### TO THE EMPLOYED.

My Friends,-No circumstance has so much conduced to the impoverishment of your order as the irresponsibility accorded to governments and capitalists in all matters concerning the employment of labour by Malthusian philosophers and political economists. Whenever an assault is to be made upon the wages of the working man-for now to talk of his remaining rights and privileges is a farce—the law's passage to the hovel is always pioneered by some goodmode of lite, rather than in the law's inequality or VOL ble to III. NO. 370. the employer's capidity, all those obstructions which natured professing friend, who sees in your habits and stand in the poor man's road: in short, that, but for the sympathiser and friend of the poor. He wrote a themselves, paradise, in the words of Mr. Etzler, is within the reach of all. There is an assumed symnathy and candour in the writings of those who undertake the championship of labour which have their intended effect upon all classes of society-even upon a large portion of the working classes themselves. The masters who profess the largest amount of sympathy towards the employed, justify their reduction of the poor man's wages upon the feasible pretext that more than mere competency leads to the dissipation of a large portion of that amount which, if expended upon necessary articles, would be ample for the support of a family—nay, leave a surplus for hoarding. Hence we find the Messrs. Chambers, upon whose damnable doctrine I am now about to comment, stoutly contending that the greatest amount of comfort is an inevitable consequence of the reduction of wages to that standard out of which a pinching existence may be eked; and that all beyond that mere existence point is an evil. As the Messrs. Chambers have contrived to amass a very large fortune out of the pence of the labouring classes, their recent brutal attack on their keep your papers as a record of my unflinching support own order is in perfect keeping with that return which of your order. the working classes are in the habit of receiving at the hands of those whom they have raised from poverty to affluence; while the blow aimed at labour. through the lamented improvidence and dissipation of the labourer, has an appearance of candour which, but for the now justly entertained suspicion of the employed, would lead many to the belief that the Mesers. Chambers had rightly stated the case of their clients, and properly assigned the causes of their dis-

In speaking of a candid friend, Mr. Canning deworked the value of such advocacy in the following

our mostle around the rect the manly her. Bold I can meet, perhaps may turn his blow : But of all plagues, good Heaven, thy wrath can be in Save, save\_1) save me from a candid friend!"

avowed and manly declaration of Alderman Brooke-"The Lord love ye, we are all for ourselves in this world"—in preference to the candour of the Messrs, solute ruin and degradation, for merely asking per-Chambers, who, with mock sentimentality and af- mission to assemble for the discussion of trade interests, fected sympathy, tell us candidly, that that labour is honourable labour which has amassed £90,000 by re-suspected of a combination. Thousands in France have ducing wages to the standard that will enable the and are now being ruined by such acts, so perfect is the employer to meet all the hazards, liabilities, and some five or six bands of well-organized robbers are fluctuations of foreign and domestic competition. Some live or six dands of well-organized robbers are fluctuations of foreign and domestic competition. Lest I may appear to over-state or to mis-state the where, throwing the town into such a panic that juries case, I shall give you the Messrs. Chambers own words. They say :-

The obligation to keep his place in the market, causes the manufacturer to give as little as he can. His feelings probably would induce him to give every one a high wage; but this is a matter of business, not of feeling. He can only give the wages which his neighbours—that is, his clous piece of humbug. But to our facts:—" There compenitors—give. If all other manufacturers offer a workman, such as yourself, 20s. a week, then I cannot ! give more. If I were to give you more, and another more, and so on, I could not manufacture so cheaply. My profits, and probably more than my profits, would be all given away. No man in his senses will do such a thing. Don't you see they are all competing against each other. They try to save off every item of expenditure, and wages

readily believe that feeling has nothing to do with the question, and that all is matter of business, even caused a young girl, only fourteen years of age, to be however, solved by the above admission. Many persons cabinet of a surgeon, where, spite of her tears and were at a loss to understand how the English manufacturers have been enabled to amass large fortunes when the young victim deposed to this instance of simultaneously with the existence of the poverty of arbitrary brutality, while her recital, begun with sobs. that class whose labour, we are told, constitutes from 48 to 99 per cent, of the value of the manufactured which they have become inordinately and dangerously rich, as if by magic. The problem is now solved, however. The Messrs. Chambers have opened our eyes, and have relieved us from all astonishment. From the above paragraph, taken in connection with many wher passages of the Messrs. Chambers' candid de-

ience of the working classes, we learn that the honourable labour of the capitalist, which is accomranied by so much anxiety and mental torture, consists in the arithmetical solution, as to how far losses may be sustained upon all other materials used in manufactured articles, and still a balance may be I presume the calculation is made somewhat after the following fashion:-If £20,000 capital, with an extenditure of £3,640 in labour—that is, seventy hands at £1 a-week each—give 12 per cent. profit, what will be the profit upon the £20,000 if the rate of the district, immediately proceeded to the spot, and wages is reduced to 15s. a-week? Answer-16½ per

cent, or £910 stolen from the seventy men; that is, bourhood, every effort was made to arrest the pro-£13 a-head per year—an ample sum to make each independent of the Poor Law bastile, charity washing, charity exercise, and charity schools. It is not too much to presume that the parties—although floor. M. Buhner had barely time to save his papers Mr. Chambers stoutly denies the existence of partnership,—whose money-capital and labour-capital are so closely welded up together, should have something fire extended to some of the adjacent dwellings. like a united interest; but it is rather anomalous, At nine o'clock, as one party of the firemen. strange, and unjust indeed, that the owner of the capital of £1 should make all the calculation, keep disaster added to the calamity. A wall fell out into all the books, and balance all the accounts, as to the street, and crushed several persons. The dead how he may be rendered secure from risk, danger, and liability, insuring his profits from a reduction in wards expired. A Municipal Guard had his foot the value of the £99 in the labour.

cally against labour combinations; while we discover church of Notre Dame de Lorette, who attended at nessee, was forcibly effected by the United States, in 1838. from the above passage that the poverty of the workmen is not, as their advocate would make us believe, the dangers of the humblest mechanic, and escaped a disease, and suffering. In the succeeding year they are men is not, as their advocate would make us believe, the dangers of the humorest mechanic, and escaped a disease, and suffering. In the succeeding year they arroyalty was neither an emanation from heaven nor certain death by almost a miracle. M. You, the rived in the present Cherokee country, entered into an acconsequence of a combination and dissipation, but a consequence of a combination and dissipation and dissipation and dissipation and dissipation and dissipation and dissipation are consequence of a combination and dissipation and dissipation are consequence of a combination and dissipation and dissipation are consequence of a combination and dissipation and dissipation are consequence of a combination and dissipation are consequence of a c of competitors, who, although not associated toge- At two o'clock the firemen at length became masters adopted, under the "style and title of the Cherokee Na- the Star, or to Mr. O'Connor, were responded to by On Mr. O'Connor rising to respond to the sentither, are combined by the tie of interest, and gother, are combined by the tie of interest, and gother, are combined by the tie of interest, and gother, are combined by the tie of interest, and gother, are combined by the tie of interest, and gother, are combined by the tie of interest, and gother, are combined by the tie of interest, and gother, are combined by the tie of interest, and gother, are combined by the tie of interest, and gother, are combined by the tie of interest, and gother, are combined by the tie of interest, and gother, are combined by the tie of interest, and gothere, are combined by the tie ther, are combined by the tie of interest, and go pump water on the smoking embers during the night. verned, not even by general rules which all should the damage is estimated at 300,000f. (£12,000). obey, but regulated, as he candidly confesses, by that rule of action laid down by the greatest screw amongst the competitors. Thus, if A is one of Mr. Smith's in a prosecution directed by the Attorney-General, for cial departments. class of 500 cotton spinners, and if he, with less having excited, by inflammatory writings, the people "FZELING," and a better eye to "BUSINESS," thinks proper to reduce the wages of his hands, Mr. Smith and the other 498 combinators, always ready to France, was condemned on Wednesday, by the Seventh sacrifice "feeling" to "business," are competited to follow A's example: for we never find them combining with the men to resist the reduction of A.

The judges of the land have laid down the law of conspiracy to mean, that if 10,000 persons have combined for the same purpose, that any two of those, or of art, and though the produce of the sale was dethe whole 10,000, consisting of two's in 5,000 different voted to a charitable purpose, the Court held that the places, however far apart, and though they never met Prince was personally responsible. He was sentenced places, however far apart, and though they never heless are all conspirators of the proceedings.

The Northern Star had ever been consistent branch, and three in the latter. These members are through gain or loss, through evil or good report. in an equal degree. I have no hesitation, then, in asserting that Mr. Smith and his class are conspirators, associated together for one common object, and that object is the plunder of the labouring classes; and the Chambers's of Edinburgh are Attorney and

Solicitor-General to the conspirators. As this tract of the Chambers' is the most villanous, insidious, and unchristian that has ever yet been published, I am determined not to leave a page, passage, sentence, line, or word in it unanswered. Hitherto, Mr. Chambers has been the bottle-holder of his friend Mr. Smith while he has been training against a kind of mummy, Mr. Jackson. I have this week unrolled the mummy, and breathed a little life into his nostrils; mother of General Prim has been refused access to and before 1 close my commentary, the buffer Smith, the two Queens, and it appears that her prayers will and the mummy Jackson, shall have changed places. be unheard and unanswered, although the poor boon Pamphlets, coming from such quarters, are very rampniets, coming from such quality as when he was Let them remember that all the classes would unite them. The loss is estimated at £700. The stacks and an answered. In 1841, the Mariana islands to the almost equally fatal clibers of the national council receive for their services a their comrade in the glorious Democratic Association as one man for their oppression. (Loud cheers.) He were close by the road-side, and at a considerable discount of Posts Rice on the Havanna. she League set up the Hon, and Rev. Ba prist Soel as mate of Porto Rico or the Havanna.

Madrid. Dec. 3—The Gazza sould:

TRADES'

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 14, 1844.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

vast quantity of rubbish, with which he mixed up a vast quantity of sentimentality. His trash was placed in the hands of almost every working man. I answered it from my solitary dungeon, when no other hand was raised for the defence of Labour, and the cattle destroyed. The ten men of his band who consequence was, that all who possessed the trash voluntarily surrendered, have been sentenced respecconsigned it to the flames; whereas, had it remained tively to six or ten years' confinement in presidios unanswered, it would have had the effect of strengthen- been sent off under an escort to Cadiz, whence he ing the hands of capital, and of paralysing the nerves was to be transported to the Havannah. of labour. This week I have written the first portion of my reply to Messrs. Chambers' candid defence of the working classes, and I shall continue the subject somewhere in Madrid. Several Frenchmen have until I compel them to retract their "damnable doctrine," or lessen their amount of Income-tax, paid by gleanings from that Labour of which they are now the most selfish and deadly enemies. In the sixth as an accomplice of Zurbano. Where Zurbano is page of this week's Star you will see the beginning and in each successive number you will see the continuation to the close. And for your own sakes, not for mine, I ask you, if you pass over all else, to read my reply aloud at your several associations, and to

Your faithful and watchful friend. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Toreian Intelligence.

Loris Philippe "At Home," - Trainer following a station of extloratelity is recording to the station of extloratelity is recording to the state of the state o rea ers has not perhaps, he aware of the strictness of the police of the relation to prostitutes, who are

compelled to be regularly. He ased, and take up then abode in a given quarter. They must also submit periodic examinations by surgeons duly authorize and appointed for that purpose. The following as count shows the animus of monstrosity, in a citizer King, and how a "declaration of rights" so just So say I: and give me a thousand times over the celebrated can be twisted to the most despotic ches It is, however, of a piece with the rest. The French papers have been filled with accounts of working men arrested and condemned to heavy penalties, with ab-

> months, and then released, without trial, for being are almost afraid to find them guilty, and witnesses can be procured only with the greatest difficulty to appear against them. This is the domestic policy of Louis Philippe the "Napoleon of Peace." Let your readers ponder over these facts, and then, taking up Messrs. Chambers's "Useful and Entertaining Tracts, No. 1, give their fair verdict on that mendaare cases where denunciation becomes not only

honourable and legitimate, but a rigourous duty when raising the voice on behalf of the oppressed poor an appeal is made to the tribunal of public opinion. to expose the odious abuse of an authority existing only for the protection of innocence and morality. The deed that we are about to narrate, established in a public ple, and if we withhold the names, it is not out of regard for the guilty functionary, but in respect for Now what does the reader think of that and the victim. During the investigation of a police case coming from one of Labour's friends too! I can very on the 27th Nov. last, it was proved that a commissary of police of one of the three consolidated communes, under the influence of some vague suspicions, had with Messrs. Chambers. A long standing puzzle is, taken from her parental abode, and conveyed to the protestations, he caused her to undergo a personal examination. Great was the emotion of the auditory

was at length totally inaudible by the violence of her feelings, and the emotion of the auditory arose to the highest pitch of indignation, when the surgeon added articles in which they deal, and from the traffic in his testimony that the innocence of the victim was proved by the very act that robbed her of her character and virtue. Her family is poor and hence unable to enforce that reparation which even with money is so little likely to be obtained with such courts of justice as France can boast of, with such juries, and, last of all, against a commissary of police. An outrage so flagrant on the liberty of the subject -an attempt so odious, we must say, not only on the most sacred right, but on that holy and

eternal feeling of modesty, the more invaluable to the daughter of such people, because it is her all—this ought not to pass unpunished and triumphant. We know not what pretexts will be alleged to justify a functionary in an act so culpable, but what respect what confidence, can authority inspire, while it remanufactured articles, and still a balance may be mains in his hands? What family, with such an left in favour of the manufacturer by a reduction of example before them, will not tremble for its dearest interests, and for its most intimate relations?

DREADFUL FIRE IN PARIS.—At three o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was observed to break out at No. 23. Rue Cadet, which presented a most alarming appearance. M. Gore, the commissary of police of having procured the assistance of a detachment of the 47th regiment, who were quartered in the neighgress of the flames. Their exertions, however, were unavailing, and the fire, after having consumed the upper part of the house, penetrated into the vast the boilers to be blown off, but without effect till wine stores of M. Buhner, situated on the groundand account-books. The efforts of the firemen were confined to the preservation of the adjoining houses, but, notwithstanding their exertions, the

exhausted with fatigue, had been relieved by a party from the Rue Vieux Colombier, a fresh body of a fireman was withdrawn from the ruins, together with ten wounded, two of whom shortly aftercrushed, and several persons of the neighbourhood, Messers. Chambers set their faces most unequivo- who had exerted themselves most heroically, were more or less wounded. The parish priest of the states of Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Ten-

A VICTORY FOR THE PRESS. - The editor of the Journal l'Atelier was acquitted at Paris on Monday, and is composed of the executive, legislative, and the judito rise against the Government.

THE LEGITIMISTS.—Prince Montmorency de Robecq, head of one of the great Carlist families of Chamber of Correctional Police, to one month's im- citizen, who has attained the age of eighteen years, being prisonment and 1000f. fine, for having constructed, entitled to a vote. It is the duty of the principal chief to under his inspection, and sold by his agents, a large zee that the laws are regularly enforced, and to discharge number of busts of the Duke de Bourdeaux. The evidence was very clear, as well as the illegality of is empowered with the ceto, and the power of pardoning person of its proprietor, undergone all sorts of person the Prince's proceedings, as his agents were not persons convicted and sentenced to punishment for capital furnished with the legal authority for retailing works

THE REIGN OF TERROR.—Letters from Spain of the 1st inst., confirm the reported execution of Feliciano the general affairs of the nation. No bill can become a port it. Let them appeal to their various trad Zurbano, the eldest son of General Zurbano, who law until it has received the concurrence of both branches | bodies to support it. He did not ask them to do was shot as Logrono on the 28th, along with Captain of the national council, and the approval of the principal what he was not doing himself. He was a tailor, and, Baltanas. Zurbano's secretary, and a third person, chief. In case the principal chief disapproves of any bill like others in his trade, had been out of work for those parties, the longest table in the hall would not whose name is not mentioned. General Prim had which has passed the national council, he returns it, with four months at a stretch, but during those trying suffice for the number of reporters who would be in arrived at Cordova, and was sent from thence by sea his objections in writing, to the body in which it origito Cadiz, where he will be imprisoned until it suits nated. A vote of two-thirds of the members of the the convennience of his persecutors to send him to the national council is necessary to make any bill a law, mental appetite always won the toss. (Great cheer- alone. (Cheers.) There were three stages in all destroyed. On Monday night last, at nine o'clock, Mariana Islands. His unhappy mother had arrived the passage of which has been objected to by the principal in Madrid to demand mercy; but in Spain the foun-chief. tains of mercy have run dry, and the heartless personage who now wields the real power of Spain seems are the same, except in cases of impeachment, and approto have no feeling of compassion left for the feelings priations of money. All appropriations originate in the of any mother, whose children are legitimate. The

MADRID, DEC. 3.—The Gazette publishes a despatch

from the Captain-General of Burgos, giving an account of the execution of the second son of General Zurbano, Don Feliciano; of Captain Ballanos, and Francisco Hervias, a manufacturer of Ezcaray. The Logrono correspondent of the Eco del Commerci writes, that the house of Zurbano had been razed to the ground, his furniture burned, and his horses and Colonel Ortega, Aid-de-Camp of General Prim, had The Polish General Romerino was arrested the day

before yesterday. He contrived to baffle the police and succeed in escaping. It is said he is concealed also been arrested. Madrid, Dec. 5.—A Royal Ordonnance has been published, signed by General Narvaez, depriving General Castaneda of his rank, titles, and decorations,

PORTUGAL. LISBON, DEC. 3.—The municipal elections through out the country have been generally carried by Mi-

nisterial candidates, and the means employed appear to have been of the most effectual kind to secure suc cess in a nation of employees-fraud, force, and BELGIUM. BRUSSELS, Dec. 7.—The navigation of all the canals

ing a man was found frozen to death in a field at Drc. S.—The thermometer is at present 11 degree Below zero—84 of Reaumur. The canals are all frozen over. The steamers between Rotterdam and Antwerp could not run during the last few days.

n Belgium is interrupted by the frost. This morn-

SWITZERLAND. INSURRECTION AGAINST THE JESUITS.—The Constitution tions I publishes the following from its correspondent at Berne, dated the 5th :- "The imprudent decision by which the Grand Council of Lucerne has same been the encouragement of the Jesuits in spite of the poonlar repugnance, being to beer truit. The Lovern ment of Lacerne, disliked by the great major to o the population, particularly in the chief town, is of figed, in order to get itself obeyed, to have recours violent means, which, if they are not crowned with

prompt success, will only render its position's more ritical, if they do not cause its complete overthrow Already the first act of the Jesuitical drama has just been played. According to information received this morning, an insurrection has burst out at Willisau, a little town six leagues from the capital. The government had ordered the Prefect to arrest some men of the place known for their opposition to the Jesuits. red men of the line v

even to the capital itself, where the greater number on account of its predilection for the Jesuits. Such are the scenes brought on by the proceedings of the by whom they are detested.'

Letters from Berne, of the 6th instant, state that, on receiving intelligence of the revolt at Willisa, the Council of State of the canton had assembled, and three companies of carabineers, two of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry, to march to the frontier of the canton of Lucerne. It was inferred, from the adoption of this measure, that the Government of Berne intended to support the opposition to the Jesuitical applause. party at Lucerne, and avenge itself for the moral defeat which it had experienced in May last, during the anti-radical reaction in the Valais. On the 6th, the

troops had already commenced their march. It was apprehended that a collision would take place in the itself en permanence, and only relied, for the suppression of the revolt, on the inhabitants of the section of Russwyl, who had offered their services to defend the

THE INSURRECTION IN LUCERNE.—The Presse

nsurrection commenced yesterday morning, and at insurgents having no artillery, were compelled to rewere killed. Amongst their chiefs, Dr. Steiger and 'aptain Auf der Maur were taken prisoners. Colonel Auggenbuhler and the ex-Councillors Baumaun and saac succeeded in getting out of the town with several

of their partisans. The struggle would, it was thought, continue in the open country, but notwithstanding the aid of the volunteers of Argau, Soleure, and Bale, there were slight hopes of success. A etter of the Government of Lucerne to that of Berne. dated yesterday, announces its triumph over the mands federal armed assistance from the cantons of Uri, Schwyz, Underwald, and Zurich.

WEST INDIES. SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 12.—The Royal Mail Comat ten o'clock this day, bringing all the West Indian. Loss of the Actieon.—We are sorry to record

the total loss of the Actæon steam-ship, be-longing to the Royal Mail Company, which took place on the morning of the 20th of October, (Mr. F.) thought the notice they would get, would under the following circumstances: -She was rounding the Punta Canoa, at eight in the morning, the soldier received from the Emperor, who admitted, Popa or high land within the city being S.S.E. The Actæon steering south, struck at 8.40, upon a sunken rock, supposed to be the Negrillo, but which, according to the chart, should have been nearer the land than the ship then was. Immediately she struck, the parish officers expended on getting up an address the captain, with the view of lightening her, ordered hirty minutes afterwards. A swell of the sea then

afloat. Sail was then made to force her on shore, or might not be used by the people, class-made laws havinto shallow water. Precisely, however, at twenty minutes past eleven she went down in six and a half fathoms of water. All hands were saved in the but they would be useful if it was only to wash the boats, and landed at Carthagena, nine miles from the scene of the wreck

THE CHEROKEES. NATION OF INDIAN FREEMEN-A LESSON AND EXAMPLE FOR THE CIVILISED SLAVES OF EUROPE.

COVERNMENT OF THE CHEROKEE NATION (From the Cherokee Advocate.) The removal of the great mass of the Cherokee peop

The government of the Cherokee nation is republican,

The executive department consists of a principal chief, an assistant principal chief, and an executive council of five members. The principal and assistant chiefs are elected once in every four years, by a majority of the qualified voters of the nation; every sane male Cherokee entitled to a vote. It is the duty of the principal chief to crimes, under certain restrictions. The legislative department consists of the national committee and the council—each of the eight districts into which the nation is divided being represented by two members in the former cheers.) The Northern Star had ever been consistent elected in the same manner as the chiefs, once every two (Loud cheers.) Their duty then was to support a years. They meet annually at Tahlequah, on the first paper which so ably and efficiently aided them. Monday in October, in general council, to legislate upon

The powers of the national committee and the council council, but are subject to approval, modification, or rejection by the national committee.

district courts, whose respective duties and jurisdiction are clearly defined by law. The supreme court consists of a chief justice and four associates, the circuit court of a judge for each of the two judicial circuits into which the nation is divided, and the district court of a judge for and promoters of anarchy. The press of the factions each of the eight districts. All judges are elected by a had, by these calumnies, prejudiced the middle class joint vote of the committee and council. The supreme judges hold their seats for the term of four years, the circuit two years, and the district one year. The first receive a per diem of five dollars while engaged in holding

court, the second 250 dollars per annum, and the last 100 dollars. In addition to these officers, there is also a sheriff for each district, who is elected by the voters of his district every two years, and who receives for his services salary of 200 dollars per annum. The right of trial by an impartial jury of his countrymen, and of being confronted face to face by his accusers and witnestes, and of legal advice, is secured to every person amenable to, and charged with an infraction of, the laws of the Cherokee nation. The laws of the Cherokees are not sanguinary, lated that country from one extremity to the other? nor unnecessarily severe; murder and treason being the only crimes punishable with death. Thefts, arson, and the most solemn treaties? that had quaffed the similar offences with stripes. Debts are recoverable by

law. The property of the wife cannot be soid without her consent to satisfy the debts contracted by her husband, and vice versa. The Cherokees have no system of jaxation. All expenses attending the administration of their public affairs are defrayed out of annuities received from the United States. The public funds of the nation are placed in the hands of a national treasurer, who gives bond and good security for their safe keeping and disbursement according to law. Before the national treasurer can pay out any funds intrusted to his care, on any acrount whatever, an appropriation authorizing him to do so must be first made by the national council, by special. nactment, and a warrant be issued thereon by the prinapal chief. All persons holding office under the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government of the nation, are required, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, to take outh to support and

GRAND SOIREE IN HONOUR OF THE REMOVAL OF THE NURTHERN STAR TO

defend its constitution and laws.

This testival, which for the last two or three weeks has excited so much interest among the Democrati of the Metropolis, "came off" on Tuesday night last December 10th, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenham Court Road, and fully realized the auticipations of its promoters. We have attended many similar entertainments; bu never one that exceeded the exhibition of pure and patriotic enthusiasm manifested by all parties,queakers and hearers, -as on this interesting occasion. There was but one drawback to the pleasures of the spair. Homeless, clotheless, foodless, milkless, hope-evening, namely, the unavoidable absence of Mr. less, she plunges herself and babe into the devouring ing officer wished to proceed to execute the warrant, arrangements rendering it imperative that he should the people raised a riot, and opposed so strong a re- be in Leeds on the night of the festival, finally

Mr. O'Connor arrived, accompanied by several seemed greatly interested in, and much gratified by the proceedings. Mr. O'Connor's appearance was years' banishment. (Shame, shame!) Behold the reverend fathers to force themselves on a population | hailed with a burst of enthusiasm. In consequence | difference in the fate of these two women—the one is of a much greater number taking tea than had been times, which necessarily protracted the commencement of the mental portion of the evening's proceed-

> We should state that a considerable number present were from Greenwich and other places in the neighbourhood of London. We observed several of the old patriots, some of whom have not been with us since 1839; whilst the immense number of the fair sex

triumphant progress of the Northern Star. The tea tables having at length been cleared, Mr. W. CLARE was unanimously called to the chair and said he felt proud of the honour conferred on him in electing him to preside on such an important Thursday contains the following: -" An estafette occasion, and over such a large and truly respectable arrived at ten o'clock this morning, bringing the sad news of the defeat of the Liberals at Lucerne. The ing, held as it was to welcome Labour's Organ to the

trusted that that luminary would succeed in dispelling the mists of prejudice that had so long blinded the mental optics of the many. (Cheers.) He hoped to see a similar meeting in 1845, to celebrate the anniversary of the Star's coming to London, attended by as many thousands as there were hundreds on the present occasion. (Loud cheers.) Mr. T. FARRER proposed the first sentiment. "The People; may they soon obtain the Charter, and in

reality be the source of all power." He said it was a sentiment which he had much pleasure in proposing, and had much more pleasure to find so large a company present to respond to it. Governments of all tim was driven from one misery to another till she rebels, but in order to prevent further risings, it de- countries should be accordant with that sentiment. All Governments not so accordant, were the creatures eress shivers in rags while working the cighty flowers of force and fraud. (Loud cheers.) The middle and upper classes, at their festivals, generally left out the the shopocrat, who profits by her miscrable toil, is people. Mr. Dip, the tallowchandler, gave the Queen. a church-attending, God-fearing, respectable man, pany's steam-ship Avon, Captain Strutt, arrived here Mr. Prigg, the broker, gave Prince Albert; then followed the Army and Navy. He had often wondered | rich was natural and inevitable, but who caused it? how it was these classes could devote so much lip-

> be of a similar character with that, the private when pressed by his comrade, as to what the Emperor, had said to him—that it was "Get out of the way, you scoundrel." (Loud laughter.) In that parish the people had been distrained on for "rates" which another Royal birth. The people had even been re-

lifted her off, when it soon became evident that, in whilst they could be granted to the rich for their spite of every exertion, she could not be kept long humbuging bath and wash-house scheme. True, they ing deprived them of such clothing as they would like to expose in a public wash-house (hear, hear), filthy mass of corruption from the hands of parochial officers, and the Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of London. (Much applause.) The people had no chance of obtaining that power of which the

fused the use of their own vestry-rooms (hear, hear),

sentiment spoke, but by the people's Charter. Hence the necessity of untiring, ceaseless agitation until that measure became the law of the land. Cheers.) That man was either a fool or a knave who would tell them that any government could long withstand the righteous demands of a united and determined people. (Great cheering.) Mr. Linden ably supported the sentiment, and said

royalty was neither an emanation from heaven nor their sons, Master and Master Henry Whitchorn,

rapturous applause. Mr. Cuffay proposed the second sentiment—" The Northern Star, Labour's only recognised organ: we hail thee, welcome to the Metropolis!" He said the isted, and still continued to blaze away, and if the people support it, it would continue to blaze away

(Cheers.) Let them call on their shopmates to supperiods he had never neglected his duty. (Cheers.

