

EXTRAORDINARY CURES

BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Wonderful Cure of dreadful Ulcerous Sores in the Face and Leg, in Prince Edward Island.

The Truth of this Statement was duly attested before a Magistrate.

I, HUGH MACDONALD, of Lot 55, in King's County, do hereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my life has been effected by the use of Holloway's Ointment and Liniment; and I furthermore declare, that I was very much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Leg; so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my leg had three large ulcers on it, and that I applied to several Medical gentlemen who prescribed various remedies, but found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every day and the malady on the increase, until I was induced to try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three boxes I experienced so much relief, and found the progress of the disease was so much arrested, that I was enabled to continue my ordinary labours in the field. The sores which were so disagreeable and repulsive to behold are now nearly all healed. Having received such truly beneficial aid, I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the person by whom means I have thus been restored from the pitiful and miserable state I was in; and for the sake of humanity make known my case, that others similarly situated might be relieved.

(Signed) HUGH MACDONALD.

This declaration made before me, at Bay Fortune, the 3rd day of September, 1846.

José COTIN, Justice of the Peace.

The above case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, came personally under my observation; and when he first applied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his case utterly hopeless, and told him that his malady had got such hold of him that it was only dragging him along, and that he, however, persisted in trying them, and to my astonishment, I find what he has said is stated to be perfectly correct, and I consider the case to be a most wonderful cure.

(Signed) WILLIAM UNDERHAY, Bay Fortune.

A Cure of Ringworm of Four Years Standing.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Grace More, 6, Bedford Court, Carey Street, London, 6th November, 1846.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir.—About four years ago my little girl caught the Ringworm, and although I have ever since had advice from many doctors, and tried every means to get rid of it, yet I was unable to do so.

About three weeks ago I was induced to try some of your Pills and Ointment, and I am most happy to say the result has been a perfect cure.

(Signed) G. A. More.

** Skin Diseases, peculiar to any part of the Globe, may be effectually cured by the use of these celebrated Medicines.

Care of a Desperate Case of Erysipelas.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gordon, Junr., a Farmer, East Keal, near Stirling, Scotland, 8th April, 1846.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir.—I have the satisfaction to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the aid of crutches. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose.

At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rect. of our parish.

(Signed) J. GORDON.

The Extraordinary Power of Holloway's Ointment in the cure of ulcerated Sores.

Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician.

Sir.—I think it best to act justice to inform you that I have tried your Ointment in several old cases of Ulcerated Sores, Legs, which for a considerable time had resisted every kind of treatment, but which were afterwards effectually cured by its use.

In the treatment of Bad Breasts I have also found your Ointment of the greatest service. Indeed, from my practical knowledge, I conceive it to be a most invaluable remedy.

(Signed) RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D.

Holloway's Ointment will cure any cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Contracted or Stiff Joints, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Burns, Scabs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, Ulcers, Soft Corns, Piles, the Bite of Mosquitoes, Sand-worms, Cleido-tom, Taws, Corro-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe or to the East and West Indies, or tropical climate.

Holloway's Pills should be taken in most instances when using the Ointment, in order to purify the blood, and invigorate the system.

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Poetry.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

NO. XXX.

A Song addressed to

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS,

On the occasion of their First Annual Festival to cele-

brate the Anniversary of the French Republic, at

the White Conduit Tavern, April 21st, 1846.

Air—“Auld Lang Syne.”

All hail, Fraternal Democrats,

Ye friends of freedom hail!

Whose noble object is—that base

Despotic power shall fail.

CHORUS.—That mitres, thrones, misrule and wrong,

Shall from this earth be hurled,

And peace, goodwill, and brotherhood,

Extend throughout the world.

Associated to proclaim

The equal right of man,

Progression’s arm, resolved,

On! forward let the van!

Till mitres, thrones, misrule and wrong,

Shall from this earth be hurled,

And peace, goodwill, and brotherhood,

Extend throughout the world.

To aid this cause we here behold,

British and French agree,

Spaniard and German, Swiss and Pole,

With joy the day would see.

When mitres, thrones, misrule and wrong,

Will from this earth be hurled,

And peace, goodwill, and brotherhood,

Extend throughout the world.

We now have to celebrate

The deeds of spirits brave,

Who struggled, fought, and bled, and died,

Their miseries land to see.

For mitres, thrones, misrule and wrong,

From France we by our hurl,

And would have spread Democracy

Throughout this sea-girt world.

