PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

3 TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. MY DEAR FRIENDS, -If we were not bound by the otto that "when one of the community is oppressed ociety is aggrieved," I should still deem anything connected with the name of the gentleman which stands at the head of my letter of sufficient importance to address you upon without an apology, and upon a subject even less connected with yourselves. I have reason to know, and to be proud as an Irishman, that the straightforward, patriotic, and manly conduct of Mr. O'Higgins, has made him an object of love, affection, respect, and esteem with the English working classes. When it was dangerous to of Chartism alive in the damp atmosphere of Dublin. carry the land with him. It is sationary; there it reand was only driven for a season from the position he had achieved by that sympathy which the threatened prosecution of Mr. O'Connell had created, and now, behold! he is the victim of that sympathy himself.

Need I refer to the case of the Dorchester labourers, and to the fact, that O'Connell gained popularity by advocating their cause out of the House of Commons, and singularity by justifying their condemnation in Parliament? Need I remind you of his onslaught toes for the next three months. against the trades of Dublin; of his committee appointed for the purpose of depriving the trades of the little protection they had; of his denunciation of the send it to the VINEGAR-CRUET. Invite the law-Glasgow cotton spinners; of his rabid attack upon officers of the Crown to the contest, and as you are that constitute the subject of the present inquiry? Trades' Unionists; of his invitation to the Attor- so fond of an appeal to English justice, let us test the ney-General to hunt down Oastler, O'Connor, and justice of YOUR SAXON LAW, to which you have Stephens; of his invectives against the Canadian consigned O'Higgins and MY SAXON LAW, from patriots; and of his exultation in the conviction of which I would expect as little justice as any other Frost, Williams, and Jones; and his rejoicings that man. You know that there is no sedition in the plait was a HANDFUL OF IRISH BOYS that shot card. You know that there is not a semblance of Shell and others at Newport;? Need I remind you of crime in it! But you know that O'Higgins, finding his having walked out of the House of Commons persuasion to fail, has coerced you into a steadfast when his casting vote would have unbarred the prison ness of principle. But for him, you would have aban doors and set the captives free? No. These insults doned the Repeal long ago. He follows you with the are green in your memory, and require not to whip of constancy and truth, and lashes you to your be revived to add odium to his treatment of our principle. And for that you hate him. Shame upon respected friend O'Higgins. I have told you before that of all characters in this | Chartism? Did you think that in our renewed

world an Irishman most despises that of an informer, strength we would allow you, unnoticed, to run down and I ask you to keep the whole case of O'Higgins in our Irish Chief? No! we have the real blood in our can than that the Liberator has hunted down HIS CHARTIST PREY, and consigned him to the tender told us no honest man can expect justice, and to will hear his name, depend upon it, coupled with that Mr. Charles that had a twist, and his legs, that were be tried by the Saxox Law, and by a Saxox Jury. Not of Frost, and when he has triumphed over your very long. such Saxons as you are, for I glory in the Saxon blood that flows in your veins, but Saxons whose dominion is marked by their triumph over the law and over every thing Irish. My friends, mark me, and mark mewell. for I have been a faithful sentinel to you. O'Connell's aid in this prosecution evinces no tenderness for human life-no elemency for the Irish landlords-but vengeance against the principles of Chartism, of Are you not struck with horror at the very idea of whose progress in my country O'Higgins is the embodyment. And, therefore, I say the cause of of our association, a delegate to one of our conven O'Higgins is my cause, is your cause, is the cause of every just man in the world, and the more especially affixed my name? And when the brawlers so lustily when the putrid press of Ireland has joined the Libe- clamour for justice to Ireland, do you think our rator in his crusade against us. Mark the cunning friend has been justly treated by those who sing villainy with which this government informer laid loudest in the choir? I tell you that my very blood his innocent victim! He coupled this document with getting himself as to become informer, or, what is melancholy. that tranquillity which was essential for the accom. worse, the suborner of many informers, against an plishment of repeal! He used it to excite his hearers | honest gentleman and upright patriot. When the against the author by persuading them that it was a time comes we shall offer Mr. O'Higgins something device of the enemy to injure Ireland's cause, hay- more substantial than our sympathy; but for the ing at the time the very same means that he has now present let us console him by one universal expression of attaching the authorship to O'Higgins. Oh, if of our horror of his persecutor, our regard for his this document had borne the stamp of the committee person, and our confidence in his integrity. It was of Conciliation Hall, with what cheers it would have my intention to have written a long letter upon the it would have been whirled through the land upon the wings of the Liberal press. But the Nation, the Liberal Nation, the Nation that some weeks ago published the whole process by which the Irish people might, in case of an outbreak, destroy all the railroads—the Nation that has asked

"WHO FEARS TO TALK OF NINETT-EIGHT?" The Nation that was wont to breathe the spirit of a Davis, has it, too, cowered before the nod of the autocrat, and does it fear to do justice to an honest injured man, lest it should incur the Liberator's wrath?

This is a subject which requires temper to write upon. Just when we had supposed that the judgment of three Whig lords, and the triumph at Lancaster. had rendered sedition obsolete, we find the monster revived by the Irish Liberator, who has held out more invitations to murder than all the seditionists living. And then we come to the machinery by which the Liberator works out his machinations, and of what do we find it composed? A Mr. Porter, stipendiary magistrate, and Sir C. Fitzsimon, a police justice, formerly Repeal M.P. for the King's County, a man who knows as much about law as a dunghill cock knows of a holiday, sit cheek by jowl upon the magisterial bench, and this pot-bellied buffoon, this police constable knight, this ex-Repeal member for the King's County, justifies the sending O'Higgins before a jury of landlords, whose wrath has been aroused by O'Connell, upon the precedent, that HE once before had bound over a jeweller to stand his trial in Dublin and in the King's County; our only wonder is that the police knight did not add, and AT THE SAME TIME. But here's a desecration of justice! For such sedition as is contained in the placard in question, which I assert is no sedition at all, Mr. O'Higgins is to be tried by a jury of landlords, each of whom will strain the contents to be an invitation to murder himself. But here I'll triumph a bit. I'll mark our English progress and triumph over the Liberator's law of sedition! Here, Liberator, I publish the document, and put a name to it that you would destroy with pleasure. I adopt it as a mild document, more mild than fyour language in Conciliation Hall, or in the House of Commons, when advocating your "FIXIPY OF TENURE" ern Star newspaper, proceeded instantly to the and the "TENANTS' RIGHTS." More mild office of that journal, upon the presumption that than your degunciation of the cotton lords, whom there were persons about the premises who could you called MURDERERS for working infant chil- throw some light upon the subject; and while endren, whose Lord Chancellor you said you would be, gaged in questioning the parties with whom he came and for whose young blood you received a thousand in contact, his suspicion was aroused by a stench of pounds. More mild than your denunciation of the no ordinary nature, which proceeded from an apartlandlords whom you have over and over again styled ment which appeared to be exclusively used for premurderers for keeping up the Bread Tax. This is serving the records of the journal in question. The the document, with a name to it :-LANDLORDS AND TENANTS,-TYRANTS TURN. fact of the parties in the office refusing him admis-

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 the premises, he insisted upon the publisher despatch-Question: Has the landlord the right to turn out the tenant without first paying him in full for all his outlay

Le., &c.

Answer: No: the landlord has no such right. It the parts of the deceased were discovered, concealed would be robbing the tenant to take the land from him without first having paid him the full value of these improvements, and also compensation for the cost and loss incurred by removing to another place, even to a settlement in America, if he 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 burthen to society, inquest, and Monday being the day appointed for the or he, his wife and children, die of want, which is too inquiry, all the avenues in the neighbourhood were often the case; and, therefore, the landlord is to all intents and purposes guilty of causing the death of unoffending men, women, and children.

Question: When a tenant increases the value of the result of the enquiry. At twelve o'clock precisely land, by reclaiming, building, enclosing, manuring, drain- the coroner and jury arrived at the Nag's Head ing, &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 two policemen sitting on the box, drove furiously talue of the land was caused entirely and exclusively two poncemen sitting on the box, drove turiously by the labour, toil, care, skill, industry, and outlay of through the crowd. Sergeant Wild appeared as the tenant, and not by any act or thing done to the counsel for the Crown, and the jury being sworn, land by the landlord; therefore, he who charges an intreased rent robs the tenant of the reward of his labour. And it is written that such conduct cries to heaven for

Question: What would be said of the man who would ern Star newspaper, I had a strong suspicion that the give a rough block of manogany to a cabinet maker to parties connected with that journal must be aware make a chest of drawers, and when he had made them, of facts that could throw light upon the subject. I the owner of the block charged him for making them instead of paying him?

Answer: The owner of the block would be called a rogue, and the cabinet maker could make him pay. Question: What is the difference between the conduct | tion was attracted to a stench of no ordinary characof the landlord who charges an additional rent, mostly ter. I requested permission to examine the apartdouble the amount, to a tenant for rough land which he ment from which it came, and being refused admishas reclaimed and made fair and fruitful, and the man who charged the cabinet maker for making the drawers, sion, and the manner of refusal considerably strength-

Auswer: The conduct of the landlord is worse by far note to Sir James Graham, who promptly sent a and to allow him to amuse himself with public than that of the owner of the block; because the poor re-inforcement of the London police to assist in affairs; but I very soon discovered that he was

VOL. X. NO. 426.

of drawers till he is paid.

mains. The cabinet maker can carry his trade and his

tools with him any where; and can also keep the chest

Landlords, kneel down, and pray to God to fill your

hearts with sense a of instice. 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 Hun-

garian tyrants, and how Moses slew the Egyptian op-

pressor, and buried him in the sand. Ask yourselves, or

FEARGUS O'CONNOR,

bended knees, how you would like to live on rotten pota

Now, Liberator, read the placard to your dupes-

you, sir! How dare you thus attack the outposts of

Saxon law, we'll feast him in every town in England

My Friends, I invite your perusal of the proceed-

ings before the magistrates. I invite your attention

to the notice from our own correspondent. I invite

bear in mind that prevention is better than cure.

the most prominent Chartist in Ireland, a member

society will be more gratified by reading this embody-

ment of national disgust against the persecutors of

I tell you, Englishmen, that if we allow the stray

deer to be thus hunted down, the flock would shortly

be reduced to utter insignificance. And I tell you

more, that this attack of the Liberator is preparatory

to that position which he hopes the freetraders will

achieve; and once let them get power with him as

their Attorney-General, and then farewell to Labour's

Ever your faithful friend and servant,

MURDER OF WHIGGERY.

DISCOVERY OF THE MURDERER

The awful sensation created in the neighbourhood of

Downing-street, and indeed throughout the empire at

large, relative to the mysterious disappearance of the

unfortunate gentleman above named, in 1841, is, we

have no doubt, still fresh in the recollection of our

readers. Imagination was literally exhausted in sur-

mise, while the circumstance, so novel in itself, led to

endless, indeed whimsical, conjecture; and, had it not

been for the almost supernatural exertion of Mr. Sharp-

nose, of the detective force, the probability is that that

sad catastrophe, which has now brought to light one of

the most atrocious and cold-blooded murders that

it has been our painful duty to record, would have

remained a secret, except from that eye from which

The circumstances which led to the detection of

the barbarous crime, and to the apprehension of the

murderer, are briefly as follow:-On Thursday

week, the day upon which it was our painful duty to

THE ENGLISH OLIGARCHY,

the event had been reported exclusively in the North-

suspicion of Mr. Sharpnose was strengthened by the

sion to the apartment. Not considering it safe to

make the attempt alone, and fearful lest anything

of the London police, and, upon search being made,

the mutilated remains of what was supposed to be

Intelligence of the fact having been conveyed to

the Home Secretary, an order was issued for the im-

mediate removal of the remains to Chesham-place.

and directions were given to the coroner to hold an

literally blocked with parties anxious to get a glimpse

at the supposed murderer, as well as to hear the

public house, to which place the remains had been

removed, and shortly after a hackney coach, convey-

ing the supposed murderer, with the blinds up and

Mr. Sharpnose was examined, and gave his evi-

dence as follows-Having seen the death of the

English Oligarchy reported exclusively in the North-

accordingly proceeded to the office of that paper, and

while in conversation with some parties who appeared

to be engaged in the printing department, my atten-

in a heap of the Northern Star newspapers.

nothing can be concealed.

unnounce the sudden death of

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

you to a full consideration of the whole case, and

and Scotland, whether bread is cheap or dear.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1846.

advocate our principles, and almost death publicly to tenant cannot go to law with his landlord; he must either, making the necessary search, the result of which was totally unfit for the task, and I heard no more of him

the discovery of the remains which are the subject of till I received the melancholy tidings of his death. the present enquiry. Sergeant Wilde: Mr. Coroner, I think the jury Coroner: Were the remains so concealed as to lead you to the presumption that the parties in care of the

must have been cognizant of the concealment? Witness: Oh! I have no doubt of it. Coroner: Did you arrest any of the parties? Witness: Yes; the prisoner, Feargus O'Connor

apartment and the custody of the property therein

(Great sensation.) Coroner: Have you any reason to suppose that a murder has been committed, and if so, have you any reasonable conjecture as to whose remains those are own justification, that when the proper time arrives made by the authorities, the procession reached its

Coroner: That's a long time ago, nearly four years and a half, what reason have you for supposing that the remains are those of Whiggery?

Witness: Because I was in the service of deceased, and was in the habit of seeing him daily. Coroner: Well, but still the body being so frightfully mutilated it is going great lengths to swear to the identity. Were there any marks to which you can distinctly swear.

Witness: Yes, sir; perhaps you are not aware that the whole family was missed about the same time. I can swear to the head, the body, and the limbs of my your mind, and come to any other conclusion if you veins—the blood that recoils at the bare name of master, they were so remarkably small. Moreover. "informer!" You are coming here to give us cheap I know the head by a mole that was under the left bread, and when amongst us you will learn that ear. I can swear to the nose of Master Cam that was mercy of that Attorney-General from whom he has O'Higgins is respected, honoured, and beloved. Yeu considerably turned. I can also swear to the nose of

> Coroner: Then, upon the whole, you have no doubt upon your mind that the remains you have seen today were those of departed Whiggery? Witness: None whatever.

Coroner: And you swear that you found those remains concealed in a suspicious manner in an office of the Northern Star newspaper, of which the prisoner is the proprietor? Witness: I do.

The next witness was Lord Grey, who gave his evidence as follows:—I am one of the nearest relatives of the deceased. I am first COZEN to the decease and was very intimate with him. I seldom saw deceased from July, 1841, till Tuesday last, when I attended at the family residence, Chesham-place, by his train of supposed guilt, and then pounced upon runs cold when I think of any Irishman so far for invitation, when deceased appeared dejected and

> By the Coroner: Do you know the prisoner? Witness: Yes: well. It is Feargus O'Connor. Coroner: Had you any conversation with the deceased relative to the prisoner? Prisoner: I object to any conversation being given

in evidence at which I was not present. Coroner: Then I'll put it in another shape. Have you any reason for supposing that the prisoner was in been received, and with what avidity and encomiums cheering prospects of our Land Association this any way instrumental in producing the death of deweek; but I feel assured that every member of the ceased?

> Witness: Yes, I have no doubt of it. Prisoner became acquainted with the deceased in the early part of the year 1833, and upon several occasions I have seen deceased receive violent treatment at the hands of the prisoner. Coroner: State the occasions.

Witness: I could not, they were so numerous. 1 have heard the prisoner declare that he never would rest satisfied until he had destroyed deceased. Coroner: Did you apprise the deceased of this fact?

Witness: O yes, frequently. Deceased was perfeetly aware of it, and so great was his apprehension. that about 1840 he had the prisoner confined for eighteen months.

Coroner: When was the last time you saw the prisoner strike the deceased? Witness: Whenever he had an opportunity, and

especially on every Saturday. Coroner: With what did he strike him on those Witness: With a deadly instrument, which he calls the Northern Star.

Coroner: What was the state of deceased's mind when you saw him latterly? Witness: In 1834 he became dejected, and I think the constant ill-treatment he received at the hands of

the prisoner brought on a state of nervousness, which led to total prostration. Coroner: Was there anything about the conduct

of deceased that led you to doubt his sanity? Witness: Yes; I must confess that at times he appeared to me rather strange. He spoke vaguely of the poor being starved, and policemen having the care of them. He sometimes fancied himself an Irish peasant, and started from his sleep, exclaiming. that policemen had entered his hut at night, and illtreated his wife and daughters, and that he had been transported by a court-martial; and he frequently exclaimed, the "Dorchester labourers." the "Glasgow cotton spinners," "Cook, of Mitchell-devar," Mr. Sharpnose, of the detective force, hearing that and "Frost:" and then he became very much ex\_ cited, and would repeat the word, "Stroud. Stroud!

> It was Stroud that made me a murderer!" Coroner: Pray, my Lord, from the evidence you give, have you any reason to suppose that deceased

> Witness: It was always my impression that he felt life very irksome, and indeed he stated as much. But then the state in which the body was found forbids such a conclusion.

Coroner: We had better now examine the doctor. Dr. Peel was then called in, and gave his evidence as follows:-I had known the deceased for many years; we were playfellows together. We were very intimate, and I have been his medical attendant concealed should be removed in his absence if he left since 1832. From that time, to the autumn of 1834, I found it necessary to use harsh measures with deing a note to the Home Office, the result of which ceased, as he became refractory, and showed evident was the prompt attendance of a large reinforcement mptoms of monomania

Coroner: Pray, doctor, what was the character of Dr. Peel: Why he spoke a great deal of "skilley"

and "starvation." From 1834, to the spring of 1835. I continued the harsher treatment, when, finding his malady increased, I indulged him in his several caprices till July, 1841, when I found him so debilitated, that I felt it necessary to prevent him from all interference with public affairs, and from that period to his death he contracted several chronic diseases, brought about, I have no doubt, by maltreatment, as, on making a post mortem examination. I find wounds upon every part of the body and limbs. Coroner: Were those wounds sufficient to cause death?

Dr. Peel: Decidedly. Coroner: Was the body in such a state that you could recognise it as the remains of Whiggery? Dr. Peel: Yes, decidedly; I have no doubt upon my mind. There were peculiar marks that have been described by a previous witness. Coroner: Do you know the prisoner?

Dr. Peel: Yes, perfectly well. Coroner: Have you ever heard deceased complain of treatment he has received from the prisoner? Dr. Peel: I have heard him not only complain, but I have seen the prisoner treat him most barbarously in my own presence. Coroner: When did you see deceased last alive?

Dr. Peel: On Tucsday last. Coroner: In what state did you find him then? Dr. Peel: Why, he had so far rallied, that I felt ening my suspicion, I instantly dispatched a inclined to abate some of my previous restrictions,

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter The vast procession was followed by a large concourse of the working classes, and the private car-

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

"HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!"

REMOVED TO ST. GILES'.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

diplomatique, the Presidents and deputations of the

"I am happy to acknowledge with you the power-

ful aid we derived from the co-operation of the

Chamber of Deputies in weathering the storms with

which we were assailed, and in bringing the vessel

of the state into harbour, where we are so happy, so

proud, and so glorious to behold it to-day. Strength

ened by that co-operation, that union, those senti-

ments, and that appreciation of all the blessings con-

ferred upon France by Providence, we henceforth

attempts of agitators to com

creat and fortunate results we achieved. With your

affection, with the support of public opinion and the general co-operation of the nation, we wan accom-

lish the exalted destines of France; we will continue

to secure at the same time the happiness of rich and

poor; we will maintain all the liberties. Upon them rest the advantages we have acquired. We

will teach all classes of society to appreciate them

more and more, to know that in wishing to exceed

them they destroy them, and to be gratefal to God

for the blessings we enjoy. Whatever value may be

attached to my life, the trust committed to me by

France-her institutions and liberties-shall be faith-

fully kept by her children. I thank you for your

acknowledgment of their devotedness and patriotism.

I am happy to express to you once more the affection

I feel for the Chamber of Deputies, and my gratitude

for your good wishes in behalf of the Queen, my family,

THE CHAMBERS.—On Saturday the Minister of

Finance presented to the Chamber of Deputies the

estimates of 1846. The Minister, after entering into

an exposé of the financial situation of the country,

which he described as prosperous, observed, that not-

withstanding the engagement he had taken last year

to submit to the Legislature a measure for the re-

imbursement of the Five per Cent. stock, he felt

obliged to postpone that presentation, and to wait

for more opportune circumstances. The Minister of

Marine next deposited on the table a project of law

demanding an extraordinary credit of 93,000,000f.

for naval constructions and supplying the arsenals.

It is expected that the public debate on the address

"We regret," says Galignani, "to announce the death of Mr. Lewis Goldsmith (father of Lady Lynd-

hurst), which took place last night (Monday), at his

SWITZERLAND.

We take the following from the Times :- "The

intelligence from Switzerzand published by the Paris

journal refers to a political incident which was likely

to complicate the situation of the canton of Vaud.

M. Bluntschli, in opening, as president, the session of the Grand Council of Zurich, cast a retrospective

view on the recent events of the country, and par-

ticularly those that passed in the canton of Vaud,

which he reproved in the strongest terms. He then

energetically protested, in conclusion, against the re-

volutionary tendency of the ruling party. The lan-

guage of that high functionary caused a lively irri-

ation in the canton of Vaud. M. Druey, its

proaches, and presented to the Grand Council of that

tions; and, if necessary, a reparation from the Go-

vernment of Zurich. A stormy debate ensued, M.

Druey was vehemently attacked, but, as he disposes

of the majority, he prevailed on the Assembly to

adopt the following resolution:— The Grand Council rejects with indignation the insulting and

calumnious words pronounced by the President of

the Grand Council of the canton of Zurich. It di-

reets the Council of State to forward this protest to

the Government of Zurich, the present Federal Di-

rectory, to call for explanations; and, if they be not

satisfactory, to insist on a just and prompt repara-tion.' The Government of Zurich had not yet re-

plied to that communication, but it was known to

ITALY.

THE COMING REVOLUTION.

A storm is gathering throughout Italy which will

probably burst before the present year is six months old. In Rome the seeds of trouble are springing up

and bearing fruitdaily. The Pope's government had thought proper to publish a reply to the pamphlets of

Messrs. Canuti and Mazzini, on the condition of the

inhabitants of the Pontificial dominions. There

needs no rejoinder from Mr. Mazzini; the people

themselves are supplying the best answer to the Pope by their unmistakable disaffection. In vain do "his

Holiness's" provincial governors assure the people

that their prosperity forms the constant object of the

cares of government. The people are increducus. Rumours of approaching dearth, founded or un-

founded, have been circulated through the Papal

States, and they whose scanty means of subsistence

e little disposed to acquiesce in the injunctions of

dictator, assumed to himself a portion of those re-

will not commence before Monday next.

residence, in the Rue de la Paix.

of the Chamber of Deputies, he said-

large letters :--:

The remains were then deposited in the family

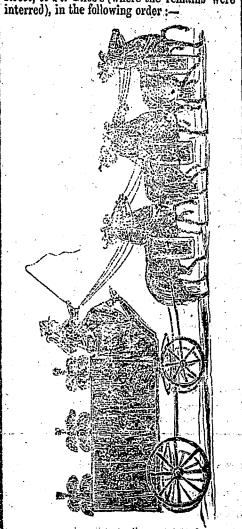
riages of the numerous relatives and friends of the deceased closed the mournful train. It is but right have now heard enough to warrant their finding a to state, that the streets through which the procesverdict of wilful murder against the prisoner. sion passed were lined on each side with cavalry, The Foreman: Mr. Coroner, we have made up our minds long ago; indeed, before we heard any evidence. gaged in keeping order; several indecent attempts Coroner: Prisoner, you have heard the evidence. Have you anything to offer in your defence? but being made to insult the remains of deceased. In whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and | deed, it was as much as the military and police could possibly do to suppress that indignation which was may be used against you. Prisoner: No; I shall reserve what I have to say apparently manifested throughout the whole line of procession. However, by the excellent arrangements

for the proper opportunity, merely observing, for my I shall be able to prove that it was the second wit- destination-St. Giles' Church-precisely at twenty Witness: Yes; I have no doubt that they are the ness, Lord Grey, and not I, who was the immediate minutes past two, when the remains were met at the remains of Whiggery, who was missing since July cause of deceased's death. (Great sensation.) The Court was immediately cleared, when the who performed the funeral service, after which the

jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the chaplain of the deceased preached a pathetic sermon, prisoner, who was instantly committed to Newgate | from the following text:upon the coroner's warrant.



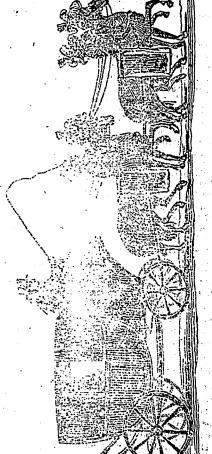
THE FUNERAL. Eleven o'clock on Tuesday last being ap pointed as the hour when the remains of Whiggery were to leave Downing-street, to which place they had been removed after the inquest every avenue in the neighbourhood was densely crowded. The numerous relatives and friends of the deceased had arrived at an early hour in the morning, and precisely at the hour ap pointed the melancholy procession was formed and proceeded through Scotland-yard, Hunger ford-market, St. Martin's-lane, Monmouth-street, to St. Giles's (where the remains were



Page of the deceased on Horseback. Six mounted Policemen, Two and Two. The Poor Law Commissioners and Paupers of Westminster, Carrying the Poor Law Amendment Act, Two and Two. The Dorchester Labourers Carrying the Combination Act, Two and Two. 'The Canadian Rebels

Carrying their Pardon, Two and Two. The Wives and Families of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis. Two and Two. The Glasgow Cotton Spinners Two and Two.

The Mothers and Widows of Shell, Holberry, Clayton, and Duffy In deep mourning, Two and Two.



mourner, Richard Lalor Shiel, Thomas Steele, David Pigot, Thomas Wyse, and Sir Henry Winston Barron.

Two and Two. The Irish Chiefs of Police Carrying the Coercion Bill, Two and Two. Members of the Conciliation Hall, Carrying the Judgment of Two and Two. Poor Law Guardians, and Paupers of the Strand Union, Two and Two. all lame and distorted, Two and Two.

wearing searfs and hat-bands Two and Two. Understrappers to the Whig Cabinet. in deep mourning, Two and Two.

mourning (two and two), singing The Irish Hullagone. Hullagone! Hullagone! Whiggery, what made you die ? What made you dic? O! yea, yea, yea, Whiggery,

The Whipper-in

Some Tuscans, convicted of having joined in the insurrectionary attempt, have been sentenced to various

William Hewitt, Publish

terms of imprisonment.
An illustration of the actual state of Italy occurred at Naples; during the visit of the Czar. A religious publication had, a short time previous, contained an article commenting on the persecution of the Roman Catholics in Poland; and it being feared that a copy might find its way into the hands of the Imperial Visitor, the police were sent round on a domiciliary! visit to all who subscribed to the work, requiring them to deliver it up to the government, with a pro-mise that it should be restored after the Emperor's de

Throughout a large portion of the King of Sardinia's territories the precursors of agrarian disturbances have been strikingly manifesting themselves. Bands of incendiaries, it is said, excited by external agencies, and impelled by political metives, have spread themselves under cover of darkness throughout the country, firing ricks, and barns, and farinsteads. The tools of the Sardinian despotism denounce the Communists of the Canton de Vaud (Switzerland), as the authors or abettors of these acts of incendiarism. They assert that proclamations have been discovered in the localities of the fires, adwhile the police, with their staffs, were busily endressed to the Savoyards, inciting them to make common cause with the Communists for the purpose of overthrowing the government. These reports must be received with caution. One thing is certain, the Communists of the Canton de Vaud are just now terrifying the despots and aristocracies both of Switzerland and all the neighbouring countries. May they march on conquering and to conquer. Thus hastens the future. Louis Philippe cries "peace," while war is at hand. The war of the people against their oppressors. He defies the "agitators," and crics "we have conquered them." Poor silly old man. You have been a cunning man for your time, but you church gates by the Rev. Mr. Skinflint, the rector, are but a fool as regards the future. The "agitators" are stronger than ever. A day is coming when your sons and your sons' sons will turn pale!

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRAT. - The Augsburgh Gazette states that the Emperor of Russia, whose arrival in Venice on the 24th has already been announced, had on the 26th reviewed the troops in that city. The Emperor wore the uniform of an vault, after which the friends and relatives of Austrian Hussar. An immense concourse of people deceased returned to Downing-street, where, to collected to get a sight of the Czar. their dismay and astonishment, they discovered the

ALGERIA. The Journal des Debats publishes despatches from family mansion was closed, and bills posted upon Algeria of the 25th ultimo, which announce that on the window shutters, with the following words in the 18th General Bedeau had a warm engagement on the left bank of the Isser with Ben Salem, who had advanced within sight of Algiers. The Arabs were completely routed with the loss of forty killed, and in their flight abandoned a quantity of arms and ammunition. In the province of Oran General Korte accomplished some successful razzias, which were followed by the submission of numerous tribes. Marshal Bugeaud was at Ain Peskeria, eight leagues Louis Philippe received on Thursday, on the occasion of the new year, the members of the corps from Toniet-el-Had, where he had proceeded to procure a supply of provisions, with the intention of forming a junction with General Joussouf, who was two Chambers, the Archbishop of Paris, and other still in pursuit of Abd-cl-Kader in the south. The dignitaries of the State. In reply to the President death of the celebrated Bou-Maza is contradicted in these despatches.

## Trades' Movements.

NATIONAL UNITED ASSOCIATION OF TRADES FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.-A meeting of the central committee was held at the trades office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, January 5th. Mr. Bush, viceresident, in the chair. ended as a deputation from the general committee for getting up an entertainment in honour of the honourable member for Finsbury, on the 21st instant, to request the co-operation of the trades on the co-operation. The deputer having been heard it was unanimously resolved—"That the ganeral committee do attend the soirce in a body, and use all their influence to induce their several trades to attend likewise." Letters were read from the framework-knitters of Belton, announcing their adhesion, and enclosing cash. From the block printers of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Cumberland, announcing their intention to amalgamate with the United Trades; from the handloom weavers of Wigan announcing their adhesion to the number of 800; from the framework-knitters of Heanor district, Derby, announcing their adhesion; and from the Nottingham framework-knitters, announcing the adhesion of 110 additional members. Letters were also received from a considerable number of provincial trades requesting information.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION WAS held at the house of Mr. A. Aldred, Queen's Head Inn. Ilkeston, Derbyshire, when a goodly number of these brave men assembled to consider the best means of extending the association. It is but just and fair to observe, that the candour and straightforwardness of the delegates in giving their opinions pro and con, on the different subjects brought before them, would have done credit to assemblies whose pretensions are much greater. The following meetings, of the colliers of the district have been held :-- Monday, Jan. 5th, Messrs. Smith, Duro, and Jude, addressed a goodly band of the miners of Kimberley, in the large room of Mr. Wass, Horse and Groom. The room was densely crowded. The same evening Messrs. Clark and Berry addressed the miners of Eastwood with effect. On Tuesday evening, 6th, the colliers of Brinsley gathered together to hear addresses by Messrs. Clark and Walsby. The same evening Messrs. Stokoe, Hall, and Duro, delivered excellent addresses to the miners of Cotmanhay. On each of the above occasions the speakers were well received, and a most excellent spirit prevailed. No doubt but that the men of Derby and Nottinghamshire will see the propriety and utility of again coming forward to join the association in their wonted numbers. This evening a meeting will take place in the large room, where the conference is being held, when W. P. Roberts, Esq., is expected to attend, and several of the coal masters have promised to be present. -[There was no date to the above letter, nor was it stated therein when the conference commenced its sittings, but we suppose on Monday last.]

The following has been published as the official list of the members of the re-constructed Cabinet of Sir canton a motion to the effect of demanding explana- Robert Peel:-

Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury, Sir J. R. G. Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department. Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor. The Duke of Buccleuch, Lord President of the

The Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief. The Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary for Foreign

The Earl of Haddington, Lord Privy Seal. The Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Control, The Right Hon, H. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Granville Somerset, Chancellor of the Duchy

of Lancaster. Earl of Lincoln, First Commissioner of Land Re-The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary at The following are the new members of the Cabi-

The Earl of Dalhousie, President of the Board of The Earl of Ellenborough, First Lord of the Admiralty.
'The Earl of St. Germans, Postmaster General.

The Right Hon. W. Gladstone, Secretary for the Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Gladstone's brother-in-law. is o succeed Mr. Hope, as Under-Secretary for the

WINDSOR, SUNDAY. - SUICIDE OF A PAY-SERGEANT IN THE GRENADIER GUARDS .- Yesterday evening an lay them most open to apprehensions, have more than once been excited to acts of violence by beholding inquest was held before William Martin, Esq., the coroner for the borough, at the infantry-barracks, cargoes of corn and provisions leaving the ports. coroner for the borough, at the infantry-barracks, Recently a very characteristic scene took place at Rimini, where the people seem to have acquired an pay-sergeant in the second battalion of grenadier appetite for insurrection. A quantity of grain was about to be shipped on board an Austrian yessel, Sir John Burgoyne, in command of the battalion. when the citizens rose, took the affair into their own and several of the officers, were present during the hands, compelled the merchants to sell their corn at inquiry. A report having got abroad in the regiment. a low price on the spot, and even proceeded so far as to insult the Austrian flag. None of the offenders were punished, possibly it was found impracticable to with the two daughters of another sergeant in the discover them. The exiles, who have taken refuge in Malta and Corfu, and are there supposed to be of his committing self-destruction. Colonel Sir planning fresh descents upon the coasts of the Adriatic, occasion "his Holiness" no little anxiety.

Report has attributed to the Spanish General Prim, ported that Sergeant Richardson had hung himself, now in Italy, the design of joining the refugees. We and gave witness a sealed letter. Witness knew earnestly hope the Italian patriots will have nothing about the reports alluded to, nor anything nothing to do with this adventurer. He is a traitor, particular concerning the deceased, having only and if ever a traitor merited the axe of popular lately himself joined the battalion. [The letter adjustice, he merits it for his betrayal of the brave dressed to Sir John Burgoyne was then read to the Catalonians, and subsequent murderous warfare coroner and jury, and was to the following effect:

against the heroic people of Barcelona. Let the The writer, after alluding to the reports about him Italians boware of him. Alarmed by this prospect in the regiment, and declaring his innocence, spoke of danger, his Holiness has implored the aid of in most severe terms of the characters of the two Austria, which has sent him a frigate, three brigs, females to which the reports referred, stigmatising and a war-steamer, to protect him against the them as "infamous in the extreme," and rendering vengeance of his own exiles. Possibly, however, them "unfit to be suffered to be in barracks." After there may exist other causes of alarm, All the requesting certain small sums he owed might be troops in the Papal States, we are told, when quar- paid, he left the residue of what he died possessed of tered for a length of time in particular districts, have to the poor of the battalion.] Some other witnesses betrayed too strong an inclination to fraternise with were examined. The surgeon having proved that the inhabitants, for which reason the system of fre- the usual means to restore animation were resorted quent reliefs is to be adopted. Recent intelligence to without effect, the coroner briefly summed un the from Rome represents the Pope distributing medals ovidence, and the jury returned a verdict of of gold and silver to his mercenaries, whom he like- porary insanity." The deceased, who bore a wise harangued in good military style on the valour generally excellent character, had been in the batthey had displayed against the citizens of Rimini. I alion for upwards of fifteen years.

Molly Maguire in Dublin. - The case of Mr. No doubt, influenced and overawed by surrounding Alley, of Artone, has been followed up by an attempt despots, M. Belzoppi, the newly-elected President of to murder the overseer to Mr. George Woods, of Milthe republic of San Marino, had convoked the verton, a magistrate of the county of Dublin. The Courcil-General, and prevailed upon it to decree the name of the intended victim was Samuel King; and expulsion of the insurgents of Rimini, 80 in number, while sitting at his own table, on Saturday evening while sitting at his own table, on Saturday evening a shot was fired in through the window, which to the Tuscan Government has adopted of late tunately did not take effect. The Tradition tenant

Friends and relatives of Mr. O'Connell,

Lords Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell, Procession of Infant Factory Operatives,

The Whig Cabinet in deep mourning, (Lords Palmerston and Grey in front),

Procession of Rathcormac Widows, in deep

What made you die? Dr. Peel's private carriage, with the blinds up, and servants in deep mourning.

To the Whig Government,

Containing Daniel O'Connell, the chief

Hullagone, hullagone,

arbitrary measures towards the refugees, and ordered has offered a reward of £100 for the decoration of the Papal authorities.

Verily, the "holy" old sinner shakes in his shoes.

article. All others are fraudulent imitations. FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.



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Wellingborough.—Mr. J. Chesterton, bookseller. Wigan.—Mr. E. H. Barish, druggist. Walsall .- J. H. Watkins, druggist. Wolverhampton .- R. Fowke, druggist. York .- Mr. Flintoff, chemist, Castlegate: Mr. W. Whit druggist, Low Ousegate; Mr. Davison, druggist, Stone

Wholesale Agents, THOMAS EYRE and Co., Druggists, Seel-street, Liverpool.

> RECENT TESTIMONIALS. Cheetham Hill, near Manchester, August 21st, 1845.

Sir,-I am glad I have taken your advice in trying SARAH FLETCHER. To Mr. WALMSLEY, Cheetham Hill.

me did me any good.—1 remain, dear Sir, yours truly,
To Mr. Keating.

J. MILLER. P.S.—I shall always feel the greatest confidence and pleasure in recommending them.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach

L Complaint. Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845: To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility

of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and: at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed) A Wonderful Cure of Dropsy of Five Years' standing. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chemist, Stockton, Durham, 17th April, 1845 :-To Professor Holloway.

Sir.—I think it my duty to inform you that Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. John Clough, a respectable farmer of Acklain. within four miles of this place, had been suffering from dropsy for five years, and had had the best medical advice, without receiving any relief. Hearing of your pills and ointment, she used them with such surprising benefit that, in fact, she has now given them up, being so well, and quite able to attend to her household duties as formerly, which she never expected to do again. I had almost forgotten to state that she was given up by the faculty as incurable. When she used to get up in the morning it was impossible to discover a feature in her face, being in such a fearful state. This cure is entirely by the use of your

I am, sir, yours, &c., &c., (Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR.

A Cure of Indigestion and Constipation of the Bowels. THOMAS TAYLOR. Copy of a Letter from G. .. Wythen Baxter, Esq., Author of the " Book of the Bastiles," &c., &c. The Brynn, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, March 3rd, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-I consider it my duty to inform you that you pills, a few boxes of which I purchased at Mr. Moore's, Druggist, of Newtown, have cured me of constant indigestion and constipation of the bowels, which application to literary pursuits had long entailed upon me. I should strongly recommend authors, and studiously-disposed persons generally, to use your valuable pills. You have my permission to publish this note, if you wish to do so. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. R. WYTHEN BAXTER. A Cure of Asthma and Shortness of Breath. Extract-of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Re sident Wesleyan Minister at Beaumaris, Island of Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845 :-

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-The pills which I requested you to send me were for a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who, before he took them, was almost unable to walk for the want of breath! and had only taken them a few days when he appeared quite another man; his breath is now easy and natural, and he is increasing daily in strength.

(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS. N.B.—These extraordinary pills will cure any case of Asthma or Shortness of Breath, however long standing or distressing the case may be, even if the patient be unable to lie down in bed through fear of being choked with cough and phlegm.

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases :-Pemale Irregulari- Sore Throats

Asthma Scrofula, or King's Bilious Complaints Fits Evil Secondary Symp. Indigestion Tic Doloroux Tumours Bowels Jaundiee Ulcers Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections Debility Lumbago Worms, all kinds. Weakness, from Dropsy Piles Rheumatism whatever cause. Retention of Urine &c., &c. Erysipelas Fevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Just Published. A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on Human Frailty.

Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 3s. 6d.

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRImeans of restoration : the destructive effects of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes: followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold -Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazet Dec. 23rd, by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elin-row. Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 156, Argyle-street, Glasgow Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham,

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for hensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to recommend it to a careful perusal."-Era. "This work should be read by all who value health and wish to enjoy-life, for the truisms therein contained defy

all doubt.—Farmers' Journal. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoconstitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that country. deplerable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affect IIs. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered tions of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir- the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on regularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each total impotency, barrenness, &c.

before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in | tors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters lerivable from parental debility. Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 38s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the 118, Holborn-hill, and 324, Strand, London. Sold also itest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and i npurities from the vital stream; eradicating Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, the morbid virus, and radically expelling it through the Cheapside; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; and by Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s.

is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves 21 12s. Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, Celebrated Balsamie Pills, for the cure of gleets, impuisalthough for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms: or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs Mr. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, as I have for a of existence. To those suffering from the consequences long time been troubled with shortness of breath and a which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the but derived very little benefit from them; but since I head and face, ulgerations and enlargement of the throat, have made trial of Keating's Cough Lorenges, I have tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, breathed better, and the cough is quite gone.—I am, Sir, dc., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking Saffron Walden, July 11th, 1844. be attended with the most associated and scorbutic com-Sir,—I have used KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilifrom them. About twenty years ago I was exceed- ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune ingly ill with a COUGH, and could get no relief from any during their more youthful days to be affected with any medicine I tried; 2 gentleman recommended me to try form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine physician and two surgeons, but nothing they ordered for fluan perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be 78. 6d. remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams

that flow from it cannot be pure. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to

progress. Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street,

Oxford-street, London. Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation. Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted at

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted at 106, Duke-street, Liverpool, every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and St. 10, John-street, Deansgate, Manchester, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual. N.B.-Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Concentrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend."

HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS, SECURED BY THAT POPULAR MEDICINE



TO Medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity: it is questionable if there be now any part of the civilised globe where its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parr's Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen bundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the Church of England, many from distinguished issenting | The arrivals of wheat of home produce up to our mar-The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus described by an eminent physician, who says, "After particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am

true properties :-- . "First-They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let any one take from three to four or six pills every twentyfour hours, and instead of having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have im-

parted a lasting strength to the body. "Secondly-In their operation they go direct to the

instead of beneficial. Fourthly—As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without supply and heavy inquiry, at previous currencies. Hull Const them; they may be used with perfect safety in any the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value. | CURRENT PRIOES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED | our market during the past week. The trade, how-Bar, London, and of most respectable Venders John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, of Medicine, throughout the civilized world, at the and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a Leeds.—Messrs. Reinhardt and Son, druggists; Mr. Smee- following prices:—1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says:—1 33s., each box. There is a considerable saving by taking beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public fo rtheir efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but what is of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need have no fear of giving them a fair trial.

"Fifthly-There is no medicine ever introduced to the public that has become so universally popular with females as Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar to females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they Oats are confidently recommended to them for general use. A trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging that statements have been made to us by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with nished us by various individuals who have taken them, since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to further accounts given to us, that to hesitate longer would be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellowcreatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the most satisfactory result, we perform an act of dr.ty only in most strongly recommending the use of there to the public at large. This we feel the more confidence in do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they cannot be taken by any person without doing I Im good."

The medicine of Old Parr is the me stpopular of the present day. It has been before the tublic only a few years; and in this short period has irmly established itself in public favour, and has offer edimmense benefit to all who have obtained this 'sestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of requestable names bearing evidence to the high character or this rever dy, and testifying beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful characpassed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a decided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medifavourable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to prefit by the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Arons. the advice contained in its pages,"—Age and Argus.

"The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be thoroughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appre- effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholeeffected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale agents: London-Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclayand Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton, Bow Churchyard. Manchester-Mottershead and Co., Market-place. Edinburgh-J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists. Dublin-Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow -Macleod, and Apothecaries' Company. And Retailed derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and

Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, box, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprieround each box, without which none are genuine,

Beware of Imitations.

WRAY'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE for Gonorchoea, warranted to remove Urethral Discharges in forty-eight Week Nov. 2 Week

by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Coruhill;

all medicine vendors in town and country. Advice given gratuitously to persons calling between the hours of eleven and one in the morning, and seven and nine in the evening. Where also may be had Wray's sance, strictures, seminal weakness, whites, pains in the loins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, irritation of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the urinary passages, frequently performing, in recent cases, a perfect cure in the space of a few days; they have also been found decidedly efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism;

By post free, 3s., 5s., and 12s. "A mild diuretic—a soothing balsamic—a poworful tonic - and an excellent invigorating pill." - Sunday

and an excellent remedy for the removal of the evil effects

of self abuse. In boxes at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

Wray's Alterative Tonis Powders and Pills, a certain sperific for the removal of pseudo-syphilis, secondary sympoms, &c. 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. a packet. Wray's Improved Suspensory Eundages, well adapted for

wortsmen, gentlemen, hunting, riding, walking, suffering from disease, relaxation, local debility, &c., approved of these LOZENGES, which I did, and found immediate is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as and highly recommended by the late Mr. Abernethy. these LUZENGES, which I did, and found immediate is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as relief; and I think two Boxes effected a COMPLETE more serious affections are visited upon an iunocope wife Best Jean, 1s, and 1s. 6d.; ditto, with fronts, 3s. 6d.; the best trade was somewhat mactive, at about stately and I think two Boxes effected a COMPLETE more serious affections are visited upon an iunocope wife best Jean, 1s, and 1s. 6d.; ditto, with sharing survives. The bullock droves from the northern relief; and I think two Boxes effected a COMPLETE more serious affections are visited upon an innocement and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions, knitted or wove silk, 2s, 6d.; ditto, with elastic springs, counties comprised 1,000 short horns; from the

Wrays Improved Steel Spring Trusses, for hernia, proparly adapted; single, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., Moubles, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s.

FUL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS, EFFECTUALLY RELIEVED IN THE

COURSE OF A FEW HOURS. ONE trial is solicited, which will prove its efficacy over all the medicines in general use for the above distressing complaints, having already been taken in above short space of time, without confinement or the least ex-3,000 cases, without one known instance of failure. Recommended by the following well-known gentlemen, who have experienced its extraordinary effects :- Mr. Rouse, proprietor of the Eagle and Grecian Saloon, City-road; Mr. Campbell, Managing Director of ditto; Mr. Smeesou, wholesale salesman, Newgate-market; and Mr. J. Webster, comedian. Sold by P. M'DOUGALL only, in bottles at 1s. 11d. each, 35, Myddleton-street, Clerkenwell. Upon the receipt of 1s. 6d. will be forwarded free into the country.

> Just published, price 2s. 6d., coloured plates, S WELL'S NEW GUIDE, for 1845, to all the Night Fun of London; also may be had, Marriage and Courtship, 2s. 6d., coloured plates; Garrick's Head New Love and Flash Songster, price 5s., coloured plates; Seduction Unveiled, 2s. 6d., coloured plates; New Coulhole Flash Songster, 5s., coloured plates; Venus's Schoolmistress, large curious coloured plates, £2 2s.; Hints to young Married People, 2s. 6d., plates; forty song books, 1s. each; Life and Intrigues of the Earl of Rochester, 3s., The chief arrivals during the past week are from coloured plates.

Just published, price 2s. 6d. each, parts I, and I . with coloured plates, TENUS' ALBUM, a lot of amusing Tales, Adventures, &c. Rich and Racy. Also may be had, Life and

curiosides, &c.

## Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JANUARY 5 .--

Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and ket during the whole of the past week, arising chiefly Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and from the late boisterous weather, were on an unusually to 5s. per 60lb.; New Oatmeal, 33s. to 34s.; flour, last, though not least, from members of the Medical Pro- limited scale, and of very middling quality. Of Eng- best seconds, 40s., common 38s. per 240lb. A large fession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel. Ish barley, malt, oats, beans, and peas, including quantity of potatoes was offered, but there was a very flour, the receipts were again small. From Ireland dull market for them, and several cartloads were very few oats came to hand, but from abroad the imports of wheat, barley, oats, and flour were season- to 7s., and pinkeyes, 7s 8d. to 8s. 6d. per 255lb. ably extensive. Fresh up this day from our own coasts, as well as by land carriage and sample, very little wheat came to hand, hence the stands were exdetermined, in my opinion, that the following are their tremely bare of samples of that article. The atfactors were very firm, and at the opening of the trade, succeeded in obtaining a trifle more for selected qualities of white. That slight advance was not, however, supported, and the market closed somewhat heavily for most descriptions, at about last Monday's quotations; still a fair clearance was effected. The show of free foreign wheat was small, disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will yet the amount of business actually transacted in it experience their effect; the disease upon you will become was trifling, at unaltered currences. In corn under less and less by every dose you take, and if you persevere lock next to nothing was doing, yet the importers in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, were firm, and would not sell except at extreme prices. your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the There was a full average quantity of English barley on the stands; but by far the largest portion of it "Thirdly—They are found after giving them a fair trial | was out of condition. The best malting qualities for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invi- commanded a very steady trade, and must be congorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate | sidered the turn dearer. In all other kinds very complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use, whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly greatly required by the weak and delicate greatly required greatly required by the weak and delicate greatly required greatly re where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious more particularly from Ireland, being small, the There was rather an improved inquiry for oats and

> Flour was a slow inquiry, but not cheaper. IN MARK-LANE.

Shillings per Quarter. Wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 50 to 64 .. 58 to 69 Ditto, red .. .. .. 48 60 .. 54 Suffolk and Norfolk, red .. 48 58 white 50 Lincoln and York, red .. 48 53 white 50 Northumb, and Scotch .. .. 32 34 extra 38 Barley .. Malting Distilling .. .. .. 29 .. Ship ... .. .. .. 53 57 Ware 59 61 .. Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 24s 9d to 26s 0d; potato, or short, 25s 0d to 29s 0d; Poland, 24s 6d to 29s 0d; Northumberland and Scotch, Angus, 24s 0d to 28s 0d; potato, 26s 0d to 29s 0d; Irish feed, 23 0d to 25s 0d; black, 23s od to 25s od; potato, 24s od to 27s od; Galway, 22s od to 23s od. 39 45

Town-made (per sack of 280lbs ENGLISH SEEDS, &c. Red clover (per cwt.) White clover (per cwt.)

•• Rapeseed (per last) ... to 11s. Tares, winter (per bushel), 5s. 6d. to 7s. Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 3lb each) £11 to £12 FOREIGN GRAIN.

Ditto ditto ...54 — 61 ...47 — 50 dull sale. Oats were to-day in good supply from the Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 56 — 63 ...47 — 52 Danish, Holstein, &c. ...54 — 61 ...45 — 50 Russian, hard Ditto, fine ... 59 - 60 Russian, Prussian, &c. 28 - 30 .. Grinding .. .. 24 — 28 Oats .. Dutch, feed

Buckwheat FOREIGN SEEDS, &C. Per Quarter. Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 44 to 47

Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigs. Rapeseed (free of duty) per last ... £ Red Clover (10s per cwt. and 5 per cent. on the AVERAGE PRICES

Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 1st of January to the 7th of January. Wheat Barley Oats. , Rye. Beans , Peas.

ending s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. Nov. 22, 1845 ... 57 11 34 1 25 5 37 1 43 4 45 4 hours: in the majority of cases twenty-four, if arising Nov. 29, 1845... 58 2 33 2 25 0 35 4 41 9 45 10 Week ending Dec. 20, 1845. 57 11 32 7 23 4 34 5 39 6 42 5 Week Week ending Dec. 22, 1845 ... 55 4 32 5 23 0 32 8 38 6 39 10 age of the last six weeks ... 57 11 33 0 24 4 35 2 40 11 43 4 London aver-

> LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JANUARY 5 .- Since this day se'nnight the imports of they having amounted to 40 oven and covs, together with 114 sheep from Rotterdam; while from Schiedam, per the Attwood, we have received 47 oxen, 30 cows, I bull, 300 sheep, and 2 pigs, in, for the most part, fair average condition. To-day we had on sale 40 foreign beasts, and 190 sheep. The former found buyers at from £16 to £22, the latter 35s. to 44s. per districts the arrival of beasts fresh up this morning were but moderate, though of fair average quality. The attendance of buyers was by no means large, yet the primest Scots, &c., commanded a steady sale at fully last Monday's quotations. Otherwise, however,

gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further GOUT AND RHEUMATISM, AND ALL PAIN, clearance was effected. Calves were in short sumediately allaying inflammation and arresting further FUL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS, and steady demand, at very full prices. The management of the sum of the sum

noticed in their value. By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal. Inferior coarse beasts . Second quality . . Prime Scots, &c. . Coarse inferior sheep Second quality
Prime coarse woolled Prime Southdown . Large coarse calves . Prime small . Suckling calves, each 30 Quarter-old store pigs, each

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 2,9%;-Sheep, 23,600-Calves, 74-Pigs, 304. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, JANUARY 3 .- We had a tolerable supply of grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 5s. to 9s. 9d.; oats, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.: barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; beans, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per bushel.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 5 .abroad, whence we have received several large cargoes of flour and Indian corn from the United States, and two or three of beans from Egypt. The supply of grain, meal, and flour from Ireland has materially fallen off, and, taken collectively, is the smallest since harvest. The demand for wheat Intrigues of Betty Ireland, 7s., coloured plates; Cause of since last Tuesday has been mostly confined to our Consumption, 1s., plates; How to make Love, 2 vols., own locality, and as the stocks in the hands of the rich coloured plates, £2 2s.; Philosophy of Pleasure, 10s., millers and dealers are light, they have been purcoloured plates; Julia, 10s., coloured plates; Out-and-Out chasers to a moderate extent of both wheat and new Love and Flash Songster, with Toasts and coloured flour, at fully late rates. Some quantity of those plates, 21s.; Nymphomania, 2s. 6d., coloured plates; articles continues to be sent into the Manchester Oonjugal Love, 2s. 6d., plates; Onanism Unveiled, 3s. 6d., market from the neighbourhood of Birmingham, coloured plates; Life of Madame Vestris, 10s., coloured where prices keep under ours. Though the sale of oats has been limited, the scanty supply of this article Sold by John Wilson, 86, Wardour-street, Oxford-street, and oatmeal has enabled holders to obtain rather -Letters containing remittances attended to. - Cata. better prices for both. Barley, beans, and peas have logues gratis of the largest collection of curious and moved merely in retail quantities, at the currency of amusing French and English prints, books, songs last Tuesday. The transactions under bond have been several sales of United States sweet flour, at 28s. to 28s. 6d., and one parcel at 29s. per barrel and two or three purchases of Indian corn, for Irish

account, at 33s, to 34s, per 480lbs. WARRINGTON CORN MARKET, WEDNESDAY .- At the market on Wednesday but little business was transacted, and that was at about last week's prices: say for wheat, 7s. to 8s. per 70lb.; malting barley, 4s. 9d.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, FRIDAY, JAN. 2 .- We have very small supplies of grain, owing to contrary winds and heavy waters. At our market to-day there was a good attendance of buyers, and a fair business tendance of buyers being tolerably numerous, the was transacted in all descriptions of wheat at fully last week's prices. Good barley sold freely, and common sorts in fair request without alteration in value. Beans in good demand and but few offering. Dats and shelling each rather dearer. Malt as

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JAN. 3 .-Notwithstanding the improvement which has taken place in the value of wheat in London and other influential markets, the demand for flour during the week has been of an inactive character, the dealers and bakers purchasing merely for the supply of their immediate wants, which they were enabled to do without alteration in prices. Both oats and oatmeal have likewise commanded only a moderate degree of alteration, but the previous currency was maintained. At our market this morning the transactrade was steady at an advance in the quotations of oatmeal, and the former article must be noted the

HULL CORN MARKET, TUESDAY .- The return of Sir Robert Peel to office has restored confidence to ever, has been by no means brisk; indeed we have had but little business passing. What little quantity of free foreign and old English wheat, however, has been sold was at full prices. Millers' stocks are very low, and holders are firm; we may, therefore, reasonably look for rather more doing after the turn of the year. At to-day's market the supply of both old and new wheat is good, but owing to the farmers asking very high prices, the business passing is but 32 small, at 1s. per quarter advance on the prices of last Linseed cakes continue in good demand. In rape cakes and bones little passing, and for the latter lower prices are taken. Guano dull.

BIRMINGHAM CORN EXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY. During the present week there has not been much life in the wheat trade, though an advance of 1s, to Beans nearly maintained last week's rates. Oats 6d.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SATURDAY .- We had a large supply of country wheat at market to-day, the 45 74 greater proportion unsound and much out of condi-28 tion; fine samples were readily selected at an ad-Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 9s to 13s; white, 9s vance of 1s. to 2s. per qr. on the rates of this day week, while other descriptions met a quick sale at former prices. More business was done in free foreign and ship wheats, our millers being all bare of stock. Nothing doing in bonded. Fine malting Shillings per Quarter. | barley is in better demand, and grinding sorts, which public at large. This we feel the more contidence in doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 63 extra 69 .. 50 — 55 are scarce, sell freely at the quotations. Flour is a

Danish, Holstein, &c. ... 54 — 61 ... 45 — 50 per qr. on the prices of last Daturday.

Russian, hard ... ... 55 — 58 ... 43 — 49 had a short supply of stock at market this morning of both descriptions. There was a good attendance of both descriptions. There was a good attendance of both descriptions.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, TUESDAY .- There was a short supply of both beasts and sheep, but a good show of swine. There was a decided improve-Ditto, distilling ... ... 30 — 32 ... 20 — 28 ment in the demand for beasts—prices on the advance, and all soon cleared away. Four dealers from the south attended, but from the middling quality and beasts, neat cutters, 7s; steers, of the best quality, 61d.; middling, 6d.; ewes, 5d. to 51d. per pound, sinking offal.

> ATTEMPT AT MURDER AT WELLOW. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Monday Afternoon.—To-day, at twelve o'elock at noon, a man of the name of Woodward, a joiner, re-68 siding at Wellow, in the north of this county, was brought in the custody of the police to the county gaol, charged with having attempted to murder 2 female of the name of Hind, a widow, with whom he had been cohabiting. Wellow is a village about ten miles from Worksop, and the same distance from the towns of Newark and Southwell; and it appears that for a length of time past the prisoner has been separate from his wife, and has resided with his unfortunate victim. The horrible deed was evidently a premeditated act, from the circumstance of his taking with him, on going to bed on Monday night last, a knife, which he placed under his pillow. At half-past six o'clock in the morning the man and Sold (in bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, duty included) at Week ending Dec. 6, 1845. 59 0 32 10 24 7 35 0 41 8 43 4 woman quarrelled, when the wretch took the knife ending Dec. 8, 1845. 59 4 32 2 24 6 36 8 40 8 43 6 right to left. She instantly improduced on the form right to left. She instantly jumped out of bed, and ran down stairs screaming "murder," the blood at the same time flowing profusely from the wound. The wretch ran away half undressed, and without any stockings on his legs. The villagers being alarmed, a surgeon was sent for, who sewed up the wound, and a pursuit of the murderer ensued, but for some time without success. On Friday morning, however, he was discovered crawling from under a ages (ending Dec. 30, 1845) 58 8 32 5 23 1 37 10 42 0 hay-stack, in his own parish, almost famished. He Duties... 15 0 5 0 4 0 7 6 2 6 1 0 was immediately apprehended, and conveyed before the Rev. D. Dawkins, a magistrate of the county. The woman being alive, but without hope of recovery, live stock into London have been moderately good, in the man has been committed to the county gas fortsteps being traced, it has since been found that the artful villain had walked backwards into the stackyard, so that the marks of his feet upon the soft soil did not betray his hiding place. Since his apprehen sign, he has admitted that he went into Willow Wood, and lay there a day and a night, with a view head. At the outports, 70 beasts and 100 sheep have habit of passing through it, and his intention was to rob and murder him; the farmer, however, having heard of the attempt to murder, and knowing that Woodward was a bad character, having fears lest he should meet him in the wood, actually went a lorg way round, instead of going through the wood, a d thereby no doubt saved himself from a brutal attack.

A letter from Malta, Dec. 20th, in the Courrier de eastern districts, 300 Scots, short horns, &c.; from Marseille, says—"The last mail has brought word the western and midland, 900 Herefords, Devons, from the English Government to have the fortifications, &c.; from other parts of England, 400 of tions of this island immediately repaired, and to emvarious kinds; and from Ireland, 120 beasts. The ploy 1,000 masons on them. The fort of Cottonera is numbers of sheep were again limited, owing to to be finished, and some new constructions executed. These Lozenges contain neither Opium nor any proportion of every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be Physicians' and Surgeon's advice every day from eleven prices were steadily supported, the best old Downs and the other at Hebreux. Some importance is atproducing 5s. 2d. per 8lb., and at which a good tached here to these demonstrations.

## Poetrp.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. NO. XXIV. "CRILDE HAROLD."

Intending to conclude our extracts from " Childe Harold" this week, we think this a fitting opportunity to offer a few words in explanation of our motive in giving these extracts from the writings of

The "age of cant" is not yet over, otherwise it would be unnecessary for us to trouble our readers with the following remarks, -remarks deprecatory of that canting spirit which, animating too many of our periodical writers, critics, and others, has given birth to those endless calumnies of which the author of "Childe Harold" has been the victim. We speak not only of those who, from first to last, have bellowed against "the irreligious and immoral tendency" of the poet's works, but also of those candid liberal-minded gentlemen, who are professedly great admirers of the poet's genius, but who ever accompany their grudging praise with the cry, "Look at this blemish—see that spot—mark, again, you deformity!—oh, shocking!" These Pharisees, too, can never give a good word to another poet but they must needs institute "odious comparisons" between the object of their praise and poor Byron. Thus one compares Burns with Breon, and tries to exalt the one by labouring to debase the other-as if there was not room enough for the exaltation of both! Another, who has never had the mo-desty and sense to ask himself, "Who made thee a judge of thy fellows, or rather, superiors? paints an elaborate portraiture (after his own fancy) of the external features and appearance of Breen and Shelley, deducing, therefrom, that the former was possessed with the devils of all evil passions, and the latter with virtues just the reverso of those passions. Again, a new poet is introduced to the world, and his eulogist praises him in no stinted terms, -good; but the new poet is not all-perfect, he has, at least, some errors of a somewhat ultra-anti-orthodox nature as regards his political and religious views, these "errors" the reviewer discountenances, but charitably adds, "They are not the engrained sins of that great poet, the brightness of whose genius yet made the world forget his spots." Poor Byron! even the heterodox Burns, the atheistic Sheller. and the democratic Cooper, find their admirers; but at you all the "unco guid" fling their pebbles. You are the Goliah, at which every self-conceited David hurls his sling's bullet. They have one excuse—"a fool's bolt is soon shot"—and, perhaps, littleness of mind is as fairly chargeable against them as is meanness of heart.

We have not now to do with Byrox as a man though we dare be sworn he was, as a human being as good and as noble as the most of his species, and in some respects infinitely above the great mass of his fellow-men, his critics and revilers included. We and posterity have only to do with him as a poet; by his works, not his mortal self, he must be judged Now, what is the great and unpardonable fault of his works? That they represent man as he is. Other poets have represented man not as he is, but as they would have him be; but every day's experience shows their imaginings to be dreams indeed, having but little similitude with the realities of life. The traducers of Byrox know his pictures of life to be veritable portraits, but they will not confess to the likeness. These morality-mongers pass through life masking themselves in such appearances as best suit the world's hypocrisy, and they naturally execrate him who would unmask them. Byron was not more immoral than his fellows, but

he was more houest. His assailants are not purer than he, but they are hypocritical. In short, Brnos was a Max, -his "moral" calumniators are Shams! It has been charged against Byrox that he viewed all nature with an "evil eye," never omitting to blend evil with good, and giving to the former the preponderance. His own lines have been quoted against him :-

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle, Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime, Where the rage of the vulture, the love of the turtle, Now melt into sorrow, now madden to crime?

But what are these lines but a picture, a true picture, not only of the land of the East, but of Earth throughout its many lands? Let the history of mankind be investigated, and the records of each and every nation will attest how greatly the evil has preponderated over the good. Witness the wars, pestilences, and famines, which have afflicted all countries, to which should be added the slavery and misery of the great mass of the people of all nations. Again, view men as individuals, and besides "the thousand natural ills which flesh is heir to," have not the strong preyed upon the weak, and the cunning upon the ignorant? Has not the most absorbing and holiest of passions, love—the noblest of virtues, patriotism been productive of more misery to their devotees than they ever have of happiness? Whether the dreams which love inspires were ever fully realised to any human beings, even the most virtuous and most fortunate, we question; while there can be no question that this passion has caused sorrows which no tongue ever gave full utterance to, no pen ever fully describe. Patriots have been victimised not only by tyrants, but also by the very slaves they have sought to redeem from bondage and misery; and where one patriot can be named as having succeeded in his mission, myriads might be named who have suffered and perished, victims to the fraud and force of the privileged few, and the ignorance and prejudices of the deluded many. The detractors of Bynox have charged against him that he holds up-

the name of Washington To make man blush there was but one." But we should be glad to see the assailants of the poet controvert his assertion. It they cannot do so. and they cannot, should they not blush? and in truth man may blush for the history of his kind, that it

We remember an anonymous writer in "Tait's Magazine" winding up a savage attack on Brron by asking, "Whom have his works made better?" We will answer that question by asking that writer another question:—"Does he consider Adam was the better for eating of the 'tree of knowledge of good and evil?" He was, certainly, the wiser, if not the happier. But who is happy? Certainly not the men of mind. We know of none in this world who would have the presumption to assert their happiness, save two classes—the selfish, who have no feeling for their fellow-creatures, and the ignorant dupes and slaves in soul, who boast their "contentment." But what man with heart and brains in him desires the happiness of either class? If any man fancies himself happy, let him take a day's salk through London, and, no matter how wise in thought, how equable in temper, how virtuous in action he may be, let him but walk with his eyes open, and his fancied happiness will be dispelled. If not-if he finish his walk unmoved-we shall at once comprehend his boasted happiness to be seifishness; that self-imposed fraud. which makes the "comfortable," "respectable" denizens of this world, eat by day, and sleep by night, undisturbed by the cry of the famishing and the wail of the homeless.

We will tell the detractors of Byron what his works have done for us. They have uttered for us what we have not the voice to give utterance to ourselves. They are a protest against the "fitness of things" in this "best of all possible worlds"-a protest which the hearts of thousands, perhaps millions, accord with. Byron's works vindicate " free thought." and that is the all-important considera tion. He is not that hopeful of the future that SHELLEY is, but time only can decide whether he or his noble brother bard is right. For ourselves, although we regard the past much in the light that Breon regarded it, yet, as respects the future, we cling to the belief in man's progress, and trust and believe with SHELLEY, that

"A brighter morn awaits the human day," Next to the defending of those great principles which men have agreed to personity by the words "Truth" and "Justice," and the succouring the afflicted, defending the innocent, and aiding the oppressed; next to these sacred duties, surely no duty can be more binding on man than that of vindicating the memories of the departed great, against the slanders of ignorant and interested calumniators. But we do not aspire to be the defenders of Byron. Did his memory need an advocate, we are too conscious of our inability to presume to take upon ourselves such an office; fortunately, however, no defender is wanted —all that is necessary is, that the poet should be permitted to vindicate himself. With that end in view we commenced giving the extracts from the poet's works which have appeared in this paper under the head "Beauties of Byron." We believed that notwithstanding the comparative low price at which BYROX'S Works are now published by Mr. MURRAY, that thousands of the working class—the class this paper is specially addressed to—knew little or no-thing of them. Cheap and illegitimate editions of Don Juan, Cain, and the Vision of Judgment, have been circulated to some considerable extent, but the rest of the poet's works are almost entirely unknown to the millions. To let our readers know something of the beauties of the poetry they have been used to hear so much denounced by the puritanical and hypocritical, and to inspire them with the desire to cultivate a knowledge of the works of one of their greatest countrymen, has been our object. Of course no reader of the Northern Star will rest satisfied with the mere extracts we give in these columns: on the contrary, each will naturally be desirous to possess the poet's works in full, and set about obtaining them, unless absolutely prevented by poverty. We have no piratical view of transferring Byron's works to our columns, on the contrary, our object is to promote their legitimate circulation amongst that class

them but imperfectly. Byron has not only vindicated free thought; he has, also, in language most superbly poetical, denounced tyrants and their tyranny; the curse and crimes of war, and the many other enormities committed by man upon his fellow-man. In "thoughts here; they are stanzas or great power and beday, mitted by man upon his fellow-man. In "thoughts here; they are stanzas exxxii, exxxii, and exxxiii, that breathe and words that burn," he has glorified Canto iv.

which hitherto has not known them at all, or known

patriotism, whether triumphant or fallen. He has sung of beauty and of love with a seraph's tougus: and the very eloquence of woe has recorded his own sorrows in immortal verse. To that verse we can mit the vindication of his name and memory, not fearing that the voice of the people will do justice to him and to his enemies.

To fully comprehend and enjoy the records of Breon, the reader must read every line the poet has left us. Our extracts necessarily give the reader but a mere glimpse of those "Beauties." Still, the title being the most appropriate we could have chosen, will, we doubt not, be deemed sufficient apology for its use. With these explanatory remarks, we now proceed to give the following concluding extracts from "Childe Harold." Next week, we shall introduce to our readers "The Giaour."

NAPOLEON. —would be all or nothing—nor could wait For the sure grave to level him; few years Had fix'd him with the Cæsars in his fate, On whom we tread: For this the conqueror rears The arch of triumph! and for this the tears And blood of earth flow on as they have flow'd, An universal deluge, which appears Without an ark for wretched man's abode, And ebbs but to re-flow !-- Renew thy rainbow, God!

TYRANNY. What from this barren being do we reap? Our senses narrow, and our reason frail, Life short, and truth a gem which loves the deep, And all things weighed in custom's falsest scale: Opinion and Omnipotence,-whose veil Mautles the earth with darkness, until right And wrong are accidents, and men grow pale Lest their own judgments should become too bright, And their free thoughts be crimes, and earth have too

much light. And thus they plot in sluggish misery, Rotting from sire to son, and age to age, Proud of their trampled nature, and so die, Bequeathing their hereditary rage To the new race of inborn slaves, who wage War for their chains, and rather than be free, Bleed gladiator-like, and still engage Within the same arena where they see Their fellows fall before, like leaves of the same tree.

I speak not of men's creeds—they rest between Man and his maker—but of things allow'd, Averr'd and known,-and daily, hourly seen-The yoke that is upon us doubly bow'd, And the intent of tyranny avow'd. The edict of Earth's rulers who are grown The apes of him who humbled once the proud, And shook them from their slumbers on the throne; Too glorious, were this all his mighty arm had done.

WASHINGTON. Can tyrants but by tyrants conquer'd be. And Freedom find no champion and no child Such as Columbia saw arise when she Sprung forth a Palias, arm'd and undefiled ? Or must such minds be nourished in the wild. Deep in the unpruned forest, 'midst the roar of cataracts, where nursing Nature smiled On infant Washington? Has Earth no more uch seeds within her breast, or Europe no such shore ?

TREEDOM. Yet, Freedom! yet thy banner, torn, but flying, Streams like the thunder-storm against the wind; Thy trumpet voice, though broken now and dying, The loudest still the tempest leaves behind: Thy tree hath lost its blossoms, and the rind. Chopp'd by the axe, looks rough and little worth, But the sap lasts,—and still the seed we find Sown deep, even in the bosom of the North : o shall a better spring less bitter seed bring forth.

NATURE-SOLITUDE. Oh! that the desert were my dwelling place, With one fair Spirit for my minister, That I might all forget the human race, And, hating no one, love but only her! Ye Elements !- in whose ennobling stir I feel myself exalted—Can ye not Accord me such a being ? Do I err In deeming such inhabit many a spot?

Though with them to converse can rarely be our lot. There is a pleasure in the pathless woods, There is a rapture in the lonely shore, There is society where none intrudes, By the deep Sea, and music in its roar: I love not Man the less, but Nature more, From these our interviews, in which I steal From all I may be, or have been before, To mingle with the Universe, and feel What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all conceal.

THE OCEAN. Roll on, thou deep and dark blue Ocean-roll! Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain; Man marks the earth with ruin-his control Stops with the shore ;-upon the watery plain The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth remain A shadow of man's ravage, save his own, When, for a moment, like a drop of rain, He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan, Without a grave, unknell'd, uncoffin'd and unknown. His steps are not upon thy paths,—thy fields Are not a spoil for him, -thou dost arise And shake him from thee; the evil strength he wields For earth's destruction thou dost all despise, Spurning him from thy bosom to the skies, And send'st him, shivering in thy playful spray And howling to his Gods, where haply lies His petty hope in some near port or bay, And dashest him again to earth :-- there let him lay. The armaments which thunderstrike the walls Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake, And monarchs tremble in their capitals, The oak leviathans, whose huge ribs make Their clay creator the vain title take Of lord of thee, and arbiter of war; These are thy toys, and, as the snowy flake, They melt into thy yeast of waves, which mar Alike the Armada's pride, or spoils of Trafalgar. Thy shores are empires, changed in all save thee-Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, what are they? Thy waters wasted them while they were free, And many a tyrant since; these shores obey The stranger, slave, or savage; their decay Has dried up realms to deserts :- not so thou, Unchangeable save to thy wild waves play-Time writes no wrinkle on thy azure brow-

Such as creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest now. Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form Glasses itself in tempests; in all time, Calm or convulsed-in breeze, or gale, or storm, Icing the pole, or in the torrid clime Dark-heaving ;-boundless, endless, and sublime-The image of Eternity—the throne Of the Invisible; even from out thy slime The monsters of the deep are made; each zone Obeys thee; thou goest forth, dread, fathomless, alone.

\* \* LOVE. Oh Love! no habitant of Earth thou art-An unseen seraph, we believe in thee, A faith whose martyrs are the broken heart, But never yet hath seen, nor e'er shall see The naked eye, thy form, as it should be; The mind hath made thee, as it peopled heaven, Even with its own devising phantasy, And to a thought such shape and image given, As haunts the unquenched soul-parch'd-wearied-

wrung-and riven. Our life is a false nature—'tis not in The harmony of things,—this hard decree, This uneradicable taint of sin, This boundless upas, this all-blasting tree. Whose root is earth, whose leaves and branches be The skies which rain their plagues on men like dew-Disease, death, bondage-all the woes we see-And worse, the woes we see not-which throb through he immedicable soul, with heart-aches ever new. Yet let us ponder boldly-'tis a base Abandonment of reason to resign Our right of thought—our last and only place Of refuge; this, at least, shall still be mine: Though from our birth the faculty divine Is chain'd and tortured-cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, And bred in darkness, lest the truth should shine Too brightly on the unprepared mind, The beam pours in, for time and skill will couch the blind

THE CURSE! Oh Time! the beautifier of the dead, Adorner of the ruin, comforter And only healer when the heart hath bled-Time! the corrector where our judgments err, The test of truth, love, -sole philosopher, For all beside are sophists, from thy thrift, Which never loses though it doth defer-Time, the avenger! unto thee I lift My hands, and eyes, and heart, and crave of thee a gift.

And if my voice break forth, 't is not that now I shrink from what is suffer'd: let him speak Who hath beheld decline upon my brow, Or seen my mind's convulsion leave it weak; But in this page a record will I seek. Not in the air shall these my words disperse. Though I be ashes; a far hour shall wreak The deep prophetic fulness of this verse, And pile on human heads the mountain of my curse! That curse shall be Forgiveness-Have I not-Hear me, my mother Earth! behold it, Heaven!-Have I not had to wrestle with my lot? Have I not suffer'd things to be forgiven? Have I not had my brain sear'd, my heart riven, Hopes sapped, name blighted, Life's life lied away? And only not to desporation driven, Because not altogether of such clay As rots into the souls of those whom I survey.

From mighty wrongs to petty perfidy Have I not seen what human things could do ? From the loud roar of foaming calumny To the small whisper of the as paltry few, And subtler venom of the reptile crew The Janus glance of whose significant eye, Learning to lie with silence, would seem true, And without utterance, save the shrug or sigh, Deal round to happy fools its speechless obloquy.

† Three stanzas of great power and beauty are omitted

But I have lived, and have not lived in vain: My mind may lose its force, my blood its fire, And my frame perish even in conquering pain; But there is that within me which shall tire Torture and Time, and breathe when I expire, Something unearthly, which they deem not of, laws the remember'd tone of a mute lyre, Small on their softened spirits sink, and move hearts all rocky now the late remorse of love.

### Reviews.

THE CONNOISSEUR - JANUARY. London: E. Mackenzie, 111, Fleet-street. The second volume of the "Connoisseur" opens with great spirit. The present month's number, besides containing many excellent articles, is embellished with a lithographic engraving of Vandyck, from a portrait by himself. In this exquisite engraving Mr. Maguine has exceeded all his former vindicating true, and exposing false, criticism. He promises that what the "Connoisseur" has been cradicated. hitherto, it shall continue to be, the honest encourager of talent, and the uncompromising opposer of quackery; "a singularity of purpose alone sufficient once, to the root, whereby the object would be achieved; to excuse its intrusion on the public." "Music as as the mass would willingly enlist under their banner, an Art," is an ably written article; and although and thus facilitate the work of political redemption. is devoted to a criticism on Mr. Wallack's acting, in which the writer does justice to that veteran per-'Royal Academy of Music King's Scholarships, past month, which, as usual, are very interesting.

THE ALMANACK OF THE MONTH. A RE-VIEW OF EVERYTHING AND EVERYBODY. Edited by GILBERT A. A'BECKETT. This is a rare sixpenny-worth of fun, the essence-

at least the funny essence—of Punch squeezed into a fitting compass for the waistcoat pocket. First, we have "Some Account of January." Spenser described January as " an old gentleman, wrapped well "In many weeds, to keep the cold away."

Januarius would wrap himself up in such useless of the Month" is, of course, "The Ministerial Crisis," which is appropriately treated as a panto-mime. The "Exhibition of the Month" introduces us to the Smithfield Club Cattle Show. A poetical to amass wealth with such amazing rapidity, and to give gem, entitled, "The Four Visits," is excellent.
The piece is signed "M. L." MARK LEMON, we presume. The "Abuse of the Month" is a severely satirical comment on the recent Woodstock Election. The "Absurdity of the Month" cuts up those benevolent newspaper gentry, who, not content, as heretofore, to "give away" waste-paper supplements, are now scrambling "three-guinea globes," and even thousands of pounds sterling!" The "Stage Passions" are treated of in an "Ode" by Mr. A'BECKETT one trick of the League demands the most public expenses of the control of the co

PUNCH, PART LIV. London: Punch office, 92,

The ancients had their "immortal Nine" whom poets and others have so often apostrophised, but we, the moderns, are still more fortunate in possessing the nine immortal volumes of Punch. The present Part concludes the Ninth Volume, which, if it be not superior, is at least equal to any of its predecessors. Amongst the principal subjects done justice to in this Part we notice our old friend SILE BUCKINGHAM and his "Destitute." He well deserves the merciless castigation administered to him. Of course Sir R. Peel is duly remembered, and here we have him figuring as "The Premier Navigator," "The Knave of Spades," &c. The "Iron Duke" is also duly honoured, as "The Army Tobacco Stopper," the nurse to the "Military Nursery," and as the log tied to the leg of Peel. In this Part, too, Punch does full "justice to Ireland" by his inimitable illustra-tion of "The Real Potatoe Blight," exhibiting charlatan Dan in the form of an enormous rotten lumper. The "Diary" of the renowned "Jeames," formerly of Berkeley-square, is continued in this Part, and is what Jeames would call "wastly emusing." But the gem of this Part is Punch's Almanack for 1846, which s very superior to the one for 1845. First, we have twelve "Railway Miseries," illustrated by Legen; next, "Songs of the Months," each song being an imitation of some popular poet. Amongst others we have imitations of Byron, Moore, Tennyson, Barry CORNWALL, LEIGH HUNT, MACAULAY, ELIZA COOK, and, chief of all, the "Poet Bunn"! Last, not least, this Almanack contains the sequel to the famous 'Caudle Lectures," showing how, after the death of Mrs. Caudle,—"sainted creature"—Caudle married Miss Prettyman, and how he "nagged her to death." He had been a slave to his first wife, and so, to restore the balance, he became a tyrant to his second.

THE TOM THUMB SONGSTER. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane. Judging by the first and second numbers, this work published. What do our readers think of more than

THE LONDON GENERAL RECITER. London:

handiest, and best in the world.

Cleave, Shoe-lane. This is a companion work to the above, published in the same form, and at the same price. In addition to some of the best pieces in prose and poetry, generally known as "Recitations" the numbers before us contain choice and beautiful selections from SHAKSPEARE, BYRON, MOORE, CAMPBELL, BURNS, BARRY CORNWALL, and others. The third number contains also the whole of the celebrated Speech of the Martyred Patriot Robert Emmert. Truly this is an excellent work, and both it and the Song Book (noticed above) cannot fail to have an immense circula-

WILLIAM THOM, THE POET OF INVERURY. | Number of panes broken at the Mansion-WILLIAM THOM, the poet of Inverury, whose beautiful and pathetic "Rhymes and Recollections" have made his name famous from the Thames and the Tweed to the Ganges and the Mississippi, is, we understand, about to appear before the public in a new, pense incurred, according to the list he had read, but appropriate character. Associated with Mr. Sinclair, the celebrated Scotch vocalist, Mr. Thom is about to commence a series of musical entertainments, in which his own lyrics, with the best of the songs and ballads contained in Scottish minstrelsy creature should be safely and comfortably conveyed an inexhaustible fount to draw from-will be pro. to Cumberland. His lordship said he could not take Northern legends, historical narratives, local traditions, and illustrations of the manners, habits, customs, acc., of the "guid folk" of the far North. Messrs.

Thom and Sinclair will, we understand, make their seen about the streets in a friendless and deplorable.

The definition of the far North and service to the poor children who were to be gave directions to one of the station porters to convey that, the first and a subject of the far North and Sinclair will, we understand, make their seen about the streets in a friendless and deplorable that, together with their own luggage, to the carriage that, the first and the fir Thom and Singlar will, we understand, make their debut before a London audience in about two or three weeks' time. As one of "nature's nobles," and an honour to the working class, Mr. Thom has especial claims upon our good word, which we give him most claims upon our good word, which we give him most heartily. We hope our readers will be on the look-out for the commencement of the intended enter-tainments, for we are quite confident they will be a private in the 80th Rifes attainments. The supplied and in all probability efficaciously, brough, about six miles further on, where they remained till the proceeded to Lough brough, about six miles further on, where they remained all night, and went on to Nottingham the supplied are supplied. Attempted Suicide of A Soldier.—On Tuesday and heavily and the supplied are supplied and in all probability efficaciously, brough, about six miles further on, where they remained till the direction of the intended enter-tainments, for we are quite confident they will be a private in the 80th Rifes attained at the supplied are supplied.

Attempted Suicide are supplied and in all probability efficaciously, brough, about six miles further on, where they remained all night, and went on to Nottingham the supplied are supplied.

Attempted Suicide are supplied and in all probability efficaciously, brough, about six miles further on, where they remained all night, and went on to Nottingham the supplied are supplied.

Attempted Suicide are supplied and the supplied are supplied are supplied and till the train, and remained till the leave, and dirk lie there: never draw them without reason, nor put them up without honour. I forgive my end of the next, by which they proceeded to Lough.

Attended to the train, and remained till the train, and remained till the train, and remained till the leave, and dirk lie there: never draw them without reason, nor put them up without honour. I forgive my end of the next, by which they proceeded to Lough.

Attended to the train, and remained till the train, and remained till the train, and remained till the leave, and the supplied to the train, and train the supplied to the train, and rema tainments. for we are quite confident they will be a private in the 60th Rifles, stationed in Dumbarton instructed and delighted by the performances of Castle, on being relieved from sentry at five in the Messrs. Thom and Sinclair.