The Chairman introduced Mr. Julian Harney to and the directing of that public opinion. He had the course of an hour and a half all of them were conrespond to the sentiment.

had received after an absence of five years from the placed too much reliance on what they termed the eleven o'clock, another fire occurred in a wheat stack, metropolis, proved to him that though he had had to superhuman labours of Feargus O'Connor, and thus on the Bedford-road, about a mile from Hitchin. the two Queens, and it appears that her prayers will be unheard and unanswered, although the poor boon which she asks is only to have the place of her son's banishment changed from the murderous constituted court for the trial of such case.

Impeachment for violation or neglect of duty may be tendered by the council against any public officer of the which she asks is only to have the place of her son's banishment changed from the murderous constituted court for the trial of such case.

Memberous of reargus o connor, and thus supernuman labours of reargus o contend with much misrepresentation, and, next to allowed themselves to sink into apathy. Let them supernuman labours of reargus or contend with much misrepresentation, and, next to allowed themselves to sink into apathy. Let them supernuman labours of reargus or contend with much misrepresentation, and, next to allowed themselves to sink into apathy. Let them supernuman labours of reargus or contend with much misrepresentation, and, next to allowed themselves to sink into apathy. Let them supernum labours of reargus or contend with much misrepresentation, and, next to allowed themselves to sink into apathy. Let them supernum labours of contend with much misrepresentation allowed themselves to sink into apathy. Let them supernum labours o per diem of three dollars while they are in session. The chaff from the wheat, and was the precursor of the understood him well. (Laughter and applause.) He that the last fire was the act of an incendiary.

present Chartist organization in the metropolis, (Cheers.) Five years ago it was the fashion of the enemies and false friends of Chartism to denounce himself and his associates as Jacobins, terrorists, better houses and mansions than their grands are oc--the jury class-against their principles, and incited the Government to those persecutions which had been resorted to in the vain hope of crushing Chartism. He cared little for being dubbed Jacobin. The principles of Jacobinism were the principles of justice and equality, and Jacobinism was not chargeable with the erimes laid to its account. Without going back to the past, he would ask, was it Jacobinism that was guilty of the enormities committed in sunny Spain? Was it Jacobinism that for years had arrayed father against son, and brother against brother, fighting on the one side for a king of the Inquisition, and on the other for a queen of the stock-jobbers? that had desothat had blotted out all law and justice, and violated blood of San Just, and refused mercy to the despairing wife and mother of Zurbano's son? No: it was the ism of kings and queens, priests and soldiers, aristocrats and money-mongers, that was responsible for these atrocious crimes. (Great applause.) The Northern Star had been denounced by the Weekly Chronicle as a Jacobin paper, and was charged with dissemi-nating the Jacobin principle of the natural and inevitable war of the poor and of the rich. He (Mr. H.)

admitted the principle; but denied the applicability of the charge to the Star. It was the rich who made war against the poor. The very existence of the two classes showed the existence of wrong and robbery, fraud and violence, somewhere. These the nowerful only could be guilty of-and it was the rich who were the powerful, the poor who were the powerless. (Applause.) (Mr. Harney then, at great length, proceeded to illustrate this argument by examples drawn from the present state of society. ows is the mere outline of Mr. H.'s speach.) Take two women, the one a scient of royalty, the other a

daughter of poverty. The one becomes a will and nother, and in the Leur of her child's birty is surrounded by medical and other attendants, has every luxury, her child's birth announced by the roar of cannon and the ringing of bells, while sycophantic editors and reporters proclaim daily the state of this one woman. On the other hand, the daughter of poverty also becomes a mother. Stretched on a the Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh: and here was no attendant but perhaps some poor being scarcely less wretched than herself. Time rolls on, and the mother, utterly destitute, has given herself up to de-

She is rescued from death. Not so her child, it has closed its eyes for ever. The wretched mother is charged with murder, and a heartless jury and judge sistance, that the officer ordered the troops to are on arranging the removal of his household to town, condemn her to a shameful death on the gallows the mob. But the soldiers, far from complying, took Mr. Hobson's absence was much regretted. At tree. At almost the last hour, when the victim has part with the people. At the present moment, the six o'clock the doors were opened, and the become resigned to her approaching dreadful end, insurrection threatens to extend to other localities, hall was speedily filled. About seven o'clock mercy-mercy in the shape of a Graham !-(), outrageous caricature (Hisses and groans of execration), of the superior officers are hostile to the government, private friends, who throughout the evening steps in, and in the name of a merciful sovereign, mercifully sentences the unfortunate being to seven

> Victoria-the other Mary Furley! Yes, there is a war anticipated, tea had to be served up at two different of the rich and of the poor : but it was the rich, and not the Northern Star, who were responsible for that war. (Great cheering.) So through all society; the ings to a later hour than had been intended. Previous landlord steals the land, and is an hereditary gameto the chair being taken, Miss Deither, the organist of law-enacting legislator; poor Eborn, the Buckingthe establishment, played several pieces on the fine hamshire labourer, attempts to snare a hare, and is organ which is so remarkable a feature of the John- sent to prison as a felon. Mrs. Tyrwhitt, a lady, street Institution. Her performance elicited warm takes a microscope, and forgets to pay for it; of ourse she did not steal it, for a respectable jury

found her Not Guilty. Observe the morality of the aristocracy. When detected taking the article, the husband of the lady remarked, "Suppose she has taken it, what's the use of making a damned fuss about it?" Such were the ethics of aristocracy. town of Lucerne; the Council of State had declared present, attests the interest felt by the ladies in the (Loud applause.) They (the aristocracy) plundered the land, robbed the people of the fruits of their lapour, and wrested from them their political rights; and then, when the people complained, the answer was, "Suppose we have done these things, what's the

use of making a damned fuss about it?" But a fuss would be made until justice was done, and right re-established. (Loud cheers.) Let them compare the case of a poor man, who, the other day, was great metropolis. (Tremendous cheering.) He charged with stealing three turnips of the value of one farthing, with that of Mrs. Tyrwhitt. The jury did not hesitate as to whether the turnips were taken with a felonious intention; on the contrary, they at once found the poor man Guilty, and the bench sentenced him to pay a shilling fine, and twelve shillings costs, or go to prison. The poor man was never worth thirteen shillings, and might go to prison. Again—the common assassin was hung, while the wholesale murderer, the miscreant Nicholas, was feasted by Queens and aristocrats, and honoured for his crimes. The aristocratic seducer was the followed and flattered of the fashionable world, while his vicdied a death of infamy and horror. The embroid-

for sixpence in the shawl to enfold a duchess, while Yes, throughout society the war of the poor and of the Not the Northern Star, but those who profited service to royalty. But he presumed they hoped by and upheld the present system, foremost either to become royal tradesmen, or that they among whom was the Liberal babbler of the Weekly Chronicle. (Great applause.) The mission of the Northern Star was to put an end to that system, and if for so labouring it was to be de-

nounced as a Jacobin paper, its proprietor and conductors need not be ashamed of the title. (Cheers.) For himself, he (Mr. H.) declared, that if his ex- on Friday morning, a most destructive fire broke out posures of aristocratic wrong and insolence, and his upon the long line of building in the occupation of advocacy of the cause of the poor and the oppressed, Messrs. Chessor and Co., coopers, &c., in Shoulderthe parish officers expended on getting up an address should earn for him the title of Jacobin, he would of-Mutton-alley, Limehouse, near to Downton's on satin, to congratulate the Queen on the occasion of glory in the name, and would wish no greater honour wharf. The police constable on the beat first perthan that when he ceased to be, the title of Jacobin was ceived flames issuing from the cooperage, an extengraven on his tomb. (Loud cheering.) The importance sive building not less than 150 fect in length. An of a free and honest press could not be over-estimated. | alarm was instantly raised, and a messenger des-Cardinal Wolsey said, if we do not put down printing,

printing will put down us. It was sagaciously said, mation, and in an incredibly short time engines from Tyrants, though failing to altogether put down the various stations of the brigade, under the superintenpress, had contrived, in all countries, to enchain or corrupt it, still the future triumph of knowledge over with Mr. Connorton, were upon the spot. The fire tyranny was indisputable and evident to all. In progressed rapidly, illuminating the whole City, the responding to the sentiment given by Mr. Cuffay, he stock being of the most inflammable character, con-(Mr. H.) hoped that the rising of the Star in the me-tropolis would prove the dawning of that day, when An abundant supply of water being obtained, the right should be triumphant over might, oppression engines were speedily set to work; but owing to the trampled under the heel of justice, equality be founded firm hold the flames had obtained, considerable upon an indestructible basis, fraternity connect to- time elapsed before any impression could be made gether all nations, and freedom cover the earth as the upon the fire. Eventually, through the exertions of waters cover the sea. Mr. Harney retired amidst the firemen, police, and strangers, the fire yielded to

enthusiastic and prolonged applause. Mr. Arnott sung a patriotic song, amidst consider-Mr. J. Dowling proposed the third sentiment-'Our Guests, the Proprietor and Editors of that truly Mr. O'Connor with round after round of enthusiastic clusion of the song, Mr. Munden was loudly cheered. cheering, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, window he observed that his own premises were in their sons, Master and Master Henry Whitchorn, being restored, Mr. O'Connor said, accustomed as he favoured the meeting with a beautiful glee, entitled was to exhibitions of popular enthusiasm, still it barn to barn until the whole farm-yard was blazing.

given to him. No, it was the principle they honouredthe principle of which he was the humble advocate. The removal of the Northern Star from the provinces Northern Star had served an apprenticeship in the to the metropolis would cause no change in its politiprovinces, not for the profit of its proprietor, but for cal sentiments. (Loud cheers.) He had always the advantage and protection of the rights and liber- placed great reliance on the powers of the press; and he thought while the few were represented person of its proprietor, undergone all sorts of persecution and prosecution. (hear, hear,) but it still exist exi (Cheers.) The working classes had been entirely excluded from the press generally; and hence, he had established the Northern Star. (Loud cheers.)
And proud he was to say, that he did not go for his

the Northern Star had sprung from the ranks of labour. (Great cheering.) The other classes, be they agriculturists, manufacturers, churchmen, or dissenters, had their organ; and he would venture to affirm, that was that meeting composed of any of the supporters of attendance. But this meeting was in favour of When it came to a toss up-a dinner or the Star, the Labour's rights; and in this matter the Star stood agitations; organization, creating public opinion

Mr. Harney, who was received with warm and other tools to work out the last, in God's name let them prolonged applause, said, the flattering reception he get them. He (Mr. O'Connor) thought the people wilfully fired. On the following night (Tuesday), at

thanked God he had regained their confidence for his country-for, although the world was his republie, he could not forget that Ireland was his native land. (Cheers.) Let all parties unite against them. and what then! They (the Chartists) would beat all combined. Now that the Northern Star was in London, the proximity of the office to those of the two Chronicles would, he dare say, not be over pleasing to the proprietors of those journals. No matter; he would cause them to adopt Chartist principles, or he would make them hide their diminished heads in some back lane. (Immense applause.) The Whigs, when crying for the Reform Bill, had told them it was necessary to infuse new blood into the llouse of Commons, for so they would obtain a more equitable distribution of property. But had they? No. The working classes, notwithstanding the improved mode of travelling by railway and the improved mode of communication by the penny post, with the numberless other improvements of the time, were in a more wretched condition than ever. Hear.

cupied, it was equally necessary that the sliding scale of improvement should descend to the working classes also, and that their condition should be improved in like manner. He did not desire the destruction of property. No: let the wealthy retain all they at present possessed, but let the working man -the producer all-have a rightful share in what he henceforth produced. (Great cheering.) There were parties holding out their baits and allurements, but they were mere will o' the wisps. The Star had sufficiently warned them of those false lights. (Cheers.) The Chartists were the only real Free Traders. Let them have Free Trade in legislation first, and all the rest would follow. (Great cheering.) He was loval to a certain degree, but like the girl who wanted something to love, he wanted something to be loyal to. (Cheers.) How could be be loval to a church whose ministers told him that this world was a world of trial and suffering, and that he must endure misery here to ensure happiness hereafter. If that was a necessary step to the insurement of happiness, he was sure his brother Chartists had no wish to keep the bishops out of heaven. They would change places with them, and let their reverences have a turn at the hewing of wood and drawing of water. (Cheers.) He could not be loyal to a judge, who oppressed the poor. If ever he had fallen out with his countrymen, it was for their royal loyalty to Queens and Princes, and their professed love for the beautiful young Queen-it was not manly, it was slavish and disgusting. (Immense applause.) How could be be loval when he had suffered sixteen months' imprisonment, and during that time the Queen was delivered three times, and he (Mr. O'C.) was not delivered once. (Roars of laughter.) Property was of no value until it received the tamp of labour upon it. There was a philosophy in idleness, a policy in doing nothing at times; and feeling the truth of this, so helps his ease, su. \_ the "fulle by to the oaby of Chartisia." But the infant had grown. It had begue to writhe in its cradie, and he was now inclined to throw off the clothes and let the young thereales walk abroad. (Tremendous cheering.) Whiceery boasted that

it had killed him; but he had risen again, and buried the Whiles for ever. Through the press a the value of the Northern Star. On Sunday he sat down-the better the day the better the deed-and wrote a complete answer to the tract. (Great cheering.) All parties were dissatisfied. If distress and misery was a visitation from God, and its prevance universal, he knew no class who would more readily submit than those whom he was addressing-(cheers)-but when they (the people) knew their miseries and destitution was the result of bad legislation, they wisely and bravely efused to succumb. He had never asked them to raise the Northern Sun to this or that circulation; when they saw him without a shirt, they might imagine the Northern Star was going down, but not before. (Tremendous cheering.) He had seen Mr. Duncombe that day; and lad it not been for a prior engagement he (Mr. D.) would have been with them that night. (Immense applause.) He thought they should have a demonstration to shew their confidence in Labour's Parliamentary Representative. He therefore proposed that they should meet Mr. Duncombe at his committee room in Finsbury, and escort him down to the House of Common (Tremendous and long-continued cheering.) He (Mr. O'Connor) would never recommend what he was not prepared to carry into practice. (Cheers.) If they agreed to the proposition he would accompany them on foot. (Loud cheers.) He entreated them to forget past differences, and unite as one man: then would Englishmen deserve the name of freemen, and England be their own - their native land. Mr. O'Connor sat down amid loud and long-continued

The Whitehorn family then sang, in excellent style, a glee entitled "The Press-the Chartist Press, which was warmly applauded.

Monsieur Chillman sung the Marseilles hymn, refacing the singing with a few remarks approbatory of the appearance of the Northern Star in the metropolis. The Marseilles was sung by M. Chillman in the original French, the meeting chorussing in English. The singing of this glorious anthem excited the greatest enthusiasm.

MR. JULIAN HARNEY briefly addressed the meeting on behalf of Captain Marguriete, a Spanish refugee, one of the Republican defenders of Barcelona. (His appeal was responded to by a collection made at the door for the brave refugee.) Senor Marguriete then sung the Spanish Song of Liberty, which was enthusiastically applauded.

MR. HENRY Ross proposed the 4th sentiment: The Ladies, may they ever be found auxiliaries in the cause of democracy, which was warmly responded to by the whole meeting. Three cheers were then given for the Democrats of France and Spain; for Feargus O'Connor and the Charter; and for Democracy all over the world. The meeting then broke up, nightly gratified with the evening's proceedings.

DISASTROUS OCCURRENCE.—On Thursday a lad of the name of Birch, the son of a carrier, at Chiswick, met with his death from the discharge of a gun, for the possession of which his brother and another young man, named Charles Watchman, were disputing. The two latter gave themselves into custody, and were examined before Mr. Paynter, the magistrate of the Hammersmith police court. They were remanded to await the result of the coroner's inquest, but allowed

FIRE AT LIMEHOUSE.—Shortly before one o'clock patched to the various engine-stations with the infordence of Mr. Braidwood, and the West of England.

the exertions of the parties employed. The damage

done is very considerable, and at a moderate estimate it will amount to several hundred pounds. More Incendiary Fires in Hertfordshire.-Hertford, Thursday —On Monday might, about half past eleven o'clock, a fire broke out on the Parsonage farm at King's Walden, near Stevenage, occupied by heard a cry of "Fire!" and on looking out of the 'I am a bold Democrat," which was received with would be vanity on his part were he to attribute to The Hitchin and Luton engines were soon on the himself the kind, cordial, and enthusiastic reception | spot, but the fire continued to burn with unabated fury until five o'clock in the morning, when the whole of the buildings, with the exception of one barn, a cow-house, and the farm-house, which stood at a distance from guishing the flames, and it was found advisable to station a guard in the rick-yard, which was some distance off, to detect or prevent any fresh act of incendiarism. The clergyman of the parish, who was at the scene of the conflagration, was very active in his attempts to check the progress of the flames, but his endeavours to induce the great body of the labourers to assist him were ineffectual. Some of them assistants amongst the hirelings who were let or sold assisted, but a great many looked on and replied to with the machines; but that every man employed on the Northern Star had sprung from the ranks of labour. the utmost unconcern, and accompanied by the most offensive expressions. The loss is estimated at £2,000. The farm belongs to William Hale, Esq., one of the most extensive landowners in the county, whose seat is at Kingswalden. It may be recollected that about three weeks since a fire took place at Lilly Hoo farm, between Hitchin and Luton, and in the occupation of

Mr. Betts; and that the whole, with the exception of the dwelling-house and a range of fagot stacks, was the fagot stacks were discovered to be on fire, and in effected the two first; and now, if the people required sumed. Nothing now remains standing but the farm-

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the next General Quarter Sessions of the Popular Control of th Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the Borough of Loods, in the County of York, will be holden before Thomas Flower Silis, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, on Monday, the Sitteenth day of December, 1844, at Nine of the Clock in

said Sessions are required to attend. And Notice is hereby also Given,
That all Appeals, Applications, and Proceedings under the Highway Acts (not previously disposed of) will be heard and taken at the opening of the Court, on Tuesday, the Seventeeth day of December, provided all cases of Felony and Misdemeanour, shall then have been disposed

Sessions shall be concluded. JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, 18th November, 1844.

of or otherwise, as soon as the Criminal Business of the

GREAT MEDICAL -BOON.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, LIFE. THE true and long enjoyment of health may be secured for all the afflicted by the use of the oldest, best tried, and most successful remedy of the age-DR. MAINWARING'S PILLS.

Nearly two centuries ago, Mainwaring earned a fame greater than Abernethy by his rapid and certain cures of all these afflicting complaints, which arise from derangement of that vital organ, the Stomach, such as Indigestion, causing Head-ache, Dimness of Vision, Giddiness, Pulness at the Pit of the Stomach, Wind, Heartburn, Water Brash, and Difficulty of Swallowing. Costiveness attended with Dryness of Skin, Flushes of Heat and Cold

Mainwaring's work on "The Means and Method of Preserving Health," together with his system of curing diseases, have caused him to be quoted and followed by the first medical men of the presene day, who hereby admit that the wisdom and experience of the shrewd Mainwarng has stood the test of nearly

TWO CENTURIES OF EXPERIENCE. Mainwaring's inestimable prescription has been long in private hands until the steady, certain, and permanent cures effected by his Pills have forced them into public

Mainwaring's system is fully explained for the benefit of the afflicted in a small pamphlet given gratuitously by the agents. All applications for agencies, on the usual terms, must be made to Cleave. 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London: and Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester. N.B.—These Pills are carefully prepared according the receipt, under the directions of Dr. M'Douall, 52. Wal cot-square, Lambeth, London.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS." THE following testimonials from respectable personin addition to many hundreds of DECIDED CURE.

—particulars of which have been already published established the character of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, as the Best Pedicine in the World:— TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARE'S LIFE PILLS.

Gentlemen.—This is to inform you, in detail, what Old PARR'S LIFE PILLS (or Pills of Health), have done for Pirst. -They have cured me of a Cough, of about three years' duration, by which I could sleep very little; but the

third night I took them I slept comfortably. Secondly.-Of a Nervous Affection, with which I has been troubled for many years. Thirdly Of Costiveness, from which I have suffered much for many years, having been, except at intervals for three, four, five, six, seven, and eleven days in torment previous to going to the ground. Pourthly.-Of the Rheumatism, from which I have suf

fered much for upwards of 49 years.

Pithly.—Of a Scorbutic humour, with which I have been tormented at least 44 years, having been lame with it, several times, for months together. This has been a very stubborn case. I do not know what I may have, but at present I have not a sore spot or a pain about me. I am now enabled to bless and praise God for his mercies in bringing to light such a restorative of health and soundness of body. I am not like the same person I was a year ago, being so much altered for the better.

All these cures have been effected in me by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. And lastly.-I believe them to be a safe preventive of the Bowel Complaint, for neither I nor my wife have had it since taking them; she having frequently had it pre-

I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant, R. W. RICHARDSON, Rehordmaster. Red Lion-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, Jan. 30, 1843. WITNESS.-R. Richardson, his present wife, can vouch Note.—You are at liberty to make use of the above Statement, in any way you please; I am ready to answer any question put to me relating thereto.

Messrs, T. Roberts and Co., London.

To Mr. James Arthur, Bookseller, Rickergate, Carlisle Six - I cannot refrain from expressing the deep gratitude I feel for the great benefit I have derived from taking Parr's Life Pills. For the space of eighteen months I was seriously afflicted with a complaint of the stomach, ac companied with severe pain and flatulency. During that time I had much medical advice, and was a patient at the Carlisle Dispensary for six months, but without deriving the slightest benefit whatever. I also tried several patent medicines, but without experiencing any benefit. I was worn out to a complete skeleton.-had a severe cough and spit, and was also troubled with Diabetes, and had no hope of ever recovering; fortunately, however, I was informed by some of my neighbours of the great benefit they had derived from Parr's Life Pills, purchased from you. I accordingly agreed to give them a trial. I did so and during the last eighteen months I have taken about twelve bexes, which have been attended with the most happy results. I am now quite well in health, and am labouring very long hours. I have considered it my duty to recommend this excellent medicine to others, and am happy to be able to state that it has been attended, in many cases, with very favourable results.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant, JOHN DAVIDSON. Staymaker, Rigg-street, Caldewgate Reference can be made to Mr. JAMES ARTHUR, Book seller, Rickergate, Carlisle, who can bear testimony as to the great benefit derived by many others from taking the above-moned medicine. Carlisle, Oct. 11th, 1843.

The following letter, just received by the Proprietors from the Rev. David Harrison, Independent Minister, Whitstable, near Canterbury, is a further-proof of their efficacy in cases of Indigestion, Liver and Stomach Complaints. **₫**c.. ₫c.:~

Whitstable, Sept. 5, 1842. "MT DEAR PRIEND. "I received the box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS you s kindly sent me, for which I beg you to accept my best thanks. They could not have come more opportunely, as I was suffering considerably from indigestion at the time. I immediately commenced taking the pilis, and found great benefit in a few days. I have taken them subscript great benefit in a few days. I have taken them subscripted in the same happy effect, which induces me to believe that they are an exceedingly beneficial remedy in indigestion. A friend of mine has found them of great utility in an obstinate liver complaint. If my recom-

> I am, my dear friend, "Yours, very truly,
> "DAVID HARRISON,"

From Mr. D. Cusions, Horneastle. Horneastle, Sept. 30, 1842.

A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated by Mrs. Moxon, of York.

Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years be affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be Cancer. It originated in her breast, and cantioned to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial: and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the incorreivable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now persevering use of that sovereign medicine, Parr's Life Pills.

Communicated by Mr. Bawden. Gentlemen,-At the request of Mr. Thomas Barret. Farmer, of Menally, parish of St. Veep, Cornwall, I send you the enclosed, and beg to state that you are quite at liberty to publish it, if you think proper to do so. Since I have been your agent, I have received numerous testimonials of the benefit PARR'S LIFE PILLS have controlled upon the afflicted.

wisely instituted for the preservation of her species; monials of the benefit PARR'S LIFE PILLS have controlled upon the afflicted. ferred upon the afflicted.

I remain, Gentlemen, respectfully, H. BAWDEN, Chemist and Druggist.

Fowley, Cornwall, Gentlemen.—I feel it a duty I owe you to express my in one F gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS.—I applied to your agent. Mr. Prepare Bawden, Chemist and Druggist, Fowley, for Parr's Life Pills, for a Swelling I had in my Groin, which extended to nuine without the signature of my ancle, and I could scarcely walk from the pain and my ancle, and I could earred walk from the pain and swelling. It arose about an inch in thickness, descending in a line from the top to the bottom of my leg. and was quite black and painful to the touch. After three boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, it quite disappeared, and I bave not had a return of it since. I am determined not to be not had a return of it since. I am determined not not had a return of it since is national district. All then the return of them to had a new ret may in future be afflicted.

I remain, Gentlemen. Your most obedient Servant, THOMAS BARRET. Of Menally, Parish of St. Veep, Cornwall.

Cirencester, Jan. 1, 1843. Gentlemen,-The wonderful effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS have been felt by the poorer classes of the parish of Cirencester. Scarcely a family but what has taken them, one and all declare the wonderful efficacy resulting from their use. In fact, it is gratifying to me to say to the Proprietor of the Pills, my sale increases daily. Some days I sell 50 boxes.

Yours, W. WHITE, Agent for Cirencester.

Many persons, after learning that so many wonderfucures have been effected by PARR'S LIPE PILLS have a great desire to procure the medicine which has done so much good. In doing this, however, caution must be ob served, as certain individuals without honesty, are offering a dangerous substitute, instead of the genuine medicine. The proprietors cannot, of course, be accountable for any untoward results that may ensue to those who have been thus imposed upon, but they can point out an effectual means to preveent further imposition.

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARR's LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the side of each box, in white letters on a RED ground. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition. Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co. 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment by E. Edwards, 57, St. Paul's; also by Barclay and Sons, Par-Edwards, 57, St. Paul's; also by Barclay and Court, Churchy and ringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard.
Sold by Joshua Hosson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 3d., and family boxes 1ls. each. Full directions are 28. 3d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are sold by Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate, Leeds, of whom may be had the "Silent Friend."

MESSRS. MARSTON AND CO., SURGEONS, &c.,

201, TOOLEY-STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

TESSRS. M. and Co. offer, through this medium, to VI the public at large, the benefit of their long and tried experience in the treatment of all diseases, espethe foreneon, at which time and place all Jurors, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the pattern of prosecutors of a particular pattern or prosecutors of the consequence of a particular pattern or prosecutors of the consequence of the con nature, or proceeding from other causes equally destructive to the healthy performance of the various functions of the human economy.

There are certain habits contracted in the earlier periods of life, more particularly in large seminaries, alike affecting both sexes, which produce premature decay of by adjournment in the Committee Room, at the House of the vital powers. To "all" we address ourselves, confi- Correction, at Wakefield, on Thursday, the nineteenth and ultimate cure.

the years inscribed on each tombstone of some dear the Prisoners, and their Earnings. friend departed in the flower of youth and beauty, through neglect, they will feel it a duty to themselves, their parents, friends, and, above all, their Maker, to endeavour to prolong that life which he gave them for useful and beneficial purposes.

In all cases of general debility, from whatever causes proceeding; indigestion, cough, loss of appetite, pains in the limbs, nocturnal sweats, hectic flushes, nervousness, head-ache, lowness of spirits, trembling, loss of memory, eruptions, wasting and dryness of the skin, hysteries, &c. &c., the patient would derive real relief from the use of Messrs, M. and Co.'s "Specific Pills," and "Generative and tendency to Apoplexy. Bilious Affections, having a tendency to Jaundice: Palpitation of the Heart, with Swelling of Legs and tendency to Dropsy, Affections of the Lungs, with short, dry Cough. Phlegm, and tendency to having found relief by their use when every other effort in the form the country of York, will be opened at KXAESBROUGH, on Tuesday, the 31st day of December 1 and tendency to having found relief by their use when every other effort in the form the country of York, will be opened at KXAESBROUGH, on Tuesday, the 31st day of December 1 and tendency to having found relief by their use when every other effort in the country of York, will be opened at KXAESBROUGH, on Tuesday, the 31st day of December 1 and tendency to having found relief by their use when every other effort in the country of York, will be opened at KXAESBROUGH, on Tuesday, the 31st day of December 1 and tendency to having found relief by their use when every other effort in the country of York, will be opened at KXAESBROUGH, on Tuesday, the 31st day of December 1 and tendency to having found relief by their use when every other effort in the foundation of the Country of York, will be opened at KXAESBROUGH, on Tuesday, the 31st day of December 1 and tendency to having found relief by their use when every other effort in the foundation of the Country of York, will be opened at KXAESBROUGH, or Tuesday, the 31st day of December 1 and the Country of York, will be opened at KXAESBROUGH, or Tuesday, the 31st day of December 1 and the Country of York, will be opened at KXAESBROUGH, or Tuesday, the 31st day of December 1 and the Country of York, will be opened at KXAESBROUGH, or Tuesday, the 31st day of December 1 and the Country of York, will be opened at KXAESBROUGH, or Tuesday, the 31st day of December 1 and the Country of York, will be opened at KXAESBROUGH, or Tuesday, the 31st day of December 1 and the Country of York, will be opened at KXAESBROUGH, and the Country of York or Tuesday, the 31st day of December 1 and the Country of York Balm of Bahama," strongly recommended upon the test of KNARESBROUGH, on Tuesday, the 31st day of Decemhaving found relief by their use when every other effort

The Generative Balm of Bahama is prepared solely by Messrs, M. and Co., from some of the most choice productions of North and South America and the West India Islands, the efficiency of which in restoring a healthy and vigorous action of the system one trial will convince the

most sceptical. Messrs. M. and Co.'s Specific Pills are sold in boxes, at s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each; the Generative Balm of Bahama in bottles at 4s. 6d., 12s., and £1 1s. each, Captains of ships, and all persons going into warm climates, hould have recourse to these invaluable medicines.