Though kings and priests might then combine

To serve their lusts,

We tell them see that they must bow,

That men shall yet be free.

That mitres, thrones, misrule and wrong,

Shall from this earth be hurled,

And peace, goodwill, and brotherhood,

Extend throughout the world.

Oft may that period soon arrive,

When kings will cease to be,

And freedom and equality

Extend from sea to sea.

Then mitres, thrones, misrule and wrong,

Will from this earth be hurled,

And peace, goodwill, and brotherhood,

Shall reign throughout the world.

Somers Town,

JOHN ANNOTT.

September, 1846.

NO. XXXI.

“ALL MEN ARE BRETHREN.”

A SONG FOR THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

BY JULIAN HARNEY.

In commanding the following song I intended it for the use of it, if worth singing, to the air of “Rodgerich Vich’ Alpine diu” (the Boat Song in Scott’s “Lady of the Lake”); I fear, however, that in the course of its “manufacture” I have managed to spoil it for that air: the critics who have “music in their souls” will decide.]

Hail to the flag of Fraternity flying,

“Na!l to the mast” our bright banner waves,

Kindly and lordly brigands defying,

Breaking outlaws, we scot to be slaves.

From the north to the southward,

The east to the westward,

The union—all ring near and far;

Till all the nations round,

Till the whole earth round,

“All Men are Brethren! hip! hip! Hurrah!”

By the scourge of oppression, long we’ve been driven,

Long have we been with the pain and the chain;

Our labour, our toil, our wife have been given

To the tyrants who scoff at our pain.

The earth they have plunder’d,

Mankind they have smoulder’d,

Nation ‘gainst nation excited to war.

But no more disunited,

Our wrongs shall be righted,

“All Men are Brethren! hip! hip! Hurrah!”

Tremble, ye purple-clad, princely oppressors;

Woe to ye, haughty and gold-grasping lords;

Cure’s be your false-hearted priestly abettors—

More fatal their frauds than your blood-reeking

Like the catactr dashing,

The avalanche crashing,

The on-rushing millions shall scatter you far,

Like the hurricane roaring;

Their voices roar:—“All Men are Brethren! hip! hip! Hurrah!”

As bright as the sky when the tempest is ended;

As fair as the earth when the winter is over—

Shall glory and grandeur for ever be denied,

When the dark, freedom-reign of oppression’s no

Name, or nation, or empire, or world,

NEW EVENING LONDON PAPER.

FROM THE 1st OF SEPTEMBER,

THE EXPRESS.

THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the "DAILY NEWS" has led to numerous inquiries, whether it might not be practicable to publish an *Evening Edition*, containing *Reports of Prices and Proceedings in the different Markets on the day of publication*. The Proprietors of the "DAILY NEWS" have resolved to comply with the wish of the Public, and a *newspaper* of this paper will appear under a different name—that of THE EXPRESS. The EXPRESS will contain, in addition to the news of the Morning Paper, a *Review of the Day's Events*, and a *Foreign Correspondence*, which may arrive on the day of publication. The EXPRESS will have the advantage of Foreign Expresses Correspondence, and other costly characteristics of a Morning Journal. But the full and carefully prepared REPORTS OF THE MONEY, RAILWAY, PRODUCE, CORN, CATTLE, and other MARKETS will be the marking

note which distinguishes the *Evening Edition* from the advertisements as those of a Morning Paper.

The Proprietors believe that every responsible news-agent will transmit the new Journal on receiving a Post-office order, at the rate of 10s. 6d. per quarter; but should any difficulty arise, all persons desirous of being supplied with THE EXPRESS are requested to remit a Post-office order for that amount, payable to Mr. HENRY WADDESDEN, 90, Fleet-street, London, who will transfer it to a respectable London Agent.

THE EXPRESS will be published every Afternoon, at Four o'clock, with the latest details of the Markets of the day.

Now ready, Price One Shilling.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

MY LIFE, OR OUR SOCIAL STATE, PART I.

A Poem,

by ERNEST JONES,

Barrester at Law.

We hope the author will be encouraged by the public to continue the series—*Literary Gazette*.

An unusually striking and eventful history—Ossianic in its quality.—*Morning Herald*.

Lady Carolean and her Lord are portraits true as any that Lawrence ever painted. Beautiful in description, manner, and glowing in the affections of the heart; the author is not without a turn for satire.

It bears forcibly and pungently on the existing state of society, its vices, its follies, and its crimes.—*Court Journal*.

