, was in the chair. A long letter was read from Wm. Smith O'Brien, regretting the policy that was likely to did all in their power to console and resever the connection between him and his dear friend, lieve the unfortunat sufferers. At eleven in the Mr. Wyse, and concludes with the assurance that morning, the persons who had succeeded in getting to the next six mosths are an important period for the land were only thirty in number. The mainmast of association, and if they survive that period, They L. the vessel, which, until then, had remained firm, LIVE ALL THEIR LIFETIME. Dan consumed the valu- although the Papin was cut in two, fell and crushed able time of the meeting in a rigmarole of abuse, in his best style, against the Times' Commissioner, when article of importation from that quarter, and no less the rent for the week was announced at the low

> MOLLY MAGUIRE IN DUBLIN .- This excellent lady. who has published one of the most equitable codes of law we have seen for some time, has visited the me- to make an attempt to save the persons who were tropolis, and through her secretary, Mr. Moonlight, still alive in the vessel. They succeeded in getting expressed her determination to visit Mr. Alley, during through the first breakers, but were afterwards her short sojourn, in the following affectionate and expressive terms :-

"MR. THOMAS ALLEY,-Your name is put down in the Tipperary victimised list. Our troops have strict orders sheep to the same destination as the steamers from to give you this notice, unless you give up the land you dispossessed the poor man of, and you have driven to the 925 bags of flour, the produce of France; and a large | wide world. We now give you till the 1st of March to renumber of sailing vessels arrived also in the middle of store him. We give you more time than he got. If our the week, from Holland and France, laden with oats, notice is not obeyed, get y ur last coat bespoke in Cork-

"LIEUTENANT MOONLIGHT." (At the bottom is the figure of a costin, bearing the inscription of "Thomas Alley.")

In reply to this friendly epistle, Mr. Alley is, or course, at a loss to discover how he could, by ANY Possibility, be thus held up to public odium, as he place at the port of Liverpool from the various shipping doubt, that he was the very best man in the whole them will be sufficient to give a correct idea of their ex- he paid his own lawyer all the costs in the action

THURSDAY. There is a great dearth of news to-day-we suppose

It is not often that the old year has given way to the

Ah! Ah!! There's a mouthful of moonshine. We model, with the specification, must be left before tweive o'clock on the above day.

Half of the premiums will be paid on the day of the award, the other half on the completion of the first set of machinery, so soon as it is found to work well.

Should visit this popular place of entertainment, and should exult at seeing his order, and what is of moment to them, for the first time presented upon the ment to them, for the first time presented upon the British stage, without derision or obloquy.

IRELAND.—Conciliation Hall.—The repealers are large quantity of seeds, cheese, and observed, "don't you think mem, the packages of butter, a large quantity of seeds, cheese, and other articles the produce of Holland for consumption in this country. The Princess Victoria steamer, from Jackages of fish. The Flora, from Jackages of butter, a very large quantity of seeds, cheese, and other articles the produce of Holland for consumption in this country. The Princess Victoria steamer, from Jackages of fish. The Flora, from Jackages of butter, a very large quantity of seeds, cheese, and other articles the produce of Holland for consumption in this country. The Princess Victoria steamer, from Jackages of fish. The Flora, from Jackages of butter, a very large quantity of seeds, cheese, and other articles the produce of Holland for consumption in this country. The Princess Victoria steamer, from Jackages of fish. The Flora, from Jackages of butter, a very large quantity of seeds, cheese, and other articles the produce of Holland for consumption in this country. The packages of butter, a very large quantity of seeds, cheese, and other articles the produce of Holland for consumption in this country. The earlier part of last week, which had deed, was the reply, "but I have heard that they been distinguished for a remarkably hard and the received by the restoration of Pcel, the clatter of free trade, and and rain of a fiercely temperature view.

nessy," "Ogh, yea, bad luck to their souls then, one another, but they must fight by camdlelight

THE CORN LAWS .- As we announced last week, the suspicion is very generally entertained that Sir Robert Peel's restoration, and the manner in which it was thrust upon him, will soften him down consi-Laws, and then snap, snap, snap, goes ministry after

by their own." IRELAND.—Not a word of news to day from Ire-

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—The money market in their appearance.

Station, for the purpose of being fowarded by the Sail—but inexorable duty repeated the well12 15 p.m. Fleetwood train to Manchester; and that the company's servants had succeeded in getting the company the c were intended to be conveyed, but were twice foiled months to come, -Jersey Times, in their endeavours to load a black bullock, the mimal getting away twice, and each time taking the line of railway towards Fleetwood. On the second escape the beast pursued its course until it met the train, and, as it was not seen by the engineer in ness, of the Rev. Robert Aspland, the distinguished after all, and that he knows he sails best in the political hurricane, thrives best upon confusion, and literary world which always has created to their recent proud elevation are in vain. In fact, determined to dispute the right of road with the cannot easily be supplied. For the greater part of many of them are busily engaged in collecting the train, instead of giving the line and taking the side, consequence was, that, on its coming in collision with may be relied upon. As soon as Mr. Goulbourn, the the front part of the engine, it was driven backwards, thrown down, and then forced forward for some distance, when the wheels of the engine, tender, and most of the leading religious and political questions two first-class carriages passed over it, and so mangto discharge some carpenters and other tradespeople, who had been engaged in making alterations and repairs in his house; the result of which was that upon the following night a stack of wheat belonging over the beast, were the cause of throwing three writer he was remarkable for conciseness and over the beast, were the cause of throwing three strength. Few men could convey so much meaning second-class carriages off the rails, without upsetting them, but inclining them so much on one side as to give ground for the most serious alarm to the pas-

Burglary and attempted Assassination. - At the appeared in a genuine form. - Morning Chronicle. Orsett (near Brentford) petty sessions on Wednesday, supply of last year's grain on hand. How foolish to breate a monster that may crush you.

The 2nd Life Guards plays enlivening airs while the committing a burglary. Scorell fixed two pistels at the Parliament to introduce an arbitration clause into breate a monster that may crush you.

Royal Family are at dinner; while the infant children complainant who had a narrow escape with his life.

In our seventh page will be found a brief notice of the above dreadful shipwreck, the following additional particulars we give from the Paris Messenger The Government yesterday received the painful

intelligence of the loss of the steamer Papin, with

one-half of the persons on board. She left Cadiz at two in the afternoon of the 5th inst., bound for Senegal, keeping a steady course of south-west half-west. The weather was fine on the 5th and 6th, but during the following evening the wind changed to west, and blew with extreme violence. About half-past eleven in the night of the 6th the vessel struck on a sandbank nine miles to the north of Mazagan, within three cables' length at the utmost, of the land. It was impossible to back the engine, as the paddles were embedded in the sand. For three hours, however, she resisted all the force of the waves. At four o'clock in the morning of the 7th she was full of water, the sea sweeping her deck. At five o'clock the funnel fell and crushed several persons who were beneath it. At half-past five M. Marey Monge, the French Consul at Mogadore, who was at the extreme end of the poop, was washed by a wave down into the hold, and there perished. Lieutenant Deuil met with the same fate a few minutes afterwards. Upon Papin struck. On the landing of these the Morrocomen hastened to receive and assist them. One gave his burnous to M. du Bourdieu, commissioner at Goree, who was a passenger in the Papin. Camels laden with brushwood were brought down, a great fire was lighted, and the natives about thirty persons. Inspired by a generous devotedness, Douesnard, the second master gunner, Mirabeau, the second maitre de manauvres, Desforges and Natalani, seamen, and Royel, a voltigeur, of the 3rd regiment of marine, who had reached the land, fitted out, with the authority of M. du Bourdien, the whale boat, which was thrown on the coast in order upset and thrown on the shore, which they reached safely. In the meantime, Mr. Redman, the consular agent of England, at Mazagan, and our own who had left on the same morning for Rabat, heard that a French vessel was wrecked on the coast, immediately turned back, and arrived at the scene of disaster. After having provided with the most active solicitude for the first wants of the shipwrecked perthe week, from Holland and France, laden with oats, wheat, and grain, generally for the London market, in addition to the usual and numerous arrivals from the Bussian Daysian and Austrian parts. A solitor reseal. occasion as much courage as humanity. In less than two hours they had brought to land fortyfour persons, carrying them on their shoulders, and swimming whilst the tempest was still raging dreadfully. After convincing himself by the information of three different envoys that there was no longer assures us, and of which we have not the slightest having given the burial rites to eight unfortunate any living person on board the Papin, and after persons, who had been washed ashore, Mr. Redman conducted all the shipwrecked persons to Mazagan, where the most eager and attentive care was paid to them by himself and his three brothers. The letters which have been received from Mazagan are full of eulogium of the admirable conduct of Mr. Redman. Forty-four persors, who remained it is owing to Christmas time: however the morning on the vessel, certainly owe their lives to him, and wheat; and several other vessges have also arrived both papers are not without a bit of fun, and as proof we even those who had reached the land are equally inat the ports of Liverpool and London with articles of a give the following seven lines and a-half from the similar kind from the various shipping ports of Canada first leader in the 1 imes of this morning line and destitution in which he tound them. When ing and destitution in which he found them. When the news of the loss of the Papin arrived at Gibraltor. new with so sure a promise that the change of date would | Sir Frederick Nicholson, commandant of the British be a substantial change of times. History has its own haval force, hastened to write to our Consul, offering calendar, which seldom submits to be trimmed to the pe- to send to the spot the English steamer Flamer with riods of the sky; but this year by an auspicious coincidence, the days begin at once to lengthen, and a new light to dawn upon the fortunes of man.

The Flamer, in fact, left immediately for Mazagan. M. Moray Monge, the Consulat Mogadore, M. Fleuriot de Langle, the commander of the vessel, and all the staff of the vessel. with the exception of M. de St. Pierre, a volunteer,

Hamburgh, 4,000 packages of butter, a very large quantity; and the City of Boulogne steam-ship, from Boulogne, the thunder of the protectionists, have not as yet had Friday the wind blew with so much force and viobert Peel. We are assured that the conventicle was brought a large quantity of poultry and other articles, the any effect upon the length of days. But of course lence on shore, that chimney pots in various quarters produce of France. Subsequent importations into Liver-pool have also taken place of grain, flour, apples, and with a new moon, but nevertheless if we may venture were wrested from their parent stems, and window other articles of general consumption and importance an observation upon our friend's new almanac, we can panes dashed to atoms. But the commotions on land from the United States. It is remarkable among these not see what possible effect the change of moon has were trifling to those to be seen on the bosom of the various importations of provisions from the continent to had this year more than in any other year upon the sea. Far as the eye could reach, the billows seeined how great an extent the supply of fresh fish from Holland length of the days. We have more moonshine it is to lift themselves mountains high. No vessel could has been increased of late, in addition to the numerous im- true, but we always understood that the length leave the port of St. Helier's without risk of expeportant supplies from that country. The supply of smelts of the day was estimated by the rising and the set- riencing the untoward effects of their daring venture; "Sir Thomas," and that Mr. Arkins swore he would change his Christian name to something else, lest he should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as something else, lest he should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and as should be mistaken for Tom Steele. Our own correstional of the sun, and the sun of t pondent sends the following account of what occurred in the family of the chandler to Conciliation Hall. extensive nature, and at the present time presents a fea- a story; one by which an old Irishwoman measured rienced the effects of the storm. So fiercely raged the change of seasons and length of day. One Mrs. | the sea on Tuesday last, that the mail which should The arrivals of cattle from the Continent into the port O'Shaughnessy was in the habit of commencing work have left the island at the hour of eight o'clock the of London during the last week have comprised, according to ships' manifests, 102 oxen, and 132 cows, 928 sheep, and 37 pigs.

O Shaugmessy was in the habit of commenting work by candlelight on the first of November, and consame morning, was prevented from setting sail till tinuing it to the first of March. Upon one occasion a twelve o'clock at night, a partial calm having in the tax was put upon tallow between March and Novem meantime supervened. The mail, also, which should ber, and of which Mrs. O'Shaughnessy remained in have arrived in Jersey on Sunday morning early, did blessed ignorance, as she didn't want her candle. not make its appearance till yesterday (Monday) Well, upon the following first of November she went to Mrs. Brady for her candle, which had formerly cost a halfpenny, and when she had received it, she, been alone felt. During the last eight days the comas was her custom, tendered a hatfpenny in exchange, munication between Jersey and the coast of France whereupon Mrs. Bradyobserved, "Ogh, my dear Mrs. has been completely at a stand, no vessel, in spite of O'Shaughnessy, the halfpenny candle is a penny now." the promise of reward, being able to summons suffi-"Ogh, yea, then Mrs. Brady, how is that my jewel?" cient courage to set out upon the enterprise. A Why the war, the war you know, Mrs. O'Shaugh- considerable number of English gentlemen reached Jersey by the Wonder on Sunday morning week, en wasn't the daylight long enough for them to murther route for France, for the purpose of spending a "merrie Christmas" amongst their friends in Brittany. The vessel, however, which should have carried them onwards on Monday had been itself stormbound in France for two days previously, and had been unable to reach Jersey to convey passengers to their destination. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesderably below free trade temperature. Upon all day passed away, and the Lord Collingwood was still hands, and in all quarters, it is now confidently as- confined in the harbour of St. Maio. Christmas serted that Peel, if he ever had, has not at present, the morning dawned, and our wayfarers found that it slightest intention of proposing a repeal of the Corn was "all up" with their "merrie Christmas." Some would have immediately returned again to ministry, and bang, bang, bang goes the whole system. "When rogues fall out, honest men come had not been made till two hours after the last vessel. had not been made till two hours after the last vessel, for the week, had taken its departure. A full half of these "unfortunates" set sail for their native land land, but all about the colleges, and very little of again, on Sunday morning, while the other moiety, either plucking up a magnanimous resolution, or having a few further days at command, waited both countries has a very awkward appearance, and patiently till yesterday, when a French cutter despeculators like the weather, are constantly changing | parted with them for Jersey for the desired shore. A peculiarly unfortunate instance of disappointed hope is evinced in the case of one of the voyagers SINGULAR ACCIDENT ON THE PRESTON AND WYRE | who returned to England. It was the case of a RAILWAY.—An accident occurred upon this line on military officer who had not seen his wife for the Monday afternoon week, which, fortunately, was not long space of twelve years, having been absent from productive of any personal injury to any of the pas- home on foreign service during that protracted sengers, but was still of a description to excite the period. She resided in Brittany, and at the present most serious feelings of alarm. It appears that about time he had only eight days to spend with her. a dozen of fat beasts, bought at a recent cattle sale at Melancholy to relate, these eight days were spent ytham Hall, had been brought to the Kirkham at a distance from his spouse of only four hours'

> THE LATE REV. R. ASPLAND.—The death, on Takes. as a more sensible beast would have done), and the reputation, a high character as a preacher amonest English Nonconformists. Rarely has any man low his noble form, melodious voice, and strong powerful of his time Mr. Aspland took an active and promiling the carcase into the most fantastical form. But nent part. In politics his sympathies were with the in the same number of words. Sarcasm he knew how to use with an effect that was crushing on the unfortunate party at whom it was levelled; and it is due sengers. Most happily, however, the weight of the tunate party at whom it was levelled; and it is due luggage trucks behind, and the engine, tender, and to him to say that it was generally deserved in the quarter towards which it was directed. He was hearty, courteous, generous, plain-spoken, self-relying, ready to employ his talents and influence to prothem; and uniting with these qualities a detestation of cant and pretenders of all sorts, that was countled only by his love of truth and goodness, wherever they

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSAL TO RAISE THE MILITIA. The Famine—As we stated last week the affrighted Warwick, and Mr. R. Orrasby Gere, and Lord Rivers, two men named George Freeman and James scorell, —The members and friends of the Birmingham farmers are beginning to repudiate their own ghost, the Countess of Jocelyn, and Col. Berkeley Drum-were committed for trial on the charge of having on the Peace Association have resolved to hold a public were committed for trial on the charge of having on the Peace Association have resolved to hold a public were committed for trial on the charge of having on the Peace Association have resolved to hold a public were committed for trial on the charge of having on the Peace Association have resolved to hold a public were committed for trial on the charge of having on the Peace Association have resolved to hold a public were committed for trial on the charge of having on the Peace Association have resolved to hold a public were committed for trial on the charge of having on the Peace Association have resolved to hold a public were committed for trial on the charge of having on the Peace Association have resolved to hold a public were committed for trial on the charge of having on the Peace Association have resolved to hold a public were committed for trial on the charge of having on the Peace Association have resolved to hold a public were committed for trial on the charge of having on the peace association have resolved to hold a public were committed for trial on the charge of having on the peace as a peace of the peace as a peace and hence in East Lothian and elsewhere, we find resolutions passed, that the late harvest was not only thank God, well, and we are assured stand in no arrested, broke into the house of Mr. William Ferier Ste- few weeks, to protest against the determination of an abundant one, but that there was also a large danger from the threatened famine. The band of yous, a farmer residing near Orsett, with the intention of government to organise the militia, and 50 petition

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE OREGON QUESTION. DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH

AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS. to those parts of the western coast of America not The papers brought by the Cambria contains the whole of the diplomatic correspondence between the American and British ministers, upon the Oregon question. As this correspondence, if given entire, would occupy nearly three pages of this journal, we less could she confer such a right on another power; be correct as applied to individuals, it holds with must confine ourselves to a statement of the chief and hence Great Britain argues that from nothing grounds on which the claims of the control deduced from the treaty of 1819 can the United grounds on which the claims of the respective parties States assert a valid claim to exclusive dominion over are asserted and denied.