Country patients corresponded with, and on a minute nedicines applicable to each case will be forwarded, care- | grounds of Appeal. fully packed, with full directions for use, a post-office order for £1 1s, being enclosed. The most honourable secrecy observed. N.B .- Messrs, Marston and Co., 204, Tooley-street,

say station.

DR. GRANDISON'S CHARITY PILLS. A RECENT DISCOVERY FOR THE NERVES.

orough, London, near the Greenwich and Brighton Rail-

DATRONIZED by above One Hundred of the Nobility.-By perseverance in this popular remedy, the trem-bling hand may become steady, the weak heart strong, and nervous irritability (so often the precursor of insanity) may be arrested. It has secured refreshing sleep (without containing one particle of opiate) to those who have been lenied that blessing for years, and conquered the most obstinate costiveness and indigestion. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and restores the spirits, ensuring vigour of both body and mind. CAUTION. - The success of this Medicine, for every weakness or derangement of the nervous system, having caused unitations, the Public are informed that the words "Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills" are engraved in the Govern-

ment Stamp, and cannot be imitated, as they form a part of the Stamp itself. TESTIMONIA.—The following case of extraordinary cure can be attested, either personally or by letter, by Mr. R. Sutton. Bookseller, Nottingham. Mrs. Griffin, of New addressed as underneath: in which case they need not be likewise for the promot manner.

BALTIMORE, BRITISH AMERICA. &c. Prints of man. we at the same time beg to congruent thought themselves of voting for forces for the interest of Labour is protected by the laws of the resolution. Mrs. Cox, the Repealer's chairman, obtain that had basely betrayed the people. They (the popular to the resolution of the pupils in the various classes, and also to thank you, on belief of the popular to the resolution. Mr. Owen likewise the promot manner in the promot manner in the promot manner in the promot manner.

Prepared (for the Proprietor) in London, and sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. ea h, containing advice to the patient, by all respectable Chemists. Boxes sent by post. Ask for "Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills." "A wonderful yet safe medicine."-Professor Molles. Agent for York, J. B. SIMPSON, Chemist, Micklegate.

A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on Human Frailty. THE FOURTEENTH EDITION.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d., in a scaled envelope, and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the re-

ceipt of a Post Office Order.for 3s. 6d. THE SILENT PRIEND.

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical nergy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner: the Work is Embellished with Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mer cury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MARbe consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., CONSTITUTE SUBGEONS, London.

Published by the Authors; sold by Heaton, and Buckion, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 650, Oxford-street; Purkis, Compton-street, by all booksellers in town and country.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favourable impression on our minds, that we not only re-

roughly conversant with the treatment of a class of com-lints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appremendation can be of any service, you are at liberty to use hensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re-commend it to a careful perusal."—Era. "This work should be read by all who value health and

wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy all doubt. - Farmers' Journal. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of such complaints as arise from a disorganization of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state almost we'll and ascribes her convalescence solely to the of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a persevering use of that sovereign medicine, Parr's Life deplorable state, and that nervous mentality kept up Pills. remainder of life. The consequences arising from this langerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seducive error—into a gradual but total degradation of manhood-into a pernicious application of those inherent rights which nature of certain evacuations, total impotency and barrenness are effectually removed by this invaluable medicine. Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four

Prepared only by Messrs, PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19. Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. None are ge-

without them, for I shall always have a box continually 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Patients in in the house, in readiness for any complaint with which I | the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America, arm; I can only compare this cure to a charm!" of whom may be had the "SILENT PRIEND." Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of one pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the

etail of their cases. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of a certain disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhoza Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; they remove Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ukcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punctually, from Eleven in the morning until Eight in the evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

TO IRON MOULDERS

GOOD WORKMEN (either loam or sand), who do not belong to the Moulders' Union, will meet with constant employment and liberal wages by applying to any of the Liverpool ironfounders.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

WAKEFIELD ADJOURNED SESSIONS. NOTICE is hereby Given, that the MICHAELMAS GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, for the West Riding of the County of York, will be held dent in our own resources for permanent and speedy relief, ; day of December instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of inspecting the Riding Prison Being well acquainted with the diseases incident to (the said House of Correction), and for examining the females, their causes and effects, we would impress on Accounts of the Keeper of the said House of Correction, their minds the necessity of early seeking medical advice; making enquiry into the conduct of the Officers and Serand when they look around the churchyards, and number vants belonging the same; and also into the behaviour of C. H. ELSLEY

> Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 5th December, 1844.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

CHRISTMAS SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Christmas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the ber instant, at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon; and by Adjournment from thence will be holden at WAKEFIELD, on Wednesday, the 1st day of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the forenoon; and also by further Adjournment from thence, will he holden at SHEFFIELD, on Monday, the 6th day of the same month of January, at Half-past the 6th day of the same month of January, at Half-past anticipate a revival of the agitation.

The good cause progresses in this town. Several might depend upon it they were not yet prepared to throw off the Whigs. As a sample, he would refer throw of Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the said several Sessions, are required to attend the Court on the several days, and at the several hours above mentioned.

Solicitors are required to take Notice, that the Order of Removal, copies of the Notice of Appeal, and examina-A Physician, Graduate of a Foreign University, and of tion of the Pauper, are required to be filed with the Clerk extensive practice in tropical climates, and on the conti- of the Peace on the entry of the Appeal :- And that no ment of Europe, daily in attendance, and may be consulted | Appeals against Removal Orders can be heard unless the Chairman is also furnished by the Appellants with a copy of the Order of Removal, of the Notice of Chargeability, letail of symptoms, and the length of period of suffering, of the Examination of the Pauper, and of the Notice and

AND NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN. That at the said General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at KNARESBROUGH aforesaid, an Assessment for the necessary expenses of the said Riding for the half-year commencing the 1st day of April next, will be laid at the hour of Twelve o'Clock at noon. C. H. ELSLEY,

Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 10th Dec., 1844.



THE Undersigned continue to engage Passengers for First-Class Fast-Sailing AMERICAN PACKET SHIPS, which average from 1000 to 1500 Tons, for the fol-

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further particulars apply, post-paid to JAMES BECKETT & SON, North End Prince's Dock, Liverpool.

sacks, at the following prices :-Piper's Thick Set ...... £20 Colne Whitechaff ...... 15

Agriculture, will apply, J. D. P. will present them with one bushel of either sort, gratuitously, and send the same CARTENTERS -HALL.—A lecture was delivered in the one bushel of either sort, gratuitously, and send the same fifty miles, carriage free.

R OWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE. Patronised by Her Majesty "The Queen," the Royal Family, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe. A fragrant White Powder, prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue, for preserving and beautifying the

RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity: with directions for the pient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting which fell from the lips of the lecturer. Mr. D. spoke out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its and perfume to the breath. Being an anti-scorbutic, the services in the people's cause. gums also share in its corrective powers; scurvy is eradicated from them, a healthier action and redness are induced, so that the teeth (if loose) are thus rendered firm in their sockets. As the most efficient and fragrant aromatic cleanser of the mouth, teeth, and gums ever known, Soho, London: Guest, 51, Bull-street, Birmingham; and ROWLAND'S ODONTO has now for a long series of years occupied a distinguished place at the toilets of the Sovereigns and the Nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is held by the public at large.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included. CAUTION .- To protect the Public from Fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have directed the Pro-

prietors' Signature to be engraved on the Government A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden. Which is affixed on each box.

Sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers \*\*\* All other ODONTO'S are fraudulent Imitations. A CURE! FOR ALL!! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE of a Case abandoned by GUY'S, the METROPOLITAN, KING'S COLLEGE, and CHARING CROSS HOSPITALS. This fact was sworn to this 8th day of March, 1842, be-

fore the LOBD MAYOR, at the Mansion House.

WM. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union-street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with Fifteen Running Ulcers on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure there, the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals :- King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse lity, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir Bransby Cooper, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent that the only chance of in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle saving his life was to LOSE HIS ABM! The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician of Guy's. who, on viewing the deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have PERFECT CURE effected in three weeks by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, after four; Hospitals had failed! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent the result of his advice and charity, he said, " I am both astonished and delighted, for I thought that

this 8th day of March, 1842.) JOHN PIRIE, Mayor.

by the use of the Ointment. The PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever disco-

vered, and OUGHT TO BE USED BY ALL!

sizes.

Chartist Entelligence.

LONDON.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, 1, Turnagain-lane, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, Dec. 8th, Mr. Pattenden in the chair. Stewards were appointed to conduct the soirée to welcome the Northern Star to London, and other business connected with the soirée was transacted. Captain François Margurite, one of the Spanish refugees, and who has sacrificed the whole of his property in battling against despotism in Spain, was present. Mr. Wheeler laid his (Margurite's) case before the Council, and related the destitute state he was in, being without money or friends, and unable to speak the English language. Mr. Ruffy Ridley (by consent of Council) also ably pleaded on behalf of the poor oppressed Spanish democrat. It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, "That the circumstances connected with the case of Captain Margurite be submitted to all the localities, and that a report of the results be made to Council.

WHITECHAPEL.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Gardines gave a most interesting lecture on the Corn Laws, at country should ascertain by ballot the opinion of the the White Horse, Mary-street, Whitechapel, at the whole adult male inhabitants as to the persons they conclusion of which; the adjourned discussion between might wish to send to Parliament at the next general Mr. Thompson, on the part of the League, and election. Mr. Colquboun said, that as far as Glasgow Mr. Gardiner on the pars of the Chartists, recom- was concerned, such an attempt at present would be menced and concluded. Several new members were mere waste of time and money. They knew they had added to the association.

of the Chartists were held in the various localities, at auswer that had been often given, "these men have no each meeting new members being added to the vote on the day of election, therefore we must be guided DUNDEE.

MANCHESTER.

CHARTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL TEA PARTY. - A tea party of the scholars, teachers, and friends connected with the Chartist Sunday School, was held in the Carpenters' Hall, on the afternoon of Sunday last; the party was both numerous and respectable. The room was tastefully decorated. The tea and other requisites were of first-rate quality, and the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the parties present did much credit to the committee of young men who had the management of the affair. Mr. John Murray was called on to preside, who gave out an appropriate Chartist Hymn which was sung by the children, after which the company sat down to the repast. The tea being over, Mr. Grocott delivered a short address to the teachers, scholars, and parents. After which he examined the children on various parts of useful knowledge. Several pieces were then recited by the children, amongst which we noticed, "The downfall of Poland," "The celebrated speech of Patrick Henry," "Byron's Dream," "The uninscribed tomb of Emmett," "The Factory Slave's Last Day," The Charms of Freedom," "The Democratic Work ing Man," and a number of others, for which we cannot find room. One of the scholars then presented the following address to the superintendent and directors of the school.

An Address from the First Class of the National Charter Association School, to the Superintendent and Directors. Gentlemen-We, the scholars of this class, beg leave to thank you, in the name of ourselves and the whole school, for your exertions on our behalf, not only in giving us the simple rudiments of education, but in also teaching us our duty to each other as members of one great family; and, above all, for the pains you have taken to instil into our young minds the principles of pure democracy, and the half of the poorer scholars, for the prompt manner Whigs) used the people as instruments to force the in insanity, was perfectly restored by Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills, after every known remedy had been resorted to in vain.

Prepared that the Proprietory in London and sold in further narticulars apply cost point.

In the total statement, which you engaged in the getting up of this besides securing a cheaper passage, and having the best party, as it was for their especial benefit; and we be then previous to their arrival. For assure you that, in return for your kindness, you will means of carrying them into power. These were at all times find us ready to co-operate with, and renthe reasons why the people opposed the Whigs, der you assistance on all such occasions as the present. and not from any attachment to Toryism; and Gentlemen, for ourselves, we can only say that we as to the question of attending public meetings feel the benefit of your instruction, and for it we re-PIPER'S SEED WHEAT AGAIN!!

D. PIPER, of Colne Engaine, Essex, has not yet sold all his Seed Wheat, and as the season is far tend with in bringing the school to its present state. Mr. Malcolm had laid particular stress upon the substitution we again. advanced, and he is unwilling it should be ground, offers of perfection. Gentlemen, in conclusion, we again it at wholesale prices, in quantities of not less than five thank you for the strenuous exertions you have made on behalf of the pupils generally-THE SCHOLARS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

After the presentation of the address, Mr. Dixon said a few words on the benefits to be derived from If Earl Ducie, or any other person or persons, possess. giving the rising generation a sound political educaing a Model Farm for the public good, and the benefit of tion. The party then broke up, highly delighted with

James Leach. At the close of the lecture Mr. Dixon his friends were now looking to the next general elecmoved, and Mr. Rankin seconded, "That the best thanks of the Chartists of Manchester are due to Mr. Leach for his past labours in the cause of the people, and also for the very able lecture which he has delivered this evening." Agreed to unanimously. STOCKPORT.—A lecture was delivered in the Char-

tist Association Room, Bamber's Brow, Stockport, on It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and the evening of Sunday last, by Mr. C. Doyle, of the thus lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. Executive. The audience was large and respectable, It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of inci- and listened with breathless attention to the truths the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its for upwards of an hour. After which the thanks of salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness the meeting were given to Mr. Doyle, for his able a Whig. For his own part, he cared as little for the

> delivered a lecture in the Chartist-room, Greaves- This was opposed by M'Farlane and others, on the street, on Federalism and Repeal. BURY

> on Sunday evening last, in the Garden-street Lecture- fully prepared; therefore it might be dangerous. room, to a respectable and attentive audience. At After some remarks from Burrell, Sherrington, &c. the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was unani- the latter of whom told Sturge that it was prepostermously awarded to Mr. Brophy for his able address. WELLINGBOROUGH. THE WAY TO GET THE CHARTER .- On Monday even-

ing last Mr. Gammage, of Northampton, visited this town, and addressed a meeting of the friends of Chartism at the house of Mr. Hornsey. Mr. G. addressed the meeting on the necessity of the Chartist body being prepared to bring forward Chartist can-didates at the next general election, and read a plan by which a county election fund could be raised for that purpose. The plan met with general approval, and it was resolved to appoint a delegate to a county delegate meeting, to be held at Northampton on the second Sunday in the new year, when we hope that every locality will unite in determining upon taking practical steps by which the standard of Chartism may be placed on a sure and lasting basis. SHEFFIELD.

Fig-tree-lane. — On Sunday evening Mr. John West delivered a lecture, on the "Necessity and utility of Trades' Combinations," to a very numerous and attentive audience. At half-past six o'clock Mr. Cartledge was called to the chair, and read the "Address of the Boston Trades' Delegates" from the held a Soiree in the Watt Institution Hall, on the Northern Star, which was received with enthusiastic evening of Tuesday last. Round the walls of the applause. Mr. West commenced by remarking on rooms were hung a considerable number of the porthe similarity of the movement of the Trades in Ame-rica and England, affording one of the most convinc-in the cause of Liberty, or have been distinguished ing proofs that the real contest now waging through- advocates of human freedom. At the hour of meetout the civilised world was between tyrannical capi- ing Mr. John Hunter, past or of the congregation, tal on the one hand, and suffering labour on the other- took the chair, surrounded by a number of the staunch But it was a "great fact," that, in spite of all opposition, advocates of civil and religious liberty. An excelsition, the cause of Labour was making great and lent repast was served up and enjoyed in the spirit. I addressed an attentive audience at another village. rapid progress. Mr. West then took up the objection of social friendship. The chairman introduced Mr. called Colsnaughton, and at the close of the lecture, that had been urged against Trades' Unions, and re- William Floeming, who spoke to the following as I had done on the two former evenings, formed plied to them scriatim, and argued, from the combinations of the capitalists, the necessity of Trades combinations of the capitalists of the capit bining for mutual protection. He then took an sentiment met with the approbation of the meeting. ample review of Messrs, Chambers' tract, the "Em- Mr. J. C. Hunter was next introduced to the assemattend the lectures in great numbers. This argues heaven hath destined them to enjoy." The chair crations and maledictions on the heads of the mar favourably for the progress of our glorious cause.

| A control of the mar crations and maledictions on the heads of the mar then introduced Mr. S. G. Mustarde, from Fife, derers. Surely, I thought, the day will arrive when the control of the mar then introduced Mr. S. G. Mustarde, from Fife, derers.

GLASGOW. VISIT OF MESSRS. STURGE AND CRAWFORD.—Under Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your other circumstances, I would feel sorry to have to record the utter failure of the banquet in honour of these gentlemen, which was held in the Trades Hall. (Sworn at the Mansion House of the City of London, on Thursday evening, Dec. 5th. Not so on the present occasion; for I deem it of great importance that Joseph Sturge (Crawford, owing to the serious indis dosition of his lady, did not attend) should be taught In all DISEASES OF THE SKIN, bad legs, old wounds and practically what influence his satellites possess, and ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated can- in the present instance, that has been afforded cers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lum- True, they may attempt to console themselves from bago, likewise in cases of Piles—the Pills in all the above the recollection that when they were here, about two cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this years ago, that upwards of 800 attended the soirce in of Frost, Williams, and Jones.—For some time past tory to his arms and peace to his country. means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using
the City Hall. I can tell Mr. Sturge, that of the friends of the cause in this town have made great may be seen a beautiful and extensive training, and in half the time that it would require by using the control of lately reclaimed land, the ground on which the cause in this town have made greater to miss arms and peace to miss arms arms and peace to miss arms and peace to miss arms are the city Hall. I can tell Mr. Sturge, that of the friends of the cause in this town have made greater are the city Hall. I can tell Mr. Sturge, that of the friends of the cause in this town have made greater are the city Hall. I can tell Mr. Sturge, that of the friends of the cause in this town have made greater are the city Hall. I can tell Mr. Sturge, that of the friends of the cause in this town have made greater are the city Hall. I can tell Mr. Sturge, that of the friends of the cause in this town have made greater the city Hall. I can tell Mr. Sturge, the cause in this town have made greater the city Hall. I can tell Mr. Sturge, the cause in this town have made greater the city Hall. I can tell Mr. Sturge, the cause in this town have made greater the cause in the caus the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a part did attend believing, what was ostensibly set morialize her Majesty for the remission of the the battle was fought, being at that time, and will be the continued the continued that time, and will be the continued the continued that the battle was fought, being at that time, and will be the continued that time, and will be the continued that time, and will be the continued that the continued that time, and will be the continued that the continued that time, and will be the continued that the continued th certain remedy for the bite of muschetoes, sand-flies, forth, that it was got up in order to assist sentences of the above patriots. It is with much late years, a morass; but from being properly drained chiego-foot, yaws, and coco-bay. Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, Mr. William Pattison was treasurer for that entirely to have subsided in this town; for in the come a prime specimen of good arable land, and the come are compared to the come and the come are compared to the compare also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured soirée. I was present when he (Pattison) requisition, signed by upwards of two hundred, the the whole presents an appearance scarcely to be supported by the support of the supp moved that it be got up: "the proceeds or surplus to go to liquidate the debt on the Chartist Circular, owing to Mr. G. Ross;" yet no account has ever been rendered to Mr. Ross in the case. This was disgraceful towards Mr. Ross not only on the part disgraceful towards Mr. Ross, not only on the part place in the Town Hall—the first meeting of the intion, and in the evening lectured to a numerous of Pattison, but also on that of every individual habitants of Derby which has taken place in the new auditory in the Weavers' Hall. At the conclusion responsible for, or concerned in getting up that soirée, in not having compelled Pattison to produce a balance sheet, showing how every farther of that a balance sheet, showing how every farther of that a balance sheet, showing how every farther of that a balance sheet, showing how every farther of that a balance sheet showing how every farther of that a balance sheet showing how every farther of that a balance sheet showing how every farther of that a balance sheet showing how every farther of the control of t Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), where advice may be had gratis; also at the Chronicle-office, Oxford; and by all respectable vendors of patent office, Oxford; and by all respectable vendors of patent office, Oxford; and by all respectable vendors of patent office, Oxford; and by all respectable vendors of patent out the real merits of these men, and they have for opened the proceedings in a dispassionate and able day I proceeded to Perth, and from there to Dunder the respectable vendors of patent out the civilised world in pate and the respectable vendors of patent out the real merits of these men, and they have for opened the proceedings in a dispassionate and able day I proceeded to Perth, and from there to Dunder the respectable vendors of patent out the real merits of these men, and they have for opened the proceedings in a dispassionate and able day I proceeded to Perth, and from there to Dunder the respectable vendors of patent out the real merits of these men, and they have for opened the proceedings in a dispassionate and able day I proceeded to Perth, and from there to Dunder the respectable vendors of patent out the real merits of these men, and they have for opened the proceedings in a dispassionate and able day I proceeded to Perth, and from there to Dunder the respectable vendors of patent out the respect mediciues throughout the civilised world, in pots and some time past treated them accordingly; in proof of manner. A series of resolutions and a memorial on Saturday, in the far north.

Thomas Class. Which, only about one hundred and twenty persons which, only about one hundred and twenty persons were carried without a dissentient voice.

Mr. Clark, of the Executive, will be in Aberdell to the control of the Executive t There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger attended the affair in the Trades' Hall on Thursman, of Nottingham, supported the first resolution in on Saturday, the 14th, and up to Wednesday, day evening: certainly no great encouragement a speech of great ability. Mr. Mason, of Birmingham, 18th. After which he will proceed to Alva, to attend to the leader of the Complete Suffware May

Sturge, Mr. J. Lang spoke in favour of being guided by public opinion, and appealed to Mr. Sturge himself as to the prejudicial result of the conduct of the minority of the Birmingham Conference. He contended that it was utterly useless to speak of union unless they were prepared to act on Democratic principles. Mr. Sturge, in reply, said that they had not called the meeting with a ew to discuss any particular line of policy, but her to have a friendly conversation, in the Parliament, and concluded by recommending that 2nd Sunday in January. the people in the various boroughs throughout the a vast majority of the whole inhabitants with them. BRADFORD, and though they were to canvass the city, as recommended by Mr. Sturge, the Whigs would give the same by the opinion of the electors". Whatever professions some of these men might make to Mr. Sturge, he porter of the Post gave most flattering reports of the proceedings of the meetings called by the Complete Suffrage party, while John Henderson, who writes both the Glasgow and Paisley leading articles, did of an hour each for the three last. Mr. Owen com. everything in his power to damn the cause of Vincent. That was a specimen of what was to be ex- Laws, and eloquently vituperating the landlords for pected from these men-he (Mr. C.) contended that the people ought not to spend any money where they had no prospect of carrying their man. Mr. Robert Malcolm rose, and in his usual style attempted to defend his superior, Provost Henderson, as well as himself for the conduct of the "establishment,"in the case of the Kilmarnock election. He then entered upon what he contended is the real difference between the Completes and the Chartists. Now, mark what follows-"The cause of difference was the tyrannical conduct of the Chartists in attempting to put down all public meetings but their own, for whatever purpose they might be called. He would refer, in particular, to the meetings called by the Anti-Corn-Law League, and in particular, their conduct in voting for Tories. Unless they were prepared to denounce such conduct in future, he believed ne expressed the feelings of the Complete Suffrage Committee, with whom he was acting, when he said, there could be no union." Mr. Lang asked whether Mr. Malcolm expressed the views of the Complete Suffrage party? Mr. M. M'Farlane said, for his own part he concurred in every word advanced by Mr. Malcolm.—Mr. Moir denied the insinuations thrown out by Mr. Robert Malcolm as to the Chartists wishing to support Toryism. It never was a principle with the Chartists to vote for Tories; while he admitted that a portion of the more earnest of them had urged the policy of voting for a Tory where there was a reasonable probability of destroying the Whigs; but they never recommended other people to vote for Tories, or even thought themselves of voting for Tories for the mere the interest of Labour is protected by the laws of th means of carrying them into power. These were ject of Corn Law Repeal; the people attended those meetings because it was their duty and their right to do so. Three years ago James Acland told them, in the City Hall, that he (Acland) admitted the Charter to be a good thing, and that the people ought to have it, but then they could not wait for it. better fed now than they were three years ago, above hall on the evening of Sunday last, by Mr. or whether the League had any active man and now than then? The truth was, that this man and or whether the League had any better prospects tion, the result of which was altogether problematical. He (Mr. Moir) contended that they could not get a total repeal of the Corn Laws without the Charter. and he further contended that the whole people ought to be consulted as to the circumstances under which those laws should be repealed. He, therefore, justified and spirit will, however, shortly surmount that obstathe conduct of the people in attending those and all such meetings. Mr. M'Farlane, said that he never would vote for a Tory; but he (Mr. Moir) was sorry to find that neither Mr. M'Farlane nor many of his tical movement exists in Blackburn but Chartism. friends had yet seen the propriety of declaring that one as the other. A young man moved that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of calling a LECTURE. -On Sunday last, Mr. Daniel Donovan public meeting in order to consider the whole question. ground that the meeting had not been called for such purpose. Mr. Sturge disapproved of going to the LECTURE. -P. M. Brophy lectured in this town public, as "he was afraid the public mind was not yet ous to speak of the existence of a Complete Suffrage Association in Glasgow: the truth was, they had no association; there was only one association in Glasgow, the National Charter Association; therefore, if they wished to act upon principle, they would join that one which was in existence, and which had the sanction of public opinion. The mover of the motion said, that as it appeared that Mr. Sturge and his friends were not inclined to be guided by public

purpose of "effecting a Union of all parties."

few but bold and unreserved remarks on the conduct of the Completes. HEBDEN BRIDGE. vered two instructive lectures in this place, on Sunday last, to respectable and attentive audiences. At justly famous. Here, too, I found one of those ran the conclusion of the evening's lecture a vote of exceptions from the general rule of conduct among thanks was given to Mr. Bell, and the meeting the middle classes towards our cause, in the person broke up.

DUNDEE THE CHRISTIAN CHARTIST CHURCH of this place tarde gave a detail of the sufferings of the patriots, sanctioned by justice nor christianity, and was well state that £1 17s. was collected at the church door and his brave compatriots defeated the legions of on Sabbath last, in aid of the family of John Duncan.

N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to the leader of the Complete Suffrage Move-supported the memorial in a speech of great power a meeting on Saturday, the 21st; Edinburgh, and eloquence. The meeting agreed to place the 23rd; Gallashiels and Hawick, up to the 26th.

Mr. Sturge, for I think he is misled. On Friday memorial in the hands of Mr. Duncombe, to carry it evening, what they call a "conversational meeting," was held in the saloon of the Trades' Hall, for the to the Home Secretary for presentation to her Majesty A vote of thanks was then given to the Mayor, for his conduct in convening the meeting. Also a vote of proceedings were commenced by Mr. Murchy stating thanks to the chairman, who acknowledged it in a the object of the meeting, from which it appeared brief speech, and declared the meeting dissolved. that the individuals who called it had no definite ob-

TODMORDEN. ject to lay before them. After a few words from Mr. THE COUNCIL of the National Charter Association met on Tuesday night, and, after transacting other business, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to the Executive for complying with their request to send Mr. M'Grath, the president of the Executive, into their locality.