In every page before us may be discovered some fresh, vigorous, and poetical conception. The faultless dressing of the dyes is beautifully brought into the mind.—*Morning Post*.

The work gives its author an immediate and very high place in the *Court Journal*.

Full of wild dreams, strange fancies and graceful images, interspersed with many bright and beautiful thoughts, its chief defect is its levity. The author's inspirations seem to dash fresh and sparkling from Hippo, and we will wait neither readers nor admirers.—*Morning Post*.

It contains more pregnant thoughts, more bursts of lyric power, more, in fine, of the truly grand and beautiful, than any poetical work, which has made its appearance in these years. We have seen some more dramatical fictions than the scenes between Phillips, Warren and Clive.—*New Quarterly Review*.

Published by Mr. Newby, 72, Moorgate-street, Cavenish-square.

Orders received by all booksellers.

In the Press and shortly will be published,

MY LIFE, PART II.

By the same Author

THE WOOD SPIRITS;

An Historical Romance, in Two Vols.

In reading "The Wood-Spirits" it would, were it possible, seize the author's pen to paint its merits and shadow forth its excellencies in his own poetical language. We turn to such a work as "The Wood-Spirits" with sensations somewhat similar to those of the very first reading of "Ossian." The scenes which spring from which the drapery revives life and vigour to continue their course.—*Bury and Suffolk Herald*.

Rich and powerful in fancy, without the wild and startling features of romance. It abounds in situations the most dramatically悲惨, and ruthless descriptions of the kind. The scenes of chase are magnificently sweetly, and harmoniously blended. It is, in diction and in manner, poetical, beautiful, picturesque, and fascinating.—*London Journal*.

The phenomena of nature, the war of elements, the various changes of the animalized world, the feelings and passions of man, and the attributes of immortality—up to date has the author of the Wood-Spirits founded his tale. Wild, yet beautiful conceptions!—*Half-Penny*.

THE TAILORS; the History and the Hours, and Privileges of their Trade. Being the commencement of a SERIES OF ARTICLES ON THE VARIOUS TRADES, Every Saturday in DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, containing also NUMEROUS ORIGINAL ARTICLES and ALL THE NEWS of the week. Order of any Newsman.

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MAY still be had at the Office of Messrs. McGOWAN & Co., 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London; through any respectable bookseller in town or country, or by post.

The Testimonial is on a large scale, is executed in the most finished style, is finely printed on tinted paper, and gives a minute description of the Testimonial, and has the inscription, &c., &c., engraved upon it.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS OF LIMITED INCOME.

ALCOTT HOUSE ACADEMY,

HAM COMMON, NEAR RICHMOND, SURREY.

A Boarding School for the Industrious Classes!

It has long been an ungratified desire amongst the successful and thoughtful part of the parents in the working community that they could send their children to a suitable school, where their sons and daughters could find a general sphere for their health, their understanding, and their morals. This has always proved beyond their means, or unsuited to their station, taste, and convenience. The ballot would prevent all the subsequent heartburnings which now require so much time to allay.