It appears from the despatches of Messrs, Calhonn and Buchanan, that the American government that the treaty between England and Spain in 1790, makes two separate claims. First, it claims the pes- was a mere temporary treaty which expired in the session of the whole of the Oregon territory. This year 1796, when war broke out between the two in relation to the north-west coast of America, before claim it founds on the fact of its having obtained countries, and which has never since been renewed. a surrender of all rights possessed by that country of the 42ud deg. of N. latitude, and also in orth of the 42ud deg. of N. latitude, and also in orth of the 42ud deg. of N. latitude, and also in orth of the 42ud deg. of N. latitude, and also in orth of the 42ud deg. of N. latitude, and also in orth of the 42ud deg. of N. latitude, and also in orth of the 42ud deg. of N. latitude, and also in orth of the 42ud deg. of N. latitude, and also in the analysis of the florida treaty of 22nd of reo., 1819. Deen admitted approver was no bar to an after prosc- for. Emma Nicholis, the mother, said of the florida treaty, of November she was committed to Westminister of November she was committed approver was no bar to an after prosc- for. Emma Nicholis, the mother, said of the florida treaty, of November she was committed approver was no bar to an after prosc- for. Emma Nicholis, the mother, said of the florida treaty, of November she was committed approver was no bar to an after prosc- for. Emma Nicholis, the mother, said of the florida treaty, of November she was committed approver was no bar to an after prosc- for. Emma Nicholis, the mother, said of the florida treaty, of November she was committed approver was no bar to an after prosc- for. Emma Nicholis, the mother of the florida treaty of November she was committed approver was no bar to an after prosc- for. Emma Nicholis, the mother of the florida treaty of November she was committed approver was no bar to an after prosc- for. Emma Nicholis, the mother of the florida treaty of November she was committed approver was no bar to an after prosc- for the florida treaty. The florida treaty of November she was committed approver was no bar to an after prosc- for the florida treaty. The florida treaty of November she was committed approver was no after prosc- for the florida treaty. The florida treaty of November she was committed approver was no after the florida treaty. The florida treaty of November she was committed approver was no after prosc- for the florida treaty o 1803, by the treaty of Louisiana, the whole of the Spain to England, but simply a recognition of rights territory in North America formerly belonging to which existed before the treaty was concluded. As France. Second, it claims an exclusive right to that this is the grand question on which the whole of this part of the Oregon territory which is watered by the controversy turns, we give, in the following extract. Columbia river, on the ground that Captain Gray, a Mr. Calhoun's statement on the subject, together citizen of the United States, was the first to pass the with Mr. Pakenham's answer to it, and Mr. Bubar of that river in the ship Columbia, of Boston, chanan's rejoinder. The two former will be both not appear, therefore, that Spain had any knowledge of at the gaol for the purpose of again remanding him. on the 11th of May, 1732, when he sailed twenty-five found embodied in the following extract from Mr. miles up it, and gave it its name Columbia, after his Pakenham's last letter to Mr. Calhoun, dated Wash- complain, as she was in the very act of transferring place between herself and Yarnham, three weeks Lavies said he had no doubt the child had died from ship; and on the further ground, that one of the ington, July 29th, 1845 :-branches of the upper part of the river was explored | In this paper it is stated, that "the title of the by Lewis and Clarke, the well known American tra. United States to that portion of the Oregon territory this question turns. Mr. Pakenham's arguments vellers, in the year 1805. They state that the consequence of that exploration was the formation in 54 deg. 40 min. north latitude, is recorded in sequence of that exploration was the formation, in the Florida treaty.—Under this treaty, dated on the 1811, of the settlement of Astoria, by Mr. John 22nd of February, 1819, Spain ceded to the United ment. In this difficulty there are only two courses, Jacab Astor, the well known American merchant, States all her rights, claims, and pretensions to any which settlement, after having been occupied by the British during the left American merchant, of the 42nd parallel of latitude."—"We contend," British, during the last American war, was restored says the Secretary of State, "that at the date of correspondence, that the British government has inat the end of it, under the first article of the treaty this convention, Spain had a good title, as against of Ghent, which provided that all territories, places, Great Britain, to the whole of the Oregon territory and possessions, whether taken by either party from the cided in favour of the United States," the conventate that government has refused it. other during the war, or which may be taken after tion between Great Britain and Spain, signed at the the signing of the treaty, excepting certain islands Escurial, on the 28th of October, 1790, notwithstand in the Bay of Fundy, should be restored without

to deny the claim of the United States to the posses- no right but that of merely trading with the Indians, sion of the Columbia valley, on the grounds of dission of the Columbia valley, on the grounds of dis-covery and exploration. He contends that on this pose; that it did not interfere with the ultimate. Those papers remain under ground the British Government can make out a sovereignty of Spain over the territory; and, above better claim to the territory than the United States, and that the whole argument which the American renewed by the parties, then the British claim to any Government founds on the discovery of the Columbia portion of the territory will prove to be destitute of River by Captain Gray is in direct contradiction to right to the whole of this territory, which right treaty, the convention concluded between the former was made over to the United States by the treaty of Plezida in 1819. He maintains that if the United States by the treaty of the parties to it to be still in force; but even that, if vernment that, under such circumstances, no more Flexida in 1819. He maintains that if the United no such treaty had ever existed, Great Britain would States Government is correct in asserting that the stand, with reference to a claim to the Oregon terri- be adopted than that of arbitration. whole territory in dispute belonged to Spain at the time when Captain Gray entered Columbia River,

The treaty of 1790 is not appealed to by the British not cenfer any title on the government of his own country. He also contends that if at the time when Captain Gray made his voyage the country belonged territories west of the Rocky Mountains, and north neither to Spain nor any ono else, then Spain having no right of her own, could confer none to the United States by the treaty of Florida. In reply to this efforts are made by the American negotiators to show that though Spain had no right on this coast in 1789 that though Spain had no right on this coast in 1789 spects, it must be considered as an acknowledgment

while of the Oregon territory, the American Govern-ment relies first on the rights obtained from France Britain and Spain) in 1796, were thereby ratified and ment relies first on the rights obtained from France, confirmed. by the treaty of Louisiana, in 1803. On this point

The cession of Louisiana give us undisputed title west of the Mississippi, extending to the summit of the Racky Mountains, and stretching south between that river and those mountains to the possessions of Spain, the line between which and ours was afterwards determined by the treaty of Florida. It also added much to the strength of our title to the region barnd the Rocky Mountains, by restoring to us the important link of continuity westward to the Pacific, which had been surrendered by the treaty of 1763as will be hereafter shown.

In answer to this claim, Mr. Pakenham says:-The claim derived from France originates in the The claim derived from France originates in the treaty of 1803, by which Louisiana was ceded to the United States, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manning over the unoccupied parts of the North American continent, it is not to be imagined was launched on the Mersey, on Tuesday, from the us, if not, may we be found prepared for a place above, as fully and in the same manning over the unoccupied parts of the North American continent, it is not to be imagined was launched on the Mersey, on Tuesday, from the us, if not, may we be found prepared for a place above, as fully and in the same manning over the unoccupied parts of the was launched on the Mersey, on Tuesday, from the us, if not, may we be found prepared for a place above, as fully and in the same manning over the unoccupied parts of the local parts of the same to spare was launched on the Mersey, on Tuesday, from the us, if not, may we be found prepared for a place above, as fully and in the same of the new mayor. that power in the year 1819, whereby his Catholic Majesty ceded to the United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories lying east and north of a certain line terminating on the Pacific,

in the forty-second degree of north latitude. Departing from the order in which these turee separate claims are presented by the American plenipotentiary, the British plenipotentiary will first beg leave to observe, with regard to the claim derived to exclusive dominion, were in progress between Great Britain and the United States, fairly to be a superscript of the stipulations of the control of the stipulations of the stipulati Departing from the order in which these three Leuisiana, as originally possessed by France, afterwards transferred to Spain, then retroceded by Spain to France, and ultimately ceded by the latter power to the United States, extending in a westerly direction beyond the Rocky Mountains. There is, on the other hand, strong reason to suppose that, at the Mr. Buchanan, the present American Secretary for time when Louisiana was coded to the United States, its acknowledged western boundary was the Rocky Mountains. Such appears to have been the opinion of President Jefferson, under whose auspices the acquisition of Louisiana was ecomplished.

Miss ari, of course—and terminating in the line to make discoveries, plant settlements, and establish drawn from the north-west source of the Lake of the colonics on the north-west coast of America, bring-

July, 1807—that is to say, nearly a year after the vention is arbitrary and artificial in the highest return of Lewes and Clarke from their expedition to degree, and is any thing rather than the mere the Pacific, and fifteen years after Gray had entered acknowledgment of simple and elementary printhe Columbia river—is recorded Mr. Jefferson's opinion of the policy giving offence to Spain by the intimation that the claims of the United States extended to the Pacific; and we have the authority of the law of nations. In oright whatever in any third power to interpret the Columbia river—is recorded Mr. Jefferson's opinion of the policy giving offence to Spain by the law of nations. In all its provisions it is expressly confined to Great Britain and Spain, and acknowledges no right whatever in any third power to interpret the control of the policy giving offence to Spain by the law of nations. In all its provisions it is expressly confined to Great Britain and Spain, and acknowledges to the law of nations. an American historian, distinguished for the atten- fere with the north-west coast of America. Neither tion and research whice he has bestowed on the whole in its terms, nor in its essence, does it contain any subject of the Oregon Territory, for concluding that acknowledgment of previously subsisting territorial the western boundaries of Louisiana, as it was ceded rights in Great Britain, or any other nation. It is by France to the United States, were those indicated strictly confined to future engagements, and these

Oregon territory which the United States professes among it is limited to a mere right of joint occupancy, not to have derived from the government of Spain, in respect to any part, but to the whole, the sove-under the Florida treaty. On this part of the sub-reignty remaining in abeyance. And to what kind

discovery, commencing with that of Maldonado in 1528, and ending with that under Galiano and Valdes 1732, were undertaken by her authority, along the north western coast of North America.

That they discovered and evaluated not only the entire of the surface of international law," so sacred and so One of the Surface of the surface of along the north western coast of North America.

Which the subjects of each power should have free accessfully consulted that the subjects of each power should have free accessfully consulted to the surface of the surface of national natural than the subjects of each power should have free accessfully considered that the subjects of each power should have free accessfully consulted to the surface of the surface of national natural than the subjects of each power should have free accessfully considered that under Galiano and suspended. Surface of the surface of national natural than the subjects of each power should have free accessfully considered that such a treaty is "an admission of certain principles of international law," so sacred and so One of the Surface of the surface of national natural than the usual last article she pawned was her apron for sixpence, such to be good of Newgate, and the latter and she had to borrow the dress in which she then on the top of the Surface of the sacred that the usual last article she pawned was her apron for sixpence, such that the usual last article she pawned was her apron for sixpence, on the last article she pawned was her apron for sixpence, and the latter and she had to borrow the dress in which she then are such as the surface of the sur That they discovered and explored not only the entire coast of what is now called the Oregon Territory, but still further north, is a fact too well established but still further north, is a fact too well established visions, it cannot be supposed for a single moment to be controverted at this day. The voyages which that it was intended for any purpose but that of a they performed will accordingly be passed over at present without being particularly alluded to, with the exception of that of Heera. His discovery of principles in regard to unappropriated territory as the mouth of the Columbia River has been already referred to. It was made on the 15th of August, 1775 potentiary mu-t fail in the attempt to prove that it course. Vancouver, and was prior to Cook's, who did not reach vancouver, and was prior to Cook's, who did not reach national law" which will survive the shock of war. the north-western coast until 1778. The claims it gave to Spain of priority of discovery were transferred to us, with all others belonging to her, by the

following remarks :-

Next comes to be examined the claim derived from

treaty of 1819, Spaindid convey to the United States effect between the parties. Even if both parties, all that she had the power to dispose of on the north- after the conclusion of peace, should perform posi-

or invalidate the rights which she had, by a previous tary, to be discontinued by either at pleasure. But transaction, acknowledged to belong to another By the treaty of 28th October, 1790, Spain acknow

edged in Great Britain certain rights with respect

already occupied. This acknowledgment had reference especially to the territory which forms the subject of the present negotiation. If Spain could not make good her own right to exclusive dominion over those regions, still any part of the Oregon territory.

The answer of the American negotiators to this is.

and, if this be established, the question is then de-

ing.
"If," says the American plenipotentiary, "i ing.

"If," says the American plenipotentiary, "it should appear that this treaty was transient in its very nature: that it conferred upon Great Britain with reference to the question of the Oregon boun-The British Ambassador first proceeds altogether very nature; that it conferred upon Great Britain whilst the country should remain unsettled, and foundation."

The undersigned will endeavour to show, not only

the whole of the territory, the Oregon valley included, to the United States, by the treaty of Florida.

the war which subsequently took place occurrent to the war which subsequently took place occurrent to the treaty contracting parties, were it not that by the treaty concluded at Madrid on the 28th of August, 1814, In discussing the claim of the United States to the it was declared that all the treaties of commerce

In the latter point of view, the restoration of a state of peace was of itself sufficient to restore the admissions contained in the convention of 1790 to their full original force and vigour. There are, besides, very positive reasons for con-cluding that Spain did not consider the stipulations

of the Nootka convention to have been revoked by the war of 1796, so as to require, in order to be binding on her, that they should have been expressly revived or renewed on the restoration of peace between the two countries. Had Spain considered that convention to have been annulled by the war; in other words, had she considered herself restored to her former position and pretensions with respect to the exclusive dominion over the unoccupied parts of the iron steam frigate, built expressly for the royal navy,

It is, on the contrary, from her silence with respect to the continued occupation by the British, of their settlements in the Columbia territory, subsequently to the convention of 1814, and when as yet there had been no transfer of her rights, claims, or pretensions to the United States; and from her silence while im-Nootka convention, and the principles therein laid down, to be still in force.

In the last dispatch published, which is the one handed in to Mr. Pakenham, on the 30th August, by Foreign Affairs, the following answer is made to the

The second proposition of the British plenipotentiary deserves greater attention. Does the Nootka In a letter written by him in August, 1803, are to be found the following words:—

"The boundaries (of Louisiana) which I deem not admixing question, are the high lauds on the western side of the Mississippi, inclosing all its waters—the Mississippi, inclosing all its waters—the life that the convention belong to that class of treaties containing "an acknowledgment of subsisting rights —an admission of certain principles of international law" not to be abrogated by war? Had Spain by this convention acknowledged the right of all nations. Woods to the nearest source of the Mississippi, as ing with them their sovereign jurisdiction, there lately settled between Great Britain and the United would have been much force in the argument. But such an admission never was made, and never was In another and more formal document, dated in intended to be made by Spain. The Nootka conby nature—namely, the high lands separating the waters of the Mississippi from those falling into the Pacific.

Of far greater importance is the claim to the whole nations, had the country been unappropriated; but

war. On the contrary, from the character of its prothose embraced in this treaty; and the British pleni-

treaty of Florida; which, added to the discoveries specting the Oregon territory, as well as "from her married to a gentleman, a native of Galway, and of Captain Gray, places our right to the discovery silence with respect to the continued occupation by after the ceremony proceeded with him to France; of the month and entrance to the inlet and river beyond all controversy.

sinence with respect to the continued occupation of the frame to the British of their settlements in the Columbia but the previous marriage of the gentleman with a territory, subsequently to the convention of 1814," lady, by whom he has children, transpired after their In answer to this claim, Mr. Pakenham makes the it may fairly "be inferred that Spain considered the departure, and the unhappy parents of the deluded stipulations of the Nootka convention, and the prin- girl have been obliged to resort to the laws to punish ciples therein laid down, to be still in force."

The undersigned cannot imagine a case where the this purpose a warrant has been issued for his appreau a pain in it, obligations of a treaty, once extinguished by war, Is must, indeed, be acknowledged that, by the can be revived without a positive agreement to this

in the present case, it is not even pretended that Spain performed any act in accordance with the convention of Nootka Sound, after her treaty with Great Britain of 1814. Her mere silence is relied upon to revive that convention.

The undersigned asserts confidently, that neither by public nor private law will the mere silence of one party, whilst another is encroaching upon his rights, even if he had knowledge of his encroachment, deprive him of these rights. If this principle much greater force in regard to nations. The feeble may not be in a condition to complain against the powerful; and thus the encroachment of the strong

In the present case, it was scarcely possible for Spain even to have learned the pendency of negotia-tions between the United States and Great Britain, former by the Florida treaty of 22nd of Feb., 1819. all her rights to the United States.

The above is the great point on which the whole of will Mr. Buchanan's convince the British govern-

MR. PAKENHAM TO MR. CALHOUN.

Washington, Jan. 15, 1845. the written statements interchanged by us, and in

Those papers remain under the consideration of the course of the discussion.

fair or honourable mode of settling the question could

while he unites with her Majesty's government in

the desire to see the question settled as early as may o practicable, he cannot accede to the offer. Having all other reasons for declining it, it is sufficient to state that he continues to entertain the lope that the question may be settled by the negotiation now pending between the two countries; and that he is of the opiniou it would be unadvisable to entertain a proposal to resort to any other mode so ong as there is hope of arriving at a satisfactory settlement by negotiation; and especially to one which might rather retard than expedite its final

diustment. I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the ssurance of my distinguished consideration. J. C. CALHOUN.

An Iron Steam Frigate. - A most magnificent

The Right Hon. R. Pakenham, &c.

Tonnage (carpenter's measurement)...1400 tons,

She will be prapelled by paddle-wheels, and the engines will be of 560 horse-power. The engine-room, magazine, and shell-room are all protected by iron encasements. The upper deck is flush, and of great area, and there are two other decks below, the height between which is ample. This fine vessel was, by command of the Admiralty, christened "The Birkenhead." Her armament will be two 96 pound first guns, one forward and the other aft, and four 68 pounder broadside guns; so that with the aid of her steam she will prove a formidable opponent to any adversary. The launch took place exactly at twenty minutes past eleven, and the ceremony of christening was performed by the Marchioness of Westminster. There were present, in addition to her ladyship, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Wilton, Sir Philip and Lady Egerton, Sir Edward and Lady Cust, Mr. Irland Blackburn, M.P., and a host of the

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE MILL NEAR KENDAL. On Saturday night last the neighbourhood of Kendal was visited with a severe gale of wind and rain, which effected the almost entire destruction of a very large and extensive mill at Scar Fort, near Kendal, the property of Messrs. G. and J. Braithwaite, manufacturers, which was in the course of building. It appears that the roof of the building, which was composed of massive balks of wood supported by iron pillars, was not entirely completed, and the hurricane tore away some of the yet unfinished, and probably not effectually fixed, beams, and they fell with a dreadful crash, leaving the bare walls standing, which were much damaged. The force of the shock may in some measure be estimated by the fact that many of the ponderous beams of wood were smashed in several places, and the iron pillars were likewise broken to atoms. What renders the circumstance more extraordinary, is that the building is almost surrounded by a mountainous rocky precipice, and that no other property has been destroyed in the

Quennell, praying for a commutation of the sentence on account of the state of his mind; but as there did not seem to be any evidence or facts to warrant the conclusion that his mind was affected, an answer was returned from the Home-office, stating that the case was of a character as would not warrant any interference on the part of the authorities with the sentence of the law, and that it must, therefore, take its

But the British plenipotentiary contends that from the silence of Spain during the negotiations of 1818 between Great Britain and the United States rebetween Great Britain The informations were sworn in the College-street l'olice-office, but their precise contents, and all the nity."

THE YARMOUTH MURDER.

EXAMINATION OF YARHAM. YARMOUTH, DEC. 29.—Since the announcement of Yarham's apprehension a variety of circumstances the body of Henry Nicholls, aged two months. The have transpired tending to throw light upon this extraordinary murder. In consequence of a statement made tion, indeed that he had inflicted the wound that te-r

and the ratifications were not exchanged, and the placed in the hands of Captain Love, the superinten- Mr. Laver in the infirmary. Since she came out, which were otherwise, she would have had no motive to sworn information, stated that a conversation took child had died in St. Martin's Workhouse, Mr.

fortnight after the trial, and not three weeks, as life. should fabricate a tale which, if not fully proved, is a verbatim copy :--

"December 7, 1845.

most of his information from: but enough of that, their children, but how easily were its provisions they have got to answer for themselves before a evaded. Children would, when their parents were we to remain your affectionate son and daughter. "S. and S. Y."

" Address as usual,"

"P. S. I wish you all a happy Christmas and a prosperous new year, if the Lord see so fit as to spare comes out."

Yarham conducted himself before the magistrates with the utmost composure. His personal appearance remains about the same as when he appeared in court at the time of the trial. The public will be admitted to hear the next proceedings.

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDERS THROUGH DESTITUTION.

The jury viewed the body of deceased, which lay at No. 9, Lincoln-court, in a room wretched in the extreme, and completely destitute of furniture.

Anne Grainger, the wife of deceased, quite a young woman, and far advanced in pregnancy, examined: The deceased, herself, and his brother, lived principal gentry in South Cheshire. The Admiralty was represented by Captain Black, R.N. together. Her husband was out of work, and all they had to live upon was what his brother earned. they had to live upon was what his brother earned, which did not exceed 6s. a week. On the Saturday preceding his death they lay in bed all day as they had nothing to eat. During that week he attempted thrice to cut her throat and his brother's while asleep. His brother leaped into the street out of the window to save his life. Her husband then endeavoured to hang himself. Last Christmas Eve he got a quarter day's work, for which he was paid two shillings. When he returned home he exclaimed, "All I have are two shillings, and I owe my rent They will turn us out. What will become of you?" She endeavoured to comfort him, but in vain. About rine o'clock at night he took his brother with him to purchase, as he said, two ounces of salts, but would not let his brother go into the druggist's shop with him. He returned home in three minutes, and getting two cups he diluted the half of one package in each cup. He then laid to witness, "I am going to take some salts, I have got an ounce for you, and an ounce for myself. It will do you good." He drank off his cup, and fastening the door, seized her, threw that no other property has been destroyed in the neighbourhood. From the extensive character of the building, and the romantic spot in which it is situated, it has been the resort of great numbers of people from the neighbourhood; and when they paid it a visit on the neighbourhood; and when they paid it a visit on Sunday last, they were astonished at seeing only a heap of ruins.

