

Foreign Intelligence.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Latest accounts from Vienna are to Sept. 18. It was reported in Vienna that Count Sturmer, the Austrian ambassador, and Count Telford, the Russian one, had left Constantinople in consequence of the refusal of the Porte to surrender the leaders of the Hungarian insurrection.

On the 15th, in the evening, a courier arrived here from Hungary with despatches from General Nugent for the Emperor, but the contents are not known. The garrison of Comorn has retired into the intrenched camp at Sandberg.

The "Wanderer" speaks of a successful sortie made by the insurgents of Comorn, in which they captured a vast number of ladders and other objects required for the siege. The rumour is partly confirmed by the arrival here on the 15th of a considerable number of wounded.

Sept. 13.—On the evening of the 12th inst. a frightful hurricane with thunder and lightning burst over this city. Its effects were terrific and destructive; all the windows, for instance, having a westerly aspect, were dashed to pieces by the hail, and the broken panes alone are estimated at 200,000. Quantities of cattle were being brought in that were found killed in the fields. All the vineyards round and about the two cities of Pesth and Ofen are utterly destroyed.

VIENNA, SEPT. 19.—The journals of Pesth bring us a new list of condemnations by special commissions. For some days past the military executions by shooting or hanging have been exchanged for imprisonment with hard labour.

Georgy arrived at Klagenfurt on the 11th. His party consisted of two carriages; he, with his wife and daughter, and Major Andassy, went in one; his chasseur and domestics in the other. They alighted at the Kaiser-Krone, where Georgy has established himself.

He goes about the streets quite free, but generally accompanied by his wife or Major Andassy. Georgy is said to have expressed the wish to buy an estate in the neighbourhood of Klagenfurt. The "Ost-Deutsche Post" contains a long article on the participation of religious parties in the Hungarian revolutions, by which it appears that the Protestant clergy, like Austria, as is well known, has never done anything, was most devoted to Kossuth and the national cause. Of the Catholic clergy, it was the order of the priests who most heartily co-operated, and it is remarked that this order had been previously persecuted by the "open and secret" Jesuits. On the other hand, the Benedictines, and even the oppressed Franciscans, remained true to the Austrian imperial house.

The common Catholic clergyman was all imbued with Magyar ideas. The Green-united clergy went hand in hand with the Catholic clergy, but the non-united is almost solely in the Woywodina, where they fanatized the Servians against the Hungarians.

According to a letter from Acs, the negotiations with the fortress of Comorn have been completely broken off, and the imperial troops are preparing for an assault upon the fortress. The actual siege is to commence during the course of the present week; 80,000 men, together with the best military equipment and materials, are at the disposal of the commander of the siege. Marshal Gerard, writing of Antwerp, said it would take twenty-nine days to take that fortress by assault after a regular siege. Field Marshal Nugent having far greater difficulties to surmount, need require from forty to forty-eight days to take Comorn. According to the "Wanderer," a report is circulated in Vienna that in consequence of the intervention of Radetzky, Comorn will capitulate on the same terms as Venice. Among the numerous conditions proposed by the council of war of Comorn for the reduction of the fortress, is the demand of an entire amnesty for the superior officers and civil functionaries of the fortress, and the conservation of their rank as officers. The "Wanderer" speaks of a sally made by the fortress of Comorn, in which many scaling ladders and other articles used in the siege were carried off. What gives a colour to the truth of this statement is the fact that many wounded arrived at Vienna on the 15th.

The Russian troops who occupied the mountain villages have been sent to Comorn, and have been replaced by 8,000 men of the Sclavonian Landsturm. These troops, who are thoroughly acquainted with the defiles and passages of the mountains, are a great acquisition against the insurgent bands who infest the country.

The Russian troops withdrawn from Hungary will not be sent back to their old stations in the interior, but remain for the present in Poland, Volhynia, and on the frontier.

The "Pesther Zeitung" continues to bear daily witness to the activity of the courts-martial. Among the most remarkable sentences recorded lately is the following:—

"Ladislav, Count Zelinsky, native of Cracow, aged 38, catholic, married, chamberlain of the imperial court, formerly captain in the Austrian service of the Prince Schwarzenberg, regiment of Lancers, convicted by court-martial of having attempted to procure the desertion of the same regiment to the Hungarian cause, and employed emissaries and other means for the attainment of this end, although without result, has been pronounced guilty of attempted military subversion, and according to the 30th article of war, in combination with the proclamation of R. Z. M. Haynau, of July 1, has been condemned to suffer, besides the loss of his office of chamberlain, ten years of hard labour at fortifications in light troops."

The insurgent Count Lénage it is said has died of cholera at Arad.

DANABIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—The "Bukarest Gazette" gives the report sent to it from Turin Savarin, relative to Ben, Guyon, and Stein, with 1,500 infantry and 800 cavalry, having arrived there. On Sunday, the 20th, the Turkish commanding officer, they, the corps, were sent on to Widdin, but it was not yet known what had been done with the rest.

We also learn from the same "Gazette" quoted above that the estate of Bemberg, given to Ben by the Hungarian regiment, has been destroyed, as far as that was possible, by fire.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—A circular of the minister of justice, says the "Presse," directs the prefects of the frontier departments not to allow any foreigners to enter who cannot prove that they have the means of existence.

The new five franc pieces of the republic, of which 200,000 have already been coined, have come into circulation. On one side is a figure of a female representing the republic, crowned with flowers, &c., with the word "Concorde" on the forehead, and as a legend the words "République Française," on the other side are two palms forming a crown, and the words "Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité."

A cabinet council was held yesterday at the Elysée, to deliberate on the affairs of Rome, and the Council started for Italy in the evening.

M. François Lefebvre, editor of the "National de l'Ouest" has just been condemned by the court of Assize to six months' imprisonment, a 1,000 franc fine, at the suit of the court-martial which condemned Captain Kéler, of the 4th Regiment, to death, for a libel on their decision.

PARIS, MONDAY.—A letter from Geneva states that M. Sturmer, the Baden Republican chief, having declared that he would not quit Switzerland except by force, has been expelled the canton by a decree of the Council of State. He is at present at Nyon. M. Heinzen, who has redeemed the pledge he gave to quit Switzerland, has received his passport. M. Felix Pyat, the French Red Republican, has fixed his residence at Louisaue.

A Life Journal states that the Socialist chiefs there are endeavouring to get up a great banquet for the day of the opening of the High Court of Justice at Versailles.

A considerable number of the trees of liberty planted in Paris were removed privately during Saturday night by order of the Government.

SWITZERLAND.

The number of German refugees who have quitted the Swiss territory to return to the Palatinate is estimated at more than 1,000. They are allowed to cross the French territory as far as the German frontier on the side of Wissemburg.

The "Ticino Gazette" of the 17th states as positive that the council of state of Ticino has received a despatch from the federal council, announcing that the result of the remonstrances made at Milan by the Swiss consuls and the French consul-general, Marshal Radetzky and General Haas, concerning the concentration of troops now going on on the frontier of the canton of Ticino. The Austrian general is said to have this time openly declared that this concentration is intended to induce Ticino to follow the example of the federal council with respect to the refugees, and that it is also intended as a precaution against the assemblage of malcontents at Geneva, as also to be ready for any event that might happen in consequence of the entrance in Switzerland of the

German refugees. The Federal Council was therefore recommended to invite the government of Ticino to execute the decree against the refugees, and to send the Federal Council a list of the names of all such individuals. The tenor of the despatch in question seemed to allow at the same time to further measures which would be taken against the subjects of Ticino settled in Lombardy.

GERMANY.