KETTERING. On Tuesday night the Chartists of Kettering held a meeting, which was addressed by Mr. Gammage, on that they might the necessity of uniting to raise an election fund. It come to a better understandin le spoke of Mr. was agreed to meet on Tuesday evening next, to discrete to a county of sending a delegate to a county sity of keeping the Suffrage question constantly before | delegate meeting, to be held at Northampton, on the

> NORTH LANCASHIRE. OSWALDWHISTLE .- LECTURE .- On Wednesday even.

ing Mr. M'Grath lectured in the large room of the Tinker and Budget inn, to a numerous meeting. Twenty-eight cards of membership were taken out. WHEATLEY LANE. - DISCUSSION. - On Thursday evening, according to previous arrangement, a public discussion took place in the spacious Inghamite Chape of this place, between Mr. M Grath and Mr. C. Owen, of Burnley. The subject for discussion was, "Would the immediate Repeal of the Corn Laws, and the establishment of Free Trade, under existing arrangements, be beneficial to the Working Classes? Walker was appointed to act for the Chartists. The of an hour each for the three last. Mr. Owen com. menced the debate by giving a history of the Corn. their injustice in enhancing the price of the poor man's loaf. Mr. M'Grath commenced by fixing the attention of the meeting on the question at issue, which was, would Repeal and Free-trade benefit the industrious classes? They could be only substantially benefitted by increasing their wages, or by cheapening bread and keeping wages at their present level. The onus was upon Mr. Owen to prove this, and if he failed in doing so, he failed in the accomplishment of the object for which he attended that meeting. Mr. M'Grath then entered into an exposition of the plausible absurdities which constitute the Free Traders' creed. He proved, to the evident satisfaction of the meeting. from the speeches of Hume, Villiers, Bowring, Fitzwilliam, &c., that the objects the Free Traders have in view in seeking the repeal of the Corn Laws is to cheapen food that they might reduce wages; and by reducing wages, to lessen the cost of production; and by lessening the cost of production, to carry on a successful competition in foreign markets. The debate throughout was conducted with the strictest decorum and propriety, and at its conclusion Mr. Mooney, of Colne, stepped forward and submitted the following resolution for the adoption of the meeting:-"That it is the opinion of this meetng that the Repeal of the Corn Laws and the establishment of Free Trade would not, under the operation of existing laws and institutions, be beneficial to the industrious classes of this empire: and this meeting entertains no hope of removing the evils which afflict society, until the whole people are reobjected, alleging that the majorities were no criterion of truth. Mr. M'Grath urged the propriety of submitting the resolution, considering the meeting equally entitled to express an opinion on the subject as himself or Mr. Owen. Mr. Owen then moved an amendment to the effect, that "the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and Free-trade, would be beneficial to the working classes." The amendment was then put, when not twenty hands were held up for it. The resolution was next put, when nearly every hand in the Chapel was uplifted in its favour. Votes of thanks having been awarded to the chairman and the trustees of the Chapel, the meeting separated, highly pleased with the evening's proceedings.

SABDEN.—LECTURE.—Mr. M'Grath lectured here on Friday evening to a very good audience, on "The Principles of Government, and the Evils entailed because the people were starving. He (Mr. Moir) Principles of Government, and the Evils entailed would like to know whether the people were on Society by their infringement." The lecture gave great satisfaction. Several new members were enrolled.

> BLACKBURN.—OUT-DOOR MEETING.—On Sunday morning, notwithstanding the intensity of the cold Mr. M'Grath addressed a considerable number of the inhabitants of this town, in the Play Ground. The address was on general topics, and was most attentively listened to. At present the Chartists of Blackburn have no place of meeting. Their energy CLITHEROE.—LECTURE.—Mr. M'Grath delivered most instructive lecture in the Chartist Hall, on Sunday evening, on "The Agencies by which class misrule impoverishes the People." At the conclusion of the lecture, 7s. was collected and voted to the

BARNOLDSWICK .- LECTURE. - A visit was paid us on Monday evening, by Mr. M'Grath, of the Executive. At the conclusion of his lecture, which was both powerful and instructive, fifteen members ioined the Association.

MR. CLARK'S TOUR .- To the Chartists of England -My friends,—On Monday I left Edinburgh for Alva, a village near Stirling, where I arrived in the evening, and addressed a spirited and intelligent meeting composed of the cream of Scotch Chartism. The utmos attention was paid to what I advanced, and when had concluded, a large number came forward and joined the National Charter Association. The inhalitants of Alva are all fully employed at present in the opinion, he would withdraw his motion. The meetmanufacturing of woollen shawls, handkerchiefs, &c., ing then broke up.-1 had almost forgot to mention and seem, from their general appearance, to enjoy that our friend Pitkethly was present, and made a many more comforts than fall to the lot of the other manufacturing operatives in the different parts of Scotland that I have hitherto visited. It gare me great pleasure to find that full employment had LECTURES.—Mr. Wiliam Bell, of Heywood, deli- in nowise cooled the feeling in favour of Chartism, for which this patriotic village has been so long and so Mr. Harrower, one of the oldest manufacturers in the place, who not only attended the meeting, but withhis three amiable sons were the first to join the association tion. This good man has erected a beautiful hall which the Chartist body can have any night in the week, if they should require it, without the less expense. On Tuesday evening I went in company with a party of the Alva friends to Tillicoultry, 20 other manufacturing village, distant about two mixing from Alva, where I had a pretty good and inch ligent audience, and formed a strong locality of the Association. On the following evening, Wednesday good body of the Association. On Thursda, morning I started for Crieff, and on my way stopped at Stirling famous in Scottish history as the residence of the ancient kings. I visited the castle, or palace, and had a sight of the cell in which two of the martin of 1819, viz., Budd and Hardy, were confined. was also introduced to the square, in the centre which those noble patriots underwent the savage and who, in an energetic manner, supported the following the wronged and insulted millions, throwing of the sentiment:—"May all those political martyrs, now transmels of kings and priests, will rise in might and the victime of a compact and the victime the victims of a corrupt and tyrannical government, crush the base minions of corruption who are feeding soon be restored to liberty and to home." Mr. Mus- upon their very vitals, and who make it "treason to love liberty, and "death" to defend it. From the shewing that their punishment could neither be contemplation of this scene I turned in disgust, and bent my steps towards the memorable field of Barreceived. The entertainment was enlivened by the nockburn, situate about two miles east of Stirling performances of the church choir. We are happy to and celebrated as the spot on which Robert Brown "Southern invaders, and struck the decisive but which gave Scotland to the Scotch." From the hill on the summit of which proudly floated the IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE RESTORATION ensign" of Bruce, on the day which gave

### Poeirp.

THE BLUE-EYED ANGEL (FROM THE FRENCH OF BERANGER.) Lady, your charms a loftier verse demand !-When his revolted angels braved the Lord. And crushed, confounded, by his red right-hand, Their haughty foreheads quailed beneath his word; In that discomfiture, one gentle youth, Fragile yet fair, a bright consoler bore : Twas his sweet harp, his soul's remorse to soothe-Smile on me, blue-eyed angel, evermore! Th' infernal pit with hideons laughter roar'd, When, loathing all that proud and impious throng. The weeping angel touched the trembling chord. While heart-felt penitence inspired his song. God heard; and snatched him from that noisome den, And bade him on the globe his music pour, In grief and joy to charm the sons of men-Smile on me, blue-eyed angel, evermore! To us he flew, and waved his ruffled wings, Like the vex'd plumage of some storm-drench'd bird : O'er earth, entranced, the new-born music rings, By wond'ring nations each sweet strain is heard. Religion's voice was music: every wind To heaven's ear the pions accents bore; The altar's flame by genius was refined-Smile on me, blue-eyed angel, evermore! And bootlessly did hell, with jealous rage, Pursue this angel rescued from his fall; To savage man he brought the golden age, And bearded tyrants in their gilded hall. And while earth smiles with joy where'er he flies, Taming with love th' inhospitable shore, God thanks him for each tearful eye he dries— Smile on me, blue-eyed angel, evermore! O! who can tell me where he last was seen?

Edinburgh Weekly Register. SONG OF THE CHEAP CUSTOMER. Hurrah for cheap clothing! I want not to know How the work or material was got : If the article's good and the figure is low, Por the wherefore I care not a jot. Make me out to encourage oppression and vice, On my beggarly meanness enlarge :-Ha! I get a whole suit at, one half of the price A respectable tailor would charge. Hurrah for the Saxony coat superfine, Which I buy for about two pounds ten! If Theft furnished the cloth, 'tis no business of mine, If Starvation the stitching,-what then? Hurrah for the trousers of best kerseymere, And the gay satin vest at thirteen! To employ any tradesman, although he is dear, All because he is honest,—how green! And hurrah for the shirt for whose purchase I pay From a couple of shillings to three, Wrought by famishing Need at a farthing a day; What on earth can that matter to me ?

Or has kind heaven the exile's doom repealed?

And beauty clothes you from its precious store;

For a high flight you spread a vigorous wing-

Smile on me, blue-eved angel, evermore!

Lady, whose voice has my consoler been,

In you that blessed angel is revealed;

All I want is to dress at the smallest expense, In as striish a war as I can Like a practical, straightforward, plain, common sense, Economical, provident man. That to clothe me the skinflint and swindler combine,

Is a fact I don't ponder about, And that thousands in hunger and wretchedness pine, I regard their employers' look-out To procure all my goods at the lowest of shops

Then hurrah for low tailors and sellers of slops! Bethey Heathen, or Christian, or Jew! Reviews

# By B. D'Israell, M.P. London: Colburn, Great.

(Continued from the Northern Star (Dec. 7th). reflections on the course pursued by "the Duke", now. All say that." VIsraeli grounds an estimate of the Waterloo victor all the row." Lo way flattering to his Grace's character as a states: "You must have had a rare lark,"-"Yes, if having man. "It is remarkable," says our author, "that your windows broken by a mob be a rare lark. The

TRIUMPH OF THE "BILL"-MEN. The Reform party, who had been rather stupified than appalled by the accepted mission of the Duke of Wellingten, collected their scattered senses, and rallied their says," said Millbank. - "By Jove," here's the goose," said forces. The agitators harangued, the mobs hooted. The Buckburst. City of London, as if the King had again tried to seize the ive members, appointed a permanent committee of the Common Council to watch the fortunes of the "great" national measure," and to report daily. Brookes', which was the only place that at first was really frightened and alked of compromise, grew valiant again; while young Whig heroes jumped upon club tables, and delivered fiers; and entertaining. We have first a continuation of the invectives. Emboldened by these demonstrations, the valuable series of statistical papers on "Australia; Hense of Commons met in great force, and passed a vote, Past, Present, and Future." Then follows a "Re-House of Commons met in great force, and passed a vote, Past, Present, and Future." which struck, without disguise, at all rival powers in the port on the Nova Scotia Fisheries." An article en-State: virtually announced its supremacy; revealed the titled "Monte Video and the River Plate" comes ission position of the House of Lords under the new most opportune at a time when all feeling and interest arrangement; and seemed to lay for ever the fluttering in the progress of nations, or a detestation of war,

phantom of regal prerogative. Lords to another assembly. But if the peers have ceased scourge of the "Banda Oriental." "A Trip down the to be magnificous, may it not also happen that the Sove-1 St. Lawrence" gives a brief but interesting account reign may cease to be a Doge! It is not impossible that, of the present state of Montreal, which, it appears. 2- political movements of our time, which seem on the is fast becoming one of the finest cities in America. surface to have a tendency to democracy, have in reality. The "Journal of a Voyage to Port Philip" is conti-

tent political movements "have in reality a monarbut come to an opinion, the opposite of that put forth by Mr. D'Israeli Certainly, while the history of the last twelve years has exhibited the powerlessness

of the democracy— "When sense an' worth o'er a' the earth Shall bear the gree an' a' that." And vain will be the efforts of even the "new genera-Son" to prevent the coming of that day. Mr. D'Israeli's ideas on the Reform question dehere quoting:

POPULAR REPRESENTATION. in quota to the public burthens.

Here are truths enunciated which the factions will not be pleased to hear. Our readers are not likely to disagree with the following.

EXIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. the Ministry and Parliament of 1831 virtually conceded the principle of Universal Suffrage. In this point of view for leather, the interior of the horns and hoofs is strained bad; the only good likeness which I could meet with and dine along with him. (Cheers.)—Zachary Chaff impolitic qualification. It had, indeed, the merit of sim-Picity, and so had the constitutions of Abbé Siéyès. But in immediate and inevitable result was Chartism. But how would Mr. D'Israeli treat the question? He objects to the principle conceded by the Whigs; he is, therefore, not likely to join the Chartists in their attempt to carry out that principle.

THE FOUR ESTATES.

When the crowned Northman consulted on the welfare this kingdom, he assembled the Estates of his realm. Now an estate is a class of a nation invested with politital rights. There appeared the estate of the clergy, of the barons, of other classes. In the Scandinavian kingdoms to this day, the estate of the peasants sends its re-In England, under the Normans, the Church and the Baronage were invoked, togehe towns were summoned.

scheme is, in our humble opinion, the best adapted to rope formed of plaited hide, and of course very strong, mirably adapted to the days of feudalism, is altomonstrously out of place in the approaching future. Mr. D Israeli should know that the system he thinks the perfection of wisdom, has been in existence for centuries in Sweden; and there the "order of the peasants" are, as our readers know, clamorous for its abolition, and are just now in a state of "Chartist agitation" for the obtainment of democratic instituons, assimilating to those already existing in Norway, and which, sooner or later, will undoubtedly be established in this country.

The besetting sin of the "New Generation" is, that theywill persist in looking backward instead of forward for measures of public amelioration. There have, doubtless, existed many institutions and customs, which, salutary in their day, people regret the loss of, because their loss has not been supplied by institutions necessary for present exigencies, and in accordance with the advance of civilization. But it is not to the vaunted "wisdom of our ancestors" we must look for political or social remedies for present wrongs and sufferings. The "good old days" are a pleasing illusion; nothing more. It is equality, not feudalism, that is the hope of the many; and though that hope will not be all at once accomplished, onward we must march. The "golden age" is before, not behind us; and only through the triumph of democracy may we hope to hasten its reign.

Fresh-budding flow rets grace your youth's bright spring, But to return to Coningsby. Our hero, having become reconciled to his grandsire, returns to Eton. John Manners), the son of the Duke of Beaumanoir; Lord Vere, the son of a Whig Minister; Sir Charles Buckhurst; and subsequently another, of whom we shall have something to say hereafter. Of course, Coningsby had much to recount to his young friends of his grandsire, Lord Monmouth, and the wonders of the family mansion. Being all assembled at break- husbands. fast, in Buckhurst's room, the conversation naturally turns on the exciting political topics of the day, and here we have an account of

WHAT THE ETGN BOYS THOUGHT OF THE REFORM BILL " By the bye," said Buckhurst, when the hubbub had little subsided, "I am afraid you will not half like it Coningsby; but, old fellow, I had no idea you would be back this morning; I have asked Millbank to breakfast

A cloud stole over the clear brow of Coningsby. "It was my fault," said the amiable Henry Sydney " but I really wanted to be civil to Millbank; and, as vo were not here, I put Buckhurst up to ask him." "Well," said Coningsby, as if sullenly resigned, "never mind; but why you should ask an infernal manufac-

turer!" "Why, the Duke always wished me to pay him som attention," said Lord Henry, mildly. "His family were so civil to us when we were at Manchester." "Manchester, indeed!" said Coningsby. "If yo

knew what I did about Manchester! A pretty state we have been in in London this week past with your Manches ters and Birminghams!" " Come, come, Coningsby," said Lord Vere, the son o a Whig Minister, "I am all for Manchester and Bir-

ningsby, with the air of one who was in the secret. . My father says it will all go right now," rejoined Lord Vere. "I had a letter from my sister yesterday." "They say we shall all lose our estates; though," said Buckhurst, "I know I shall not give up mine without a fight. Shirley was besieged, you know, in the civil wars. and the rebels got infernally licked." I think that all the people about Beaumanoir would CONINGSBY; or, THE NEW GENERATION, stand by the Duke," said Lord Henry, pensively, "Well, you may depend upon it, you will have it very

soon," said Coningsby. " I know it from the best author "It depends whether my father remains in," said Lord Chapter vii. of Coningsby opens with some apposite Tere. "He is the only man that can govern the country

in taking office under the hopeless circumstances. At this moment Millbank came in. He was a goodwhich surrounded himself and party in the "crisis", looking boy, somewhat shy, and yet with a sincere exweek of 1832. The efforts of the Duke savoured pression in his countenance. He was evidently not "rather of restlessness than of energy," and "ter-extremely intimate with those who were now his comminated under circumstances which were humili- panions. Buckhurst, Henry Sydney, and Vere, welsting to the Crown, and painfully significant of the comed him cordially. He looked at Coningsby with inture position of the House of Lords in the new some constraint, and then said-"You have been in constitutional scheme." On these reflections Mr. London, Coningsby ?- "Yes, I have been there during

men celebrated for military prudence are often found could not break my grandfather's, though. Monmouth to be headstrong statesmen." Of the truth of this, House is in a court-yard. All noblemen's houses should Mr. D'Israeli holds the Duke to be a remarkable be in court-yards."

"I was glad to see it all ended very well," said Millbank.-" It has not begun yet," said Coningsby. "What " said Millbank .- "Why, the revolution

"The Reform Bill will prevent a revolution, my father

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

(DECEMBER.)

This number is replete with information, both solid are watching with painful interest the sanguinary From that moment power passed from the House of strife which for the last few years has been the nued, and gives an admirable description of all the

teresting article; as is also "A Sketch of Newfoundmovements with our own understanding, we cannot land." From the article on Monte Video we give the catching a glimpse, as I crossed the lobby, of a well-

THE LADIES OF MONTE VIDEO. Its inhabitants are, from its commercial connexions, of the Lords, no event which has occurred during that of a very mixed nature, composed of various nations, period has shown an increase of power on the part of among which Spanish, Indian, Sardinian, and French the Sovereign. The monarch, heretofore the tool of blood is very abundant. There are besides many English the Peers, is now the puppet of the (so called) Com- and other foreigners residing in the town for the purpose mons, stripped of every vestige of power and inde- of commerce. Those that are of Spanish origin are pendence. The "Bed-chamber Plot" of 1835, it is very handsome, and the women, when young, though hown, was not the work of the Sovereign, but small in stature, are extremely well and elegantly shaped. of the Whire; and that affair, instead of strength- Their movements are very graceful at all times, and whething, most seriously damaged the position of the ther it be when walking in the street, or dancing in the "august personage" so unscrupulously made use of Galla, their figures appear uncommonly well-formed; and by a base and characterless faction. We beg to assure their carriage, which is an important part of their educa-Mr. D'Israeli that "the political movements of our tion, is in every way suited to set off their fine persons, ime do tend to democracy." Veneration of hereditary aided by their large dark eyes, and their luxuriant wellitands is fast disappearing, and the day is coming plaited black hair, in the dressing of which the Spanish when the abortions produced by the hereditary prin- ladies very much excel. They are under tuition geneciple must give way to the men of mind, the offspring | rally till the age of fourteen or fifteen, when they are prepared by the priest, and receive the sacrament, and make their first confession on Easter Sunday; after which they are considered marriageable, and are allowed to attend mass morning and evening, accompanied only by a black servant, who carries behind them a piece of carpet, on which they kneel at church. In the street they look very imposing, with their mantilla, which is sometimes fastened over the head, and brought down close On one hand it was maintained, that under the old under the chin, at other times thrown gracefully over the istem the people were virtually represented; while, on shoulders; in the summer time it is made of black lace, the other, it was triumphantly urged, that if the principle and in the winter a beautifully ornamented and worked stanceded, the people should not be virtually, but ac shawl, accompanied with a large and handsome fan, The represented. But who are the people? And which, besides its general use, at times serves to screen where are you to draw a line? And why should there be the face and head from the rays of the sun, as they wear in constitutional qualification for the suffrage. But we dered an act of indecorum for a young lady to appear tare established a system of taxation in this country of so alone with a gentleman, either when walking or at home, so that, even when engaged, they never see their future the sweeps a crossing, is contributing to the imposts. Is husband except in the presence of an elderly lady; this, to by the natives,

THE GAUCHO. " salideros," in which the hides of the bullocks are salted for exportation; in some of these from the number of persons engaged, and the division of labour, as many as heart, as became a poet. He wore a grey dressing-gown fireside — that is, where there ought to be a fire own skins." In treating the House of the Third Estate as the House 300 bullocks are killed in one day. There is hardly a and a black silk cap; and the window of his room was — he would, nevertheless, to assist the society, the People, and not as the House of a privileged class, part of the carcase which cannot be made available for some purpose. The hide is salted and sent to England The pictures we have of Beranger are, without exception, Moreover, he had six children, and they should all go the ten-pound franchise was an arbitrary, irrational, and of their internal case, the fat is collected for tallowthe meat of the ribs is dried for jerked beef, and the bones and remainder of the carcase are stewed for the sake of the marrow and fat for candles: thus no part is lost. Beranger expressed his regret that he could not talk much | labourers never wanted to eat at all. That they were The animals are caught by a person called in their lan- with me about the English poets, from his being unac- like the threshing-machines, that might go on beat- by it. guage a "gaucho," who, from the life he leads, being in the day-time mostly on horseback, and at night sleeping on the grass in the open fields, is at once a very hardy person and an excellent horseman. His dress, which is peculiar, requires a little description. His trousers are sidering him less as a poet than as a "chansonnier" (a of 'em present at that meeting looked anything like of linen made very loose, with frills at the bottom of the writer of songs); and that it was in Scotland his claim to it—to treat 'em as such. For himself, he didn't of linen made very loose, with frills at the bottom of the legs; his waist is encircled by a woollen cloth of some bright colour, about three feet long and two broad, which is wrapped between his legs, and brought again to his waist, and fastened there by two dollars or doubloons according to his wealth; his shoulders are covered with a 'poncho," which in summer is made of some light material, in winter of woollen—it covers his back and body as ther with the estate of the Community, a term which then probably described the inferior holders of land, whose terms are not immediate of the Crown. This was so numerous, that convenience suggested its uppearance by representation; while the others, more limited, appeared, and still appear, personally. The limited, appeared, and still appear, personally. The limited, speared, and still appear, personally are consciously of massive silver with large and bacen down as the large to the community, a term which then in an oble and two prices to the community, a term which then in an oble and two prices to the constitute of the Crown. This freedom of action; he wears a white hat with a red introduced, when the Chairman addressed him as follows:—"Lord Fitzwheedle was introduced, when the Chairman addressed him as follows:—"Lord Fitzwheedle was introduced, when the Chairman addressed him as follows:—"Lord Fitzwheedle was to numerous, that convenience suggested its wast worked in grass by the Indians, and in this he sticks a very large and sharp-pointed knife, which are bare, hard of his works by friends who could. He had been tain landlords for the tain landlords for the crowning close to the coasts, so to be seen at a introduced, when the Chairman addressed him as follows:—"Lord Fitzwheedle was a tender to the years a waith of the convenience suggested its introduced, when the Chairman addressed him as follows:—"Lord Fitzwheedle was a tender to the years a by define the solution of Parliament when ponderous spurs, occasionally of massive silver, with a stage, that it may serve also as a landing an historical romance?—Because it is feeter than, as you all our feet six inches of waver. It was a Reform of Parliament when ponderous spurs, occasionally of massive silver, with a stage, that it may serve also as a landing an historical romance?—Because it is feeter towns were summoned.

Towels sometimes three inches in diameter; these enor- and interesting groups, but with few characters perfectly sons of the soil; and for this noble conduct his boat.

On this principle Mr. D'Israeli would have reconstructed the Third Estate. This, we know, is a favourite idea with more than one well-meaning publication, he sticks them into the hides which form lic character. Mr. Oastler, than whom a truer friend his saddle, to enable him to keep his seat. All his hero or heroine—which he considered a defect—instan- Club folks in London. We hope that you will let of the working man exists not, clings to this idea. accourrements, his bridle, and his whip, are made of cing "Ivanhoe," where Rebecca is the centre of interest, this bit of stick go down, so that your sons sons may He would have the nobles, the clergy, the middle class, and the working order, each directly represented in the National Assembly. We admit, that together, at night forms his bed, while his "poncho" works of fiction, "The Monk," by Lewis, and "Caleb cricket-player, and therefore the labourer's friend." were it possible to reconcile ourselves to the present serves for a blanket. And as his occupation is always Williams," by Godwin, are most admired in France; he (Cheers.) His lordship endeavoured to address the distinctions of caste, and existing class interests, this with cattle, he is provided with a lasso, which is a long considers them both fine works. \* \* \* We then do (as far as that were possible) under such a social and having a ring well fastened to one end of it. This made me sit down again. Messages began to come in, system justice to all. But Mr. D'Israeli and Mr. | "lasso" is used to entangle the horns and the feet of the however, so I bade him farewell, having first agreed to Oastler forget that a system which might be ad- bullocks when they want to catch them, and from their return in a few days to hear his opinion of my translations. being trained to it from their youth, they can throw it with He accompanied me to the stair, shook me warmly by the gether inapplicable to present wants, and would be great dexterity, giving a coil of it a few turns round their hand, and so we parted; and I left the amiable Beranger, thanks in an affecting speech. After certain minor head, and throwing it over the horns of the animal even | whose songs will have an existence co-equal with that of while at full gallop. As soon as the gaucho has thrown the language in which they are written. it, the horse on which he rides stands perfectly still, prepared to receive the shock which the sudden jerking of the late, he still continues to write; but his present produc-

> or, as is not unfrequently the custom, cuts through the hams, thus preventing the animal from moving from the Beranger. spot; he will then ride away after others, leaving them one by one thus writhing in pain for days together till the Peons are ready to kill them and take off their hides. The regular gaucho will eat nothing but beef, and of ducing the revolution in 1830, although he does not view that only the flesh on the ribs, to dress which he has the existing Government with approbation, and has remany peculiar modes, one of which is called "carne con fused everything in the shape of boon or favour at its cuero," which consists of the flesh about the ribs cut off hands. At the funeral of his friend Lafitte, not long ago, with the hide and rolled upon it, and thus toasted on a which was attended by the king and princes, the royal fire made on the ground. The advantage gained by this carriages passed on unnoticed; but when Beranger approcess is, that the hide prevents the fire from touching peared, a burst of acclamation welcomed the poet of the

tables. The horses of the country are extremely pleutiful, difficulty he persuaded them to desist. Beranger's retireand though fine in appearance, are of small size; and as ment is far from being of a cynical or misanthropic chait is considered a disgrace to ride a mare, these latter are racter. He seems to have sought his "chimney-corner" killed for the sake of their hides, and the flesh is eaten and preferred by the Indians to beef. So plentiful are the rewarded life; and to have carried to it, in its full horses, that parties of cavalry, when on the march, are strength, that generous susceptibility of friendship and memorate the event. The monument was a con- was an alteration in the lock, but if he'd put a guinea accompanied by droves of led-horses to the number sometimes of four to each man. This makes the cavalry of a mighty lyre, one vibration of whose chords would still this country, which is composed of gauchos. very swift in His associates there were Lord Henry Sydney (Lord their movements, and when seen at a distance appear much stronger than they really are. The Indian women. on account of their dexterity in the management of horses, as well as their hardihood, are generally selected by the gauchos for wives; and when they take the field as cavalry, their wives are armed with carbine and lance, and are in dress and manner of riding similar to their

> What will the Concordists say to the gaucho's diet? In faith we're almost tempted to try the carne con cuero. The account given by the writer of the origin and progress of the war between Monte Video and and useful. We subjoin two brief extracts:-Buenos Ayres we shall, for the information of our readers, endeavour to find room for in a tuture num-

ber of this paper. We have good news for our readers: this year has this country, and sold in the "great metropolis" at a penny a slice: but what will our friends think of "Turtle for the Million: Heretofore the importahave realised immense incomes by their monopoly. thus helping to circulate this "great fact," hoping, as we do, most heartily, that the time is not far dis-

THE WESTERN AGRICULTURIST, AND FARMER'S JOURNAL. Glasgow: Neilson and

This is a monthly journal, devoted, as its title be speaks, to agricultural topics. The first number for Nov.) is before us (the second number has not yet reached us), and we have much pleasure in recommending it to our agricultural friends. Our readers will be able to form some idea of the quality of the Western Agriculturist by a perusal of the able article in our Agricultural column, headed Chemistry and Vegetable Physiology.

CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL. PART XI.

WE have not had an opportunity of reading through lighted on the following account of France and Freedom's Poet, Beranger. No apology, we are sure, is necessary for introducing this interesting sketch to he readers of the Northern Star, A VISIT TO BERANGER.