The Compare when Sunday as Delth —It belows nulled her back and kissed her. after which under the Florida treaty. On this part of the subject the American negotiator says:—

The claims which we have acquired from her between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific rest on her priority of discovery. Numerous voyages of which the subjects of each power should have free discovery. Summerous voyages of the subjects of each power should have free discovery. The right of exclusive dominion remaining in abeyance. And to what kind of occupancy? Not separate and distinct colonies, has at length been finally arranged that the execution of the two unhappy criminals, Martha Browning and the rock and kissed her, after which has at length been finally arranged that the execution of the two unhappy criminals, Martha Browning and the landlady, but she three values of the two unhappy criminals, where the work and distinct colonies, has at length been finally arranged that the execution of the two unhappy criminals, Martha Browning and some subject to snatch the remainder of the point of the two unhappy criminals, where we convicted of murder at the last session of the Central Criminal Court, shall take place on Monday next; the former at the usual last article she pawned was her apron for sixpence, spot in front of the gaol of Newgate, and the latter

Examination resumed: Her husband was an ex-

Richard Grainger, brother of deceased, was next Although he was seventeen years of age, so stinted in his growth and so poverty-stricken was he, that he appeared to be not more than twelve years of age. He was such a picture of squalid misery as to hor-

Deceased's landlady gave him, his wife, and brother a most excellent character. Verdict, "Insa-

HAPPY ENGLAND! Extreme Destitution .- Late on Tuesday night, Mr. Bedford, the coroner, concluded an inquiry at the Three Elms, St. Anne's-street, Westminster, on

prise and commiseration of every one who heard them. The jury viewed the body, which presented by Mrs. Dick, alleging that she had had a conversation them. The jury viewed the body, which presented with Yarham in which he admitted a guilty participalall the appearance of a skeleton, from its extreme attenuation. Ruth Finch, a married woman, stated minated the existence of his victim, the magistrates that she lived with her husband at a lodging-house, of the borough determined to take the first advice with 37, Old Pye-street. There were six beds in the room, respect to any ulterior proceedings that might be re-quired to satisfy the ends of justice. Their great were the father and mother of the deceased. Mr. powerful; and thus the encroachment of the strong would convert itself into a perfect title against the weak.

In the present case it was several assets the difficulty arose upon the following point:—whether Lavies, of Great George-street, surgeon, observed that not only were beds let in this way, but he bedietment and subsequently admitted as evidence for lieved a part of a bed could be had. The witness the crown, could be afterwards indicted as a principal. Mr. Holt, the clerk to the bench of magistrates, the child called to her that it was ill, but she said it prepared a case for the opinion of the Attorney- could not be so, as it cried so loudly. About six she General, which that learned gentleman returned to called to her again, and then the child seemed dying, she had ceded all her rights on that coast to the the following effect:-that the fact of a man having ann it soon after expired. No medical aid was sent been admitted approver was no bar to an after prose- for. Emma Nicholls, the mother, said on the 17th months previous to the date of the Florida treaty; Upon the receipt of this opinion a warrant was at the time, but had every attention paid to them by act with more sense for the future than he shows by his convention published, until the 30th of January, 1819. dent of police, who, accompanied by Serjeant ColeBesides, the negotiations which terminated in the man, proceeded in search of Yarham, who was apmeat nor porter, her husband having been committed Florida treaty had been commenced as early as De- prehended in the manner already announced. He for four months for rescuing a prisoner. The jury cember, 1815, and were in full progress on the 20th was brought to Yarmouth on the following Sunday said it was no wonder the child was a skeleton, when of October, 1818, when the convention was signed be- morning, and on Monday was remanded until this it or the mother had not common necessaries. The tween Great Britain and the United States. It does day, when the magistrates met in a private parlour mother said she had very little milk, and gave the child bread and milk and sugar. She had applied to the existence of these negotiations; and even if this It may be remembered that Mrs. Dick, in her the parish, but they would not assist her. A former

stated by Mrs. Dick. This woman's statement is most extraordinary; and, from its extreme improba- Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Duke of Claand shows the state of the prisoner's mind, and the live. We had to descend to it, and could not enter line of defence he will probably adopt, should the ma- it without stooping. The interior is truly horrifying. dary, up to the end of last September, as detailed in gistrate determine to send him for trial. The letter The flooring appeared to be common earth; and in her Majesty's government; and I have reason to be- and was glad to hear that you were all as well as could with human beings .- Coroner: The place is truly re-

This proposition I am accordingly authorised to the Almighty would strike them dumb, and then we plight, and a gentleman who saw one of them commit and I can prove that he was one of the worst enemies was certainly one of the greatest magnitude. The we had, for what she told Sarah's sister you would new poor-law did not meet the difficulty. That law

higher tribunal than any earthly one. I must looking after a livelihood in the streets, wander about conclude with our love to you all; and believe from place to place, and fall in with bad associates, and it could not be said that their parents refused or neglected to support them. But those who were bound to carry the law into effect, by compelling the parishes of the poor to support them, did not perform their duty. The City of London union had no refuge for the miserable creatures who crowded into London, except at Peckham, a distance of three miles, to which they were sent at all hours, with tickets of admission. The Lord Mayor said that he would supplicate the powerful press of the metropolis to lend their great assistance in checking the dreadful evil, by calling the attention of the legislature to it. Of all the painful spectacles he had ever witnessed, that of the crowds of helpless children with which the streets were deluged was the most afflicting.

> when the mind was flexible to any impression of good mission of crime, until repeated acts rendered them employed than in devising the means of correcting the awful evil which was always before the eyes of the magistrates, and was almost as frequently ing would wait upon any effort of the kind he sugtion into their hands, for the sake of common humanity. What could he do, as a magistrate, in the case before him? Commit these three children for were without protection, and going headlong into ruin. Mr. Goodman said he had no doubt that publicity would be given to his lordship's observations on so vital a subject, and that some benevolent, high-minded man would apply to the Legislature, by whom alone a remedy could be administered.

The Millerite delusion in New York is leading to Witley Court, also arrived at about the same time. The Millerite delusion in New York is leading to the most infamous practices. In Greene county, at a village a few miles back of Catskill, a company of Millerites, consisting of various ages and both sexes, Millerites, consisting of various ages and both sexes, parish? The law will not allow people to starve.

Rugby, the summoning officer, said, that if her husband had no work, or even half employment, the longer necessary, shut themselves up together in a state of perfect nudity for several days together. state of perfect nudity for several days together. The discovery was made by the neighbours, through ceedingly sober, hard-working, steady, young man. They never quarrelled. Thrice in one night, whilst out of employ, he drew a razor across her throat, and on one occasion he drove nails into the door to to resume their apparel till the authorities of the sent year's growth of fruit on the farm, and as the Delicate Affair.—A circumstance of a very dis- hang himself. She ascertained that he had bought place interfered and compelled them to do so. These fire caught the barrels they burst, and it is computed

evening Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Black grand and awful spectacle, the flames roaring, and Horse, Bedfordbury, on the body of Thomas Scantle- the flakes of fire flying along the fields for a consibury, age 41, late stud groom to Mr. Tattersall, of Hyde-park-corner and Willesdon Paddocks. The deceased had complained of a severe pain in the region deceased had complained of a severe pain in the region departure, and the unhappy parents of the deluded girl have been obliged to resort to the laws to punish the offender and vindicate their respectability. For this purpose a warrant has been issued for his appre- the single parents of the deluded prify both coroner and jury. He said that his brother the offender and vindicate their respectability. For this purpose a warrant has been issued for his appre- the law ever since he had complained of the total complained of the private of the part of the part of the severe pain in the region of his heart for some months past, and, on Sunday there is no ground at all for them, and that the fire was purely accidental, and arose as follows;—A short to St. George's Hospital. On the arrival of the part of the law as purely accidental, and arose as follows;—A short to be private of the law as purely accidental, and arose as follows;—A short to be provided at Charing cross the suddenly fell from his vehicle at Charing-cross, he suddenly fell from his time before the fire was discovered, one of the boys seat to the bottom of the carriage. He was assisted went to the stable with a lighted candle to look after west roots of America, north of the 42nd parallel of live and unequivocal acts in accordance with its ling case, must for the present remain unrevealed.—

The Coroner and jury raised a subscription to large and unequivocal acts in accordance with its ling case, must for the present remain unrevealed.—

Wards the relief of the wretched woman and her large and unequivocal acts in accordance with its ling case, must for the present remain unrevealed.—

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Wards the relief of the wretched woman and her large and unequivoc

Trades' Movements.

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS. The South Staffordshire miners held a delegate meeting on Monday, December 29, to elect a delegate to the forthcoming conference, to be held at Ilkston, at the house of Mr. Charles Hill, Horsleyfields, Wolverhampton. Delegates were present from Bloxwich, Tipton, Wolverhampton, Wednesfield, Heath, and Bilston. Mr. Brown in the chair. Mr. James Blakeway was duly elected to conference. At the close it was agreed that the next delegate meeting of the miners be held at Mr. Mortiboys, sign of the Little Swan, Harsleyfields, Wolverhampton. on Monday, January 12, at eleven in the forencon. JOHN JONES, Deputy Secretary.

P.S. I am told you have rejected the miners' reports beforetime, which I am doubtful; but, if so, I must have a word with Mr. O'Connor.

[John Jones must possess no little assurance to have been capable of penning the above postscript. He has been "told" we have rejected "miners' reports." Have insulting threat to "have a word with Mr. O'Connor." We are neither school-boy nor apprentice, and we know, and can perform, our duties, without the meddling interference of John Jones.]

To the Operative Plasterers of Great Britain AND IRLLAND,-At a general meeting of the operative plasterers of Manchester, held at the Railway Inn, Deansgate, on the 6th of December, 1845, it was unanimously resolved,-"That a meeting of delegates from after the trial, whereas it can be proved, by referdebility, arising from the want, on the part of the lall parts of the united kingdom be called for the purence to the parish books, that on the 22nd of April mother, of common necessaries. He had no reason pose of effecting a more efficient organisation among the operative plasterers than at present exists; and that a Yarham received the sum of £3 from the parish to to think the child had been ill used. Verdict—operative plasterers than at present exists; and that a enable him to quit the town, and also that he sailed "That the deceased died of atrophy (debility) caused corresponding committee be appointed to carry this object. have not convinced the American government, nor for London the following day by the steam-boat, a by the mother wanting the common necessaries of into effect." We, therefore, as the committee appointed for that purpose, beg earnestly and affectionately to call the attention of our fellow workmen to this subject, as one of the greatest importance to our general welfare. and a subject in which all are deeply interested. The the one the arbitration of an impartial third party. bility, is very generally discredited in the town. At the other war. It will be seen from the following the same time no reason can be assigned why she aged two years, whose parents reside in Weller's. court, and who was burned to death during the tem- scarcely be enumerated here, for, with many of thesemust involve her in serious consequences. She has porary absence of her grandmother. Upon the jury such as railways, and other gigantic undertakings—you vited the American government to adopt the just, recently become connected with a sect denominated returning, after having viewed the body, the foreman, are already sufficiently acquainted to perceive that the peaceful, and hononrable course of arbitration, and Ranters, or Primitive Methodists, and not unfre- addressing the coroner, said, I hope, sir, you will do spirit of the age we live in demands union and concord, quently travels on Sundays a distance of twelve or fourteen miles to preach. Yarham had authorised his father to give his address to any person in authority requiring it. The following letter to his father and mother fully corroborate this assertion, for the times, must be constant to the distance of the prisoner's mind and the lower the state of the prisoner's mind and the lower the state of the prisoner's mind and the lower the state of the prisoner's mind and the lower the state of the prisoner's mind and the lower the state of the prisoner's mind and the lower the state of the prisoner's mind and the lower than the correction of the lower than the correction of the prisoner's mind and the lower than the correction of the lower than the lower t whenever anything worthy of notice is contemplated. while the prompt and energetic alone will be able to secure themselves any real or permanent advantage. In addressing you, we speak as to brethren having a comthe same room, which was quite damp, and the win-dow of which had not a pane of glass to exclude the that, as brethren, we may more fully know and under-"Dear Parents-We received your welcome letter, inclemency of the weather, we found an ass living stand each other; more fully sympathise with, and assist each other; that we may, in fact, be enabled to do good all, that it was annulled by the war between Spain and Great Britain, in 1796, and has never since been session of the views of her Majesty's government, on the several points which became most prominent in week, Nov. 29th, I received a newspaper and letter with hundreds worse than even that. I understand any one, either employer or employed, as measures and from Sarah's sister in Chatham, and on looking over that a railway is likely to do away with all the miser- | not men, have to be considered, and in proportion as we But considering, on the one hand, the impatience with I was thunderstruck to see a long paragraph of a which is manifested in the United States for a settle-confession that I was said to make to Mrs Dick, pre-the press should give publicity to the wretchedness of shall we be deserving of the countenance and support of The undersigned will endeavour to show, not only that when Spain concluded with the United States of the that when Spain concluded with the United States of the that when Spain concluded with the United States of the that when Spain concluded with the United States of the that when Spain concluded with the United States of effect a satisfactory adjustment of it between the two town but a fortnight, and can truly say that I never | MISERABLE CONDITION OF HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN identical, and cannot be separated without injury to both. saw Mrs. Dick after the day I came down in the IN LONDON.—At the Mansion House, on Wednesday, While we fully affirm that our present position as worktrain from Norwich. But it appears some persons have nothing else to do but to invent lies, and whole ever it was that are so base and wicked, I wish that fore the Lord Mayor. They were in a miserable past efforts have only been of a local and trifling character, it is but reasonable to expect that only trifling and offer for the consideration of the government of the should be able to discover who are our friends and a petty theft caused them all to be apprehended, in insignificant good could have been effected thereby. Let United States; and, under the supposition that it who are our enemies; but, however, it is no use order to have inquiry made into their apparently us, therefore, put away the weakness of our boyhood, then Captain Gray merely entered upon a territory which belonged of right te another state, and could not cenfer any title on the government of his any not cenfer any title on the government of his any not cenfer any title on the government of his any not cenfer any title on the government of his any not cenfer any title on the government of his any not cenfer any title on the government of his any not cenfer any title on the government of his any not cenfer any title on the government of his any not cenfer any title on the government of his any not cenfer to have inquiry made not their supposition that it is no use or new new title on the supposition that it is no use or new new title of the supposition that it is no use of the supposition that it is no use or new new title of the supposition that it is no use of the supposition that it is no use or new new title or new title on the government, as the American plenipotentiary seems desolate condition. The case proved to be one of and, assuming the position of men, we may justly expect to suppose, as their "main reliance" in the present desolate condition. The case proved to be one of and, assuming the position of men, we may justly expect or desolate condition. The case proved to be one of and, assuming the position of men, we may justly expect or desolate condition. The case proved to be one of and, assuming the position of men, we may justly expect to suppose, as their "main reliance" in the present desolate condition. The case proved to be one of and, assuming the position of men, we may justly expect to suppose, as their "main reliance" in the present desolate condition. The case proved to be one of and, assuming the position of men, we may justly expect to suppose, as their "main reliance" in the children or desolate condition. The case proved to be one of and, assuming the position of men, we may justly expect to suppose, as their "main reliance" in the children or desolate condition. The case proved to be one of any and accorded to be one of any any any choice of an arbiter, and the mode in which their the Lord, 1 am as innocent of that as the child un- port them, deriving a precarious living for themselves respect from others. All who are wishful for the accomrespective cases shall be laid before him. may here- born, and the reason that I did not wish you to tell from vending articles in the streets. It was stated plishment of this object will please to correspond with respective cases shall be laid before him, may hereafter be made the subject of a more formal agreement between the two governments.—I have the
honour to be, with high consideration, sir, your
obedient servant,

R. Pakenham.

Hon. John C. Calhoun.

MR. Calhoun to MR. Pakenham:

MR. Calhoun to MR. Pake

an absolute right to the mouth of the Columbia River and the whole of the region traversed by its waters, yet that it had rights, founded on the undisputed posses sion of centuries, authorising itto transfer the whole of the territory, the Oregon valley included, to the United States, by the treaty of Florida.

Department of State, Washington, Jan. 21, 1845.

Sin,—I have laid before the President your communication of the pleasing the washington, Jan. 21, 1845.

Sin,—I have laid before the President your communication of the 15th inst., offering, on the part of her Majesty's government, to submit the settle-ment of the question between the two countries in the railway there is one from London to Gloster to me, and admission of certain principles of international law, not to be revoked at the pleasing time of either party, or to be set aside by a cessation of friendly relations between them.

Viewed in the former light, its stipulations might have been considered as cancelled in consequence of the railway there is one from London to Gloster to me, and there is a tip six of the railway there is one from London to Gloster to me, and there is a tip six of the railway there is one from London to Gloster to me, and there is a tip six of the railway there is one from London to Gloster and point is sixteen miles from Gloster to me, and there is a tip six of the railway there is one from London to Gloster and point is sixteen miles from them at the occurrence of the pleasing that they know deplorable to see these poor children in the road of the pleasing that they know of the pleasing the contraction. It was a disgrace to the pleasing the occurrence of the light is in nation, which boasted of charity taking withing and more than anthority, as I have written to Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. Crifande, and Mr. Keep, some time since, and abount was most to certain destruction. It was a disgrace to the pleasing that they know of creating the interval to certain destruction. It was a disgrace to the pleasing that they know of certain pe To the Colliers of England and Wales .- We beg it is sixteen miles from Gloster to me, and there is a mail coach runs through every night, and a van every Saturday, but I cannot say much more. Thanks be to God our health is as usual. I have got a very comfortable master; he is a member of the Baptist Connection. We attend the chapel with him. Give our love to all. If any body ask you where I live, tell them close to Gibralter, as there is a hill close to us called Gibralter, and that won't be a lie. Remember us to all enquiring friends. I know that James ber us to all enquiring friends. I know that James ber us to all enquiring friends. I know that James ber us to all enquiring friends. I know that James ber us to all enquiring friends. I know that James ber us to all enquiring friends. I know that James ber us to all enquiring friends. I know that James ber us to all enquiring friends. I know that James ber us to all enquiring friends. I know that James ber us to all enquiring friends. I know that James ber us to all enquiring friends. I know that James ber us to all enquiring friends. I know that James ber us to size them, many of whom were sent out by their parents to beg or steal, and others, without disregarded by the only want you to assist them in their dirty work. We hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be led astray by them—we hope you will not be le ber us to all enquiring friends. I know that James seen an infinity of cases of the kind. There appeared is in the habit of going to old Bick's, in Swan-street; to be no approach to an abatement of the evil, which what they care. Now, we hope you will take timely warning, and not be deceived by them, but stop at home and not credit; and that is where a certain vagabond got punished parents for refusal or neglect to support Some of our masters say that they can have plenty of men from Wales, Derbyshire, Glostershire, and other places, to work at any price, but we hope better things of themwe hope they will not disgrace their country and their name, to be tools for tyrants, for if they do, the will bring poverty, degradation, want, and misery upon their own heads, and many thousands beside. We again advise you not to be deceived by foul pretenders. - We remain. yours, on behalf of the committee of the Wigan district, JOHN BERRY, Secretary; JAMES PRICE, agent to the association. Wigan, Dec. 23, 1845.

NATIONAL UNITED TRADES ASSOCIATION FOR THE EM-PLOYMENT OF LABOUR .- President: T. S. Duncombe, M.P. Since our last report, the Protective Society of Coachmakers, meeting at the Bird-in-Hand, Long-acre, have taken out forty shares. They have also denounced their determination to attach themselves to the United Trades' Association for the Protection of Industry.

GLASGOW "JUSTICE"-" SAILORS AND CRIMPS."-MR. Multitudes of them were, he knew beyond all EDITOR,—In the 10th sec. of the Act 8th and 9th Vic., doubt, sent out to beg by their parents or other rela-chap. 116, it is enacted, "That if any person shall demand." chap. 116, it is enacted, "That if any person shall demand tions. They were thrown upon the world at the age or receive from any seaman, or other person, other than the owner, part owner, master, or shiphusband, or person or evil, and they were imperceptibly led into the com- in charge of a merchant-ship, or vessel, any remuneration On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Ben Johnson, Great Wilde-street, Drury-lane, upon the body of John Grainger, a jected. There was a total absence of restraint or named Flett. of the firm of Boyd. Flett. and Boyce, align Drury-lane, upon the body of John Grainger, a Jected. There was a total assence of restraint or blacksmith, aged 27, who committed suicide, and attempted to kill his wife and brother, under the following distressing circumstances:—

Jected. There was a total assence of restraint or named Flett, of the firm of Boyd, Flett, and Boyce, alias Barney Devins, for charging a seaman, named Smith, money for shipping him on board the Earl Dalhousie. some cases by the approbation, of the lookers-on. Smith proved on oath the threats held out to unship him, if he did not pay the amount demanded. Another seathat which sprung from the bringing up of youth in practices of idleness and vice. The Legislature silver money paid by Smith to the crimp, Flett, at the sincer money pand by Smith to the crimp, flett, at the spent hours and days in discussing the principle of education. Could the minds of the representatives more for whiskey, extorted from me by Flett and his of the people be more admirably, more benevolently associates, before they would deliver the usual advance notes to me." This latter statement, however, was not admitted as evidence in Smith's case, and the justices thought the case not sufficiently proved. You will underencountered by men concerned in the ordinary transactions of town life? He was convinced that a blessthe door of the office, but distinctly saw some silver money paid. This, in my opinion, should have been sufficient gested, and again he would be seech the influential to have proved the conviction. One swears that the money was demanded, and he paidit; the other saw it paid, still no conviction; the case was quashed! If that be the way our sailors are to be "protected," Sir stealing a few peas! Were they persons to be sent for trial to the Old Bailey? His heart revolted at bringing this violation, or fustration, of the laws before the the thought, for his heart bled for them, and the House of Commons.—J. S. Fildes, Glasgow.—[No; we know of no appeal from such tyranny.—ED, N. S.]

> THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. - We understand, on good authority, that her Majesty's steamer Resistance whom alone a remedy could be administered.
>
> The Lord Mayor acknowledged the receipt of a good Hope, its original destination before it was diverted to another purpose by Mr. Hamilton. We are informed, also, that Mr. Hamilton is recalled.—

Another Large Bank Robbery.—A package containing 20,000 dollars, in bank bills, notes, checks, &c., belonging to the Suffolk Bank, Boston, was stolen on Friday morning from Mr. Monson's stage, on the route between Waltham and Boston. A reward of 500 dollars is offered for its recovery and the detection of the robbers.—Philadelphia Ledger, December 9.

Miserable Delusion and Scandalous Exhibition.

Moraing Chronicle.

Fire near Witley Court.—On Saturday last fire broke out on the farmstead of Mr. Turley, of Martley, about five miles from this place, and which has totally destroyed all the outbuildings on the farm. The fire broke out at about six o'clock in the evening is a stable adjoining the fold yard, which was quickly enveloped in flames. Expresses were immediately sent off for fire engines, and at seven o'clock two engines (the Phenix and the Birmingham) arrived from Worcester, and the house engine kent at MISERABLE DELUSION AND SCANDALOUS EXHIBITION. rived from Worcester, and the house engine, kept at men were directed to the preservation of the grain ricks in the rickyard, which was near at hand, and these were mercifully saved, the wind blowing in a contrary direction. The whole of the farm outbuildings, however, (the house was near the rickyard, and safe from harm) were totally destroyed, with the greater part of their contents. In the barns tressing nature has occurred in this city, and will ere two ounces of oxalic acid, instead of salts, with a facts are stated upon authority, the Sun says, the that nearly thirty hogsheads of excellent cider has been lost. The fire illuminated the country for many Suppex Death in an Omnibrs.—On Wednesday miles round, and when at its height, exhibited a

flame.

Foreign Mobements.

" 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."-BYREN.

THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE. PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN FRANCE. The commencement of a new year, bringing with it new-born hopes and resolves, to the lovers of liberty and friends of progress, in all nations; we consider this a proper time to address our readers in vindication of those hely principles the common adoption of which must unite the men of all countries in one bond of brotherhood. The enemies of the human race have held their friendly meetings, or are, at the present time, concerting measures to maintain their usurpations, and continue the enslavement and misery of the people; it therefore behaves the friends of equality to encourage and strengthen each other, that so liberty's torch may be kept burning, and the nations be saved from that utter darkness to which the machinations of royal and privi leged tyrants, if unopposed, would consign them. The past year (1845) has been fruitful of events

calculated to inspire the friends of freedom with hope, or to nerve them with resolution, in their uncompromising and ceaseless war against fraud and oppression. In France, public opinion has scattered to the winds the organization of that liberticidal confederacy, the Jesuits; and the mind of France has thereby vindicated its continued adhesion to revolutionary principles—principles which traitors have in vain proscribed. The "signs of the times," as evidenced by the theological, political, and social movements, which the last year was witness to in Germany, afford subject for almost unalloyed gratulation. True we have to mourn the deaths of brethren slain by the soldiery of the hypocritical "liberal" King of Saxony, in the so-called "Leipsic Riots," and the imprisonment and exile of others, proscribed and and hunted by the other German despots, but we know that freedom is not to be won without some sacrifice and suffering, and it is cheering to know that freedom is advancing in Germany. Lastly, in the mountains of the Caucasus, the free-men of those regions have made the year 1845 famous by their splendid victories over the armies of the Russian despot. Gorged with the flesh and blood of unhappy Poland, the Tsar would insolently dictate slavery and the knout to men whose mountain-fastnesses have never known a master but themselves; but the Autocrat has been foiled, and the whitening bones of his unburied cohorts, fallen beneath the avenging steel of patriots fighting for their homes and liberties, attest the humiliation of Muscovy's baffled tyrant, and the renewed triumphs of his indomitable and unconrenewed triumphs of his indomitable and unconquerable foes. These events inspire us with hope

for the future. But there are events which the past year has witnessed, which we cannot but deplore. In Switzerland the machinations of the aristocrats in several cantons, and the conspiracy of the Je-uits in Lucerne -a conspiracy directed against the whole of Switzerland—has resulted in certain armed manifestations on the side both of the enemies and the friends of the vill oppose a measure of full justice, besides, freedom; the consequence of such "manifestations" has been the destruction of the lives of a great number of our brethren, and the persecution of others. A seemingly ill-concerted revolt in the Papal States, while it has evidenced the vitality of Italy, has added and hope; we trust to your wisdom and patriotism would not countenance secret proceedings, and particuanother to the list of popular failures which the friends of that noble land have to deplore. Spain has endured another would not countenance secret proceedings, and particular friends of that noble land have to deplore. Spain has endured another work of the list of popular failures which the friends of that noble land have to deplore. Spain has endured another work of the public mind, the leaders of public they took their departure for Bradford and there until only in the public mind, the leaders of public they took their departure for Bradford and there until only in the public mind, the leaders of public they took their departure for Bradford and there until only in the public mind, the leaders of public they took their departure for Bradford and the public mind, the leaders of public they took their departure for Bradford and the public mind, the leaders of public they took their departure for Bradford and the public mind, the leaders of public they took their departure for Bradford and the public mind, the leaders of public they took their departure for Bradford and the public mind, the leaders of public they took their departure for Bradford and the public mind, the leaders of public they took their departure for Bradford and the public mind, the leaders of public they took their departure for Bradford and the public mind, the leaders of public they took their departure for Bradford and the public mind the pu has endured another year of the blood-cemented opinion, much, very much, is depending upon you, despetism which presses her to the earth, and addi-

struggle against tyranny and wrong.

That great and mighty changes will take place in Europe, within a comparatively short period of time, may be safely foretold. In Great Britain, the may be safely foretold. In Great Britain, the in addition to the particulars provided a struggle between the landlords and the capitalists has ing the melaneholy loss of the above vessel, the following if any man will prove that I ever exchanged a single word, dreadful storm here, the rivers overflowed, and a attained a "crisis," and the result must be, at no extract of a letter, from Lloyd, agent at Gibraltar, will be distant day, the triumph of the capitalists, and the interesting. prostration of the aristocracy—that aristocracy once so powerful, and so detested throughout Europe. This change must be productive of extraordinary events. The great mass of the English people, deriving no benefit from that change, will then see generally, what the Chartist party already understand indeed, have understood and proclaimed for years acted in a praiseworthy and humane manner. past—that the triumph of the capitalists is no triumph for the workmen; but that more radical changes must be wrought out to ameliorate their condition, and ensure for them rights and enjoyments. Then will the world witness the complete severance reforms which Chartism foreshadows. A revival from, and plundered by the natives, were at last allowed of the Chartism foreshadows. A revival from, and plundered by the natives, were at last allowed to depart, and were taken on board the Australian, when strengthens our hopes of the coming future, In Germany, freedom, we repeat, "is advancing." they received every possible kindness and subsequently the protection of her Majesty's ship Lily, C. W. Newton, commander.

agitated with a vehemence which prove that if the Germany have hitherto here. if the Germans have hitherto been "dreamers," LOSS OF THE ELIZA AND NANCY OF they have dreamed to some purpose, and now that DARTMOUTH, AND THE SYMMETRY OF they have awakened, they will make excellent workers in promoting the enfranchisement of mankind. Religious frauds, though sanctified by time, are crumbling to pieces; political rights are deenjoyments for all. Germany is destined to be the part of her cargo likely to be saved, theatre of great events. In Switzerland, notwithstanding the conspiracies of aristocrats and priests, progress is certain. The principles, as yet only agitated in Germany, find in Switzerland a practical development. The proscribed sons of Spain "bide their time," and their time is coming. The Polish heart yet throbs with life, and, instead of expiring, its pulsations quicken under the scourge of the oppressor-a fire is smouldering which will yet burst

succumbless France—remains faithful to her mission, and is, we trust, about to give birth to a movement steady to the trust reposed in him, remained on board of the greatest importance to her proletarian classes. with the mate and twelve or thirteen of the crew, but it A meeting of the editors of the French liberal jour- was not until Sunday forenoon that any assistance could nals throughout France is, we understand, about to be afforded them. Their situation during that dreadful be holden in Paris, for the purpose of discussing and agreeing upon some scheme of "Electoral Reform" the sea continually breaking over their ill-fated vessel, to be introduced to, and urged upon, the legislative was truly awful. In the forenoon of Sunday, however, chambers. As all that concerns the welfare of France | a small pleasure boat belonging to Pevensey, named the is of interest in our eyes, and cannot fail to interest Rebecca, manned by two pilots, named Pierce and Wood, the friends of freedom throughout Europe, and see- and three of the coast guard, named Oliver, Warnell, ing that it forms part of our political creed that and Fleming, put off to the assistance of the crew of the " men of all countries are brothers, and the people of each ought to yield one another mutual aid, the violence of the gale, however, and the sea continually according to their ability, like citizens of the same breaking over the wreck, they were unable to effect state,"-we hesitate not to express our views as to their purpose, of bringing off the captain and the rethis most important meeting of the French jour- mainder of the crew; but, with determined perseverance,

man will dispute. Out of a population of thirty-five the life-boat from Eastbourne, went to assist her. After millions, only some two hundred thousand persons a considerable delay the remainder of the crew, with the have the rights of citizenship; while the paid func-tionaries of the government number more than five of one poor fellow who was lashed to the rigging, and hundred thousand, and not less than eight millions of whom it was impossible to save. It is some consolation men are deprived of all political and municipal rights. to believe, from the appearance of the man, and the posi-From this monster evil has flowed all the evils which tion of his limbs, that he was dead when the life-boat men are deprived of all political and municipal rights. The from this monster evil has flowed all the evils which have afflicted France since the July revolution. "The have afflicted France since the July revolution. "The have accounted to be the tool or fool of designing have afflicted France since the July revolution. "The have accounted to be the tool or fool of designing have afflicted France since the July revolution. "The have accounted to be the tool or fool of designing have afflicted France since the July revolution. "The have accounted to be the tool or fool of designing have afflicted France since the July revolution. "The have accounted to be the tool or fool of designing have afflicted France since the July revolution. "The have accounted to be the tool or fool of designing have afflicted France since the July revolution. "The have accounted to be the tool or fool of designing have afflicted France since the July revolution. "The have accounted to be the tool or fool of designing have afflicted France since the July revolution. "The have accounted to be the tool or fool of designing have afflicted France since the July revolution. "The have accounted to be the tool or fool of designing have afflicted France since the July revolution. "The have accounted to be the tool or fool of designing have accounted to be the tool or fool of designing tion. It is unfortunate companion, however, had no first came to Brighton, not worse. He such that the was dead when the life-boat point in the such accounter to Brighton, not worse. He such accounter to Brighton, not worse. He was affined and almost instant suffice. The such accounter to Brighton, not worse. He was affined and almost instant suffice. The such accounter to Brighton, not worse. He was affined and almost instant suffice. The such accounter to Brighton, not worse. He was affined and almost instant suffice. The such accounter the such accounter to Brighton, not worse. He was affined and almost instant suffice. The such accounter to Brighton and the su have afflicted France since the July revolution. "The people" are not represented in the legislature, and, therefore, it is that the press is fettered by the most instantive therefore, it is that the press is fettered by the most instantive that the press is fettered by the most instantive that the deceased complete and almost instantive and almost instantive and almost instantive ticular in him.

The jury returned a verdict, that the deceased complete and almost instantive and a organisations are made criminal; that the proleta- at the Coast Guard station also rendering every asrians are punished for attempting to combine to uphold the price of their labour; that the National Guard is forbidden to deliberate; that judges and jurors are made the creatures of tyranny, and the evening, shortly before ten o'clock, a fire was discocarried on in Algeria, and that French soldiers, the tity of straw, hay, and corn; and owing to their very by one Thomason; who, from his own narrative, has unhappy instruments of that infamous warfare, are subjected to degrading and brutal punishments, dishonouring to the name of France. And, therefore, it infiammable nature, the fire progressed with great fury, extending to a four-stall stable adjoining. The is that Spain, Poland, and Italy have been betrayed, being raised, exerted themselves to the utmost to being raised, exerted themselves to the utmost to the pence of the poor, a la Dan. His words are—"Cash and the march of liberty been checked throughout rescue two horses in the stable. They were, how-sent to get Holberry medicine was kept at the Star

ganizing public opinion to demand, insist upon, and obtain that great reform which France so much needs. If the French journalists prove themselves an abundant supply of water furnished by the Lamengalian and country offices, were at the scene, and there being an abundant supply of water furnished by the Lamengalian and country offices. equal to the mission they have undertaken, immortal | b:th Works, the firemen set at work most manfully, fame will be their certain and worthy reward. but it was nearly half-past eleven o'clock before the Doubtless, differences of opinion will exist amongst them at the outset of their deliberations, but the object of their deliberations will be to devise some known, but is believed to have arisen from the overplan, which all, or the majority of them, can agree heating of the hay. to adopt as the foundation of future agitation. This meeting has attracted the attention of the French geon has lodged at Beil's Bank, Dublin, a sealed en-

Reform," recommended by them to the meeting of

ELECTORS.—UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. — The electoral body to consist of every French male of twenty-one years of age and upwards, being of sane mind and unconvicted of dishonour. THE DEPUTIES .- NO PROPERTY QUALIFICATION, - The

only qualification necessary for a deputy shall be, that he be aged at least twenty-five years, and incoherent epistle, but, for the life of me, after couning

be elected by the direct votes of the citizens. The Thank God, it is not Joe Mitchell. electors to record their votes by ballot, or secret voting. The election to take place in the chief town of each department. The electors belonging to the working class to be indemnified by the department for their loss of time in voting for the

THE DEPUTIES TO BE INDEMNIFIED for any loss suffered by them in serving as members of the legislature. No paid functionary of the government can be a deputy.

IXXUAL ELECTIONS, &c.—One-fifth of the members of the Chamber of Deputies to retire annually. Secret voting in the Chamber to be abolished in all cases. excepting when taking the vote for the retiring one-lifth of the members annually. The lists of the votes on any question, with the above exception, to be published on the demand of any members of the Chamber.

We do not pledge ourselves as to the correctness of found substantially correct. We know, however, that the task somewhat difficult. the first proposition, or grand principle of the whole —Universal Suffrage, has been adopted by the French and German democrats in London, exactly as we have above defined it. This is everything. The right of the entire people to elect their legislators is a principle men of all nations can understand, and cordially unite in support of. Questions

of detail,—the machinery necessary for the working of the great principle,—will be best decided on by each nation for itself, in accordance with the habits, customs, and wishes of its people. The above pro-positions appear to embody the leading details judged necessary for France by the French democrats, and they must be the best judges of what will best answer the requirements of their country.

A word, in conclusion, to our brother editors of the

French press. Well intentioned but timid men will warn you against what they will call "going too far." They will caution you that to adopt something short of justice is necessary to ensure your success. Be must think myself a fortunate fellow to be the recipient of not deceived; such advice, we warn you, if acted on, the secret service money. Thank you for giving me such will render of no avail your meeting. The nations are weary of combatting for mere names, they desire realities. Think you that the noble artisans and the League doctrine-"It sets my brain on the whirl." labourers who poured out their blood like water in When you demand "Electoral Reform" you must part he took in the Bradford outbreak in 1839. Grave have little chance of getting anything but a "rotten very adult Frenchman. If you do this the people a "government agent." will believe in your patriotism, and support you in all your efforts. If you do not do so, if you compromise principles for the sake of conciliating the timid and the prejudiced, you will fail. Your enemies will which, the people will not support your half measures, nations, regard your meeting with intense interest in a private room—I as repeatedly refused, stating

LOSS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT STEAMER NAPIN. In addition to the particulars previously given respect-

"It appears there has been a dreadful sacrifice of lives, and amongst the drowned are the new French Consul for Mogadore, two passengers, and all the officers, except one midshipman—seventy-seven in all. Many were however saved by the laudable zeal of Mr. Alexander Redman, acting British Consul at Mazagrar, under whom the Moors

The Admiralty have forwarded a dispatch to Lloyd's communicating the total loss of the above vessel on a of the proletarian class from all other classes of Eng. sunken rock, off Rock Cess, on the 13th of September lish society; and then will commence those vital last. The crew, after receiving some cruel treatment

HAIDEE, OF LEITH.

A despatch received from the Foreign-office contains manded with an earnestness of purpose which must shore off the Island of Gothland and Fare; crew saved. command concession; and, lastly, labour demanding Par: of cargo of the former expected to be saved, but the its full reward, examines the social contract between | vessel a total wreck. The Haidee would undergo repair. man and man, and claims equality of rights and The Symmetry remained on a dangerous reet, and no

THE PRINCESS ALICE. The report of the Princess Alice steamer having strack against the mole, and received considerable damage, &c., has been contradicted. It appears she struck the West

LOSS OF AN EAST INDIAMAN. into a flame, and the conflagration will light Poland to liberty. Italy lives, and, despite the failures we have deplored, is gathering strength — strength founded on knowledge and union, for the day when she will assert her existence as a free nation. De-most is referred to the strength and several vessels were damaged doubling Beachy mocratic reform is advancing in Sweden; and in Den- Head. About one o'clock on Sunday morning, a large mark innovations, in accordance with the wants of Dutch East Indiaman, name unknown, came ashore on the age, are demanded. Even in Russia disaffection the coast off Pevensey, a little to the north-east of the abounds, and, from his toyings and plottings in Italy, the Tsar is suddenly aroused by the voice of alarm running mountains high. Eighteen of the crew out of from his deputy at St. Petersburgh, and compelled two or three and thirty on board, succeeded in landing at once, by his fears, to grant concessions and stay in safety in their own boat, and it appeared from their persecutions, in order that he may avert the statement that the ship was bound from Batavia to Amsterdam, laden with a valuable cargo of coffee, sugar Last, not least, France-heroic, be rayed, but still and indigo. The greatest apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the captain of the vessel, who, East Indiaman, and succeeded in reaching her. From they lay by, watching for a favourable opportunity. That Electoral Reform is needed in France no honest | This, however, did not speedily occur, and about eleven

sistance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT KENNINGTON .-- On Sunday

A JOB FOR THE MESMERISTS. - An eminent sur-

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHEBN STAR. Sir, I see from a weekly publication which has been put into my hands, that a maniac, residing in "Modern Athens," has honoured an obscure individual, such as I am, by vomiting his innate blackguardism upon me and yourself at the same time. The man writes a lengthy, possess the confidence of a majority of his constitution of truth in the whole of his lucubration, which is, ELECTIONS.—VOTE BY BALLOT, &c.—The deputies to that a person "living in Preston is my bosom friend."

The first letter of the maniac's name is P., but I shall not sully your columns by giving it in full; the reader may add the letters imp, or any other he thinks proper. The said P. has been long pondering how he might stab the cause of the people under the guise of friendship, but, happily, his poinard is pointless, and his arm too feeble. The poor fellow, in one of his raving moments, has imagined I am the devil, and that I run away with him to Beverley Hell, where he endured unheard of sufferings, and unutterable tortures. He, doubtlessly, was there, but I never gave credence to the stercotyped story of his sufferings and tortures, over which he is incessantly muling and puling. The inmates of bastiles don't oft emerge from their "durance vile" two stones heavier than on their entrance, particularly if tortured with pains and pills during their confinement. Such a phenomena is a novelty which, if we are sufficiently credulous, we must believe once occurred. But, to the point, if I can find any point in his raving effusion, which is so interlarded some of the minor details contained in the above with egotism, acrimony, and malevolence towards yourpropositions; although we are sure they will be self, and glaring mendacity levelled at me, as to render

I make out, in the first place, that he represents me as press and from the platform.