Much would depend upon the machinery by which the principle was carried out. If secrecy is the object, it should be made complete, so that no bres- but the voter should be cognizant of his act. Many imagine that the complication of the machinery would stand in the way of its fair working, but to our mind nothing can be more simple. The Parish Register, with the names of all above 21 years of age, alphabetically arranged, occupies an enclosed place, into which the voters enter by twelves, by twenties, or by hundreds, commencing with A, and so proceeding. To each voter he gives a ball representing the colour under which each candidate chooses to poll, supposing the colours to be black, white, scarlet, and green. The voters thus possessed of the balls, go singly through another passage, where four strangers appointed to act as poll clerks for the respective candidates preside, and with them the voter deposits the ball which he does not mean to use; or, if this method would not secure secrecy, each may receive a small fine bag, in which he may deposit the rejected balls, and hand it to the poll clerks; he then proceeds to the ballot box, which we will suppose to resemble a letter box at a post office, and there, un- derlined and uninterfered with, he deposits his ball or balls as the case may be, two if there are two candidates and he wishes to vote for both—and one, if there is only one. The room in which the ballot box that receives the balls is placed, is locked; the several candidates having appointed an officer each to stand at the door. When the time arrives for closing the election, the parish officer appointed for the purpose enters the room in the presence of the several poll clerks, counts the balls for each candidate, and then counts those which have not been used, and upon the following day at twelve o'clock, the Sheriff or returning officer attends at a place appointed to receive the returns from the several parish officers, and makes his declaration accordingly. All voters shall poll in their own parish, and in two places if the parish is inconveniently large, and all the operations should be conducted by perfect strangers. We know of no more simple, expeditious, or satisfactory process than this, and we have merely propounded the plan as an answer to the ridiculous charge of complication and inconvenience. By these means the largest county could complete an election in two hours. We could furnish instances without number of the necessity of the ballot in our several municipal elections, which candidates secure more by bribery and corruption, than by popular regard or fitness. Unfortunately, popular disregard of privileges easy of acquirement, is but too well founded a charge, as we make little doubt that, even without the ballot, the democratic party, if uninformed, could secure a majority of popular candidates at all municipal elections; another convincing proof that it would be requisite to secure the purity of parliamentary elections, and yet, strange to say, the very parties who call so loudly for the ballot as a protection for parliamentary electors, never have mooted the question as a protection for municipal electors. No; they ask for protection for themselves which they would not extend to others. And, although the ballot has been made the subject of great excitement and the last test of liberality, yet few can doubt that the middle-class electors would much prefer the Charter without the ballot, to the Charter with the ballot, as a choice of evils. For these reasons, then, we look upon the ballot as a necessary part of the great dove-tailed whole, as necessary to secure dependent poverty from the terror and coercion of interested wealth, lest our Charter may be damaged, as the Reform Bill was, in its first working: as a means of preventing bribery, corruption and speculation; as a means of preventing those social and family feuds now so unfortunately engendered and so unhappily perpetuated by the heat, the anger and excitement of elections; and as the means of securing the unbiassed exercise of a trust. The ballot with a limited suffrage would be an unfair protection against popular scrutiny; the ballot with the suffrage would be a requisite protection against unjust interference with the exercise of a right.

THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE.

It is impossible to read Mr. O'Connor's Review of the past Thirteen Years and a Half of our History, and which will be found in our first page, without being struck with awe at the perils we have escaped, and with wonder at the progress that a principle contending against such frightful odds, has made. Political incidents, when taken singly, make but slight impression at the moment, and especially those incidents which occur in exciting times; while, taken as a whole, and bound up as one volume, they constitute a record not more curious and startling, than they are instructive and valuable. Authority, and especially that weak and doubtful authority, consequent upon the change, the whim, the caprice, or nervousness of sectional opinion, is always undecided and hesitating—is ever jealous of popular regard, and is rather worse, than otherwise, to provoke popular resistance, or awaken popular suspicion.

Authority is but the type of party ascendancy for the time being, and is but permitted to exercise its delegated power for the benefit of those whom it emanates; and that power, whether limited or extensive, must be taken as the generally accepted representation of the country. The very existence of authority, thus delegated, is of itself proof of its fitness to rule; and whether England be governed by a Tory administration, or a Whig administration, or a Free Trade administration, its very existence, *prima facie*, proof of popular approval; and for this simple reason, because the complaining class have in their power, at any given moment, to exert authority from the hands of the satisfied few, with scarcely the appearance of struggle, as the union of the masses would render sectional resistance inoperative, ridiculous, and futile. The most ignorant must arrive at this conclusion, from the facts adduced by Mr. O'Connor, in his analysis of the Charter movement, wherein he traces failure and defeat to their proper causes—the struggle of leaders to live without labour, and the consequent necessity of promoting unnatural and dangerous enthusiasm, and the cunning device of professing liberals, to divide the popular strength, when it becomes too powerful for open resistance. Hence we find the popular cause suffering for the last thirteen years and a half, more from the treachery of O'Connell, the folly of Attwood, the imbecility of Sturge, the necessities of the idle, and the senseless liberality of the professing liberals, than from popular apathy.

Nothing can be more natural, reasonable, or proper than that amiable simplicity, or parity, by which sections of the weak-minded and confused are lured by the promise of more speedy redress than they have reason to anticipate from the realization of their own principles; nor can we marvel at the lure labour into the amiable weakness of confidence, precisely as the tyrant coal kings, upon the eve of a re-engagement, hold jubilees and play the equal, the pot-companion and patron, instead of the tyrant, the oppressor, and the cheat; but the moment the bond

is signed and the slave's dress is assumed, then does conviviality, or descension and patronage throw off its disguise, and a new and more impious rigour is assumed. We can well imagine the masters in a polling district agreeing upon a candidate, and entering into a compact to march in a body to the polling booth, each the commander of his legion of slaves, and the refractory, upon voting for the man of his own choice receiving, in return, a license to starve for his PRESUMPTION. Mr. O'Connor well designated the ballot without the vote as the ballot without law, and the master with coercion, as a necessary protection for the fearless exercise of a right.