I account it no small honour to have enjoyed a tête-aete, of an hour's length, with the first of the French lyrical poets-even Beranger himself, who has been wellnamed the Burns of France, and of whom his country is as proud as is Scotland of her own immortal bard. \* \* After being eight or ten days in Paris. I wrote a note to B ranger, stating that I had attempted the translation of part of his works into English, and would feel honoured by having an interview accorded me when it might answer his convenience to grant it. The return of post brought me a polite reply, appointing the following Monday at ten block for the meeting, and regretting that he could not allow me to choose my own time, as he was obliged very soon to go into the country. When Monday came, I got into an omnibus after breakfast, and enjoyed a pleasant ride to Passy, a village on the river side, within three or four miles of Paris, and where Beranger has for some time resided. It wanted a quarter to ten when I arrived, so I had sufficient time to climb the hill on which Passy stands, and to inquire for the Rue Vineuse, No. 21,—the residence of the poet. A country youth showed me the house, which is a neat little mansion of two stories, having a sort of bronze door, and the Venetian-blindboking outside window-shutter everywhere to be met with in France. It was altogether such a dwelling as I had imagined a man of Beranger's simple taste likely to inhabit, and I felt a degree of reverence as What evidence Mr. D'Israeli may be in possession doings of that world in miniature, the interior of a ship on a long sea voyage. "The Natural Features and Productions of the Island of Ceylon" is an insee Beranger, told me to follow her up stairs, which I did, arranged flower-garden behind the house. On reaching the top of the uppermost stair, she opened a door, and said politely, "Entrez, monsieur, s'il vous plait," when I at once found myself in the presence of the French bard. He rose to receive me, on my entrance, with the politeness so natural to his nation, and at the same time with a degree of pleasant jocularity well calculated to put a stranger at his ease, and begged me to be seated on the easy chair which he had just left. When I wished to take another seat. Beranger intercepted me, placing his hands on my shoulder, and pressed me back into his own, replying, laughingly, to the acknowledgment of the honour he had done me in granting me the interview-"Ah, my dear sir, don't speak of it—there's little enough honour in being received by a poor fellow of an old bachelor like me-sit down then, I beg of you." This was of course said in French, in which language all our conversation was conducted, as he scarcely understands a word of English. He then drew his seat close in front of mine, with so goodnatured a look, that I felt under no more constraint than if I had known him for years. Should this meet the eye of any one who has enjoyed the privilege of intercourse with Beranger, he will recognise the poet's unaffected kindness in this little scene. Beranger's "studio" presented to the eye as little of the "pomp and circumstance" of literature, in which souls of inferior calibre are apt to please themselves, as may well be imagined. An attic room with a bow-window—a bed with plain blue check curtains at the one end of the apartment—a small table having a mahogany desk on it at the other—a couple of chairs-at most half-a-dozen volumes-" voilà tout "-" behold all." The first song-writer of France needed no artificial circumstance to give interest to his name or to his residence. As he himself says of his great

"They will tell of all his glory round the earth for many a day,"

In the neighbourhood of the town there are many tures, and a clear black eye. The principal expression wanted food. They had only to dine at the landof his face is, I think, that of kindness and shrewdness; lords' houses to teach 'em the contrary. Although and I at once set him down as a man of large and noble darkened a little; so I suppose his sight is not very strong. dine with as many landlords as was thought fit. being a little stucco cast, a copy of which I brought home with me, and which I shall be happy to show to any admirer of the original. But to return to our interview. Beranger expressed his regret that he could not talk much labourges payed at all . That the mail upon the land of t translated into French. He said it was remarkable that, They ought-poor souls !-- to be taught the truth. He after his own character as an author had been established was sure all they wanted to learn was that the for many years, his countrymen still persisted in con- labourer was flesh and blood-and, indeed, how few writer of songs); and that it was in Scotland his claim to the title of poet was first recognised, in an article in the Edinburgh Review. I told him that he was considered, by those who knew his writings in my native land, the Burns of France; to which he replied, that a prouder in that name; adding, that although he could not read Burns, he revered his memory from what he had been heard of his works by friends who could. He had been intimate with Sir J. Macintosh, whom he used to see

talked for half an hour, when I rose to depart, but he

Although Beranger has been little before the public of bullock will give it. He then rides up, and either drags it tions, as he told me, will not appear until after his death into an enclosure made for the purpose of confining them, He smiled when I replied that I hoped in that case it might be long indeed ere we should see a new song of

It is difficult to conceive the power which this author has over the popular mind in France. There is no doubt that his "Chansons" had an immense influence in prothe meat, and keeps in the gravy. When dressed, it is people—his horses were unyoked, and hundreds strove eaten without the accompaniment of either bread or vege- for the honour of drawing him in triumph; it was with from a desire of repose after a busy, and, latterly, not unpatriotism which breathes in all his songs. He possesses rouse a kingdom to attention,

> THE MEDICAL TIMES. London: Cafrae. Essex-street, Strand.

This month's part of this excellent publication (comprising the numbers published during November) is filled with the most interesting, scientific, and medical information. It is impossible for us to name even a tithe of its contents; we must therefore content ourselves with heartily recommending the Medical Times to our readers, persuaded, as we are, that the general, as well as the medical reader, will find in its columns that which will be found instructive, entertaining

TIGHT-LACING. An anecdote of a Scotch physiologist, some time ago, had almost put an end to tight-lacing, from its placing in a very prominent point of view two of its most dreaded seen "Pine-apples for the Million" imported into ill-effects. "Tight-lacing," said he, quaintly, "stinks the breath and reddens the nose."

The waist of well-formed women, of the average height, varies in circumference from twenty-seven to twenty-nine tion of turtle has been comparatively small, and the inches; and there is scarcely any difference in its proportrade has been monopolised by a few parties who tional size between male and female. But such is the power of fashion, that the waist is seldom permitted to Hitherto "real turtle soup" has sold at something expand to the dimensions of twenty-five inches; the malike a guinea per quart (.); but in this, as well as the jority are within twenty-four; thousands are compressed pine apple monopoly, we are likely to see a change to twenty-two; and some even to less than twenty inches or the better, as Simmonds' Magazine informs us that and by the aid of wood, whalebone, and steel, the capacity a Mr. Gunter, a merchant of Honduras, has come of the chest is very often reduced to less than one half. The orward to supply the home market extensively and penalties attending this infringement of the organic law, cheaply with a very superior article in the shape of are as follows :—shortness of breath; palpitation and oppotted turtle, after the manner of preserved meats pression of the heart; cough, and pain in the side; head-

quence, not uncommon, of this pernicious practice.

Professor Orfila says, it may be asked, since copper exists in the normal state of the animal economy, and in description ?-or, in other words, can it be recognised, whether the copper obtained is that contained in the normal state of the body, or owing to one of the salts of that metal having been administered as a remedy, or given with a criminal design? I at once reply to this question in the affirmative, so far as the different organs are concerned; and may state, that the copper contained in the intestinal canal or any other viscus, and resulting from the administration of one of its compounds, whether as a remedy or as a poison, may be obtained by processes which would his month's part, but glancing at the contents we fail completely in discovering the normal copper contained in our organs; all that is requisite, is to follow attentively

whether the metal was given as a remedy, as a poison, or

otherwise. The proof of this important conclusion will

be shewn, beyond a doubt, by the species of processes

which must be employed to obtain the normal copper contained in the different organs. A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED. present week, this body—newly constituted in imita- a long and severe winter. tation of the Labourer's Friend Society-held its first meeting: though, strangely enough, no report of the proceedings has as yet appeared in the papers. The chair (a three-legged stool) was taken by Jacob Thatch, a gaunt, sallow-faced labourer, looking sixty, though in reality but thirty-two. He briefly stated the objects of the society. He said, it was very kindly meant of many gentlemen to meet and talk so much-for they never spared talk-about the condition of the labourer. He himself had been at a good many of such meetings; but, somehow or the other. he always came away hungrier than he went. He now thought it was the duty of the labourers to return the kindness of landlords; and by meeting and talking over their destitute condition-moral condition he believed was the word-to see what could be

done for them [cheers]. There could be no doubt that many of the landlords were in a desperate forlorn state, not knowing right from wrong; and it was the duty of labourers as Christians—if he wasn't going too far in calling them Christians—to teach them the proper path. It was only due to their peace in this world, and their happiness in the world to come. (Cheers.)—Giles Acorn proposed the first resolution. He said he didn't wish to brag, but he believed he was rather a goodish player at put and checkers. (Hear.) Well, he believed a good deal might be done among landlords by mixing oftener with them, and making more free like. To prove that he was in earnest, he had no objection to play a few games at put with the Duke of Marlborough, or any other such landlord: he thought it would do the duke good. There was no knowing how his heart might be opened at put, just as the gentlefolks did so much for the wants of the poor when they played at cricket with 'em.—Hodge Sowthistle seconded the resolution. He didn't know much about dice; that is, he didn't know the rigs of 'em; he had raffled once in better days for a goose, and won it. He wouldn't at all mind, however, playing at haphazard—that's what he believed gentlefolks called it with any landlord in a destitute state of feeling for the labourer. He had heard a goodish deal of late of a little gentleman called Young England. Well, he wouldn't mind playing a game at ring-taw with the child, if he'd fairly knuckle down. The knuckling down. however, was what they wanted to catch the landlord at (cheers); whereas, with all their fine words, he believed there was a great deal of funking.—Simon Clod moved the second resolution. He said, the whole of the fact was, they had too long neglected landlords as their fellow-creatures; they never went among 'em. Whereas - as having their good at heart, and showing 'em that they thought 'em only men like themselves—they ought to go into their houses, to see what sort of beds they slept upon—to see 'em at their dinners, and to teach 'em, what it's see 'em at their dinners, and to teach 'em, what it's this poor man's case; to depart for a season from the this poor man's case; to depart for a season from the the time of Noah—(No A) plain they didn't well undertand, the blessings of a strictness of their regulations, and grant relief withplain they didn't well undertand, the biessings of a good appetite, and the curse of hunger with nothing to satisfy it. It was plain that many landlords believed the labourer couldn't eat at all. Now they had only to undeceive 'em in their own larders to had only to undeceive 'em in their own larders to make the commisseration and consideration. — Leicester Chronicle. he sweeps a crossing, is contributing to the imposts. Is the bring about a great blessing. Certain gentlefolks the is one of the people, and he yields though inconvenient on such occasions, is strictly adhered inches in height, about sixty-five years of age, of a firm often came to the labourer's dwelling, and, never make, and apparently robust and healthy. He has an seeing nothing in the cupboard, in course believed that tising his commodities, informs those ladies "who

intellectual forehead, regular and rather handsome feat the labourers and their wives and children never he'd rather have his bit of bacon at his own ing to have a really genuine article can select their quainted with the language, and so few of them being ing out the corn without ever wanting to taste it.

meeting. His feelings were too much for him. He merely said, "Bless—bless—bless the labourer"." then burst into tears, and pressed the stick to his heart.— The Duke of Smallborough was next introduced, and received a bunch of dried dandelions for being-of all formalities, the meeting separated.

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA BY Holloway's Pills.—Patrick Casey, residing at Compton-place, Brunswick-square, had suffered from a chronic Asthma for more than three years. This poor man was so great a sufferer that he did not dare go to bed for fear of the phlegm choking him; indeed, he could not even lay his head upon a table for half an hour lest he should be suffocated. Nevertheless, this person is now labouring from morning to night, sleeps as well as ever he did in his life, and, in fact, is completely cured by the use of Holloway's Pills. Sold (also Holloway's Ointment) at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand (where advice may be had gratis), and by almost all respectable enders of medicine throughout the civilized world.

Tong.—A Blow Up.—In our obituary will be found

having decided in his favour, he erected a monument on an eminence on his estate at Tong Knowle to comspicuous object from the road from Shiffnal to Woland a half-crown in they would open it. That was verhampton, and resembled a church tower. Immegood tit for tat. diately on his death being known to his family, two of his sons, accompanied by twenty-nine labourers, went the monument, and at three o'clock on the morning of the same class of society. The boy became equally of the 30th a fusee was fixed to it, and set fire to, attached to Rousseau, and all his spare hours were family that as soon as their father was dead they shop one evening in the absence of his master, for the would cause the monument to be blown up, and that purpose of spending a jolly evening with his friend. and he might perish together. The ruins were visited his master alone, having nothing but his situation to on Sunday last by large numbers of persons, many of depend upon. Rousseau accompanied him as far as whom came from a great distance. The Tong Castle the door, though the snow fell in clouds. When the estate goes into the hands of the executors of the late | lad entered, the grocer said-"Well, sir, I can diswill have the management of the property until the heir, who is now sixteen, attains his majority.—

Eddow's Shrewsbury Journal.

Testing in restand, and pense with your services, now date you leave my shop to the mercy of the rabble, you scoundrel? You shall be punished for it." "You might punish me if I had absented myself without good cause," replied

APPROPRIATE CHASTISEMENT. - A few days ago, a vell-dressed individual entered the shop of a saddler, in Paris, the wife of whom he addressed in a style of loose freedom, not perceiving that the husband was at hand. The saddler seized one of the largest of his me, and the snow-balls fell all over the sugar and the horsewhips, and flogged the impertinent fellow through some of the most through thoroughfares of Paris Verdiet—Served him right Paris. Verdict-Served him right!

Whig Minister, "I am all for Manchester and Birningham."

The import has already been large, ache, with a feeling of weight at the vertex; neuralgia of derable. Christmas approaching, we don't think we hand so pression of the neart; cough, and pain in the saie; nearly for shipping. The import has already been large, ache, with a feeling of weight at the vertex; neuralgia of derable of the face, and eruptions; dedema of the ancles; dyspepsia derable of this magnetic of the same of the neart; cough, and plant in the same; nearly given a che, with a feeling of weight at the vertex; neuralgia of girl, six years of age, was placed as dead in an open this counter, and the counter, day she was found playing with the white roses which | seau, who had provided himself with plenty of ammusurface; the viscera of the pelvis are liable to derange had been strewed over her. The keeper of the hall nition, and just as the grocer pronounced the words, ment; and, in married women especially, prolapsus uteri took her in his arms, and carried her to her mother. In France (says the Presse, which mentious this fact), with a huge snow-ball. Another and another foltant when "turtle for the million" will be the order occurs. The lateral curvature of the spine is a conse- In France (says the Presse, which mentions this fact), where there is no precautionary measure of this kind, | lowed, until the shop was literally covered with snow. the child would have been buried alive .- Galignani's | The lad ran to the door, and, with his brother offen-

> THE REMOVAL OF UNION HALL POLICE OFFICE. certain aliments—will it not always be impossible for the On Wednesday the removal of the official documents back to the grocer in custody, when the master gave chemist to say, whether that obtained is the result of from Union Hall to the new office in Blackmancrime, or not? And, should not toxicologists give up the street was commenced, and occupied several hours. idea of pronouncing a positive decision in cases of this it is now definitively arranged that the magistrates commence their sittings at the Stones'-end, Borough, on the 23rd instant. The other office, from Lambethstreet, in Kennington-road, will be opened the same day, and this will take the Brixton, Clapham, Lambeth, and part of some other districts.

rhea, or South American ostrich, was added to the chest. collection on Friday week. The gardens were much frequented last week to inspect the fresh arrivals, and the beautiful lake was crowded with skaiters on l Sunday, the ice being in first-rate order. the different methods; of analysis, to be able to affirm

Signs of a Hard Winter. — On Sunday much curiosity was excited by large flocks of wild-fowl, which made their appearance, and alighted on the banks of the river in Battersca-fields, in the neighbourhood of Fulham, and amongst the osier-beds opposite Wandsworth. The wild-ducks were quite plentiful, the sea-gulls were also numerous. The presence of wild-fowl at this early period is said by THE LANDLORD'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—Early in the those accustomed to the water to be a sure sign of

A TALE OF REAL LIFE. - Among our Borough Assize intelligence will be found the case of Mrs. Burrell, the midwife charged with the manslaughter of Sophia Stanley, and the judge's reiterated opinion as to the un-called-for verdict of the coroner's jury; but parate mention. The deceased was the wife of a framework-knitter, living in Royal East-street, and, had had twelve children before; she was always weakly, and suffered much at every confinement, but she had full confidence in Mrs. Burrell, and begged her not to hurry or think of sending for extra assistance—she should do very well. When, however, she found Mrs. Burrell sending word to her husband to go for Mr. Macauley, and the husband came up into her room to get his coat for that purpose, she had by dinner, and immediately Thomas, the factotum, was that time become sensible that her case was desperate. "She said she was dying," the heart-broken husband stated to Mr. Justice Patteson—" she would not let me go; she begged me to stay by her, that she of beef, or anything to-day, that, on my honour, I'll might hang upon my neck." The poor fellow could not resist such an appeal, and he remained with her; then it was that Mrs. Burrell, after entreating the poor woman to be easy "just for ten minutes," started for Mr. Macauley's, and went there and back in that time—no easy thing for a woman of 65 to do. Before this, moreover, she had told the deceased never to mind about paying for the doctor, for that she (Mrs. Burrell) would be answerable for any expense so incurred. Well might Mr. Justice Patteson say, and repeat, that the coroner's jury had dealt hardly with Mrs. Burrell. But there are still one or two points to be noticed. The husband, who seemed scarcely to know what passed around him, in whose eyes there was "no speculation," in reply to a question, stated that he was receiving relief from the union-9d. a day for eleven hours' work. His Lordship, and everybody in the court, was astounded at the reply; and one of the barristers said, "Good God, and that is called relief!" How many children the was accosted by a shoal of watermen with, "A boat, poor fellow had to keep out of this 9d. per day did not come out. At the conclusion of his evidence, Mrs. down the river." "Well," said Pat, "what do you Burrell wished him to be asked whether he did not think she had done all in her power for the safe de- one and sixpence for the second." "Och, by Jove, ivery of his wife? Mr. Justice Patteson (who evidently had a struggle to conceal his emotion during a the boat for the second hour." great part of the trial) said he was sorry he could not put the question in that shape—he was very sorry. The poor man Stanley, however, had no such scruples to contend with; and, in a voice rendered almost inarticulate by his tears, he begged his Lordship "not to hurt Mrs. Burrell, for she had done all she could." Your request is highly creditable to you, my good man-highly creditable," replied his Lordship. In

LOOK TO YOUR SKINS .- A London furrier, adver wish to have a really genuine article," that he will be happy to make them muffs, boas, &c., of "THEIR OWN skins!" In another version he says, "Ladies wish-

of the Bishop of Peterborough, was married a few weeks ago. She is the young lady whose ears the had begged her to discontinue, as she was fidgeted "Why," rejoined the mason,

THE NEW BANKING ACT. - We lately called the attention of the public to what appeared to be an evasion of the law of last session, on the part of certain country bankers, by issuing bills not stamped payable to themselves or order. We understand that anglers—once disputed concerning the fly in season

Cit Bits.

WHIG, TORY, AND CHARTIST .- A young red-hot American republican brought letters of introduction to Sheridan Knowles, the great dramatist, just as he was intent upon giving the finish to the splendid character of Constance in the "Love Chase;" when his young friend rushed into the room from the Crown and Anchor, where he had attended a public meeting at which the respective merits of Whig, Tory, and Chartist were discussed. "Knowles," said the Yankee to the impatient author, "what's the difference between Whigs, Tories, and Chartists?" "O! my good fellow," replied the dramatist, "don't you. know the Tories go to the boxes, the Whigs to the pit, and the Chartists to the gallery.'

CHANGING A GUINEA .- An Irish bishop, who was very much annoyed at the late hours kept by his sons, gave strict orders to John, a faithful old butler, to lock the door every night at eleven o'clock, and not to open it after that time for any one. For some time the young gentlemen were punctual to the hour; but one morning Master Tom wasn't home till one, when, seeing a light in the hall, he tapped gently at the door, and the following dialogue took place be-tween Master Tom and the butler:—"Who's there?" "It's I, John, it's I—open the door." "I couldn't, Master Tom, 'twould be as much as my place is worth." "O, for God's sake let me in, John." "I couldn't, indeed, Master Tom, but have you a guinea

in your pocket, Master Tom?" "I have, John, I have." "Put it in the key hole, Master Tom, and I think it will open the door." Master Tom did as he was told, and the door instantly opened. "Thank you, John—thank you, John. There's a good fellow. the death of G. Durant, Esq., of Tong Castle. In and now here's half-a-crown for you, and just run the year 1820, Mr. Durant took legal proceedings round to the stable with my horse." "Yes, Master against his first wife, and, in consequence of the jury Tom;" and upon John's return he found the door shut. and tapped for admission, when Master Tom played the butler's part over again, and told him that there

ROUSSEAU AND THE GROCER'S BOY. - ROUSSEAU visited London for the purpose of making himself to the place, and commenced excavating round it to acquainted with the English character, and in his the depth of six feet; after which they made a hole in convivialities attached himself to the apprentice of a t, and placed fifty pounds of gunpowder in a cask, grocer in Fleet-street, in whom he discovered more and twenty-nine pounds in another package, under natural talent than he had ever met with in a person and in a few minutes the monument was laid flat on spent with the great novelist. However, as their inthe ground without any accident. The eldest son and timacy increased, their hours of separation became heir to the estate died some years ago, and on his irksome; and the spare time not being sufficient, the death-bed he requested the younger branches of the apprentice, at the request of his companion, left the it might cease to exist with the founder, and the me- After the conviviality of the evening, some qualms mory of the scandalous cause for which it was erected | visited the lad, and he evinced a disinclination to face G. Durant, Esq., jun., who reside in Ireland, and pense with your services; how dare you leave my

the lad; "but had it not been for me your property would have been destroyed." "How!" Rousseau listened, for no plan of defence had been concocted. 'Why," said the lad, "when the snow was heavy enough, the blackguards made snow-balls and pelted THE DEAD ALIVE.—Some time ago, at Munich, a scoundrel," said the grocer: "I have stood behind der, scampered down Fleet-street, the apprentice roaring, "Watch, watch!" and, upon their arrival, Rousseau gave the boy in charge, who was brought security for his apprentice, begged his pardon, d-d

THE NAVY SURGEON AND THE MEDICINE CHEST .-A surgeon who was in the navy was in the habit of prescribing salt water for the sick sailors. While angling upon a fine day he happened to fall overboard. The captain, who was at the time walking the deck. heard the splash, and inquired of a sailor near him, ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Another of what it was? "Nothing, your honour," replied those rare birds, the toucan, from the Brazils, with a Jack, "only the surgeon tumbled into his medicine

the rascal, and raised his wages.

THE KERRY MAN AND THE LIMERICK MAN.-A County of Kerry man and a County of Limerick man happened once upon a time to travel together, when a warm discussion arose as to the fertility of their respective counties; upon which the Limerick man said, "Pooh, don't bother us about your horsestealing county; what is your land to ours?" man alive, if you throw your walking stick into a field of ours at night, you'd hardly see it in the morning, the grass grows so fast?" "Ah!" replied the Kerry man, "is that all, wisha by J-s, my jewel, if you throw a horse into a field of ours at night, you'd

never see him again.' THE YORKSHIREMAN AND HIS GREYHOUND .- A gentleman once travelling in Yorkshire, met a servant with a nondescript animal; he asked the man, what kind of a dog it was?" "Why," said the servant in Yorkshire dialect, "last year, she was a greyhound and her name was Floy (Fly), and master had to pay one or two points of interest we have reserved for seland tail off and made a masten (a mastiff) on her, taxen (taxes) on her; so this year he cut her ears and now her name is Lion."

> THE PARSON AND THE BUTCHER.—In a remote country village in Ireland, there lived a Protestant curate, who, though generally liked, was in bad repute with his butcher, who for some reason or other had stopped the supplies; while in this dilemma a friend unexpectedly visited his reverence, just as he was starting for church; the friend was invited to started to the butcher, whose name was Matthew, with the following message and injunction :- "Tell Mat, that if he sends me a leg of mutton, or a sirloin pay him to-morrow, and wherever I am let me know his answer." His reverence was in the act of explaining part of his sermon by extracts from the Scriptures against false dealing, "What," said he, "says Mark? What says Luke? What says John?—but what says Matthew?" "O," said the faithful Thomas, who heard the question just as he entered the church out of breath, "Matthew says he won't give you another pound of meat till young, off the old

> A LARKING IRISH SPRIG, who had just landed from the sister Isle, and walking down Parliament-street. saw a bill in a window announcing "dinners and suppers always ready here." His honour turned in about two o'clock in the day and asked waiter, "What do you charge for dinner?" "Three shillings, sir." "And how much for supper?" "A shilling, sir." "O, by George then, let me have supper." When the spark had feasted he walked over Westminster bridge, and charge?" "Three shillings for the first hour, and then get some other fool for the first, and I'll have

> Why was Admiral Cotton the most successful naval officer that ever commanded? Because he was never worsted. Who was the first person that introduced salt provisions into the navy? Noah, when he took Ham

into the Ark. Why is a pig in a garden like a house on fire?

Why is an elephant like a spider? Because neither of them wear silk stockings. (Shocking.) What's the difference between our trades? said a

farmer to a barber, while tying a cue for a customer, whom he rallied upon the lowness of his calling. Tell me, said the farmer, in one word? "Utility, replied the barber—(You-till-I-tye.) COLONEL BRUEN AND THE WITTY MASON.—The

present member for the County of Carlow, Colonel Bruen, had in his employment a very witty mason, with whom he was in the habit of consulting upon all matters of building. Upon one occasion the gallant THE QUEEN'S TEMPER.—Miss Davis, the daughter gentleman mentioned his intention of undertaking a very heavy and expensive job; and upon the mason being consulted, he replied "it never could be done."

> " All the money in Bruen's place Wouldn't put a handsome nose on Bruen's face."

THE ANGLER AND THE LIEUTENANTS.—The first and second lieutenants of a man of war-both great

PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE. — Thompson, The author of "The Seasons," wrote in bed his beautiful rhansody on early rising, commencing, "Falsely lurisrious! will not man awake?"

FICTION AND FACT.—Why is a lady's builtle like

REPEAL OF THE MALT-TAX. - IMPORTANT MEETING AT CROYDON.

CROYDON, SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 7.—A numerous and highly important meeting of the centry and influential farmers and agriculturists of the county of Surrey, took place this afternoon, pursuant to a numerously signed requisition in the Town Hall, Croydon, for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking steps for urging on her Majesty's Government a repeal of the Malt-tax.

Mr. BLEADON was, at one o'clock, unanimously called to the coair, and having read the requisition, calling the meeting, he said he felt great pleasure in being called on to preside over so numerous and so respectable a meeting, assembled, as he considered, for a most landable purpose. He felt that an article of general if not of universal consumption, had been raised to such a price by the Government duty, as to be beyond the reach of the labouring classes, which demanded, in his opinion, an immediate amelioration; he (the chairman), thought that if the Malt-tax was abolished the Minister could do without it, and that the labourers, who were entitled to consideration, would be benefited. (Hear, hear.)

MR. WEALL proposed the first resolution. He said this was a subject not only of importance to the farmers, but to the labouring men of England, and no greater benefit could accrue to the farmers or the labourers of the country at large than a repeal of the Malt-tax. (Hear.) The effect of a repeal of the Malt-tax would be to call into operation the use of second-rate barley, which, because it was not grown on the genial lands of this country, was precluded by the Government taxation from becoming amalting barley. All therefore that could be done with such barley was to the disadvantage of farmers, who could only sell it at the rate of 10s, per quarter for the feeding of pigs and poultry. It was not the price o land that tended to increase the price of malt, but the Government taxation. The average price of land was sixteen shillin - per acre, at the outside twenty shillings, and that land it was presumed would grow five quarters per acre. The Government tax was the Government. Some time since the Government took off the tax upon beer; and it was said that it was a boon to the farmers of the country. Now, as one of that body, he (Mr. Weall) denied that it was a had created those sinks of iniquity and infamy—the beer shops—which had not only injured the farmers, but ruined labourers and their families. Many schemes had been proposed for the benefit of the agrionly remedy for existing evils - (cheers) - but what with the existing Corn Laws, the late Tariff, and the infamous Canada Bill, the farmers were Mr. Weall concluded by moving a resolution-" That in the opinion of the meeting the Malt Tax was unsuch an extent as almost to prohibit the use of the beverage best adapted to their wants." Mr. Rolland seconded the resolution, which, on

the war ceased that tax should be removed; and this meeting having witnessed that - Ixteen millions of taxaremoved, is of opinion that the time has now arrived when this severe impost on the comfort and necessities of the people should at once cease." Drows, was at once agreed to, and a committee was

amount and acciminations.

appointed consisting of the gentlemen who had signed the requisition convening the meeting, to carry out its Thanks were subsequently voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE LLOYD'S, FRIDAY NIGHT. - The brig. Thomas, of Sunderland, was wrecked at Skerries on Sunday night. All the crew were saved. On the same night a wrock happened off Bilsby-out-end, on the Lincolnshire coast. The vessel proved to be a schooner, called the Mithers, of Dunbar, laden with oats from Konigsby, bound for London. There was a heavy sea At the time; so much so that no sooner was the boat got overloard for the crew to save themselves than the waves dashed her to atoms. The wreck being shortly seen from the adjacent town, the life-boat was immediately got ready, and the poor creatures saved. -A distressing shipwreck took place on Tuesday week, of the Northern part of Scotland, of the schooner Bates, of Maryport, which was lost on some rocks situate about ten miles from the shore, between the villages of Haris and Skve. The crew were saved, but the vessel has become a total wreck. The other vessels are the Jane, for London, lost in the Swin, at the mouth of the Thames; the Victoria, smack, of Liverpool, wrecked off the Skerries; the Leopold, of Peterhead, lost off Lessoe; the Albion schooner, stranded on Prince Edward Island; and the schooner Prince Oscar, lost on the coast of Ger-

THREE VESSELS REN Down.-On Monday evening about six o'clock, a collision occurred near Beachy Yarmouth, being run down by another, which proved to be the Hebe, of London. The crew escaped in the boat. Another collision happened on Tuesday morning, off Holyhead, which was attended dense fall of sleet, some unknown vessel, apparently a brig, about 300 tons burthen, run into, and stove the bulwarks in to such an extent, that the vessel sunk in the course of a few minutes into deep water. The erew saved themselves by their own boats. between Languard-fort and Aldborough, on the coast of Suffolk, by one of the Scotch steamers, but the fate of the crew we are yet unable to learn.