Secondly, I am said to be a government agent. Well sir, I must say that, personally, I don't know one of my masters; and, as I never received my wages, I hope Mr. P.'s hint will induce them to recognise their servants, and down with the tin for work done. I wonder why P. has omitted to say how many days in the week I may be seen wending my way down to the Treasury. But really I cannot be ungry at the allegation, seeing

that more useful and patriotic men than myself have been thus assailed by pretended friends of freedom- Henry Hunt and yourself for instance. Well, well, Mr. P., I distinguished importance. As the editor of the Leeds reason for writing it. You are told it is all for you—" the Mercury said, on hearing of little John's "conversion" to cheap loaf," Why then, take care these Liberals, with But stay ; Mr. P. has proof, strong as Holy Writ, that I waited upon the magistrates-got a party of police, and

include in that reform the rights of citizenship for charge, Mr. P., but quite in keeping with my avocation as potatoe," for if the corn goes down in price, their wages Well, let us see. The outbrenk did take place; and it real opinion is, if corn goes down, so will your wages never would have taken place had not political pediers, Remember what I say now; if the present Currency Bill and strangers too, entered the locality and concocted the remains as it is. No! the master manufacturers will scheme. I know too much of Yorkshiremen to charge

them with originating that unfortunate affair. He says I was present at the house where he and his friends, you will be floored, friends were met the day previous. At that house I ocand your struggle will be neither successful nor casionally boarded, and had occasion to be there at the dignified. The friends of human progress, in all time. I was asked repeatedly to make one of their party search of my "bosom friend," as P. terms him, in order

work while laid on a sick bed.

the dates of the days I was employed in hunting the fugi- rain ceased for a short time it is believed the building Brighton, whither he had removed for the benefit of his tive who made himself scarce before the row begun, mau- would have fallen, as it is it has given way so far health, committed suicide by cutting his throat. The TOTAL LOSS OF THE ENGLISH SCHOONER gre his nonsenge about "braving the scaffold and the that an entire new foundation will have to be put in, gallant officer, it appears, has latterly been much debattle-field." The fact was, that I thought the fellow had and one side of the building itself will have to come taken time by the forelock, and made good his retreat. I out, if not all to come down. The members of the was certainly surprised to hear he was arrested in the Millwood news-room got up a ball in the large room rash act. An inquest was held on the body, at 120, very town where he and others had so recently sat in of the Shannon Inn, on Saturday night, which was

I suppose, as I take all matters of that kind very A class is formed to learn reading, writing, arithcoolly, that the guilty parties thought me most proper to metic, &c., &c., which meets every Wodnesday and become their scapegoat, and they thought, no doubt, I Friday night. On Monday night a recreation class should only laugh at the dodge. Well, I have had many meets for dancing and other innocent amusements. an hearty laugh at it, and never hesitated to pronounce P. as being either knave or fool. Many persons have declared him both ; but I don't like extremes,

I shall now out with the murder, and place the saddle SUNDERLAND, AND STRANDING OF THE on the right horse. P. mentions four persons as his witnesses, who, he states, waited upon me, to assure me

> Well, I will take two of his four witnesses, and leave them to unravel the affair. will begin to end the matter.

ply, of which the following is an extract:-

" William,—I am sorry that Craig (an individual whom is a deceitful, lying wretch) has given another specimen of what he can do. To charge me with circulating such a report is as false as hell. I could not think such a thing. Never was there anything more false than to say that any such employ it could not have remained a secret. But there was one as deep in the affair as Harrison—and that was T. B-, who took Harrison to the Cabbage Inn, with an escort of police-left him there, and went to Craig's lodgings, and after all I could say to them to let P. remain for the night, and not come out on any consideration, he, T. B., with the assistance of Craig, induced poor P. to go and have a glass of ale, when he was immediately laid nold of by the beaks. But it is only another instance of what Craig can do. If this is not sufficient for him, I will willingly come to London and face him with it; and he may pray God to have mercy on his soul, for he will meet with none from me.

"Your sincere well-wisher. In the letter the names are all in full, but I think it imprudent to give them here. Having run on thus far, I conclude by defying the 'Victim" (?) to victimise me. Having spent all my life on the Radical stage, I fearlessly throw open my every political action to the most searching scrutiny. I have the scaffolding down with it, and burying the unforcoveted no man's silver or gold, neither have I envied tunate workmen beneath. Bent, who was three or

even the exaggerations of P. into the shade.

tempt, leaving all such to turn to their own vomit. Yours truly.

London, Dec. 23, 1845. WILLIAM RIDER.

these evils have flowed from the one monster evil—the violation of the popular sovereignty. Hence the necessity of "Electoral Reform."

ever, unable, owing to the increasing vigour of the popular sovereignty. Hence the necessity of "Electoral Reform."

ever, unable, owing to the increasing vigour of the necessity of the increasing vigour of the necessity of the popular sovereignty. Hence the necessity of "Electoral Reform."

ever, unable, owing to the increasing vigour of the necessity of the necessity of the necessity of the popular sovereignty. Hence the necessity of "Electoral Reform."

ever, unable, owing to the increasing vigour of the necessity of the nec The editors of the French liberal journals have agonising character. The intelligence having been set themselves to a mighty work—the work of or- furnished to the engine-stations with all expedition, my having to keep all the published lists, which Mr. path on the south bank of the Thames, when between the path on the south bank of the Thames, when between the path on the south bank of the Thames, when between the path on the south bank of the Thames, when between the path on the south bank of the Thames, when between the path on the south bank of the Thames, when between the path on the south bank of the Thames, when between the path on the south bank of the Thames, when between the path of t Ardill, as cashier, immediately sent for on demand—the Brentford Ferry and Richmond, he was met by a paid the amount, and destroyed my lists. When lies so short man dressed in a round jacket buttoned up to palpable are published to the world, it serves to show the the neck, and a black hat, who stopped him, and in lepths of depravity to which some men have sunk, and threatening terms demanded his watch. Mr. Walker,

> INCREASE AND MULTIPLY .- Mrs. Shee, the wife of a respectable victualler, of Enpiscorthy, in the sixtysixth year of her age, gave birth to a male child, on

tuate the cursed system of despotism.

SIR C. WOLSELEY AND THE LEAGUE. TO THE WOBEING CLASSES IN THE MANUPACTURING DISTRICTS

My friends.—You most of you either know me or have heard of me, as having done my best all my life, according to my own opinion, to serve you, the people. I think, and flatter myself, you will take in good part, what little I am now going to say.

We hear a great deal of the Anti-Corn Law League; and that that League would wish to persuade you, for office, and may be seen by any who may entertain a doubt

the members of it are so charitable, that they work entirely for you. As for themselves, bless the mark, they leave entirely out of the question! Now this is certainly being very liberal. You all know there is what is termed capital. We

landlords have capital. An estate which belonged to my nephew, called Tixall, which joins mine, (rental about £6,000. per annum), has lately been sold to Earl Talbot, for, I think, two hundred and forty thousand pounds; and the steward of the estate told me, if his Lordship got three per cent. for his "capital," he would be very well off. Well, then, here was £240,000, capital and three per cent. Well, now we will go on a little further; I will take a

Mr. Cobden himself. We have been informed he comes from among the yeomen of Kent; and who so respectable as a yeoman of that county? for, as the old song says, perty to which the tenement belonged fell under fresh "and a man of Kent was he." Well, we will suppose management, and Colman and his family were ordered to that his man of Kent had some capital also. Come, what quit. They begged hard to be allowed to remain, and as shall we say, by way of a guess, it amounted to? Why, £5,000. Well, here then was Mr. Cobden's capital. Now it is very generally understood he makes a large income, say as much as Earl Talbot gets for his capital, £6,000 per annum. If so, the one gets three per cent., the other the deuce knows what per cent., for I will not stay to calculate it; and here we will leave them for a moment, while I go to your capital! Yes, you may well stare. I say say again "your capital," aye, if you had not a penny in your pockets. Your capital is your two hands which give to us our three per cent.; and Mr. Cobden's £1,600 per cent.! By way of a guess also here, I will say that, taking the average of wages of England, you get 125. per week, or £31 4s. per annum. Here then is the interest they would struggle on. But no ; the "test" of poverty of your capital; which, at three per cent., the same as Earl Talbot's, makes £1,034. There, then, is the worth and all its terrors. of your capital, and here begins the pith of my letter, if there be any pith in it; you shall decide. I will here ask a trifling question. If Lord Talbot gives his labourer 12s. per week out of his three per cent., how much ought Mr. Cobden to give his mill workmen out of his £1,600 per cent? Which, I beg to ask, pays his labourers the most in proportion—the millowner or the "voracions

landlord? Here I approach the end of my letter, and the principal

enough for any reasonable man already. If you get what you are told you are to get, by the corn traced him for three days, until he was arrested" for the being let in duty free, the poor agricultural rogues! they drop; and if I may be allowed to say what I think, my pocket the whole affront; therefore I tell you to make our "solemn league and covenant" with them-or, my

I am, yours, most sincerely,

C. WOLSELEY. Wolseley, Dec. 6, 1845.

TODMORDEN. - For the last week or so there has been a little excitement in the political circles, the despotism which presses her to the earth, and addidespotism to the seven to whole human race, demand that you acquit your selves workers were not with us, but you see we can do with towards my countrymen and their cause had I not done your towards my countrymen and their cause had I not done you them. Sir Robert is going to bring a measure towards my countrymen and their cause had I not done your towards my countrymen and their cause had I not done you them. Sir Robert is going to bring a measure of not the Commons, and the old towards my countrymen and their cause had I not done your towards my countrymen and their cause had I not done you them. Sir Robert is going to bring a measure of not present to the common of the power now? You thought we had none, because the whole is the power now? You thought we had none, because the power now? You thought we had none the country of the pow to prevail upon him to keep aloof from those he had been and crowed "repeal, repeal. Now, you Chartists to you kind Madam for getting my cloths for me members of the League have spread their wings and reflection, that a quarter of a million of money will To this I will plead guilty when any man proves that I have to be expended before they can come at their ever spoke to a magistrate on political subjects, or in redarding object! During the after part of the day, ference to political characters. Again, I will plead guilty and the night of Saturday, Dec. 27th, there was a touching politics, with any policeman whatever. And great number of the houses were filled with water. again I will plead guilty, if my employers, or any of my In one part of the town, called Salford, the water co-workers, will prove me to have been absent for a single rushed into the houses, carrying with it tubs, chairs, day since I have been on the establishment—save when and almost every description of household furniture, and confined with the rheumatic fever, and then I did my thereby threw the residents into on little excitement. About nine o'clock it was found out that the arches I ask for the names of the magistrates I consulted—the across the water-course over which Mr. Robinson's editor of "The Duke of Wellington's Despatches," and names or numbers of the policemen I accompanied, and joiners' shop stood had given way, and had not the who has lately been residing at No. 120, King's-road,

attended by a respectable and numerous company.

DESTRUCTION OF ABBERLY HALL, WORCESTER .-This noble mansion, occupied by the widow of the late James Moillet, Esq., of Birmingham, has unfortunately been destroyed by fire. Mr. Moillett bought I had misrepresented him. Three of the four were not the property only three years ago, when he spent from particulars of the above three vessels having gone on shore off the Island of Gothland and Fare; crew saved. absence, they waited upon me (though I have no recollection rather in turning a brick house into a beautiful villa of the circumstance) to assure me that my eyes and ears deceived me. Most important "witnesses!" in the Italian style, and in adding an extra tower on the west side. He did not, however, live long to enjoy the fruit of his taste and judgment, for in about twelve menths he died. Since that time the family Mr. P.'s first-named "witness" is Craig, and with him resided at the retreat, until the event happened which has totally destroyed the property. It appears that A short time ago I met Craig in the City Chartist Hall. on Christmas-day Mrs. Moillett was entertaining her when, I ascertained, that he had been informing Mr. friends in her usual festive manner, when the joyous Cooper that I was in the pay of Government, and he scene was broken in upon by a cry that the building Pier, and damaged her starboard paddle-wheel only. No could prove that I arrested P., &c. I asked him for his above their heads was on fire. The servants first 'proof," when he replied, he had heard so. Well, said discovered the flames, and tried ineffectually to Mr. Cooper, then I find it mere hearsay after all. I fur- quench the fearful element, so that the assembled ther asked him for the name of his informant, when he guests might not be disturbed; and when it was replied, M'G-, one of P.'s other "witnesses." On known generally a messenger was dispatched to the following day I wrote Mr'G. inquiring into the Witley Court, from whence an engine soon arrived, truth of Craig's statement, and by return received a re. with men to work it. The house stands upon an eminence, so that many persons soon collected from the surrounding neighbourhood, who tried all in their I once respected, but have long since had reason to know power to put a stop to the fire. The supply of water was unfortunately scanty, so that they were obliged to resort to a pool about a quarter of a mile from the spot, and bucketfulls were handed over that distance from hand to hand. All efforts were, however, in-I stated you were in search of P—. I was constantly the roof, and presented a scene which was awful to look upon, and continued until twelve o'clock at night. The fire, it is thought, originated in a store-room, where a girl named Jane White went in to fetch some cheeses and apples, and she must have dropped a spark amongst some shavings and papers. WALSAL. - DREADFUL ACCIDENT. - Two MEN Buried Alive.—On Tuesday week an inquest was held before George Hinchliffe, Esq., coroner, at the Old Bush Inn, in the parish of Rushall, on the body of a middle aged man, named Thomas Dunning, who lost his life under the following very melancholy circumstances:—It appears that the deceased, together with another man named Isaiah Bent, had been employed to brick the shaft of an iron-stone pit, belonging to Mr. William Sparrow, and had proceeded safely with their work till Saturday week, when they had quoined about half way up, the shaft being about seventeen yards deep. Before putting up a scaffolding for the purpose of quoining the remainder, and whilst at work on the above day, a quantity of sand fell in from the side of the shatt above them, forcing

anothers station. Of sacrifices and sufferings I have not four feet above his fellow labourer, contrived to get his head over the loose sand, which was fortunately prevented from filling up the intervening space by a More cannot be required of me in reply to P., yet I piece of loose timber which fell across the opening, must say, that the head and front of my offending is this and thus saved the poor fellow from instant suffoca-

being known, and no time was lost in rendering temporary insanity. For the future I shall treat P. and his co-adjutors, in assistance. A rope having been let down from the their crusade against principle and patriots, with con- mouth of the pit, Bent, by great efforts, succeeded in extricating his hands, and, having made it fast round his middle, he was drawn out of the shaft, having escaped with some slight bruises. Encouraged by tion, the jury returned a verdict of Accidental

Death. DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY, -On Sunday information was received by the police of the commission of the despicable means that have to be employed to perpe- intimidated by the menacing manner of the ruffian, and the ioneliness of the place, handed him a small engine turned silver watch, double-case, with which the fellow immediately decamped. Owing to the dense fog which prevailed at the time, Mr. Walker is 'mable to give any further description of the thief.

and German democrats residing in London, and we understand that they have adopted the following propositions as the basis of the plan of "Electoral propositions" as the basis of the plan of "Electoral propositions" as the basis of the proposes to the

HARRIET COLMAN-THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE NEW POOR LAW.

[From the Brighton Herald.] All the facts of the tragedy we are about to relate are obtained direct from persons to whom the deceased was well known, though we are not at liberty to publish the names of our informants, who have a strong repugnance to appear before the public. The original of the subjoined copy of the letter is left at the Brighton Herald

Harriet Colman was servant to the wife of one of the most respectable farmers in the county of Sus- of Bradford, worsted spinners. sex, and her mistress still says she was the best servant she ever had. Leaving her service, Harriet Colman married an agricultural labourer, an honest, hardworking man. They lived in two rooms of an old tenement in a village a few miles from Lewes. Though very poor, they struggled on. She had several children; but instead of complaining, she was of a remarkably cheerful disposition, contented, and comparatively happy, and often expressed her gratitude when her more wealthy neighbours gave her the water in which bacon and greens had been boiled-"pot liquer"-as the poor call it, as it made, she tiptep man from among the master manufacturers, even said, good soup, with which the children were well con-

of its authenticity or genuineness.

In consequence of some legal proceedings, the pro they understood that their ejectment was only necessary as a temporary measure, in compliance with the law, they offered to sleep in any barn or out-house until they could return to their former dwelling. Their landlord was, however, inexorable. Colman and his family were expelled; and though the tenement has been since relet to others, its original tenants were never suffered to return. The Colman family then took one room, in which they dwelt for some time. But he was out of work; his family half starved; and he fell ill, and at last there was no resource but to go into the Union workhouse. They begged hard to be allowed 3s. or 4s. a week out of the house, with which assistance, they said, must be applied; and that "test" is the Union workhouse They were removed to Chailey Union workhouse, in

which they cost, we have been assured by a guardian of square, Westminster, and of West-wharf, Millbank, the poor, not less than 15s, a week. As soon as Colman and his family were removed to the Chailey Union-house, the man was separated from his January 22, at eleven—George Thomson and James wife, and the child or children (we are not sure at this Foster Forbes, of 41, Crutched-friars, City, corn-factors, time whether there was one or more) were sent off to the January 20, at half-past one—Charles Henry White, of Ringmer poor-house, the receptacle, it seems, for the Gravesend, Kent, linen-draper, January 30, at cloven—

Colman himself grew worse, and the child spoken of became so ill that, by the humane advice of the medical their £1,600 per cent. get no more, for I think they get gentleman of Ringmer, it was sent back to its mother, and died in her arms. This child has been represented to us, by those who knew it well whilst its parents re- eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds-John Sugden sided in the first tenement, as a most interesting little and William Sugden, of Leeds, machine-makers, January girl, and so attractive (as some children are) as to win 23, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—Henry one's affection, we know not why or how. written to the lady, the farmer's wife, of whom we have

already spoken :--"Chaily, November 25, 1845. "Dear Madam,—I (beg) to inform you that I am in of Bristol, currier, January 23, at twelve, at the Court of great trouble for I have lost my dear little girl Mary she Bankruptcy, Bristol-John Church Dempsey, of Bristol, died on the 19 of this month and was buried on the 23 and stationer, January 22, at twelve, at the Court of Bankher poor Father went to Westmuston with me to see her ruptcy, Bristol. buried that was on Sunday last and the next day my poor Centificates to be granted unless cause be shown to the how to bear up under it kind madam I have lost my all and the Blessed lord knows what I shall do I hope he will provide me a friend for I am in great distress in Mind 1 London-road, oilmen, January 21—George Chennell, of am so poorly myself I dont know how to keep about there | Capel, Surrey, carpenter, January 23—John Stephenson, is no one can tell what hand I had with my dear little of 26, Frederick's-place, Mampstead-road, china dealer,

HARRIET COLMAN. Soon after this letter was written, poor Harriet Colman died herself! and is now beyond the reach of perpeared.

"So no more from your Humble Servant

Were this a mere isolated case, though the individuals might be pitied, the system under which they suffered and died might not be generally blamed; but we believe that draper—John Adamson, of Stockport, grocer—Joseph the stern Poor Law consigns hundreds annually to pre. Plowman, of Oxford, ironmonger—Benjamin Hornby, of mature graves. The system is at work, making havor Holyoake, Cheshire, innkeeper—William Joseph Waramong the poor in almost every parish in once "merrie | dell, of Pickering, Yorkshire, wine merchant. England."

We shall make no comments on the case. The facts, simply stated, and the letter, speak for themselves, and tell a tale at which humanity shudders.