BADEN.—MANNHEIM, SEP. 20.—M. Dietz, from Schneberg, in Saxony, was sentenced to death yesterday by a Court Martial, for his participation in the insurrection at Baden, and was shot at five o'clock this morning. He was an athletic young man of twenty-seven years; neither he nor his public were prepared for the severity of his sentence.

ITALY.

ROME.—The "Nazione" of Florence of the 15th ult., announces the arrest, at Roma, of M. Nicolini, who had been a popular leader in the late Tuscan revolution. Count Socconi, of Fermo, Polignoli, and two other officers of the dissolved regiments have also been arrested.

In the sitting of the 17th ult., the Chamber of Deputies of Turin commenced the discussion of the bill for the abolition of the law of primogeniture. By this bill the right of entailing property is to be abolished. The foundations and dotations of comendatorships in the Knights of Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus are likewise to be abrogated. The laws and statutes of the said-order are revoked in what concerns the distinction between Knights of Justice and of Grace; and the proofs of noble birth, hitherto required, are no longer to be insisted on.

Roma, Sept. 17.—A grand escape of condemnation, took place on the day before yesterday from the prisons of the inquisition, where they were confined, some for having acted as regimental chaplains, and others for having blessed the republican troops, and others for similar offences against ecclesiastical decorum. They succeeded in effecting a subterranean excavation from their dungeon to upper day, or rather night, for they made off about one o'clock after midnight without being molested by the French sentries in the neighbourhood, for, as it had been denied that there were any prisoners in the vaults, the soldiers did not consider themselves obliged to watch very strictly. Some women of the Treventer quarter are said to have assisted considerably in the liberation of the prisoners, of whom from nine to thirteen are variously stated to have escaped. A few, amongst whom was M. Gazzola, of literary and newspaper fame, refused to leave the prisons, some alleging that, being accused of pecuniary peccadilloes, flight would be equivalent to a confession of guilt; and some, unfortunately, finally, were prevented from profiting by the general move, and emerging with their companions to *triviera letelle*, by the dreadful predicament of one of their number, who, being a very stout man, got jammed in the escape hole, and fixed himself so firmly in the wall by his own efforts, that, "return as tedious as to go o'er," he was obliged to remain until the affair got o'er, and he was captured mid-way. Two French artillery men walking from the neighbouring guard-house, saw the first prisoner, escape, and, as he was not alone, they were saying one to another, *L'insigne done echapper ces pauvres diables—fait leur tourment*.

SARDINIA.—The "Concordia" of the 17th ult., gives the following particulars concerning Garibaldi's visit to Nice.—Garibaldi has, so to say, been carried in triumph by the population of Nice. He embraced with emotion his old mother, his aunt, and his other relatives, who pressed him to their bosoms, while his children, Menotti, and Ricciotti, embraced his knees. This happy interview was saddened only by the absence of his late wife, whom the brave officer had been so cruelly bereaved of during the latter events. Garibaldi called upon his friend Desdery, who has adopted his little daughter Teresita; Garibaldi's carriage could move but slowly in the streets, as everybody wished to greet him. When Teresita saw her father, she exclaimed, "Grandfather has been to Rome, he will have told her good I have been here!" Garibaldi was struck with these simple words, but he did not clearly remind him of the loss he had sustained. He passed the day with his friend Desdery, and next morning returned on board the St. Georges, as he had promised. He was everywhere saluted by cheers on his way to the steamer. The following is a letter of his to one of his friends:—"My dear friend, I am to sail to-morrow for Tunis on board the Tripoli. I have seen what you have done for me, and what your generous colleagues have done. I charge you to express my gratitude to them. I have no reason to complain of any one. I believe we are in times in which resignation is necessary, for we are in times of bitterness. Remember me to all the brave defenders of the Italian cause, and to you, Joseph Garibaldi."

Genoa, Sept. 15.—The "Concordia" adds, that the authorities at Genoa treat him with the greatest regard. He has an orderly at his service, and a sentinel at his door. His friends are allowed free access to him. A letter from Genoa, of the 16th ult., published in the same journal, confirms the intelligence of his departure on board the Tripoli for Sardinia, and thence for Tripoli. The royal commissioners, on informing him of this decision of the government, assured him the measure was but temporary, and would at most last two or three months if tranquillity was not again disturbed.

THE REFUGEES AT MALTA.

On the 18th of September the Sardinian brig Concordia, Captain Castaglioli, put into the port of Malta from Genoa, bound to the Pirates of Athens and Constantinople, having on board 163 officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and volunteers, chiefly Hungarians, Lombards, and Poles, the vessel being in a sinking state, from having sprung a leak, and, sinking water to such an extent as to be kept afloat with great difficulty by straw stuffed into her seams, sails frayed under her bottom, and the keeping of both pumps constantly going for several days previous.

Under the standing orders of Mr. Richard More O'Farrell, the governor, these unfortunate men (charitably embarked at the expense of the Sardinian government, were immediately notified that they would not, under any circumstances, be allowed to land, although it resulted from a survey held on the vessel, that for the repair of her damages it became necessary that she should be home again, and which operation would entail the getting out of her ballast, all which would occupy several days.

Under such orders the captain had no other alternative than to start his living cargo into four open lighters, in which they remained exposed to the scorching rays of the summer sun during the day, and the deadly dew by night, and the oppressive and stifling September breeze, as well by day as by night, for the following forty-eight hours, when, upon an application made officially, as we understand, by the Sardinian Consul, on the score of humaneness, to Colonel Rice Jones, of the Royal Engineers, administering, as senior military officer, the government in the absence of Mr. More O'Farrell, permission was granted on the 20th for the hands to land on the Corradino Mole, to stretch their cramped limbs, and as such as preferred a lodging in the Lazaretto, accommodation was tendered therein, which latter will be gratefully availed of by some eighteen or twenty who are labouring under gunshot and other wounds and diseases, some of which, from their loathsome and contagious nature, render segregation from their fellow-sufferers in distress a matter of urgent necessity. We are informed that a draft of about a hundred of the distressed Sicilian refugees, or Genovese, have been sent away to the Piræus of Athens by a Greek vessel.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The "Osservatore Triestino" publishes the news from Corfu of Sep. 13th, as follows:—"The insurrection in the Ionian Islands is to be regarded as completely quelled in consequence of the energetic measures employed. A small band of about forty insurgents have fled to the mountains, whither, however, they must soon surrender to the military surrounding them. Several executions by martial law have already taken place, to be soon followed by others."

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEP. 5.—The Russian and Austrian ministers both sent notes to the Porte, demanding that the Polish and Hungarian refugees at present in Turkey should be given up. A Council of Ministers was held last Friday, when it was determined to reject the demand of M. de Tiffl and the count de Sturmer. The Sultan has approved of the decision of the council. This act of firmness on the part of the Sultan and his ministers has given great satisfaction to the English and French ambassadors, not unmingled, I am told, with a certain amount of anxiety as to what may be the ulterior results of such a bold measure.

Yesterday an aide-de-camp of the Emperor Nicholas (Count Radzivil) arrived here from Warsaw on board a steamer from Galatz. His arrival caused a good deal of excitement in the diplomatic body. On landing, the principal aide-de-camp, who has the rank of general, received a salute of thirteen guns. He has come on a special mission to the Porte. As a anticipated, the emperor is very much displeased with the policy pursued by the Turkish government, and has sent his aide-de-camp to complain. Of the details of the general's mission not much has yet transpired. It appears, however, that he has instructions to insist that the Hungarian and Polish refugees should be instantly given up. There is a council at the Porte to-day to discuss the new demands of the Czar. It is, however, generally believed in the diplomatic circle that the Turkish government will not change its original determination.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The intelligence by the Overland Mail is scanty. The Punjab generally and the north-west frontier are tranquil, though rumours were still afloat respecting the designs of Gholab Sing. Sickness still prevailed amongst the troops at Lahore.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Royal West India mail packet *Trent*, Capt. Clarke, from the West Indies, &c., arrived at Southampton on Monday, and landed her mails and despatches under the charge of Lieut. Denney, R.N., Admiralty agent.