# REPEAL IN LONDON.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1844.—The Inspector-General has returned to London, and his appearance does not indicate that he has suffered much from his late illness in Dublin. At the Wardmote, on Thursday last, he announced his intention of visiting all the wards in succession-a plan which, if carried out, will remove much dissatisfaction which has been hitherto occasioned by some wards not having been visited at ali. An extraordinary placard was put into circulation at the close of last week, calling upon the alleged attacks made upon them. Some misunderstanding has also arisen in Liverpool amongst the Re pealers. These dissensions are deeply to be deplored. The project for establishing reading rooms in Ireland is warmly recommended by the London Repealers, and they are beginning to ask, why should there not be similar reading rooms established in England? If they were established, great good would follow, and persons would spend in profitable reading the time which is now worse than lost in angry discussions and | Mr. O'CONNELL's motto-

GRATTAN WARD, WHITE LION, DRUNY-LANE. -On Sunday evening last the large room was respectably attended. Mr. J. Eugene Cavanagh, son of the celebrated translator of Moore's Melodies into Irish, modes of persecution resorted to by the English Government against the Irish priesthood, and said a new era was dawning upon Ireland, and the time was not far distant when liberty would be proclaimed Ireland would then be a nation. Fifteen were enrolled. LIBERATOR'S WARD, LOVE-LANE, SHADWELL .- IN this ward the wardens have established reading rooms, which are well attended every evening. They are under the superintendence of those inestimable gentlemen, the Rev. Messrs. Moore and Foley, and already are the beneficial results beginning to be felt. GRAY'S INN WARD, ALBERT, GRAY'S-INN-LANE .- OD Sunday evening last Mr. Burke presided, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Collins. Several were

ROTHERHITHE NEW WARD .- At the meeting of this ward on Sunday evening, at the Rose and Rummer, Paradise street, Rotherithe, Mr. J. Roach in the chair, Mr. Casserly read the proceedings of the last meeting at the Conciliation Hall. Several able speeches were delivered, and twenty persons enrolled themselves under the banner of Repeal.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S WARD, PRINCE'S HEAD, STO-REY'S-GATE, WESTMINSTER. - On Sunday evening, December the 1st, a meeting, which was well attended, was held, Master J. Riordan, in the chair. Mr. the meeting at great length, and highly complimented the parents of their youthful chairman for instilling patriotic principles into his young breast. He then dwelt upon the present prospects of Repeal, and emphatically called upon those present not to relax in their efforts for fatherland. Twenty-one persons were enrolled.

DR. GRAY'S WARD, BRITISH QUEEN, WHITECROSS BTREET. - At the last meeting of this ward, Mr. Tierney, R.W., presided. Mr. T. Daly, R.W. and V., addressed the meeting. Several were enrolled.

THE IMPRECION-GENERAL visited the following Patrick's on Monday; and the O'Connell on Tuesday.

his ward was held on the 1st inst., Mr. Baraman (an Englishman) presiding on the occasion, who, in an eloquent speech, declared his sympathy for Ireland. Messrs. Butler and M'Cornick addressed the meeting at great length upon the question of Repeal. Extracts from several journals were read, and the meeting adjourned.

## THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1844.

O'CONNOR AND CHAMBERS.

and the Employed," recently published by the Messrs. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh; and we trust that the first part of Mr. O'CONNOR's reply to that document, which will be found in our sixth page, will amply compensate for the delay. We received scores of letters from all parts of the country, directing our attention to the tract; and, having perused it carefully, we cannot come to other conclusion than that the Messrs. CHAMBERS have been made the instruments of the Free Trade party, the manufacturing class, and the Poor Law Commissioners, to devote that power which their long services had procured them, to the destruction of any little self-pride and esteem that their former advocacy of Labour had raised in the minds of the working classes. The masterly, familiar, and convincing manner in which Mr. O'Connor has handled the first branch of the subject leads us to anticipate, when the reply is concluded, one of the most able and valuable defences of the cause of the working classes that has ye had passed away, when Mr. O'CONNOB gave notice of mobeen submitted to their consideration.

manner in which he keeps Mr. SMITH to the points urged ment with the question! twenty-two shillings per quarter; thus, whilst the acre by his autagonist, are set forth clearly—and though in a of lami at twenty shillings grew forty bushels of bar- familiar, yet in a "slashing" style. Coningsby, the hero ley, five pounds ten shillings per acre was levied by of Mr. D'Isaaell's last novel, is made to attach all import- fided, should look to other than hired advocacy for the ance to a good "cry" and a "slashing article." No doubt the case made out by the unopposed Mr. SMITH would while we lament this recurrence to outrage and the is strange that the position of Mr. STURGE at Birminghave furnished a valuable "cry" for the Free Trade boon either to the farmers or the labourers; for it school, and would have afforded ample justification to their representatives for purifying the labouring classes of those many "excesses," and that great "improvidence," of which the Messrs. Chambers complain, as the necessary cultural labourer: some said the allotment system, preliminary to the enactment of such measures as would others the system of emigration would be best; but be satisfactory to the "master" classes. When the people he thought that the employment of labour was the "riot" and demand redress, their advocates contend for the necessity of first disarming : and then legislation can will be found the most efficient to discharge the be temperately deliberated upon. After the same fashion unable to give employment to labour. (Hear, hear.) the Messrs. Chambers point out the several obstacles No doubt, the Irish Catholics will yet continue to After expressing his conviction that there was not which stand in the way of popular redress,—the greatest mor · labourers than were actually wanted in England, being Labour combinations; and thus hint to a class,— flesh and blood. If so, be it so. We only hope that who, as Mr. Chambers very candilly informs us, have no just in its principle and oppressive in its operation, thing to do with "feeling," but consider all as matter of inastruca as it imposed entirely upon the labouring | "business,"—the necessity of destroying combinations masses of this country, who are thereby taxed to before redress can be administered. Such is the "cry" rehed upon to carry the "sympathizers" triumphantly through the forthcoming session of Parliament; while we have hope enough yet left to believe that being put from the chair, was carried unanimously, the "slashing article," intended as an answer to the Mr. Thomas Ellman moved the second resolution, "cry," will stifle that mock sentimentality about to be "That the Malt-tax having been submitted to during offered as a substitute for substantial relief. We are led a long period, while hopes were held out that when to the belief, that, whatever the intentions or prospects might have been which induced the Messrs. Chambers to their has been removed whilst the Malt-tax remains, fulminate their dreadful anothemas against the labourand that a molety on the duty of wines has also been ing classes, the masterly, convincing, and triumphant cause them to abstain, in future. from striking a blow at anat hand by which they have been raised from poverty to affinence. As long as the Messrs. Chambers remained mere compilers of interesting works,-as guagers sucking the brains of others,-they stood high in the world of literary compilation. They were free from criticism; while their happy selections gave them a character for taste which insured them a certain amount of well-merited popularity. They have now plunged into the troubled waters of authorship; and, according to the raging fashion, would assume originality as their introduction. In this new character, however, they have signally, totally, and disastrously failed. There was a time when the hard blows of "buffer" Swith might have told upon the unresisting "mummy" Jackson; and if the previous teaching of the Mesers. Chambers has led to that nice criticism, which has taught the working classes to distinguish between matters of "feeling" and matters of "business," we trust that its proper exercise upon their recent tract will convince them that the labour bestowed upon the enlightenment of the working classes has not been lost, and that

### the pupils are worthy of the masters. O'CONNELL AND THE "WHITE BOYS."

WE have read somewhere an account of a practised pickpocket, who, having relieved a gentleman of his purse in a crowd, and being pressed, took a knife out of his pocket and cut his fingers across, and then holding them up streaming with blood, screamed out murder, and succeeded in diverting the attention of the mob from the cry of "Stop thief!" to that of "Murder, murder!" Thus Head, by a vessel named the Rose, belonging to he escaped, taking with him the sympathy of the bystanders, as well as the purse of his victim. At the last meeting of the loyal Repealers at the Conciliation Hall, Mr. GRATTAN, M.P., was at great pains to justify the agraby the total loss of the schooner, Portmadoe Packet, rian outrages now becoming prevalent in Ireland. He Mr. W. Jones, master. She was from Liverpool, for adduced very good authority to establish the fact, that as Carnaryon, with a general cargo, when, during a the Government broke the laws by day, the people were justified in breaking them by night; in fact, the general admission that the administration of all law in Ireland is a farce, should at least insure some kind of consideration, if not toleration, for those who, in the wildness of Another vessel is reported to have been run down despair, are compelled to execute for themselves that just properly told the people that " they might petition THAT.

tice which the laws of their country withhold. We have laboured industriously and incessantly, and we flatter ourselves not ineffectually, to prove that every act of agrarian outrage committed in Ireland is a consequence of oppression and misrule, and not a characteristic issued a commission to Mr. STEELE, the head pacificator of Ireland, to hold special commissions under the loyal royal seal of the National Conciliators, for the trial of the White Boys of the counties of Leitrim and Cavan. We have always deplored those occurrences of a prædial nature, because they must inevitably injure the people's movement. We think, however, that upon examining Inspector-General by name to meet Messrs. Hyde and the speeches of Mr. O'CONNELL, the most censorious will Hussey at the Westminster Ward, relative to certain discover some justification for those acts of atrocity so universally complained of; while we assert without fear of contradiction that the "hope deferred" by Mr. O'CONNELL himself; the many juggles by which for a time he succeeded in allaying that thirst for vengeance for personal wrong which the law refused to redress, has now caused the long pent-up passions of the Irish people to burst forth, and has induced them to put a literal interpretation upon

# "Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not.

The Irish people, long accustomed to look upon Mr O'CONNELL as the embodiment of their every hope and was in the chair, and addressed the meeting in a every wish, supposed the word "themselves" to mean Mr. speech which elicited the warmest applause. The O'CONNELL, who was to strike the blow for them. Disap-Rev. Mr. J. Furlong followed, depicting the various pointed at last, however, they have now "taken their affairs manner of receiving the proposition gives us strong public duty, in advising Her Majesty to comply with the into their own hands." The "repeal year" of 1843 has pas- hope for the success of the plan. There is just time prayer thereof. the "clenching year" of 1844 is drawing rapidly to its close, throughout the length and breadth of the land, and to be succeeded by 1845; and the Irish people are now told, "WHO KNOWS BUT THE REPEAL MAY COME AT LAST." However, Mr. T. Steele is to add the honourable office of of signatures. To work, then, let us go! Let each dis-"Government Spy" to that of "Head Pacificator." The trict appoint its committee, and as Duncombe is in the consequent cold-blooded sacrifice of innocent blood, which Mr. O'Connell assures us will be shed upon the scaffold, is horrifying to contemplate.

Admitting the act of an oppressed people taking the law into their own hands, under the name of White Boys, to be wrong, because likely to be unsuccessful, yet we ask Mr. O'CONNELL, and his commissioner, Mr. STEELE, whether the odious duty of bringing the thoughtless, the confiding, and who will pledge themselves to resist further encroachment the injured to justice, might not be safely confided to the on the rights of the working-classes, and to confer on guardianship of the "strong Government" and the police them the power of self-defence. This may be made a arrangements of their local minions? Mr. O'CONNELL powerful auxilliary to aid our chief, who will be strong cannot set up morality as his creed-because he rejoiced within in the exact proportion in which he is supported in the Rebecca outrages, as a means of compelling the without. Let the "Man's-men" then at it, in right good Government to do justice. Mr. O'Connell boasts of have earnest. ing been mainly instrumental in carrying the Emancipation Bill: but we tell him that had not popular discontent, T. Daly, R.W. and V. (Dr. Gray's Ward), addressed marshalled under the name of White Boyism in 1823, compelled Mr. GOULBURN to saddle the Protestant landedproprietors with their share of the tithe, and thereby weakened that link which bound them to the outward and visible sign of Protestantism, Emancipation would not

yet have been achieved. As we are told that all Catholic Ireland is associated as one man of one mind in the determination to accomplish newspapers, as well as from our Glasgow correspondents, a Repeal of the Union, it is no great stretch of fancy to that Mr. STUBGE has been recently engaged in the fruitless conclude that the body of Cavan and Leitrim Whiteboys endeavour to take the Chartist garrison of Glasgow by consists of a number of Repealers; aye, and of Restorm. Mr. Stunce, with characteristic obstinacy, ap wards this week :—the Aldersgate on Sunday; the St. | pealers too. who have largely and deeply contributed their | pears to be resolved on a renewal of last sessional folly

BRIGHTON.—CONCILIATION WARD. — A meeting of And should they be called upon to expiate on the scaffold with their lives the crime of "striking the blow themselves." which they paid Mr. O'CONNELL liberally to "strike" for them, we trust that his "HEADSMAN," Mr. THOMAS STEELE will render a faithful account of the several amounts paid by the several victims to their own confidence. In the speech to which we refer, Mr. O'CONNELL invokes the aid of 900,000 men of fighting age : and, merciful Providence! what inferences are the poor deluded Irish to draw from such bombast and gasconade. Let him talk as he will-let him preach as he may-and declare his adherence to the principle of Repeal as best he can: yet we tell him that his riding-off on the Catholic Be-WE last week assigned a sufficient reason for not quest Bill, and crying out "blood and the scaffold," while having sooner noticed the tract, entitled the "Employer he has picked the pockets of the sufferers, will not satisfy the Irish people.

His denunciation and threatened destruction of the poor White Boys, is in perfect keeping with his desertion of the Dorchester Labourers and Glasgow Cotton Spin ners-with his crusade against the Dublin Trades, his denunciations of the Rechabites, and his exultations at a handful of Irish beardless recruits having slaughtered the people in the streets of Newport. LABOUR is getting too strong for Mr. O'CONNELL: and as he was never the friend of LABOUR, he dreads its vengeance when the day of retribution shall come. He mouthed his lamentations and heaved his sobs over the Catholic blood shed at Rathcormac, which, in his several associations, he has oftenitmes declared yet cries to Heaven for vengeance; but while the straw in the widow's haggard was yet crimsoned with the innocent blood of the widow's son, and while the event was fresh and feverish, and before the just excitement tion upon the subject in the House of Commons, Mr. Mr. O'CONNOR's minute calculations, as well as the close O'CONNELL requested him not to "embarrass" the Govern-

Is it wonderful, then, that the poor Irish, deserted by all whom they have paid and in whom they have faithfully con- League to every other thing in this world; and the other, correction of their grievances? Again, we say, that necessity which leads to it, we look with loathing and de- ham, and his frequent denunciations of the League, did testation upon the man who offers his services to ferret out victims for the Saxon law. Nor will it satisfy the sequious followers. However, for ourselves, when we Irish people that the act is superinduced by the necessity daily discover such discrepancies between the theory of of preserving perfect tranquillity as a means of accomplishing a Repeal of the Union. What we say is, that if it irresistibly led to the conclusion, that with such an army is necessary, Mr. O'CONNELL is the last man living who should enter upon the task; while, perhaps, Mr. STEELE painful duties imposed upon him by his new office. furnish "blood money" for the persecution of their own the time is not far distant when the disciples of a MATHEW will see the juggles by which the confiding Irish have been so long amused.

### T. S. DUNCOMBE, M. P.

WHILE the active genius that represents money is the sarplus of Labour's produce has made money as well leader in his stead. It is marvellous that as men groy as other indigestible things, a drug in the market, its older they do not grow wiser; for if those two gentlemen value becoming daily diminished by reason of its wrongful | possessed one particle of reflective power, they might distribution; while landlord is ready to devour landlord - have discovered by this time, that the labour of disturbsurest means of making themselves "safe" without re- was a task wholly beyon I their pigmy power. ference to any single consideration save that of selfprotection; and while the Government, which should adintellect of LABOUR directing its energy, not to the correction of any one of these abuses, which would but confer mother section, but to the remodelling of the present system in that shape and form from which all would be reciprothe labouring classes is somewhat analogous to that of a stagnant pool, which the several competitors for LABOUR's support are afraid to disturb; each being fearful lest the slightest pebble should cause an unlooked-for commotion. Hence, we find bishops and parsons, landlords and farmers, manufacturers and free-traders, constantly tread, ing on the brink, but fearful of too near an approach. Lord PLINEETT, in commenting on loose plendings, once observed, "that counsel sometimes went about the thing, so, in truth, we may say, "all classes of sympathizers, iniurious to the patrons; but none will allow LABOUR.

that feels the pinch, to rescue itself. The movements of the money-party are active, and consequently produce their effect upon Government. Those of LABOUR are sullen, and scarcely conspicuous. However, as a party, though ever so strong, must be represented in one shape or other, that its strength may be developed to its opponents; and lest our present quiescence might lead to the false notion that the people have embraced Sir Robert Pret's "no politics" policy, it is indispensable that LABOUR should have its demonstration in some manner which will exhibit its strength, without the violation of its principles, or of even a pledge of its leaders; or without violating the deliberate injunction of its representative in Parliament. Seeing the manner in which the petition of 3,500,000 working men was treated by the Committee of Capitalists in the House of Commons, arranged on both sides of the house, Mr. Duncombe very PARLIAMENT again if they pleased, but he would not be made the instrument of their folly;" and, notwithstanding all that has been said and written about the 'dangers of Leadership," we have considered that the people were bound by this injunction of their "Leader;" aye, their great and triumphant Leader. At the same time, we have racked our brain to devise means, by which the people could obey the commands of their general; and at the same time convince their opponents that the determination not to be again wantonly insulted was not to be taken as the triumph of the enemy.

From this dilemma we have been relieved by the proposition of Mr. O'Connor, made at the tea-party on Tuesday night. To meet the difficulty, he proposed that on the day of opening Parliament, while the Capitalists were accompanying their Queen in triumph to open the session, in which their interests would be discussed and protected, the sons of Labour should meet in Finsbury, and accompany THEIR CHAMPION to the arena. It would be impossible to convey the faintest notion of the enthusiastic manner in which this proposition was received by every individual of Wight), Nottingham, Oldham, Penzance, and Queens. thought, and cheered and cheered again : and when it is ham cannot advise Her Majesty to mitigate the sentence borne in mind that the tea-party to welcome the Star to of these Convicts. London was the most numerous and by far the most respectable that has ever taken place on any occasion in the metropolis; and when it is understood, as observed

by Mr. O'CONNOB, that every district of London and its vicinity was fairly represented in the vast assembly, the enough to carry it into effect; and if, without at all inter fering with the route of the gingerbread coach and the armed outriders, LABOUR shall on that occasion do its duty to itself, the demonstration will be worth five millions hands of the Trades, let THEM take the initiative.

We hope in our next to be able to report that a general committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements: and that the several localities will vie in supplying the small wheels to work the machinery. After the procession, let us have a Tea-party at the Crown and Anchor, and invite to it all those members of Parliament

### ROBINSON CRUSOE, AND HIS MAN FRIDAY, AGAIN!

MR. JOSEPH STURGE has some general notions of mili tary tactics, but is deficient in the art of bringing his troops into the field. Just about this period of each year, Mr. Sturge starts on the recruiting service, and his battle-field being very extensive, he reviews the outposts, commencing "far north." We learn from the Scotch share to swell the immense revenue of their Liberator. and again his man Friday, who has so signally failed as

hope" against the "strong chest." To aid in this project, our present harmony is to be disturbed; and all the competitors for popular support having failed to get a "bid" for working men's support by "wink or nod," Mr. STURGE and his staff see the necessity of being less reserved

with the Chartist body. Hence we find Mr MALCOLM, one of the keys to the STURGE bugle, sounding the new conditions on which the units of "Completism" will condescend to fraternize with the hundreds of Chartism. We have silenced the "physical force" key-note; and Mr. MALCOLM tells us, that we must also give up the note of 'obstruction," as far, at all events, as regards opposition to the Free Trade party. This young jackanapes has been "all things to all men," and no doubt his teeth are watering for a snap at the Free-Trade cherry. Mr. STURGE, however, should bear in mind the several lessons that the Chartists have already taught him; and by this time he should understand, that if the ocean and the streams are to unite, the streams must run into the ocean.

and not the ocean into the streams.

However, if in these days of novelty and invention, the universal waters of Chartism are to be turned up the hill into the narrow streams of Sectionalism, Mr. CRAWFORD is not exactly the engineer to direct the new course, or to apply the several "locks" to the establishment of the new level. Mr. Moir, Colquioun, and others, notwithstanding the results anticipated from the apparent apathy of the Glasgow Chartists, appear to have been watchful sentinels, wide awake on their post, and therefore not so easily reconciled either to become passive instruments in the hands of the League, or to be dragooned into a preference of Whiggery to Torvism, Our preceptors tell us, that on two conditions only can we be admitted into fellowship with the wandering minstrels of " Completism-" the one, that we are to prefer the that we are, upon all occasions, to give the preference to the Whigs in contests between the two rival parties. It not serve as a curb to the flippant tongues of his obthe soldiers and the practice of the Generals, we are we can enter into neither contract nor union, until they are first united amongst themselves! As to the part that poor Mr. CRAWFORD is designed to play in the revived farce of "Stopping the Supplies," he is old enough to know that any advantage that could be derived from its revival, has lost its electrifying novelty by the total failure of last year's experiment; and to advertize it " for representation this year," will be but to confirm the public in a belief of his unfitness for that post of leadership which Mr. Sturge is so anxious to confer on him, as the great luminary destined to obscure the FINSBUBY LIGHT! In nothing have either Mr. STURGE or his party strengthened the hands of Mr. DUNCOMBE; but, on the trained towards every point of the compass in quest of contrary, there has existed a perceptible desire on their safe investment" or "profitable speculation," while part to weaken his influence and to substitute their own Church to eat Church-rival manufacturers devising the | ing Dencombe from the affections of the working classes,

just all these differences, looks tamely on at this game of claims of Messes. More, Colquious, and the gallant Dog Ear Dog," it is some consolation to find the sharpened | Chartists of Glasgow, to the gratitude of the working classes in general. They are ever ready at their posts. when danger threatens, or when treachery assails their advantage on one section of a class to the prejudice of principles. We presume that the failure of the attack on the "outposts" will save the "citidel" from such another assault as was made upon it last year by dissenting par cally benefitted. The present state of the combinations of sons, trafficking "pedlars," and masked Leaguers, under the guise of Labour's friends. However, should the attempt be repeated, we shall be at our post, to add another victory to the many that the united Chartists have achieved over their disunited opponents.

## FROST, WILLIAMS, JONES, AND ELLIS.

The following correspondence from and with "Secretary Sir James Graham \* shows that the " pressure from without" is not yet sufficiently strong to cause the "unand about the thing, but not a bit nearer the thing." And bending Minister" to yield to public demand what he has so often denied to justice. The people, therefore, must renovators, regenerators, and agitators are going about make the "call" a little louder, and more earnestful. the question of LABOUR, but have not come a bit nearer Let them try what petitioning Parliament will do. It will to it." Each, in its own peculiar way, would take that give Mr. Duncombe an opportunity, at all events, of seekburden off Labour's shoulders which would be loast ing in "the House" for more "reasons" from the Home Secretary, for his determination, than he vouchsafes in his formal, cold, official, refusals.

Taristock, Devon, Nov. 9, 1844. SIR—At a numerous public meeting, convened October 30, 1844, in the Guildhall in the town of Tavistock, in the county of Devon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of memorializing her Majesty for the restoration of John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones. The accompanying memorial was unani-mously adopted. Heping you will accede to the request of the meeting, and feel it consistent with your public duty to lay the said memorial before her Majesty!

o lay the said memorian bearing.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

William Welch, Jun. The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart... Tavistock, Devon, Nov. 9, 1844.

Whitehall 16th Nov. 1844. Sin-Secretary Sir James Graham having carefully considered your application in behalf of John Frost, William Jones, and Zephaniah Williams, I am directed to express to you his regret that there is no sufficient ground to justify him, consistently with his public duty, in advising her Majesty to comply with the prayer thereof.

I am sir, your most obedient humble servant Mr. William Welch, junior.

Tavistock, Devon, Nov. 21, 1844. Sin—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your secretary, J. M. Phillipps, stating that there is no sufficient ground to justify you consistently, with your public duty, to advise her Majesty to grant the prayer of my application on behalf of John Frost, William Jones, and Zephaniah Williams.

Sir—I beg to state that my letter did not request you to

advise, but to lay the memorial before her Majesty. It appears evident to me, from the tenor of your letter that the memorial sent by me has not been presented to her Majesty; considering you, sir, as the public servant of the State, I beg, with due respect, to state that it is your duty to lay all appeals from the people before her Majesty when requested to do so.

Waiting your answer, before the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons, and believing that the same

will be adopted throughout the country, I am, Sir, you humble servant, The Right Hon, Sir James Graham, Bart,

Sir, -I am directed by Secretary Sir James Graham to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., transmitting petitions from Bilston, Birmingham, Bolton, Carlisle, Congleton, Dumfries, Liversedge, Newport (Isle present. All rose simultaneously, as if electrified by the head, on behalf of John Frost, William Jones, and Zephaniah Williams; and to acquaint you that Sir James Gra-

> I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. J. M. Phil J. M. PHILLIPS.

Whitehall, 23rd Nov., 1844, Sir, -Secretary Sir James Graham having carefully considered your application in behalf of William Ellis, I am directed to express to you his regret that there is no sufficient ground to justify him, consistently with his I am sir, your most obedient humble servant.

Thos. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., &c.

# To Readers and Correspondents.

SPECIALLY TO AGENTS .- The agents, whose accounts have been sent in, will please to remit the amount before next Saturday. Notices of Forthcoming Meetings .- All notices of forthcoming meetings, to secure insertion, must be in

the office by Wednesday mornings, excepting such as are arranged for after that day. Several came to hand last Friday, which were necessarily excluded. REPORTS OF SUNDAY MEETINGS .- All reports of Sunday

meetings in England must be in the hands of the editor by Wednesday morning, or they will be excluded. Our Scotch friends must write so as to reach on Thursday mornings. The bad Postal arrangements makes it necessary to give them a day's grace. In all other places the time named, Wednesday, is late enough: as late as the other duties to the paper will allow us to give.

MR. T. CLARK would oblige by writing sooner. A. C. A., ISLINGTON.—Refer to the Star of August 31, Wednesday morning, about one o'clock, a most fright-

POLITICS AND PARTIES IN SWITZERLAND."-We were Switzerland," owing to circumstances of a local cha-

LUNN, HAMPSTEAD.—Get a copy of the last Tariff,

FATHILL.—The last National Petition, signed repeal of the Irish Legislative Union, ?