SUICIDE OF COLONEL GURWOOD. pressed in spirits, and much excited about political affairs,

King's-road, on Monday, before F. H. Gell, Esq., the coroner, and a respectable jury; at which the following vidence was given :--Sarah Collins, wife of George Collins, 120, King's-road, stated that the deceased, with his wife and two daughters, came to lodge at her house on Tuesday last. He did not appear well. She waited upon him at breakfast on Saturday, and took him a letter which had come by post. He appeared in his usual state. About twelve she took him some rice for lunch, and at one fetched the things away. He was seated on the sofa and did not speak to her, and he appeared as usual. About a quarter-past two she took up the newspaper. Mrs. Gurwood and the young ladies were out, and she thought the colonel was also, but she rapped at the door, and no one answering, went in. There was no one in. She laid the paper on the table. She put the coals on the fire, and, turning

round, fancied she saw the colonel's trousers lying on the floor of the bed-room, which adjoins. She did not take much notice of this at the time. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, she said to her husband that she did not know whether the colonel was lying on the floor, or it was fancy in her, but she would go up and see. She then went into the bed-room and found the deceased lying on. his right side, and there was some blood on the fleor. Her impression was that he had burst a blood vessel She rang the bell, and her husband came, and she sent him for a surgeon. He went, and Mr. Furner returned with him almost immediately, and pronounced the colonel dead. She then saw that he had cut his throat. Mr. Furner lifted the right arm of the deceased, and there

was a bloody razor in his hand, which he removed. Edmund Joseph Furner, surgeon, 136, King's-road stated that on Saturday afternoon he was called in to attend the deceased. He found him lying on the floor on his right side, in a pool of blood, quite dead. He partially of 2, Moor-lane, Fore-street, City, mustard manufacraised him, and removed a bloody razor which was still in the right hand. On the left side of the throat there was a penetrating incised wound about four inches in length and an inch and a half in depth, which divided the carotid artery and the important vessels in that neighbourhood. This wound was the cause of death. From the nature of the wound death must have been

almost instantaneous. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Webster deposed that he had know the deceased thirty years. Deceased was about fifty-seven years of age. About a month ago deceased was ill in London, and hearing from his medical adviser was found lying in the mud, with his face downwards, that a change of air and scene would be beneficial, wit where it had been left by the receding of the tide, off ness invited him to his house in Brighton. He came and stayed some days, and by witness's advice placed himself a blue pilot coat, black trousers and waistcoat, white under the care of Dr. Hall, who in a few days relieved him considerably, and the deceased returned to town. Witness had not seen him since he came to this house, he only a few hours. The inquiry was adjourned for a having been in Paris.

Coroner: I believe he has been engaged some time on work which has occupied him a great deal, has he not? -Yes, for several years he has been engaged in a laborious and interesting work, called "The Despatches of the Duke of Wellington." He has lately finished it, and

Dr. George Hall, of 14, Old Steine, Brighton, stated that about a month ago, he was called on to attend deceased. He had been over-excited, and his stomach was disordered and he was in low spirits. He became better in about a week, and returned to London. About a week ago witness saw him again. He was then in about the same

Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Sutton Arms, chased a turkey, a hare, and a goose, the price of Sutton-street, Charterhouse-square, on the body of Which amounted to 10s. 3d. He stated that he Mr. John Christian Ross, aged 23, an author. Mr. wanted the articles to be carried to his residence, oppressors and betrayers of innocence; that domiciliary visits outrage the sanctity of "home," and acliary visits outrage the sanctity of "home," and the messenger was to take the balance of a £1
to subserve their master's purposes: but their pitiful
the spot set manfully to work, and after ten hours' place, deposed that he was intimately acquainted
the sanctity of "home," and the messenger was to take the balance of a £1
to subserve their master's purposes: but their pitiful
the spot set manfully to work, and after ten hours' place, deposed that he was intimately acquainted cursed police spies cover the soil of France. Therefire it is that Paris is embastilled; that a war of extermination—even against women and children—is
carried on in Algeria, and that French soldiers, the
tunbanny instruments of that information and wing termination and wing termination and wing termination and that French soldiers, the
tunbanny instruments of that information and wing termination and constant labour, they succeeded in rethe spot set manfully to work, and after ten hours' place, deposed that he was intimately acquainted for the same publication through which P.
the spot set manfully to work, and after ten hours' place, deposed that he was intimately acquainted and incessant labour, they succeeded in rewith deceased, who was a gifted and highly talented cordingly took the change and the most of the would pay that sum. Mrs. Young acthe spot set manfully to work, and after ten hours' place, deposed that he was intimately acquainted and incessant labour, they succeeded in rewith deceased, who was a gifted and highly talented cordingly took the change and the most of the would pay that sum. Mrs. Young acthe spot set manfully to work, and after ten hours' place, deposed that he was intimately acquainted to with deceased, who was a gifted and highly talented cordingly took the change and the measure of the would pay that sum. Mrs. Young acthe spot set manfully to work, and after ten hours' place, deposed that he was intimately acquainted to with deceased, who was a gifted and highly talented cordingly took the change and the measure of the floors are unavailing. And the measure of the subscience of t sponding. He said he had taken laudanum, and leave the goods there, and he would send his servant began vomiting violently. Witness administered for them. He then requested her to accompany him some remedies, and he rallied. On the following day into a public-house adjoining, where he obtained the he forged the signature of witness's father to a note 10s., and went out upon the pretence of immediately directed to Mr. Gannon, a surgeon (to whom Mr. returning with a pound note. Of Course the fellow Europe. We are prepared to demonstrate that all these erils have flowed from the one monstrate that all these erils have flowed from the one monstrate all these erils have flowed from the one monstrate all these erils have flowed from the one monstrate that all the following daring highway robbery on the evening directed to Mr. Gannon, a surgeon (to whom Mr. returning with a pound note. Of Course the fellow office," If he means (as he evidently does) that "Cash of Christmas day:—About eight o'clock, Mr. John of Christmas day:—About eight o'clock, Mr. J ments in colours for painting; but that gentleman not having any, he procured it from another surgeon. Eliza Parker, servant at Mr. Smith's coffee-house, in Aldersgate-street, said that deceased, on Wednesday, the same swindler played off a similar trick upon Mr. Ure, confectioner, Queen-street, from whom he bought a seed cake, value 7s. and desired day evening, came and engaged a bed. The next it to be sent along with him to his residence, and the Row, a neighbouring surgeon, was called in, who and the 13s., and desired the messenger just to wait pronounced him to be quite dead. A phial, which had contained prussic acid, was found empty in his coat pocket, and labelled "Poison." Mr. Perrin of informations similar to the above have been lodged stated that deceased had, some time since, written at the Police-office. The culprit evaded the vigilance

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, December 30, 1845.) James Brooke, of Gooderstone, Norfolk, miller-Benjamin Jones, of 34, City-road, draper—Richard More and Benjamin William Blake, of Norwich, coal merchan's-George Jarvis Worssum, of 25, Great Mitchell-street, Oldstreet, St. Luke's, engineers—Thomas Phillips, of Shrewsbury, hop merchant-Benjamin Wood, jun., of Leeds, wine merchant-James Cousen and Lucy Cousen, of Bankhouse, Bingley, Yorkshire, and John Richardby Cousen,

DIVIDENDS DECLARED. Joseph Raleigh, Thomas Smith Goode, and William Holland, of Manchester, merchants, first dividend of 9ad. in the pound, payable at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, on January 20, or any subsequent Tuesday. John Dunks, of Birmingham, wharlinger, first dividend of 5s. in the pound, payable at 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday. William Shaw, of Stafford, saddler, first dividend of

3s. 7d. in the pound, payable at 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday. Charles Timmis, of Darlaston green, Staff rdshire, flint grinder, first dividend of 2s. Id. is the pound, pay-

able at 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday. Thomas Hewett Wetmore, of Worcester, grocer, second and final dividend of 6s. 41d. in the pound, payable at 27, Waterloo--treet, Birmingham, any Thursday. James Bourne, of Bennmersley, Staffordshire, printer, first dividend of 6d. in the pound, payable at 27, Waterloostreet, Birmingham, any Thursday. John Beet, of Bradford, Yorkshire, dyer, dividend of

2s. in the pound, payable at 14, Bishopgate-street, Leeds, on any day after January 5. James Haigh, of Hogley, Yorkshire, clothier, first dividend of 10s. in the pound, payable at 14, Bishopgate-street, Leeds, on any Wednesday.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED. At the Court of Bankruptey, London.

Francis Preston, of St. George's-place, Hanover-square, and of 142, Sloane-street, Chelsen, confectioner, January 23, at half past eleven—William Dadds, of Leadenhal!street, City, grocer, January 23, at half-past eleven-William Harding, sen., of 5, Johnson-street, and 23, Vincentmason, January 22, at twelve-William Hay and John Alfred Titterton, of 103, London-road, Surrey, oilman, Edward Mansfield Marks, of 21, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, and 10, Stanhope-street, Regent's-park, upholsterer, January 23, at one.

In the Country. William Chaloner, of Lincoln, tailor, January 27, at George Gibson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chemist, January On the death of this child the following letter was 22, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastleupon-Tyne-John Symons Chard, now or late of Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, tanner, January 22, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Bristol-John Wolland Bake,

contrary on the day of meeting. T. Taylor, of 23, Philpot-lane, City, wine-merchant, Jan. 22-Wm. Hay and John Alfred Titterton, of 103, girl night and day before She died I am very much ablidge January 23—Richard Tindle Terry, of Bristol, ship chandler, January 22-Jacob Parker, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, cabinet-maker, January Spencer, of Denholme Carr, Yorkshire, worsted piece

secution, or this letter would probably have never ap. Centificates to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Januarr 20. Elijah May, of 34, Aldgate High-street, City, linen

> PARTNERSHIFS DISSOLVED. Thomas Jennings and Daniel Ford, of the Blossoms Inn-yard, Laurence-lune, and Exeter, carriers-Henry Hollins and Charles Hollins, of Nether Langewith, Notinghamshire cotton spinners-Silvs. W. Jenkin, Willians Daniel, jun., and James J. Trathan, of Liskeard, mine and railway agents-Joseph Hoyle, John Lunn, John Hoyle, and William Aston, of Huddersfield, cloth finishers (so far as regards John Lunn)-John Holdsworth and Richard Holdsworth, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, brokers-Rebecca Jessop, Thomas Jessop, Henry Jessop, and Sidney Jessop, of Sheffield, Manchester, and New York, steel manufacturers (so far as regards Rebecca Jessop)-William Handasyde and Robert Bramwell, of 57, Cannonstreet, City, commission agents-Sarah Edkins and John Charles Edkins, of 18, Coventry-street, St. James's, grocers -James Steaman and James Macfarlane, of Dominica, West Indies-D. Marks and Robert Chassereau, of 12, Smith's-buildings, City-road, coach brokers - William Plater Bartlett and Richard Beswell Beddome, of 27, Nicholas-lane, City, attorneys - Anna Burnham and Elizabeth Burnham, of Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, baby linen makers-Charles Joseph Pagliano and Philip Nind, of Leicester-square, hotelkeepers-John Bate and David Wesley Vipond, of Sittingbourne, Kent, hosiers-William Turner Clegg, John Clegg, and Robinson Turner Clegg, of Rio de Janeiro, merchants-Joseph Woodham Bodnum Case and Thomas Patmore, of Bishops Stortford, coal merchants—James Eyre Watson and Edward Loder, of Crown-court, Philpot-lane, City, provision merchants -Robert Growther Bell and Benjamin Ledger, of Leeds, stock brokers-Jonah Smith Wells, Berkley Westropp, William Prinsep, and Jacob Aaron Melhado, of 75, Old Broad-street, City, stock brokers (so far as regards Jonah Smith Wells)-Thomas Birch and William Ormston, of Aspall, Lancashire, cotton spinners - Henry Jackson, William Sargeson Jackson, and Robert Jackson, of 65, Leadenhall-street, City, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers (so far as regards Henry Jackson)—Bernard Hartley Green and William Edwin Oldham, of Manchester, stock brokers-William Wilson Ingram and Robert Pearson Manger, of Liverpool, coach builders-William Radford, William Stather, and James Irving Hughes, of Plymouth, lacemen - William Carter and Frank Carter, of 55, High-street, Southwark, boot and shoe makers-William Young, Francis Clementson, jun., and William Jameson, of Shelton, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers (so far as regards William Jameson) _T. S. Bradbury, John Dodgson, and G.o. Bradbury,

On St. Thomas's day the usual quantity of beef, apwards of 500 stones, was distributed, at Wentworth louse, amongst the workmen in the employment of Earl Fitzwilliam, amounting to nearly 1,200 persons. BODY OF A MAN FOUND IN THE RIVER .- On Saturday evening, Mr. W. Payne held at inquest at the Steel Yard, Upper Thames-street, on the body of a man unknown, apparently about 40 years of age. It's appeared by the evidence, that on Friday the deceased Old Swan-stairs, Thames-street. He was dressed in cravat, and blucher boots nearly new; he was a fine muscular man, and had evidently been in the water week, to afford an opportunity of being identified.

Forgery and Swindling .- On Monday last, a

porter called at the Union Bank in this city, and presented a cheque for £1,300, purporting to be drawn by one of the most extensive firms in the city, who do business with the bank. It was at once seen that the signature was a forgery, and the porter was accordingly detained and interrogated, when he stated that the cheque was entrusted to him by a respectable young man, who desired him to draw the money, while he attended to some other business. His name is Yuille. He has been previously convicted of fraud in this city, but for some months past has been absent in America, from which he had only sight of the signature of the head of the establishment. On Tuesday he called at the shop of Mr. SUICIDE OF AN AUTHOR .- On Saturday evening Adam Young, poulterer, Prince's-street, and pursome prussic acid, for the purpose of making experi- the oil and colour-shop, she found that the hare, morning he came down and asked for a glass, with sum of 13s., when he would give the servant a pound which he wont up stairs, and in about a couple of note. Upon arriving at the City of Glasgow Bank, minutes he again came down. When he reached the he pointed to a carriage, which was standing near at bottom he fell on the mat, apparently lifeless. Mr. hand, and observing that it was his, took the cake

Anable to give any further description of the thief. an article for "Blackwood's Magazine," in reply to of the police till Wednesday evening, when he was ap-

MANSION HOUSE. TUESDAY .- A DESPERATE RUFFIAN .- Dennis Shine. a voung man who had been a policeman some time ago, was brought up for final examination, on the charge of having committed several most during assaults in a public-house called the Bell, in Little Friday-street, on Friday evening.—John Monaghan, policeman 541, stated that he was sent for to the public-house, in consequence of a very serious disturbance there, on the evening in question. Her eyes badly discoloured, said she went on Saturday When he arrived, there were five or six policemen last to Norfolk-street to ask her husband a question reround the door, and he saw the prisoner, in a specing her little girl, when, as soon as the hall door was became very much agitated, and endeavoured to room on the second floor, through a hole made opened, her husband struck her a violent blow on the palliate his conduct by declaring that what had in the panel of the door, and asked him to give himself face, and blackened her eyes. Her husband then seized occurred was by accident in trying on the shoes up. The prisoner refused, and said he would kill any her and threw her down the steps into the street, she for her daughter. The latter was then questioned peliceman who attempted to enter. Witness at once falling on the pavement with the force he used. Com- particularly on this point, and her account was that the pushed in the door, and as he was going into the room plainant was picked up almost in a state of insensibility acts of indecency alluded to were done purposely, and not him with the handle of a fire shovel, which he (the pri- defendant said his wife had been separated from him for gistrate said that the charge was, in his estimation, ceived the blow across the arm, and under the eye. call on him at his master's house. She came on Saturday to spare the feelings of a young girl like the cons-The prisoner then levelled another desperate blow last, and he ordered her out of the house. She would plainant appearing in another court to prosecute, at the witness, which broke through his hat, and not go readily, and he opened the door and pushed her he should deal summarily with the case, and inflict infficted a severe wound on the back part of his head, out, in the struggle she struck her face against the on the defendant the highest penalty the law allowed, but witness laid hold of his assailant, and managed to knocker and caused the bruise which her face now ex- namely £5, and to find two sureties, of £20 each, to

liately afterwards, and was for a time quite blind, in stronger than his wife he compelled her to let go the door ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.—Esther Francis, the wife of a ensequence of the desperate nature of the assault. It post, and on so doing both fell down the steps. The com. hairdresser in the Kent-road, was charged with making precared from other evidence, that the prisoner had been plainant told the magistrate that when her husband first two very determined attempts upon her life. A policepreviously quarreiling at the bar, where he knocked saw her he gave her a blow and said, "B-you, I wish down the waiter and jumped upon his face, that when the police were called for in consequence of that violence, he ran into the tap-room, seized the kitchen poker, knocked a man senseless under the table with a backhanded blow of it, cleared the room of all the customers, in which he was at length apprehended, and in which he was at length apprehended, and in which he was at length apprehended, and in which he was the following are the said, "B — you, if I had a razor I would cut and informed that she was in an inner appriment and had cut her throat." Complainant had not received a farthing from her husband for several years past towards her support. The defendant called two witnesses, but they did not disprove the assault. Mr. Hardwick said he wanted in which he was at length apprehended, and in which he defendant's own account of the transaction.

**Now the he was called into the shop of the defendant's husband there was in an inner appriment and informed that she was in an inner appriment and informed that she was in an inner appriment and informed that she was in an inner appriment and informed that she was in an inner appriment and informed that she was in an inner appriment and informed that she was in an inner appriment and informed that she was in an inner appriment and informed that she was in an inner appriment and informed that she was in an inner appriment and informed that she was in an inner appriment and informed that she was in an inner appriment and informed that she was in an inner appriment and informed that she was in an inner appriment. The police in the pocket in the mitted for trial for the felony.

MARYLEBONE. MONDAY .- FINAL EXAMINATION AND COMMITTAL OF

THE SWINDLER KELLY .- To-day having been appointed for the re-examination of William Frederick Kelly, the court was from an early hour througed with parties who, owing to the publicity which had been given to the former proceedings, were auxious to obtain a sight of the prisoner. Mrs. Oakey stated that she was a widow, and that the conduction was a widow, and that the conduction was that and while the prisoner was har the conduction was by his desire that the and, in fact, everything to make life desirable; but she to defray the expenses of the late convention, and a conduction was a widow, and that the convention was by his desire that the late convention was a widow, and that the convention was a widow was a widow, and that the convention was a widow one day in August last, and while the prisoner was her lodger, she missed a gold watch from a trunk in her room, and was therefore much alarmed. The prisener coming down stairs soon after the discovery of her loss, said to her, "You look very pale; what's the matter?" She then told him she had lost her husband's watch. He went away, and finding the next morning that he had not returned, she went into his room, when she missed the razor she had leut him. Mr. Driscoll, pawnbroker, Lower John-street, Golden-square, produced the gold case of a watch pledged by the prisoner on the 4th of September last, for £3, in the name of John Wilson, S, Boyle-street; shortly after the pawning he (the prisoner) came again to the shop, stating of Cruelty to Animals, for having wantonly and cruelly that he had lost the ticket, and upon his applying to witness for a declaration to that effect, a printed form was hande I to him. Sergeant Gray produced the said declaration, which he found amongst other property at the prisoner's apartment in Hoyle-street. Mrs. Oakey identifiel the case as being her's, and said that the watch of to flow freely. Next he struck a blow over the eye, which which it formed a part had been in her family upwards of forty years. Mr. Kawiinson (to the prisoner): I feel it the animal on the hock, and brought it in-tantly to the ground. Witness had never seen an animal beaten with ground that you are at liberty to say anything that you thing proper; whatever you do say will be taken a now do as you like. Prisoner: I know nothing aliant the watch.—He had before denied having stolen the razor, and asserted that the spoon which he took by which it formed a part had been in her family upwards of caused a swelling as big as a fist; and, lastly, he struck the razor, and asserted that the spoon which he took by mistake was plidged by the female without his authority. Mr. Rawhuson read a letter which was addressed to him, the purport of which was, that a person answering the man, 3, Crayford-road, Coldblow-lane, Camberwell, were stances which led to the present charge will tesdescription of Kelly had some years ago obtained two brought before Mr. Henry for further examination. period he boarded and lodged with Mr. George Trent, at her own especial request, was brought before Mr. now residing in Alkany-street, Regent's-park, and to Henry, and said she had some communication which she (arisoner) took one of his lads away with him as far as Smith.—Mr. Henry gave her the usual caution, that He had told him (Mr. Trent) that he had a large estate used against her elsewhere; but with this caution she of Mrs. Richardson, Gadshill, Kent, a furnished cottage say by her husband; but having suffered for the last him down; the horse, as the latter alleges, trampfor three years; the parties made their exit without said that the prisoner had obtained from Messrs. Storr and Mortimer, a quantity of plate and jewellery, which of the greater part thereof were subsequently obtained dealings with the prisoner which they ought to have Lone. The prisoner was fully committed for trial upon three charges, and, on his being taken to the cell in the yard, by Mitchell, the gaoler, he was saluted by a number

At five o'clock he was conveyed to prison in the govern-CLERKENWELL. Monday.-Mondenous Assaults.-John Walker, a who was lying prostrate bleeding from the head; he swore he would murder her. She had numerous marks of violeace on her person. There were five wounds on her head and breast. The constable advanced, and the prisoner nimed a desperate blow at his head. Fortunately the officer prisoner jobbed it twice into the back of his head, producing a severe though not a dangerous wound behind the left ear. Assistance came, and the fellow was secured. (The as or two mouth's imprisonment for the assault on the officer, one month's imprisonment for the assault on his

WEDNESDAY .- EXTRAORDINARY Case. - Mr. George Smith, who described himself as a man of independent property, residing in Victoria-road, Peckham, was placed In the felou's dock, charged with being an accomplice with a female, not in custody, in stealing from the house of Mr. William James Linton, an engraver, residing at 85. Hatten-garden, silver spoons, wearing apparel, and a half dozen of claret, and other wines .- Mrs. Doman, the female aliaded to in the above charge, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing poison, from which she is still ill. The prosecutor deposed that the arisoner had been times in very low spirits. On Christmas-day witness left nome for his country-house, leaving directions that the prisoner should not be admitted. Upon his return, on Menday, he ascertained that the prisoner had been there north that morning, when he and the woman absconded. The wine, silver spoons, two cloaks, and other valuable articles, were missed immediately after their departure. The prisoner acknowledged that he had taken the wine. The prisoner in lignarity denied being the husband of for £11 odd. The female prisoner and the prisoner Eales Mrs. Doman; he had been invited to the house by Mrs.