From Mexico we learn that the struggle between the Indian race and the whites remains in the same state as it was at date of last advices. From California various letters and the description of persons just returned from San Francisco speak of little else than much misery and great disappointment. Markets glutted with goods and provisions, and prices so low as scarcely sufficient to pay the freight. Beef and pork, four dollars a barrel; flour, five dollars; and calico, three cents a yard. Ninety thousand of "Trent's" dollars are from Vera Cruz for the bondholders.

UNITED STATES.

By the vigour of the United States government, the projected expedition to Cuba has been nipped in the bud. In consequence of instructions received by telegraph from Washington the U.S. Marshal at New York has ordered the Sea and Air vessels prepared at New York for this secret expedition, on charge of being engaged in an expedition intended for the invasion of some foreign power with which the United States are at peace.

THE LANCASHIRE MINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,—I have the satisfaction of informing you that we are still increasing in numbers daily. I have addressed several good meetings in Little Hulton, West Leigh, Halliwell, and other places around this town. Mr. Denney is at Chorley, and good meetings have been held at the same place. Mr. Price has addressed some very enthusiastic meetings at Wigan in Mr. Brindle's singing saloon; Mr. Brindle has kindly given the Miners of Wigan the use of his saloon, and finds them gas gratis two evenings a week. Mr. Masloworoff is also doing good in the Ashfield district.

A Miners' Camp Meeting was held in a field near the Spindle Point, Clifton, on Sunday afternoon, the 24th of September, when a large number of the Miners of Wigan, who were well attended. The meeting was addressed by Jonathan Finkle, James Price, and others.

At the County Meeting held on the 17th inst., at the Queen Anne, Little Seaton, delegates were present from Halliwell, West Leigh, Shakerley, and three new districts. Amongst several resolutions, it was agreed—"That the question as to whether victims who may be discharged for joining the union, may be supported by the County Board, or not, be referred to the members, and that each delegate may be prepared to vote at the next County Meeting, which will be held at Mr. Richard Dixon's, Tyldesley, on Monday next. After the delegate meeting was adjourned, a public meeting was held at the same place in the open air, George Lounis in the chair. Mr. Price, Mr. Denney, and others, addressed the meeting, and a very good feeling prevailed. On the 24th of September, a good meeting was held at Mr. Shaw's, Amen-corner, Rochdale. On the 22nd inst., a number of the Miners of Poynton and Nantwich (Cheshire) enrolled their names in the union again. Yours truly, D. SWALLOW.

THE MINERS OF THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,—The enclosed letter was intended by the miners to have been read at the public meeting of miners, held on Saturday, 10th inst., on the Black Bell, I am very sorry that the members, who feel uncommonly agitated with the writer, and the dangers with which you are surrounded, while pondering on those evils, the following plan presented itself to my mind, which, if brought into operation, (and which could be done at no great expense) would prevent the recurrence of such calamities as have too often taken place in these districts. I know every man present understands my subject. I consider the ore is the spot where the miners lurk; and to remove that enemy with perfect safety to you all is my plan, namely, to bore holes, or shafts, down into the goaf from the surface, thus the enemy could make his escape, and thus the owners might be left to the helplessness of workshops, as they think proper, and the enemy of the mine might be rendered the servant of both. My plan is simple, but no less effectual; I have maturely considered this plan to the lowest seams now working, and I will be ready to give an answer to any person who may object to it. My dear friends, I send you a prospectus, and the copy of the London paper, which best represents my wish to let your friends know me personally. I wish to let your friends know me well, in good spirits, although deprived of sight.

Yours truly, CUTHBERT WATKIN. Bitham Colliery, Sept. 14th.

My Dear Fellow Miners, While the subject of ventilation is before the Legislature, permit me to lay my thoughts before you and the country. Though I no longer can follow that dangerous subject myself, I can still tell you and the country that I know every man present understands my subject. I consider the ore is the spot where the miners lurk; and to remove that enemy with perfect safety to you all is my plan, namely, to bore holes, or shafts, down into the goaf from the surface, thus the enemy could make his escape, and thus the owners might be left to the helplessness of workshops, as they think proper, and the enemy of the mine might be rendered the servant of both. My plan is simple, but no less effectual; I have maturely considered this plan to the lowest seams now working, and I will be ready to give an answer to any person who may object to it. My dear friends, I send you a prospectus, and the copy of the London paper, which best represents my wish to let your friends know me personally. I wish to let your friends know me well, in good spirits, although deprived of sight.

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capable, in the opinion of their constructors, of carrying a greater number of passengers and more freight than any steamship ever built, not excepting the President and Great Britain. Another very large ship, that can soon be fitted for sea service, is the Franklin, of 2,200 tons. Her model is a very fine one, and appears adapted for the attainment of great speed. She was commenced by the proprietors of the Bremen line, but was sold to Messrs. Fox and Livingston, who are now planning her from the route to Havre, via Southampton. Besides these, four other steamers of the largest class are under contract, and will be built as soon as practicable. Two of them will belong to the Collins line and will be of the same tonnage as the Atlantic and Pacific. One of them, the Arctic, is to be a fleet of nine steamers, which, for size and costliness, will exceed any yet brought into service on this or the other side of the ocean.—*New York Times*.

At an entertainment given to James VI. in his progress to London, it was proposed to his Majesty to eat some goose in the Chester fashion, namely, to eat the head and neck first, and then the body. He said he should have liked it much better if they had given the oats to the poor animal before they had killed it.

"I CANNOT imagine," said an alderman, "why my whiskers turn grey so much sooner than the hair on my head." Because," observed a wag, "you journey so much harder with you than with your brains."

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS.

Have no Taste of Medicine, and are the only remedy to be taken by Ladies. They fortify the Constitution at all periods of life, and in all Nervous Affections act like a charm. They remove Headaches, Fatigue on Sight, Excessive Palpitation of the Heart, Leucorrhœa, Stomachic Disorders, &c.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Unprincipled Persons counterfeit this Medicine in the mode of PILLS, &c. Purchasers must therefore observe that none are genuine but WAFERS, and that the words "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS" are in the Stamp outside each box.

AGENTS.—Dr. S. & Co., 1, Bridge-lane, Fleet-street, London, and all Medicine Vendors, also have them.

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The Provinces.