CPOPER, THE CHARTIST.—Cooper, the Leicester Chartist orator, who figured conspicuously in the cessful—he discharged his gun, but did not kill himriots of 1842, and who subsequently suffered imprisonment for sedition, has betaken himself to literature, with much success. He lately published a lengthy poem entitled "The Purgatory of Suicides," in which, the professed critics being judges, there are some splendid passages. He has just published a two-volume book entitled "Wise Saws and Modern Instances," of which the Leicester Chroniclo says, the volumes contain a number of sketches of character, and delineations of scenes, drawn chiefly from humble life. They are well written and interesting. The extreme notions, and some of the unsound views, of the writer are occasionally introduced into them. storics contain some true and painful pictures of the miserable condition of many of the poorest operatives; while others of them are of a humorous description." Another paper says that Cooper is now a contributor to some of the leading London magazines. -Bradford Observer.

Church-street.

## Correspondence.

THE TRICKS OF THE LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir, - With a great portion of my fellow-countrymen. believe the Corn Laws are a branch of that upas-tree be believe the Corn Laws are a branch of that upas-tree be neath whose deadly shade we have too long suffered. I the House of Peers, having created a vacancy in the representation of the West Riding, the central am, therefore, no opponent to the abolition of those obnoxious laws, if their repeal is sought to be obtained by proper means, and the benefits resulting from such resulting from such candidate or candidates as might offer thempeal secured to the whole people, instead of flowing into selves, and that the secretary should solict an interthe pockets of greedy speculators and grasping profitmongers-a calamity which our old friend and brother Radical, Sir Charles Wolseley, opines will be the case; and his opinion rests on no mean foundation.

I have said the Corn Laws are a branch of the political upas-tree. Will it be wise to lop off this single branch, and leave the root, trunk, and its multifarious branches untouched ? I trow not. Such was not the plan recommended by Major Cartwright. In his opinion, the pruntriumphs. In the editorial address commencing the ing of corruption's tree, would strengthen and invigorate present number, the writer takes high ground in it; while, to destroy it, the axe of Radical Reform must to Castle Howard, from whence his lordship's address

Now, sir, if the League are really desirous to benefit

the writer makes some novel, and indeed startling, However, as the means they employ must result in the assertions, his arguments in support of those assertions preservation and perpetuation of the great evil, it behaves are, we think, not easily to be answered. An article the working classes to stand aloof from their movement. If they connect good, sound, salutary, and essential principles with their degma-such principles as those former's excellent, and, in the present day, unrivalled embodied in the document entitled the "People's personation of lago. "A Concert of Amateurs" lets Charter"—then, but not till then, ought the people to renembodied in the document entitled the "People's cation, he would give it the same attention, and save the uninitiated into a few secrets of how these things are managed, which will make them laugh. This idea of a "sliding scale," and will hear of nothing but number also contains articles on "Musical Criticism," going the "whole hog" for their favourite measure; it is, therefore, ridiculous for them to expect us to retrace our "The Decorative Art Society," and the usual notices of the dramatic and musical performances of the League are justified in discountenancing half measures, surely the Chartists are no less justified in contending for the whole measure of the People's Rights. The arguments (?) the League use against us as "going too far" may be as cogently applied by the Protectionists against the League.

Depend upon it, sir, if the League were anxious to lay their attention from one solitary branch of the national day (Jan. 5th):evil to the root itself, and alter their modus operandi from the getting up of peep-shows, and exhibiting grind-stones and circular saws to the ladies as "articles of vertu," to omething more sensible and better adapted to compass Now, we are of opinion that "weeds" must have the object. But they have yet to give evidence that they been originally written "tweeds;" for, putting out contemplate the common interest. Millowners, and those of the question the well known fact that there are allied to them, are the main springs in the movement. no weeds in January-except widows' weeds, which It is well known that "times are so hard" that the said an old man would not wear-it is very unlikely that millowners can boast of their tens of thousands, purchase domains, erect palaces, and sport expensive equipages and uncomfortable clothing. The term "wrapped while the little loaf grows less on the workies table. If it well" bears us out in our supposition, for, although none of us ever heard of "weedish wrappers," it is needle, it is evidently not very difficult to draw a mansion undeniable that "Tweedish wrappers" are articles we through the eye of a shuttle; yet, notwithstanding the are all of us acquainted with. The "Great Event facility of accumulating these riches, it never enters the

to amass wealth with such amazing rapidity, and to give their thousands to achieve their pet measure, they ought, in all conscience, to demonstrate their sincerity in the cause of the poor (?) by extending their bounty towards those whose good they say they seek, in the shape of an additional sixpence per cut, and a little more per week to the poor muleteers. This they can do, but they won't-

-how treated we need not say. These are but a posure. In their prints they blazon forth the "GREAT very few of the good things contained in this Alma- | FACT," that a "working man" has subscribed £25 towards nack, which, by the bye, is not wanting in some of the fund now raising to prosecute their next campaign. the serious and useful information contained in other | Now, sir, if such was the case, their opponents might urge almanacks. It treats of everything right humour- the "GREAT FACT" as a reason for their hostility to all ously, and everybody who loves a joke should read it. | change; for, if a working man can afford to give that sum, the system must work well, and it would be dangerous to interfere there with.

Moreover, Cobden and Co. may advantage themselves by keeping this "GREAT FACT" in store for free trade purposes. Should the "total repeal" crown their Dis-interested efforts, they might say to Tim Bobbin, "Well, Tim, thew's browt thee cut in, and thinks thew'l get moar brass for't, knew az 't Korn Laws are nock't hov ; bud thew mun submit to a pull dewn, or goa bewt work; for thew mun understond we've them there forrin chaps to kumpeat with. Thew kon get porritch fer les knew than afore; an' caw to thee moind th' amount we laid down to get th' habbolishon, which we mun hav back wit' hinterest. An' see thee bud, dus't remember Jack o' Sam's givin' twenty-five pewnds fer't repeal. This shows ye worrant badly hof befoar, though we wur foarst to sa' son to get wot we wanted. But I conna stond higglin we thee. Tuppence three-fardins is't first reduction uppo every cut: an' iv ta dust'nt loyke it, then get ewt o' me kewntin-hewse; these plenty waitin' fer't job ewtside." I am neither a prophet, nor yet the son of a prophet, yet, sir, I venture to predict thet something approximating to the above will not be of unfrequent occurrence. should the League rule the roast.

purposes which, I guess, the donor never contemplated. Yours, truly, WILLIAM RIDER.

London, Jan. 7, 1846.

THE POOR OF THE "FIRST CITY IN THE WORLD!" -On Monday a poor woman named Margaret Wright, It is impossible to describe the fantastic whims and aged upwards of seventy years, was brought before conceits which profusely adorn each page, and which must be seen to be appreciated. We should state Bridewell Hospital. Captain Kincaid said that the street, for the purpose of being conveyed to her parish in the country. By her own account, after she had remained at the union-house at Peckham for a fortnight, she was discharged, although she was anxious Mayor: She did not discharge herself? Captain hifty songs for a penny! Each number contains that | Kincaid: She says she wished to stay there, for she number of songs, selected from the best authors, con. was in a state of utter destitution, and that the taining, too, the newest and most popular lyrics of the day. The numbers are printed small pocket Monday morning. The Lord Mayor: I must say it size, and the work bids fair to be the neatest, is very discreditable in the authorities of the large union of the City of London to have such complaints. They will not take the trouble to make inquiry into the cases brought before them, and thus the poor are deeply afflicted, and an enormous increase of expenditure takes place. I have received an account of the mischief done in breaking of windows during the last year, by persons who came here in consequence, in most instances, of the defective system of the City of London Union. The following is the account

alluded to by his lordship:-From 1st January to 31st December, 1845. Potal number of persons charged before the Lord Mayor with breaking windows ..... Total number of panes of glass broken by

the above ..... Total estimated value of the above...... £44 13s. Of that number, persons charged with breaking windows at the Mansion-house house...

Value of glass destroyed at the Mansionhouse......£28 12s. would have diminished the expenses to which the City was subjected by the extraordinary conduct pursued by the authorities of the union. The Lord

morning, attempted to kill himself, by placing the muzzle of his gun to his head, under the chin, and then discharging it. The poor fellow was so far sucself. The ball entered at the lower part of the face. but in place of going up through his head, as he had intended, it came out above the nose, leaving the brain untouched. The victim of the rash act was, therefore, left in life, but desperately wounded. The jaw, the greater part of the tongue, the nose, and indeed the whole face nearly, have been destroyed.

The poor sufferer has been brought to the barracks

mind .- Glasgow Saturday Post. cured by these medicines.

TEN HOURS' BILL.

LORD MORPETH AND THE DELEGATES FROM THE SHORT TIME COMMITTEES. The death of Lord Wharncliffe, and the consequen elevation of the Hon. John Stuart Wortley, M.P. short time committees of Yorkshire resolved that the view for a deputation from each of the short time committees of the manufacturing districts of York-

On Saturday, December 27, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Morpeth having, in compliance with a numerously signed requisition of the electors, offered himself as a candidate, intimating, at the same time, his intention of declining to visit the several large towns as on former occasions, the secretary of the central short time committee immediately proceeded to the electors was dated the day previous, for the purpose of soliciting an interview for a deputation from all the short time committees of the West Rid-ing on this important subject. He arrived at Castle Howard on Saturday evening, and was most courteously received by the noble lord; who, in reply to his request on behalf of the short time committees, that Lord Morpeth would fix a day upon which he might be pleased to meet the deputation from those bodies, expressed his readiness to meet them at York. His lordship, at the same time, stated that if the delegates thought proper to send him a written communithe deputies and himself the trouble of a long jour-

After some conversation on the factory question, in which the noble lord showed considerable interest for the improvement of the condition of the workingclasses, the secretary returned, and on Monday summoned a meeting of the delegates at the New-inn, at Bradford, for Tuesday, the 30th ult., which was presided over by the Rev. William Morgan, B.D., incumbent of Christ Church.

After considerable discussion it was decided that Lord Morpeth's suggestion should be acted upon, and Depend upon it, sir, if the League were anxious to lay the following memorial was unanimously adopted, to "big leaf" on every labourer's table, they would turn which his lordship's answer has been received this

> MEMORIAL OF THE DELEGATES OF THE SHORT TIME COM-MITTEE FOR THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, "To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Morpeth.

"My Lord-We, the delegates of the short time comnittee, deputed from all the large manufacturing towns of the West Riding, beg leave most respectfully to state to your leadship, that the existing act of Parliament allows the working of young persons in factories for twelve hours a day on five days of the week, and nine hours on Saturdays. That these hours of labour in factories are most oppressive, and that the shortening thereof is absolutely essential to the well-being of the crowded population in the factory districts. That the large proportion of females and young persons employed in factories renders it the more necessary to lessen this unreasonable length of toil, and that the hours of working should be from six in the morning to six in the evening, allowing proper intervals for meals. "That a majority of the House of Commons, including

most of the leading members of all parties, did, in the session before last, give their support to Lord Ashley's measure of ten hours working per day, but, in consequence of the opposition of the government to this just and necessary limitation, their decision was subsequently not," was the sneering reply.

"Wal, I guess you needn't get huffy about it. quence of the opposition of the government to this just "That the factory system requires this term of daily

labour to be enacted, for the purpose of giving to the work. two dollars and a half-you may have 'em for two ing classes and their families the means of obtaining dollars. social comfort with moral and religious improvement.

That this great question can never be settled until the lad better be going.

"Wal, now, I declare! I'll bet you five dollars if "Wal, now, I declare! I'll bet you five dollars if social comfort with moral and religious improvement. tive prohibition of the destructive toil, which many hun- | you make me an offer for them are strops, we'll have dreds of thousands of persons are now doomed to suffer a trade yet.". in factories, inflicting upon these unoffending individuals two hours longer labour per day than is required from in the hands of a bystander. The Yankee deposited of factories. "Your memorialists, therefore, most earnestly entreat

your lordship's sympathy for their oppressed condition; fobbed the stakes. and, in the event of your lordship being again called to take your seat in the House of Commons as the representative of the West Riding, that you will gratify the expectation entertained from your lordship's benevolent character, by giving your influence and support to the bill which will be introduced by Lord Ashley for the restriction of factory labour to ten hours a day for five days, and eight hours on Saturdays. Signed on behalf of the delegates of the Short Time

### W. Morgan, B.D., Chairman. M. BALME, Secretary. LORD MORPETH'S REPLY.

Castle Howard, Jan. 3, 1846. Gentlemen-I have been favoured with the Memorial of the delegates of the Short Time Committees of the West Riding of Yorkshire, I willingly promise to them the sympathy they request, with so much propriety and forbearance of language, for the whole body which they A working man in this country, now under worse than represent, and for their condition in life. If I now rethe ancient Egyptian yoke, gives £25 to further League enter Parliament, after the long interval of absence from purposes!!! Impossible. The real "fact" is, the its deliberations, and without having had the many im-'working man" is a reedmaker, employing several jour- portant questions connected with factory labour especially neymen, besides apprentices. He is well to do-has a brought under my notice, I must reserve to myself entire good business-is a kind and benevolent man, and worthy freedom to deal with the propositions which may be of better company than the League. It is not his first submitted for adoption; but I shall bring to their condonation. His object, I believe, is pure, but the League | sideration a keen feeling for the wants and wishes of are making use of his name and kindness to subserve the working classes, and a resolute determination to do my whole duty towards them .- I have the honour to be gentlemen, your most faithful servant,

> The delegates of the Short Time Com. mittees of the West Riding.

Suicide.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., coroner, held an inquest at the sign of the Red Lion, near Hammer smith Suspension-bridge, on the body of Anne Pearthat the Almanack may be had separately at the price charged for a single number of Punch. That it Bridewell for two months for having broken a winhaving, as it was supposed, committed suicide, owing will have an immense circulation is beyond doubt, and well it deserves it.

Diffuence that the control was single number of Funca. That it down and was sent, upon being discharged from that to the threats of her late mistress to have her brought to the threats of her late mistress to have her brought before a magistrate for some theft with which she was charged. The deceased, however, protested that she was innocent, but exhibited the utmost dread of the proceedings with which she was threatened. Mr. Wakley remarked on the harshness of the measures will, when completed, be the best collection of songs | to be allowed to remain in that asylum. The Lord adopted towards so young a person. Verdict, "Found drowned."

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION.—Another Death. -About eight o'clock on Sunday morning another death, making the total number fifteen, was added to the list of victims by the late calamitous explosion at the mill of Messrs. Rottwell and Kitts. The deceased was a little girl, named Ann Hardman, aged eight years, who was crossing the factory yard, and had got to the door of the house where she lived when the explosion took place.—Manchester Guar-

DARING RAILWAY ROBBERY.-LEICESTER, JAN. 7 .-At the Leicester Epiphany sessions, held before C. W. Packe, Esq., M.P. at the Castle at Leicester. to-day, Alfred Penevaine and Josephine Mario Huis mans were charged with stealing a portmanteau, the property of S. Cooper, from the station of the Midland Counties Railway Company, at Leicester. The prisoners were of French extraction. The prosecutor is a tradesman, residing in Kerby-street, Hattongarden. On the 5th ult. he arrived at Leicester by the railway, and took his portmanteau into the booking office, where he gave it in charge of a porter, intending to call for it on his return from the town, but upon his returning to the office he found the portmanteau had been taken away, and being unable to obtain any tidings of it, he pursued his journey to Nottingham, where he gave information to the police, who at Nottingham ascertained that the two prisoners had offered various articles of plate to different individuals for sale, and they were ultimately taken into custody, and the portmanteau in question, with its contents, was found in their possession. From inquiries that were subsequently made, it appeared that the prisoners were waiting at the Leicester station when Mr. Cooper arrived by following day. Mr. Macaulay addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners, and in the course of his observations he made some very stringent reflections upon the gross negligence exhibited by the servants masquerade warehouse, begs to inform the commisof the railway company, one of whom said, in reply sioners, superintendents, and inspectors of police, that to a question put by Mr. Macaulay, that "it was an in consequence of the prevailing practice of dressing every day occurrence for other passengers' luggage up policemen in plain clothes, he has added to his to be taken away by individuals to whom it did not belong." The jury, after a careful summing up of the every class of society. He undertakes to turn out ease by the chairman, returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. SUDDEN DEATHS.—Yesterday Mr. Bedford held two

inquests on persons who had died in a sudden in Paisley, where the main part of the depôt is manner. The first case was held at the Golden Lion, stationed. He has a good character in the regiment, Dean-street, Soho, on the body of Caroline Saunderand is supposed to be one of the many who fall vic- son, aged 23 years. It appeared by the evidence tims to the unnatural system of protracted life ser- that on Wednesday evening last the deceased had vice, which is peculiar to the British army. De- | been at a Christmas party, she then appeared in her but seldom, if ever, in an offensive manner. The spondency regarding the state of his wife and three usual health and cheerfulness; the next day she children, is supposed, in consequence of his inability complained of pain in the chest. She was attended to assist them, to have operated most directly on his by Mr. Marshall, a surgeon, but she died on Friday morning. From a post mortem examination it was Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Debtors' prison found that there had been an ulcer in the stomach, Infirmary, Whitecross-street. - Extraordinary cure of which bursting had caused death. It might have Scrofula by the use of one large pot of Ointment and a been accelerated by dancing or other exertion. A NEW PROPELLER FOR STEAMERS.—The model of a new invention for propelling steamers, which is said to be well worthy of inspection and attention, may be seen at the office of Messrs. Willner and Smith.

Medical poor of the above prison, had, for ten years past, several dreadful scrotulous ulcers on his legs and other parts of his body, the prison, had, for ten years past, several dreadful scrotulous ulcers on his legs and other parts of his body, the Plough, Carey-street, on Jonathan Smoke my breath." "Well, you don't want a pipe was held at the Plough, Carey-street, on Jonathan Stockam Ingram, aged 51, a licensed waterman at the Spotted Dog, Strand, who was found on Saturday you mean?" "Why, my windpipe, of course." The second case was so desperate as to confine him for several morning lying in bed quite dead; a medical gentle-last answer caused much laughter, in which the fellows the confined material causes. The second case "No." "The what do you smoke?" "Why, I was held at the Plough, Carey-street, on Jonathan Smoke my breath." "Yes, I do." "Why, my windpipe, of course." The second case the prison, had, for ten years past, several dreadful scrotulous ulcers on his legs and other parts of his body, stockam Ingram, aged 51, a licensed waterman at the Spotted Dog, Strand, who was found on Saturday you mean?" "Why, my windpipe, of course." The model of a the Plough, Carey-street, on Jonathan Smoke my breath." "Well, you don't want a pipe to the strain the prison, had, for ten years past, several dreadful scrotule." "Book of Pills.—Captain Jarvis, an immate of the above was held at the Plough, Carey-street, on Jonathan Smoke my breath." "Well, you smoke?" "Why, I was held at the Plough of the prison, had, for ten years past, several dreadful scrotule." "Book of Pills.—Captain Jarvis, an immate of the above water and the Plough of the prison, had, for ten years past, several dreadful scrotule." "Book of Pills.—Captain Jarvis, an immate of the above water and the prison, had, for ten years past, several dreadful sc box of Pills.—Captain Jarvis, an inmate of the above Verdict, Died from natural causes. The second case to be well worthy of inspection and attention, may be case was so desperate as to confine him for several morning lying in bed quite dead; a medical gentleseen at the office of Messrs. Willmer and Smith, months to the infirmary, until he was miraculously man said from an attack of apoplexy. Verdict ac-

Tit Bits.

ST. PAUL'S AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A DUET. WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Ever since I was an abbey, or, so to speak, a little baby, I never knew anything so shabby, no, not ex-

cepting a superannuated tabby! ST. PAUL'S. To whom are you alluding? on what wrong may you be brooding? thus on the silence of the night so remarkably an abrupt exclamation intruding.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. To the dean and chapter's doing, to the course they've been pursuing; which if they don't abandon it, I fear will prove my utter ruin. ST. PAUL'S.

And pray how have they ill-used you? mis-managed or abused you, disfigured you, or due repairs and fit and proper maintenance refused you?

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
Why, old fellow, don't you know that they've made me quite a show, which is not at all the purpose I was built for long ago, and is one that I consider mean and low? ST. PAUL'S.

You suffer not alone, your grievance is my own; I, too, have to bemoan that like a curiosity-shop I am daily shown.

I'm reduced to the condition of the Chinese Exhibition—though that will shortly close, when I shall, goodness knows!—or of the Egyptian Hall, which I don't like at all; I feel, with deep dejection, that I'm open for inspection, like Burford's Panorama, or Madame Tussaud's collection.

ST. PAUL'S. My case is just the same, and I say it is a shame; I am like the Industrious Fleas, or any sight you please: and I'm sure you will agree, a Cathedral Church like me ought never to have been converted into a sort of Wombwell's menagerie.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. May I ask you, by the way, how much the public pay to behold your various wonders, hear your whispering gallery's thunders, and listen to your verger's monstrous Cockneyisms and blunders?

Four-and-six, or thereabout, to see me out-andout, is the sum the showfolks charge ye—by them I mean the clergy—a price my visitors may justly groan at. Now, in return, tell me what are you

shown at? WESTMINSTER ABBEY. 'Tis but a sixpenny touch, but that sixpence is too much for workingmen and such; the nation's church

should be, like the British nation, free, for high and low, rich and poor, gentle and simple, without money, without price, without reward or fee. ST. PAUL'S.

That's exactly what I say, 'tis a monstrous thing to pay to see a church, as if it were a concert or a play. How deplorable our state is: There's the National Gallery gratis: so is the British Museum: and here are we, no better than the Colosseum !--

A YANKEE TRADE. "I calculate I couldn't drive a trade with you today?" said a true specimen of the Yankee pedlar, as he stood at the door of a merchant in St. Louis. "I calculate you calculate about right, for you can-

Now, here's a dozen real genuine razor strops, worth "I tell you I don't want any of your trash; so you

"Done," replied the merchant, placing the money adults, who perform their daily labour at other trades out the like sum—when the merchant offered him a picayune for the strops.
"They're yourn," said the Yankee, as he quietly

"But," he added, with great apparent honesty, 'I calculate a joke's a joke, and if you don't want them strops, I'll trade back." The merchant's countenance brightened-"You are

not so bad a chap, after all: here are the strops, give me the money."
"There it is," said the Yankee, as he received the strops and passed over the picayune. "A trade's a trade-and now you're wide awake in airnest, I guess the next time you trade with that are pic, you'll do a little better than to buy razor strops. And away walked the pedlar with his strops and

his wager, amid the shouts of the laughing crowd. YE PEASANTRY OF ENGLAND. DEDICATED TO THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Ye peasantry of England, Who till your fertile leas, How little do you think a man May live on, if he please? Your weekly wages, it is plain, As far again would go, And keep you so cheap, (For Norfolk's Duke says so)

If hunger rages fierce and strong, To curry you would go. This powder, hungry fathers, From all expense will save: For if your children eat thereof, No other food they'll crave; And any time that wages fall,

(As oft they fall, you know,) 'Twill come cheap a pinch to steep In water—a pint or so; And when hunger rages fierce and strong, To your curry powder go.

Our labourers need no dainties, But something strong and cheap; No steak from off the rump they crave, No chop from off the sheep: With curry powder, thrice a week,

Warm into bed they'll stow, Nor ever roar out for more-Their place so well they know; But when hunger rages fierce and strong, To the curry powder go.

The 'tato crops of England May all to grangrene turn, While Norfolk's Duke about your let His wise head shall concern. Meanwhile, ye hardy labourers. Your song of thanks should flow To the fame of his name Who the powder made you know;

Will set you in a glow.—Punch. Something in a Name.—The second title of the Norfolk family is that of Earl of Surrey. We understand the present head of the illustrious race intends to change Surrey into Currey; for he insists that the latter was the original title; of which the former is

Which, when hunger rages fierce and strong,

merely a corruption. -lbid. THE "TIMES" AND THE SEASONS.—The Times in England is for opening the ports; but the Seasons in the north are generally for closing them.

DEATH OF ROB ROY.—His death bed was in character with his life; when confined to bed, a person with whom he was at enmity proposed to visit him. "Raise me up," said Rob Roy to his attendants, "dress me in my best clothes, tie on my arms, place me in my chair. It shall never be said that Rob Rov Macgregor was seen defenceless and unarmed by an enemy." His wishes were executed, and he received his guest with haughty courtesy. When he had departed the dying chief exclaimed, "It is all over now -put me to bed-call in the piper; let him play Ha til mi tulidh (we return no more) as long as I breathe." He was obeyed; he died, it is said, before the dirge was finished. \* \* \* When dying, he showed that he entertained a sense of the practical part of Christianity, very consistent with his highland notions. He was exhorted by the elergyman who attended him to forgive his enemies; and that clause in the Lord's

Policemen in Plain Clothes .- Mr. Nathan, of the sioners, superintendents, and inspectors of police, that wardrobe an extensive stock of disguises, suited to meration table, in the first-rate style, and at the shortest notice. For the purposes of political spying, Mr. Nathan has a variety of fustian jackets of all sizes, with working-men's aprons and brown paper caps er suite. Baskets of tools can also be had if required. The force may also be accommodated with dress coats, Young England white waistcoats, and patent leather highlows, for political meetings. Sporting suits always ready for race-grounds. N.B.—Twenty policemen can always be got ready as Quakers at five minutes' notice. - Punch.

A SHARP WITNESS .- During the past week tho following questions were put, in the Recorder's Court, by Mr. James, the barrister, and the following answers were returned by a witness from Eccles:-"Do you smoke ?"-" I do." "What, cigars ?" low seemed to chuckle more heartily than anybed else,-Liverpool Mail.

COLOSSEUM\_NOTICE.-PRICE OF ADMIS-SION DURING THE HOLIDAYS!! Day Exhibition ..... 2s. . Evening Do.

Ohildren under Twelve..... 1s. THE DAY EXHIBITION consists of the Museum o Sculpture, Grand Picture of London, Alhambra Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent &c. &c. Open from Ten till Four o'Clock.

EVENING.—The new and extraordinary Panorama o LONDON BY NIGHT, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated Swiss Cottage, Mont Blane, and Mountain Torrent repre sented by Moonlight. Open from Seven till a Quarter-

A GRAND ORCHESTRA ORGAN, on which the most ad mired Overtures, &c., are played, from Two to Four and from Eight till Half-past Ten o'Clock. The whole projected and designed by Mr. William Bradwell.

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Victoria and His Royal Highness Prince Albert. THE LONDON and PARIS FASHIONS for Winter. 1845 and 18'6, by READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; Berger, Holywell-street. Strand, London, and may be had of all Book. sellers wheresoever residing; a very superb Print, representing the most splendid exhibition in Europe, an Interior View of the Colosseum Regent's-park, London. This exquisitely executed and beautifully coloured Print will be accompanied with fullsize Dress. Frock and Riding Coat Patterns; also, Patterns of the New Fashionable Polka-Frock, and Locomotive Riding Coats, and an extra fitting Fashionable Waistcoat Pattern, with every part complete, and a full explanation of the manner of cutting and making them up; also 9 extra plates, including 3 sectors, 4 for cutting fancy coats, for waistcoats, the other for cutting Coat Collar Patterns, in proportion, for all sizes, so that any person may complete the whole in the most correct manner without a previous knowledge of any system of cutting whatever. Price (as usual) the whole, 10s., or post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, 11s.

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"Gazette of Fashion," "London and Paris Magazine o

Fashion." the "London and Country Press," &c.

A PUBLIC SOIREE will be kad at the CROWN and ANCHOR Tavern, Strand, in honour of T. S. DUN COMBE, Esq., M.P., who will be present, on Wednesday evening, January 21st, the night previous to the opening of Parliament. The following gentlemen are expected to be present on the occasion:-Captain Pechell. R.N. M.P.; J. T. Leader, M.P.; J. Fielden, M.P.; W. D. Christie, M.P.; W. Williams, M.P.; R. Blewitt, M.P. T. Wakley, M.P.; Admiral D. Dundas, M.P.; E. G. Barnard, M.P.; H. Elphinstone, M.P.; A. Aglionby, M.P.; and W. P. Roberts. Also the following eminent literary men: - Eugene Sue, Charles Dickens, Douglas ham-court-road; and 136, Union-street, Southwark. Jerrold, J. Mazzini, and Thomas Cooper. Tea on table Shillibeer's Patent Funeral Carriage, with two horses. at half-past five for six o'clock precisely. Several other £1 11s. 6d.; Single Horse, £1 1s. A respectable Carriage well known advocates of the People's Rights will attend.

Tickets 2s. each, can be obtained at the following Associated Trades' for the Protection of Industry, Trades Office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury: Mr. James Harris secretary to the National United Trades' Association for the Employment of Labour, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury Mr. George Hugget, secretary of the Westminster Re form and Registration Society, Essex-street, Strand. Mr. T. Powell, secretary to the Venezuelan Trans

Company, Holywell-street, Strand. Mr. T. M. Wheeler, secretary to the Chartist Co-opera tive Land Society, 7. Crown-court, Dean-street, Oxfore

Mr. J. Bush, secretary to the London Union of Car penters, 1, York-street, York-road, Lambeth. Mr. W. Clark, secretary to the Shoemakers' Society 27, Rupert-street, Haymarket.

Mr. W. J. Young, president of the Running Hors Society of Carpenters, 33, Park-street, Dorset-square. Mr. James (City Boot and Shoemaker), 3, Fleur-de-lis court Gray's Inn-lane. Mr. Skelton, Cecil-court, St. Martin's-lane,

Mr. Storey, 3, Ogle-square, Ogle-street, St. Marylebon Mr. Robson, 14, Richard-place, Haggerstone-bridge,

Mr. Gimblett, 3, Howick-terrace, Vauxhall-bridge-road Mr. J. Caughlin, Teetotal Society of Carpenters, 96 Great Suffolk-street, Southwark.

Mr. Wartnaby, Fanny Wilson Society of Carpenters. Marylebone-street. Mr. Allen, Tin Plate-workers, 88, Cannon-street, City Mr. Green, Morocco Leather Finisher, 37, Theobald

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Mr. Hutchins, gold beater, 105, Shoe-lane.

Mr. Arch, silk hatter, 24, Granby-street, Waterloo. Mr. Firth, plasterer, Bridge-place, Lower-road, Dept.

Mr. Dunning, bookbinder, Magnet Coffee-house, Drury.

lane. Mr. Macnamara, boiler maker, Star and Garter, Arbour

square. Commercial-road. Mr. J. Dale, block printer, Victory Inn, Merton.

Mr. Cuffay, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden. Mr. Milne, Union-street, May-fair. Mr. J. W, Parker, secretary to Tailors Protection So.

ciety, Adoocate office, Fetter-lane. Mr. R. Thompson, printer, 1, Little James-street,

Mr. Gammon, secretary to cork cutters. 30, Northumberland-street, Marylebone.

Mr. James Syme, secretary to Duncombe Testimonial Committee, 1, Bishop's-terrace, Walcot-square, Lambeth. Messrs. F. and W. Salmon, 24, Deau-street, Fetter-

Mr. D. Gover, junior, Marquis-court, Drury-lane. Mr. W. Dear, 22, Fleet-lane, Farringdon-street. Mr. Overton, Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury-square.

Mr. J. Wyatt. 202, Hoxton Old Town. Mr. Parkes, 33, Little Windmill-street, Golden-square. Mr. Souter, 31, Little Windmill-street.

Mr. Markall, Queen-street, Dean-street, Soho. Mr. Kuight, South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriar's road. Mr. Moy, Paget's-place. Waterloo-road.

Mr. Dron, dyer, Oakley-street. Mr. B. Rogers, cooper, Lambeth-walk. Mr. Edwards, Jeweller. New Weston-street, Bermondsey. Mr. Vincent Pakes, 38, Devonshire-street, Lisson-grove. Mr. Pattenden, shoemaker, Dorset-place, Dorset-

Mr. A. Packer, news-agent, Harrow-road. Mr. W. Clark, Charter Coffee-house, 114, Edgeware

Mr. Hornby, Northam's-buildings, Somers Town Mr. J. Arnutt, shoemaker, Middlesex-place, Somer

Mr. J. Simpson, Elm-cottage, Waterloo-street, Cam berwell.

Mr. J. Sewell, upholsterer, New Kent-road. Mr. Commings, Newington. Mr. G. T. Floyd, baker, 9, Church-street, Deptford.

Mr. J. Morgan, butcher-row, Deptford. Mr. S. Brewerton, Greenwich.

Mr. M'Gregor, Carpenters' Arms, Lewisham. Mr. Abbott, 30, Hanever-street, Lewisham.

Mr. Thomas Bouffler, shoemaker, 2, Blewitt's-buildings, Mr. J. Shaw, 24. Gloucester-street, Commercial-road. Mr. Drake, Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane.

Mr. T. Mills, New Inn Yard, Shoreditch. Mr. P. M'Grath, Chamber-court, Chambers-street Mr. J. Gathard, tailor, Pages-walk, Bermondsey.

Mr. Pearcey, machinist, Church-street, Rotherhithe. Mr. Matthias Rotherhithe. Mr. W. Balls, bleaching-manufacturer, Coppice-row. Mr, Cameron, Clerkenwell.

Mr. Fuzzon, milkman, Margaret-street, Wilmington Mr. Mason, printer, Clerkenwell-green.

Mr. Rowland, Mark-street, Paul-street, Pinsbury.

Mr. Dunn, hatter, Chiswell-street. Mr. J. Sturge, Yeoman's-row, Brompton. Mr. J. Dowling, George-street, Chelsea.

Mr. J. Graphy, carpenter, near Astley's Amphitheatre Mr. W. S. Hanson, hair-dresser, High-street, Kensing

Mr. G. Richardson, cutler, near the Church, Kensing-

Mr. W. Whitehorn, tailor, 1. Newland-street, Kensing

Mr. J. Newell, boot and shocmaker, 5, Providence place, Brook Green-lane, Hammersmith, Mr. Cullingham, builder, King-street, Hammersmith. Mr. Henry Ross, Edith Villas, North-end, Fulham. Mr. Edward Stallwood, 2, Little Vale-place, Hammer

Olive's Coffee House, Little Pulteney-street, Wardourstreet. Soho.

Mr. Palmer, 72, St. Martin's lane. Mr. H. Hetherington, publisher, Holywell-street, Strand.

Mr. Charles Westerton, librarian, Park-side, Knights.

Colliver's Coffee House, opposite the Angel Inn. St. Clements, Strand, and at the bar of the Crown and Anchor, Tavern, Strand. At eight o'clock the public will

(2) One Agent wanted in each town and village where T. BABBATT, Secretary. there is none. A

## NEW MORNING PAPER

On the 21st of January will be published No. I. of

A Morning Newspaper of Liberal Politics and Thorough Independence.

The leading features of the Paper may be briefly stated under the following heads :-

Its CITY NEWS and COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, collected from the highest sources, will be scrupulously Its SCIENTIFIC and BUSINESS INFORMATION on every topic connected with RAILWAYS, whether in ctual operation, in progress, or projected, will be found to be complete.

An extensive system of FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE in all parts of the World, has been for some time, and

now, in course of organization. Its PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS, its LAW REPORTS, and every other item of such matter, will be

nished by gentlemen of the highest qualifications. Among the Writers of its LEADING ARTICLES, its Criticisms on BOOKS, the DRAMA, MUSIC, and the FINE ARTS, are some of the most distinguished names of this time. The LITERARY DEPARTMENT of THE DAILY NEWS will be under the direction of Mr. CHARLES

As a Journal addressing itself to MEN of BUSINESS in all parts of the World, particular attention will be paid to the arrangement of its ADVERTISEMENTS. The Office for Advertisements intended for insertion in THE DAILY NEWS, will be at No. 90, Fleet-street, London. All Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, Whitefriars.

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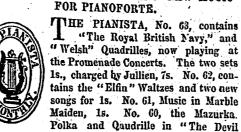
duced within the last century."-The Britannia.

the world."-Sentinel

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13. 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 rown, and is highly approved of. Please send me 50lbs.

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In order to dignify and commemorate those who boldly defy the law, the approver, and the tyrant, when our principles are at stake, we will, as soon as the work can be completed, present to every subscriber of the Star from Saturday, 17th of January, 1846, a Splendid Portrait, from a steel engraving, of the Irish Chartists; and, perhaps, the

Agents are requested to keep correct lists of left upon our hands, which made us abandon the practice altogether. However, we cannot in justice to ourselves, to our country, and to our principles, allow the present opportunity of doing honour to a persecuted patriot to pass. Upon the same week that robes, and with fresh voice and soul speak its praises to the Portrait is given the Star will contain a reasons for his seceding from the O'Connell agitation, and his subsequent unmerited and unmitigated persecution by that faction.

### THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1846,

THE PRESS OF IRELAND.

Wuen such restraints are laid on the press that the people are held in ignorance, and from that ignorance know neither their own duty as members of the State, nor yet the duty of those who are set over will gain for its author a reputation as lasting, if not as them, or, to speak more properly, those who have set themselves over them, it may be fairly concluded that the country where such restraint prevails is fast verging to vassalage. When a man knows what his unless we are much mistaken, will render the Purgators duty is, he would be more apt to perform it than if of Suicides' as popular in the political, as Pollock's that knowledge be withheld from him. But know-'Course of Time' in the religious, world .- Nottingham ledge of it is a duty, and ignorance, of course, becomes a crime. Those therefore who check the impregnated with power and beauty, and glowing in communication of knowledge make themselves accessories in the guilt of him that sins from ignorance, or sins without a due and distinct knowledge England's greatest bards must hereafter be inscribed the of his duty; and even with the principle on which ie was founded. It was better, both in a moral and "One of those rare works which appear at but distant political sense, that men should act properly with a no reward follows: there having been no motive to the action, no known PRINCIPLE to guide or govern it. On a fruth so evident it is unnecessary to enlarge: we shall therefore proceed to its application, and by trying it as it affects Ireland at present. "A series of Crabbe-like sketches, in prose. They endeavour to show that an immediate and radical reform of the restrictions laid on the Irish press becomes absolutely necessary to the existence of the terest, and few, we are persuaded, will rise from their country as a free and independent state. We have perusal but with feelings all the warmer for what they observed that to insure the right of obedience of the have read. They can scarcely fail to be popular with people, they should be made acquainted with the the masses; and, upon the whole, we think they deserve principle on which their duty is founded. This, "The author excuses the sternness of his pictures by however, as parties are now constituted in Ireland, alleging their truth. The justification is all-sufficient. it may not always be safe to do; for it has sometimes Chartist as these sketches are, they are healthier, in tene happened that those who exercise a power over the and sentiment, than the tawdry fictions vamped up for press, having no principle of their own, are very little the reading public by some popular writers, that profess to exhibit the life of the labouring classes."-The anxious what the principles are that are promulgated through the press, provided the present convenience "Of a truth, this Chartist agitation has thrown to the be answered. surface no more remarkable a man than Thomas Coorbe,

When Governments become completely wicked and we much question if there be any one se fitted to represent the manufacturing masses, to-describe their their first object is to screen their crimes, and, as wants, and expound their wishes, as he.-Kentish Indewith governments, so with individuals; the exposure of those crimes would tend to shake their power and "Well written and interesting. The stories contain precipitate their downfall. Thus in all despotic some true and painful pictures of the miserable condition states, the press, where it has found a footing, has of many of the poorest operatives, while others of them are of a humorous description. They cannot fail to be ever been an engine of terror formidable to the popular with the thinking and reading portion of the tyrants. But if vice be the bane of every state, that which tends to enlighten the human mind and make "Many of the stories exhibit considerable vigour of men honest, instead of being checked should be propencil, shrewd sense, and clear-sighted observation, accompanied with a kindly, genial feeling and toleration, tected and freed from restraint. By laws states are we were not prepared for from so determined a polipreserved; that, therefore, which promulgates and preserves the laws should not be restrained. The will of government is promulgated by the press, but the will of the people, from whom all governments proceed, and to whom they must return, shall not be promulgated or made known lest the power of the source may become too strong for the stream that "There is a rough earnestness, both in its thoughts flows from it and becomes corrupted. Hence, to and verse, which is strictly in accordance with the genius publish the slow murders of a landlord class, the exof our ballad minstrelsy. If it does not show, in point tortions of privileged patriots whose dark deeds are of ability, an advance on the author's previous productions, it yet shows that he can change his hand without cautiously withheld from public notice-the injustice of a judge, or the folly of a Whig-made police knight, is a wicked scandal, as we learn from modern in terpretation, for the greater the truth the greater CHEERFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE FIRESIDE offence in letting that truth be known; lest if truth be divulged and rendered familiar to the ignorant, the corrupt may fall into contempt and lose their THE FAMILY HERALD is not only the cheapest but 1 the most popular and amusing literary Miscellany authority; which means, that it were better that ever published. It is a compilation of Wit, Humour, mankind should be governed by church tyranny, Fiction, Truth, and Knowledge, adapted for all classes confederated with blood and rapine and a sufficient tastes, and ages, grave or gay, rich or poor, and contains comething of everything, facts and philosophy for amount of toleration to those who denounced the Sentlemen, hints and entertainment for Ladies, questions system but dare not shake it, than that honest and problems for Youth ; interesting Tales ; extraordinary men should question the integrity or even the motives Adventures; wonderful Naratives; remarkable Events of those who would discipline them out of their feelmoral, familiar, and historical Essays; select Poetry instructive Biographies; comic Sketches; amusing ings and persuade them they had none. The errors Allegories; the wisest Sayings of the wisest Men; useful taught to a mob are less formidable to liberty than Advice for Self-improvement; salutary Cautions the toleration of the prejudices of their rulers or their scientific Discoveries; New Inventions; Hints to House keepers; Practical Recipes; diverting Sports and Pastimes: ingenious Puzzles and Riddles; facetious Say-

leaders, upheld by a venal and corrupt press. What demolished at a blow the throne of France and erected on its ruins the most formidable govern ment that ever "perplexed monarchs?" Not the sudden fury of a mob, but the commanding power of not at all applicable to the FAMILY HERALD, its disthe press, before whose voice the Bastile fell like the ever to offend the most delicate sensibility. A publica- walls of Jericho at the sound of the trumpet. Let tion like this, combining mirth with propriety, utility those, who, by restraining the press, would keep the with economy, and wisdom with cheerfulness, was long multitude in ignorance, and then abuse them for manner which has united all opinions, and will obtain France had neither virtue nor understanding when they hurled despotism from its throne, and prowhilst it enables one to take it up and lay it down at any otemporary in reviewing this popular magazine says:the cheap periodicals now-a-days—it is a safe book to her press, whose sound went forth into all lands, and The new Part contains a remarkably interesting shook the thrones of darkness. No wonder that cor-Historical Romance, one of the best ever written, entitled ruption stands appalled, and would stifle the exthe CHALLENGE OF BARLETTA, a gem gathered from the jewelled mines of Italian fiction. The present pression of truth when the detection of guilt would is therefore a favourable opportunity to commence taking lead to knowledge and denude hirelings of their impositions. The Public are earnestly solicited to TRY A SINGLE NUMBER of this popular Fireside Companion. One

If men be honest and pure of offence what have they to dread? Well, indeed, may the wicked trem-The bound volumes are admirably adapted for Christble, for though they are seldom ashamed of their crimes, they yet have cause to deprecate the publicaand Monthly Parts at Sixpence, by G. Biggs, 421, Strand; tion of their guilt. Louis, the fourteenth tyrant of the name, used to say he more dreaded the Amsterdam Gazette than the armies of England. For these reapress, and are sure to put it down while they are pre-But if the press be the herald of public virtue and THEMSELVES. the record of illustrious actions, then is the silencing of its voice the murder of freedom and glory : if it be the people's slave in every change where the posses-

nurse of nig. and ignorance. One maxim will be | behold a conquered country with scarcely a foot of found universally true, that if the laws be good, and ground for her own people to rest upon; who can the people happy under them, no excesses of the press | witness the supremacy of jugglery and the prostracan make either the one bad, or the other discon- tion of common sense in that country, without being tented; but it is observable, that, as the Irish people | irresistibly led to the conclusion that the mind reare most unhappy under a vicious government, the quires something solid to rally round? In England Irish press becomes more licentious, but not more there is a kind of safety-valve for labour in its that aid which the crafty require from the innocence struggles for its share in its own productions?

of PATRICK O'HIGGINS, Esq., the Chief O'Connell has been alternately denouncing and the disposal of Government, and the great safetyattitude of triumph in which our friend his purpose; but never has he used his strength, will be represented, and the thing triumphed which is the nation's voice, for diminishing the lewd waged war against their elder brothers and their over, may be anything but flattering to his power of either the one or the other. In his own parents; as, like Ireland, a country without trade, subscribers, as, when we were in the habit of has whispered and lisped the wrongs of Ireland in the for the peace of the country, reconciled to their disgiving Portraits, we had nearly £2,000 worth narrow sphere of personal ambition, but his soul, inheritance from the land, so long as they can specudenounced the Whigs, while he has aided them with his might in their every act of oppression, and shielded them from the only power which could destroy them. That power, however, although withcorrupt and slavish press of the country, has overthrown silence, stripped mystery of its magic, and Memoir of PATRICK O'HIGGINS, and the exposed the villany, the corruption, and trickery of destruction of which is now but seldom hinted at. those who looked upon the ignorance of a people as their own best title to power. The man who would use the press to achieve the triumph of Saxon law should close his mouth against all Saxon abuses. The man who would make a criminal of him who fearlessly exposes error should stand at the bar of justice as the assassin of truth, the destroyer of virtue, the murderer of his country's liberty.