Doman, who, he understood, was an "acquaintance" of the first strangers to him. After some further evidence of the first strangers to him. After some further evidence of the first strangers to him. Mr. Linton's. He knew her only since April, and he did not go to Mr. Linton's until invited. He then made a rambling incoherent statement to the effect that Mrs D man had left Mr. Linton's house in April last, when he first met her. Mr. Linton had sent her money and a testimonial, but the woman was in distress, and he (prisoner) gave her all the aid in his power. In conclu sion, he plainly insinuated that Urs. Doman was the prosecutor's paramour. Mr. Combe: What are you ?-Prisoner: I have no profession, I live on my own fortune. -Mr. Combe: Where do you live !- Prisoner: I live in ner own house. No. 5. Victoria-road, Peckham .- Mr. Comic: What have you to say to the charge !-Prisoner: I mank some of the wine,-Mr. Combe: What wine did you drink !- Prisoner: I drank the claret. Mrs. Doman preferred sherry. - Mr. Combe: How do you live !-PAs mer: I said already that I live on my means, and I say so still. I have been bequeathed a considerable fortrue within the last twelve months. The house is my own. Thre rent free .- Mr. Combe . You are a very lucky man when you can live rent free, and drink other people's Caret free of cost. (Laughter.)-Prisoner: I don't think Liss a joking matter.-The Cerk: I am sure Mr. Linton thinks with you.-Prisoner: If you doubt that I am a then of property, you can see the will at Bortors' Commus -- Mr. Combe: Is that the best account you can gare?-Prisoner: Yes, because it is the true account,-312. Combe : Then I must tell you that I don't believe a wied of it.-Mr. Linton said he owed his life to Mrs. Bosun, who came to him from the Fever Institution to nurse him.-Prixener: I wish to put to your few questions, Mr. Linton - Mr. Combe: I will remand you, for I think You are one of those persons who live upon women, or whoever else you can. So you can reserve your questions for the next occasion .- Prisoner: I wish to ask Mr. Linton whether or not himself and Mrs. Doman del not usual's

oce py the same had?—Mr. Combe told the prosecutor h

was not bound to enswer the question (and he did not) .-

Prisoner: I hope I may be allowed to put another ques- time she entered the shop there was no one present but

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

outler, in the service of Mr. Latham, No. 23, Norfolkget him down, and then the prisoner said he should sub- hibited. The complainant began to knock and ring, and keep the peace and be of good behaviour for twelve wit. The witness was obliged to leave the room imme- defendant was obliged to use more force, and as he was mouths. Nothing could have been more unmanly and brutal than the defendant's conduct. It might have been indiscreet termined not to live the day out, and she made an effort for the husband to use the shameful violence he had was, however, prevented, and being given into custody, evinced. The law did not permit him to add imprison- was brought to this court. The defendant's husband, ment, otherwise, in addition to the £5 penalty which he a respectable man, said that he could not account for his

> that woman the assailant's wife. THURSD .Y .- CRUELTY TO CATTLE .- George Heald, a lad in the service of Mr. Duddy, butcher, Drummendstreet, was summoned by the Society for the Prevention ill-treated and beaten an ox. John Ditton, constable, in the service of the society, said he saw the defendant, on Monday last, beating an ox over the head with a bludgeon. with a spike at each end. The defendant struck the animal with all his force over the nose, causing the blood

valuable horses from parties living near Devizes, at which | Previous to the case being called on, the female prisoner, whom, when he left, he was indebted several pounds. He wished to make in the absence of her fellow prisoner Marlborough, premising to make him his livery servant. whatever she said would be taken down, and might be near Oxford, and that he was about to cut down from his was at liberty to make any statement she thought proper. grounds at least £1000 worth of timber; he represented | -The prisoner observed that what she wished to say was, himself to be a captain in the navy, and said that he was well that the prisoner Smith was her husband, and that he had known to Lord Grosvenor. Mr. Bardell, a wine and spirit given her the £10 note to change. What she had stated pretty freely to his back. Kirby struck Smith again merchant at Chatham, stepped forward and said that on the last examination about her husband being a bricksome time ago the prisoner and his so called wife took layer and employed at Uxbridge, she had been induced to week by going to gaol, she had made up her mind to tell paring any rent; and on their departure it was the truth, and only wished for the absence of her husdiscovered that a great portion of the furniture had band to exable her to do so. She was married to Smith, December, 1840, and one of his sisters was present at the procured the fellowship and assistance of his brother, ceremony; but she had lost or mislaid her certificate, he took the earliest opportunity of pledging; the tickets witness called was Mr. Thomas Phillips, who gave his address at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street. from him. A number of tradesn en from the country, He deposed that he had seen the prisoner Smith before, and who had for the most part credited the prisoner for and was perfectly confident of his identity. When regoods obtained from them by the most artful representa- quested by Mr. Henry to state the circumstances under tions, were not sworn, inasmuch as it was no doubt con- which he had before seen Smith, Mr. Phillips said that stick; and, being a very powerful man, would prosidered that they had not ex-reised that caution in their on the afternoon of Sunday, the 14th instant, he went to bably now have again turned the tables, had not the visit his sister, Mrs. Hamblin, whose husband had been a long time bed-ridden, at her house in Crayford-road, Camberwell. At about eight o'clock in the evening, while sitting at the bed-side of his brother in-law, his sister, Mrs. Hamblin, came in a state of great agiof persons with "Now, Kelly, you're caught at last; tation and beckoned him to follow her to the good by, we shall see you no more for at least ten years." next room. He did so, and Mrs. Hamblin then informed him that there was a strange man in the iouse, and handed him a letter which he had given her. His sister then commenced reading the letter to tradesman residing in Gray's-inn-lane, was charged with him in a low tone of voice, lest her husband should hear beating and wounding police-constable 154 G, and Eliza, it. for, from the state he then was in, the slightest excite-

his wife, and with threatening to marder her. The evil ment must have produced his death. After hearing the dence of the constable went to prove that between eleven contents of the letter, witness went into the passage, and tweive o' lock on Saturday night he heard cries of where he saw the prisoner, Smith, and addressing him, "narder," and screams proceeding from a bed-room in said, "Pray, what is your business here!" and while so the prisoner's dwelling. He went there, and upon forcing addressing him, he saw that he had a ditk in his hand. open the bed-room door, saw him standing over his wife. The prisoner replied, "I have come for the money in the house, and if I don't have it in a few minutes I will call in my men, who are outside, and the house will be plundered." On finishing the sentence, he drew from his left hand coat packet a horse-pistol, and proceeding towards the hall door, partly opened it, and gave a whistle, when turned his head aside, but the weapon descended with such a second man, armed as he was himself, with a pistol and violence on his shoulder, as to make him reel. Seeing that a dagger, came in. There was some communication bethe prisoner was bent on murder, he struggled hard to tween them, when the second man stood up in a corner so wrest the poker from him, but bef re he could do so the shaded from the light, that he, witness, could not see his face so as to be able to identify him again. He had, however, a perfect view of the features of Smith, and had recognised in them at the time a partial likeness to two poker which was produced in court, was considerably bent | triends of his own, with whom he had done business, and from the violence of the blow which he inflicted on the this circumstance had so strongly impressed his officer. The poor wife who was very weak and depressed mind with the whole of the prisoner's countenance, that in spirits, said the prisoner had often threatened to murder he could have no difficulty even at a remote period of her, and it was her firm belief he would, if not restrained, speaking with perfect certainty to his identity, and was and he soon learnt to perform on several instruments. confident he was the man. The prisoner Smith spoke to him, and said, "If you'll let me have £10, I'll leave the house, and take my men away," and at this time, he (Mr. Phillips) thought the second man had left the house. sided) asked the prisoner what he had to say. The pri- him, and said, "If you'll let me have £10, I'll leave the soner surlily replied, "Nothing." Mr. Burrell fined him house, and take my men away," and at this time, he (Mr. Witness told Mrs. Hamblin what the prisoner said about wife, and to find sureties in £50 each to keep the peace the £10, and she went up stairs in great agitation to look for the money, as he supposed. She had not been gone many moments, when Smith called out, "Is that lady coming, I'll only allow two minutes before I'll call my men in." He (witness) now recollected that he had a bank note in his pocket for £10, and followed his sister up stairs to tell her so, and they returned together. Witness then walked up to Smith, and addressing him, said " If I give you this £10 note, will you be off immediately?" and the prisoner replied that he would. Witness then gave Smith the note, upon which he turned round and proceeded towards the door, and he (witness) was following him. The prisoner perceiving this, for some time visiting witness's housekeeper, who passed him, presented the pistol to his breast, and vowed as the prisoner's wife. She declined to receive his visits he would shoot him if he followed or even looked after him. In about five or ten minutes after witness went to the station house and gave information of what had occurred. The inspector came back the advent of Rossini, but the veteran composer had with him to the house, and on examining the place they his revenge by the triumph of his pupil, the famous discovered some foot-marks in the garden at the back of Donizetti. the house, where Smith had been, and where he had presented a pistol at Mrs. Hamblin. The note he had given the prisoner he had received at the banking-house of

> last examination, of which the following is a literal "My Lady-I write these few lines to inform you that I have been sent here by a gentleman for your money and I must proceed in getting it and if you refuse me the mens outside (12 in number) will come in and plunder the house, and if you make any noise your lives will be in danger.

> was given, Inspector Campbell put in the original letter,

presented by the prisoner Smith, to Mrs. Hamblin, on

the night of the robbery, and one received since the

"To the lady of the House."

"My Lady-I wish you a Merry Christmas as we are going to enjoy ourselves this week and next week we will call on you again and when we call again send that old chap out of the way and then we will stop awhile with you and enjoy ourselves if you have any wine at the house and cigars.

"Hrs. Hamblin, No. 3, Craford-road, Cold Blow-lane, Camberwell, Surrey." The suspicion against the prisoner Eales was, that he had been the writer of both these letters, as the writing in both bore a strong similarity to that of a letter signed with his name, and found at the house of his fellow. prisoner Smith .- Mr. Henry expressed his determination to send Smith and Jones for trial; but in order to give the officers further time to procure evidence against

Eales, remanded them all to a future day. SOUTHWARK.

WEDNESDAY .- INDECENT ASSAULT .- Charles Hallett, the proprietor of a shoe warehouse, in Thornton-street, Dockhead, was brought up charged with indecently assaulting Mary Hambleton, a little girl, twelve years of age, the daughter of respectable parents, living in that neighbourhood. From the complainant's statement, an interesting-looking girl, it appeared that on the preseding day she went to the defendant's warehouse, for de-Vic, (Vendee), constructed ten years back, fell on

tion. Do you, Mr. Linton, value your oath—in short, do the prisoner, and he desired her to sit down, in order you believe there is any such being as God or the devil !— that he might fit her with the shoes she required. While Mr. Linton replied in the affirmative. The prisoner was she was engaged in trying on a pair of shoes, he availed himself of the opportunity, and acted towards the little girl in such a scandalous and indecent manner that she WEDNESDAY .- BRUTAL ASSULT .- Emanuel Young, ran out of the place and went home and directly communicated the facts to her mother. The latter, acstreet, Park-lane, was summoned before Mr. Hardwick companied by Mrs. Child, immediately went to the defen-for assaulting Maria Young, his wife. The complainant, dant's shop, and finding him there, stigmatised his conwas violently assaulted by the prisoner, who struck at by a match woman, and conveyed home in a cab. The by accident, as alleged by the defendant. The ma- taking the lecturer an hour and a half in delivery. soner) held with both his hands. Witness re- some years, and had been more than once forbidden to proved against the defendant; and that, with a view ceived, together with the chairman, a vote of thanks,

> man stated that between two and three o'clock that day ings, and at the same time exclaimed that she was dejustify the use of brutual violence towards a woman, and want of sureties, and strongly advised her husband to let ter "whole and entire." her remain in prison for some time, and not produce the sureties which would be required before she was liberated. The defendant was sent off in the van to the

> > LYNCH LAW. WORCESTER, TUESDAY NIGHT,-An extraordinary

county gaol.

charge, involving the principle of the lew talionis, has been heard to day before the following magis-trates sitting in petty sessions at the Shire-hall here:—Rev. J. Pearson, Captain Hastrup, T. G. Curtler, J. E. Williams, and R. Temple, Esgs. stances which led to the present charge will tes-

It seems that on the 16th instant Mr. Smith was hunting on his own farm at Wick, in company with Captain Wall, and his (Captain Wall's) pack of harriers. The defendant Henry Kirby was also a specchased hare ran through a gate or stile close to where Kirby was standing, and he struck at or threw his stick at "poor puss." Mr. Smith, seeing the circumstance, went up to Kirby, and ordered him off with a stick, and several blows were exchanged, which ended in Smith riding at Kirby, and knocking ling upon him while on the ground. Kirby subsequently left the field, but resolved, it would seem, to "pay out" Smith for what had happened. Acand beat him severely about the back and body. Mr. Smith retaliated; but, having only a small walkingstick, he made but little impression upon his assailant. brother, Frederick Kirby, now come up and attacked

parties coming to the rescue. The above circumstances having been deposed to on oath by Mr. Smith, Captain Flint, John Somers, and Mr. Bishop, surgeon, the parties were called on for their defence, when they pleaded the provocation of the morning.

They considered the matter far too serious to Lent assizes. Bail was afterwards accepted for their appearance, and they were released from custody.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT COMPOSER We have to announce the death of John Simon Mayer, or Mayr, the celebrated composer, who exsiderable aptitude. At eight years of age Simon study harmony under the chapel-master Carlo Lenzi, at Bergamo, and from thence he went to Venice, and was the pupil of Bertoni, chapel-master of St. Mark. After having written some masses, Mayer composed in 1791 the oratorio of Jacob a produced in succession, David, Tobic matrimonium, seven pieces-the majority of which were favourably received, and his celebrity was European.

INQUEST ON THE EARL OF PORTAR-On Wednesday an inquiry took place before William

The jury having viewed the bedy, which was lying in an adjoining room, Miss S. Barr was examined, and stated that the serving a boy selling oranges in the street, he made a remark that he thought it ought not to be permitted. He appeared then in excellent health, and afterwards went to his bed-room to wash his hands. While there she thought she heard a gurgling noise,

There was congestion of the vessels of the brain, and considerable effusion of serum in the ventricles. The state of the heart and brain was quite sufficient to cause very sudden death. There were no signs of his lerdship having taken anything. The jury returned immediately a verdict of "Died

The Suspension Bridge joining St. Gilles to Croixthe purpose of purchasing a pair of shoes. At the the 18th inst., under the weight of a heavy waggon.

from natural causes."

Chartist Intelligence.

Chartist Co-operative Land Society shall pay the

which elicited general applause; after which Mr. Ambrose Hurst commenced his lecture on the present aspect of political parties, and their future destinies, The lecturer was applauded throughout, and reand the meeting dispersed.

At the usual Chartist meeting in the room No. 2, Butterworth-buildings, John Cole read Mr. O'Connor's letter from the Star, which was received with great applause. Thomas Cole, delegate to the convention, gave an account of his stewardship, which wention, gave an account of his stewardship, which was followed by resolutions—"That we, the Chartists of Bradford, agree with the policy laid down by the late Chartist convention." That we now elect an observation committee, and we request that every locality will do the same." The following are the

HULL. On Sunday night last a public meeting of the Charon the part of the wife to go in person to make inquiries to seize another razor off a shelf, on which her husband tists of Hull was held in the large room adjoining the about her child, but this indiscretion was no justification kept a number of them for the purposes of his trade. She Granby Hotel, Wellington-street, Mr. Jabez Perman in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Currie, Jackson, Barnett, and Eastwood. The various speakers dwelt largely upon the necessity should inflict, he should certainly have sent the defendant for two months to the House of Correction. Mr. Latham pensity for liquor; that she had a comfortable home, next general election. A collection was entered into wife was prohibited from calling at his house. He should pay the £5 penalty for his servant. The defendant said his wife had left him of her own accord, and had led an immoral life. Mr. Latham was proceeding to defend the conduct of his servant, when Mr. Hardwick put an end to further discussion by telling Mr. Latham that, as a an intoxicating nature would be kept from her; that, in lighted with the report of the convention, and quite man, it was quite impossible to suppose that he could the present instance, he should commit the defendant for resolved to renew the agitation for the People's Char-

> On Sunday last Mr. D. Donovan lectured in the school room of the Working Man's Hall; after the lecture a number of persons enrolled in the Land

MERTHYR TYDVIL. The members of branch No. 1, of the Land Society,

of that convention held at Manchester, December 22nd; and that we use our best endeavours to carry out the same." "That a general meeting of the Chartist body be held at the Ship, Steelhouse Lane,

Mr. J. Williams addressed the Chartists of this town last Sunday evening. A meeting of the Chartist members of this town will be held next Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, in the Association room. Mr. Ambrose Hurst, of Oldham, will deliver his second lecture on "Grecian History," on Sunday the

4th of January.

NOTTINGHAM. On Sunday evening last Mr. Sweet gave a report been broken up, probably for firewood, and the loss thus who then gave the name of Thomas Jones, on the 11th of cordingly, about four o'clock the same evening, he upon the people to renew their exertions for the obtainment of their political rights. At the close he and met Smith near to the latter's residence. From received a unanimous vote of thanks for his services, the other prisoners were then put to the bar, and the first words the parties soon proceeded to blows, and Henry and a subscription was entered into towards defray-Kirby set upon Smith with his blackthorn stick; ing the expenses of the late convention, with every prospect of success.

tism, giving an account of the proceedings of the and at the bar of the George and Dragon. convention. In the evening, at half-past six, he Huddensfield.—The committee, trea struggle. The defendants then ran away, other very favourable.

was held on Monday evening last, Mr. Bourne in the chair, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted :- "That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given to the Manchester con-The magistrates told them no provocation could be vention, for their straightforward conduct in laying pleaded in justification of so scrious an assault. before the Chartist body that course which we highly approve of, and we hereby resolve to remit 10s, to admit of summary adjudication, and accordingly assist in defraying the expenses of the said convencommitted both the young men to take their trial, tion, believing as we do, that neither 'free trade' or on the capital charge, at the ensuing Worcestershire any measure short of the Charter, can ever be of any permanent benefit to the working classes." A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the

meeting broke up.
A concert and ball took place at the Artichoke Inn on New Year's-eve, for the benefit of that veteran tion will be made for the Executive. patriot, Mr. Flower, it being the 75th anniversary of pired on the 2nd of December, at Bergamo. He was his birth; and, notwithstanding that it rained in of our beloved patriots, Frost, Williams, Jones, Ellis, Bavarian by birth, and was born in 1763. His torrents, the large room of the above inn was com- Roberts, and all political sufferers, are requested to father was an organist, who taught him the elements pletely crowded to excess, among which were a con- attend at the Ship, Steelhouse-lane, on Sunday next, of music, for which at an early age he evinced considerable sprinkle of the fair sex. Mr. Page, in a at seven o'clock. siderable aptitude. At eight years of age Simon neat speech, in which he appealed to the young to Motram.—A public meeting of the shareholders the choir, and was soon able to sing come forward in the cause, proposed the health of in this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Sothe most difficult music at sight. At ten years he Mr. Flower, and was followed with some well timed ciety, will be held on Sunday next, at two o'clock. could execute on the harpsichord the most difficult remarks by our old friend, Mr. Good. Mr. Flower sonatas of Bach and Schobert. He studied at the replied in his usual energetic style, and returned

The Gorgie Mill (near Edinburgh) branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, held a meeting on Monday evening last, Mr. John Lemmon in the chair, when the following resolution, moved by Mr. Richard Burkett, and seconded by Mr. William Labano fugiens, for the Conservatoire of the Medicante in Venice, which was performed in the presence of the King of Naples, of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, we, the Gorgie Mills branch of the Chartist Coand of the Archduke Viceroy of Milan. He then operative Land Society, after having duly considered produced in succession, David, Tobic matrimonium, the labours of the conference, we think it our duty and Siecra, the Passion, and Jephthah — all these to pass a vote of thanks to the delegates, and to the wrote for the stage, and his first opera was Saffo, o board of directors, will greatly accelerate the obtainsia I ritte d'Apollo Leucadio, represented at the ment of the People's Charter," Any person wishing Venice, in 1794. From that year up to 1814 Mayer's to become a member of the above society, may apply operas and dramatic cantatas amounted to seventy- any evening from seven to eight o'clock, to Richard Burkett, Gorgie Mills, or to William Mechan, 59, Fountain-bridge, Edinburgh.