O'Higgins himself, a copy of which has been kindly forwarded to us. There are several other matters included in the letter, to which we invite attention:wafer is better and safer than a bad seal. It is right to mention this, as your letter of the 2d instant came to the carriage, or, perhaps, tossing from bag to bag. Dovle called here on Monday, but I did not see him. I understand that he has gone to some part of the country. There has not been a meeting of the Dublin Chartists since August. They will meet early in January. The weekly subscriptions here did not cover a twentieth of the expenses. I carried on for four years at an expense out of my own pocket, of from £60 to £83 a. year. This was too much to fall on one individual besides being made a target of by the O'Connell party, without any means of defence except through the columns of the Northern Star, which was of no use to me here. The Chartists either in England or Ireland do not support their own principles. My opinion is, that he who smokes tobacco, or drinks intoxicating liquors, while funds are wanted to carrying out Chartist principles is more a Tory agent than a Chartist, Half the money spent in filthy, stinking, tobacco-would if subscribed honestly and manfully to Chartist purposes, place it upon a footing that could not be resisted for any length of time. What right have the working classes to make victims of those, who for pure love of justice and right, step out of their ranks, cut all connexion with their former friends, with a view to promote the happiness and comfort of the oppressed millions who make no sacrifice to promote their own welfare? It is melancholy to see how in every age political knaves who flatter and cajole the people succeed, while honest men are allowed to perish by the very men for whose interests they sacrificed everything. Look at the history of the O'Connor family see how they have always taken part with the people of Ireland-always advocates for extending the Suffrage to the working classes—even from the earliest period to the present time, using their most streuuous efforts for Universal Suffrage. See how they have been persecuted, their property confiscated, their houses burned, a price set upon their heads, and for what? For their devotion to the interests of their poor, persecuted, and oppressed countrymen. Well, see, on the other hand, how the bitterest foe, the most malignant enemy ever the working classes had drains, by flattery and cajolery, some THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS A YEAR for his own use and benefit, from his miserable dupes: and upwards of £50,000 a year, in addition, from the same creatures, for the sole purpose of restoring to power their insidious foes, the "base, bloody, and brutal Whigs," Many a truly honest man is deterred from taking that part in the Chartist movement which he would wish, in consequence of the apathy of the Chartists themselves. They do not support their own cause—they do not support their own leaders, or rather, political teachers. I. for one, will never descend to flatter men for the sake of popularity. And I tell you honestly and candidly, that it appears to me both ridiculous and disgusting to see a man declaiming against a Government with a pipe, in his jaw. It is just saying to his enemy, " Here good sir, I know you are my oppressor, and that you could not oppress me unless me and my class furnished you with the means. My wife is sick, and my children this the true state of the case? Bear in mind, that [ PATRICE O'HIGGINS .- Mr. Thomas Webb, Stockport. of Guardians to do any thing, in the way of relieving the poor. They are elected, and selected, to starte the poor; and if they only allow 1s. 6d, per wack for an old

N OLD SUBSCRIBER, STOCKPORT, cannot compel the Board woman, seventy-two years of age, why "'Tis their vocation, Hal." They could refuse even that starvation allowance, and

it restored. CHARLES GWILLIAM, LIVERPOOL, need not be under no

alarm about the splenetic effusions of the wincing 'Lictor." He is powerless, either for good or evil. Like the venomous scorpion, he has been made to bite himself; and his own destruction has followed by his

. С., Аввисати. We really cannot answer his queryfor we cannot understand it.

AUTION AGAINST IMPOSITION .- We have been requested

W. Dixon and the Manchester "Guardian."—In Wedthe Old Mess-house, Oldham, at which Mr. Dixon is represented as speaking. The fact is, Mr. Dixon was never out of Manchester on that day. This is an old "dodge" of the Guardian, as it respects Mr. Dixon. During the Plug war, it represented that gentleman as a speaker at a meeting in Tinkers'-gardens, putting into his mouth a most flaming speech. Mr. Dixon, in that case as in the present, was never near the meeting at all. He wrote to the Guardian to contradict the misrepresentation,-(error it could not be called, because so oft repeated) -and no notice was taken of his letter. What can be the reason for such conduct? Is it paltry spite, because Mr. Dixon is a reporter for the Star? If so the Guardian is a mean dog.

OHN ROBERTS, SHREWSBURY, overlooker in the Flax mill of the Messrs. Marshall, of that place, writes to correct what he calls a "gross misrepresentation and libel" in a paragraph inserted in our last, stating that, "sixteen hands had struck work on account of severe fines;" but in what either the misrepresentation or the libel consists we confess ourselves unable to discover for Mr. Roberts distinctly says, "that such a strike did take place, I admit." He defends the act of " arbitrary fining" on the grounds, first, that those he inflicted were small in amount" - only two-pences and threepences; and often times only one penny; and second, that it is necessary to protect the character of the manufacture of the Messrs. Marshall from the effects of "unjustifiable indolence and carelessness." He also vouchsafes the information that he "fears God and honours the King," both of which he may do as long as he likes; but he should not "rob the labourer" either for the benefit of the Messrs Marshall or any body else.

MR. Roberts's Address.—We often receive letters for Mr. Roberts, with a request that we will forward them, the parties writing not knowing where to address. To save ourselves trouble, and to impart information to many who may need it, we here give the several addresses to which communications for the "Attorney-General" may be sent : 11, Royal-arcade, Newcastle-on-Tyne: 8, Princes-street, Manchester; 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, Loudon. At each of the above offices Mr. Roberts, in his absence, is represented by an efficient

O THE CHARTISTS OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE -The Chartists of Wakefield, deploring the total want of organisation in the West Riding, and anxious to cooperate with their brethren in raising a sufficient for the better, and that the surgeons entertained sanfund to secure the services of an efficient lecture to agitate the Riding, and make known the glad tidings of Chartist principles, appeal to their brother Democrats of the Riding to lend their assistance to the good work of revival. They particularly appeal to the Chartists of Dewsbury, Heckmondwiek, Little-town, Cleckheaton, Birstal, Batley, Horbury, Osset, Earlsheaton, Dawgreen, and Gawthorpe, to take this appeal into their serious consideration. The Wakefield Chartists suggest the calling of a delegate meeting as speedily as possible, to be held at Dewsbury, as the most central place. In the meantime they request communications from the places named, to be addressed to Thomas Batty, Wildes' Yard, Kirk-

J. B. L .- We are again compelled by press of matter to withhold his first communication. That received this week will be found in another column

# Accidents, Offices, Inquests, &c

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE DOVER RAILWAY.

1844, and you will there find your subscription acknow. ful and fatal accident occurred on the Dover Railway, near the Bricklayers' Arms station, Old Kent-road, by which one man, named Robert Buckley, an engine- ceeded up the line and examined the engine and tenrequested last week to notify to our readers that the edition of the Journal de Genera has for the present discontinued the articles "on the state of Parties in recovery is utterly impossible. Several other recovery is utterly impossible. continued the articles "on the state of Parties in recovery is utterly impossible. Several other persons damaged. One end of the fire-box was driven out, a were also severely injured and conveyed to Guy's piece of plate about three feet and a half by three feet Hospital, where they received every attention from and a half, extending from the fire door to the point the resident house-surgeon. It appears that about where it is fixed to the tube plate. The chimney was twenty minutes after midnight the goods train des- broken, and the smoke-box end was blown out; the from the Parliamentry Publisher, Hansard, of Parlia- twenty minutes after midnight the goods train des- proken, and the smoke-oox end was over timed for Dover, left the station at the Bricklayers' upper part of the dome and the safety valve were interesting of Arms. The engine (a new one, manufactured by much injured, the former having an impression of Berry, Curtis, and Kennedy, of Liverpool, and named the rail upon it. The front axle was broken and one the rail upon it. The front axle was broken and one the rail upon it. The front axle was broken and one the rail upon it. The tender and engine were lying about the rail upon it. The tender and engine were lying about the rail upon it. had in it a clause pleading for, and praying for, a of several trucks heavily laden. When the train was six yards apart from each other. The connection ready for starting, the engineer, Robert Buckley, a between the two consists of a screw and two strong

leader of the Irish Federalists, is to lead on the "forlorn MR. PATRICK O'HIGGINS, AND CHARTISM IN IRELAND.— fine young man, and Aaron Wilkinson, the stoker, hope" against the "strong chest."

A good deal of anxiety has been manifested by our being told "all was right," proceeded onwards with it English friends to learn the present position of Char- along the line, and it was observed by the men on duty tism in Ireland. They missed the reports of the meetings of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association from before the train had reached more than half way to the the Star; and numberless have been the applications | junction of the wooden with the earth-raised line, and to us, to learn the reason why. This information we just as it had passed the timber-built yiaduct near the were not at the time in a position to impart; but we Blue Anchor-road, the engine exploded with a report are now glad to have in our power to set inquiry at which was heard for some miles distant, the police rest, by publishing the following letter from Mr. stationed as far off as Woolwich marshes having heard it, and the reflection at the moment caused by the fire and steam was so strong, that Deptforddockyard and the station at the Bricklayers Arms Dublin, December 3d, 1844.—Dear Sir.—A good were quite illuminated. There were three guards at the time with the train, and upon recovering from the stupor into which they were thrown by the occurhand open; the seal having been broken apparently by rence, they discovered that the engine had leaped completely over the side of the railway, and that the tender had broken through the latticed work forming the left side of the line, on to the ground, a depth of nearly eighteen feet. By the aid of their lamps they immediately began to search for the engineer and stoker. The latter they found about twenty feet from the train, bleeding most profusely from an extensive wound in the head. He was also so much scalded by the sudden escape of the steam that his flesh peeled off upon their attempting to touch him. The most judicious measures were used, and Mr. Harvey, the deputy superintendent of the luggage department, having now come up with assistance from the station, the poor fellow was without delay conveyed to the Bricklayers' Arms station, and thence to Guy's Hospital in a cab. Search meanwhile was made for Buckley, and he was first perceived by the whiteness of his trousers, the knee of which lay exposed from beneath one of the luggage trucks remaining upon the line. By great exertion the load was lifted from the body of the unfortunate man, but he was dead, being literally crushed to a mummy. The scene immediately after the accident baffles description. One of the trucks, piled full of bales of merchandise, &c., having by the violence of the shock been shattered to pieces, the various articles were forced from their enclosures, and strewed all over the line. The engine lay in the field, several yards from the spot on the line where the accident occurred, the wheels deeply embedded in the earth, and the body, boilers, and the machinery literally splintered to pieces. The side of the railway, which consists of a latticed work of wood all along the inclined plane, from the Greyhound-bridge to the junction with the New Cross line, over which the engine and tender fell, s torn away for about eighteen feet. Upon instituing further inquiries, we found that that intended journey of the Forester engine was only the fourth it would have made. It was considered a very good one up to the time of the disaster. What caused the exdosion has not yet been ascertained. The poor fellow Wilkinson was said to be so scriously injured that his recovery was considered hopeless. No information as to the probable cause of the accident could be gleaned from him. It is most providential that at the time of the accident no passengers were with the train. The authorities of the railway unite in declaring that the unfortunate deceased was a most sober and steady man, and respected by his employers as well as by all who knew him. Both he and the stoker were un-

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—As soon as possible the line was cleared of all obstructions, so that the regular traffic might not be impeded; and at an early hour the directors who had assembled on the spot. with Mr. Cubitt, the lomocotive engineer, and Mr. Gregory, of the ('roydon line, considered it necessary to forward immediate intelligence of what had happened to Colonel l'asley, the inspector-general of railroads, and who arrived soon after nine o'clock, when a strict examination was gone into, the reare hungry; yet I will lay out this thirteen pence, which suit of which is as follows:-The bursting of the is all I have, in tobacco, because I am well aware that, locomotive being the supposed cause of the accident, by doing so, you, my oppressor, will get twelve pence their first object was to examine the engine as it lay out of it, as duty or excise, while I get not one half- imbedded in the earth. After getting off the viapennyworth, as another grinder of the poor must have duet, it had pitched head foremost into the earth a his profit out of the penny." I ask you, now, is not depth of four feet, then turned over. They found the fire-box was blown out as well as the whole the test of devotion to a cause is to be found in the way of the fire bars, and the inner casing, between it is sustained by the sinews of war, and these alone. which and the outer easing the steam generated, Bear also in mind that every pound you save from the excise and subscribe to the Charter, deals double blows was also torn away. The next point was to examine what effect the explosion had had upon on the heads of your enemies.—I am, faithfully yours, the viaduct, and the probable cause of her getting off the same. They found, upon inquiry, that there had been two explosions, the first apparently took place about eighty feet from the spot where the engine was lying. The fire-bars at the bottom of the fire-box had

been blown completely through the viaduct into arch No. 134, making a hole three or four feet square. The second explosion not only blew the fire-box through the arch No. 133, but such was the force of also admittance into their "house of horrors," and who the steam, that the engine "jumped," and deseended is there to call them to account? The protection of partly on the rails and partly off, a distance of eight the poor has been taken away : we are trying to have or ten yards, crushing the immense pieces of timber that supported the viaduct. The front door of the smoke-box was discovered about 100 yards distant. Although General Pasley's opinion was not publicly made known, we understand that he attributes the cause to a flaw in the copper, or a defect in rivetting

THE LATE DREADFUL EXPLOSION ON THE DOVER RAILWAY.—Additional Particulars.—This unfortunate occurrence, which is unparalleled, it is said, in railway accidents, has attracted the most serious attention of the officers and directors belonging to the to caution the public against an attempt which is being line, as well as of the other metropolitan railway made in certain parts of Ireland, by a set of unprin- officers, several of whom have inspected the spot for cipled men who are going about with petitions, craving the purpose of collecting information; for it has not charity for the nankeen weavers of Wigan, without the previously been known for the boiler of a locomotive, consent or knowledge of that body; and beg to state while running, to explode and cause such havoc as on that they discountenance such proceedings, as being the present occasion. It has been stated, that Colonel calculated to mislead the charitable and humane part | Pasley examined the shattered engine a few hours of the community. They deem it prudent to lay this after the accident, and he has since sent his report statement before the public generally, in order that the to the Board of Trade. We have subsequently learned individuals going about under false pretences, may be that other circumstances have since transpired which will throw, it is said, additional light on the cause of the explosion. In the examination of the engine nesday's Guardian there is a report of a miners meeting at by Colonel Pasley and the engineers, on Wednesday last, part of the inner casting round the fire-box was found to have been blown away, and the same piece to have been forced through the viaduct into the arch beneath, a considerable distance from where the engine lay. The current opinion then was that the explosion had been caused either by some flaw in the copper casing, or else from some defect in rivetting it. Yesterday, however, upon further search being made by Mr. Cubitt, the engineer of the line, Mr. George, and other gentlemen, it was discovered that the safety-valve was "hard down," from which it was inferred that the explosion arose solely from the circumstance of the engine-driver having neglected to open it. The steam then having no means of escape, had caused the casing to collapse and the explosion that followed. Upon further consideration, this might have resulted from the engine capsizing and making a double turn over, as she must have done previous to going off the viaduct; the drum of the engine it is quite certain, struck one of the iron rails, for the indentation is still clearly perceptible, and this might have driven the valve into the position described. The most unaccountable circumstance is, that the engine was found with the steam shut off, by which some of the railway officers conclude that the driver had suspected something was wrong, and had shut off the steam. The body of the engine-driver, which lies at the Bricklayers' Arms station, is that of a fine young man, upwards of six feet in height, and from the appearance it is probable that death was instantaneous The neck was broken, and also the left arm where the waggon wheel passed over. A very remarkable circumstance is, that he was not in the least degree scalded, whilst his unfortunate companion was severely so. During the time that the men were employed in removing the waggons off the line another accident occurred, which nearly cost an excavator his life. He, with several other men, was clearing the line, when a waggon fell from the top of another one, and to save himself he ran forward and

> guine hopes of his ultimate recovery DEATH OF AARON WILKINSON, THE STOKER .- The young man, Aaron Wilkinson, the stoker of the engine whose explosion on the line of the Dover road, on Wednesday morning, has led to such lamentable results, expired at a late hour on Thursday night in Guy's Hospital, The unfortunate young man, who was only 20 years of age, ever since his admission lay in a hopeless state, from the fearful manner in which he was scalded all over his body, besides having his skull fractured. He received the most unremitting attention from the principal medical gentlemen of the establishment. He was in a state of stupor from the time of his admission until his death

fell through one of the holes to the bottom of the

viaduct. When picked up he was found to be per-

feetly insensible. Without loss of time he was con-

veyed to Guy's Hospital, where he received surgical

assistance, and he was enabled in the course of the

morning to walk to his own lodgings. Upon inquiry

on Thursday night as to the state of the stoker Wil-

kinson, we were told that a change had taken place

THE INQUEST ON ROBERT BUCKLEY, THE ENGINEER.—On Friday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. Carter, coroner for Surrey, at the Bricklayers' Arms station, upon the body of Robert Buckley, who met with his death by the explosion of the boiler of the engine of the luggage train last Tuesday night, the particulars of which will be found in another column. The evidence is mostly a repetition of the details which will be found in our account of the accident. We give the following from the evidence of Mr. Edward Berry, of the firm of Berry, Curtis, and Kennedy, engineers, Liverpool, where the engine was built:—"I am an engineer, living at Wolverton, and having heard of the accident I pro-

tinks, one on each. The screw was broken, but the STRANGE ACCIDENT .- Mademoiselle Brohan, an ver, and seconded by Mr. Webster-"That a petition, took place at that immediate spot, and that the enits way out. It is supposed, that having been accicasion.

The lady is the blow.—The lady is proved in the flesh by the blow.—The lady is proved in the platform of the viaduct, had destroyed now doing well.—Galignani's Messenger.

the accident. There are means for ascertaining how Accidentally drowned. much steam there is in the boiler. If the train had accelerate the speed, and thus caused it to burst. I traine is at work there is less danger than when standing

Elemental terms of intercourse and attachment venor-square. existed between them. Talbot resides in a lodgingshe was escorted home afterwards by her lover. to Bolton-street, the residence of her father. The most secluded way to the young woman's home from Mount-pleasant is along the towing-path of the canal. The night was unusually dark, so much so that people could scarcely discern one another. In path were very dirty and slippery, and in proceeding along it the young woman, to evade these muddy places, occasionally walked upon the narrow ledge of stone at the edge of the water. Talbot went along on the opposite side of the towing-path. When they were a few yards beyond the bridge he heard a plunge. Her foot had slipped on the stones, and she was struggling in the water. Talbot's presence of mind seemof to have fled from him instantaneously, as he merely good gazing upon the catastrophe and crying for usistance. The first person who reached the spot was a weaver named Sumner, who had been alarmed by the cry of "help." Talbot was at this time in the greatest agony, and, after a short consultation with Sumner, who also declined going into the water. an off to acquaint her parents with the circumstance, and bring other people to assist in rescuing her. After the lapse of a few minutes a number of people arrived, but a striking indifference or cowardice seemed to prevail. Summer declared he saw the body of the feman, when he arrived, lost his self-resolution, and merely commenced accusing Talbot of being the cause ti his daughter's death. One attempt was made by an individual to rescue her by wading in the canal, but this failed; and at last, after the lapse of about thre quarters of an hour, grappling-irons were protured, two police officers having reached the place, raffered to drown in six feet water! Talbot was immediately apprehended by one of the officers, on account of the accusation of the father of the deceased. It was found, on the body being taken out, that life was Els accident occurred at precisely the same spot by building, with its contents, was almost consumed.

NOTTINGHAM, Dec. 9.—MILITARY OUTRAGE.—Sunday evening, the 5th inst. a most disgraceful scene Eldier cutting the figure one on the mouth of the person who had stumbled against the table.

Natural death from fever. Prises, 21d to find ball in the sum £20 to keep the and seconded by Mr. West—"That a memorial find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. West—"That a memorial find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. West—"That a memorial find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. West—"That a memorial find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. West—"That a memorial find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. West—"That a memorial find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. Cauld not take notice of anonymous composition out that dud not justify find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. West—"That a memorial find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. West—"That a memorial find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. Cauld not take notice of anonymous composition out that dud not justify find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. West—"That a memorial find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. Cauld not take notice of anonymous composition out that dud not justify find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. Cauld not take notice of anonymous composition.

Sabden the land seconded by Mr. Cauld not take notice of anonymous composition out that dud not justify find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. Cauld not take notice of anonymous composition out the land not justify find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. Cauld not take notice of anonymous composition out that dud not justify find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. Cauld not take notice of anonymous composition out that dud not justify find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. Cauld not take notice of anonymous composition out that dud not justify find the sum £20 to keep the land seconded by Mr. Cauld not take notice of anonymous composition out that dud not justify find the land seconded by Mr. Cauld not take notice of anonymous composition out that dud not justify find the land seconded by Mr. Cauld not take notice of anonymous composition out that dud not j

stator formed one of the mourners.

links appeared perfect, as did also the chain. When actress of the Theatre Français, some time back was signed by the foreman and jury, be presented to

the chimney, smoke-box, and dome; thus explaining FATAL OCCURRENCE ON THE THAMES .- A long inthe mark of the rail upon the copper dome. I think quiry was gone into on Wednesday evening, before that the impetus of the train pushed the engine over Mr. W. Payne, at the Vestry Hall, Horsleydown, on the side of the viaduct. I think that Wilkin- the body of David Daniel, aged 27, late captain of the son was blown backward by the steam, and that Aquilla barque, of Aberystwith, who was drowned in the engine behind had nothing to do with the active Thames, under the following melancholy cident. Buckley must have been carried along by circumstances:—Mr. Joseph Lewis, of No. 8, Webbthe force with which he was thrown, and accounts street, Bermondsey, medical student, said he was in the force with which he was inrown, and accounts sheet, Dermondsey, included student, said he was in the barrel seasoning department. The names from for his being so much in advance. I cannot account the deceased's company on Tuesday night, at the force the communicated with the flooring of the store-for the explosion in any way but from excessive pressure. I am a partner of the house that built the left about three o'clock on Wednesday morning, for an immense stock of barrels, staves, and other progream-engine, and it is constructed on the same the purpose of proceeding on board the deceased's principle as those we are in the habit of making. The vessel, lying off Pickle Herring Wharf. After walkboilers are made to bear 50lbs. to the square inch; ing some distance they turned down a narrow lane, all our boilers are made to bear that weight. I have leading to the water side, the deceased being five or particularly noticed the boiler itself on this occasion. six feet in advance of witness. In a minute he the fire-box is made of copper, and the space conheard the deceased slip, and a splash in the water. taining the water is about three inches wide. The He got to the end as soon as possible, and laying hold boiler is supplied with water by the pumps, which of an iron loop, he put out his leg for deceased, who see always in motion, but the power of forcing was struggling in the water, to lay hold of. Witness and the West of England depôt, the engines the water rests with the driver, who can do it called out that there was a man in the water, but at when he pleases. I cannot form any other the same moment his foot slipped, and he also bespinion of the accident than that there was came immersed. He was picked up by a boat. The too great a pressure of steam. I could detect no flaw deceased was not quite sober, but could walk very in the construction of the engine, nor can I form any well. The tide was very high, and the night exists of the power of steam that was on at the time of tremely dark. The jury returned a verdict of—

hern heavier the accident might not have occurred. hour on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered by the police at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Powney, man had put his hand on the safety valve, in order to carrier, No. 7, Crystal-road, North Brixton, and through the conflagration was confined to the speed and thus carried to burst. which for a time created the greatest excitement in to the centre of the building, otherwise a most extenhave hand frequently to check the drivers for doing so. that district. Immediately on the alarm being given sive range of premises, fully stocked with valuable It is it is first accident that ever occurred to a fire-box measures were adopted to save the inmates of the materials, on the ground-floor, upwards of fifty feet measures were adopted to save the inmates of the first construction, and I do not consider the fault is burning building. Their rescue was providentially long, and an adjoining building filled with newly mainth make. The copper is the best that can be got, and effected, and information of the fire having been fornulactured furniture, would in all probability have they feared not to meet any man; he would, therefore, not waste time, but property for concealment under the parents' roof.

Nothing, probably, he could say would induce refore, suggest that they meet Mr. Ward and give him form; he would, therefore, not waste time, but prowarded to the several me-origane stations, numerous land a sacrinet to the manufacturer. The custom the manufacturer. The custom engines were soon on the spot, and the flames were past four, the fire was safely extinguished. The a bellyful of discussion. A delegate inquired if the ceed at once to pass sentence. The learned Judge to proving the boilers has been left off for some time, subdued. The damage done to the lower part of the occupier is insured in the Guardian fire-office; the they being considered sufficiently uniform. When an premises was very considerable, but, fortunately for building, which belongs to the Cutlers' Com- the tenor of Mr. Ward's letter, he thought that be transported for life; John Swan, the father, and the occupier, it is said the property was insured.— pany, is supposed to be also insured, but we gentleman wished it to be private—a mode of property was insured.— pany, is supposed to be also insured, but we gentleman wished it to be private—a mode of property. The jury returned the following verdict and twelve o'clock on Wednessers." The jury returned the following verdict and twelve o'clock on Wednessers. That the deceased died from bodily injuries reason another alarming fire broke out in the deceased died from bodily injuries reason of the boiler of a certification. This meaning with the father, and be transported for lite; John Swan, the father, and letwer may be transported for lite; John Swan, the father, risal the deceased died from boddy injuries to an extensive warenouse, the property of messrs, to the fact, that a considerable stream of water was seen of the sudden explosion of the boiler of a certific to the sudden explosion of the boiler of a certific to the one signed "A Manufacturer;" they were the bodden of the stream of the gateways in Cullar-street, over to the one signed "A Manufacturer;" they were the was occasioned by the kitchen flue taking which three children and a female were asleep in bed. They were in arrow to the whole town in arrow that were in arrow to the whole town in arrow to the ware in arrow to the whole town in arrow to the ware in arrow to the ware in arrow to the whole town in arrow to the ware in arrow to the control of t inst explosion arose, by reason of the death of the fire, and communicating to the massive rafters. Upon an entrance being effected by the police it was they were in error; so was the whole town in error; causing the death of Ann Warwick. The prisoner is make persons present at the time, there is no evidence on the upper floors. The brigade from the Watling- discovered that the cistern had overflowed, the ball- and if Mr. Ward wished to convince them, let him street and Jeffrey's-square stations quickly arrived, cock having refused to act from some unexplained meet them in public, and then the whole town would PRISTON .- LOVE-SETT TRACEDY .- From the Pres- and there appearing no other chance of subduing the cause, and the supply for the engines being very in Grantian. - Last Sunday evening a very melan- are, owing to the confined locality, the firemen com- abundant, the water overflowed the room, and had young woman, belonging to this town, under cir- ing, and by these means stayed the progress of the cum-tances so peculiar and afflicting as to create quite flames. Since Sunday morning no fewer than twelve ance thus afforded by the police and firemen, the cock thing of a private nature, but that we are northests. they and unfortunate fatal accident occurred to a menced cutting away the quartering and other board-reached within a short distance of the bedding upon to reply to Mr. Ward's letter, informing him that as a sensation among all persons. The scene of the fires have occurred in different parts of the metropolis, was turned off, and the poor creatures saved from a willing to meet Mr. Ward in public to discuss the after the fact to the murder of Mr. Included, of racely was at the canal, almost immediately be- The most serious are as follows:—At St. Peter's serious calamity in the dead of night, when all means propositions which we have submitted to the masters, Dunsforth, near Boroughbridge) was placed at the reach the Mandland-bridge. The young woman was Church; one at the Bethnal-green New Church, near of assistance under such circumstances might be conthe daughter of James Brown, a labouring man, re- the Hackney-road, part of the pews and callery on sidered hopeless. Editor in Bolton-street, and had been brought up at the south wing burnt, insured in the Phonix Fire-Stiche of a Retired Farmer.—This afternoon ene of the factories in this town. She was scarcely office: some carpenters' workshops, belonging to Mr. (Saturday), Mr. William Baker, coroner for the sinteen years of age. During the last few months G. Sewell, in Lisson-grove, destroyed, as also other castern division of Middlesex, held an inquest at the her convenient and affections were courted by a factory damage to the main building; and a private house. King John, it dywell-lane, Shoreditch, on view of the be, rained Richard Tallot, and the most un- tenanted by Mr. G. Harrison, Gilbert-street, Gros-