What but the press could have placed jugglery in the ascendant over principle, and especially in such a liberty-loving country as Ireland? and what but pendent labourers. That chance, by the rules of the Had it not been for the virtue of the Irish press, at | tion of the law of primogeniture would accomplish the close of the last century—that press, to pr rve it nationally. whose purity one patriot has endured nearly half a | The free traders, like the Irish juggler, were wont taught tyrants that Ireland would one day be a nation, blighting restriction imposed upon it by protection, disturbed by the whisper, that Irish patriotism was monopolists.

Who fears to talk of '98 ! Who dares to lisp Lord Edward's name? Who dares to utter Emmett's slaughter? Who dares to mention Harvey's fame? Who dares to talk of Curran's daughter ? Out upon you, you base, degenerate vermin-you

foul destroyers of your country's liberty!-you prospress of your Irish feelings; if such by chance should to which you hoped to have consigned him. YOU ARE A SET OF SERVILE SLAVES!

THE LAND.

Association are now perfected and ready for enrolment, with the opinion of counsel, that they are, in every way, conformable to the statute, and we hope, by next week, to communicate the glad tidings that we have achieved, for all the members, that amount of protection which will secure their funds against the DISHONESTY OF THEIR OFFICERS; and of for their pleasure. It matters not whether the thus silence the wily and disarm the suspicious. orders are transmitted to Mr. Wheeler or to me, The great value which all the movement parties in the state are now either directly or indirectly compelled to attach to the land, not only at home but abroad, should induce every man (and the very poorest has the means under the Chartist Co-operative Association) to secure for himself as much of the soil of the country as will make him independent of the capricious wages of the casual employer and the starvation wages of the permanent slave-owner.

those, for whose benefit the measure is contemplated, existence, in the grotesque group presented by the to Thomas Martin, principally from Bacup, and £20 various artists. It matters but little to the slave not advised. Now these have to go back to the who toils through the week, whether he is governed country, whereas observance of the simple rule would by protectionists or anti-monopolists, provided each place an equal burden upon his back, and the only question with the toiling millions should be, how, at one bound, and at the same time, they could rid ment is conveyed into the bread of instruction in a their want of knowledge, say that the people of themselves of the incubus of landlords and the nightmare of cotton-lords. How they can destroy the usurped privileges of the one class without becoming claimed the people's rightful ownership in the land. subjected to the new and more tyrannical dominion of Let the conductors of the Irish press cast their eyes | their successors. We have more than once used the the most extensively circulated of the English periodicals on their own unworthiness, and confess how limited past as a caution for the future. We have shown is THEIR virtue, how humbled THEIR pride of how, from the proclamation of American Inde-This is just the kind of publication for employing talents, and wisdom to govern, while they are conpendence to the Revolution of France, the popular agreeably and usefully those odd nie and ten induces of leisure which some foolish people waste throughout their tending for what they insolently term self-govern- voice became smothered in the craft and wiles of lives; its variety prevents the possibility of being tired, ment and by which we are to understand the licen- faction. France gained more by her revolution tious rule of its licentious conductors. The press than America by her independence; for America, alone made France what she was, it made her free, it with a twenty years' start of France, is only made her great, while the despots of ignorance now struggling for what France has already purchase. "It is certainly a well selected miscellany of most enter-taining and instructive reading. We warmly recommend their littlen. The Family Herald. It is—what we can say of so few of France that terrified the nations of Europe, it was the restoration, and however the scions of the house of the murdered Bourson may have been anxious to take vengeance on a people who limited monarchy, and stripped the crown of some of its most valued prerogatives, yet neither they, nor the king of the barricades, whose desire for reassumption is as great as that of his predecessors, yet have not one or all been able to retake a single acre of that broad domain, which constituted the only triumph of the Revolution. Upon the other hand, it would either appear that land for want of population was useless when America declared her independence, or that the voice of American knowledge was lost in the exultation of her triumph, inasmuch as it is only now that sons tyrants have always endeavoured to destroy the the people of that country are beginning to turn their attention from the shadow to the substance paving some new tyranny for the slaves of their rule. from the protection of others to THE LAND FOR

In every instance of which history makes mention, the champion of innocence and the guardian of sion of the land has not followed, has been a tightgenius, its destruction is the abetter of crime-the ening of their chains. Who can turn to Ireland, and

formidable to the tyranny - its licentiousness is but | capricious employment and in its own noble In England the absurd law of primogeniture is only Having said so much upon the general topic, now tolerated by the several outlets that are at the comturn we to the more immediate consideration of the mand of the aristocracy? Were it not for church present state of the Irish press. Of latter years Mr. patronage, army patronage, and all the patronage at flattering Whiggery and Toryism. He has defied valve of an extensive commerce, added to the new and crouched, he has resisted and yielded, as it served respectability assigned to trade, the junior branches of each aristocratic house would long since have personal conflicts with those who would check his and cursed by the law of primogeniture, would have progress he used the press as a tool, but never as a led to an ECONOMICAL surplus population—that national engine to achieve national greatness. He is a population of young idlers who are, fortunately that cowers before democracy, has ever shrunk from late in trade, or be quartered as State pensioners, or the destruction of the abettors of wrong. He has worse than useless lumber upon the taxes paid by the industrious.

In reflecting upon the state of Ireland, to which nature and a longing for her liberty not unfrequently compels us, we are forcibly struck by the fact, that held from the knowledge of the Irish people by the all the power of the national will, so concentrated, harmonious, and brave, has never once been applied to the destruction of that monster evil-an evil, the because, if destroyed, it would have a prejudicial effect upon the monopolists of labour. Through life, it has been our darling object to create a class of husbandmen who should be masters of their own time, and whole, and sole, and unrestricted possessessors of the produce of their own industry, but in our way to this holy consummation, the law of primogeni. ture stands prominently foremost. The working classes of this country require but the chance of transforming themselves from hired slaves to indethe press can hurl the monster from its throne? Association, we can offer sectionally, while destruc-

century of exile-Ireland would now be in a state of to mention this monster in their catalogue of griev. even worse bondage than she is. The vigour, the ances but the strict reading of the grammar of policourage, the power, and the purity of that press, tical economy has taught them that trade, with a and only required a free press to make her so. That is preferable to the opening of a free labour market; press dreaded not the promulgation of landlord and, like O'Connell, who to-morrow would refuse tyranny, of the law's oppression and the tyrant's the Repeal with a free House of Commons, the free rapine; that press did not sanction the principle of traders, if they had the option, would spurn from aiding Saxon law by inviting the Irish people to be- them the long wished-for measure, if it was to come approvers and informers; that press was virtu- be accompanied by the destruction of the law of ous, and its founder became a victim; the press is primogeniture, of settlement, and entail. To this now licentious, and its abettor may one day share land plan of ours we attach surpassing importance. the same fate, but not the same laurels. The one the more especially from the confidence that all now knowledge and a sense of duty, than not err by accihas lived honoured, and will die regretted; the other seem to repose in its good working; and, we trust, dent, or even act right, not knowing what to do. In has lived fraudulently, and will die unmasked. The before many weeks are over our head, to see such a "The whole work is one which must impress the the one there is a virtue, in the other none, or at historian should be able to note a country's improve- staff of free labour advocates agitating the several "The whole work is one which must impress the reader with the conviction that Cooper, the Chartist, is a best a virtue of the negative kind; a virtue from ment in the increase of its people's virtue; and what, rural districts as will teach the especial objects of we should be glad to know, would be the feelings of free trade protection, the clodpoles, the difference bea SAARSFIELD, a HARVEY, a FITZGERALD, or an EM- tween free labour expended for themselves, and METT, if the sanctity of their honoured tombs were labour expended either for the monopolists or antimeasured by Irish subserviency, and that the surest | The question of free trade, and especially the

road to popular favour was turning APPROVER ability of its advocates to raise a quarter of a milto the Saxon government. Thank God, those de- lion of money in the midst of threatened famine, and parted heroes sleep secure from the infamy of that without the danger of diminished luxury, has, in press which dares to commemorate the greatness truth, resolved the question into its preper diof their times, but shudders at the mention of their mensions - namely, the position that Labour should hold in the present struggle. That question is now argued in England with surpassing truth and eloquence, and, however long-suffering may be paraded by the advocates of the labouring class in the columns of the press, we hold it to be an utter impossibility for that press and the League united, longer to make the question of labour a mere stalking-horse titutes, you bastard Irishmen, you things that for their own party purposes. And the labourer canwrite for hire, and fear the very sight of the im- not disassociate the question of labour and capitalthe consideration of monopolist and antimonopolistfind a place in your breasts, you must smother them. without taking into account the material ingredient, Are you not hirelings? Poor priceless slaves, with MACHINERY, which is equally used and encoumeasured conscience, bated breath, and fettered raged by both parties-by the one that they may hand? You profess to loose the chains that bind SELL CHEAP, and by the other that they may your country, while you tighten every rivet and BUY CHEAP. This is the great SALESMAN forge such bondage as freemen blush at. You have that regulates the price of wages—this is the awful hoped, by your silence, to procure the downfall of the competitor which makes its slavish attendant more man whose bravery you should have honoured, in obedient to its will than even to the terror of the whose intellect you should have taken pride, in bludgeon, the sword, or the law. It is this monster whose veins ran the pure stream of liberty, and that creates strife amongst men who ought to be whose triumph will but mark your impotence. You united. It is this disturber that destroys the peace will live but as speculators in the laws of forbearance, of families, and that prematurely relaxes filial duty while O'HIGGINS will triumph over the foul coercion and parental authority : and neither monopolist nor anti-monopolist will lend their aid in its destruction, nor would we wish to destroy it if it could be made MAN'S HOLIDAY instead of MAN'S CURSE; but it must be destroyed, or its mjustice and ine-The Rules of the Chartist Co-operative Land equality must be curbed by the possession of THE

# THE LAND.

However childish it may appear to threaten to resign my office, as Deputy Treasurer, I now tell the sub-secretaries that I will not longer be made a fool but I do insist upon all being made payable to W.P. Roberts, and at Charing-cross Post-office. It was my intention to have balanced the whole account up to the end of the year, by placing all the monies reecived since I furnished my last balance-sheet into the bank to the account of the treasurer, and it will scarcely be believed, after the frequent notices given, that post-office orders have come payable at the General Post-office, at Charing-cross, the Strand Oxford-street, Old Cavendish-street, and Piccadilly, However the advocates of free trade and protection and that my nephew has been nearly the whole of may attempt to colour the question of free trade, this week engaged in getting them cashed, and on presenting £140 in orders at the General Post-office are beginning to see the question of labour, nay, of yesterday £40 was refused, £20 being made payable have saved all this trouble. My nephew, my secretary, and myself are employed a large portion of every day in transacting your affairs gratuitously, but I will not longer undertake the labour of correcting blunders that need not be made. I have now a large sum of money which I wish to be placed to the treasurer's account, and the simple rule of which I request future observance is this-all post-office orders to be made payable to W. P. Roberts, and the name of the person procuring the order to be

legibly signed in the letter containing it. FEARGUS O'CONNOR N.B. I thank those persons who have sent me notice, of estates to be sold, and I wish them from all districts to continue sending such information, as we shall very speedily be in a situation to make a large

# To Readers & Correspondents.

TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS. All agents and subscribers who have had their accounts rendered, and do not discharge them by next week, will have their papers stopped; and their readers must understand that the fault is not with us.

MANCHESTER.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Neither the Executive nor Mr. O'Connor were pledged to attend the meeting in Stephenson's-square, on New Year's Day. Had the Executive attended the meeting, they must have remained from the 23rd of December, the night when the convention closed, till Friday, the 2nd of January, in Manchester and its neighbourhood, instead of attending, as they have done, to the enrolment of the rules, which are now completed, and are this day submitted by counsel to Tidd Pratt for enrolment, and of which there is not now the slightest doubt. The Executive by remaining in Manchester would have entailed an expence of £14 10s. in salary alone, which would not have given GENERAL SATISFACTION. Mr. O'Connor was pledged to attend the Kersal-moor meeting, had it taken place, but he begs to assure his friends, that whatever they may think, he is not rich enough to run to Manchester and back again every week. He attended the conference and the convention, and was obliged to post to Warrington on Monday night after the conference, merely to gain five hours at his daily work, Now the people should clearly understand that Tues. days, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, Mr. O'Connor is the Conference was held. Persons who may from this obliged to work nine hours every week, and thirteen hours a day some weeks; nor do we think that men who have learned to do their own work, should impose such a tax upon one who has never flinched from more than his share.

HOMAS MORGAN, LLANDILOUS. - He can recover in money all that has been paid in goods by his master. and the magistrate is bound to grant a summons. H., BBINGTON.-We will answer his queries when we have time about the Field-garden Bill. He is not entitled to the vote.

C. C., BATH.—No, he is not. JAMES CARED .- A morning and evening mail leaves London each day for the north.

WILLIAM SPENSER, SHIPTON.—We really cannot interfere between him and persons who advertise in our

as convenient, to take into consideration the above object."

J. Owen.-We fear the charge for a spinning jenny does not come under the provisions of the Truck Act. SHILBOTTLE. - Correspondents who request answers answer his question this time. He is liable to be beginning of May. balloted, as all men are, but having two children is a ground of exemption sufficient to exonerate him from

THOMAS SILVESTER must have seen that the arguments in his letter would go to enforcing the necessity of pur-chasing land in all cases in the southern districts, and was followed by Mr. John West, who commenced which would at once nullify the advantages to be de- his lecture by saying, Ladies and gentlemen, I am glad rived from having divided the country into districts. In having the pleasure of addressing you, for it was Nor do we think the Birmingham people, to whom his in this town I received my political principles, and letter is addressed, would be induced by his arguments it delights me, knowing that Manchester men, aye to prefer Falmouth to Warwickshire or Worcestershire, and women too, are always at their posts. When If the south has its advantages, it also has its drawbacks. The country is to be divided into five districts, and in the equalisation and selection of those, the trustees and directors, with a proper solicitude for the interest of the shareholders, must be the best judges. FETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHIL-DREN'S FUND .-- At the committee-meeting, last Monday night, £5 153, was disbursed among the suffering objects of these funds. I beg to acknowledge the receipt (per Mr. Roger O'Connor) of 7s. 6d., collected by Mr. Robertson, of Plymouth; of 3s. 6d., collected by Mr. Pearce,; and of 1s., collected by Mr. Bradley, of Leicester. In answer to two inquiries, I can only reply that I have not received, from Mr. Thomas Martin Wheeler, any sum purporting to be from Brighton. I am also requested, by the committee, to desire all subscribers, in future, to state explicitly, to which of the two funds they wish their contributions to be applied. I trust that, in conclusion, I may be allowed most urgently to entreat all real Chartists to make an effort for the relief of the sufferers, who, at this season,

134 Blackfriars'-road. MILITIA. To the Editor of the Northern Star-Sir-Think you, if all the unenfranchised were to fill up their schedules in the following manner, there would be any occasion for militia clubs amongst that class?

especially, need their help .- THOMAS COOPER, secretary,

### "Were their subjects wise, War is a game

Kings would not play at," "Edmund Stallwood-age-children-all on the antitheir meetings, to declare themselves anti-war men?

LAND SOCIETY.

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VITIONAL CHAPTER ASSOCIATION		

### NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

From a Friend who	amir	ises of t	he Cha	rtist		
policy	•••	••	••		Ò	- {
W. Davidson, Newton	Avr	••	•••	••	0	- (
J. Gregory, Ironville	••		••	••	0	
Chartist meeting, Ship	Inn.	Birming!	ham	••	0	13
G. O., ditto, per D. Po	tt "´	••	••	••	0	4
Sowerby Longroyd, pe	rJ. W	ilson	••	••	0	
Hebden Bridge, per J.	Smith	1	••		i	(
J. Powell, Monmouth	••	•		••	0	1
J. Cloud, Monmouth	•	••		••	0	1
Collected at Manches	ster a	fter Mr.	O'Com	or's	•	
lecture					3	5
A. Lonsdale					Ó	
Shareholders of the L	eiceste	r Land	Society		Ö	-
Notice.—We have to						R
dale will remit the £1	Coiler	ted after	Mr. O	'Conn	or	•

ture for the Executive.	
PER GENERAL	SECRETARY.
Bradford 0 6 0	Brighton 6 3 6
Littletown 0 3 0	Mr. W. Salmon 0 -0 6
Ditto, J. Whitehead 0 0 7	Marylebone 0 3 0
Halifax 0 2 191	Whittington & Cat
Lower Warley 0 1 104	cards) 0 3 0
	Westminster 9 3 0
Carpenters' Hall,	Do., cards & rules 9 2 6
Manchester 1 10 0	R. Wells, London 0 1 0
Ditto, ditto 1 14 4	•
FOR THE CHARTI	ST CONVENTION.
Oxford 0 2 0	Hull, P. T 0 1 0
Mr. Livesay, City., 0 1 0	Ipswich, Mr.Garrodo 1
Mr. Allnutt, West-	Somets Town 0 7
minster 0 1 0	Ashton, per Mr.
Mr. Roberts, do 0 1 0	l'illing 1 0 0
Mr. Buckley, do 0 1 0	Herwood 0 9 6
Mr. Whitfield 0 0 6	Norwich 0 10
Mr. Whitfield 0 0 6 Mr. Ford 0 0 6	Sudbury 0 2 (
Mr. Wheeler 0 0 6	Reading 0 2

Smaller sums, do., 0 1 61 AGED PATRIOTS. Lower Warley .. 0 5 0 Mr. George, Clewer VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' FUND. Lower Warley .. 0 5 0 i Green, Windsor 0 3 6 Brighton .. 0 3 6 R. Wells, London. 0 1 6

Brighton .. .. Mr. George, Clewer DIXON FUND. PER MB. O'CONNOB. Manchester, proceeds of meeting Ditto, by Mr. O'Connor's lecture

PER GENERAL SECRETARY, Executive or the Convention, are requested to forward it as soon as possible, as a balance-sheet of both funds is in the course of preparation.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPE-RATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

PRIENDS,—In accordance with resolutions passed at the late Conference, it is now my duty to call upon you to carry into effect the decisions of that body in reference, firstly, to the monthly levy for the payment of salaries, until the whole of the members in the section shall be located; and, secondly, for the liquidation of the balance

due on account of the Conference. The amount to be levied for the payment of salaries is one halfpenny per month on one share, three farthings on a share and a half, and one peany on two shares. The sub-secretaries are particularly requested to see that this money shall be duly raised, and punctually forwarded on the first Monday in each month. All sums for this pur-pose to be sent to me by Post-office order, pegable to Mr. & Compor. On Monday, Feb. 2nd, two months' levy will

The expense of the Conference, including wages and travelling expenses of the delegates and Board of Directural education and travelling expenses of the delegates and Board of Directural representation of the delegates and Board of Directural representation of the first condition trive, which he tors, stationery, rent of room, &c., amounted to £72 18s. 4d., and the total sum received on account of the threepenny levy is £42 2s. 4d., leaving a balance due of £50 16s., which must be discharged by its immediate payment on the part of such members as have not already done so. All persons who may hereafter become mental show this part of such members as have not already done so. All persons who may hereafter become mental show this part of the florticular to a such members as have not already the such factors. There is little doubt that "Duncombe" and "O'Connor" will again lead the van in the Horticular to the part of such members as have not already the such factors and the fourth of the florticular to the part of the part of the part of the part of the flort to have the part of the part of the part of the part of the flort to have the part of the part done so. All persons who may hereafter become members will also be required to pay threepence each, so that the burthen may fall equally upon all, for whose benefit these flowers have been sent for our inspection.

date take one and a half or two shares, must take two cards, as it will save much confusion in the accounts, especially in the transfer of shares.

As all are anxious to know how we are proceeding in

As all are anxious to know now we are proceeding in reference to the enrolment, I beg to state that the inless are now before Tidd Pratt, revising barrister. Counsel having given an opinion that no obstacle can be offered to the enrolment, the new rules will be issued as soon as this is accomplished. I am in daily receipt of communications from all parts of the country with manual continues from all parts of the country with manual continues. cations from all parts of the country, with names of new members, and also of great numbers who are paying their shares. The work goes bravely on.

## THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary. Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.

Columns. We have no other notion than that his letters to Mr. Wilson must have failed.

West Riding of Yorkshire.—Resolved, "That it is of vital importance that the Chartists of the West Riding of Yorkshire should be prepared to put in nomination a Chartist candidate at the forthcoming election, to advocate the principles contained in the People's Charter; and we suggest the propriety of the secretary of the West Riding to the West Riding at the West Riding to Course. he cannot hesitate, for a for existence.

LONDON.

CITY LOCALITY.—We regret to state that at the Manchester papers frightened at the immensity of speculation, and actually recommend "short time" as the only means of checking the overproduction which is likely to constitute a "drug." We are boldly told that the markets of India and China are already overstocked. The wool trade of Bradford and elsewhere is in a drooping condition, and the holders of the West Riding to all a delegate meeting as soon of the West Riding at the West Riding to call a delegate meeting as soon. LONDON.

moment, as to the proper step to be taken. Mr. Christmas, which, together with the boisterous state cooper confides that he shall be able to resume lecture. turing in spring; in the meantime, he will heartily at the Cloth-Hall. render service at any occasional public meeting, and is also likely, if favoured with health, to have a new we have fearful intimation of the effect produced by should always sign their names; however, we will work, in prose, ready by the latter end of April, or the shadow of the repeal of the Corn Laws, in the

On Sunday last Mr. O'Connor's letter was read to the audience, after which the chairman, Mr. Sutton, called on Mr. John Shaw, of London, to address the last addressing you it was on the subject of the land. The land ought to be national property, and belong to the whole people; pauperism ought not to exist, none being poor but the lame, blind, and maimed, and

The Queen afterwards held on investigations. they ought to be provided for; God's blessing was given to all; He being no respecter of persons. In theibible it is stated, "Man shall live by the sweat of his brow." I will relate on anecdote:—A bishop in Chester calling at a poor cobbler's house told him to be contented, and not to growl, for if God had never sent mouths without sending meat to fill them. Nay, nay, said the cobbler, the mouths are sent to General Lord Aylmer. my house, and all the meat to yours. (Great cheering.) The lecturer next treated upon the wrongs of the Irish people. The lecture occupied an hour and a half in the delivery. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman was given, and the meeting retired to their homes.

BRADFORD. THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.—A public meeting was held in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday last, for the purpose of securing the election of Colonel Thompson as the Chartist candidate for this Lordship was conducted to the Sovereign. borough. Mr. Wm. Clark was called to the chair, and after explaining the object of the meeting and Sword of State, borne by Sir William Martins, Gentleman reading the placard, he introduced Mr. George Usher, being handed to her Majesty by the Vice-Cham-White to propose the first resolution. Mr. White berlain, the Queen was most graciously pleased to confer dwelt at some length on the necessity of the people having nothing to do with either Whigs or Tories,

Bath King of Arms, on his knee, presented to the except so far as they could secure the election of a man who would vote for the People's Charter. The war establishment—all equally determined never to Whigs were not able to elect a member without the of the Order, were graciously pleased to place the same shed the blood of their fellow-men—all determined assistance of the Chartists; they had that day asnever to take up arms in defence of a nation, in the making of whose laws they have no voice.—EDMUND W. Busfield, Esq., on condition that the friends of STALLWOOD, 2, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road." Mr. Busfield would split their votes fairly with -X.B.—Would it not be judicious for the Chartists, at | Colonel Thompson. He concluded by proposing the | her Majesty's hand. following resolution:-Resolved-"That this meeting pledges itself to support the election of Colonel | then retired from the presence of the Sovereign. apson and W. Busfield, Esq. as representatives for the borough of Bradford, and we call on the work- sented to the Queen by the Vice-Chamberlain, on his aping classes throughout the country to exert them- pointment as one of her Majesty's Pages of Honour. selves in returning a member who will vote for the People's Charter." Mr. Thomas Wilcock seconded ing; Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Groom in Waiting; the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Major-General Wemyss, Equerry in Waiting; Colonel J. Smith moved—"That a committee be now formed Bouverie, Equerry to Prince Albert; the Groom of the to carry out the previous resolution." Mr. Thomas Robes, and Mr. James Bunce Curling, Adjutant of the Cole, Chartist treasurer, seconded the resolution. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. Seven persons were then elected, after which petitions for the return of Frost, Williams, Jones, and lined the grand staircase- and ante-room. Sir Samuel Ellis were unanimously adopted, and the meeting se- Hancock, the Exon in Waiting, and Mr. Ellerthorp, the parated. Eight hundred electors have signed the requisition to Colonel Thompson, and there is no doubt of his return. Hurrah for the Charter! BATH.

On Sunday night last a meeting of the Chartists of Walcot was held at Mr. Cottle's, No. 8, Chelseabuildings, Mr. Phillips in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. C. Bolwell, who dwelt largely upon the necessity of getting up a public meeting to petition Parliament for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones to their native land. A committee. with power to add to their number, were chosen to carry out the above purpose; the following are the names of the committee:—Charles Cottle, George Winstow, Charles Bolwell, James Trotman, Mr. Mellet, William Vickery, Henry Mallard, Robert Junning, Mr. Phillips, and John Nodd.

CARLISLE. MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CHARTIST ASSO-CIATION.—On Sunday last, the 4th instant, the above body met at ten o'clock, a.u. in their room, No. 6, John-street, Caldergate, when, after pecuniary mat-ters had been disposed of, Mr. Joseph Richardson was called to the chair, and a resolution to the following effect was agreed to :- "That a reclassificao tion of the members be made, with a view to obtain o the subscriptions better for the future." Mr. O'Con-8 nor's letter was then read from the Star, and it was agreed to, that the council adjourn until five o'clock, 1 P.M. to take the contents of the letter into considera-8 tion. At five o'clock the letter was again read to a o good number of strangers who made their appearance, and it seemed to be the opinion of every one present, that a public meeting should be held immediately to petition Parliament for the restoration of the individuals spoken of in the letter. The town was then divided into districts, and persons appointed to collect them to obtain the necessary funds. A requisition was then drawn out, and signed by upwards of fifty inhabitant householders of the borough, to be presented to the Mayor to grant the use of the Town Hall on the occasion, and we are happy to state that he has kindly granted them their request, and a laboration was then drawn out, and signed by upwards of presented to the Mayor to grant the use of the Town Hall on the occasion, and we are happy to state that he has kindly granted them their request, and a laboratory definition was then drawn out, and signed by upwards of the authorship of a placard, knowing in your heart that your object was to saddle it upon O'Higgins, first having stamped it with an atrocious character.

Dan why don't you indict the monrietor of the for the two corporations, but the Londoners being duals spoken of in the letter. The town was then he has kindly granted them their request, and a Dan, why don't you indict the proprietor of the for the two corporations, but the Londoners being public meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, Northern Star, asit was published twice in that paper. rather late were summoned to the Throne Room just the 14th inst., at eight o'clock, which we are sure will be a bumper, A deputation, consisting of four individuals, was then appointed to wait upon Messrs.

Northern star, as it was published twice in that paper. Our friend, O'lliggins, need fear nothing from the burking of the Irish Liberal press, as, if necessary, were a little late in consequence of the restiveness of we will give a supplement or a double supplement one of the omnibus horses, on the box of which was Cobden and Bright, who will be here on the evening of Tuesday, the 6th inst., to harangue our natives at a "ticketed meeting." The deputation was instructed to present to these gentlemen the following resolution:—"That Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., and John Bright, Esq., M.P., be respectfully re- talking rabid nonsense, and the Times writing unmiquested by this meeting to give their support to a tigated rubbish; in fact, since our friend's engagement petition about to be presented to Parliament for the with his new master he reminds us of all servants restoration of John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, William Jones, and William Ellis." The committee apledge by officiousness, over activity and splash. We pointed to get up the meeting then adjourned until could really wish to make a hash for our contem-Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., to make the necessary arrangements.

THE LAND SOCIETY. — We are happy to state this society is progressing rapidly in Carlisle, its members are now upwards of ninety, and more joining weekly. The quarterly meeting was held on Sunday, and the following persons were appointed for the ensuing quarter:—Joseph Hall, Wm. M Gill, James Graham, Daniel O'Neil, and John Gilbertson, secretary. A introduced into free trade "stuff," is very amusing, for, sir?" Our correspondent proceeds to say that vate of thanks was given to Mr. Gilbertson for his

MERTHYR TYDVIL. The members of branch No. 1, of the Land Society, met in their reading room on Sunday morning, the 4th instant. After reading the Stor, the case of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis, was taken into consideration, when it was resolved to get up a public meeting in a few days, to adopt a petition to the House of Commons for the restoration of the above patriots. We request the Executive to draw up rules for a National Benefit Society, to be enrolled with the to congratulate the country upon, as the mere money rules of the Land Society.

BIRMINGHAM. Sunday evening, Mr. A. Russell in the chair, a long discussion took place respecting the best way to nearly two hundred thousand pounds in the stamp carry out the resolutions come to at the Chartist department alone, within the last quarter, and forty able to preserve their places through the session. Convention, when it appeared to be the unanimous thousand in the Post-office department; and if we The Oregon, however, or, rather, the non-intervenopinion that the obtainment of the sinews of war could take stock of legal expenses, plunder of servants, .. 1 10 0 ought to be the first step. A resolution was passed and other railway pickings and dividings for the next .. 1 14 0 that a subscription be now entered into, and £1 being quarter, we might estimate it lowly at five millions subscribed, it was ordered to be sent forthwith to the of money; but Government only takes notice of its Executive Committee. It was also agreed to hold a own share, leaving the POOR lawyers, directors, meeting for the restoration of all political exiles, and engineers, surveyors, and others to state their own

On Sunday last Mr. A. F. Taylor lectured in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall. Subject, 'Agrarianism." The lecturer commenced his first address with an inquiry into the present distribution of the land of this country. His discourses are listened to with great satisfaction.

STOCKPORT.
Mr. Ambrose Hurst, of Oldham, gave a very interesting lecture on Sunday evening, on "Ancient Greece," to a respectable audience, for which they

rendered him a vote of thanks. OXFORD,-" DUNCOMBE" AND "O'CONNOD."-Mr. Bridgewater, sceretary to the Chartist body and the Land Society, Oxford, has twice gained the first prize at the Oxfordshire Horticultural Society, for an auri-

CONFESSION OF CHARTIST STRENGTH .- In another column will be found an article from the Augsburg Gazeite, entitled, "State of Parties in England, and which will be read with no small exultation by

the Chartist body, and with no small dismay by those who flattered themselves that Chartism was dead. REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS.—The protectionists, as we predicted, are coming out like good 'uns, and, as for the Liberator in a month, than the Liberator we assured our readers, are determined not to allow their properties to be divided amongst the Leaguers without a shy for it. STATE OF TRADE.—The promised buoyancy antici-

for a time. Of course, he cannot hesitate, for a of existence. The Leeds people are taking stock at

THE CORN TRADE.—From all parts of the country decline of prices, and the peor farmers are beginning in the eleventh hour to make up for lost time. Money Marker.—The jobbers are again looking

blue; every thing having a tendency downward, and confidence cannot be restored in the share market Bornery.—On Saturday last her Majesty received

it in the Court Circular, as we could not by possibility The Queen afterwards held an investiture of the Mos Hon. Military Order of the Bath. The Knights Grand Crosses having been robed by Mr

Hunter and Mr. Ede in their mantles, and wearing their collars, passed into the Chapter-room. There were present, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Acting Great Master of the Order, Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellingthought proper to give him ten children, that God ton, Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, and Her Majesty wore the mantle and collar of the Order.

The officers of the Order wore their mantles and carried their respective badges. There were present Algernon Greville, Esq., Bath. King of Arms, and Albert William Woods, Esq. (Lancaster Herald), Gentleman Usher. The Earl of Liverpool was introduced between Sir Thomas B. Martin and Lord Aylmer, the two Junior Arms and the Gentleman Usher, the former carrying the ensigns of the Bath on a crimson velvet cushion. His

The Earl of Liverpool knelt near the Queen, and the Queen the riband and badge of the order, and her Majesty, assisted by Prince Albert, Acting Great Master over the right shoulder of his lordship. The Queen also presented the noble earl with the Star

of a (Civil) Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. The Earl of Liverpool, rising, had the honour to kiss The Knights Grand Crosses and Officers of the Order

The Court was attended by Lord Rivers, Lord in Wait-

The Yeoman of the Guard in the Coronation costume Adjutant, attended.

A Guard of Honour of the Grenadier Guards, with the hand of the regiment, was on duty in the Grand Quadrangle of the Castle. After the Court the Duke of Wellington left the Castle

in his travelling carriage. Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Buccleugh, Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Granville Somerset, the Earl of Lincoln, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and the Earl of Dalhousie left the Castle at twenty minutes before four o'clock for the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, and returned to town by a special train.

MURDER.—This day two unfortunate creatures, man and woman, were sacrificed to that system which makes thieves and murderers. An account of their melancholy exit will be read in our columns, and we the official declaration, which was signed by Alderman hope that the time is not far distant when the chronicling of such barbarous exhibitions will cease to Roche, when the old Mayor took the gold chain from his be matter of speculation to the newspaper press.

IRELAND. The only news from Ireland of importance is the fact that the Liberator has succeeded in having Patrick O'Higgins held to bail to stand his trial for sedition, and the Freeman's Journal, and the other LIBERAL PAPERS refusing to publish the document upon which the charge is grounded, for no ness and comfort of his fellow-citizens. The ceremony carthly reason but its simplicity. If it was pub-lished, the whole sting would be taken out of the mob, not content with their gross affronts to the old charge, and nothing but the gall of the Conciliation Mayor, again assailed him with shouts of disapprobation patriots would remain.

spy and end it as an informer. Don't you think the Shortly after Alderman Geary, surrounded by a few honest Irish people, who hate an informer as they hate the devil himself, will learn to hate you, and in the streets. The new Mayor was escorted to his don't you think that the honest Irishmen, when you residence by the Temperance bands and a crowd of Rewith the Star, containing every tittle of the trial.

TUESDAY. THE CORN LAWS .- The Times and the bull-frogs are nobly vicing for the fool's cap, the protectionists porary out of his own cold meat, but the stock in the arder is so immense that we know not where to begin. Suffice it to say that the Times, for the twentieth time, has been sold for a job, and is doing its

With all the fervency of a renegade. introduced into free trade "stuff," is very amusing, for, sir?" Our correspondent proceeds to say that while the wholesale dealing with the Quarterly, the the whole corporation walked any thing but STRAIGHT attending the conference, and also their approval of the re-election of the old Executive.

Richmonds, the Worsleys, and the whole stock of farmers, is chaste, classical, and refined; in short, Prince Albert, "What frisky fellows these Irish are!" just such a grunt as we should expect from such a The word potatoe appearing in several parts of the pig-and the adage says, "what can you expect from address, there was a long discussion in the Banquet a pig but a grunt."

THE REVENUE. - The prosperous state of the revenue has had the effect of creating confidence on Change, securities are looking up a bit, and money is expected to be more easy. WE HOPE to find it so, for we have found it tarnation hard to catch it at all of late. We do not, however, see quite so much scribblers do. In every department where such an increase appears as smothers the horror of the general At a meeting of the Chartists of Birmingham on decrease, we see fiction, at the bottom of which is the that this meeting stand adjourned to next Sunday grievances. The principal rise then for the quarter evening. Chair to be taken at seven o'clock.

OI.DIIAM.

OI.DIIAM. railways. But the misfortune is, that if we had a windfall of ten millions in this or any other quarter, we should have the young birds from the aristocratic nest gaping and squalling for twelve millions, and

it permanent instead of casual. THE "TIMES'" COMMISSIONER AND THE LIBERATOR. Meetings of a handful of poor agricultural labourers

The mission of Mr. Roston to Indiana Commission of Mr. Roston to Indiana Co -The mission of Mr. Foster to Ireland, from which are magnified into the gatherings of thousands. They we anticipated so much good, has resulted in what are furnished with poetry, eloquence, and enthusiwe now believe to have been the real object—a per-sonal squabble between the *Times* newspaper and of the Thunderer, there is a great lack of that com-Mr. O'Connell. It is the misfortune of Ireland that modity. A meeting which took place in Wiltshire, every profession on her behalf ends in plunder one of agricultural labourers, by moon and torchlight, is

which we based our opinions. It is a very melancholy thing that the press cannot be virtuous—that it cannot even attempt a public service without descending to personal controversy. Foster has done more

lengthy account of the two murders committed by Mr. Calcraft yesterday. We regret that the base fashion of the newspaper press compels us to chronicle them as matter interesting to the reader, and, therefore, they will be found at full length in another part of our paper. COURT CIRCULAR. - His Royal Highness Prince

farm, which owes £230 to the landlord in fee-the PEASANTS, we presume it was a mistake for pheasants, but perhaps not, as the old adage says, "You may as well kill a man as frighten his life out," and there customed airings yesterday, and we are credibly informed that her Majesty has given directions for the confidence cannot be restored in the share market until the fate of the several lines to be submitted to Parliament is decided. royal infants will, at the proper age of ten, be allowed to work six and a half hours a-day. We understand deputations from the Corporations of the Cities of London and Dublin, praying for food for the poor.

The deputations were received in greend style and that the royal waiting-maids, grooms, and scullions had all their traps packed up for a start, and were London and Dublin, praying for food for the poor.
The deputations were received in grand style, and after the bobbery was completed, the following mumhar thrown into ecstacies of delight when they heard that her Majesty had declared that little John, who had her Majesty had declared that little John, who had

porary and unrivalled artist to public favour. Every print in Punch is an essay which a word would spoil a sentence damp. From more than half the militia, but has not a sixth of the representation also. She furnishes more than half the militia, but has not a sixth of the representation in the House of Commons. When a sentence damn. Every man, woman, and child should see Punch. It is reading made easy, and the conductors of this unrivalled journal is, the necessity of assuming a higher position in the menagerie than of assuming a higher position in the menagerie than of the conductors of the conductors of the conductors of this unrivalled journal is, the necessity of assuming a higher position in the menagerie than of the conductors of the conductors of this unrivalled journal is, the necessity of assuming a higher position in the menagerie than of the conductors of the conductors of this unrivalled journal is, the necessity of assuming a higher position in the menagerie than of the conductors of the conductors of this unrivalled journal is, the necessity of assuming a higher position in the menagerie than of the conductors of the conductors of this unrivalled journal is, the necessity of assuming a higher position in the menagerie than of the conductors of the co really a pity that such a giant print should mar its greatness by fiddling to the *Times*. It has quite chadeed then, Paddy, I haven't a pound." racter and talent enough to stand alone.