School) has also been apprehended.—The jury assembled at ten o'clock on Friday morning, and, after a long number of the medical profession present, Mr. Herapath, who had been selected to examine the contents of the jars, reported the portions of flour, dumpling, and paste, forwarded to him by Dr. Brookes and the police authorities, to a careful analysis, and he discovered in them the presence of arsenic in very large quantities. A very small quantity of arsenic, he said, would be sufficient to destroy human system, would be sufficient to destroy life. Mr. Herapath added, he had not the honor to be present at the deceased parties came by their deaths from taking arsenic. A great number of witnesses were called, but their testimony threw no additional light on the case. The coroner, however, was anxious to eliminate the accusation, and in no way tended to establish the charge, and he further than that that the flour came from the hands of the accused poisoner. The coroner determined, under these circumstances, to adjourn the inquiry in order to enable the police to prosecute their enquiries still further. The sus-

is in the neighbourhood of Henton and its vicinity a population of about 200, in which it is asserted that there are nineteen witches; and the people of the pranks played by the children are so long as to be the cause of many of the misadventures of the village. Some of the inhabitants, I have heard, tell, three or four together, for several nights, of the wonderful things which have happened to them, and of the wonderful, using some peculiar charm, instructed, as they say, by the wise man of the west. There they are praying to themselves, they may not hear each other, but they are all saying the same thing, and are never to scratch the children, or to do any of the nine invisible means; and about midnight they generally hear some terribly unearthly noise, and a person has even attempted suicide under fear of the same. Some of the people, I have heard, say, are hag-ridden; others dream wonderful things, and are so much alarmed, all of which are attributed to the same cause. One person asserts that she actually at night saw one of the

the harvest, exclusively, be proposed on the pretence of rent, and annually calculated at a scandalously fraudulent rate: the proprietors, leaving three millions of men, women, and children—to rot of dysentery, or to be transported by a "rate the earnings of the industrious commercial class is profitable employment for every unemployed man in Ireland in draining land, subsoiling it, in deepening rivers for needful use, in reclaiming wastes, and bringing back to the soil the "officially exterminated" wastes of three years.

It is, therefore, to leave the land, to throw them a burden upon the nation, to turn the fugitive from the

deck, he missed his hold and fell, a foot thirty-five feet, with frightful results. He was picked up insensitively, rounded to under the stern of the gun ship, at Spithead, and hauled aboard of a surgeon, but no medical aid was available. The man being promptly re-buried, the man being promptly re-buried to the Isle of Wight Tavern, where he lay in the lethargy of death, his brain in severe concussion, and his body full of injuries.

was not dead, I took this course, to do the same, in hours. It appeared medical man even to the press, and that the presentation of the post mortem examination was next to the opinion that the verdict was the pool Courier.

neighbours that his daughter
gone from home, and that he
ordered his wife and children
prevent any alarm to the neigh-
bours also from his evidence that, no
longer the deceased during her ill-
ness a certificate was obtained upon re-
quest by him. Mr. Woods, surgeon,
stated that he had made a
dissection of the body, and was of
opinion that he died of cholera. A
post-mortem was accordingly held.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The September adjourned session of the peace for the county of Middlesex commenced on Tuesday morning, at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green. There were sixty cases of felony, and four of misdemeanour, for trial. Of the prisoners in custody, thirty-four were described as completely read and write imperfect, seven could read only, two could read and write well, and twenty-seven had no knowledge of either reading or writing.

Conviction for Robbery.—William Fowler, a well-dressed young man, said to be very respectably connected, and to have carried on business as a corn-dealer at 15, Stanhope-street, Baywater, was indicted for having stolen a pair of pistols, the property of Henry Langham the younger.—Mrs. Langham, of 81, Seymour-place, Bryanston-square, stated that on the 7th of July last the prisoner called at her house, and engaged an apartment on the first floor, but on the 12th he went away, without paying any rent or giving any notice, and did not again return. It was shortly afterwards discovered that a case of pistols had been stolen from a room occupied by the prisoner. They were the property of her son, and were worth between £3 and £4. They were seen safe on the Sunday prior to their being missed.—Mr. Bonham, assistant to Mr. Young, pawnbroker, 51, Princes-street, Leicester-square, produced the pistols in question, which were placed in his master's early on the morning of the 12th of July, and within a very short time they received information that they had been stolen. On Tuesday week the prisoner presented himself at the shop, and asked to be shown the pistols, stating that he had purchased the duplicate of a friend of his for thirty-five shillings, it was his intention to take them out. "Why said the witness," that seems strange, because you are the person who pawned them. In answer to this the prisoner said the witness was quite mistaken, but the shopman was satisfied that he was the same person, and having informed the prisoner that they knew that the instruments had been stolen, at once gave him into custody.—Westminster, 27 C. stated that he received charge of the prisoner. He took him to Mr. Langham's, in Holborn, and that gentleman at once identified the pistols on their being shown to him. The witness told him that they had been stolen from Mr. Langham's, 81 Seymour-place, and had never been at the house mentioned. Witness then took him to Mrs. Langham's. That lady at once said that the prisoner was the person who had taken the apartment, but he very indignantly denied it. Mrs. Langham then produced a letter which had been addressed to the prisoner at her house, and after perusing the contents the prisoner said it was for him, and did not afterwards deny that he had lived in the house.—Mr. Payne appeared for the prisoner, and on his behalf urged that it was evidently the prisoner's intention to restore the pistols, or he would not have gone to the pawnbroker to get a receipt for the pistols. It could not be denied that he had taken them to Mrs. Langham's. Testimony was then given to the fact that the prisoner had, up to the present time, borne a very respectable character.—The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and the learned judge sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

STEALING OATS.—William Morris, a boy in a smock frock, was indicted for having stolen a sack of oats, the property of Mr. James Peto, farmer, Brentford, to whom he was servant.—The prosecutor deposed that at an early hour on the morning of the 18th inst. the prisoner was leaving the farm, in compliance with directions that he had been given to him, with a load of potatoes for Covent Garden market. Witness thought for taking with him a larger quantity of fodder than was necessary for the journey, and on its being removed from the cart a sack of oats was found buried beneath the potatoes, and the prisoner was given over to the constable. The prisoner having pronounced "Guilty," the prosecutor earnestly appealed to the court for a lenient sentence upon the prisoner. He had reason to believe that this was his first offence, and the result of a severe punishment would be that he would be utterly ruined. He was a yearly servant, and if he had an opportunity to get engaged at the approaching Michaelmas, he might retrieve his character, and again get into employment.—The learned judge said that Mr. Peto had acted in a most creditable manner, but the court was convinced that the prisoner could give information that would lead to the detection of a greater rogue than he was, the person for whom the sack of oats was intended. If the prisoner would give that information, the sentence would be materially different to what it would if he did not.—The constable and the prisoner had an interview in the cell. He told the officer that he should say a word, and that night he would be liked with him; and this being communicated to the court.—The learned judge sentenced him to six months' hard labour, observing that had he given the required information, he would only have had seven days.

Robbery in a Shop.—John George, 30, John Fisher, 22, and John Garrett, 22 were indicted for the following impudent robbery.—Police-constable 350 A was in Upper Montague-street, in plain clothes, when he saw the prisoners loitering about. He kept an eye on their proceedings, and ultimately he saw the prisoner George go into the shop of Mr. Dent an upholsterer, and bring out a large toilet-glass value £4. He at once took him into custody, and the other prisoners were taken as soon as the assistance of another officer was procured.—The jury found the prisoners "Guilty."—Lockyer, the officer of Westminster Bow-street, proved that George, Garrett and Fisher were old and known offenders. Garrett was not known.—The learned judge sentenced Fisher to twelve, George to nine, and Garrett to six months' hard labour.