DUMFRIES. On the evening of Monday last, December 29th, the members of the Dumfries and Maxwelltown Working Men's Association gathered into their snug little reading-room, in High-street, to compare notes, regarding the lamentable decrease of "King Pratie;" or, to speak more correctly, to discuss the effect of a On Wednesday an inquiry took place before William Carter, Esq., in the drawing-room of the residence nationally, as that of John Burleycorn is calculated Cross-street, at half-past six. Monies received on manufactured by Mr. T. Smith, and is now deposited in manufactured by Mr. T. Smith, and is now deposited in of the Earl of Portarlington, in the Kennington- to do individually. After a lively controversy on the relative merits of the patriotic parties whose specifies for the starving millions are, respectively, currypowder, skilley-go-lee, and red-herring soup, the past eight. deceased earl had resided with her father for the last the election of office-bearers for the ensuing quarter. meeting appointed a chairman, and proceeded to two years; his age was about 63. On Sunday last These are as follows:—David Young, cooper, treasurer; Peter Gray, compositor, secretary; James Kirk, cabinet-maker, finance-clerk; and James Grievson and Andrew Wordrop, framesmith, auditors. After the transaction of other business of a routine nature, the meeting adjourned. This association which induced her to go to the door, and he appeared term of existence for a society in Dumfries, the into have fallen down as if in a fit. Mr. Nairne, the surgeon, was sent for, and came immediately, but he geon, was sent for, and came immediately, but he almost as unstable as the shifting sands of held at Mr. Woodhouse's, No. 4, Angel-street, at metropolis—amusement and instruction combined. Mr. Charles Nairne, of S, China-terrace, Kennington supposed that about two c'clock on Sunton supposed tha ton, surgeon, deposed that about two o'clock on Sunday a very urgent message was sent to him to go to the day a very urgent message was sent to him to go to the ward course "they flow like its tide." An old and the inst., at six o'clock in the evening. day a very urgent message was sent to him to go to the deceased's residence, as he was in a fit. He did so immediately, but on his arrival found him dead. There was no external mark of violence, and nothing to indicate the cause of death. Witness had since made in the presence of Mr. Wildbore and Mr. Parrett. On opening the chest is now fast rising in England, sweeps to our integrated accessed's residence, as he was in a fit. He did so immediately, but on his arrival found him dead. There was no external mark of violence, and nothing to indicate the cause of death. Witness had since made but, he was wont to add, that "like a burnt stick, they were easily kindled." And it shall go hard, to they were easily kindled." And it shall go hard, to recur to our former comparison, if, when the surge police coustable belonging to the South Western Railway Company. It appeared by the evidence, Great Portland-street, Marylebone, and late of 312, Oxford-street.

Forthcoming Meetings.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road, sum of one penny per week, to meet the expenses of their room of meeting, unless they are members of the National Charter Association, who already pay the above sum."

MANCHESTER.

Mr. O'Connor's letter to the people was read on Sunday night, to the audience in Carpenters' Hall, which aliested consultations of the people was read on Sunday night, to the audience in Carpenters' Hall, Pale Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely. -Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern. Lissongrove, at eight o'clock precisely—Marylebone: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past

MONDAY EVENING. Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth. at eight o'clock precisely. TUESDAY EVENING.

Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheathhill, at eight o'clock.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne: This branch of the Chartis
Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of
Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening,
from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of reline and society meet in the house of
the unfortunate Constable was found on the ballasting completely smashed. On the arrival of the twain ceiving subscriptions and enrolling members.

CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, Ternagain-lane, Farringments for the future management of their local affairs. The attendance of every member is particularly requested. In the evening, at seven o'clock precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the Purgatory of Suicides), will deliver the first of his third commence at seven precisely.

SOUTH LONDON CAARTIST HALL, 115, Blackfriar'swill deliver a public lecture on Sunday evening next. Jan. 4th, to commence at seven o'clock precisely.

bour, will attend at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, on Sunday evening next, January 4th, at seven o'clock precisely, to illustrate the advantages to be derived resident in this locality, met in their reading room on Sunday, the Dec. 28th, to hear the result of the Chartist convention. We highly approve of the recommendation of the convention not to petition the present Parliament for the Charter, as we have been treated by it with scorn and contempt; but we earnestly hope to see every town and hamlet throughout this empire nour in their reading room from a junction of trades for the above objects. Mr. Gimblett, earpenter, will attend at the King's Arms, Upper Ebury-street, Pimlico. On the same day and hour, for a like purpose, Mr. John Storey, shocking the present Parliament for the Charter, as we have been treated by it with scorn and contempt; but we earnestly hope to see every town and hamlet through of trades ocieties are especially requested out this empire nour in their reading room from a junction of trades for the above objects. Mr. Gimblett, earpenter, will attend at the King's Arms, upper Ebury-street, Pimlico. On the same day and hour, for a like purpose, Mr. John Storey, shocking the present Parliament for the Charter, as we have been treated by it with scorn and contempt; but we earnestly hope to see every town and hamlet through. to attend. CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .- A public meeting

will be held at the Moncpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, January 5th, at eight o'clock

Walcot, at Mr. Cottles, No. 8, Chelsea-buildings, on Sunday evening January 4th, at seven o'clock.

Tower Hamlets.—A general meeting of the members of the m bers of the White Horse locality, will be held on Sun-

on Tuesday evening, 6th of January. Chair taken at eight o'clock. MARYLEBONE LOCALITY .- A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Hunniball on Sunday evening, January 4th, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street,

New-road, at half-past seven o'clock; subject on "Trades' Unions." A member's meeting will take place after the lecture. An harmonic meeting will take place on Monday evening, January 5th, at the above place, to commence at eight o'clock. N. B. all Tickets issued out for Monday, December 28th, will be admitted on the above night. THE NATAL DAY OF THE IMMORTAL THOMAS PAINE

will be commemorated by a public democratic supper at the George and Dragon, Blackheath-hill, on Monday evening, January 26th. The following democrats have accepted invitations and will be present :- The members of the Chartist Executive committee, Mr. HEYWOOD.

A tea party and ball was held here on Christmasday, which was most numerously attended. On Sunday afternoon Mr. Dixon gave a lecture on Charles (Mr. G. J. Harney, and Edmund Stallwood. Tickets 1s. 6d. each, to be obtained of Mr. Morgan, Butcherrow, Deptford; Mr. T. M. Wheeler, Crown-court, Sunday afternoon Mr. Dixon gave a lecture on Charles (Mr. G. J. Harney, Northern Star Office; 1stm. giving an account of the proceedings of the content of

HUDDERSFIELD .- The committee, treasurer, and him, when Smith receiving a severe blow on the delivered a soul-stirring lecture on the "Land." secretary of the Huddersfield district will in future head, which inflicted a gash to the skull, and brought Every person went away highly satisfied. On the attend every second and last Tuesday in each month, secretary of the Huddersfield district will in future the blood trickling down his face, he gave up the whole the prospects of Chartism in this town appear at Turner's Temperance Hotel, from eight to nine o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of receiving the subscriptions, enrolling new members, and trans-A general meeting of the Chartists of this town acting the general business of the district. Mr. John West, of Macclesfield, will lecture in

Carpenters' Hall, Manchester, on Sunday (to-morrow), at half-past six. The monthly members' meeting will be held on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the large ante-room, Carpenters' Hall. The annual shareholders' meeting of the People's

Institute will be held on Tuesday, January 13th, in the late Painters' Reading-room, Watson-street, Peter-street, at eight o'clock in the evening. OLDHAM. - On Sunday (to-morrow), Mr. A. F. Taylor will lecture in the school-room of the Working Mau's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening. Subject-"Agrarianism." After the lecture a collec-

BIRMINGHAM .- The committee for the restoration

HULL.—The members of the Co-operative Land Society are requested to attend a public meeting of university of Ingolstadt, but it was only after he quitted it that he resumed the cultivation of music, harmony, in which Mr. Charles, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. the council-room. Pier-street, adjoining to the reviving the district.

PRESTON.—A general meeting of the members be-longing to the Preston branch of the Land Society will take place at Mr. Howarth's, Temperance Hotel, Lune-street, on Monday evening next, Janury 5th. LANCASHIRE MINERS.—The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire miners will be held on Monday. January 12th, at the Black Bull, Heywood; chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There produced in succession, David, Tobice matrimonium, and Siscra, the Passion, and Jephthah—all these sacred works met with great success. By the advice of Piccinni, who was then in Venice, Mayer wrote for the stage, and his first opera was Stiff of heard of directors, we think it our duty will also be a public meeting at the same place, when board of directors, as we are fully confident that the address the meeting. The levy for the fortnight is hard of directors will greatly accelerate the obtain. SHEFFIELD .- The members of the Chartist Co operative Land Society are requested to attend a meeting which will be held at Mr. Cavill's Democratic Reading-rooms, on Monday, Jan. 5th, 1846, at

eight o'clock precisely. on Saturday, 10th day of January, at seven o'clock, when the secre ary will make a report of the Sudbury branch, and read an address from the committee to fountain is attached, and plays in a globe of glass, in the meeting. On Sunday next, Jan. 4th, the Northern which may be placed gold fish, and presents one of the Star will be read at Mr. T. Goody's, Friars-street, proofs that the useful and elegant may be so combined as commencing at half-past six. On Sunday, Jan. 11th, to produce sensations of extreme gratification. This account of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society the Royal Polytechnic Institution for public inspection. every Monday evening at Mr. James Wood's, agent This delightful specimen of mechanical art will, no for the Northern Star, from half-past seven till half-

Inn, Side, on Monday evening, January 5th, at seven o'clock.

agent, every Monday evening, at seven o'clock pre-

a post mortem examination in the presence of Mr. Wildbore and Mr. Parrett. On opening the chest he found the large vessels of the heart greatly ossified: the substance of the heart was unite healthy. mast, and have not forsaken their posts during the the deceased was on duty at the gateway of the encalm, shall not keep their bonny bark riding proudly trance to the terminus at Nine Elms, Vauxhall. on the foremost wave. The association have never when a post-chaise, containing two ladies, passenlost the confidence of their townsmen, as they have gers for the train, drove through at the time the denever swerved from the path of democracy; and ceased was in the middle of the carriage road. The when the course of events once more calls them into action, let their Chartist brethren depend upon it, horses, but before he could do so deceased was they will not disgrace their former exertions. To knocked down by the near horse, and the wheels of the good and true men of Dumfries, the late events in the vehicle passed over his chest; He was placed in Lancashire have given new life. May there be no a cab and conveyed to the above hespital, where he going back; but may our motto be ever remembered, died on Tucsday night about twelve o'clock. The jury returned a verdiet of Accidental Death.

Accidents, Offences, & Enquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.—On Monday evening an aged labourer, who had been indulging in At a meeting of the shareholders of the Chartist
Co-operative Land Society, in the district of Salford, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"That all members in the Salford branch of the Chartist of Salford branch of the Salford branch of the Chartist of Salford branch of the Salford branch of the Salford branch of the Chartist of Salford branch of the S two counties, by being run over by the down express train from London. The deceased's name is lienry Constable, and he was seen by a railway policeman about one o'clock in the afternoon going into the Roe. buck at Tinsley Green. There it appears he fell in with some boon companions, with whom he remained drinking till near five o'clock. About that time deceased and another labourer, named Tinley, took their departure; and being both in liquor, and the their departure; and being beth in inquor, and the night being dark, the landlady of the Roebuck lent them a lantern. When they reached the railway at the spot called "Tinsley Crossing," they took counsel together, and instead of crossing the way there are they determined to any as they should have done, they determined to walk down the line to the next crossing, which would take them less circuitously to their homes. This second crossing they appear to have missed, and presently the express train was heard coming down. Tinley managed to get out of its way, but his companion ing completely smashed. On the arrival of the train in Brighton, the engine-driver, suspecting that he had run over a sheep at the spot in question, had his engine examined. The crown of a man's hat crumpled up was found in the gear; and adhering to

> butcher, of Croydon, who met with his death in consequence of injuries he experienced at the Dover Railway station, at Croydon, on the 24th of November. Mr. W. Jones deposed that he is a butcher, and resides at Croydon. On the morning of the course of lectures. Subject—"The Wrongs of Ireland; Conquest by Henry II; Oppressions of Succeeding Monarchs; Atrocities of Cromwell," &c., to pose of proceeding by it to town. On their way they met the deceased, and they all proceeded together to the station, and the train drew up at the same moroad.—Mr. P. M'Grath, president of the Executive, ment upon the centre line of rails. The trains usually stopped on the side rails, where there was a regular platform, but to get into the carriages upon Westminster.—A public meeting will be held at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on Sunday evening next, Jan. 4th, to commence at half-past seven precisely. Messrs. T. M. Wheeler and others, will be present and address the meeting.
>
> Tregular platform, but to get into the carriages upon the centre rails it was necessary for the passengers to go round the wall a very considerable distance, or else to jump over the wall. He then went on to state that the deceased, in getting over the wall, fell and broke his leg. It was quite dark at the time, will be present and address the meeting.
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> The Trades and the Land.—Mr. Robson, the vice president of the board of directors of the National United Trades' for the Employment of Lawring. lights at the station for this early train, and it also drew up to the side platform. The jury then re-turned a verdict of Accidental Death.

A FEMALE POACHER .- At the Leek Petty Sessions, held last week, Mrs. Elizabeth Moss, the wife of a respectable cattle-dealer, who lives at Heaton, appeared to answer a charge of using an engine called a snare, for the purpose of taking and killing game. It appeared by the evidence that the attention of the keepers on Lord Macclesfield's property, near Leek, was aroused by a dog, belonging to a party of gentle-men who were sporting, having become entangled in a snare in a plantation sometime previously. The keepers consequently maintained a sharp look-After receiving the report of the delegate to the Manchester convention, it was resolved:—"That this meeting express their thanks, and highly approve of the line of policy adopted, by the delegates of the temperature below the same was placed, and in which there happened to Walcot, at Mr. Cottles, No. 8. Chalcot building to the line of policy adopted, by the delegates was placed, and in a few days afterwards the defendant was observed ostensibly picking up sticks in the wood, and by the merest chance walking straight to where the snare was placed, and in which there happened to walcot, at Mr. Cottles, No. 8. Chalcot building up out, and in a few days afterwards the defendant was Chartist body be held at the Ship, Steelhouse Lane, on Sunday next, at seven o'clock, to devise means of carrying out the plan laid down by our representative."

He so the state indication, who is need to see the control of the Brass Founders a last resource with their worships, appealed to them a last resource with their worships, appealed to them on behalf of his fair client on the score of gallantry.

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Mrs. Moss had the benefit of a legal adviser, who, as a last resource with their worships, appealed to them on behalf of his fair client on the score of gallantry. Mrs. Moss had the benefit of a legal adviser, who, as Mrs. Moss was, however, fined £4, including expenses; the chairman observing, that to prove the days of chivalry were not altogether obsolete, he hoped that the further punishment of £20 fine for sporting without license, would not be levied in this

> THEATRE ROYAL MARYLEBONE. We visited this elegant temple of the drama on Mon-

case against her.

day last, when we found the enterprising manager had provided amply for his holiday friends. First we had Charles Kemble's popular play of the " Point of Henour, or the Deserter," which was well put on the stage, and its chief characters ably sustained by Messrs. J. Rayner, Neville, Harrington, and Mesdames Campbell and Rob. berds. Their efforts were rewarded, as they richly merited, with loud and long-continued bursts of applause. Next in order came the very clever performance of the Mori family, three in number, who went through a great variety of evolutions, à la Risley. Their feats were equally astonishing, but not quite so graceful; they, nevertheless, drew down the rapturous applause of the whole house. Next was served up with great taste the Christmas dish, entitled "Harlequin Old Nick in China. or the Railway Prince and the Fairy Queen of the Golden Pagoda." The dresses of the male characters are by Messrs. Goodwin and Smithers, and those of the female characters by Misses Clare and West, and truly splendid dresses they are. The scenery, justly described in the bills as magnificent, is designed and executed by N. G. Neville, J. Fenhoullt, H. Pit, Morris, and assistants, and we are most happy to accord our humble meed of praise to those excellent artists. We have generally attenued at the metropolitan theatres for the last eighteen years, and have not seen their able efforts surpassed, not even in the palmy days of Stanfield and Greaves. The pantomime is invented by Mr. John Douglass, the indefatigable lessee and manager, and reflects infinite credit on his genius and taste. The pantomime may be divided into two parts, the first part constituting a grand burlesque burletta, in which our old friend, Mr. T. Lee, ably sustained the Great Atmospheric Locomotive Railway King, in a manner in which himself is "his only parallel;" Mr. Marchant, a Stag in Boots; Mr. Lickfold, Prince Yellow Ochre; Mr. Philips, a Crier; Miss L. Pearce, Brillanta the Fairy Queen; Mrs. Lickfold, the Dowager Queen Poofoofoozlefat; and Miss Laporte, Chingsing. This burlesque abounds with amusing parodies on popular songs, and burlesque dances, which were admirably exccuted by Messrs. T. Lee and Marchant, Mesdames Pearce Laporte, Lickfold, Massall, and the corps de ballet. With the transformations commences the second part of the pantomime. The part of Harlequin was very ably sustained by Mr. M. Ellar, who bids fair to be a worthy successor of his late father, the "Prince of Harlequins:" Columbine by Miss Massall, who is a very graceful and accomplished dancer; Clowns by Messrs. Buck and J. Lewis, the former one of the best Clowns on the stage, the latter an excellent burlesque dancer. Mr. D. Lewis sussquare, Syke street, Hull, upon the practicability of tained Pantaloon very creditably. The bumps, thumps, falls, tumbles, and fun of all descriptions now set in, and continued to the end right merrily, keeping the house in one continued roar of laughter. No expence seems to have been spared by the enterprising manager in the getting up of this truly gorgeous spectacle, which was one blaze of triumph" from beginning to end. There cannot exist a shade of doubt that this pantomine will have a long and successful run; it is decidedly one of the best of the season. The house was densely packed from

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION: One of the mos elegant adaptations of pneumatic science we had the gratification of seeing a few days since, which was exhibited to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and upon its ingenuity his Royal Highness was pleased to pay a high compliment. It consists of a miniature steam-engine playing a fountain, the whole forming an elegant article Sudbury. — A meeting of the Chartist Cooperative Land Society will be held at the Horn Inn,
carries out the whole process of a stationary steam encarries out the whole process of a stationary steam engine, having a cylinder of five-eighths of an inch doubt, become highly attractive during the ensuing NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. -The members of this of riper years, it being of that class to call forth admira-Christmas holidays, both to our young friends and those branch of the Co-operative Land Society, are requested to meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun commence quite new lectures in their specific departments of chemistry and natural philosophy; and all other parties connected with this establishment are most Nottingham.—The members of the Land Society, diligent in their vocations. The directors are deterwill meet at Mr. J. Sweet's, bookseller, and news mised to cater well for the public, and they are highly deserving of the patronage they have hitherto had, and most anxious for the future, proving the intellectual

orchestra to ceiling.

street, wine merchant-Edward Streeter, of Bristo builder-William Wailes, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, groce Phil p Phillips, of Birmingham, steel pen maker.

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