IRELAND. COBDEN AND THE BELFAST FREE TRADERS .- It appears that Cobden is to be invited to a grand free-trade entertainment at Belfast. Querc-the Northern Whig, that announces the intelligence, has omitted all mention of the FIDDLE. Won't Cobden take friend Bright with him?

Moe Fux.-Thursday last the inauguration of the new Mayor of Limerick took place, and the old official, Dr. William Geary, went out, and the boys gave him a taste of their quality as described in the fol-lowing pithy paragraph, which we transcribe at full length for the amusement of our readers:—

"On entering the council-chamber," says the Limerick Chronicle, "the outgoing mayor was saluted with groans and hisses, while Alderman Ryan, his successor, was loudly cheered. The excited crowd kept yelling and shouring without cessation, applying the most opprobrious epithets to the outgoing mayor, designating him a traitor, an Orange Catholic, a sleeveen, a pill-box, a betrayer. We would not insult our readers by particularising some Turn out Geary; take the chain off him and give it to In this state of disgraceful disorder Mr. Raleigh, town- and a cuckoo; and I think this great county should rioters, the rafters having nearly separated from the main wall. He requested that they would clear out, else plied: "My dear fellow, nothing would give me the out-going mayor proclaimed an adjournment to the Court-house, upon which the rush down stairs was frightful, several persons having been hurled from top to bottom. The outer gate of the court was forced open by the crowd, who took possession of every available position within. With great difficulty the old and new mayors, Mr. W. Roche, justice of the peace, the town-clerk, treasurer, and a few members of the council obtained a place on the bench. Here the scene baffled description-both galleries being crowded to excess, there was a cry of 'They are giving way,' which warning was not unfounded. as they were really projecting from the walls. Some clung to the window frames, while others leaped over the gallery, and injured those in the body of the court be-

neath. Thus circumstanced, the town-clerk produced Ryan, and the oath of office was administered by Mr. ueck, placed it around that of his successor, handed him the wand, and shook him warmly by the hand amidst deafering applause. Mr. William Roche rose to make a few observations, but it was impossible to catch what he said. The new Mayor also addressed the assemblage, acknowledging the high honour conferred upon him, and promising to leave nothing undone to promote the happion passing on to the Exchange, whither he was followed, Oh, Dan, Dan, Dan, you began your career as a and they even attempted personal violence to him.

> seated the Lord Mayor of Dublin and his swordbearer Tom Arkins. The consequence was that the Dublin "coves" remained tucking in while the Londoners, after performing their loyalty, were ushered out at another entrance. We have received various reports of this banquet, some informing us that Tom Arkins and Reynolds asked the servants in waiting what those round things (potatoes) were? and upon being told, replied that it was a damned shame to take their jackets off this cold weather-the mayor said they were Jerusalem artichokes. After the gorge our correspondent says that he heard the Lord Mayor's chanlain asking one of the servants slyly, if he had'nt such a thing as some "putteen" and hot water. Reynolds, to be more English, asked boldly for some

> POTTEEN, when, to the great amusement of the Paddies; the servant, mistaking the order and not Room, as to whether it should be pronounced "Potatoe," "Tato," Tatie," or "Pratie"—some expressing a wish that the word should be omitted altogether, and the words "THAT ROOT UPON WHICH THE IRISH PRINCIPALLY LIVE" substituted. Report says that the Mayor of Dublin bit the Queen's

hand when presented to him to kiss. Foreign.-There is little of interest from abroad beyond what we publish in the proper place, except the demand of the French Minister of Marine for a grant of four millions sterling to be applied to the it, Smith, prosecute away, and at last you may com- well known that many workmen had to go weekly on increase of the steam navy of France, and the great pel the Irish press to do from necessity what it trust for their food, and on the shopkceper hearing of the delight of the Ministerialists, in the hope of being has refused to justice. tion declaration of President Polk, has acted like a bombshell in the camp of European crowned heads. and, after all, we expect that American affairs will constitute a more important item in the royal speech than the state of "King Pratie" himself. We are curious to learn the terms in which her Majesty will announce the kindly assurances of that greatest or ALL MONARCHS. If we were inclined for a spec, we would back his Rotten Majesty at long odds against all their majesties. WEDNESDAY.

THE CORN LAWS .- The Times is still doing the work of the new broom for its masters, although it is insisting upon some means being devised for making this morning obliged to descend from even the sem-

Sills like the countenance of the sides, we unkesitatingly give it as our judgment that Thunderer, when the Times shall have discovered the climax by designating free trade as patriotism.

MONDAY.

The Times would make all its agricult.

The Climax by designating free trade as patriotism of their intention to have a little rounder on their intention. The Times would make all its agricult. sioner, and has healed where he intended to wound. own account. The Times would make all its agriculknowledge, but as a special pleader, having failed in his proofs, he has really shaken the authority upon at Manchester to advocate the Ten Hamiltonian Political St. Germans was inaugurated as chief spy the sayings of six hundred shrewd philosophers, met at Manchester to advocate the Ten Hamiltonian Political St. Germans was inaugurated as chief spy the sayings of six hundred shrewd philosophers, met at Manchester to advocate the Ten Hamiltonian Political St. Germans was inaugurated as chief spy the sayings of six hundred shrewd philosophers, met at Manchester to advocate the Ten Hamiltonian Political St. Germans was inaugurated as chief spy the sayings of six hundred shrewd philosophers, met at Manchester to advocate the Ten Hamiltonian Political St. Germans was inaugurated as chief spy the saying so six hundred shrewd philosophers, met at Manchester to advocate the Ten Hamiltonian Political Political St. Germans was inaugurated as chief spy the saying so six hundred shrewd philosophers, met at Manchester to advocate the Ten Hamiltonian Political Po comment. When will the people cease being used as tools by vagabonds?

being known that Lord Morpeth was once more likely Sir James Graham know of this? and does he allow for the Liberator in a month, than the Liberator could have done for himself in the whole of his life. We think the sooner "our own commissioner" cuts to constitute the 658th part of the British Empire, the post office to be made the medium of conveying the members of the Short Time Committees of the such a paper?" He had searcely spoken the word,

> LORD MORPETH'S REPLY. Castle Howard, Jan. 3, 1846.

I willingly promise to them the sympathy they request with so much propriety and forbearance of language, for the Albert had capital sport yesterday on the Flemish whole body which they represent, and for their condition in life. If I now re-enter Parliament, after the long inpoor of Windsor. By a mistake, in one of the morning papers he is reported as having shot so many factory labour specially brought under my notice, I must qualification for the workhouse—it is utter destitureserve to myself entire freedom to deal with the propositions which may be submitted for adoption; but I shall is no better way of frightening his life out than stary- bring to their consideration a keen feeling for the wants ing him to death. The little DEARS took their ac- and wishes of the working classes, and a resolute deter-I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

### Your most faithful servant, The Delegates of the Short Time Committees of the West-Riding.

This gracious tender of his lordship's sympathy coupled with his cautious reserve with respect to thrown into ecstacies of delight when they heard that her Majesty had declared that little John, who had offered himself as steward to the household, was not strong enough for the place.

Ins vote, reminds us of two friend anecdotes which we will now relate. A poor Irish labourer who had been ejected by a tyrant landlord, resolved upon trying his fortune in America, and having soraped that if Ireland has her share of the bullets, she bullets, she furnished we have again to recommend our inestimable cotem- made application to the priest of the parish to make TOADY to the Times, echo of the Thunderer. It is expected that from you, but sure I'm a pound short,

"Wisha' then, God bless us, the times is hard to be sure, but what'll I'do at all at all? But may be yur rev'rence will have tin shillings to spare?" "Indeed then I haven't, nor five, nor three, nor two.' "Wisha, God be praised, but that's a hard thing,

but I must try the neighbours, but may be yur rey rence would give me a shilling to drink your health "Paddy, I don't like drinking, its a bad thing."
"On! wisha, God help us; it's a bad world for the poor. May be your rev'rence would give me a

penny for a smoke ?" "Indeed, then, I haven't a penny."
"Wisha, but that's a queer thing entirely. Well, I'll be going, anyhow, and may be your rev'rence

would give me your blessing ?" "Oh, I'll do that for you, Paddy." "No, nor the devil a bit of it I'll have, now; if it

was worth a penny you wouldn't give it me, so you may keep that with the rest." That's one story; now for the next. The Honourable Carew O'Grady, brother of the late Lord Gillaof the scandalous language indulged in by the rabble as- more, was very anxious to represent the County of sembly that packed the room. There were loud cries of Cork in Parliament, and just before the election of 1834, he called upon Mr. O'Connor, at the Imperial the new mayor;' beside threatening expressions, which were drowned in the uproar and confusion that prevailed. the County of Cork is represented by a nightingale clerk, announced that the floor was giving way under the have two nightingales. You can take me in with the lives of all present were in danger; but, regardless of greater pleasure than to hear your sweet notes in the the consequences, they remained, and positively refused big cage; but really I never asked for a vote for myto leave the apartment. The Rev. Mr. Quin, having inspected the ceiling underneath, also represented the ence for others; but there's my friend, Mr. O'Reardanger to which they were exposed, but in vain did he exhort them to withdraw. In this state of consternation, in the county, sitting at the fire—I'll introduce you to him, and canvaş him for yourself." Upon being introduced, Mr. O'Grady said : "Well, Mr. O'Reardon, I'm delighted to make your acquaintance. I've been just telling our friend O'Connor, that the County of Cork ought to have two nightingales, and if I can have your vote and interest at the next election, I'll stand for the County." "I declare to God, Mr. O'Grady," said the man of the people, "my heart and soul is with you, but I promised my vote to Mr. Barry." Oh! D-n your heart and soul; give them to Mr. Barry, and give me your vote." Now we would recommend the Short Time Committee, when they next see his lordship, to say, "Oh! D—n your sympathy, keep that FOR THE POOR, and give us YOUR VOTE."

Money Marker .- Notwithstanding the flattering rospect presented by the revenue the funds are look. ing down, and the share market is even flatter than it was, so that in point of fact the thing looks blue on

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE PAUPERS OF WINDSOR,-By a report which will be found elsewhere of a communication that has taken place between Prince Albert's secretary and the authorities of Windsor, it will be seen that Sir Frederick Thesiger, 'Prince Albert's Attorney-General, and Sir Thomas Wilde, Prince Albort's first cousin by MARRIAGE, have given it as their opinion, that the paupers of Windsor have no claim upon Flemish Farm, held by his Royal Highness, because his Royal Highness nolds it UNDER THE CROWN, and has not a beneficial interest in it. Now we will back our opinion against Prince Albert's cousin and his Attorney-General, and we in the streets. The new Mayor was escorted to his assert that the Crown holds the land under the paupers who are landlords in chief, and that Prince pers who are landlords in chief, and that Prince Albert holds it under the Crown as lessee of the pauthe question of title, because we tell him THAT NO STATUTE OF LIMITATION THAT THE LAW CAN AFFIX will operate against the right of the people. As to the beneficial interest, if his Royal Highness thinks proper to devote the farm to the feeding of game for his amusement, he has a beneficial interest in it, and if not, he had better surrender it to the paupers, who will soon find a beneficial interest and a better tenant. The worst of the case is, that not only will the paupers lose their £230, but the cormorants of the law will swallow up the remainder of the rates in ooking for it. Prince Albert had better go back to Germany if he is not satisfied with the fat of the land, and about £50,000 a year in salaries and pickings. He really was a well-conditioned, unintefering young gentleman, a kind of chip in porridge, and we regret that he should have lost this valuable negative distinction by relying upon dear law as a means of

lespoiling the poor of their rights. COURT CIRCULAR. - NOBLE CANDLESTICK. - The Queen and Prince Albert inspected this morning, at the Castle, an clatorately executed candelabrum and plateau for Mr. Matthew Uzielli, of the Orleans and Vierzon Railway, which were submitted by Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt. Her Majesty and the Prince were pleased to express their approbation.

IRELAND.

is himself about to have a taste of the Attorney on the case of the unemployed being made known, that the General's quality for what is called a reditions libel wealthy and influential would alleviate their sufferings. published in the Nation newspaper. We have the was quite ready to hear any statements that parties political prosecutions of all sorts, and yet we are not sorry that the press of Ireland, that has lent itself to the hunting down of C'Higgins, should have the first several persons had spoken generally upon the its share of the fun. We are curious to see whether the Liberator will denounce Duffy as he denounced O'Higgins, and we are curious to learn whether the goose will cackle for himself now that the Attorney- whole of the town of Nottingham nearly all the shops and General has him by the tall. The silence of the factories are shut up. He worked at Mr. Anthon's on Nation upon O'Higgins' case was more criminal than Mansfield-read, a large factory, and to business was doing the prosecution of it by the Attorney-General. Of there. Mr. Hill's, of I auton, Mr. Jank's, We. The ration's course we shall have a grand flare-up among the and, in short, he should have to enumerate and it was a same a worthies of the Liberal press when one of their own if he went through the list where the mea were out of bundle of sticks is cracked, but when our Chartist employ. He cited two or three cases of extreme discress endgel was to be broken all cordially lent an 'ee. Go as a sample of the state of this class of operatives. It was

Conciliation Hall.—Dan spun a tarnation long all his carnings within one shilling for the previous week's yarn at the last gathering of the patriots, and he con- food, she was told she could have no more goods, as there cluded by warning the English government that the was no prospect of her paying for them. The result was, connexion between the countries would never be that the family (a man, his wife, and four children,) were severed till his death. We believe you, Dan, as long literally starving for food; He knew for fact that one day as there is more profit in the basest connexion than they had only a few potatoes to subsist upon, and another in an honourable severance so long will you be the day, a neighbour gave them a boiling of greens, and the connecting link. Dan's speech was copiously inter- poor man carned a halfpenny by carrying a basket for a larded with "Hurrahs for the repeal! and This, lady a short distance, with which he bought a halfpenny This, This, is positively to be the repeal year. Dan worth of suet, and after boiling the greens, they were regrets that that excellent gentleman, Sir William fried in suct, and the whole family eked out one whole day Somerville, must be kicked out of the representation of Drogheda, and this sorrowing over departed friends is looked upon by fools as patriotism, whereas the fact lies here :—Dan sold the forty-three repeal members that were returned in 1832, and now he wants a new stock or BEASTS for the English market, Now this is Dan's whole dodge :- A pliant member of Parliament is the best commodity a merchant can traffic into the workhouse, a place he had no intention to enter

# THURSDAY.

FREE TRADE,-The Times of this morning adds another laurel to the wreath in process of manufacway or the other. Mr. Foster, an English special honoured with a three-column notice, a portion of it pleader, cares just as much about Ireland as the devil is actually chronicled in leader type, and letters are have been all our lives to have supposed that Cloud cares about holy water. However, with all that infascinatingly fabricated in provincial dialect and sent poles were ignorant—why, they are all philosophers. difference he might have made his visit beneficial, to the chairman by the League or the Times. One is in their own little way, and instead of requiring any had not the cloven foot of party, and the finger of signed "your afficted and rumbel servent," another personal animosity, peeped through the guise of affection for Ireland. No doubt can now remain that the reflect upon the mean and sordid use to which the they are, indeed, made to speak and variet, and whole of Mr. Foster's tour till he arrived at Cahirei- Times newspaper would now turn the agricultural cheer, and sigh, and groan, and laugh, sympathise, veen was a mere preparatory reconnoitre for the grand labourers. It would make them mere machinery to philosophise, and economise in chorus. We never met attack, and as just arbitrators and disinterested unpires between the belligerents, and having read the
agricultural le, bources, like the friends of the Ten gathering at Goatagre, the Translater of the After a vote of thanks to the Rev. J. W. Brooks, the pires between the belligerents, and having read the agricultural behourers, like the friends of the Ten gathering at Goatacre, the Times has, actually capped mayor, and the chairman, the meeting broke up.

at Manchester to advocate the Ten Hours' Bill IN through the several offices, crannies, and FRIVACIES, THEIR OWN. WAY, was not worthy of passing the noble lord, on seeing a tremendous bundle of papers in a certain niche, started, exclaiming, "Good God, what are all those!" and upon being told that Lord Morpeth and the Ten Hours' Bill.—On its they were Northern Star newspapers, he observed, "Does We think the sooner "our own commissioner" cuts his lucky, and returns to his fatherland the better. He has tarnished the laurels he gained. He went out a great man, and comes back a great fool.

The members of the Short Time Committees of the short and the members of the short Time Committees of the short Time Committees of the short and the members of the Short Time Committees of the short Time and scarcely spoken the word, when, as we learn from the morning papers, a shower of Stars came flying through the window and nearly buried the official. This fact may be relied upon as a political gem:

Macro Happyron I True infents one fetters and the members of the Short Time Committees of the short Time Com

Most Horrible!-Two infants, one fifteen and the other eight years of age, that is ninety-six months Gentlemen—I have been favoured with the memorial of the delegates of the Short Time Committees of the West-Riding of Yorkshire.

Gentlemen—I have been favoured with the memorial old—sixty months younger than even the slave drivers think his blood fit for use, were yesterday sentenced to SEVEN YEARS TRANSPORTATION. TION for stealing money and other things. The law that sanctions this should be burned by the common hangman, and the ruin of the system that tolerates it would be cheaply purchased by a national earthtion, and the sale or loss of every bit of the paupers' property; and there is also a qualification for Lord John Russell's Isle of Wight Seminary for the reclamation of youth, unless a child is sentenced to transportation he is not qualified for the Whig refuge. It will scarcely be believed that those two infants have been before twice convicted of similar offences and no means resorted to for their reclamation. We wonder what one of our law makers would say if one of their children of ninety-six months of age was sentenced to transportation for any offence that could be committed.

have her share of representation also. She furnishes "An' please yer honour, I'm praying that the shots may be divided like the prize money to day, and that the officers may have their share of it."

PRINCE ALBERT AGAIN !-We learn, this morning, that in addition to the opinion of his Attorney-General, and his cozen, his Royal Highness has also received the opinion of HIS Solicitor-General, Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, stating that the poor have no claim upon his Royal Highness's farm, but there is this curious fact connected with the case which we forgot to state yesterday. His Royal Highness's advisers have refused to shew the case submitted for counsel's opinion to the authorities of Windsor. This looks suspicious; as we would wager a trifle to get any opinion we wished from counsel learned in the law, we were to draw up an ca parte case. When Lord Mansfield's son was studying the law, he met his father one morning as he came out of his study. "Well, John, my boy," says the learned lord, "what have you been doing this morning?" "Why, father, I have been learning to make right right, and wrong wrong." "Pooh, pooh," was the reply of his lord-ship, "go back, and learn to make right wrong, and wrong right, and THEN YOU'LL BE A

THE LATE ELECTION AT WINSDOR-During the Christmas week, Col. Reid and Mr. Walter were vicing as to the best means of securing the purity of ection at the next contest; both HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN were engaged in clothing the naked and feeding the hungry, but our correspondent announces the curious fact, that NONE BUT ELEC-TORS were thought worthy of charity. Who wouldn't be an elector at Christmas? This is the new mode of getting over the stringent laws against bribery. MONEY MARKET.—Notwithstanding the flattering state of the revenue, the jobbers find it impossible

to keep the thing up, while there is woe in every house; the answer to tradesmen's bills invariably being, "I have really been such a sufferer from the RAILWAY PANIC that you must excuse me for the present.'

TRADE .- Again we see that the twisters and spinners and cotton lords of all sorts are building upon a roaring free trade, and manufacturing upon speculation. As the poor, who are our clients, are sure to suffer most from the disappointment, we give this early caution to the speculators. We tell them that Sir Robert Peel will no more propose the repeal of the Corn Laws than he will propose to make a man of the Queen; and that he will propose a fixed duty that will astonish them, to be annually diminished until it comes to the most fascinating revenue point, and there to remain just as long as we please to allow it, and not a minute longer. By the time Parliament meets we hope to be in a situation to send six of our very ablest fecturers into the agricultural districts to recruit for the noble army of Chartists, and we will back our enlistment against Protectionists and ANTI-MONOPOLISTS. What a funny name for fellows that have monopolised everything, and can raise a quarter of a million to establish a money coustituency?

Molly Maguire. - It appears that her ladyship has prolonged her visit to the Irish metropolis beyond her original intention, and we make no doubt that the government informer and his Conciliation detective force will attempt to connect her ladyship with the placard to which we this day affix our name. But all won't do, for we have no more doubt upon our minds than we have of our existence, that the supposed Molly Maguire—that is the metropolitan lady is one of the O'Connell gang, hired for the purpose of damning O'Higgins; and let it be understood that metropolitan rascals.

Foreign.-Ever since M. Guizot and the Morning Herald concocted a counter conspiracy against Lieutenant Waghorn, the Times, and the Trieste route, the Times is outrageous with France and every thing French, and we should not be at all astonished if the Thunderer should meditate a little squabble between the two countries in revenge. The French budget, which appears highly satisfactory to us, is very distasteful to our contemporary. In fact, until Lieutenant Waghorn and the Times can beat M. Guizot and the Herald in the race for early news, we shall have no peace in Europe.

DISTRESSED STATE OF THE OPERATIVES IN NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM, TUESDAY AFTERNOON,-A meeting was held this fore noon at the Guildhall in this town (allowed to be used on this occasion by the mayor), to devise means to relieve the distress of the unemployed workmen. amounting to upwards of 1,000, in the twist and warp branches of trade, arising from the depression which now generally exists to an alarming extent. At a quarter past eleven o'clock, the hall being crowded,

Mr. Cheetham (of the firm of Cheetham and Lightfoot, lace manufacturers), was called to the chair, and having stated the object for which the meeting had been convened, he expressed as a manufacturer his deep regret to Mr. Duffy, proprietor of the Nation newspaper, find the town in such a deplorable state, but he hoped,

distress extant, and also emought upwards of 1,000 workmen in the above branches of trade,

Mr. Sanders, a workman, sold, that throughout the factory being stopped, when the workman's wife had paid upon this miserable food (hear).

Mr. Wright related other instances, as did Mr. Baggely, weeks, and that he had been as long as two days together without tasting human food. He had applied to the in, and Dan is determined to have as large a stock alive. He had come, with hundreds around him, to the meeting, luoping something would be done, however small, to assist, them, and prevent the poor being starved to death. He could not proceed further for tears flowing from, his eyes.

Mr. Ruff, a town missionary, spoke of the very general state of business in the town.

Mr. Sanders moved that a subscription be entered into to alleviate the distress of the workpeople. The resolution was carried unanimously.

A letter, enclosing a subscription of £5, from the Rev. W. Brooke, viear of St. Mary's, was then read. The Chairman presented a donation of £10; which, on

### AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

YOUNG AMERICA AND PRESIDENT POLK

work there can be no fault found with the manner of its execution. There are bad provisions in the Texas but also to English Chartists, as a stern, unflinching Constitution on the subject of Negro Slavery, and there are good ones on the Land and other subjects. Whether good or evil to the cause of human progress will be the predominant result of the admission of

Texas to the Union is problematical.

Mexico has concluded to make a virtue of necessity, and submit to the annexation with as good a grace as possible. She is indebted to us for certain "outrages upon the persons and property of our citizens." and Mr. Polk is dunning her very hard for

In regard to Oregon, the President states that things of this life, provided and served up in the best of the Great Britain rejected the offer of a compromise by a derate charge.

In regard to Oregon, the President states that things of this life, provided and served up in the best of the control of the c division on the much talked of 49th parallel, thus derate charge.

The Chairman opened the main business of the the other, those who anticipated that the President's rashness would involve us in war. He re-commends that the year's notice required by the of active and united exertion being made to obtain treaty of 1827, of a desire to terminate the joint occupancy, shall be given by the United States; that in the meantime jurisdiction be extended over our citizens in Oregon; that stockades and block-house forts be erected on the road to Oregon: that a regiment of mounted riflemen be raised to protect emigrants on their journey; and that an overland monthly mail to Oregon be established. He also proposes "liberal grants of land to the patriotic ther Rankin present, after his long and severe illpioneers" to Oregon. This is nonsense. The ness; it gave him great pleasure to see his honest drunk amidst nine rounds of applause, upstanding, pioneers to Oregon went there to get land to use or countenance once more. He was also glad to see the to speculate upon. If they went to get laud to use, it is a sad reflection on the wisdom of our government that they could not get it nearer: if they went for speculation, they will be surprised to find themselves cracked up as patriots. It is understood that they have granted to themselves a section of land apiece, and if they come under this government would it not be well, while it can easily be done, to ties, that the time was rapidly approaching when the restrict the quantity of land that may be held by an people would be roused to insist upon the possession individual, and to lay out village lots so that me-chanics and others may be provided with homesteads

23 well as farmers. The President is a little windy on the subject of "European interference" with the affairs of this applaud; the resolutions were put in nearly solemn continent. We have it already, in the worst form silence, vigorous efforts being made on the platform, that it could possibly come. We have the accursed and in its immediate vicinity, in vain attempts to European system of land monopoly, which renders get up the steam. He was persuaded that, had but millions of our citizens homeless on their own soil; one single individual in the confidence of the masses and the statesmen who should get us into a war started up, he could easily have carried the day in about a phantom, before the European system of spine of the Landmonopoly is banished and every citizen a free lieve that the manufacturers were giving their holder, would deserve the execration of the landless princely contributions through any desire to serve to all eternity.

year were each over twenty-nine millions of dollars. pauperism are multiplied in our cities, and the horrors of land monopoly are stored up for our

posterity! President very properly means to pay off as soon as

Ile recommends a reduction of the duties on imports to the point that, with the tenpenny land income, they will be sufficient for the economical expenses of government. I have faith that one of penses of government. I have faith that one of penses of government. I have faith that one of penses of government. I have faith that one of penses of government it in an overflowing bumper, which was done stand, had fallen from his friend, Deacon Carss, that, for preventing him from bringing the case before the trihimself he had a veneration for the writings of Cobbet, it was from them he learned his first political lessons, and from them he learned that hard wr. Porter would not be these days the United States will have a President who will recommend a repeal of the tenpenny land toast, which he did in a short pithy and witty speech tax, and a reduction of government expenses to ten millions, to be raised by a direct tax on property. A constitutional treasury is strongly and ably re-

commended, and the recommendation is backed up the honours; followed by an appropriate song from by unanswerable arguments. That our public money should be loaned to sets of paper money-mongers to enable them to fleece the people, is an abountation that has been tolerated much too long. On the all-important subject of the public lands

lands should no longer be a source of revenue. Presi- opinion it was of little consequence under what name It is true there is none of us so distinguished as to lainies of Land speculation, yet the best he can re- gines would multiply in exact ratio as the people ex- called the friends of the people's representatives? I be well for the workers of this country for once to put in office a President who has seen, if he has not to the prevailing prejudices amongst the upper and arrangements would in three weeks time terminate lated to forward his own ends.

In the country for once to cluded these few observations with some remarks as of their number. He regretted that mercantile choice of two juries, and ascertain which was most calculated to forward his own ends.

In the country for once to cluded these few observations with some remarks as of their number. He was stabled; witness went after the prisoner and had arrangements would in three weeks time terminate lated to forward his own ends. ielt, the evils of a community composed mainly of middle classes of society, of which he was glad to say his meetings with them weekly but he trusted (if so wealthy man, consuming annually the produce He also drew attention to the great extent to which day. He would now crave a bumper for his toast, perhaps of a hundred peor men's labour, and associat- the oppressor's power was carried, not only in political which was drank amidst the several honours. ing only with men of his own class and habits, and social life, but also in the church. He would should have his mind fixed mainly upon national prosperity and national glory, and but little upon individual prosperity, and individual promps. Jefferson was an exception, and Jackson partially so; but the general rule holds good. If the landless would secure their right to the soil, they must select for their agents, not men owning large estates and people to work them, but men who understand what it is to be landless and compelled to do three men's work for one man's pay.

The mineral lands are rented, and the collection of the rents exis four times the income! as all rent collecting ought to cost. The President, of course, is anti-rent as regards the mineral lands. This is a subject requiring especial consideration.

In consequence of the grasping spirit of avarice engendered by the traffic in land and the insecurity of a homestead, every now and then our government is induced to torce the Indian tribes further back into patriots. Should it be said that Glasgow will be the wilderness, and then, it appears, those who pro- behind in that good work? No; he trusted not. lands) to support regiments of mounted dragoons to meeting got up in the City Hall for that purpose, travel about among the Indians and awe them into from which a strong remonstrance should emanate. restless in consequence of their expulsion from the homes of their fathers, which expulsion would have been entirely unnecessary but for land monopoly. The Indians are made quiet at present—thanks to our Republican standing army!

Our Republican navy is in fine fighting trim, and was enabled to make quite a respectable demonstration, for the edification of Mexico, without exceeding the appropriations. The President recommends the increase of the navy by steam vessels. He thinks our chief reliance for defence must be an "efficient navy." A much better means of defence, it seems to me, would be to give every man a home to defend. Such a defence would cost nothing, and with such a defence there would be little danger of an attack. As I anticipated, the new postage law does not fur-

nish sufficient income, and it must be modified. As the people are scattered over four times the necessary surface for the benefit of speculators, it would be well if some means could be discovered to make them pay the deficiencies in the post-office revenue.

No reduction of salaries to conform with the reduction of the wages of labour through misgovernment is recommended, not even in regard to the 9000 dellars salaries and 9000 outlits of foreign ministers, to enable them to ape foreign fashions. A very serious omission. The message, on the whole, is great on the minor points, but small on the main one -a free soil for a free people.

looking children, who had made their way into the Paisley. Limehouse basin, marching about with carpet bags Responded to with all the honours. in their hands and apparently at a loss how to proceed. Seeing two children of such tender years (one ting the apathetic state of the Paisley Chartists. taking courage from the kind bearing of the officer, they frankly told the little romantic plot in which they had so simply, yet so boldly, engaged. They said they were sons of Mrs. Dalzell, a widow, engaged in the Berlin wool and hosiery trade, in Lamb's Conduit-street, Holborn; that their mother heims a widow and they they should provide," but "for how little they could get off with paying." He begged to return his grateful thanks for himself and the good town of Paisley. being a widow, and they themselves having been lie had great pleasure in being associated with the Long subjected to a series of ill-treatment from Chartists of Glasgow, and would now propose a toast, an elder brother, they had for some time past viz., "Messrs. Ross and Moir, and the Chartists of resolved to release themselves from a state Glasgow. (Cheers.) A more unflinching man than of shat they conceived to be tyrannous bondage. George Ross he did not know. As for our friend Herring that the Imaun of Muscat was a good prince, Moir, he did not know how to describe him best; whe-Europeans, they resolved to proceed to his dominions, the unflinching leveller of aristocratic Whiglings. and anderstanding that his vessel, the Caroline, He regretted to see him maintaining his Malthusian reanted some hands, they came to tender their ser- practices, strutting aloof, looking on and admiring, sices and try their fortunes. Mr. George, who was but alarmed at the idea of partaking. He would much affected by the simple story and intrepid hear- not be surprised some of these odd days, to see friend ing of the children, had them at once conveyed to Moir in a better way. Without detaining them Mr. Dixon, the principal of the dock police, when longer, he must say of Mr. Ross, whether in the their little kits were overhauled. They had made camp or at the board, he had always found him of the evening, and said, that as it was getting late, dark. their arrangements with great providence, even to hobbe-minded. Look at the beautiful morals inculdinner plate and silver fork, but evidently more under cated, and sound political knowledge disseminated, in remark that he, for o, re, had spent an exceedingly he was about to take informations against him, and to Ratcliffe, and contained bank notes and other prothe impression of a removal to a berth in a respect- that small halfpenny publication, the Scottish Charable suburban boarding-school than to a location in tist Circular, so long and so ably carried on under the the filth of an Asiatic ship. Mr. Dixon, feeling how a nearest must have suffered in the interim of their laws around and would conclude by carried on under the company count respond to the same. The name of the interim of their laws around and would conclude by carried on under the company count respond to the same. The name of the interim of their laws around and would conclude by carried on under the company count respond to the same. The same is the company count respond to the same is the company count respond to the same. The same is the company count respond to the same is the company of the same is the company of the same in the interim of their laws around and would conclude by carried on under the company count respond to the same. The same is the country of the same is the country o a parent must have suffered in the interim of their them long enough, and would conclude by craving a New Year's Day, as county triably and harmoniously posed to make, absence, had them at once conveyed home, to the bunger to his toast, which was drank with all the as this last; he would no w dismiss them to their

The presents sent by the Emperor of Morocco to

GLASGOW CHARTIST DINNER.

YOUNG AMERICA AND PRESIDENT POLK.

(From the New York Young America.)

The President, after the usual flourish about "national prosperity" and so forth, which, as usual, will not bear criticism, commences by informing us that the union with Texas has been consummated, all but the formal ratification by Congress, in spite of the machinations of France and England to prevent that result. Since Mr. Polk was elected to perform this work there can be no fault found with the recan be no fault found with the reach part of the Glasgow Chartists, who are in the habit of holding a weekly social meeting, to talk which, having at heart, he entreated his friends not be lose sight of. (Cheers.)

A number of the Glasgow Chartists, who are in the habit of holding a weekly social meeting, to talk which, having at heart, he entreated his friends not be lose sight of. (Cheers.)

A very affecting and interesting scene took place over passing political events, and who have for some years held an annual festive meeting, resolved that ticular toast had been entrusted to him, as he reticular toast had been entrusted to him, as he reticular toast had been entrusted to him, as he reticular toast had been entrusted to him, as he reticular toast had been entrusted to him, as he reticular toast had been entrusted to him, as he reticular toast had been entrusted to him, as he reticular toast had been entrusted to him, as he reticular toast had been entrusted to him, as he result to another, in tesson of the such riches at the winch, having at heart, he entreated his friends not held the company with the course of the evening, involving a very hand-toast, rose and said, that he was sorry to say the particular toast had been entrusted to him, as he reticular toast had been entrusted to him, as he reticular toast had been entrusted to him, as he reticular toast had been entrusted to him, as he reticular toast had been entrusted to him, as he reticular toast had been entrusted to him, as he reticular toast had been entrusted to him, as he retic

Mr. James Moir, long known not only to Scottish democrat, ably officiated as chairman, supported right and left by the venerable Deacon Carss and Mr. John Miller. Mr. George Ross, well known to all good and true Scottish Chartists, officiated as croupier, supported right and left by Messrs. Paul and Thomas Aucote, jun.

Amongst the company we observed Messrs. Lang, Rankin, Pinkerton of Paisley, Thomas Ancote, sen., David Sutherland, Kyle, Bennet, Mc'Cubbin, George Ure, &c.

The party having done ample justice to the good

"the whole of Oregon or none,, and, on the proposing the first and most important toast—"The People! the only legitimate source of their just rights!" He begged to congratulate the meeting on the number assembled to-night, remarking how rare it was that so many should meet after such a length of time with such a small break in their numbers. He was delighted to see Mr. Lang, des-pite his dismal forebodings, previous to New Year's friend from Paisley (Mr. Pilkington). With regard to the toast he had read, he would say a few words; it was one of a very important nature, and one, he was sorry to say, the people seemed not fully alive to, although there was not the shadow of a doubt of their being the highest source of all political power. He thought that he could see amidst the clashing of parof their just rights, overwhelming all opposition. He would refer to the late meeting held in the City Walls, on the Corn Laws, as an index of the state of public feeling. They met in numbers, but not to

about a phantom, before the European system of spite of the League. For his part, he could not beo all eternity.

the people. No, they were casting their bread on the receipts and expenditures for the late fiscal the waters, to be gathered with interest after many days. (Cheers.) All present were interested in ob-Over eight millions of the expenditures were for public debt, and twenty-one millions for ordinary and extraordinary expenses; at least double what it ought lines to be entired thanks for the hand long been an admirer of Cobbet and his writings, and he considered it a high honour to have been entired thanks for the honour done him. He to have been. Of the receipts, a little over two millions were for public lands. For this paltry income of tenenoffic a head all the evils of land specularity and specularity lation are inflicted on our frontier settlers, crime and much larger share of comforts than it was in the power of the working man in this country. He alluded to America, Switzerland, &c., in all of which countries they eat their bread in pleasantness "under We have about ten millions of debt, which the resident very properly means to pay off as soon as consider. (Applause.) The chairman having again read the toast, called upon them to respond to

> speedily become the law of the land." The toast was received with three times three, and drank with all

Mr. Kyle. Mr. Bennet was now requested to propose the next toast; Mr. Bennet gave-" The Chartist Press under whatever name and wherever found, may this mighty his toast, he would call for it as for the genuine toast engine multiply amongst the people, and be found of the night, the toast he had to give was as folthe President has made no advance. Even in 1832, successfully combating the prejudices of class, and lows:—"Our Noble Selves; may we ever be found curbing the oppressor's power." Mr. B. was of at our posts whether of honour or labour." (Cheers.) very evident symptoms of giving way were apparent.

> now sit down leaving the toast in their hands, which was drank with all the honours. The Chairman now called upon the Croupier to favour the company with the next toast. The Croupier expressed his regret that the toast which had been put into his hands had not fallen into abler hands, particularly when he saw their young friends from Paisley amongst them. The toast which he had been called upon to speak to was one of a very important nature, and which he trusted would be drank in sincerity. He for one would like to know in reality for what these men had been sent out of the country? Had he been one of the jury that convicted them, he could not, with a clear conscience, have found them guilty of fighting against their sovereign. He begged to call their attention to movements being made in England to get up public meetings with a (Cheers.) He hoped to see a large and overflowing (Applause.) They had some reason to hope their exertions would not be lost. Had not the exiled Canadians been freely pardoned, and solicited to return to their country? Had not even Daniel O'Connell been allowed to escape? He trusted that if such a meet-

ing was got up, it would be gone about with spirit, and attended by gentlemen from a distance. (Renewed cheers.) He also hoped that their exertions would be crowned with success, in the free pardon and return of these exiles to the bosom of their families, friends, and country, with whom they would find an affectionate, hearty, and enthusiastic reception. (Great applause.) The worthy Croupier now called for a brimming bumper to-"Frost, Williams, and

The Chairman now rose and said: Mr. Croupier, and gentlemen,-I find it has now fallen to my duty sincerely trusted it would not be the last time of their meeting on such an occasion. It would give him great pleasure were he accompanied next time by as many of our Chartist brethren from Paisley as JEVENILE ADVENTURERS.—About ten o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, Mr. George, the examining-hoggers" like Mr. Pinkerton. (Cheers.) He would could conveniently come. He would only impose this gate officer of the Customs at the entrance of the now conclude by giving the toast, and wishing health West India Import Dock, observed two respectable and prosperity, and best of times to the Chartists of line which they had responded to the chairman's toast of his good health,

some other enlivening strains.

Mr. Pinkerton shortly returned thanks, regret-

Mr. Ross shortly returned thanks on behalf of Mr.

part both in the getting up and carrying out one or two public meetings in behalf of the exiled patriots, which, having at heart, he entreated his friends not also favoured the company with several sweet and

evening, viz., "Feargus O'Connor, Esq. and all other honest advocates, expounders, and lecturers, in noticing. favour of Chartist principles; may they soon find a common basis upon which they may honestly unite to fight the battle of Universal Suffrage." (Great and rapturous cheering.) Mr. Lang passed a high eulogium upon the sterling, honest, unflinching character of Mr. O'Connor. He said, that man had been called everything but a gentleman-held up as

his ruin; but he was too cautious and prudent a ing a malicious libel, entitled "Landlord and Tenantgeneral to be so easily caught. He hoped ere long to Tyrants turning Tenants out." see a strong union amongst all classes of Chartists, He was glad to see the movement making in favour of Frost, Williams, Jones, and the other exiled crown were prepared to sustain the indictment in either patriots. He was delighted at the prospect of the return of these men. With reference to what fell jurisdiction of that office; for there was evidence of a from the chair in the early part of the evening publication of libel in the county and in the city of respecting himself, he must say, that this time last Dublin : and under these circumstances he considered it one of the sureties being a Quaker. I cannot forbear year he had felt so very distressed in spirits, and to be his duty to hold Mr. O'Higgins to bail to appear at New Year's Day. He was, however, extremely bappy at once more meeting them in asgood health and spirits as ever, and with as good a prospect of meeting them upon many similar occasions. (Cneers.)

and with all the honours. The Chairman now craved a bumper for their jocular old friend and brother clubbist, "Mr. James Rankin, and glad to see him once more amongst us, may he be speedily restored to good health." It gave him sincere pleasure to see that Mr. R. was so far restored as to be able to be present. He trusted that this would only be one of many such delightful re-unions with increased health and strength to Mr. Rankin.

He would now conclude, calling upon them to charge

their glasses to the brim for his toast, which was

Drank with all the honours. Mr. Rankin, on account of his weak state, simply and shortly returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and for the good wishes expressed towards

The Croupier now craved liberty to propose a toast One, he regretted to see, had been, by some unac-countable neglect, omitted in the programme; it was the health of the oldest Chartist and Radical now resent, viz., that venerable Cobbetite, Deacon Carss. Great cheering) He would not enlarge on the merits of Mr. Carss, they all knew him better than he could describe. He would now call for full glasses to "The health of Deacon Carss, and may he be long spared to meet with us as he had hitherto done." Drank with cheers and upstanding.

Deacon Carss rose, and in a short and pathetic

peech returned thanks for the honour done him. He pronounce any opinion. Cobbet's pockets before leaving. (Kounds of applause.)

litical lessons, and from them he learned that hard Mr. Paul was now called upon to give the next words broke no bones; he participated in the honours justified in precluding the Attorney-General from taking the body of John Cunliffe, who came to his death under justified in precluding the Attorney-General from taking the body of John Cunliffe, who came to his death under of doing what was necessary in the arrangements any course he liked, but he had no right to assist him in the following appalling circumstances:—The deceased -"The People's Charter, and no surrender, may it for Mr. Cobbet's last lectures in town, and he felt it adopting extraordinary means. to have been a high honour. (Cheers.)