Robbery.—William Grindley Grice was arraigned at the bar upon an indictment charging him with having stolen a valuable dressing-case, the property of Mr. Isaac Jacobson, of Oxford-street.—Mr. Miller appeared for the prisoner.—On his examination before the magistrate the prisoner's conduct was exceedingly impudent, and he asserted that he was a son of Capt. Grindley, brother of the well-known East India agent of that name, and that he was personally acquainted, and upon intimate terms, with Col. Chesterton, Lieut. Taylor, and Lieut. the governors respectively of the County House of Correction, Coldhatch, the House of Correction at Westminster, and the House of Detention at Clerkenwell.—The prisoner at first pleaded "Not guilty," but under the advice Mr. Miller he consented to the withdrawal of that plea, and to the substitution of the plea of "Guilty."—Mr. Miller addressed the court on the prisoner's behalf. He said that he had advised the prisoner to plead guilty to the indictment, because there was not in the entire case one single isolated circumstance upon which to found a hope for acquittal, or to which, a doubt even could be attached; but he considered it due to the prisoner to make a few observations to the court, in reference to the prisoner's position, as certain matters in connection with this affair had lately been in the public papers, which the real circumstances, surrounding the prisoner, did not warrant, and might possibly have a prejudicial operation upon him. There was no doubt whatever that the prisoner, who had been most unfortunate, was very respectably connected, and a person of some attainment; but he had been left on his own resources, and though he was a perfect master of six or seven languages, the vast amount of knowledge, and he might say, talent, the acquisition of those languages necessarily included, had not kept him from great poverty, want, and it appeared something worse. Now-a-days, he was sorry to say, there were many who possessed even higher qualifications than those who could not derive a subsistence from the legitimate exercise of these qualifications, and therefore it was a matter of little wonder, that a person like the prisoner should find himself in a state of privation and distress. Latterly the prisoner had endeavoured to procure a livelihood by dealing in second-hand property, but in an hour of want he yielded to temptation and committed this offence.—Mrs. Sophia Wilkins, of No. 2, Earl-street, Edgware-road, stated that the prisoner had lodged with her. He had, she knew, been unfortunate, but she always considered him a honest well meaning and industrious young man.—Two other witnesses spoke in similar terms of the prisoner.—Colonel Chesterton and Lieutenant Hill had a private conversation with Mr. Whitam, who had taken the place of the assistant judge, but it was stated by Mr. Rose, a magistrate, in answer to Mr. Miller, that Colonel Chesterton was acquainted with parties with whom the prisoner was connected.—Mr. Whitam said this was a case in which the court would pass as merited a sentence, as, under the circumstances, it could; but it could not forget that the prisoner had committed this offence, which was really a serious one, with great cunning and impudence. He went to the prosecutor's, and under the pretence that it was for a gentleman who wanted to purchase one, got a valuable dressing case with silver fittings. He invited the shopman

to go with him to the gentleman's house at North Bank. He took him to an empty house, where he said the gentleman was (accounting for the house being empty and announced as to let by saying that the gentleman was about to go on the continent), and he induced the shopman to wait outside the house till he came back. When the shopman said he should ring the bell if he was gone more than five minutes, the prisoner said, "Don't you know there's always some palaver with a gentleman when bargaining." He went into the house, the man, however, did not ring the bell, when he ascertained from an old woman, who was in charge of the house, that the prisoner had got admission by a p. that it was at the rear of the premises. He had escaped over the back wall, and immediately afterwards off to a room in the dressing-case in Seymour-street. The sentence of the court was that the prisoner be kept to hard labour for four calendar months.—The prisoner, who had been crying during the short time he was at the bar, conducted himself in a manner as if he wished to induce the belief that he was insane. He would hurriedly pace up and down the dock, then suddenly throw himself forward as if in a fainting fit, and bury his face in a handkerchief that had been white. He would throw his eyes upwards imploringly, and then lavish bitter imprecations on his unhappy fate. He seemed quite overcome as he was conducted gently, by the officers, to the cells.

WEDNESDAY.—The court sat at the Guildhall, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, the learned judge having from the 12th of September declared that the small arrears from the 12th of the Sessions house at Clerkenwell, was not only offensive, but absolutely dangerous to the health of those who were in attendance.

ALLEGED RAILWAY ROBBERY.—Margaret James, 32, and George Nichols, 42, servants out of place, were indicted for having stolen a box, containing wearing apparel and jewelry, the property of the Great Western Railway Company.

Mr. CLARKSON appeared for the prosecution. The prisoners were not defended. In opening the case to the jury, Mr. CLARKSON observed that it involved circumstances of a somewhat unusual character, which would require the very serious consideration of the jury, should, indeed, the case ultimately come before them for determination. On the 14th of August last the female prisoner, who passed by the name of Mrs. James, though she was described in the indictment, Nichols, was a passenger on the Great Western Railway, by the parliamentary train, from Bournemouth, in Gloucestershire, where she had just left a situation, to Paddington, and it would appear that her luggage consisted of two boxes, to one of which only it was necessary that attention should be directed. That box was of the description generally used by servants. It was bound up in canvas and corded, and attached to the cord, but not sewn to the canvas, was a card considerably larger than the cards commonly used for such purposes, upon which was written "Mrs. James, passenger to London," and another p. of the box was the company's label, upon which was a capital J to describe the initial of the surname of the passenger, and "Bournemouth to London" to denote the station of departure and the destination of the party to whom the luggage belonged. It appeared that in the same train there was a gentleman named James, who held a situation on the Eastern Counties Railway, and who, with his wife, children, and sister were proceeding from Cheltenham to London, and their luggage consisted of four boxes, to one of which the attention of the jury would be more particularly directed. That box contained a large quantity of wearing apparel, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. James, with some trinkets belonging to the children, the value of which was rather more than £20. It was covered with canvas, corded, and directed, "Mr. James, passenger to London," and it bore the company's label, "J. Cheltenham to London," but it was important that the card upon which the address was written was a very small one, and was sewn to the canvas, that the box itself was considerably larger and heavier than that belonging to the female prisoner, and that the words, "Cheltenham to London," were quite distinctly and plainly exposed, so that they must have met the observation of any person looking for a box marked "Bournemouth to London." Upon the arrival of the train at the Paddington terminus, the male prisoner was there to receive the female, and after he had secured the box, which belonged to her, but which was now excluded from consideration, he went up to the porter in charge of the luggage, and took possession of the trunk belonging to Mr. James, and he and the woman, placing them in a cab, made off to a house in Molyneux-street, Marylebone, as was subsequently ascertained. When Mr. James applied for his luggage, he was shown the box belonging to the woman, which, as before stated, was marked, "Mrs. James, Bournemouth to London." He immediately said that such box did not belong to him; but search for the right one was fruitless, and it being considered that Mr. James's box was taken by a Mrs. James in mistake, and that she would return and restore that which did not belong to her, the porters took it to the cloak room, and there left it. About a week afterwards the male prisoner called at the cloak room and asked for a box marked "Mrs. James," which had been left behind by mistake; when the clerk told him that a box marked Mr. James had been taken away instead of that; and the prisoner, placing them in a cab, made off to a house in Molyneux-street, Marylebone, as was subsequently ascertained. When Mr. James applied for his luggage, he was shown the box belonging to the woman, which, as before stated, was marked, "Mrs. James, Bournemouth to London." He immediately said that such box did not belong to him; but search for the right one was fruitless, and it being considered that Mr. James's box was taken by a Mrs. James in mistake, and that she would return and restore that which did not belong to her, the porters took it to the cloak room, and there left it. 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the grave, the whole audience harmoniously joining in chorus :—

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in chorus:—

Time.—"Canaan Boat Song."

Williams and Sharp, from pain set free,
Beneath this sod we now may see;
They struggled long, in Freedom's cause,
And Victims fell to Class-made Laws.

Let us here now, as one, agree,
Resolv'd to gain our Liberty.

Two Martyrs to one grave consign'd,
Oh! horrid thought to each thinking mind;
For teaching what they knew was just,
These *Chorus* slumber in the dust.

Chorus—"Let us here now, &c."

They saw this land o'er-run with knaves,
Despots and selfs, tyrants and slaves;
They felt their wrongs, the truth they tell,
And, lo! it they starve in a felon's cell.

Chorus—"Let us here now, &c."

As toiling slaves, we will not be
Content in want and misery;
We will, as men, our rights demand,
Joined in an adamantine band.