The ballot would prevent all bribery and corruption and excitement before an election, as few would be found hardy enough to purchase a basket of BLIND NUTS, while it would effectually prevent all the subsequent heartburnings which now require so much time to allay.

Much would depend upon the machinery by which the principle was carried out. If secrecy is the object, it should be made complete, so that no bres-

but the voter should be cognizant of his act. Many imagine that the complication of the machinery would stand in the way of its fair working, but to our mind nothing can be more simple. The Parish Register, with the names of all above 21 years of age, alphabetically arranged, occupies an enclosed place, into which the voters enter by twelves, by twenties, or by hundreds, commencing with A, and so proceeding.

To each voter he gives a ball representing the colour under which each candidate chooses to poll, supposing the colours to be black, white, scarlet, and green. The voters thus possessed of the balls, go singly through another passage, where four strangers appointed to act as poll clerks for the respective candidates preside, and with them the voter deposits the ball which he does not mean to use; or, if this method would not secure secrecy, each may receive a small fine bag, in which he may deposit the rejected balls, and hand it to the poll clerks; he then proceeds to the ballot box, which we will suppose to resemble a letter box at a post office, and there, un-

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clerks, counts the balls for each candidate, and then counts those which have not been used, and upon the following day at twelve o'clock, the Sheriff or returning officer attends at a place appointed to receive the returns from the several parish officers, and makes his declaration accordingly. All voters shall poll in their own parish, and in two places if the parish is inconveniently large, and all the operations should be conducted by perfect strangers. We know of no more simple, expeditious, or satisfactory process than this, and we have merely propounded the plan as an answer to the ridiculous charge of complication and inconvenience. By these means the largest county could complete an election in two hours. We could furnish instances without number of the necessity of the ballot in our several municipal elections, which candidates secure more by bribery and corruption, than by popular regard or fitness. Unfortunately, popular disregard of privileges easy of acquirement, is but too well founded a charge, as we make little doubt that, even without the ballot, the democratic party, if uninformed, could secure a majority of popular candidates at all municipal elections; another convincing proof that it would be requisite to secure the purity of parliamentary elections, and yet, strange to say, the very parties who call so loudly for the ballot as a protection for parliamentary electors, never have mooted the question as a protection for municipal electors. No; they ask for protection for themselves which they would not extend to others. And, although the ballot has been made the subject of great excitement and the last test of liberality, yet few can doubt that the middle-class electors would much prefer the Charter without the ballot, to the Charter with the ballot, as a choice of evils. For these reasons, then, we look upon the ballot as a necessary part of the great dove-tailed whole, as necessary to secure dependent poverty from the terror and coercion of interested wealth, lest our Charter may be damaged, as the Reform Bill was, in its first working: as a means of preventing bribery, corruption and speculation; as a means of preventing those social and family feuds now so unfortunately engendered and so unhappily perpetuated by the heat, the anger and excitement of elections; and as the means of securing the unbiassed exercise of a trust. The ballot with a limited suffrage would be an unfair protection against popular scrutiny; the ballot with the suffrage would be a requisite protection against unjust interference with the exercise of a right.

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THE NORTHERN STAR.

APPREHENSION OF A GANG OF THIEVES AND RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

The Marlborough Street Police Office was on Tuesday literally besieged with tradesmen desirous of hearing the examination of four persons in the custody of the police charged with having in their possession a large quantity of property, the produce of many robberies committed on shopkeepers in the metropolis. The names given by the prisoners, all of whom, with the exception of the woman, are well known to the police, were J. Walker, J. Franklin, a young man of colour, James Williamson, and Mary Tilney, otherwise Walker.

It appeared that the police for some time past have had their eye on a house situate No. 3, Chapel-street, Soho, and a strict watch was placed on the movements of certain of the inmates.

The evidence of police constable Mount, C division, was first taken. He said on Monday morning, about nine o'clock, he was on the watch, when he saw Walker leave the house No. 3, Chapel-street, where he lived, and shortly afterwards he saw Williamson go, followed by Franklin, who had a bag with him. Walker returned soon afterwards, and witness noticed that the woman Tilney came to the door and looked out once or twice. Williamson and Franklin then came out of the house, and witness, and other constables who were with him, immediately took both into custody.