The Chairman now called upon Mr. George Ure to give the next toast, which he did in an excellent energetic address, congratulatory and eulogistic. He said that several had claimed their toasts as the toasts of the evening, but in calling for a bumper to permitted) to meet them, at least, each new year's

The Chairman now rose and expressed his regret that they were about to lose so valuable a member as our young friend Mr. Ure. He would propose that Mr. Ure consider himself formally invited at this meeting to join us at all times convenient to himself. Sure he was that he would meet with a welcome reception whenever he should favour us with his company. He begged them to drink health and prospe-

rity to Mr. George Ure, in his new sphere. Drank with best wishes for Mr. Ure's prosperity. Mr. Ure returned thanks for the reception the meeting had given to their chairman's invitation. He was proud to know that he would be welcome amongst them, and begged to assure them that he would avail himself of their kind invitation as often as was in his power.

Mr. Sutherland being now called upon for a toast, said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, the toast that has been given me is one that demands the highest talents to do it justice; but coming from me, totally unused to public speaking, it will not be expected that I will occupy much of your time. The toast, gentlemen, is as follows-"Our wives, families, sweethearts, and absent friends." The toast divides itself into two heads; the first part-"Our wives and families." It is truly a pity, Mr. Chairman, that you are yet a stranger to the charm of saying

I have a sweet wife of mine ain. (cheers)—for the wisest man the world ever saw,

He dearly lo'ed the lasses. (Great laughter and cheers). From twenty years' experience I can assure you that you are losing the principal enjoyment and charm of life. What so delightful as the society of a cheerful warmhearted. be able to "unfold a tale"-but I will not occupy your time farther in inducing you to fill a bumper to this toast, for who can be a better husband, father, lover, or friend, than the free man who dares to assert his own rights and the rights of man?

Responded to with all due honours. Mr. Thomas Ancott, senior, then rose and proposed 'The Chairman," in a few eulogistic remarks, which were warmly applauded.

The Chairman shortly returned thanks, and begged them to charge their glasses to the health of "The Mr. Ross having returned thanks for the manner

Mr. Samuel Bennett rose, and craved permission

of the chairman to propose a special toast, which was at work within his district yet. not in the programme. He begged to propose the had been compened to exist upon the pairty, and pittanee, of one penny a day. He was at a meeting the other day in Paisley, called to make provision for ber his (Mr. B.) having visited Dublin some time and their whole talk was, not "how much ago, there it was that he met Mr. O'lliggins, who treated him as an old friend, took and entertained him at his own house, and from thence he took him to one of their meetings; it was just such another meeting as our own, both in men and the spirit displayed; at that meeting he had the high honour conferred upon him of being proposed as an honorary member along with your chairman, Mr. James Moir. of the Dub lin Chartist Association ; he had considered a fixend to England, and was desirous of advancing ther as the noble aristocratic delegate for Glasgow, or served his ticket of membership to this time, and he that event , me of such distinction, that he had prebelieved that Mr. Moir had done the same with his (Mr. Moir: 1 res); he would now conclude by proposing the he alth of l'atrick O'Higgin's, Esq., and the Chartis is of Dublin, for whom he would crave brimming vlasses. Received upstanding, and drank with all the honours.

homes with "A good night, and a happy new year."

COMMITTAL OF PATRICK O'HIGGINS, ESQ. FOR SEDITION.

HEAD OFFICE, DUBLIN. On Tuesday, Mr. Patrick O'Higgins, of North Anneeverything that was bad, as a "traitor," and as a street, appeared before the magistrates of the above office "blasphemer." Many traps had been laid to work to answer the charge of composing, printing, and publish-

Mr. Cantwell attended for Mr. O'Higgins. Mr. Wil-Mr. Porter, addressing Mr. O'Higgins, said, that the

posed to be done, leaving to the crown the option of the ribunal before which they would arraign the defendant. Mr. Cantwell thought that such a course would be very novel and it would be a hardship to the defendant to oblige him to enter into recognizances.

Mr. Porter replied that it would not be a hardship, as he would take the same securities in each case. His object in requiring the two recognizances, and returning informations to the county as well as the city, was to prevent unnecessary delay, which would result from the defendant being enabled to raise a question of traverse in honour tells us, that the fair and straightforward course, prox. If the indictment was found against him in the county, he might say that he had not been held to bail or committed to answer for such offence twenty clear days pear at the commission, and answer the charge brought | so far from this course being pursued, one newspaper in asserting his right to traverse in prox in the county, and

Mr. Cantwell observed, that, however sufficient the ground taken by Mr. Porter as a legal reason might be, it was not fair to place a man between two jurisdictions and leave him in doubt whether he was to be tried by a county or city jury. He had never known a case where a person was made amenable under such circumstances; and he did not see why the crown should ask the magistrates to hold him in two recognizances.

Mr. Porter wished to disabuse Mr. Cantwell's mind with respect to the idea that the course was taken by him at the suggestion of the crown. It was the view taken by timself, of his own accord, in order to have an effectual investigation of the tranaction, upon which he would not

Mr. Cantwell remarked, that the course taken seemed like a disposition to select the jury that would be conceived to be most favourable to the prosecution; but he night averaged about £22, and the receipts about arraigned; all he wanted was, that the Crown should £80 to £100 a night, thereby giving them the great pleasure of putting something handsome into Mr. ing a species of double-barrelled recognizances. Mr. Porter said-Suppose the Attorney-General prose-

cuted in that case (and he had no reason for supposing he

the two tribunals.

Mr. Kemmis declined doing so.

t necessary for the due administration. the magistrates, upon strict legal technical grounds, to pay another 5s." After that witness heard a blow struck, dent Polk still clings to the ten penny land-tax, at the expense of the best interests of the country and the did it matter where found, whether in London, Leeds, Mr. Chairman, I would ask, is it not something to rights of the landless. He is fully alive to the villisle of Man, or Princess-street, Glasgow. Such enbe proud of to be permitted to associate with and be
the tribunal which should entertain his case; but he was
sent, took up a piece of wood, and threatened to strike commend is, that while the speculators may still get erted themselves to obtain their just rights. The see in this room men freely chosen by the people, pear before a double jurisdiction, and he considered that did let go the thumb. Witness then went into the house the good lands, the plundered landless may, if they can rake together dollars enough, have the refuse it had carried a knowledge of the working man's limself, he would say, that he considered it the to induce Mr. Porter to abandon his intention; for the seconds he met the deceased staggering across the yard; the unconstitutional tendency of such a proceeding ought adjoining to inform the master. On his return in a few lands at a trifling reduction of price! Would it not rights and just claims into every house. Mr. B. con- highest honour ever he achieved, that he became one effect would be to enable the Attorney-General to take his on asking him what was the matter, deceased replied that

which charged the prisoner with having stolen the pigs: property in his possession, and these bills were found.

Mr. Cantwell remarked that very few people sympathised with pig stealers.

were tendered to each of them—one to institute proceedings in the county, the other in the city, neither could refuse ceiving the information, acting, as he was entitled to do, in both capacities?

nizances, to stand his trial for the same offence in Dublin and in the King's County. client was required to enter into two recognizances.

did not seem inclined to leave it, but he did so. Mr. Cantwell said that there was nothing more reason-

ment which a man, so celebrated and eminent as Mr. after he had taken the knife from Cunliffe he was stoop-O'Connell considered so objectionable, and therefore it ing down for something else to strike prisoner with, was not to be wondered at that Hogg should be desirous when he struck the deceased on the back with the knife

before a city jury, and Hogg before a county. Mr. Cantwell said, that if such evidence as that produced in that case were deemed sufficient to sustain an indictment, the Times Commissioner ought to leave the

country as fast as he could. Mr. Porter observed that he was not aware that he was

over to the other side of the water as quickly as possible. were published, the departure of the Times Commissioner might be expedited.

save him from a prosecution, except he employed him as Mr. Porter observed that the magistrates would not be

informations which might be sworn against the defen- might have just as well been made to the gaoler or dant. He did not say that they would be sworn, but he any other official. In a case of Rex v. Bishop of Ely, did not promise that they would not. Mr. Cantwell said he would rather encounter a double- should not, in order to gain a private benefit, be barrelled indictment, than a pocket pistol in the shape of an information in the dark.

any proceeding should be taken in the dark, and he was bishop to discharge him from his office. sure that the Crown had no such intention either, The Chairman no w got up to propose the last toast very memorable trial they were very often taken in the Harefield, Middlesex, was thrown into a state of great

From our own Correspondent. The battle between the Times' Commissioner and Mr. Connell having drawn to a close, the all-absorbing

topic of public interest in this great city at present is the

probability of another trial for sedition. Not a great state affair, but a little go, magnified into a government prosecution by the foul conspiracy of O'Connell and the Conciliation patriots. It is now matter of fact, and beyond more speculation, that the government has been reluctantly forced into this paltry and disgraceful prosecution at the instigation of Mr. O'Connell and the repeal pacificators. The placard which forms the groundwork of the charge is fresh in every man's recollection, and since its appearance Mr. O'Connell, with supposed information as to the author, in the most insidious, cunning, and rascally manner, gave to it an undue importance, as well as unpopularity, by professing to believe that it was shire, hat manufacturer—William Grosvenor, of Shelton the work of the detective force, connived at by the go- and Hanley, Staffordshire, iron founder—Thomas Nash. the work of the detective force, connived at by the go-vernment. After having laid his hellish train of sus-jun. of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, builder — George vernment. After having land his nemsh train of sus- june of Weston-upon-Mare, Somersetshire, iron-O'Higgins, Esq., a name newher unknown nor un- monger-William Gay, of Cheltenham, builder. honoured by the English people, was seasonably pounced upon as the author of the document; and, although the informations against him were extremely loose and vague, the government owed to itself and to its CHIEF SPY the duty of searching inquiry; and the consequence was that, after a protracted hearing, and a large amount of legal sophistry, which you will find in the report herewith sent, Mr. O'Higgins was held to bail to stand his trial at the next commission, himself in one hundred pounds, and two sureties in fifty pounds each, noticing one of the most paltry, low, ungentlemanlike, poorly in health, as to express his fear of not sur- the next commission of Oyer and Terminer for the county and unprofessional acts which occurred in MY OWN viving to meet with them on the return of another and city of Dublin. That was what was at present promoral turpitude unparalleled as far as the liberal press is concerned. The damning character given to the document very naturally descended upon its supposed author, and the Liberator and patriots of Conciliation-hall being the only parties who saw conspiracy in truth, sedition in its mild expression, and murder in the denunciation of wrong, have from the outset been guarded in withhold ing the "damnable document" from public view, well knowing that its publication would be the easy answer to especially for that portion of the press which animadverted freely and severely upon the placard, would have been to publish it, and thus give to every man an opporbefore the trial, and the recognizances entered into to ap- tunity of judging for himself, from the contents. But, against him in the city, might not prevent him from particular, the Freeman's Journal, has not only been guilty of fulminating its hired slander against Mr. O'Higgins, but has descended to the paltry trick of suppressing the truth. The reporter of the Freeman, who attended the preliminary investigation, having a shrewd notion that there was only one copy of the document in court. and making as shrewd a guess that some paper, less truculent, might wish to publish it, resolved upon being beforehand, and asked Mr. Cantwell, the agent for Mr. O'Higgins, for the copy for publication. The reporter of another paper also wished for a copy, but, upon being told that there was only one copy, the reporter of the Freeman undertook to send slips of the document to the reporter of the other paper in time for publication. And, will it be believed by Englishmen, or by Irishmen who have not yet sacrificed their noble patriotism and love of fair play to bombastic knavery, the Freeman, who vioently dehounced the document on the 11th, the 18th, and 25th of November, not only broke his word to his brother reporter, but had the meanness, in compliance with vassallage to Mr. O'Connell, upon whose breath the paper was sure that Mr. Porter, who had always been the ad- lives, to WITHHOLD THE PUBLICATION ALTOa voice in making the laws, they were able to enjoy a the Theatre Royal, upon their own responsibility, for suffer suspicion to be thrown upon the proceeding in that been the ready answer to its own slander. When will be the Theatre Royal, upon their own responsibility, for suffer suspicion to be thrown upon the proceeding in that been the ready answer to its own slander. When will be the Theatre Royal and when will Dr. Gray make case. He did not care before what jurisdiction he was Irishmen open their eyes? and when will Dr. Gray make street, Belgrave-spuare, oilman, January 28, at cleven. atonement for the dastardly and un-Irish manner in which he has lent himself, as deputy spy, to the Liberator?

"Alas! poor country, Almost afraid to know itself.' 

MURDER NEAR LIVERPOOL.

was a shoemaker, about 30 years of age, in the employ of Mr. Thomas Kemmis here entered the Board-room, and Mr. Sims, and was a cripple, wearing a wooden leg. Mr. Cantwell addressing him, expressed a wish that he Thomas Wilkinson, a man in the same employ, deposed should interfere in the case, and make a choice between that on Thursday last, about half-past one o'clock, John Fairclough (the prisoner present) went to Mr. Sims's shop, and asked the deceased if he had three halfpence to Mr. Porter observed that he saw no actual hardship in | give or lend him. He said he had not. The prisoner the course which he intended adopting, but he considered then asked deceased, "Dost thou remember the time when I had to pay 5s. for thee ?" Deceased replied, "Ay, Mr. Cantwell said he could not dispute the power of and if thou dost not mind thine eye I will make thee Mr. Porter mentioned a case in which a man was evidence of the last witness, and stated that after the charged in Kilkenny with having stolen two pigs; he was prisoner and deceased got up, witness left them both standcounsel for the prosecution, Mr. Marcus Costello for the ing in the shop, and went into the house to tell his brother, defendant. The grand jury of the city ignored the bills, He immediately returned, and saw the prisoner come out of the shop and walk down the passage; the deceased foland the very day that they did so he sent up bills to the lowed, crying out, "Oh I'm stabbed;" he staggered and county grand jury, charging him with having stolen fell down; blood was coming from his mouth; both witness and his brother ran for a surgeon, and Mr. Gas-Mr. Costello complained that this was a great grievance, kell's son was in attendance in about half a minute. The but the presiding judge did not sympathise with his other witness, Wilkinson, came shortly afterwards with police-officer, and on searching witness found the knife which he produced under the seat where the deceased had sat; it was witness's own knife, which he left on his Mr. Porter said, that Mr. Magee was a magistrate of the seat on going into the house; it was bloody. and the edge county, he (Mr. P.) was a magistrate for the city and for snipped; the knife was perfectly smooth not five minutes the county, as was also Mr. Magee, and if informations before, when witness used it; witness's seat was about three yards from the place where he found the knife. Mr. Gaskell, surgeon, deposed that he found the deceased to take them. Why then should he hesitate about re- bleeding from a large wound in the back, between the left shoulder blade and the backbone. Witness probed the wound, and found that it had passed into the cavity of Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon alluded to the case of Willis, the the chest, between the seventh and eight ribs; witness jeweller, who had been bound over by him in two recog- bandaged the wound, but the deceased never spoke. Shortly after he became nearly pulseless, and was gradually sinking until half-past eleven o'clock the same Mr. Cantwell wished to know upon what evidence his night, when he died. Witness made a post mortem examination, and on opening the chest found a wound in Mr. Porter than read the informations which had been the inferior lobe of the left lung; there was also between already sworn in the case. The alleged libel was com- 30 and 40 ounces of blood in the cavity of the chest, prised in a number of questions and answers, having re- which had flowed from the wound in the lung; this was ference to the landlords and the rights of their tenantry. the cause of death. The wound was about five inches in The first information which his worship read was that of depth and two inches in breadth externally. No human Mr. Ternan, of Balbriggan, county Dublin, merchant; aid could have saved the deceased. Mr. Storey, superinthe substance of which was, that in October last he re- tendant of police stated that on Friday morning, the priceived two copies of a newspaper called The Northern soner was informed that Cunliffe was dead, when he Star, containing circulars upon which the libel was began to make a statement, but was cautioned; the priprinted, and he believed he got a third copy of the news- soner, however, persisted in making it, and he said he paper and circular. Mr. O'Higgins admitted to witness went with the intention of buying a last at Sims's shop woman, to share your happiness and soothe your cares? And if blest with a family, how pleasant to be in the midst of such relations. And, Mr. Chairman in your present situation in life, as you are in a conversation that the placard was the same as that although he did not mention it there; he asked Samuel Jones, and the other exiled advocates of the People's man, in your present situation in life, as you are Mr. Hogg, provision dealer, Ormond Market; the sub-him three halfpence; they had some augry words, and not so able to enter into the feelings of those amongst stance of which was, that he (Hogg) asked the defendant Cunliffe and he got to quarrelling; that Cunliffe struck their families, and the cause for which they are suffering;" which was drank amidst great cheering, the "Health of sweethearts and absent friends," | stance or which was, that he (Hogg) asked the defendant of the placards to which Mr. O'Connell had allim (the prisoner) and they both went down together, luded; he replied that he had one, and if he wished to see at that time Sims and the other man went out of the Mr. Bennet playing "The Exile of Erin" on that and if I was more acquainted with your private lives sweet instrument, the accordion, and followed by and prospects I might, like one of our friends here, did not seem inclined to leave it but he fighting, and the deceased struck at him with a knife, which prisoner afterwards took from him; that Cunliffe able than that a person should be anxious to see a docu- bit his thumb when they were both down together, and which he had previously taken from the deceased; that Mr. Porter said that might be a good topic for a jury, he threw the knife away, but did not know where. The but not for a preliminary observation. It appeared to prisoner also stated that the deceased threatened to kill him that both informations could be given in evidence him. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder," upon either trial; and that Ternan could be examined and the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the assizes.

> sessions commenced at Aylesbury on Tuesday, and amongst the motions which are to be brought forward ceded to, the chaplain be called upon to deliver it up Mr. Porter observed that if Mr. Cantwell's remarks forthwith." The magistrates, in demanding the confession, do not consider that the refusal of the clergy-Mr. Cantwell replied, that he hoped what he said would jority of authorities on the subject are in favour of expedite the departure of the Times Commissioner, and compelling a clergyman—even a Roman Catholic priest-as a witness to divulge any confession made to him of a crime. The confession is not one of privileged communication only, as the chaplain reprecluded from returning to the commission any further ceived it, but as an officer of the magistrates, which Mr. Justice Bayley pronounced that the bishop the continued refusal of the chaplain to deliver up Mr. Porter remarked that it was not his intention that the confession, it will be a matter to bring before the Extensive Robbery .- On Sunday morning last

pleasant night, and tru sted that each and all of the require him to enter into recognizances to appear at the perty amounting to £1,680, had been stolen therefor £100 on the Mines Royal Company of Harefield; Mr. Cantwell said that, acting by his advice and under an Exchequer Bill for £750; and a bond for £600, his direction, Mr. O'Higgins would not make an state- besides a number of title deeds relative to some pro-The presents sent by the Emperor of Morocco to the King of the French left Marseilles on the 28th would just remark that he had never been a flatterer but he trusted neither Mr. Moir nor himself would just remark that he had never been a flatterer friends, cach and all of them so united in sentiment gias giving bail in £100 to appear and take his trial below the trusted neither Mr. Moir nor himself would as to go through the evening more than most of such work was to most of such working or absent where good work was to most of such working notes, A. 0161, 5561, 5556, 6115, 6296, and 5849, No clue has as yet been obtained likely to lead to the her fate was discovered by the energy of the £20 notes, F. 2171, 2242, 2052, 2096, 2212, onte as to go through the evening more than not returned home when her fate was discovered by the first had not returned home when her fate was discovered by the first had not returned home when her fate was discovered by the first had not returned home when her fate was discovered by the first had not returned home when her fate was discovered by the first had not returned home when her fate was discovered by the first had not returned home when her fate was discovered by the first had not returned home when her fate was discovered by the first had not returned home when her fate was discovered by the first had not returned home when her fate was discovered by the first had not returned home when her fate was discovered by the first had not returned home when her fate was discovered by the first had not returned home when her fate was discovered by the first had not returned home when her fate was discovered by the first had not returned home when her fate was discovered by the first had not returned home when her fate was discovered by the first had not returned home when her fate was discovered by the fate was discovered b from the Saharah of Morocco, two ostriches, and recently and the shrink from taking a stogo through the evening mone that the found wanting or absent where good work was to be found wanting or absent where good work was to be found wanting or absent where good work was to be found wanting or absent where good work was to be found wanting or absent where good work was to be found wanting or absent where good work was to be found wanting or absent where good work was to most of such meetings usually a '2; the proceedings two sureties, in £50 each (Mr. Edward Gatchell and Mr. No clue has as yet been obtained likely to lead to the lever fate was discovered. She was thirty-six years of age.—Manchester Guardian.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, January 6, 1816. ) Richard Hulse, of 14, Little Tower-street, City, chemist-George Simkin, late of Faversham, Kent, tailor-John James Clark, of Hounslow and Twicken, and of Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, builder-William Westbury-upon-117111, Glour, Worcestershire, auctioneer Insall, of Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire, auctioneer -John James Clark, of Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, builder—Joseph Simpson, of Leeds, woolstapler ershire, builder—Joseph Shipper, and Houstapler—James Bretherick, of Newlay, Yorkshire, dyer—Thomas Teppell, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, timber merchant Seorge Edward Shultz and Henry Ward Carr, of Liverpool, stock brokers-Samuel Brown, of Denton, Lanca-

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Joseph Maybury, John Maybury, and Joseph Maybury. jun. of Bilston, Staffordshire, iron plate manufacturers econd and final dividend of 1s. 31d. in the pound, on the separate estate of Joseph Maybury, sen., payable at 27 Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday. James Haigh, of Hogley, Yorkshire, clothier, first divilend of 10s. in the pound, payable at 43, Mill-hill, Leeds. ıny Wednesday.

William Michael Onions, of West Bromwich, Stafford shire, iron founder, final dividend of 74d. in the pound payable at 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thurs.

William Broomhead, of Birmingham and Sheffield merchant, first dividend of 8d. in the pound, payable at , Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Friday. Thomas Palmer, of the New-road, Whitechapel, soan, naker, third dividend of 2s. 1d. in the pound, payable at

3. Old Jewry, any Wednesday. Theodore Lockhart and Charles Lockhart, of Cheapside and Fulham, florists, first dividend of 12s. in the pound also first dividend of 2s. 3d. in the pound on the personal estate of Theodore Lockhart, and of 16s. 7d. on the personal estate of Charles Lockhart, payable at 13, Old Jewry, on January 7, and two following Wednesdays.

John Vyre Tardy, of Portsmouth, linendraper, second dividend of 2s. 4d. in the pound, payable at 13, Old Jewry. on January 7, and two following Wednesdays. James Ayling, of Leeds, cabinet maker, first dividend of 10d. in the pound, payable at 13, Old Jewry, on Jan. 7, and two following Wednesdays.

Charles Parslow, of 46, Blackman-street, Southwark, tailor, second dividend of 3d. in the pound, payable at 13, Old Jewry, on January 7, and two following Wednesdays. Edmund Knyvett, of Buckingham-cottage, Great Stan. more, teacher of music, first dividend of 4s. in the pound, payable at 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, on January 7.

Robert Howland, of Thame, auctioneer, second dividend of 2d, in the pound, payable at 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday.

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

Edward Jones, sen, of Budge-row, paste board manufacturer, January 30, at one-William Verey, of the Black Bull Inn, High-street, Kingsland, licensed victualler, January 13, at twelve-Charles Allen, of Tadley, Hampshire, maltster, January 30, at half-past eleven-John Quinsey Harris, of Winchester-place, Southwark, hat manufacturer, January 30, at one-Richard Freeman, of 22, Edward-street, Portman square, hosier, January 28, at eleven-John Gibson, of 20, Motcombe-

In the Country. John Frankland and Thomas Frankland, of Liverpool; merchants, January 30, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester-Thomas Davis, of Liverpool, merchant, January 30, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool-Richard Jackson and Richard Yale, of Leeds, engineers, February 5, at eleven, at the Court of Bankupicy, Leeds—Henry Fawcus and Robert Fawcus, of Stockton-upon-Tees, timber merchants, January 29, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne -Charles Timmis, of Darleston-green, Stone, Staffordshire, flint grinder, January 29, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham-Henry Knowles, of Bridgnorth, Shropshire, druggist, February 16, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham.

CERTIFICATES to be granted unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting. George Coates, of 43, Hart-street, Bloomshuary, apothe-

cary, January 30-George Hind, of Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire, draper, January 29-Wm. Matthew Hansard, late of Westbourne-road, Paddington, afterwards of 30, Beaufoy-terrace, Marylebone, and now of Park-road. Holloway, also of Highgate, florist, January 27-Samuel Manning, of 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street, stone mason, January 28-William Lancelot Kelly, of Tewkes. bury, printer, January 29-Richard Mirfin, of Leeds, draper, January 27,

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review. unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before January 27.

Robert Hughes, of 115, Piccadilly, upholsterer-George Michael von Dadeiszen, of 23, Mincing-lane, City, merchant-Henry Sammons, of Nelson-terrace, Stoke New-

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Edward Mitchell Aston and George Walter Scott, of

32, Throgmorton-street, City, stockbrokers- Richard Wilson and Edward Wilson Scott, of Kendal, Westmorland, attorneys-Henry Smith and Mary Guy, of 59, Farringdon-street, and 31, Ludgate-hill, City, drapers -Robert Shafto M'Leod and George More M'Leod, of Stockwell, Surrey, brewers-Josias James Rogers and James Hine Rogers, of Exeter, veterinary surgeons-William Shields and John Shields, of Durham, mercers-William Everest and John Wardroper, of Epsom, Surrey, attorneys -Thomas Hartley and Robert Ingham, of Leeds, sharebrokers-John Field, John Field, jun., Thomas Bayley, and William S. Wood, of Warnford-court - George Andrews and Joseph Andrews, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocers-Joseph John Moreton and William Moreton, of Winchester, plumbers—Henry Gosling and William Davis, of Bristol, tilers-George Fuller and Henry Edmund Marsh, of Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, auctioneers-Oliver Thomas Joseph Stocken and William Chambers, of Walham-green, Middlesex, brewers-Esquire Bootle and John Garlick, late of Glosoop, Derbyshire, picker makers-Best Verral and W. G. Walker, of Newick, Sussex, surgeons-Robert Dodgson, Lewis Helbling, and Richard Davis, of 50, Old Broad-street, City, merchants (so far as regards Robert Dodgson)-James Gaukroger and Titus Gaukroger, of Halifax, Yorkshire, cotton spiuners-David Cracklow and Henry Ward Farrer, of Old Fish-street, City, wine merchants-John Mayor Browne and Richard Denny Lark, of Kineton, Warwickshire, surgeous-George Scamell and Benjamin Scamell, of 73 and 74, West Smithfield, ironmongers-Thomas Dale, jun., and Benjamin Hague Dale, of Barnsley, Yorkshire, furniture dealers-Peter Pickup, William Burton, and John Burton, of Preston, Lancashire, rag merchants-Robert Wilkins and William Crane Wilkins, of 25, Long-acre, lamp manufacturers-James Welch and William Keen Sidgwick, of Bankside and Great Frinity lane, City, colour manufacturers-Henry Belcher and William Wynyett Farmer, of Upper Holloway, Middlesex, brewers-Francis Sapte, William Ballbury, John Petty Muspratt, and Wm. Banbury, jun., of 77, Lombard-street, City, bankers (so far as regards William Banbury)—John Kirby and Thomas Thwaites, of 34, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, tailors-Edward Tewart, John Preston Tewart, Robert Tewart, and W. S. Wheeler, of 4, Ludgate-street, merchants (so far as regards W. S. Wheeler) - George Woollatt, Benjamin Rowe, and George Clay, of 92, Holborn-hill, City, wooll n drapers (so far as regards George Clay)—George Salomon Meyer, and Michael Schonfeld, of Bradford, Yorkshire, merchants-P. Cruikshank, J. Meiville, William F. Street, and Henry Wise, of 13, Austin-

friars, City, merchants (so far as regards Henry Wise)-George William Cockerell, James Charles Cockerell, and W. H. Hoard, of 26, Conduit-street, Bond-street, and 47, Blackman-street, Southwark, auctioneers-William Vorley, and Edward Vorley, late of 8, Old Swan-lane, Upper Thames-street, but now of 5, Hand-court, Upper Thames-THE LATE JOHN TAWELL .- The Bucks Epiphany street, wholesale chemists—William Hind Lord, and William Hall, of 8, Basinghall-street, City, wool brokers-William Moore, and John Lockley Whitfield, of Worcesbefore the magistrates to-day, is that of Dr. Lee, of ter, chemists — Thomas Sharp, John Sharp, and Henry ten, the other thirteen), evidently made up for a journey, and so wholly without guidance, he guestained them as to their business there at such an hour, so accounted, and without any one to direct them. The poor little fellows burst into tears, but, taking conrage from the king tonesseemed to have vanished since the time they would all rames.

The poor little fellows burst into tears, but, taking conrage from the king tonesseemed to have vanished entered to the patry day of the officer.

The poor little fellows burst into tears, but, taking conrage from the king tonesseemed to have vanished since the time they would all rames.

The poor little fellows burst into tears, but, taking conrage from the king tonesseemed to have vanished since the other thirteen), evidently made up for a journey from the patrict Patrick O'Higgins, Esq., of the table the confession of John Tawell."

Mr. Cantwell said, that he had been reading some of lartwell-house—"That the chaplain be required to lay on the table the confession of John Tawell."

This is in continuation of the resolution which was now with the patry charge of sedition to stand his myrmidons in their stronghold, and who was now if the evidence in that confession of John Tawell."

The poor little fellows burst into tears, but, taking conrage from the king the apathetic state of the Paisely Chartists.

He said, that he had been reading some of lartwell said, that he had been reading some of lartwell said, that he had been reading some of lartwell said, that he had been reading some of lartwell said, that he had been reading some of lartwell said, that he had been reading some of lartwell said, that he had been reading some of lartwell said, that he had been reading some of lartwell said, that he had been reading some of lartwell said, that he had been reading some of lartwell said, that he had been reading some of lartwell said, that he had been confession of John Tawell."

The poor little fellows burst into tears, but, the could not now say what the Paise lartwell said brewers-Thomas Burgess and William Glover, of Graves end, Keut, coal merchants-William Key Tunnicliff and Frederick James Prior, of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, surgeons-Charles Hague Mousley, John Hatchett, and man rests on the privileges of his order. The ma-Charles Hague Mousley)-Reuben Carding and Thomas Postance, of Liverpool, English timber merchants-John Withy and Rees Woods, of Bristol, general warehousemen - George William Cook, George Williams, and George Henry Cook, of 10, Princes-street, Hanover-square, tailors (so far as regards George William Cook)—Robert Manley and John Catford, of 4, Back-street, St. John's, Southwark, coopers-Thomas Dyson and Francis Fidlar Hand Green, warehousemen - William Greenwood and John Greenwood, of Devonport, builders—William Barlow and John Barlow, of Leek, Staffordshire, innkeepers -Francis Bover and Charles Brown, of Chipping Ongar, Essex, grocers—James Haslam, sen., James Haslam, jun., William Haslam, and John Haslam, of Bolton and Mauchester, dealers in cotton goods (so far as regards William Haslam)-Elizabeth Drover, James Drover, and William Drover, of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, provision merchants—Ephraim Salter and Hillary John Banerman \_James Arrowsmith, Robert Arrowsmith, and Henry Arrowsmith, of Astley and Manchester, cotton spinners— James Abbs and Robert Edgar, of Bradford, Yorkshire,

> SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—A little after midnight age .- Manchester Guardian.

## 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."-BYRCH.

PARTIES IN FRANCE. The following essay recently appeared in the Bien Public, from the pen of the celebrated poet and deputy for Macon, M. Alphonse de Lamartine :-

God has placed the head higher than the heart, in order

that reason might rule over feeling. This is why we venture to say "the Revolution of July was a great day," although the Revolution of July lacerated habits existing in our soul, and saddened what feeling there was in us. Perish our feelings rather than a principle? The expression of Barnave is the expression of great convictions. It was our own.

of great convictions. It was our own.

The Revolution of July, well-assumed and well-conducted, might be the reign of the liberal and popular principle, the revival of liberty—the second advent of the principle, the revival of liberty—the second advent of the principle, the revival of liberty—the second advent of the principle, the revival of liberty—the second advent of the principle, the revival of liberty—the second advent of the principle, the revival of liberty—the second advent of the principle, the revival of liberty—the second advent of the principle, the revival of liberty—the second advent of the principle, the revival of liberty—the second advent of the principle, the revival of liberty—the second advent of the principle, the revival of liberty—the second advent of the principle and principle principle, the revival of liberty—the second advent of the lit great praise and great surprise as well. It possesses people—no longer of the people recently emancipated from generous and liberal principles—it has right and pure instruction, with tentions—it has ancient disinterestedness—it has voices the Chartists alone thirty-four years of age, was apprehended, convicted to be informed of the incommand the people. This expression and the people recently emancipated from generous and liberal principles—it has right and pure instruction, with tentions—it has ancient disinterestedness—it has voices the Chartists alone thirty-four years of age, was apprehended, convicted the people. Neither People as a people of age of the converted to be informed of the incommand the people. This expression is not in the people as a people of age of the converted to be informed of the incommand the people of age of the converted to be informed to be informed the people of age of the converted to be informed to be informed the people of age of the converted to be informed to be informed the people of age of the converted to be informed to be informed the people of age of the converted to be informed to be informed the people of age of the converted to be informed to be informed the people of age of the converted to be informed to be inform sristocracy and despotism, making an irruption, with their broken chains in their hands, through waves of blood, into the unlimited field of their tumultuous sovereignty, mistaking disorder for belief, and delirium for strength, but of the people—free, organized, instructed strength, but of the people—free organized strength, but of the people—free organized strength, but of the people—free organized strength, but of the people organized strength organized strength organized stren strength, but of the people—free, organized, instructed triotic indignation, severe threats, prophecies of this by experience, prudent against themselves, corrected of against the government of intimidation and corruption, it cannot be formed without Cobden; and Cobden term of fourteen years, and Messrs. Holmes and stances which had been brought before them, although their prejudices by their favourites, cured of war, and disabused of conquest by the severe glory of the empire, and preparing to reign on the conditions of every durable and the preparing to reign of the main the power of the main of the preparing to reign of the empire, and the preparing to reign of the empire, and the preparing to reign of the empire, and the prepare the form of the preparing to reign of the empire, ad preparing to reign on the congluons of every durable line to the series of the intonation surprising, but there are great moderation.

What has become of that great day? What have the no words set to these fine airs, or, if there are, those trance of Mr. Duncombe, M.P., into the Ministry—thither from the Garratt Mill; and, when the fire a concession that must be made sooner or later! But broke out on Friday evening, the following was the concession of the made sooner or later:

What has become of that great day? What have the now words manifest no will. Mazarin said, "the nation a concession that must be made sooner or later! But broke out on Friday evening, the following was the concession of the made sooner or later. But broke out on Friday evening, the following was the concession of the material of the series people become? What has become of this reign in ex- words manifest no will. Mazarin said, "the nation pectation? The Revolution of July was no sooner cooled sings-I am tranquil." The government of July may down than it no longer knew where its principle was, and was already seized upon by parties. They have since increased and multiplied, and they are now so subdivided that they rather deserve the appellation of coteries than the rather rather forms of the partial property the appellation of coteries than the rather rather forms of the partial property the appellation of coteries than the rather rather rather deserve the appellation of coteries than the cotation takes; let us pursue our course tear-lessly and they are used to the cotation to the partial property the cotation of the partial property than the partial property the cotation to the partial property than the partial property than the partial property than the partial property than the partial property the cotation that it is a new epoch for England will be ushered in with the catastrophe of 1817, and was about thirty-two ficially occupied the farm; and the partial property the catastrophe of 1817, and was about thirty-two ficially occupied the farm; and the partial property than the partial property than the partial property than the partial property than the partial property tha and against whom one lives. We are incessantly in- it prevented? Oh, happy government, to have before it quiring of ourselves, "To what party do you belong? We cannot reply; and we remain, apparently, ashamed dream of July which has not been realised, either in and confounded. Is it our shame, or that of parties? Time will show.

It is true that we do not despise parties when they are the well-defined and well-resolved agglomeration of a collective idea and will, which groups itself, thinks, writes. speaks, acts, and votes, to insure the triumph of what what they say, or yet what they do. Neither do we include those who have the candour to avow aloud that they desire nothing but domination, and who jumble ideas fifteen years;" you will be called the "Patience of a together as they shuffle cards at play, in order that good luck may issue from them.

Thus there are three great parties in France that we recognise, and to which we have always done justice, sometimes honour, at the same time that we differ from them in several respects. There is one honourable party -the possessor of a great part of the soil, illustrious from its names, respectable from its antiquity, powerful from its fortune, deriving authority from traditions, resting upon religion, the natural ally of the old Church, dear to the army because it has always handledarms, monarchical as the old French soil which it has a thousand times watered with its blood-this party, royalist by nature, says to the country, "You wish for two things-mo narchical government and liberty. We, and we alone, can give you both. Monarchy has two conditions-right and prestige. You do not supplant the right—you do not break the legitimacy of the hereditary succession to the throne by a caprice of three days. You do not substitute a new branch for the old monarchical trunk without the people perceiving it, and without justice raising a cry in their hearts. A dynasty is not made in an instant. Moparchy has only one root in the soil; if you cut it out the tree will flourish a few days longer, and will then dry up. It is we who possess the true monarchy, in principle, in reserve, and in exile. Take it, and it will restore you, with the sympathies of Europe, the choice of alliances whether the repeal of the Corn Laws will be with out having recourse to oppressive measures; and a with disastrous consequences to both life and proportion of 1688, between two mules which ran from one gable end to with disastrous consequences to both life and proportion of 1688, and of free and hearty volunteers would be of far more procured a bucket full of water the instant he saw Mrs. Pryer, a laundress, situated at 23, Cambridge-life in the range of the fire. He could have extinguished it. He range of the fire with out and managed to energy the choice of alliances of the procured a bucket full of water the instant he saw Mrs. Pryer, a laundress, situated at 23, Cambridge-life in her defence, with disastrous consequences to both life and proportion, but nad managed to energy the other. The engineer states, that if he could have extinguished it. He range of the fire with disastrous consequences to both life and proportion of 1688, and of free and hearty volunteers would be of far more procured a bucket full of water the instant he saw Mrs. Pryer, a laundress, situated at 23, Cambridge-life in her defence, without having recourse to oppressive measures; and a between two mules which ran from one gable end to with disastrous consequences to both life and proportion of 1688, but disastrous consequences to both life and proportion of 1688, and of free and hearty volunteers would be of far more procured a bucket full of water the instant he saw have a life of the could have extinguished it. He range of the could have extinguished it. which have been alienated from you for the last fif-teen years. By such alliances you will double the strength of your nationality; and, moreover, legitimacy the year 1831 (the period of the Reform Bill), and alone is sufficiently indisputable to be able to support, especially since 1842, three new parties have, on the without staggering, the assault of parties, and the storms other hand, been formed. First, the decided of the press and the tribune in a representative govern"economical" Liberals, who, since 1839, have been ment. The ground must be solid beneath the tumul- carrying on a campaign of free trade against the old tuous tread of a democracy. It is the antiquity of the English system of tax and duty legislation, under the right to the throne and the innate respect for dynasty banners of the Anti-Corn Law League. This party that consolidate the soil. What prestige can you expect chiefly consists of the manufacturers, with a confrom a dynasty which is younger than the youngest of siderable portion of the mercantile body; whilst the your children, and of which your very sons have with your children, and of which your children, and of which your children, and you children have been always and your children have been childre

Here is one party; it knows what it wants, and says so plainly. It is for you to judge. There is another party, composed of men the most aristocracy are removed from the dovernment. Selfonthal in opinion, the most logical in reasoning, and condly, there is the Radical party, which principally the most intrepid in conviction, who derive their intellections. It entirely accords the most intrepid in conviction, who derive their intellections. It entirely accords the found on such occasions.

It entirely accords the same canous levity, with riomary, and disgusting merriment, accompanied by several fights, as is generally to be found on such occasions.

It entirely accords the mill to the found on such occasions.