Chorus—"Let us here now, &c."

No longer engines at tyrant's nod,
When all are equal made by God—
Submit no more to vile abuse,
When we, the wealth, for all produce.

Chorus.—Let us here now, cease,
We will not see ourselves despised,
Oppress'd, degraded, pauperis'd;
We will not kiss and hug our chain,
We will not eat Freedom's bait.
Come, Brothers, come, let all agree,
Resolve, as men, we will be FREE.

After these lines were sung Mr. Stallwood declared the proceedings closed, at the same time exhorting the friends to depart in peace, and to pass out of the gate slowly, and as it were in processional order, and to have an opportunity of dropping their subscriptions into the boxes. This advice was promptly acted on; the ground gradually became cleared; and many, many thanks to those patriot Chartist women, who, despite the inclemency of the weather, so ably did their duty as to have collected the sum of £100, a sum of no considerable sum was raised, and the exceeding amount even that of the preceding Sunday. Thus closed the funeral rites of our two latest Chartists—*a lesson to tyrants, a grateful salve to all who struggle and suffer for freedom, and a voice proclaiming that Liberty is not a victimary may fall, Chartism is not dead—Liberty shall yet triumph.*

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

MEETING TO MEMORIALISE FOR A GENERAL AMNESTY.

A very numerous attended public meeting was held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Abchurch-lane, Tottenham-court-road, on Tuesday evening, September 25th, to memorialise Her Majesty for the immediate release of all political prisoners.

Mr. WILLIAM DIXON was unanimously called to the chair, and said, the chairmanship of working men was a thing which carried a sincere, and hoped the discussion to-night would be conducted with temper, discretion, and prudence; Mr. Clark would now read some communications he had received from friends, who were earnestly with them in such a cause, but could not attend.

Mr. CLARK then read a letter from Mr. Grath representing attendance by severe indisposition. He also received letters from William Lovett, Thomas McEneaney, of the Parliamentary Reform Association, and others, who were unable to be present, and had, by his eloquent pleading, raised a considerable sum for the victims on Sunday evening, in that institution, all breathing the purest devotion to the cause, and promising their assistance upon any emergency, which circumstances would never permit of their being forgotten.

present company; he had also received the news that the Queen was now held in his hand, from G. Julian Harney, which would speak for itself.

9, Queen-street, Brompton.
September 15th, 1839.

DEAR SIR,—I regret I cannot be present this evening, calling to memorialize the Queen for the liberation of our fellow-prisoners. Ill health is the cause of my unwilling absence.

Within the last few days I have been compelled to refuse several invitations to visit the gaols in the West of Scotland—including Glasgow, Kilmarlock, and Perth. I, however, made it my business to meet the leading de-mocrats in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and to be urged upon them the necessity of a more united effort to be taken at the meeting in John-street this evening, and to be assured that the men of Glasgow and at this moment engaged in taking the law into their own hands, presented brothers, similar to those being taken by the Government.

It is, perhaps, superfluous for me to express my sincere sorrow for the deaths of the martyrs—Williams and Sharncliffe—and my earnest desire for the safety of the surviving survivors.

Though unable to attend the meeting I hope, through the object yourself can do, to serve in furtherance of the low object I have in view, by expressing my sincere belief that I am persuaded that a national effort in behalf of the oppressed, at this present moment, cannot fail to be crowned with success; but I am confident that the effort must be national, and must be made at this present moment.

Salute et Fraternalité,
G. JOLIAN HANNEY.

To the Chairman of the Meeting, Literary and Scientific Institution, John Street.

MR. G. J. HOLYOAKE moved the first resolution as follows:—"That while this meeting emphatically deprecates all attempts to accomplish political reform in this country by violence, holding that enlightened public opinion is the safest and soundest agency for effecting the salvation of nations, it is nevertheless of opinion that the expression of such thought upon all parts of our civil and political life free and untrammelled; this meeting is, therefore, of opinion, that the incarceration of men for expressing their honest convictions upon political subjects, is contrary to that spirit of freedom said to be the basis of our constitution, and is further, of opinion, that the tyrannical and personal character of our session laws call upon parliament for the liberal revision or immediate repeal." Mr. HOLYOAKE said, he thought with that resolution the most fastidious could not disagree; it was painfully obvious to all people, and to all governments, that the laws under which political offenders were convicted were of the most unjust kind (Hear, hear). In reference to the precise opinion which had called them together—the death of the poor man—there was clear and distinct reason why we should interfere.

meet with a similar fate. He had no visitors but L Davies, the surgeon of Todditt Fields Prison, to acquaint him of that meeting, and to ask him the precise instructions he gave relative to the prisoner. Mr. Williams. He had received a note in reply to that gentleman's request, in which he stated that gentlemen were not to be admitted, nor to hear what it should have been so. He received the courage of the men who had so heroically resisted the degradation attempted to be put upon the prisoners (Loud cheers). In these matters he spoke first of the authorities. When he was in Gloucester Gaol he was authorized to receive visitors, but by application to the prison minister, he told them that he would require all his spare turnkeys to drive him. (Heer, hear.) He, when in prison, was in the best state of health; and he had mentioned the turnkeys to the turnkey, with a view to the punishment of the turnkey, and the turnkey had referred him to the surgeon—so that he had no information; the surgeon referred him to the visiting magistrates—he thanked him; the visiting magistrates referred him to Sir James Graham, and Sir James Graham referred him to the

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months experience had convinced him that the
obtained by moral means, although much slower
their obtainment, were much surer and more

at. As if by magic, the bill of indictment was ignored by the grand jury. Smith Barry, an Orangeman, was the foreman; Robert Foster, a prejudiced Orange, was the judge; John J. Brennan, an Orangeman, was the juror. Judge Brennan asked in what form they had done it. I, as usual, said, "I don't know." He replied, that they had written *ignoramus* on the back of the bill. Then, said, "Take it back, add an 's' to it, make it IGNORAMUS, and there never was a true finding." (Tremendous cheering.) Now that was the end of the trial for the rich; and that was the end of the trial for the poor; and why free trade agitators there were ever made for much more violent speeches than were ever made by Chartists, was because they would have the spirit of the law, and the eloquence of a partial jury. (Laughter.) Well, but in such cases there is a presumed appeal to the House of Commons; he (Mr. O'Connor) got up and made motion upon the subject, and, following session, he got up and made motion to withdraw it; and Mr. O'Connor asked him to withdraw it; and it might hamper the Whig government which had just then displaced the Peel administration. (Hisses and shame.) Now that was the way the slaughterer and the Irish were treated by the law, and by parliament. There was a general exultation; they all made the same assertion some years ago; and before parliament met again he promised them that another Chartist breeze should be created throughout England,

Scotland, and Wales. (Laughter and tremendous cheering.) For although the Chartists were perfectly satisfied to join with the middle-class Reformers against the Tories, they did not wish to let the People's Charter, the working classes may be rest assured that they shouldn't be juggled this time, nor did he believe that it was the intention of object or their new associates to deceive them. (Hear, hear, And for this most congenial of all reasons, because they had now discovered that all reforming parties were united in opposition to them upon the industrial classes, were a mockery, a delusion, and a snare (Cheers). Let them not suppose that it was from sympathy for their order that the middle classes joined them, they had never sympathized with them when they were satisfied themselves; and if they were satisfied now they would soon be laughing at the wailings of the poor; but as they fellow-laborers, they must fraternize with you as the only means of bettering your own condition, and I fraternize with them as the only means of bettering yours. (Loud cheers.) Give us the four points of the Charter that they have given, and will soon give annual Parliaments, and Poor Laws, and Education, and the rights of the wives will be your honorable servants instead of slaves.