Police sergeant Mount, C 10, corroborated the statement of Mount as far as it went. After taking the two prisoners into custody, he went into the house No. 3, Little Chapel-street, and on asking which was Walker's room, was told to go up to the two pairs back. Witness went up stairs, and found Walker and the woman Tilney in the room. In the fire place were two pieces of wood with marks on them being burnt. Witness told Walker he must take him into custody, on which Walker answered it was a bad job. At the station house Franklin said to witness, "He had not nailed him right yet." Police-sargent Whall, C 16, asked Walker where the cloth was? Walker said there was some cloth in a place which he pointed out, and said that some cloth had been left there that morning. Witness searched the place, and found a considerable quantity of cloth and other property, all of which witness believed was stolen. Among the other articles found were, a piece of silk serge, lady's riding habit, two train labels, and some coins and medals.

Mr. Superintendent Beresford, of the C division of police, then examined for nearly all the property found in Walker's room. Six cases, at least, would be brought forward, and he should commence with one that affected all the four prisoners.

Mr. Gordon, of the firm of Walker and Gordon, drapers and tailors, Blackfriars-road, said the roller now produced had the marks of the firm on it. The serge found in Walker's possession was the property of the firm; but witness could not, without referring to the books, state when it had been seen in the warehouse last. Witness was not aware that the serge was missing until made acquainted with the fact by the police.

There was nothing beyond the mere circumstance of the woman Tilney passing for Walker's wife, and being found in a place in which stolen property was placed. Mr. Headlam decided on liberating her, and she was discharged accordingly.

The next case was against Franklin and Williamson, for stealing a piece of cloth from the shop of Messrs. Machen and Co., tailors, No. 42, Conduit-street.

Walker Fisher, porter to Messrs. Machen and Co., said on the 23rd of June, on his return from breakfast, he saw Franklin in Conduit-street, and immediately afterwards noticed the prisoner Williamson cross the street with a bag on his shoulder. Suspecting something wrong, he went into the shop and missed an end of cloth, which was safe before he left to go to his breakfast. He ran out and pursued a cab in which Williamson had got with the property, and stopped it near St. George's Church. He told the prisoner Williamson he wanted to see the goods in the bag. The prisoner Williamson told him he was welcome to look at the property, and, as it was the police, he stopped it. Williamson, ran down Madras-street and made his escape. Witness found the stolen end of cloth in the bag.

This case was considered too slight to commit Franklin upon, and, consequently, Williamson alone was ordered to stand committed on this charge.

The next case was for a burglary at the house of Mr. Nash, No. 11, St. John's Wood.

It was proved by the servant that the house was entered a short time ago, and robbed of plate, jewellery, a snuff box, some coins, and other property. The coins and snuff box found at Walker were part of the stolen property.

A cab-driver, No. 6,023, said he was employed on the service of the police, and took care of three persons to St. John's Wood. One of the persons was a dark complexion, but they were all buttoned up, and had handkerchiefs round their necks, he was unable to speak positively that the prisoners were the persons.

As the evidence only affected Walker, the other two were not included in the charge. Walker was ordered to be committed.

Mr. Robert Pearce, tailor, No. 23, Edward Street, was the next case heard.

The prosecutor said his shop was entered on the 12th of August last, and a quantity of property carried off. The thief effected an entrance by using a pair of pliers to unlock the shop door with, though the door was locked inside and a key in the lock. Witness missed several ready-made articles, a gold watch, and a £10 promissory note and some sovereigns, which had been placed in an old waistcoat pocket. The remnant of dossin produced by the police, and found at Walker's lodgings, was a part of the stolen property.

Walker was committed on this charge.

The next case was for stealing a riding habit and a dress coat from the shop of Mr. Taber, tailor, 42, Upper Finsbury Street.

A portion only of the riding habit was found in Walker's lodging. This, however, was positively sworn to by the lady's maid of Mrs. Kidd, of Albion Place, as the property of her mistress.

The evidence being incomplete, the charge was not proceeded with.

The prisoners were directed to stand committed as above, but to be again brought up next Friday to complete the evidence in the first case.

To show the magnitude of the robberies in which these prisoners were concerned, it is ascertained that the value of the property taken in the above six cases exceeds Twelve Hundred Pounds.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE YORK AND NEWCASTLE RAILWAY.