It entirely accords to the different stations, and the found on such occasions. tual descent through the sentiment, or throu the description of the great popular names of the Revolution, and who precede, in thought, the ever slow and ever hesitating march of the people. They say to France, "Why do you halt in a blunder? You are, and you wish to be, more and more of a democracy. What is democracy? It is the negative of the principle of hereditary succession, and have generally, on account of the medical politics, but is distinguished from the latter time and with the usual form. She slept well during the negative of the principle of hereditary succession, and more of a democracy? It is a members vote on all decisive questions the negative of the principle of election to govern
The preparations were made at the accustomed at the accustomed time and with the usual form. She slept well during the niercial politics, but is distinguished from the latter time and with the usual form. She slept well during the niercial politics, but is distinguished from the latter time and with the usual form. She slept well during the niercial politics, but is distinguished from the latter time and with the usual form. She slept well during the niercial politics, but is distinguished from the latter time and with the usual form. She slept well during the niercial politics, but is distinguished from the latter time and with the usual form. She slept well during the niercial politics, but is distinguished from the latter to the nills united of along its length.—the a five except belonging to the Royal Society for the firm upon the basis of universal suffrage and democracy. It is members as he had previously evinced. When she made her appearance on the scaffold, not the slightest groan or ebullition of feeling was exhaustion of the firm previously evinced. When she made her appearance on the scaffold, not the slightest groan or ebullition of feeling was exhaustion of the mild uring the nice of the firm had not the nice of the mild uring the prevention of the mild uring th ment in all its degrees. It is the sovereignty wrested insurrection of 1842, this party was connected with from a single individual and restored to all. It is a the Chartists by bonds alternately tightened and refear, or requiring the least support. She evidently wall fell in with a tremendous crash; and at this people of citizens, or rather a people of kings, all equal, laxed. After this outbreak, however, it separated and reigning themselves by their own magistracy, instead itself in the most decided manner from the Chartists, and on the way to, as well as on the scaffold, reof giving a procuration to reign for them. The unique and attached itself more closely than ever to the and permanent depository of power will abuse the deposit. Whigs; but more especially to the Anti-Corn Law The cap having been drawn over her face, and He will create for himself different interests from those League. Thirdly, come the Chartists, the purely of the people; a crowned exception in the state, he will democratic party, which almost exclusively rests upon have thoughts exceptional like the situation in which you the working classes. This party equally wishes for place him. He will be tempted to profit by the privilege universal suffrage, but not, like the Radicals, as an of one alone to upset the right of all. Why create this end, but as a mere means to an end. It claims polipermanent danger to the constitution? What is an tical power for the working classes, in order that hereditary head upon an elective body? What is this these classes may be placed in a position themselves dynastic power invented and armed by your own hands to carry the measures by means of which their social that you may have the dangerous amusement of strug- interests may be rendered more secure. "Political gling against it? Either this hereditary head is strong power the means, and social happiness the end"or it is weak. If it is strong, it subdues or corrupts you; such is the motto of the Chartists. As a matter of if weak, you restrain and domineer over it. Cui bono course, Chartism contains in itself numerous "comthis superannuated wheel-work in mechanics? Be con- munist" elements, and, in fact, the majority of the sistent. There is no nation that resists a logical defect spokesmen of this party are communists of the Owen in its institutions. Either declare yourselves deposed school. The leader of the first party (the Econofrom the sovereignty of the people or consent to call mists) is Richard Cobden; that of the second (the democracy by its proper name. There is no middle Radical), Joseph Sturge, the Quaker; and that of the third (the Chartists), Mr. Feargus O'Connor,

Here, again, is a party which speaks out. Reply, if The Cobden party is strong, because it possesses Finally, there is a third great party in France. It is

that of the present Government—that of the numerous, wishing to do so, and which endeavours to justify it with-

yourselves if you put them up at this price.

Poland. You arrive;—and, lo! it is furious with Angle jected by the House of Peers. When it was carried phobia, and intent on peace and an alliance with Russia. for the third time through the House of Commons, It demands electoral reform. You run to the spot; but the threat of a wholesale creation of Peers alone sucit says nothing more about it, and, at the most, will only ceeded in silencing the opposition of the House of allow you to hear a very low sigh for the annexation of a few jurors to the list of a few electors of a nation which had not an alarming excitement at that time pretime to find it voting on masse the forts, the exceinte, the Laws will be abolished in the forthcoming session. into a barrister's wig!

bastions, the guns, the powder and the bullets, of the fortifications of Paris! You think to recover yourself on the Regency question, and that it will, conformably with them?" We have seen that both Tories and Whigs

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF A COTTON MILL: RATING OF PRINCE ALBERT'S FARM AT DREADFUL ACCIDENT—THE DERRY MAIL.

AT MANCHESTER.

WINDSOR.

The particulars of the following fatal accident, such merciful opponents! Name a single monarchical spite or through the concessions of this party! Eminent members of the constitutional opposition, awake! arise! it is high time. Be a party! be a will! be yourselves! Separate yourselves from the allies who denaturalise you. It is the warning of the country; it is the presentiment of the future; it is the voice of a disinterested friend. they believe to be political truth. But we do not honour which cries out to you. If you hesitate any longer, you with that name these who know not what they wish, or will not only lose your principles, you will even lose your

> For ourselves, afflicted by the errors of such parties, we deem it a safer, more glorious, and more useful course to attach ourselves to that which does not decline, to that which does not bend, to that which does not enter into compromises-viz., to principles.

STATE OF PARTIES IN ENGLAND. [From the Augsburg Gazette.]
Sir Robert Peel is again Prime Minister of England. In reality it was too much to expect Peel to support the measures of the Whig Government in posse, even if they were in accordance with his views. Peel has, during the last two years, seen often enough that he can constantly rely upon the support of the liberal middle classes so long as he proposes their measures and protects their interests. Let the reader remember the votes upon the Ten Hours' Bill and the sugar question in 1844. If, again, the Corn Laws must be abolished, Peel will much rather free; and let not her shores be defended by men dragged Whigs by lending them the influence of his support

you know how to reply. If some of its unworthy and the whole money power and the entire influence of false apostles had not written its theories in red ink—if it industrial burgess class, exclusively of which it had encouraged instead of menacing the future, the future exercises an almost unlimited dominion over the went the extreme penalty of the law, the scaffold Radicals. The Sturge party reckons but few supporters, and, separated from the Anti-Corn Law early hour a vast concourse of persons assembled in League, it would sink into a mere cipher. The front of the gaol, as early as seven o'clock, many laborious, intelligent, and opulent middle class of the O'Connor party is powerless in Parliament, because country which made the Revolution of July without it is almost wholly composed of the non-electors; but tion, which was rendered necessary in consequence of knowing it, which accepted this inconsistency without strong without its walls, because the great mass of the the execution of Martha Browning, at Newgate. By population in all the manufacturing districts and nine o'clock a dense mass of persons had assembled, large towns belong to it. The question now is, whether it will be possible to carry the repeal of the Corn awful proceedings could be obtained being literally "What do we care," say they, "for the antiquity of some and the theories of others? Perish theories, and God save the Government of July? The Revolution daunts us, and with some reason; it showed us its phantage of the concessions which, as regards the first two, consist in the invitation of their members into tom for three days, and that is enough. We courage ously rallied to crush it in its faubourgs and its clubs.

We were compelled to constitute a monarchy in a great upon the behaviour of the English aristocracy. hurry. We took what we had at hand-a fact instead of This aristocracy consists of a few hundred peers any a principle. We made a lucky choice; our Prince has a few thousand landed proprietors of a lower grade in been the good genius of our Revolution. His patience the ranks of the nobility—the gentry—whose incomes and wisdom have worn out everything. It seems as if are all derived from their landed possessions, and God had granted to him, as to Joshua, the power of stopping the course of the sun, not to exterminate, but to tire out, parties. We did not pretend to invent new siderably narrow the incomes of all members of the forms of government. We have a monarchy, such as it aristocracy. All the measures hitherto carried against is; it protects our lives, our property, our children, our the aristocracy were less fearful in their eyes than the frontiers, our commerce, public orders, the security of abolition of the Corn Laws. The repeal of the Test our homes, and the peace of Europe. We are far from Act and Catholic Emancipation certainly attacked disputing your logic. But, with us, the first logic is, to the leading principles of the English constitution, but live. Our ideal is the public safety, and our own in the they did not touch the direct interests of the aristocracy. The Reform Bill destroyed the immediate influence of the aristocracy upon the election of members to

But without the sphere of these great and serious the House of Commons (and this not in all cases, parties there are, in the press and in the Chamber, I witness the instance of Woodstock, which is still a know not how many parties who have called themselves close borough in the hands of the Duke of Marlfor the last fifteen years, Opposition, dynasty left, constitutional left, moderate left, left centre, tiers-parti, entire Opposition, demi-Opposition, quarter-Opposition, demi-Opposition, quarter-Opposition, demi-Opposition, demi-Opposition, quarter-Opposition, demi-Opposition, demi-Opposition, quarter-Opposition, demi-Opposition, demi-Opposit shade of Opposition, and, lastly, and this is worse than tenants-at-will—these modern "vassals" of the arisall,—semblance of Opposition! How is one to know tocracy. These two measures still allowed the social where one is in the midst of them? We except a great number of O position members who, like ourselves, have it his political influence. The Reform Bill under-lose at the back of they were in the act of making their way through they was a summand the act of making their way through they was a summand the act of making their way through they was a summand the act of making their way through they was a summand the act of making their way through they was a summand the act of making their way through they was a summand they was a summand the act of making their way through they was a summand they w always disliked these tactics. And these you call par- mined the power of the House of Lords, by intro- a coroner's inquest was summoned, when it was Their books were all saved, being got out at the com- to policeman, was immediately put about, but nothing of the lost ties? And you condemn serious men when they ducing the modern French principle of representation proved that she had been a governess, and had pro- mencement of the fire. enter the Chamber to range themselves, necessarily and into the English constitution; but it allowed in some irrevocably, under one of these thousand little banners, or degree this power to continue, inasmuch as it hardly rather these ragged pocket handkerchiefs without breadth | touched the influence of the landowners in the Lower | friends | before she undertook another situation at | Atrocious Cruelty to a Child.—At the Quarter and without colour, and which, far from being able to House. An evidence of this was afforded by the refloat over the policy of a great nation, are not even large storation of the Tories to power in the Peel Cabinet enough to conceal the miserable ambitions of the groups of 1841. The repeal of the Corn Laws, on the conby which they are borne. No, no; keep your votes to trary, will reduce the power of the landowners almost ourselves if you put them up at this price.

We are well aware that there has existed for the last foundations of their power—viz., their incomes, whilst fifteen years a numerous "constitutional opposition" on the other it will abolish the feudal relations beparts, called the "great left," which borrows from the tween farmer and landlord. The landed proprietors conscientious men of whom it is composed, from the will be compelled to give up their contracts with name, the proverbial probity, and the unrivalled talent the farmers from year to year, and to grant them of its orator, an authority, a respect, and an eclat, which have for a long time formed the hope of liberal opinions will become independent of the landlords. Herein France. One would like to join it, but to do that one with also the influence of the aristocracy over must know upon what ground this party will be found. the elections of the members of the llouse of but have received no attention what soever from the in Maidstone Gaol. That is not so easy as people think. It does not remain Commons, which rests upon the dependence of the county enoner, who treated the matter as if it were

its principles and its popular instincts, reserve to the nation the choice of its intermediate King! You arrive will be compelled, if it wish to repeal the Corn Laws, and find it separating from its leader to vote with to lean for support upon a third party. The first the Ministry, for a presumptive and anticipatory regency—that is to say, two Kings for one. It stigmatizes corruption in one of its dirtiest sources wanting in popularity among the working classes.

It stigmatizes corruption in one of its dirtiest sources wanting in popularity among the working classes were about removing thirther from the carract Mill, in consequence of the Seath Linesten and Altringham. It stigmatizes corruption in one of its dirtiest sources

the secret-service money. You arrive, and find it
voting the secret-service money with the Ministry of the
lst of March! At last, you firmly hope to reach it on the
ground of the complete revision of the September laws—
all those exceptional laws, all those preventive measures,
and all those acts of foreign policy against which it has
thundered a hundred times in its journals at its ban—
to the secret-service money. You arrive, and find it
town the most numerous in England), that it cannot hold public meetings in any single manufacturing town, and far fewer in the country. The artitown, and far fewer in the country. The artisans in the tewns as well as in the country have constantly opposed the League. We have
seen, that at Manchester itself the League has
thundered a hundred times in its journals at its ban—
not been able to hold any one public meetsans me mill or rather it occuries the site of the mill. thundered a hundred times in its journals, at its ban- not been able to hold any one public meet- same mill, or rather it occupies the site of the mill, thundered a nundred times in its journals, at its ban-quets, and in its tribunes! You arrive, and find it allied with the very Minister who has gained over it all these Chartists or compelled to dissolve the meeting. The Relical array one public meet-ing since 1842, without being out-voted by the to which attached a painful notoriety in the year 1817, when it was in the occupation of Mr. Brown, or victories, inspiring itself with the counsels of its natural enemy and its conqueror, and intrenched immovably and appear separated from the League. On the other Mr. Stones, Mr. Sholick, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, self-satisfied upon the ground of "accomplished facts!" hand, the Chartists have a power at their command, Mr. Stubb, and Mr. Frost. On Sunday morning, which is assuredly for the moment the deciding one the 16th of March, in that year, it was totally de-Duncombe once in the Ministry, the English Con- condition of the mill:—It was an old, ill-constructed stitution is shaken from its summit to its foundation; building, having probably been erected shortly after also denied by Mr. Anson, that the Prince had bene-

> THE MILITIA. Two or three spirited individuals connected with a TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty, We, the undersigned, loyal inhabitants of the borough offer our most solemn but respectful protest against such Holmes and Roberts. an unconstitutional and tyrannical mode of providing for the defence of these countries.

We feel assured that your Majesty cannot be perfectly acquainted with the misery and unhappiness such an act would occasion—the ruthless severing of family ties, tearing the husband from his wife, the son from his mother, and sending them to Ireland, or some other place, far distant from their home, to the complete overthrow and ruin of all their worldly prospects; and this without even going through the form which is necessary to enlist the free soldier, but forcing them, against their will, to do that which a free nation should do from choice. Your peticioners feel assured that the safety of these realms could be efficiently secured without causing such wide spread misery, and they confidently trust, that in your Majesty's humane endeavours to ameliorate the condition of your subjects, you will set your face against this remnant of heartless oppression, and will not allow the French conscription system to be retained in our envied island. Let England still be the boast of the treason ever threaten our native land, brave hearts and Trusting to your Majesty's kind consideration for the

velfare and happiness of your loyal subjects, Your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

THE MURDER AT WESTMINSTER. The execution of the above unhappy criminal took place on Monday morning at the usual hour in front by the cotton in process of manufacture, the confla-

perhaps partly arising from her being of light weight, though from some cause or other the rope was evialthough the executioner was performing the task of

EXECUTION OF SAMUEL QUENNELL AT

HORSEMONGER-LANE. On Monday morning Samuel Quennell, who was convicted of the murder of Daniel Fitzgerald, underbeing erected as usual on the top of the gaol. At an being unaware of the alteration of the hour for execucrowded, and as the awful hour approached the crowd came pouring in, many of whom had been to witness the previous execution. As is usual on these occasions, a vast number of the mob were women, girls, and boys, and their language and conduct was most

Precisely as the clock struck ten the unfortunate culprit appeared on the top of the gaol, attended by the chaplain, and surrounded by the prison authoriall that remained to be done was to extinguish the ties, and he walked with a firm step and ascended the scaffold without any assistance, followed by the ling to adjacent buildings. To this end it was chaplain. The executioner, Calcraft, having placed him under the fatal beam, proceeded to place the cap over his head and adjust the rope, some little delay being occasioned by the executioner having to fasten the rope round the beam, instead of the usual manner adopted at Newgate of fastening it to a hook; when all was completed, and whilst the unfortunate culprit was engaged in prayer, the signal was given and he was launched into eternity. His struggles appeared to be very slight, and after hanging the usual time the body was cut down in the presence of the authorities. The body was interred in the evening in the yard leading to the prison chapel.

ceeded that very day from the house of her mother in London, in order that she might take leave of her Arundel, Sussex. Upon a post mortem examination, it was discovered that she was far advanced in pregher death. The jury, on taking into consideration severely scalded that the skin fell from the soles of that there was no weapon of any kind near the corpse her feet. The prisoner and the infant sufferer were -no bottle or other vessel for containing the poisonnaturally were suspicious as to the question whether and the offence was committed on the 25th of Novemit was a common case of self-destruction. They con- ber last. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and, having sidered that she might have had the poison administered to her, and then to have been taken to the nessed the transaction, was taken to confirm the fact. place where she was found; and from time to time After being duly admonished as to her future conthey have expressed a wish to go on with the inquiry, duct, she was sentenced to one year's imprisonment

About half-past five o'clock on Friday evening a fire was discovered in the sixth story of an old mill in Little Peter-street, Hulme, a building seven stories high, without the attic, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Holmes and Reberts, manufacturers, who were about removing thither from the Garratt Mill

breadth, next Little Peter-street, and the other next pation before they could legally recover the amount rogg's-lane; one side, eleven windows in length, ad- claimed by them for arrears of rates. the mill, but with an entrance gate from Greaves- copy of the case submitted to Sir Frederick Thesiger newspaper-office in Newport, have drawn up the following petition, which has already received a large part of the second floor was furnished with looms, and provided with a case and opinion also. It street. The first or ground floor was full of carding and Sir Thomas Wilde, together with their opinion brought from the Garratt Mill, which were in progress of being "gated," or made ready for setting to was stated, that if the parish had submitted a case to counsel, and obtained an opinion, there would have been no objection, on the part of the Prince Consort's advisers, to have exchanged copies of the where he lay, but the poor clay did not return even a of Newport, in the county of Monmouth, having heard lifth was only about half full of mules; and the sixth same; but this not having been done, no copies could popularity—you will even lose your name. You will not with serious alarm that an order had been issued for the and seventh floors were full of mules, left there by be furnished to the parish of the case and opinion by be called, in the page of history, the "Opposition of speedy raising of the militia of this country, do hereby Mr. Waddington, and purchased of him by Messrs. which his Royal Highness would be guided in resist-

About fifty operatives were employed, and the greater part of the hands had been absent from work the whole of the day; many of them, in fact, were drinking at the World's End beer-shop, Little Peter-street, at the time. Between five and six o'clock in the evening, William Breeze, the engineer, stopped the engine, in order to allow those who were at work to leave. About half-past five, or twenty-five minutes before six o'clock, the engineer states that he was leaving the mill, when, in going along the yard, he observed a light in No. 6 room, the highest story except one. He remarked to Roger Wardle, the lodge-keeper, that he had not turned the gas off, on which Wardle tried to light the gas in the lodge, and, finding that there was no gas there, he, of course, concluded that the light in the mill could not arise from his having neglected to turn the tap of the service pipe. Both the engineer and Wardle then returned into the mill to examine the meter in the bottem room; and while there, James Pepper, a warper em-Corn Laws must be abolished, Peel will much rather claim the honour of having carried through such a measure for himself than allow it to accrue to the measure for himself than allow it to accrue to the measure for himself than allow it to accrue to the treason over threaten our pative land brove heaves and the mill, came in and gave an alarm of fire, unwillingly from their families and friends; for rest assured, your Majesty, should foreign invasion or domestic three then ran up stairs, and on coming to No. 6 room the fire, he could have extinguished it. He ran down stairs as quickly as possible for water, and on arriving in the yard he learned from two policemen lice constable D 179, on going his rounds early on as the charge upon would be no use or opposite the place. that information of the fire had been sent to Mr. EXECUTION OF MARTHA BROWNING FOR Rose. Before the engines arrived several of the workpeople and other persons endeavoured to extinguish the flames, by throwing water upon them; but, fed

nessed the birth? What eyes can be dazzled by a crown which was yesterday a hat? Without doubt it is the coronation of the people, but, in the imagination of manner spiral process of the middle-classes. It does not merely look to an abolition of the coronation of the people, but, in the imagination of manner spiral process of the middle-classes. It does not merely look to an abolition of the people, but, in the imagination of manner spiral process and wire. Rose instantly proceeded to the spectators did not congregate so early to the spectators did not congregate so early or so numerously as on previous occasions, and it may be that the public nave less appetite for such to the spectators did not congregate so early or so numerously as on previous occasions, and it may be that the public nave less appetite for such to the spectators did not congregate so early to the spectators did not congregate so early or so numerously as on previous occasions, and it may be that the public nave less appetite for such the spectators did not congregate so early to the spectators did not congregate so early or so numerously as on previous occasions, and it may be that the public nave less appetite for such the spectators did not congregate so early to the spec to an abolition of the Corn Laws, but also aspires to political dominion. John Bright, the Quaker, has on the control of the property of the cockloft, were on fire. There being a cistern the cockloft, were on fire. There being a cistern the cockloft, were on fire. this head declared, that "they must not rest until the ing to the most degraded class. There was, however, of water in the yard-of the premises, the hose were down or huddled together in the street in their night the same callous levity, with ribaldry, and disgusting attached; and the firemen, under the direction of dresses. Upon the first alarm information was

> and on the way to, as well as on the scaffold, re- of the upper floors of the building. He distinctly felt the stairs and the building generally shaking; The cap having been drawn over her face, and the and one of his men at the same time reporting to him rope adjusted round her neck, the bolt was with- that the building was very badly constructed, and the drawn, and she passed from this world to the next, upper part of the walls very thin, Mr. Rose thought though not without more than ordinary suffering, it unwise to risk the lives of his men in so perilous a situation, and he accordingly directed them to descend the stairs and quit the building. Not long dently more slack than usual on such occasions : as. afterwards the upper floors of the building being then burned down to the fourth story, one or more floors hastening death by holding the legs tightly down, it fell in, and the beams being inserted in the outer was several minutes ere the convulsive movement of walls, these were drawn inwards, and fell with a trethe hands unwards and downwards had subsided, so mendous crash, about a quarter or twenty minutes as to show that life was entirely extinct. Soon after before eight o'clock, leaving only small portions at the great bulk of the crowd began to disperse, a great each gable end standing. At this time there was no the properties referred to Their name was portion of whom, we regret to say, proceeded with fire in the three lower stories, which were also swept great speed to the next sad scene of action at Horse- down with the weight of the superincumbent materials. The fall of these walls being so sudden and simultaneous, produced a feeling of terror amongst the crowd, and, for a few seconds afterwards, a perfeet stillness prevailed, many persons fearing that some of the firemen had been buried in the ruins. At the time of this fall of the greater part of the building, seven or eight firemen were on the roof of a low building in the yard of the premises, directing the three branches from the engines upon the burning mill. That smaller portion of the outer walls which fell outwards, struck the roof of the boiler house, where the men were; but, as they perceived the fall coming, they all leaped off upon the ground, and, fortunately, escaped without serious injury, with one exception, a man named Abrahams, who, in leaping, slipped and sprained, or otherwise hurt his knee-joint so seriously, that it was necessary to convey him home. Up to this time the firemen were rapidly mastering the fire, which from the first had never burst into a clear mass of flame, but smouldered and smoked under the deluge of water poured on it; and it is the opinion of Mr. Rose that the flames would soon have been got under but for the sudden fall of the greater part of the building, which left all that remained to be done was to extinguish the dall, stated that he went to witness the execution of ing to adjacent buildings. To this end it was necessary to continue working the engines for several

The origin of the fire seems to be enveloped in

inmates of the North Aylesford Union Workhouse,

the inhabitants of Bromiey will be reneved from by the point, and it is supposed and it i is said to be sovereign. It fulminates against the people. These same conditions acted forts with which a distrustful lower dreams of eachesing the capital. You arrive, and you are just in eachesing the capital. You arrive, and you are just in each single forts with the consequence of being robbed by the rabble which is a few forts. The review of the good and eleven are now repeated. Whigh a material so that the accounts received from the consequence of being robbed by the rabble which is a few forts. The review of the good and eleven are now repeated. Whigh as well as Tories have admitted—have conceded—the fact that the accounts received from the consequence of being robbed by the rabble which the sixty-first year of his age. made into wire upwards of one hundred and eleven not found for several hours afterwards. The rev. t.cnded such a spectacle as the public execution of an the sixty-first year of his age.

In consequence of a memorial addressed to Prince Prince commanded a case to be drawn up, setting forth the nature of his Royal Highness's occupation lin and Drogheda Railway, after the arrival of the the law-officers of the Crown for their opinion

had been professionally engaged in the matter on the part of the parish), accompanied by Mr. Thomas much esteemed by all who travelled on his road. Adams, the Mayor and Vicar's warden, Messrs. John Clode, jun., and Ingalton, churchwardens; and Messrs. T. Cleave, Noke, and Chisholm, overseers, waited upon Mr. Anson, the Prince's private secreliable to be rated, inasmuch as the property in question belonged to the Crown. It was further stated to the parish officers that the Crown had granted no lease of the farm to the Prince Consort, and that his Royal Highness occupied the land rent free. It was oining Jordan-street, and the other in the yard of Mr. Anson declined to furnish the parish with a

ing the claims of the parish. It was also stated that it was the opinion of Sir Thomas Wilde, that if the parish proceeded to extremities in enforcing the pay- stunned. With great difficulty he succeeded in ment of the alleged arrears, and any future rates that extricating Miss Knox from the perilous position might be made, by levying upon the property upon the farm, it would find itself in great error.

A vestry meeting has been called by the parish officers to make another rate (a large sum being demanded immediately by the guardians of the Windsor Union), when the whole of the correspondence which has passed between the legal adviser of the parish and the Prince Consort, as well as the determination which has been come to by the Prince, will be laid before the inhabitants, in order hat they may decide upon their future proceedings

There are several persons who have not paid the last rate, made as long since as September last. Summonses against the defaulters have not been ap- to the prisoner Smith, alias Eales, who had been plied for, it being considered advisable, before such committed from this court on Friday last on a charge a step was resorted to, that the intentions of the of going to the house of Mr. Hamblin, and by threats Prince Consort should be first ascertained.

FIRE, AND LOSS OF TWO LIVES AT PAD.

Saturday morning, observed an unusual light in peared so conclusive as to leave very little doubt the first floor of the building, which induced him of his conviction. Since the commitment of the to raise the alarm of fire: but unfortunately it was some time before the inmates could be roused from their slumbers, and not until the flames were bursting through the front windows, as well as up the staircase, with the greatest impetuosity. Several of the lodgers managed to escape from the blazing piercing through the windows of that story, they made their way through the roof, and burst out with redoubled fury. The Grand Junction Works furnished a sufficient supply of water, which was speedily discharged into the midst of the burning property. and by the most praiseworthy exertions of the firemen they were enabled to cut off any further communication, but it was past five o'clock before the fire was extinguished. For some time afterwards it was imagined that all the parties had made a safe retreat from the premises, and when they were congratulating each other that such was the case, a discovery of a most melancholy character was made upon the ground of the back parlour. On further examination, it was found that two human beings man and wife, had been sacrificed to the fury of the devastating element, who had rented that room, and the unfortunate parties referred to. Their name was Wane, and their remains were conveyed from the scene, in order that a jury may arrive at a verdict. We regret to add that not one of the inmates was insured to the amount of a single farthing, so that they have lost everything, but they have been kindly lodged since the occurrence by their neighbours. From inquiries, made up to the latest period, there is no doubt that the two unfortunate persons were suffocated in their beds, as they were not seen or heard by any of the other inmates, and if it had been known that they were in the building they could have been saved by the firemen, as well as with the assistance of the fire-escape from the Royal Society. Since the fire, and after it became known that the two

keep them away from danger. THE "GREAT MORAL LESSON" OF AN EXECUTION ! | deceased would not allow herself to be attended to, -At the Southwark police office on Monday, Charles and she told witness that she was in great distress Perryman and William Harvey, two well-dressed and did not wish to live. Susannah Osborne, widow, young men, were brought before Mr. Cottingham, and sister of the deceased, gave a truly heart-rending charged with attempting to steal a gold watch from the person of Captain Randall, of Holles-street, and sister. She said that, although, through the Cavendish-square, at the execution of Quennell, that kindness of Mr. Ackland, of Gray's Inn-road, they morning, at Horsemonger-lane gaol. Captain Ran-Quennell, that morning, on the top of Horsemongerlane gaol, and that while he was standing in a position a week. Her sister became quite melancholy and immediately in view of the gallows, he was soon surrounded by a great number of persons. He had not long taken up the position, which was near the corner of Swan-street, when his attention was excited mystery. There had been no hands working in by observing the prisoners, who were in the company No. 6 room since breakfast time on Saturday morn- of two other men, all of whom stood immediately in ing, but one of the men employed in the mill states front of him. They began with what is termed that he lighted the gas in that room and took a man "larking" with each other, during which the two into the room with him, but the man would not begin prisoners were designedly pushed by their companious into the room with him, but the man would not begin work, and the gas was put out about a quarter of an hour afterwards.

The valuable machinery and stock in the mill is out. The latter made three different attempts to the two market-boats which left Falmouth on fature ay afternoon last, on their return to Porthalla, St. Keverne, one of them estimated at about £6,000, and the whole of it, with obtain possession of the watch, and would unquestion- unfortunately went down in a squall, and the three the exception, probably, of the engine, has been de ably have succeeded in his object, had not the chain men in it were drowned. The accident happened in stroyed. Messrs. Holmes and Roberts are insured in been twisted tightly round complainant's braces. The Falmouth Bay, no great distance from Bendennis. Suspicious Case of Poisoning at Bromley.—Our readers will remember that about eighteen months ago the body of a young woman, named Harriet Monkton, was found in a water-closet at the back of Dissenting changl in High-street. Bromley: that managed to take them into custody after a stout re-sistance, during which Harvey struck 272 M a severe women were in the boat which weathered the squall, blow on the side of the head. The magistrate then who became so alarmed that they were landed at proceeded to make some inquiries into the characters | Crab quay, on Pendinnis, and they walked home. Sessions for the city of Rochester, held on Saturday, of the prisoners, and was informed by Kent, one of Mary Ann Vigo, aged thirteen, was tried on a charge the policemen attached to the court, that Harvey young men belonging to this locality went to take nancy, and that there was a very large quantity of of putting Sarah Gould, an infant three years of age, was tried and committed some time since at the spiller fish in a boat called the Mary, yawl, rowing Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to be transported, which, however, was afterwards commuted to a lengthened imprisonment. The other prisoner was hands met a watery grave. No assistance could be also known as the associate of thieves. A Mr. Austen stepped forward and stated that he was present at the execution, and stood near the spot where the above attempted robbery took place. That while his attention was directed towards the scaffold, in a moment his watch was drawn from his pocket, but the act was so instantaneous that he had no opportunity loss. n Maidstone Gaol.

The Brother of Kirke White accidentally of perceiving by whom the robbery was committed. Mr. Cottingham said that it was fortunate for the firmly enough, or long enough on the same spot, to render you sure of finding it again where you left it. You repeal of the Corn Laws in the Lower House, that always arrive at the place of rendezvous for its opinions an hour, or a year, after it has left. Thus it demands the English alliance, and a war for the European cause of through the House of Commons, and twice was it rether the English alliance, and a war for the European cause of through the House of Commons, and twice was it rether delay shall take place; so that Mr. Carttar, the to go into a plantation on his premises, where he liad within forty-eight hours. The magistrate then sencoroner, will now be colleged to proceed with the in- some poles felled, for the purpose of looking at them tenced the prisoners to three months imprisonment vestigation, which is at present wrapped in obscurity, and the inhabitants of Bromley will be relieved from by the pond, and it is supposed Mr. White stuml led leaving the court Mr. Cottingham expressed his distance of the trees in his relieved from the present wrapped in obscurity, before they were sold. These poles were lying close and hard labour; and previously to Captain Randall by the pond, and it is supposed Mr. White stuml led leaving the court Mr. Cottingham expressed his dissection of the trees in his relieved from the present was present wrapped in obscurity, before they were sold. These poles were lying close and hard labour; and previously to Captain Randall leaving the court Mr. Cottingham expressed his dissection of the trees in his relieved from the present was present wrapped in obscurity, and the inhabitants of Bromley will be relieved from the present was present wrapped in obscurity, before they were sold.

usually congregate on such occasions.

the ruins, and it required the aid of the police to

The particulars of the following fatal accident, which happened to the Londonderry mail coach, on Albert on the subject of the alleged claims of the Thursday night, have been communicated to us by

of the farm in question, as well as the grounds upon mail train, at the usual hour on Thursday night. which the payment was resisted, and submitted to The vehicle was occupied by a young lady, named Knox, her father, and two other gentlemen inside, and Mr. Cahill, the only outside passenger. The On Tuesday morning Mr. Darvill, solicitor (who coach was driven by Patrick Shanley, a well known Everything went on well until about two o'clock, when the vehicle had arrived within two miles of Castleblaney, where it was upset, and Shanley was killed on the spot. Mr. Cahill gives a truly horrifying description of the accident. He says that at the stage before they came to Castleblaney, four blind horses were put to the coach, and as the night was very dark it was with considerable difficulty that Shanley managed them. On approaching the spot where the accident occurred, there is a curve in the road, and then a straight line. Just after passing the curve there was a large heap of stones on the side of the way, and to avoid coming in contact with that, Shanley kept the opposite side, and on this portion of the road there was a deep cut of which he was ignorant. The wheels of the coach came into the cut, the leading horses plunged into the ditch and were knocked down, the wheelers fell on them, and the coach was instantly upset with great violence. It would have been completely overturned but for the ditch. Mr. Cahill, who, fortunately for himself, sat chind the coachman, although he was several times during the night solicited to take the box-seat, was thrown with great force over the hedge into a ploughed field, where he lay for some time quite insensible from the effects of the shock. On recovering he made his way out, and a shocking spectacle presented itself to his sight. All was still as death; the horses, coach and all, lay there in one confused mass. The coachman was quite lifeless; the coach had fallen on and crushed him to death instantly. The guard lay against the ditch quite insensible, and not a sound issued from the inside. where he lay, but the poor clay did not return even a pulsation. His next attempt was to extricate the guard, which he did, and finding some signs of life in him he placed him in a convenient position, and proceeded to climb up the coach. Having opened the door, he found the four inside passengers completely in which she was placed, and the others were subsequently extricated. Messengers were sent off at once to Castleblaney, and twenty men, with the Catholic clergyman and medical man, were promptly in attendance. The guard recovered after some time. The coach was taken into Castlebaney. Freeman's Journal.

> THE LATE CASE OF OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY .- CAU-TION TO FAMILIES IN SELECTING SERVANTS.—At the Lambeth Police-office on Monday Mr. Kerby, the superintendent of the Northampton police force, at--presenting a pistol and dagger, extorting a £10 note. Mr. Kerby stated that Smith, alias Eales, had, in the year 1842, been tried and convicted of a burprisoners Smith and Jones, a discovery of a singular kind as connected with their case has been made. On the discovery of the robbery Inspector Campbell called at the house of Mr. Hamblin to make the necessary inquiries about it; and, while proceeding with those inquiries, he expressed a wish to exa-mine the servant. His desire was met by a decided declaration that there was not the slightest necessity for doing so, as they received the highest character with the young woman, and that there was not the slightest ground for such a suspicion. Indeed, some members of the family expressed themselves very strongly upon the subject, and said it was too much the practice with officers to cast unjust aspersions upon the characters of servants the morobbery; that she had left the house with her under the pretence of going to church, and that finding Smith waiting close to the house for them they all then walked together as far as the Elephant and Castle, when they had something to drink. On the evening of the robbery and outrage the servant left home to go to church, and Mr. Campbell ascertained that she did attend divine service. Smith, since his apprehension, and subsequent to his first and second examination, sent a letter to Mr. Henry, in which he acknowledged that the woman Jones was his wife. and expressed his sorrow for denying the fact when it had been stated to his worship by his wife.

the Gray's-inn-lane workhouse, by Mr. Wakley, M.P., upon the body of Rachel Tate, aged 33, who committed suicide under the following circumstances :—It appeared from the evidence of Hannah Fisher that the woman was brought to the workhouse with several wounds about her person, and was evidently suffering under the influence of laudanum. She resisted the efforts of the surgeon in applying the stomach pump, and after declaring that she was in a dreadful state of destitution, she expired. Mrs. Charlotte Devergh, landlady of the King's Head, Leather-lane, stated that the deceased obtained a bed at her house on Monday, and the following morning asked for some gin, which was refused, as it was thought she was then intoxicated. Maria Lamborne, her servant, deposed that the unfortunate woman was sickly when she entered the house, and as she (the servant) was clearing out her room, she observed lives had been lost, vast crowds have collected round a bruise upon her side, which induced her to make a further examination, when she discovered several wounds upon her breast and arm, and the bed was saturated with her blood. Upon raising an alarm the had plenty of work at shoe binding, yet that, although they worked from morning till night, their united exertions' produced only nine or ten shillings heart-broken, and frequently declared that she was weary of life, and from being kind had latterly assumed a sullen demeanour. Witness in vain endeavoured to keep up her spirits with the hope of better days. Deceased left home on Christmas Eve. and witness did not see her afterwa ds until she found her dying in the workhouse. The i my returned a verdict of insanity.

DETERMINED SUICIDE FROM DESTITUTION. - On

Saturday an inquest was held in the board-room of

SIX MEN DROWNED AT CROOKHAVEN. - Six fine six oars, out of Gally Cove. They were not far from land, when a sea struck the boat, upset her, and all rendered at the time it occurred. The names of the sufferers are, Daniel Donovan, Garret Barry, jun., Garret Fitzgerald, of Lunane, leaving a wife and four children to deplore his loss; Denis Driscoll, Timothy Sullivan, jun. The hills and town are thronged with all their friends weeping for their

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COLONEL GURWOOD. - On Saturday morning the mortal remains of the late Col. John Gurwood were buried in the vault of the Tower Chapel, Tower-hill. Joseph Charles Howett, Esq., architect, who is married to the colonel's only surviving sister, was the chief mourner; and amongst the private friends of the deceased who surrounded his bier in the chapel, we noticed Lord Frederick Poulett, Colonel Grant, Colonel Hume, Major Hetherington, Major Clarke, Major-General Brewer, Colonel Rowan, Dr. Hume, Mr. Hall, and the Spanish Ambassador. The gallant colonel was in

the growing crops are satisfactory.

### Central Criminal Court.

MONDAY .- This court resumed its sittings to day, pursuant to the adjournment from the last session. The court was opened by the Right Rouourable the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Alderman Sir C. Marshall and Farebrother, the Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, and the other city authorities.

Cauerry at Sea .- Joseph Heaviside surrendered to answer an indictment charging him with a misdemeanor. From the statement of the learned counsel for the prosecution and the evidence that was adduced, it appeared that the defendant was the mate of a vessel called the Nunez, and the ofence with which he was charged was having committed a series of assaults upon a lad named John Huggard, who was an apprentice on board the vessel. According to the statement of the prosecutor, a rather weakly but intelligent boy, he sailed from Shields on a voyage to Alexandria, with coals, and when they were near Gibraltar the defendant beat him severely with a rope's end, and when they were in the harbour of Alexaudria, and the coals were being discharged, he was set to trim the lighter, that is shovel the coals level as they were discharged from the vessel, and because he was not strong enough to do it, he said the mate pelted him with large pieces of coal, which made wounds in both his legs, and that the captain put bluestone into the wounds; and he also said that after this, and while his legs were still very bad the mate used to jeer him, and tell him to go aft and "get his bluestone." He likewise said that because he could not learn the compass, the defendant used sometimes to give him a coaple of dozen blows on the hand lumps to come on his wrists. The jury returned a verdict the subject of the present indictment. Mr. Clarkson olijected to this, as the vessel was about to sail. He said the captain of the Nunez was ready to cancel the boy's offence of attempting to administer poison, in one inidentures, and this would effectually prevent the parties stance to the wife of the prosecutor in the former case, from coming into collision in interc. The mother of the and in the other to a little girl eight years of age. The Two Irish labourers, named John Sullivan and Patrick complainant having consented to this course, the indentures were cancelled, and the defendant was then dis-

AN OLD OFFENDER .- Eliza Cross, an old woman or the verge of three score, was convicted of stealing half a additional fact he could show was, that the father of the mitted for trial, with leave to put in bail, themselves in Mrs. Dick's statement as to the time when she alflitch of bacon, the property of Messrs. Hughes and Co. The prisener for a long time has lived by theft or in prison, tainking that her age and infirmity were shields agriust transportation. The court sentenced her to hard

labour for one year, TUESDAY .- STEALING BANK NOTES .- Charles Bowen 22, waiter, George Lake, 22, waiter, were indicted for stealing a Bank of England note of the value of £50, and various other notes, altogether of the value of £150, the moneys of the Rev. William Price Lewis, and John Dancock, 22, waiter, and George Bates, 26, jeweller, were indicted for feloniously receiving the money, well knowing it had been stolen. This case occupied the court for several hours, during which period a great number of witnesses were examined, but the character of the charge the same bail, and he would be ready to attend on any what he had done that for. The prisoner drew a knife will be much better understood in the form of a narrative. It seems that the prisoners Lake and Bowen were engaged as waiters at the Trafaigur Hotel, Charingcross, the former having been employed for nine months, and the latter for as many weeks, at the period the robbery was committed, which was on the 28th of November of last year. At that time the prosecutor, who is a clergyman, residing in Wales, was strying at the notel, and on the day in question he went to the banking-house of Messrs, Glyn, Hallifax, and Co., and received change for a check for £150, obtaining in payment one note for £50, and the remainder in notes for £10 and £5 each. The prosecutor, upon his return to the hotel, rolled up the notes, and placed them in his portmanteau, and he then went out, and on his return at night he discovered that his portmanteau had been opened, and that the whole of the money had been abstructed. The next morning the prosecutor gave information of his loss, but for some time no clue was obtained by offering any evidence. The company for whom he and to the perpetrators of the robbery. The numbers and his learned friend had the honour to appear felt it to be forty lives. The St. David steamer was the joint was almost literally the same as deposed to on the rectly obtained from the banking-house, and the inquiries which were set on foot led to such results as eventually brought the charge home to the prisoners. The evidence against the parties charged as Frincipals, namely, Lake and Bowen, was to the for stealing a quantity of wine and brandy, the property could not be ascertained, and deeply laden, her deeks numerous and glaring inconsistencies. gulations of the hotel, went out about eight o'clock, and did not return all night; and when Talbot, the head months. waiter at the hotel, saw him in the morning, his appearance induced him to believe he had been out all night, and on his challenging him with it he denied the fact, and said that he was ill. It was shortly afterwards ascertained that the prisoner Dancock had been dealing with some stolen notes, and as the prisoner Bowen was known to be on friendly terms with him, and had shortly before recommended him to be employed as an extra waiter at the Trafalgar Hotel, these circumstances, coupled with other facts, led to the apprehension of Bowen, and immediately upon the step being taken, it was observed that the pri oner Lake appeared to be in a very excited state. and apparently quite incapable of attending to business. and at length Tallet, the chief water, was induced to tell him that he believed from his conduct that he was concerned in the robbery, upon which Lake at once admitted that he was, and told a very singular story as to his share of the transaction. The story of Lake was that he had been drawn into it by "Charley," meaning the prisoner Bowen, and that! it was him who had first formed the plan to rob Mr. Lewis, and that he had obtained a key for the purpose of opening his portmantean, and that shortly before he held up a key, and said, "I have tried this little gentleman and it ties Mr. Lewis's portmanteau." He went on to say that on the day of the robbery, the 28th of November, Bowen said that when the head waiter went down to tea they would go and get the notes. Accordingly when this

wait out-ide, and it he heard any noise he was to get out

of the window and walk along the balcony, and so get

away. He said that he then went into the room, opened

the box, and took out the roll of notes, and he then gave

them to Bowen, who shortly afterwards joined him in

one of the parlours, and told him that he had got £70.

and that there would be £55 a piece for them. He then

said that upon hearing this he was very much alarmed,

and wanted to take the money to the head waiter, and

tell hun that he had found it on the mat close to Mr.