now, your tyrant masters, and then the House of Commons will be very different. (Cheers.) He wished he could describe the comic performances in that House. There is Peel and his staff representing their tories; Russell and his staff representing their radicals; and there are a few more lords, without; and a staff to represent them. They respectively occupy night after night in eulogising the governor of this colony, and denouncing the governor of that colony; they will tell you what kind of eyes, nose, and mouth he has, and what a sound politician and pure philanthropist he is while not a single colonist is satisfied with his rule. When Sir John C. Folke, amid thunders of applause, was elected governor, he was elected in the manner which Lord Gough gave the English invading butchers orders to massacre the Sikhs or their own native soil, and how every sword and bayonet was fleeced to the bill! But this is not the description of legislation and mummery by which the English people will be deluded as soon as they can consent to their witter and their greatest enemy, the only one who did not vote for the bill. (Cheers.) That cheer told them that they admitted the fact—the fact which he had often repeated—the well paid labourer, who received £2 or 30s a week, looked with scorn and contempt upon that destitute man earning but 10s. a week by harder work. (Cheers.) Did they ever picture to them the poor man who is suffering from the same loadsome bed of straw, strong labour, with little to work, but unable to procure labour, with his wife and family, as dear—and perhaps dearer to him than the Queen and the Royal babes are to Prince

Albion—weeping, moaning, and perhaps dying—around him for want of food, while he is willing to work but unable to procure labour. (Hear, hear, hear.) The speaker then goes on to describe the tender and affectionate fathers and mothers who are driven to insanity, and urged to the commission of murder upon their own children, to save them from the horrors of starvation? (Hear, hear, hear.) The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Spheroberger were offering up prayers to arrest the progress of the suffering position, while the Sovereign Commissioners were listening with pity to the partial cleansing of the streets, while, upon the other hand the poor man had his will, he would remove every individual from the back stuns—the unhealthy lanes and alleys—and the inviting gin palaces—and place them in free labourers upon the land of their birth. (Loud and continued cheering.) Before he concluded, he directed their attention to the probable result upon the present state of the great country, and the continual convulsions which had taken place, and the Whigs merely retained office upon the chance of the feudal lords; they said if we have a chan-

of government, we shall have a revolution here
therefore—

"It is better to keep the ills we have,
"Than fly to those we know not of."

This was the basis of Russell's power; the feudal
lords, however, are now tired of his policy; a
Russian, a Frenchman, and many years ago,
ago, must bid for the popular voice, as the only
means of overpowering feudal ascendancy; and
therefore, he has promised a large increase of suf-
frage. (Loud cheers.) He had been an agitator for
thirty-seven years, and he would hold him-
self unworthy to be a minister, if he were not con-
fident in his ability to do so. He was confident
if his ambition or folly induced him to be a
minister, he would be a failure. He was con-
fident in his road of progress. (Cheers.) Sir
Robert Peel taunted him in the House of Com-
mons with the declaration that he did not care whether
the Pope, the Devil, or the Pretender was upon the
throne, and he was confident that he would be
and the voice of the people, inspired upon the
throne, would be the voice of the people, and
the voice of the aristocracy; and that the po-
pular will was greater than the throne.
(Loud cheers, and "That's it.") Let them
be of good heart. Their country's
interests have done great things for their country
(laughter)—why should they laugh? They
banish the pope but whilst she was there—
they have all rotted since she left. (Laughter.)

There is great magic in the royal breath. They
going to build a palace for her; but mark her keen
power. You are here to-night
memorialize her. You are here to-night
never heard the name of Williams, and
Now is not that a farce? ("Aye, it is.") He won-
now conclude, with the exhortation to their or-
not to allow any interested agitator to offer any
pediment to the union now being formed by
classes. (Loud and long-continued cheering.)
The resolution was then put and carried unan-
mously.

Mr. T. CLARK read, and moved the adoption of
memorial to her Majesty—praying the release of
political prisoners, and said they had in the
memorial adopted the same veritable words
such occasions; and he thought it the employed
private—especially after the lamentable death of
two friends—they had, if their proceedings were
conducted prudently great hopes of success—men-
two officers were lending their aid. It took
the Union had prevailed among
themselves, he hoped.

he was in good spirits; he had also seen Vernon from a conversation he had with Mr. Pownall, of the visiting magistrates he found they bore a grudge to him in the prison. He trusted their memory would be crowned with adoption—that their effort would be crowned with success—and the men restored to their families and society. (Loud cheer.)

Mr. RICHARD MOORE, in seconding the motion said: He thought canvassing what was done and did a year and a half ago, was quite beyond question, and could be of no avail. He was perfectly satisfied, as he was in the past, and hence, he was not even mad. He trusted the marvelous work more men had not fallen victims to the influence. (Cheer, hear.) He could not question the firm without paying a complement to the courage of Messrs. Sharp, in resisting the degradation attempt to be foisted on them. He had felt it duty to remonstrate with Mr. Williams concerning it for what he deemed his immorality; but he thought it due to that martyr's memory; and he thought he knew him for many years as a constant attendant upon meetings, and that he believed he was a true, honest and consistent man. (Loud cheer.)

MR. ARTHUR ATKINSON, Esq., barrister at law, and second in cheering, to support the memorial, said: He attended there that evening at the request of the committee who had got up that meeting, and he did so to show the interest every man of feeling must have in such a cause, and which he thought every man of feeling must have. (Cheers.) Perhaps it might be thought strange that a man of his class should raise his voice in the future, but it was pregnant with hope for the future, and trusted the two classes would now progress together to the one common end—the elevation of the people.

He said that the men who had been proscribed, oppressed, trampled on, feel their wrongs, it was only reasonable to expect them to speak out, and he had no doubt to them, and success to the object proposed. (Loud cheers.) It would be a page in the history of civilisation, a disgrace to the government, if the Minister did not lend a willing ear to their prayers and send a general amnesty. (Much applause.) He observed that one of the language had nearly left the speaker.

[illegible]

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEPTEMBER 1916.—Wheat. 438 red
hard; 107 soft; 106 white; 205 red; 205 white; 308 durum;
barley, 1st ad.; oats, 189; 1st; rye, 206; 8d.; beans, 304; 8d.
peas, 314 d.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.—Wheat
436 1/2; barley, 226 1/2; oats, 189; 10d.; rye, 206; 8d.

DUTCH—Wheat, rye, barley, peas, beans, oats, an
maize, 1s per quarter; flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ d per cwt.; cloversed, 5s
per cwt.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, September 26
—With very short supplies of grain and flour, our market
is very firm to-day for every article, at Monday's prices.

Arrivals this week :—Wheat — English, 870 quarters
foreign, 1,240 quarters. Rye — English, 90 quarters
foreign, 2,840 quarters. Oats — English, 460 quarters
foreign, 200 quarters; foreign, 2,850 quarters. Flour—75
Irish, 200 quarters. Sacks, 2,850 quarters. Flour—75
sacks.

BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from
6s to 7s per cwt. household ditto 4s to 5s.