SUNDERLAND, MONDAY NIGHT.—At an early hour this morning reports were current in the town that a dreadful accident had taken place on the Sunderland and Newcastle branch of the above railway, about two miles from this town.

It appeared that when the half-past five o'clock down-train had passed the Cleaton station the connecting train of the locomotive and tender and in the rear of the engine, together with two of the carriages, were thrown into the water, the former fell over on one side and the latter on the other. The carriages fell on some stone sleepers which were laid on the edge of an embankment, and were smashed to pieces. In the train altogether there were eight carriages, six of which did not receive any damage. The guard was seated on the top of one these and retained his seat until the train was brought to rest.

When he got off he saw the fireman, a young man, named Joseph Henderson, lying on a stone block. He had been thrown from the tender, and was severely bruised about his shoulder and neck. The engine man Richard Hall, was next found at the end of the engine, in a state of insensibility, and his head severely cut, and his body scalped.

The guard immediately directed his attention to the carriages which had been thrown off the line. The passengers fortunately were few, owing to the early hour at which the train started, not numbering more than eight, and of those only two, a boy and a aged woman, were in the broken carriages. They were in a state of great terror, and beyond the shock, they had not sustained any injury. The other passengers were none the worse for the accident, though, as may be anticipated, they were somewhat alarmed, as well as grateful for their narrow escape.

The fireman and stoker were removed to Sunderland in a cart, and taken to a house in Thomas-street, occupied by the father-in-law of the engineer (Hall), where medical assistance was promptly rendered. They both remain in an extremely dangerous condition, indeed no hopes are entertained of the recovery of Henderson, the fireman. Hall only married last week, and his wife is residing at Gateshead; his injuries were, however, of so serious a nature, that it was not deemed safe to remove him to his own home.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT CLAPHAM.

On Friday evening an inquiry, that lasted upwards of four hours, was instituted by Thomas Higgs, Esq., the Coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, and a highly respectable jury, into the circumstances attended in the enquiry of the coroner, that two of the carriages, were thrown into the water, the former fell over on one side and the latter on the other. The carriages fell on some stone sleepers which were laid on the edge of an embankment, and were smashed to pieces. In the train altogether there were eight carriages, six of which did not receive any damage. The guard was seated on the top of one these and retained his seat until the train was brought to rest. The inquiry was adjourned from Saturday, that a careful post mortem examination might be made by Mr. Smiles, assistant surgeon to the prison, and Dr. R. Boyd, resident physician of the St. Marylebone Infirmary.

Mr. Hutton, having consulted with the Coroner, went to the Cleckheaton Police Court to see the agreement of the coroner and the coroner's agents to give notice to their co-conspirators that having made his application to the Coroner, he desired that, "I suppose you are come for food for an action. Bring your action, if you like." He would not give me any information, nor allow me to see the depositions or agreement.

Several prisoners proved deceased's death, which happened suddenly in the prison infirmary on Thursday last. They all said that both deceased and themselves had every requisite medical attention.

Doctors Smiles and Boyd, who had opened the body, said death resulted from suffocation, caused naturally, and probably by spasms of the glottis, the effect of mal-treatment of the upper part of the spine.

The Coroner.—"Do you in the slightest degree suspect the death of deceased with any treatment he had experienced in this gaol?"

Dr. Boyd.—Not at all.

The Coroner.—That is quite sufficient. If the Jury are satisfied I am. The attendance of fifty surgeons could not have saved life in this case.

Jury.—We are perfectly satisfied on that point, but I think we ought to express an opinion on the subject of his coming here.

The Coroner.—I think not. Unless the case is very strong, we ought not to go beyond our justifiableiciary. If the man had died here in consequence of his confinement, I should have felt myself bound to go into the question of the legality of his commitment, and require the attendance of the committing magistrate, and of those connected with it.

On Wednesday morning, William Bream, the foreman to Mr. Williamson, a house agent and undertaker, was sent to Warrington-place, to the house of a gentleman to whom Bream had occupied it only four months, to take the measure of a woman there lying dead, and who had been employed as a servant. A lady, whom he un-

PLAN FOR SUPERSEDING THE POOR-LAW AND BILL FOR TENANT RIGHTS.