London-bridge to see some one, who, he said, would give

him "hard eash" for the notes, and he accordingly gave

him four shillings, and it was arranged that Bowen should

go out at eight o'clock, and that he should then proceed

Years, and Dancock and Bates for fourteen years.

be respited until the next session.

CHARGE OF SENDING TERRATERING LETTERS .- Henry

House Breaking .- A youth named Frederick Bunyan,

steal. Mr. Commissioner Bullock sentenced him to ten

Bolice Intelligence. MANSION-HOUSE.

his natural life.

ness, and the prisoner had opportunities of having access

to it. The Lord Chief Baron said he had not had an op-

portunity of looking at the depositions in these cases,

but, from the statement of the learned counsel, it appeared

that they differed very materially from the former' one.

It would, therefore, be advisable that they should have

gave an opinion as to the propriety of proceeding with

the other indictments. Mr. Clarkson said the case had

stood over for two or three sessions, and there had been

the court to allow the prisoner to be set at liberty under

future occasion if he should be required to do so. Mr.

Bodkin had no ejection to this course, and he suggested

that the disposal of the other indictments should be

postponed until the next session. The Court said they

did not see any objection to this course, and the prisoner

CHARGE OF ARSON. -- George John Ford, 35, printer,

was indicted for feloniously setting fire to certain pre-

mises in his occupation, with attempt to defraud the Im-

perial Insurance Company. The particulars of this charge

have been recently laid before our readers. The jury,

after deliberating for about an hour, returned a verdict

of not guilty. The prisoner was then arraigned upon

another indictment, charging him with setting fire to the

premises of Mr. Allen, the principal witness in the former

had just been concluded, he should not, as the facts

would be precisely the same, occupy the time of the court

their duty to institute the present inquiry; but after the

deliberate decision come to by the jury, they considered

they ought not to proceed any further. A verdict of not

STEALING AN OIL PAINTING .- Philip Wetzner, a Ger-

man, aged 33, was indicted for stealing an oil painting and

frame, value £3, the property of Mr. J. Annis, a pawn-

broker in the City. The jury declared him guilty. The

THURSDAY .- THE DABING ROBBERY AT CAMBERWELL

with robbery accompanied with violence on Thomas

Phillips, and stealing from him a bank note, value £10,

is property; and the second with receiving the same,

well knowing it to have been stolen. The robbery was

committed on December 14th, at the house of Mr.

Hamblin, of Catherine-place, Camberwell, where Mrs.

Phillips, the lady in question, was on a visit. The case

has been fully reported in this paper. On the prisoner's

being asked what they had to say in answer to the charge,

was sent. The jury after consulting for some time, found

Smith guilty. A verdict of Not Guilty was returned in

favour of the female prisoner. The former was then sen-

tenced to be transported beyond the seas for the term of

-Thomas Smith and Ann Jones were charged, the first

sentence was transportation for ten years.

guilty was accordingly returned.

was thereupon discharged.

took place the both went up together to Mr. Lewis's room, and the prisoner Bowen gave him the key, and told him to go in and get the money, and he said he would MONDAY,-THE "STAGS",-A man named Robert Thompson, who was known in the neighbourhood of "Stag-alley" in Bartholomew-lane, at the time of the railway fever, was brought before the Lord Mayor in the custody of a policeman, charged with having stolen a ban- the passage is not more than three or four days. The ker's receipt for money on account of a railway company. Mr. James Hitchin, of Newington-terrace, Brunswickplace, Dover-road, stated that he was a gentleman out of business, and that to the best of his recollection, on the 17th of September last, at about one o'clock, the prisoner came to him at the Hall of Commerce, to which he was a subscriber, and had him called out. The prisoner said Lewis's door, but that Bowen told him he should net do that, and that he must not let the head that he came from Mr. Gibbons, who was known to witness, for the banker's receipt for the deposits on forty ing last, had a cargo valued at £30,000, which was waiter know every thing. Bowen then asked him shares in the British and Irish Union Railway. The de- totally lost with the ship. Two other Indiamen were to lend him some money to pay for a cab to go to posits were £3 per share, amounting in the whole to £120. Witness believing that the prisoner was duly authorised to receive the document, went to Mr. Brown, of Threadneedle-street, procured the receipt, and handed it to the prisoner, who waited for him outside the Hall of Com- As regards the loss of the former ship, the only parto the City for the purpose of getting the cash. The next merce, and stated, upon being put in possession of it. morning Bowen told him that he had taken the totes to "Bob Snow," at the Adelaide Hote!, London-bridge, and that he had to go as far as Westminster, and would rethat he was to go there to get his share. Accordingly he turn in an hour or an hour and a half. Witness waited in anxious expectation, until five o'clock, but the priwent there on the Sunday following to the hotel, where soner never returned, and witness then went to the house he saw a man who said that Snow had gone away with of Mr. Gibbons, of Collet-place, at the East end, oil and the money. In addition to this statement of Lake, it was colour manufacturer, to ascertain what could be the cause proved that when Bonen was apprehended by Inspector Otway he asked if Lake was in custody, and on his being of the delay. Mr. Gibbons said that he had neither given tood that he was, he said that Lake had committed the prisoner authority to get the banker's receipt, nor robbery, and that he told him there was only £70, and if even seen the prisoner at all upon the subject. The primore money had been taken he must have kept the rest soner disappeared altogether for some time, but witness, himself. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against all determined to punish so flagrant a violation of honesty the prisoners. The Recorder sentenced the prisoner and good faith, never dropped the pursuit until he suc-Bowen to be transported for fifteen years, Lake for ten ceeded in apprehending the stag. The prisoner was re-

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. MONDAY, -CAPTURE OF GAMBLERS, -Robert Woodash. was convicted yesterday of house-br aking, with intent to Weeks, -Lawren alias Lawrence, John-Belasco, F. The poor fellow has left a wife and five children to Neine, George Sampson, John Mason, Frederick Ralph, mourn his loss. ENBEZZLIMENT.-James Darks, aged twenty-two, was and Lewis Serhard were brought before Mr. Malthy, indicted for embezzling and stealing three several sums charged by the police with being gamblers, and with having been found in a common gambling-house, No. 17, and the succeeding night. The names of the ill-castle-street, Leicester-square. The house in question is fated vessels were the Elizabeth, coal-laden, from account of Mr. T. J. Davis (his master.) Sentence, seven in appearance a coffee-house. The lower room is used as Tuerr .-- Frederick Fitzgerald, aged eighteen, was ina blind, and the upper rooms are used for gaming purdicted for stealing on the 19th ult., a silver watch and poses. The visit on Saturday night made by the police is for Honfleur; and dreadful to relate, every soul beguard, with gold seals and key; also a purse, containing the second visit of the sort within a short period. The two half-crowns and other silver coin, the property of defendants were a rough-looking lot. Superintendent William Smith. Guilty. Sentenced to seven years Beresford, Cdivision, proved that the police had received nformation, and that the proper legal steps had been THE ALLEGED MURDERS ON BOARD THE TORY. taken to warrant their entry into the house. About Wednesday.—Posifonement of the Thial of Capt.

Johnston.—Upon the learned judges taking their seats upon the bench Mr. Bedkin said he had an application to the defendance to the upper room, where the defendance were assembled. There were no gamb.

The defendance to the upper room, where the defendance to the upper room, where the defendance were assembled. There were no gamb. upon the bench Mr. Bedkin said he had an application to make regarding the case of a prisoner who was at pre-make regarding the case of a prisoner who was at pre-ling implements visible, but some dice, cards, and boxes not been seen or heard of, it is supposed that every sent in the gaot of Newgate under three charges of murder. His learned friend Mr. Jervis was retained on the upper room was very difficult of access. The only The upper room was very difficult of access. The only Calais, the Montague, of Newcastle, for Honfleur, to apply that the trial should be postponed to the next way of admission was through a sort of trap-door, which also foundered. The crew, eight in number, took to session. The Chief Baron inquired whether any legal as secured inside by two strong bolts. Persons wishing to enter the room rang a bell, and if they were known, for the shore, when the boat capsised, and the whole rerson was present on behalf of the accused. Mr. Bookin the trap-door was lifted up and they were admitted. Mr. of them perished. seld that he made the application entirely with the concurrence of his friend, Mr. Lewis, and the prisoner's so-Malthy inflicted a fine on the ten defendants of 40s. each. licitor was also present, and he was ready to consent to THURSDAY, \_CRUELTY TO CATTLE. \_George Heald, a the adjournment. The ground for the posiponement was, lad in the service of Mr. Duddy, butcher, Drummondthat there had not been sufficient opportunity to prepare street, was summoned by the Society for the Prevention the prisoner's defence. The Attorney-General, who of Cruelty to Animals, for having wantonly and cruelly arould conduct the prosecution, had been communicated ill-treated and beaten an ox. John Ditton, constable, in with, and he was instructed that he did not oppose the the service of the society, said he saw the defendant, on mostponement. The Chief Baron asked if the court was Monday last, beating an ox over the head with a bludgeon, to understand that the ground upon which the postpone- with a spike at each end. The defendant struck the ment was asked was, that the prisoner was not prepared animal with all his force over the nose, causing the blood with his definee? Mr. Bodkin said, certainly, that was to flow freely. Next he struck a blow over the eye, which the ground of the application. The Chief Baron having caused a swelling as big as a fist; and, lastly, he struck held a brief consultation with Mr. Justice Erle, said the the animal on the hock, and brought it instantly to the court were of opinion that under these circumstances the ground. Witness had never seen an animal beaten with trial ought to be postponed. The prisoner would remain greater crucky. The defendant denied the charge. He

in custode, and the recognizances of the witnesses would was fined 20s, and costs. WORSHIP-STREET.

MONDAY .- STABBING .- Georgiana Dempsey, a neatly-Joseph Killerby, a lad of respectable appearance, surderessed young woman, in an advanced state of pregnancy, Gilbert-passage, Clare-market, on John Lamboord, rendered to answer an indictment charging him with was placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, chargied with aged forty. The deceased, who had been out of work felaniousis sending a letter to one Craster Humble, concutting and wounding a young man, named John Pitt, for the last three years, and was in a most destitute days since. ta ming menaces to burn his hou e and to murder him. with a table knife. It appeared from the statem ent of condition, occupied an apartment in the rookery, Mr. Bodkin, in opening the case to the jury said it was the complainant (whose lower jaw and one of his hands Short's garden, Drury-lane. A few evenings ago he very painting to have to prosecute a young man like the were covered with adhesive plaister), that while sea ted went to his brother's house, 2, Parker-street, Drury-

the month of May in last year, about which time the blows inflicted a severe gash in his lower hip, and the neighbourhood of the Borough of Southwark was thrown prisoner then aimed a blow at his left breast, the knife into considerable alarm and excitement by the circum- penetrating completely through his coat and under garstance of a number of threatening letters being sent ments, but he succeeded in warding off the intended misto different parties, and which contained menaces of chief by raising his arm, and received a cut extending present instance was a respectable tradesman, who had received a letter on the 18th of May, in which a threat was made to murder him and burn his house; and after the most diabolical description. The prosecutor in the across all the fingers of his right hand. The prisoner was made to murder him and burn his house; and after house of Mr. Packer, a neighbouring surgeon, who conducted the prosecution, and Mr. S. B. Sherringa good deal of investigation there appeared so strong a dressed his wounds, neither of which was, for ton attended as his solicitor. A large concourse of reason for believing that the prisoner was the writer of tunately, of a dangerous character. The prosethat letter, that the present indictment had been precutor, after some hesitation, acknowledged that he
although the examination took place two hours earlier ferred against him. The following evidence was then had been living for some time with the prisoner, but than had been very generally announced by the authoadduced :-Mr. Craster Humble deposed that he was a that the connection had been broken off for some time, rities. Amongst the crowd was Royal, who was hop merchant, and carried on his business at No. 82, High- and she had since been in the constant habit of annoying acquitted at the trial last year for the same offence. street, Southwark. On the 18th of May he found the letter (produced) on his desk. At that time John Kil-situation. The prisoner, who was greatly agitated, and lerby, a brother of the prisoner, was in his service. He wept incessantly, said that she had lived for a considerplaced the letter in the hands of the police.—Edward able period with the prosecutor as his wife, but that he John Tyler deposed that he was a printer, in the employ suddenly discarded her about three months ago, and to ticulars of his attempt to apprehend Yarham, and of of Messrs, Lewis and Co., of Finch-lane, Cornhill. The escape from her importunities, shortly after gave her into his taking him at Blakeney, in Gloucestershire. prisoner was an apprentice to Mr. Lewis. He believed custody upon an unfounded accusation of felony, and The principal testimony against Yarham will be the letter in question to be the handwriting of the pri- although the magistrate at once dismissed the charge, she lis own evidence when admitted a witness against soner.—Sergeant Kendall produced the letter referred to, was committed to prison in default of procuring bail, as Royal, Hall, and Mapes, and a conversation which and likewise the song that had been written by the pri- the prisoner positively swore that he went in danger from Mrs. Dick, on oath, states that Yarham volunteered soner. The letter was then read. It was addressed to her violence. Having heard, on her release from prison, Mr. Craster Humble, and its contents were— "Sir-I merely send you this to put you on your feeling a lingering regard for him, she sought him out that Yarham, when admitted approver, did not state guard, and to warn you that if you keep John Killerby on Saturday night to give him a trifling sum she had the whole truth, which, if they succeed, according to in your service, out of revenge I will murder one of your earned on the previous day, as a tailoress, when he as- the opinion of the Attorney-General, will subject him children, I have never failed yet." The letter concluded sailed her with the foulest epithets, upbraiding her with to a prosecution for the murder. with abuse of Mr. Humble in very foul language, and a the disgrace and ruin he had himself brought upon her, threat to murder him, and was signed, "Mr. Whatever- and excited her feelings to such a degree, that she lost recently, though not until to day on oath, made, with a shoe, which made his hands very sore, and caused you-like; I defy you, sir." Mr. Clarkson was about to lumps to come on his wrists. The jury returned a verdict address the jury on behalf of the prisoner, when he was of Not Guilty. Mr. Payne applied to have the defendant interrupted by Chief Baron Pollock, who intimated his might feel disposed to compassionate the prisoner's held to bail to answer any other indictment that might to opinion that there was not sufficient evidence against the situation, it could not be taken as a justification of the preferred against him. He had committed a great many prisoner to call upon him for a defence. The jury, desperate conduct of which she had been guilty, and he other assaults upon the boy besides those which formed after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Not must therefore commit her to prison, until the additional

> MONDAY .- MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON THE POLICE .forthcoming, they were committed in default,

STABBING, -An ill-looking sailor, with a most sinister expression of countenance, named Charles Holmes, was charged with assaulting Margaret Henney, and assaulting and wounding her husband, William Henney.-Mrs. Henney, who said she resided at 16, Wapping-wall, stated an opportunity of seeing what the facts were, before they that on Saturday night, whilst looking for her husband, in New Gravel-lane, she saw the prisoner against the wall, when he turned round and exposed his person. She ran away. Her husband fell against the wall, but wit- heard no noise of any kind. ness pursued the prisoner, crying "stop thief," until he was taken by a constable. The fellow was committed

> DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS AND IMMENSE | quest and trial. LOSS OF LIFE.

Never, perhaps, has there been known by the oldest mariner such a continuance of tempestuous weather, as has prevailed during the whole of the past month. The accounts from all quarters detail the most heartrending casualties at sea. Amongst those of the most distressing character are those of case. Mr. Clarkson said that after the full inquiry that those of the most distressing character are those of the St. David steamer, trading with passengers and goods between Havre, Plymouth, and Liverpool, and the Tom Bowling steam vessel, with the loss of nearly half-past five on Monday, when the Court adjourned, property of the master, Captain Evans, and Mr. trial. Davidson, a merchant residing at Havre, and was following effect :- It appeared that on the night of Edwin Bryant, their master. Both prisoners were being, according to reports received, loaded with casks the robbery was committed, Bowen, contrary to the re- pronounced guilty. Judgment en Nye, nine months' of wine. She was seen by a vessel the afternoon imprisonment with hard labour, and on Wilson, six of the day following her departure, and nothing

> The other lost steamer, the Tom Bowling, is sup-Jones declared that she was innocent of any criminal in-According to the information furnished us, she left the river for Bremen on the 11th ultimo, where she was to remain a few months on a trial cruise; if found to be successful, it was understood that she was to have been purchased. On leaving Gravesend her crew comprised Mr. Murray, master; John Reed, chief mate; the second mate, name not known; Mr. Stuart. engineer; Paine, Tees, and Stephens, stokers; two seamen, an apprentice, and a pilot. How for she proceeded is a mere matter of conjecture. Nothing has been seen of her since, although probability is that she encountered the storm off the Dutch coast, as a boat bearing her name and the so many fearful shipwrecks have occurred. That she

is lost there is no doubt. The Dutch Indiaman, Twee Cernelelenses, wrecked in Pervensey Bay, near Eastbourne, on Sunday mornlost more to the westward-one called the Kate other named the Ness, from Demerara to Bristol. dous storm off the western coast of Erris, near Belwullell, but nothing has been mentioned as to the injured. fate of the crew. The other wreck happened on Tuesday morning, on the coast near Padstow. Within a short distance of the spot where the Ness went ashore, a vessel, which turned out to be the Albion Schooner, 160 tons burthen, belonging to Brixham, and laden with iron rails, was totally lost,

and all hands, except one man. Their names have been ascertained to be Mr. Salisbury Reynolds, master, a native of Ramsgate; Henry May, William Bosle, Thomas Bennett, and John Knowles. The survivor was lashed on the bowsprit, his name is William Viseley. The body of the down, John Hart alias Bullock, John Thompson alias mate is the only one that has been cast on the beach.

To the westward of Dungeness Bay, near Rye, two most fatal wrecks happened during Christmas-day Sunderland to Rouen; and the Eliza, of North Cromer, Yarmouth, Robin Hood's Bay, and Calais. the boat just before she went down, and were making

Thirteen coasting vessels wern driven ashore during the gales off different parts of the Welsh, and the more distant parts of the Western coast, and in some instances, in consequence of the continuance of the gales, the greater part of them it is feared will become total losses. Eight out of the thirteen were attended by loss af life, each vessel varying from two to three

of their crew. Along the Dutch coast the sacrifice of property has been equally as great as off the English. The total number of vessels reported to have been lost amounts to sixteen. The Belgian and French coast have been visited with similar disasters, also occasioning a deplorable loss of life.

SUICIDE FROM DISTRESS .- On Monday night, Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the George the Fourth, were covered with adhesive plaister), that while sea ted prisoner for so serious an offence as the one imputed to him, but the eigenmentances left no alternative to those him, but the eigenmentances left no alternative to those who had to administer the justice of the country but to institute a full inquiry. The learned country but to covered with adhesive plaister), that while sea ted public-house, in the tap-room of the Queen's Head public-

THE MUBDER AT YARMOUTH.

EXAMINATION OF YARHAM. After two remands, for a week each, Samuel Yarham was brought up before a full bench of magistrates

The superintendent of police narrated the parto her "about three weeks after the trial."

It will be the object of the prosecution to prove Mrs. Dick adhered to the statement which she has

improbability of her not knowing Yarham, having

A witness was called of the name of Sims, a boy in the service of Mr. Hume, of this town, a chimney poison, which consisted of a quantity of oxalic acid, was Pigott, were charged with assaulting police-constables sweep, for the purpose of strengthening the state-sent, in both instances, in letters, and he was bound to Brown and Dempsey, 164 and 247 K, whilst in the execument of Mrs. Dick, as to the fact of any conversasent, in both instances, in letters, and he was bound to Brown and Dempsey, 164 and 247 K, whilst in the execution of their duty. The prisoner Pigott had his head tion at all having passed between her and Yarham.

We understand that this boy failed to corroborate prisoner was in the habit of using oxalic acid in his busi- £40 each, and two sureties in £40. The bail not being leges the conversation to have taken place. The boy Sims states that he climbed up on the barrack palings the day after the murder (not three weeks after the trial), and saw Mrs. Dick and Yarham in earnest conversation together.

Mr. Catchpole, solicitor, was called, who proved that he came home from the Angel Inn, where he had been dining, about half-past one on the morning of the murder, and was let in by Yarham, who was dressed. Yarham made no communication to him stood over for two or three sessions, and there had been ample opportunity of bringing forward evidence to identify the handwriting of the prisoner. He applied to identify the handwriting of the prisoner. He applied to road and cut her lip open. She called out, on which her only by a thin boarded partition), nor was he made husband came up and struck the prisoner, asking him aware of it until the police came and called him up shortly after he had been in bed. Yarham went with open from his sleeve and stabbed her husband in the him into the shop, and saw the body of deceased; he thigh, after which he deliberately closed the knife and said he had been awake all the evening, and had

Police-constable Johnson, and ex-police officer Waller, proved the trying of Mrs. Candler's door and shutters, and finding the body of deceased behind the counter, in the manner described by them at the in-

J. B. Bales, sergeant-at-mace, stated that the day after the murder he went to the Denes, where the money was found, and examined several foot-marks. some of which, on comparing them with Yarham's much with the size of the prisoner's.

The exclusion of the reporters and the public is manned by a crew of twenty hands. It seems that the subject of very general censure, and tends to inshe left Havre in the early part of last week, having crease the very popular belief that Mrs. Dick's state-

ANOTHER DEATH FROM THE BURSTING OF THE was heard of her afterwards, until a few days since, HARRINGTON WATERWORKS.—We regret to state that "Productive-labour" Market, will do well to read "A will attend at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridgewhen several casks of wine were picked up by a another has been added to the list of those who fisherman, about twenty-five miles east of Havre | perished by the bursting of the tank at the Liverpool harbour, which were identified as having formed a and Harrington Waterworks, in: Water-street. the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers taken at eight o'clock. portion of the cargo of the ill-fated steamer, which The individual whose sufferings have now been terwere stored on her deck. It is supposed that she minated was named Ann Devaney. She was the foundered during the gale—every soul on board pe-wife of Joseph Devaney, who occupied one of the illrishing. The Transit steamer, which arrived at lated houses in Rock-street, which were destroyed by Southampton a few days since, brought letters and the calamity at the company's works, on Christmasnouncing that a large quantity of her eargo had been day. Herself, her husband, and her son were taken found off the coast of Fecamp, where a body has also from the ruins and removed to the Southern Hospital, been washed ashore, together with part of a ship's in a much injured state. The son died in a day or wheel, much ornamented with copper. The body has two after the accident, and, at one o'clock A.M., on David. A trunk has been picked up, containing mitted she had contused wounds on the head, chest, explain, by some long chemical term, which the plain females' apparel, which is known to have belonged to and various other parts of the body; and she was over as a "hard word," hard to proone of the female passengers.

| reader may pass over as a "hard word," hard to pronounced.

dured whilst lying in the ruins. Subsequently she | The reader will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided all tention. She was the wife of the other prisoner, and it posed to have foundered during the gale of the 16th rallied a little, and hopes were entertained of her those hard names, and suited the language to the toilwas her duty to go and get the note changed when she and 17th ult. with all hands, off the Dutch coast. She recovery; but she was seized with inflammation of ing labourer, whose college is generally the workshop, was perfectly a new vessel, being only built at North the lungs, the result of her injuries, which was the Shields last summer, and was the property of the immediate cause of her death. Six persons have now written for holders of Small Farms, yet no Allotment Bath.—A democratic support will take place at the master Mr. Murray, and engineer Mr. Stewart, both of whom were on board of her, and of course perished. lost their lives by the bursting of the tank; the mother than the family of it contains respecting tilling and cropping is alike useful ther and son, as we have said, in the family of it contains respecting tilling and cropping is alike useful Devaney; the mother and daughter in the family of to all."-Extract from a Farmer's Letter. Smith; and the two women who happened to be of the same name, Catherine Gibson.

> MIRACULOUS ESCAPE. A most extraordinary escape from death occurred at the Annerly station of the Croydon line on Friday afternoon week. In order that the matter may be understood, it should HILL. be stated that the trains are now performing sixteen rips per day ont he atmospheric principle upon the Croydon line. At the above named station, a swing bridge is placed across the atmospheric tube and line of rails, to enable persons leaving the locomotive train to get to the turnpike-road. On Friday afternoon the locomotive down train arrived at Annerly, captain's, has been washed ashore at Norden, where and passengers for that station were going away by the usual route. As there is no communication by means of the electric telegraph at this station, the atmospheric train was not expected; when with light-ning-like velocity, it was in sight. The guards and other persons seeing the imminent danger to persons crossing the line at the time, set up a loud shout, which so alarmed the passengers of the locomotive, that several of them jumped out of the carriages.
> Amongst the number was Mr. Kent, carpenter, of Croydon, who slipped and fell across the tube, the train, which was travelling at the rate of sixty miles ticulars received of her disaster are dated Westport, per hour, being close upon him. Death seemed in-Christmas-day, which reports that she was totally evilable, he made a convulsive spring, and, wonderful wrecked on the night of the 23rd, during a tremen- to relate, the front part of the driving carriage hurled him on to the platform, and he escaped un-

> > Supposed Murder .- On Sunday evening last the vicinity of Nunwick, near Ripon, was thrown into great consternation by the discovery of the body of a female child on the sand bed of the river Ure, near day old, and had apparently been born alive; and it at all. is probable that the body may have been two or three days in the river.

THE EXETER PIRATES AT DOVER .- The schooner Papuele Baptesta, of Azores, from London for Oporto, which put in here on Sunday week, is still lying in our harbour. This yessel has on board, as passengers, the men (six or seven in number, we believe) who, at Exeter assizes, in July last, were charged with the murder of the crew of H.M.S. Wasp, on the coast of Africa, and sentenced to death, but who had been subsequently acquitted .- Maidstone Gazette.

THE MILITIA REGIMENTS.—The total number of regiments in the united kingdom is 127, of which 61 belong to England, 14 to Wales, 14 to Scotland, and 38 to Ireland. Middlesex possesses 6, being the Royal longing to them, amounting to twenty persons, were East Middlesex, the head-quarters being at Hamp-drowned. Similar catastrophes occurred off Wisbeach, stead, and the colonel the present, member for Midstead, and the colonel the present member for Middlesex, Colonel Wood; The Royal West Middlesex, That at the first-named port was the loss of B brig called the Young Adam, of Skegness, and seven of her crew G. S. Byng; the Royal Westminster, head-quarters at Brentford, and Colonel the Viscount Chelsea; the King's Own Light Infantry, head-quarters at Stoke Newington-common, Colonel the Earl of Dalhousie; the Queen's Own Light Infantry, head-quarters at Bethnal-green, and Colonel the Earl of Wilton; and the Royal London Militia, head-quarters the Artillery-ground, the colonel being Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter. In Middlesex there are 6 regiments, in Speare rests."—Bradford Observer.

"It is calculated to give the student a correct idea of Grammatical construction—of the analogies of the language—and of the nature of the various parts of speech the Royal London Militia, head-quarters the Artillery-ground, the colonel being Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter. In Middlesex there are 6 regiments, in York Chronicle.

Speare rests."—Bradford Observer.

"It is calculated to give the student a correct idea of Grammadopies of the language—and of the nature of the various parts of speech the Royal London Militia, head-quarters the Artillery-ground, the colonel being Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter. In Middlesex there are 6 regiments, in York Chronicle.

Speare rests."—Bradford Observer.

"It is calculated to give the student a correct idea of Grammadopies of the language—and of the nature of the various parts of speech. Leicester.—A public meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Monday next, at half-past seven o' lock in the evening, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the House of Commons, for the immediate restoration—of Frost, Williams, and Jones. J. Collier, Esq., 2, and in Gloucester, Cornwall, Lincoln, Somerset, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, and Surrey, 2 each. In Ireland there are, for the city of Cork 1, and each for the north and south of the county, 2 for the county of Down, 1 for the city and 1 for the county of Dublin, 1 for the city and 1 for the county of Limerick, and 2 for the county of Mayo. All the Welch regiments enjoy the prefix of Royal, as do 15 English, 3 Scotch, and 4 Irish, There are 15 English and 5 of the English regiments are rifles.

THE LATE WINDSOR ELECTION.—Tickets were distributed on Wednesday to the whole of the working classes of Windsor, electors of the borough, to the number of eighty, who had promised their votes to Mr. Walter at the late election, for the supply of meat, bread, and ale. Each was supplied with meat to the value of 5s., two loaves of bread, and two quarts of ale. The distribution took place under the superintendence of Mr. John Bedborough. A similar distribution, on the part of Colonel Reid, to those who had promised him their support, took place a few

THE NORTHERN STAR, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL,

ESTABLISHED in Leeds in 1837, and since then the leading Provincial Journal in the Kingdom, is now published at No. 340, Strand, London. The object of the Proprietor in establishing the Northern

Star was to furnish a fearless and faithful organ foer the representation of the Labouring Classes, whose interests from time immemorial have been shamelessly negleted. The removal of the Star to London has enabled its conductors to supply the reader with the latest intelligence, as well as the most interesting news; in consequence of which its number of readers have materially increased in past seven.—Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Brickthe Metropolis, and its country circulation can be equalled | layers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past by few, even the most extensively circulated Metropolitan seven—Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, From the extensive circulation of the Northern Star, to-

gether with the act that it is read by all classes of society as the organ of the movement party, Advertisers will find it to be a medium of communication with the public at seven. large worth notice. Book s and Publications for review must be addressed

(post paid) to the Editor, 340, Strand, London. Adverisements and orders for papers to be addressed to Feargus O'Connor, 810, Strand, where all communications will be punctually attended to.

The following extract from the Newspaper Stamp Returns for October, November, and December, 1843 (since which no returns have been made), show that the Northern Star is far at the head of many old-established London Weekly Journals :--

NORTHERN STAR News of the World.. 86,000 United Service Ga-Eecord ... .. 83,500 zette ... .. ... ... Bxaminer ... ... 71,000 Patriot ... ... ... interrupted by Chief Baron Pollock, who intimated his opinion that there was not sufficient evidence against the prisoner to call upon him for a defence. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty. Mr. Bodkin then said there were two other indictments against the prisoner, imputing to him the offence of attempting to administer poison, in one instance to the wife of the prosecutor in the former case, stance to the wife of the prosecutor in the former case, and a stant desperate conduct of compassionate the prisoner's presence before the desperate conduct of which she had been guilty, and be magistrates on several occasions and at the trial; on Oablet of the town, and making a configuration of the town.

That is a configuration of the town of the town of the town of th \*\* Observe the Office, 840, Strand, London.

The following Books are published at the Northern Star office, 340, Strand, and may be had of all Booksellers and News Agents. CHAMBERS' PHILOSOPHY REFUTED.
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shed by the MESSRS. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, entitled the "Employer and Employed." This valuable little work contains the most com plete defence of the demands of the Working Classes for chinery, as well as a justification of Trades Unions. The numerous appeals that have been made to Mr. O'Connor from nearly every part of the kingdom for the have recently appeared in the Star, have determined him to gratify what appears to be the almost unanimous wish of the Labouring Classes.

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Those persons desirous of bettering their condition and of becoming "Independent Labourers," by entering the delegate to the Chartist Convention at Manchester, will find many useful lessons in the new system of hus-

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Fifth edition, revised and amended. use of natives. They are divested, therefore, of all those air-breadth distinctions and unnecessary subdivisions in Analogy, which, if at all useful, can only be useful to foreigners. The science of Grammar is disentangled in rationally accounted for, and the principles of Universal Grammar demonstrated so fully that the meanest capacity may understand them as clearly as it understands

that two and two make four. In Syntax, the formation of the English Language is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary reference to other languages. A majority of the numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shewn to be little better than a heap of senseless tautology. The necessary Rules are lemonstrated upon rational principles, and illustrated by

variety of examples. By the use of the fifteen lessons, and the accompanying exercises, any one may, in a few weeks, acquire a good knowledge of Grammar, without any of the disgusting drudgery which, under the present system, prevents nine Nunwick. It appears that the child was about one out of ten from ever acquiring a knowledge of Grammar

"Mr. Hill is evidently an original thinker. He attacks with ability and success, the existing system of English Grammar, and points out the absurdities with which it is encumbered. Justly condemning the too frequent practice of making pupils commit portions of Grammar to memory 2 stasks, he maintains that the only proper way to the memory is through the understanding............It is but justice to him to say that, in a few pages, he gives a more clear and comprehensive view of the structure of the English language than can be found in some very elaborate works."-Literary Gazette.

"Mr. Hill has discharged his task with considerable ability and no person can peruse his books with anything like attention, without obtaining a clear and sufficient estimate of the construction and laws of his vernacular tongue."-Leeds Times.

seen, not excepting that of Mr. Cobbett ......the whole seems to be intended as a mental machine to abbreviate the labour of the mind."-Glasgow Liberator. Price One Shilling.

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So much are the principles of this important science simplified in these little works, that by the use of them a shire. parent, having no previous knowledge of the subject, may, in one week, be qualified to instruct his children without Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill

degradation, and the remedies for her manifold evils.

Forthcoming Meetings.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members and transacting other business connected therewith are held every week on the following days and places:-BUNDAY EVENING.

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road, at half-past six o'clock .- City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, at six o'clock .- Westminster : at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at half-Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely.

—Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, 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, Blackheath. hill, 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 receiving subscriptions and enrolling members.

PROJECTED SOIREE IN HONOUR OF T. S. DUNCOMBE, PROJECTED SOIREE IN HONOUR OF T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esc., M.P.—At a meeting of the general committee held at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on Wednesday evening, January 7th, Mr. W. J. Young in the chair, it was resolved—"That the following gentlemen be invited to attend the soiree:—Captain Pechell, R.N., M.P.; J. T. Leader, M.P.; J. Fielding, M.P.; W. D. Christie, M.P.; W. Williams, M.P.; R. Blewitt, M.P.; T. Wakley, M.P.; Admiral D. Dundas, M.P.; E. Barnard, M.P.; H. Elphinston, M.P.; A. Aglionby, M.P.; W. P. Roberts, Esq." The following eminent literary gentlemen were also invited:—Eugene Sue, Charles Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, J. Mazzini, and Thomas Dickens. Douglas Jerrold, J. Mazzini, and Thomas Cooper. From this numerous and influential committee, and the enthusiasm exhibited, not the least doubt exists but that the soirce will be a brilliant and eminently successful affair. The united and cordial feeling that prevails cannot do less than ensure &

PHILOSOPHY contained in a TRACT recently public City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farring-lished by the MESSRS, CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, en- don-street,—The public discussion will be resumed at half-past ten precisely, on Sunday morning next, January 11th. At three o'clock in the afternoon the Metropolitan District Council will meet for the their fair share of the enormous wealth created by Ma. dispatch of business. At this important crisis every locality is earnestly requested to send a delegate. At seven o'clock precisely, in consequence of Mr. Thomas Cooper being, from indisposition, and acting publication, in pamphlet form, of those Dialogues that under the imperative orders of his physician, compelled to retire for the winter season, Mr. B. Wall. lecturer on elocution, &c., will sustain the post of lecturer for the future, and finish the course of lec-

tures just commenced by Mr. Cooper.
South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfrian. road.—Mr. Christopher Doyle, member of the Executive Committee, will deliver a public lecture on Sunday evening next, January 11th, at half-past seven o'clock precisely. Subject-"The present position and future prospects of the people."

MARYLEBONE LOCALITY.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. M'Grath, on Sunday evening, January 11th. at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street. New Road,—subject, "Review of the events of the past

MARYLEBONE.-Mr. P. M'Grath, president of the Executive, will deliver a public lecture at the Coachpainter's Arms, Circus-street, on Sunday evening next, January 11th, at seven o'clock precisely. WESTMINSTER. - Mr. T. Clark, of the Executive

imittee, will deliver his first public lecture since "I have, within the last few months, visited every par his return from the provinces, at the Parthenium, of France, and I declare that I have seen more misery in 72, St. Martin's-lane, on Sunday evening next, one street in Dublin than in all France; the people are January 11th, to commence at half-past seven prewell clad, well fed, and merry; they are all employed on cisely (subject, "The Present Prospects of the SMALL FARMS of their own, or on equitable takings!"— People"), and also elucidate the principles laid down Vide Lord Cloneurry's Letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct. by the late Chartist Convention, recently held in Janchester. Somens Town.-Mr. John Shaw, the Metropolitan

Practical Workon Small Farms," by Feargus O'Connor, street, New-road, on Sunday evening next, January Esq. It contains much useful information, invaluable to 11th, to give a report of his delegation. Chair to be

A Public Meeting will be held at the Investigation bandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays Hall, Circus-street, Marylebone, on Tuesday, Jan. great practical knowledge, and is written so that any one 20th, for the purpose of petitioning the House of who reads may understand. Mr. O'Connor seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature' in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most calities, which very few understand, but which most cooper, author of the "Purgatory of Suicides," Mr. Cloubs and others will writers on agriculture seem se desirous of using. Perhaps M'Grath, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Clarke, and others, will wheel, much ornamented with copper. The body has been recognised as that of the engineer of the St. Saturday morning the mother died. When first ad-MANCHESTER.—A Special South Lancashire Delegate Meeting will take place at the Carpenters' Hall, Garrat-road, Manchester, on Sunday, January 18th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on business of the most vital importance to the Chartists of that division

BATH.—A democratic supper will take place at the King William, Thomas-street, Walcot, on the evening of January 26th, for the commemmoration of that social and political teacher of mankind, Thomas Paine. Tickets 1s. 2d. each.

Sheffield.—A public meeting will be held in the large room, Fig Tree-lane, on Wednesday, Jan. 14th, to petition Parliament for the restoration of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis. SHELTON, STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES. The mem-

bers of the Co-operative Land Society are requested The Lessons in these works are intended solely for the to attend a public meeting on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13th, at seven o'clock, at Mr. J. Yates, Milesbank, Shelton.

BILSTON MINERS .- The next meeting of the victim them from the folds of mysticism which have so long enshrouded it. The absurd and unmeaning technicalities which pervade all other works on Grammar are exchanged for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, illustrative of the things they represent. The Parts of Speech are arranged on an entirely new principle, founded on a philosophical causideration of the nature of lan.

Tund committee will be neid at the nouse of Mr. William Howes, Sampson and Lion, Greencroft, Bilston, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14th, at seven o'clock, when the following places are expected to send delegates:—Wolverhampton, Lodges 1, 2, 3, and 4, Bilston, 1 and 2, Wednesdfield-heath, Blox-wich, Darlaston, Wednesday, Walsall, Tipton, and Oldbury. It is expected the result of the trial of the fund committee will be held at the house of Mr. on a philosophical consideration of the nature of lan- Oldbury. It is expected the result of the trial of the guage. The necessary divisions and subdivisions are Wolverhampton magistrates will then be laid before

> STOCKPORT.—A meeting of the Chartists of this town, will be held in the Chartist institution, at two clock in the afternoon on Sunday, (to-morrow.) HALIFAX.-A public meeting of the shareholders of the Co-operative Land Society will be held in their Large Room, Bull Close-lane, on Sunday, January 18th, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

> OLDHAM. On Sunday, (to-morrow), Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, will lecture in the Schoolroom of the Working Man's Hall. Subject : "The Land and how to get it." Chair to be taken at six o'clock in the evening. A dancing class is held in the above room, on Saturday evenings, at eight

BILSTON .- The Chartists of this locality are requested to hold a general meeting of the whole of "A competent Grammatical knewledge of our own language is the true basis on which all literature ought to at six o'clock, at the White Horse, High-street, to adopt means for assisting in the restoration of our exiled brethren, Frost, Williams, and Jones.

ROCHDALE.—Mr. Wm. Dixon, of Manchester, will deliver two lectures in the Chartist room, Millstreet, on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at six in the evening.

THE GENERAL MEETING OF LANCASHIRE MINERS will be held on Monday next, January 12th, at the sign of the Black Bull, Heywood; chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forencon. There will also be a public meeting, which will be addressed by several of the accredited agents of the Miners' Association. The levy for the fortnight, including general contribution, is 1s. per member.

NEWGASTLE-UPON-TYNE. - The members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society are requested to meet in the house of Martin Jude. "A concise philosophical and lucid exposition of the principles on which the language of Milton and Shak-

"— The method he has adopted to convey his les- tion of Frost, Williams, and Jones. J. Collier, Esq. sons is the least repulsive to a learner that we have yet is expected to take the chair; and the Revs. J. P. Mursell and Bloodworth, Messrs. Bairstow, Smart, and others, are expected to attend the meeting. Chartists! attend in your thousands!

> BANKRUPTS. [From the Guzette of Friday, January 2nd.]

James Coe, of 12, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury, City, money scrivener-Edward Eedle, of 82, Chancery-lane-George Seagrave Neale, of Portsea, innkeeper-Daniel William Lucas, of 34, Mark-lane, City, hemp and flax dealer-Henry Le Jeune, of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, maltster-Robert Headington, of Bath and Liverpool, laceman-Charles Barber, of Denham Springs, Brindle, Lancashire, calleo printer-Thomas Carey Willard Pierce, of Manchester, merchant.

MARRIED. Mr. Jacob Garnham, boiler-maker, to Miss Emma O'Connor O'Brien Frost Slight, both of Boston, Lincoin-

street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster at the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brancon street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 1', Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster.

Saiurday, January 10, 1816.