CATTLE.

large time-of-year supply of home fed beasts on offer, the morning, viz., upwards of 5,000 head. With very few exceptions this is the largest number on record for the month of September. The general quality of the beasts was high, no means first-rate. As might be expected, the beef trade ruled excessively heavy, at a decline in the prices of most day last of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs.; the highest figure for the best Scots was 3s 8d per 8lbs., and at which a clearance was not effected. The number of sheep were again extensive, and of full average quality. The heaviness of the beef trade had considerable influence upon the

mutton, which ruled dull, and prices suffered a fall of 10c per 8lbs. The best old Downs were quoted at only 45c per 8lbs. At the close of the market a large number of sheep was turned out unsold. The "season" for lamb having been brought to a close, we have discontinued to quote a description of stock. We had a full average supply of calves on show. All kinds of veal were heavy, at barely last week's quotations. Neat small porkers were held at rather more money. In other kinds of pigs very little was doing.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD. — Friday. — Beasts, 8; sheep, 12,000; calves, 882; pigs, 310. Monday. — Beasts, 4,909; sheep, 30,800; calves, 180; pigs, 102.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 24. — Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 10d to 2s 12d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; inferior pork, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; large, 3s 10d to 4s 8d per cwt. by the carcass.

PROVISIONS.

London, Monday, September 24.—The arrivals 1 week, from Ireland, were 7,421 firkins butter, 272 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 6, cases butter, and 302 boxes and bales bacon. We have no notice a further improvement in the butter market; demand very good during the week, and prices have advanced from 2s to 4s per cwt., the finest mild description and Corks being in most request, and realising the greatest advance. Best Dutch has also advanced 6s to 8s per cwt. The supplies of fresh cured bacon are barely sufficient to meet the demand.

ENGLISH BUTTER, Sep. 24.—In the past week our weekly butter has improved in price 4s to 6s per cwt but fresh is lower to-day, and further improvement is checked. Upon state and middling butter there is the least advance. Dorset, fine weekly, 92s to 94s per cwt ditto stale, 68s to 74s; Devon, 76s to 80s; fresh, 9s to 10s per dozen.

London, Monday, Sep. 24.—Somewhat more active noticeable in our market than at the date of our last report, and the finer descriptions of the new arrivals have been mostly cleared off the market. The duty is £80,000. Sussex pockets, 126s to 140s; Wexford of ditto, 140s to 160s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 157s to 221s.

SEEDS.

London, Monday, Sep. 24.—The upward movement in value of Canary seed continues, and the sales made were at enhanced terms. In other sorts of seed there

little passing, and quotations remained nominally altered.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

SATURDAY, Sep. 22.—Not-hot-house grapes, peaches, nectarines are plentiful. Pine-apples have not altered price since our last account. Filberts and foreign walnuts are abundant. Oranges are scarce. Lemons moderate. Amongst vegetables, turnips may be obtained from 3d to 6d a bunch. Carrots the same. Cauliflowers are less plentiful. Green peas fetch about a penny per bushel.

WOOL.
Cutt, Monday, Sept. 24.—The imports of wool last included 3,179 bales from Port Phillip, 104 from Hong Kong, 1,352 from the Cape of Good Hope, 42 from Germany, 1 from Sydney, 214 from Spain, and a few parcels from Jamaica, &c. The public sales are going off steadily very well, and the market is well supplied.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Scotch.—The arrivals of all Scotch of the new clip is on a fair scale, and more business has been done in laid Highland, at our quotations, if anything rather in favour of the White is not much inquired for. There is only a moderate demand for crossed and Cheviot wool, at our quotations.

Laid Highland wool, per 24lbs., 7s 9d to 8s 6d; White land do., 10s to 10s 6d; Laid Crossed, do., unwashed

FOREIGN.—As is usual when the public sales are pressing in London, we are never very active here of the trade being up there.

Imports for the week.—2,492 bales; previously year, 37,641 do.

TALLOW.

MONDAY, SEPT. 24.—Owing to the increasing stock market still continues heavy. During last week, up of 9,000 casks arrived chiefly from Russia, and the in warehouse is slow—34,079 casks. Prices to-day from 3d. to 6d. per cwt. lower than on Monday. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 37s 6d to 38s; and inward delivery 37s, per cwt. Town tallow, 37s per cwt. cash; rough fat, 2s 11d. per 8lbs. Letters from St. K.burgh represent the trade there as very inactive.

DEADENHALE.—Market hides, 65¢ to 64¢, 1½ to 2 lb.; ditto, 64¢ to 72¢. 1½ to 1¾; ditto, 72¢ to 2½ to 3½; ditto, 80¢ to 83¢, 2½ to 3½; ditto, 86¢ to 96¢, 3½ to 4½; ditto, 96¢ to 104¢, 3½ to 4½; ditto, 112 lb. 3½ to 4½; Calfskins, each, 2s to 5s skins, 1s 8d to 2s 8d; Hides, 7s 6d; Shearling to 2s 2d.

OILS.

Linseed, per cwt., —s to 23s 6d; rapeseed, 1 refined, 38s 6d to 39s; brown, 37s 6d; Gallipoli, 42s; Spanish, 44s; Sperm, 8d; Castor, 81s; Soy

32l. to 33l.; Seal, pale, 36l.; do., coloured, 33l. to 34l.; 27l. 10s.; coco nut, per ton, 38l. to 40l.; Palm, 32l. to 33l.

HAY.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 22.—At per load of 36 trusses, clover, old, 45s. to 72s.; clover, old, 60s to 65s to 67s to 62s.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.—**SUGAR.**—The public have been far too large for the demand to-day. The market consisted of 400 hds. West India 4.300 lbs. More than

COFFEE.—700 bags ordinary native Ceylon sold, in
sale, at 39s.; a few lots at 39s 6d, which was
under last week's currency. 1200 bags, and 1300
plantation kind were also offered. A large port
bought in to sustain the market: and the general

Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclesfield
in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the
office. J. Groom Windmill

MARK-LANE, Monday, September 24.—We have had large arrivals of wheat, barley, and oats, from abroad since

BATISST.—Wheat.—Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red, new, 34s to 42s, ditto white, 37s to 48s, Lincoln, Norfolk, and York, red, 36s to 37s, Northumberland and Scotch, white, 32s to 36s, ditto red, 30s to 35s, Devonshire and Somersetshire, red, —s to —s, ditto white —s to —s, rye, 22s to 24s, barley, 24s to 28s, Scotch, 23s to 25s, Angus —s to —s, Maltordshire, —s to —s, pale, 52s to 65s, peas, grey, 27s to 29s, mangle 29s to 31s, white, 24s to 26s, boilers, new, 27s to 30s, beans, large, new, 24s to 26s, ticks 26s to 28s, harrow, 28s to 33s, pigeon, 32s to 34s, oats, Lincoln and Yorkshire, feed, 15s to 21s, ditto Poland and potato, 17s to 24s, Berwick and Scotch, 17s to 25s, Scotch,

24s, East-Friesian, 15s to 17s, Egyptian, 14s to 15s, Danube, 14s to 15s, peas, white, 20s to 28s, new boilers, 23s to 30s, beans, horse, 24s to 26s, pigeon, 30s to 32s, Egyptian, 22s to 24s, oats, Groningen, Danish, Bremen, and Friesland, feed and black, 11s to 16s, ditto, thick and heavy, 13s to 23s, Riga, Friesian, Archangel, and Swedish, 14s to 16s, ditto, 22s, peas, 20s to 28s, 30s, 32s, 34s, 36s, 38s, 40s, 42s, 44s, 46s, 48s, 50s, 52s, 54s, 56s, 58s, 60s, 62s, Dantzic and Stettin, 20s to 28s, French pea 280lbs., 32s to 35s.

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEPTEMBER 15.—Wheat, 43s 9d barley, 27s 1d; oats, 18s 6d; rye, 26s 7d; beans, 30s 8d; peas, 31s 1d.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.
45s 1d; barley, 26s 4d; oats, 18s 10d; rye, 26s 8d; beans 31s 8d; peas, 32s 6d.

BREAD.
The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 4d. to 5d. of household ditto 5d. to 6d. per 12lb. loaf.

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