A most important third party in the State is rising up, and developing itself in various districts. Men of otherwise different politics—some who have followed the late Premier, Sir Robert Peel; some the present Premier, Lord John Russell; and some the expectant Premier, Lord George Bentinck—are cordially uniting, and almost simultaneously acting, for one great object, viz., to better the social condition of the people.

In Dorsetshire we find this feeling displayed in promoting cottage gardens and small allotments, headed by Lord Stanhope, Ashley, and the Bishop of Salisbury. In Parliament the same subject has been admirably advocated by the Hon. W. Cowper and others. In the metropolis the Poor Man's Guardian Society has been formed by Mr. Walter, Lord J. Manners, Lord Raikes, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Fielden, Mr. Hindley, and Mr. Cabell, varying in political opinions from the extreme abolitionist of Lord Rankeilour, to the extreme Radicalism of Mr. Taaffe, and in intermediate ranks of Lord J. Manners, Mr. Cowper, and in intermediate ranks of Lord J. Manners, Mr. Cowper, and others. The first meetings called by the Poor Man's Guardian Society have been for the relief of the sick, and have met regularly for the last six months, and have increased in size, and are now held at the Royal Exchange, in the Strand, on the 10th of October, at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

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Foreign Movements.

"And I will war, at least in words,
(And should my chance so happen—deeds,)
With all who war with Thought!"

"I think I bear a little bird, who sings
The people by will be the stronger!"—BYRON.

REVELATIONS OF RUSSIA.

No. X.

The following extracts shed considerable light upon the

MILITARY FORCE OF RUSSIA.

The Russian treasury, who, when disciplined, constitute some of the best infantry in Europe—surely, in steadiness to any, excepting the English, the Swedes, and all the Swiss—are naturally a most pacific race, and of all others, would least calculate for the career of arms. Timid in their disposition, feeble in constitution, they can neither endure long marches, nor resist the hardships of a campaign. In even greater degree than the inhabitants of any of European countries, accustomed to war, they require great quantities, they soon fall victims to famine, and disease and epidemics rapidly thin their numbers, and exhaust to scarcity and fatigue. How different in real character the picture we have been accustomed to contemplate of bold and enduring barbarians, whose iron frames set at defiance all privations and fatigues! In what, therefore, consists their superiority? Only in this, that they obey:—that a rivulet has taught obedience without a murmur.

A Russian regiment, if destined for a long march, can go no more than twenty-five miles, or sixteen and two-thirds English miles per day, marching two days and resting the third. If this distance be augmented, it leaves many men upon the road. From our black bread-biscuit for his food, and upwards of eighty pounds English in arms, cartridges, and equipments to wear down a frame which has no stamp to support it, it is evident that the Russian soldier will not be able to march the distance which a soldier cannot pass with impunity. But, nevertheless, if he should be ordered to perform ten times that distance, he would at least try it, and without reserve.

The advice from Gen. Taylor and his troops continued favorable as regards health. The absence of means of transportation for the baggage continued to keep them somewhat at stand-still. From all accounts this department of the military operations appears to have been much illmanaged, for considerable contracts were being filled for wagons, which from the nature of the roads through which the army will have to pass will be of no service whatever, and considerable quantities of mules were being sent to the army at this time, at a time when the price at which they could be had in the immediate neighbourhood of the army. The main body of the army was at Carmarthen, and as soon as they were in a capacity to move forward, the troops would advance to Monterey. The precise time of this movement was not known, but several weeks might elapse before it took place. A considerable difficulty in obtaining supplies was also anticipated in case of the troops moving further up the country, as those obtainable at Carmarthen for so large a body of men, about 10,000, were of the best. Severe skirmishes with the Cumbernaid Indians had taken place, but nothing of much note.

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Colonel Kearney's force, which left St. Louis for Santa Fe, had been heard from. They left Bent's Fort on the 1st ult. all in good health. From information received from the traders, and from some they captured, no opposition was expected to the capture of Santa Fe.

It is said that a proclamation had been issued by the Mexican authorities, stating the existence of the war would not interrupt the trade between Santa Fe and the United States.

The regiments mustered at New York for service in California, were on the point of departure. Three ships had been entered, and were to sail immediately.

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On Friday last, an attack was made by a portion of the American squadron upon Alvarado, a port situated about 20 or 30 miles from Vera Cruz. It appears that several vessels had taken shelter from the blocking force under the guns of the fort, and the attempt was made to cut them out. With this view, the steamers Princeton, Mississippi, and three sloops, ran in and opened their guns upon the rebels to those who had been captured.

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