Louise kept by Mrs. Righy, 9, Mount-pleasant; and nesday evening Mr. Baker held an inquest at the ing last, about half-past seven o'clock, witness went the proposition of soon after the pistol had been missed, that he had a the illness of Madame Meyer Amschel Rothschild, for Sunday evenings the two young persons were in London Hospital, on view of the body of James Jerlondon vis, aged mincteen years, an engineer employed in the vis, and to have pawned it at Newcastle. The her sons had made a vow to give the poor a sum of hole and corner meetings, and were they to consent one before, and to have pawned it at Newcastle. The her sons had made a vow to give the poor a sum of hole and corner meetings, and were they to consent one before, and to have pawned it at Newcastle. engine manufactory of Mr. Burgess, of Back Church-Last Sunday evening they met at Mrs. Rigby's, as lane, Whitechapel, who met with his death under the usual, where they remained together about two follow- oppostances:—It appeared from the evibours, or until eight o'clock, and during this time dence of several witnesses that on Wednesday mornthe best terms of attachment and affection were ing, about seven o'clock, the deceased was at work assistance. Deceased was dressed, and he must have manifested. After exchanging some frolicsome in the turning department, finishing a piston in the done the act after the family had retired to rest.

words, the young persons left the house on their way engine-room. The place at which he was at work was Mr. William Rathbone, of 12, Clifton-street, Finsdistant from the engine about thirty feet, and he had no business to approach the engine, when suddenly a noise was heard, as if some very heavy body had been thrown against the wall, and the deceased was found lying on the floor quite insensible and covered with consequence of wet weather many parts of the towing-blood, which issued from a tremendous wound on the side of his head. A medical gentleman was immediately sent for, who recommended his immediate removal to the hospital, but he died before he could reach that establishment. A fellow-workman said a sidered the deceased was of unsound mind. The jury minute before the accident he saw the deceased going returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity." up a ladder to the top of the boiler, for the purpose, witness imagined, of warming his hands, and that, having fallen back, the strap of the engine had drawn him through the framing of the fly-wheel, and thrown him against the wall in the manner previously described. The jury coincided, and returned a verdict

of—Accidental death. Supposed Suicide at Blackfriars Bridge.—On Trades, &c.—Saville-house, Leicester-square, Wed-Wednesday evening an inquest, adjourned from the nesday evening, December the 9th; Mr. Grassby in previous Wednesday, was resumed before Mr. Payne, the chair.—Mr. Stallwood was deputed to wait on city coroner, at the Vestry-hall, Horsleydown, on the Morocco Leather Finishers. Messrs, Thorn and on the body of George Holmes, aged 61, a Chelsea Smyth were deputed to wait on the Carpenters, at pensioner, who committed suicide by jumping off the Castle, City-road, on Monday next. Messrs. Blackfriars-bridge on the evening of Friday, the 22d Cuffay, Thorn, and Stallwood, were deputed to at-Waish (who might, in some measure, be excused on account of his advanced years), acknowledges that he stayed on the bridge, asking questions, until a light was procured; and even the father of the young woman, when he corrised lost his advanced received in the lower jaw, produced, according to the medical received:—Per Mr. G. K. Bantock, from Stratford, testimony, by a fall. Henry Stibbs said he was in the Essex, £4 4s. 6d. Per Mr. J. Hare, Grantham, company of the deceased on Thursday night, when, he company of the deceased on Thursday night, when, he company of the deceased on Thursday night, when, he company of the deceased on Thursday night, when, he company of the deceased on Thursday night, when, he can be sufficient to the public meeting in Clement's-lane, Strand, and common, were deputed to attend the public meeting in Clement's-lane, Strand, and common, were deputed to attend the public meeting in Clement's-lane, Strand, and common, were deputed to attend the public meeting in Clement's-lane, Strand, and common, were deputed to attend the public meeting in Clement's-lane, Strand, and common, were deputed to attend the public meeting in Clement's-lane, Strand, and common, were deputed to attend the public meeting in Clement's-lane, Strand, and common, were deputed to attend the public meeting in Clement's-lane, Strand, and common the strand that the public meeting in Clement's-lane, Strand, and common the strand the public meeting in Clement's-lane, Strand, and common the public meeting in Clement'sclaimed that when drunk he was mad, and that he was determined to destroy himself. He heard that a man had thrown himself off the bridge on Friday, the Temperance Hall, Clement's-lane, Strand, in and on hearing next day that deceased was missing, made the remark that it must have been "Old George" (the deceased). ('ity Police-constable 348. and the body was taken out. And so the girl was was on duty on Blackfriars-bridge last Friday three weeks, and heard the alarm of a man jumping off. Kearsley, for their kind aid during the late strike. He ran across, but he had reached the water before The Halshaw Moor operatives hope that the day is witness got to the spot. Verdict-Found drowned.

totally extinct. A medical gentleman was sent for, between the hours of twelve and one, the utmost protection of their labour, and the mutual support of him years, and knew that he was idiotic. The learned and means were taken to restore life, but to no effect. alarm prevailed in the neighbourhood of Westminster, Next day various calumnious rumours were circulated in consequence of the sudden outbreak of a most rapid cellent character, and belonged to the Roman Catho- mounting over the roof of the building. An instant manufacturers. Ec communion: and Talbot is a very harmless and alarm was raised, and the inmates of the adjoining inclusive lail, and bears a good character also. In houses were aroused from their slumbers. The prethe course of the day the street opposite to the Town- mises contained a large quantity of shavings, wood, hall was crowded by people anxious to know the re- and other equally inflammable articles; not many sult of an examination of Taibot. Towards evening, minutes elapsed before the are had gained possession in consequence of an inquisition upon the body of the of every portion of the building. A family who redeceased taking place, the crowd increased, and the sided in the lower floor had barely time to escape.

The Barnsley Weavers met again on Wednesday does of the Town-hall being thrown open, it was The Chelsea water-works afforded the firemen an imevening, when the deputation which had waited upon Herdily filled to excess. It is rather a singular coin- mediate and abundant supply of water, from which Mr. Tee gave in a report of their proceedings. thence that a brother of the deceased young woman they set to work most vigorously, and in the course was drowned at the same place on the 28th of Octo- of half an hour all danger of the further progress of

these who can recollect the circumstance. R. Palmer. Esq., coroner, held the inquest on the body at
day Mr. Wakley, M.P., held a lengthened inquiry at
upon their employer, as he is paying a great
the Taxin-hall, at four o'clock in the afternoon. The
the Middlesex Pauper Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell, on
lower that noher employers for his fancy drills. her having been sworn, they proceeded to view the the lady of Richard Darling, aged 39, an inmate of bely at the house, and, after hearing the evidence, that institution. From the evidence gone into, it returned a verdict of Accidentally drowned. The appeared that the deceased, who was chargeable to remains of the young woman were quietly and det the parish of Poplar, was formerly a seaman, and as cently interred in the burying ground belonging to such was on board the Kent East Indiaman at the St Wiffred's church, on Tuesday. A number of time of the memorable fire by which that unfortunate People, principally acquaintances and relatives of the vessel was destroyed, the fright occasioned by which Gerard, were present on the occasion. Her lamented calamity operated so strongly on his feelings that he became subject to epileptic fits, and in the month of April, 1842, he was admitted as a lunatic into the above asylum. Verdict-Natural Death.

A MICE PARSON.—The company of civilians and a party of the 12th Lancers, stationed at the barracks in this levin. The disturbance arose from the fact of a man, the leaving the company, accidentally stumbling leaving the company, accidentally stumbling a small quantity of ale spilling a small quantity of all the deceased replied they would it he would be a spill to are and uncouth rebuke from the men in blue, again remanded until the following Tuesday, but becompanied with the words, "By God, if you spill to leave the prison. The evidence left in order that they might pounce upon the workmen's to remain the sum of the sum tation in words, which was succeeded by the little doubt but that a long course of dissipation had leaders, and by removing the active spirits from among

the house, forming a line in the passage of the inn, other column, commenced on Tuesday evening, was also endeavour to secure protection to the honest prisoner by his youthful assailants. Mr. Macauley, in 2 med with sticks, much to the alarm of the com- resumed on Wednesday, and was adjourned until ten working man, who should be legally engaged in defending the prisoner, said the jury must undoubtedly Lay. The command being given, the soldiers o'clock on Thursday morning. The evidence was seeking to secure a better and a fair remuneration convict him of manslaughter, unless he (Mr. Macauley) The command being given, the soldiers o'clock on Thursday morning. The evidence was for his industry. (Loud and continued cheering.) could convince them that he shot the deceased in the defend themselves in the best way they rould inquire continued all day and at ten minutes past. The Secretary, Mr. Drury, read the minutes of the defence of his life, or that the discharge of the Two or three young men in the company being more six o'clock the jury retired. At a quarter past eleven previous meeting. The several delegates next regun was accidental. He purposed to adopt the latter spirited than the rest, flew to the tables, and o'clock the jury returned the following verdict:—

First description of the proposed to adopt the latter ported from their different trades, the opinion entertained of the proposed society. The majority of fired the gun when a shower of stones was rattling about toons and fought most gallantly. At this stage of the juries received in a collision of two trains on the afray the scene was terrific: women screaming, seve- Midland Railway, on the 21st of November last, and ral being in the company, in a manner which was most that Robert Lightfoot and Jonathan Rayon are guilty painful to hear, but they met with no sympathy from of manslaughter by causing the death of the said James the military ruffians. The fight was continued for a Bole-tridge. The Coroner issued his warrant for the Encreeded in again clearing the room of their brutal Leicester. Prior to delivering the verdict to the Lancers were beaten very much about the head, their agreed to by the jury :—Moved by Mr. Wigglesworth, faces assuming a most awful appearance; whilst a and seconded by Mr. Astell-" That the management major part of them were minus their caps, they have upon the Midland Railway is exceedingly defective, ing been consigned to the flames. It appears singular, and the jury cannot too strongly express their but no police were at hand until the affray was over, disapprobation of the manner in which the engineers, gave two of the gallant soundrels into custody for an dered a requisite qualification that they should be derid a requisite qualification that they should the facts was heard before the Mayor, J. North, Esq., with the signatures of the signature of the sig

ALARMING FIRE AND NARROW ESCAPE OF A FAMILY PROM Drowning.—This morning (Saturday) between the hours of two and three a most alarming fire was observed, by police constable 663 of the the City force, raging upon an extensive range of premises in the occupation of Mr. Henry Horne, cooper, carry-ing on business in Cullar-street, Houndsditch. From inquiries instituted upon the spot at the time, it appears that the fire was occasioned by the ignition of the bond timber connected with the flue leading from the barrel seasoning department. The flames from perty used in the business. These having ignited almost simultaneously, from the exceedingly ignitable character of the whole of the goods upon the premises, the brilliance of the fire was seen for a considerable distance, and an alarm being instantly communicated, Inspector M'Lean and Sergeant May were immediately upon the spot. Information having been sent to the several stations and fire brigade from Jeffery-square, Watling-street, Farringdon-street, and the West of England one, were upon the spot in a very brief period after the call was received. An abundant supply of water being at hand, copious streams were poured upon the blazing materials, and by the excellent exertions of the firemen a stop was put to the progress of the flames. As it was, the ALABAMING AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRES .- At an early fire burst through the flooring, destroying a consider-

his hand upon his arm, and then saw that he was suspended by a piece of rope, fastened to a hook in the wall. He cut him down, and sent for medical bury, said that the deceased was his brother. He was married, and for twenty-four years had carried on an extensive farming business at Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope. Some time since he sold his estate for £2,200. Upon disposing of his property, he returned to England in December last, and ever since has been residing with witness. His wife and child he left behind at Graham's Town. Of late he has been very low and desponding. Witness con-

## ROCHDALE.

LECTURE.—Last Sunday evening, Mr. J. Mathew of Heywood, delivered a lecture on "Capital and Labour," which gave general satisfaction

DUNCONBE TESTIMONIAL, CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—A public meeting will favour of the above object.

THE HALSHAW MOOR OPERATIVE SPINDLE AND FLY each and all.

BRADFORD PIECE MARKET, THURSDAY .- More goods by idle people respecting the conduct of Talbot, and fire, in a carpenter's workshop belonging to a Mr. have been sold during the week and to-day, than we it was also noised about that the unfortunate girl Wardle, situate in Chapel-place, immediately opposite have heard of for several weeks past. The prices was pregnant. All these turned out to be totally un- the Bluecoat School. The first discovery was made still continue so ruinously low that there is no dispofounded. The decreased was a young woman of ex- by one of the neighbours seeing sparks and smoke sition to relax the stringent measures adopted by the

> Bristol. - The Duncombe Testimonial Comand £2 4s. 9d. from the mechanics of Swindon sta- ment.

weaver need leave the warehouse now without the next Monday night, in Pickering's room, for the purpose of getting a number of Taylor's men to wait

SHEFFIELD.-IMPORTANT TRADES' DELEGANE MEETing .- On Wednesday evening last, a very numerous meeting of Trades' Delegates was held at the London Prentice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a "Trades' Protection So-Delegates were present from the various branches of grinders, the tile trade, Britannia metal DEATH IN GILTSPUR-STREET PRISON.—On Friday type founders, and several other branches. Shortly

London, 99, Mount-street, Dec. 7th, 1844. Sin,-I should have thanked you long ago for the if the latter, he was guilty of the crime of manslaughter. the engine is at work the tender is attached knocked against in the street by a man carrying a Parliament immediately on its assembling, praying pamphlet you were good enough to send me last month, The jury found a verdict of Guilty, but strongly recomthe engine is at work the tender is attached against in the safet by a man carrying a harmanent immediately on its assembling, praying by the screw, but the chains ought to be on, heavy package. The blow struck her on the bosom, in the safet by a man carrying a harmanent immediately on its assembling, praying the screw, but the chains ought to be on, heavy package. The blow struck her on the bosom, for an alteration in the law which prevents the relatives of accident. There was an indent on the and caused such acute pain that she fainted. For tives of persons killed by culpable negligence from obtaining compensation. The jury also recommend layed it still further in consequence of the highly interesting discussion respecting Trades' Unions, which has the fire box on her consulting an arrival of National accommendation to mercy, he certainly, the part affected obtaining compensation. The jury also recommend that a similar petition be forwarded by the inhabitants teresting discussion respecting Trades' Unions, which has tainly should have passed a very lenient sentence. The hat part of the figure had been on the fire-box on her consulting an eminent surgeon, he gave it which was forced out by the pressure of the steam) as his opinion that some substance had got into the had driven the bars and ash-box through the board-flesh, and caused the pain. He prescribed certain had driven the bars are entertained that Miss Gratton will not have been going on lately, both at your public meetings and prisoner had been convicted of a very serious offence, but he had already been in prison a considerable time; and, read every syllable with the greatest attention; as I have moreover, he had received the greatest provocation from ing of the viaduct. I should say that the explosion remedies, and two or three days after a needle worked survive the shocking injuries she received on the ocyou sent it me, in the "Iris." where it first appeared.

> I come to Sheffield, which I shall do about the 22nd or you have been the real cause of all this mischief. You 23rd of January; and I should esteem it as a favour if all deserve punishment, and I do hope you will each of some of the members of your body would give me an you be prosecuted for the assaults upon the old man. I' evening, during my stay, to discuss the matter quietly and assure you, if it was in my power, you should not only bet unreservedly with them, and to go into details which otherwise punished, but you should be severely whipped.' would be unsuitable to a meeting in the Town Hall or Paradise-square. You know that I always express my opinions to you frankly, whether I agree with you or not, and I shall therefore state to you most unreservedly, why I fear that in a trade easily acquired, not requiring any very costly machinery, and much exposed to foreign competition, there is, and must be, a natural limit to price, which no effort and no combinations can enable you to overstep. This makes me doubt the permanent success of what I see called the "short time principle" at some of your late meetings, and fear that you will sacrifice by it lasting interests to temporary gain. But, on the other hand, I admit that no question can possibly be of more vital importance to the working classes, than one which raises, even temporarily, the remuneration of their labor; and that there is none upon which it is so desirable to arrive at the truth.

> As the best mode of doing this, I congratulate all parties in Sheffield upon the disposition now shown to strip this whole family placed in the dock, charged with subject of everything that savours of a personal character, so serious an offence. A short time ago it would and to look at it simply with reference to common inte- have affected their lives; that was not so now; it rests and undeniable facts. I consider the two articles in was no longer capital, at the same time it was a the Independent lately, as perfect models of the tone and dreadful offence for people to break into a house, spirit in which such a discussion should be carried on, if taking with them a sword and loaded pistol, which, meant to lead to any useful end; and I will only add that, had there been any resistance, would most probably in anything that can conduce to this, you will find no man have been used. There were circumstances in the

have the benefit of his superlative wisdom. He would move a resolution, "That our secretary be instructed | months' imprisonment. and shall be willing to submit to such fair arrange- bar charged with having, on the 20th of September ments as may suit his convenience." Mr. Shaw, last, stolen a double-barrelled pistol, the property of comb-maker, seconded the resolution. Mr. George Anne Glenton. The prisoner had lodged in the same masters would neither have honesty nor courage to day, the pistol having been stolen just prior to start-meet them, if Mr. Ward would become their ing from Boroughbridge with his brother William for Sherrard, a mercantile clerk, said that he had known not object to a private discussion, provided to have known where it used to be kent—to have said ! FATAL ACCIDENT WITH A STEAM-ENGINE.—On Wedthe deceased for some time past. On Friday moruthe reporters for the press were admitted, to have known where it used to be kept—to have said mentions that business was extremely dull ever since
the reporters for the press were admitted. To have known where it used to be kept—to have said mentions that business was extremely dull ever since to Mr. Ward's request, the charge might have some duplicate also was found upon him; the pistol was 40,000 florins if his mother accomplished her hunappearance of truth in it. Besides, they had been clearly identified, and on being apprehended he gave dredth year. charged with concocting in private what the majo- false names. Altogether there could be no doubt on rity of the men were opposed to in public; this they the face of the evidence that the prisoner had oven had rebutted by showing that they could do nothing guilty of the felony with which he was charged. The until the Trades' had agreed to it first, and he jury, without hesitation, found the prisoner Guilty. was satisfied it would cause great dissatisfaction among the people, if any discussion respecting the vital existence of Trades Unions should be conducted in private. He knew Mr. Ward was a wily tactician, but the people were more intelligent now, than when Mr. Ward came first among them to prove the necessity and utility of of Hall-moor Farm, near York, with intent to murthe New Poor Law. After some further sensible der, disable, or do him some grievous bodily harm. remarks, Mr. Booth sat down loudly cheered. For this very offence a man named John Mason was Several other delegates spoke in similar terms, when Mr. Shaw finding he could not get a seconder, with-

# Law Entelligence.

drew his amendment, and the motion was put and

a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the

meeting separated.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

TAUNTON, DEC. 8. - A POTATOE STEALER.-John Hill, a wretched-looking man, was placed at the bar soner, as he was effecting his escape, fired at him, on a charge of stealing some potatoes. He pleaded guilty, and the learned Judge was about to sentence him, when Mr. Gore, the gaoler of Wilton gaol, informed his lordship that he had every reason to believe that the man was insane. The prisoner was therefore put back, and the surgeon of the prison sent for, who, upon being sworn, and in answer to a question from the bench as to whether the man was in his senses or not, replied—"The man has been under my care for a fortnight, and I should certainly say that he is not intellectual." Mr. Baron Alderson: I should suppose not; but is he same? The surgeon thought he was not, and was confirmed by the evidence of the gaoler. Mr. Baron Alderson then left it to the jury to say whether the man was sane or not. After a short con-MAKERS return their sincere thanks to the Miners of sultation the jury, through their foreman, returned their verdict that he was of unsound mind. Mr. Baron Alderson: Why, gentlemen, that is a verdict not far distant when the working classes of all trades founded on very slight evidence. Why is he not sane ! FIRE AT WESTMINSTER.—This morning (Saturday), will be united in one grand consolidated union for the The foreman replied that one of the jury had known Judge ordered the juryman to be sworn, and proceeded to question him on the grounds of his opinion. The learned Judge then intimated an opinion that this evidence did not carry the case much further, and desired the jury to consult again, adding-" For God's sake, gentlemen, don't find men mad unless the evidence obliges you." The jury again consulted, and again returned their verdict as before. Mr. Baron Alderson: Then he must be remanded till he William Arkle, with intent to kill and murder him. MITTEE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of comes to his right senses, whereas, if the verdict had £2 14s, from three liberal gentlemen of this city, been otherwise, he would have had a short imprison-

stant sport, and subjected to the greatest annoyance, o to assemble in numbers, and not only to jeer and assault the 27th of October last, the deceased, with ten other lads, him out." The prisoner presented himself with a gun, two years. type founders, and several other branches. Shortly him out." The prisoner presented himself with a gun, after eight o'clock Mr. Stones, of the saw trade, was when the deceased beat him with a briar about the head. The Prisoner requested him and his colleagues to go the 12th Lancers, stationed at the barracks in this Thompson area 26, a compared at the prisoner requested him and his colleagues to go throwing stones, several of which struck the arms and which charged him with conduct disgraceful to him fourteen years standing, from Mr. J. E. Bignell, Holyheadbody of the prisoner. Under the influence of this provo-cation, he presented his gun and fired, the contents lodg-ing in the breast of the deceased. The blood gushed out ing in the breast of the deceased. The blood gushed out The articles set forth that Mr. Creswell had been articles set forth that Mr. Creswell had been guilty of using indecent, obscenc, and violent lanthe person who had stumbled against the table.

Aregular "mill" now took place, in which the Lancer and his company had to bear a retreat.

The Milland Counties Railway Accident—The inquest upon James Bole-shortly afterwards a pose of eight Lancers entered the home, forming a line in the passage of the inn. but they had submitted the project to the various upon the right arm. The trigger would not have been committees, and there seemed to be an unanimous pulled if the arm had not been struck. He (Mr. Macaufeeling in favour of the society. The other delegates ley) should call before them the old man's daughter, who necessary levy to commence operations. This being on the day in question, and would also put into the box their Christmas holidays, it was deemed ad- committed upon him on that occasion. Ann Berresford visable to defer calling an aggregate meeting until the was then sworn, and deposed that when her father fired holidays were over; and on the motion of Mr. Wil- the gun he was struck upon the arm, head, and body with kinson, a committee was appointed to prepare an adstones. His right arm was quite black the next day. dress to the trades and the public generally, setting Mr. J. Sketchley, surgeon, proved the injuries the priforth the objects of the proposed society. A letter some had received upon his arms, and spoke to his excel-was next read, signed "A Manufacturer," in which lent and peaceable manner. Mr. Mellor shortly replied,

tional. If the former, the prisoner was not guilty; but he be imprisoned in the gaol, without hard labour, for four I shall be prepared to enter upon the whole subject with calendar months. The learned judge then turning to the you, to the fullest extent, and in the fairest spirit, when lads who had been examined as witnesses, said, "Boys,

DERBY, DEC. 11.—A FAMILY OF BURGLARS.—James Swan, aged 25, George Swan, aged 21, Samuel Swan, aged 23, described as labourers, were charged with having on the 14th of July burglariously broken into the house of James Bennett, in the parish of Glossop, in this county, and stolen therefrom a great variety of articles; and John Swan, the father of the abovenamed prisoners, aged 47, and John Swan, the younger, another brother, 13, Robert Hartley, the son-in-law, aged 26, Mary Ann Hartley, a daughter, aged 22, and Peggy Swan, aged 47, the wife of John Swan the elder, were charged with receiving the above property, knowing it to have been stolen. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty against the three charged with burglary, and against the rest, save Robert Hartley and John Swan, the younger, whom they acquitted. In passing sentence, the Learned Judge said it was a fearful thing to see a case which made him believe the robbery had long II. G. WARD. been planned. It was a sad thing to see a father and The Chairman said he was quite sure the delegates mother bringing up a family in the way they had who were appointed to meet the masters, were so been brought up, so that they should bring the stolen discussion was to be a public or private one? From then sentenced James, George, and Samuel Swan to

> DEC. 12.-MANSLAUGHTER.-This morning, William in her confinement; and it was alleged that through eight o'clock.
>
> Insakilful treatment he had caused her death. Six Bury.—Mr. C. Doyle, of the Executive, will de-

To be transported for seven years. YORK, DEC. 12TH.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Wil-

tried at the last assizes, found guilty, and sentenced to twenty years' transportation. Soon after that transaction the prisoner ineautiously boasted te a carried unanimously. After some further business policeman that he had done this job, and that Mason fians, all of whom have either been transported for other and Carr making his appearance in his shirt, the pribut happily without effect. Amongst the witnesses was one of the prisoner's old associates, named Hawthorn, who was brought out of prison to give eviunder sentence of transportation. Notwithstanding this, the credible evidence against the prisoner was the jury on his own behalf, asserting that, beyond a doubt, the witness Hawthorn had been promised his dence he had given, and denying, of course, all knowledge of the transaction. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to twenty years' transportation. His lordship, in passing sentence, inti-mated that immediate steps would be taken for the recall of the innocent convict, Mason, and that

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 12. - ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A LAND-ING WAITER. - John M'Caughie, aged 40, was charged with having attempted to fire off a pistol at John It appeared that on the 12th of October last the prisoner went to the Custom-house and said he wished to see Mr. Arkle, when he was told that he might find him at the Prince's Dock shed. He immediately LEICESTER, Dec. 7 .- Thomas Berresford, a venerable- proceeded in pursuit of him, and met him at the looking old man, stated to be seventy four years of age, dock going towards the depot. The prisoner adwas charged on the coroner's inquisition with the man- vanced towards him, and, when he got within about slaughter of a boy named William Harrison, about eighteen five yards, turned round and presented a pistol at full amount of his wages, as that gentleman has years of age, by shooting him with a gun. The circum- Mr. Arkle, which however did not go off. He adber. 1838. He was only six years of age, and had the fire was at an end, and before two o'clock it was agreed to pay as much as any master in the town for the same kind of work. A meeting will take place very general sympathy was excited for the prisoner. The called out for assistance, saying, "Don't you see the same kind of work. A meeting will take place very general sympathy was excited for the prisoner. The called out for assistance, saying, "Don't you see the same kind of work in Pickering's room, for the purstances of the case created considerable interest, and a vanced with the pistol a second time when Mr. Arkle shortly as follow:-The prisoner, an eccentric old man, and, with the aid of other parties, the prisoner was upon their employer, as he is paying a great deal together with a maiden daughter, between forty and fifty eventually secured. An examination then took place. years of age, lived a secluded life upon a little freehold of | but no cap was found on the pistol; it was afterwards about fifteen acres at Martinshaw-wood, near Ratby, in picked up near where the scuffle took place, being this county. He was considered a harmless man, but, in broken as though some one had trodden upon it. On consequency of his peculiar habits, he has been the con-comparing the cap, and fitting it with the pistol, it was found to be too large, and that circumstance had the village boys of the neighbourhood. It was their habit probably been the means of saving the life of Mr. Arkle, as the trigger would go down without dischargthe old man, but even to beat his daughter. On Sunday, ing the pistol, and that must evidently have been the case more than once, the prisoner having several smiths, comb makers, table-knife hafters, pen and went to Martinshaw-wood, and engaged themselves in times attempted to fire. When the prisoner was taken pocket blade forgers, scythe makers, scissors their accustomed practices of annoyance. The deceased, into custody he expressed his regret that his design makers, spade and shovel makers, stove, grate, and fender smiths, silver smiths, braziers, to use the expression of one of his companions, "teased soner Guilty. He was sentenced to hard labour for

ARCHES COURT

in the articles. The learned Advocates on both inspiration to be my last; as for sleep that was impossides having addressed the Court, the inquiry was sible, and had been so for several weeks. adjourned.

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MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

Thomas Gallimore, aged forty, was found guilty of day evening, at eight o'clock. a surgeon at Chesterfield, and attended the deceased

had not been concerned in it at all. The policeman immediately gave information to his superintendent, and ne had been ever since collecting additional evidence. It appeared that the prisoner, with several other rufoffences or are now under sentence of transportation, went to Hall-moor for the purpose of committing a burglary; being disturbed in their purpose, however, dence. This man swore to going with the prisoner and others to Hall-moor for the purpose of breaking into the house, and deposed that the prisoner fired twice at the prosecutor. If his testimony could be believed there could be no doubt of the prisoner's most ingenious manner, and clicited from the witness that he had been in prison six times, and was now ingenious and somewhat argumentative address to release from transportation as a reward for the evi-Government, in all likelihood, would award him com-

The first dose (only two small wafers) gave me great relief—the second more so—in short, the first box laid the ground-work for the cure, which only four boxes has ef fected, and I am now quite well. t remain, sir, yours, &c.,

J. E. BIGNELL. Another Cure of Asthma.

The declaration of Mr. WILLIAMS, of 166, Whitecrossstreet. London "I had an asthma for many years, and was greatly reduced in strength and health by it; I had the first medical advice, and had taken great quantities of medicine, but

found no benefit from any; but after taking Two BOXES of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I am all but cured .- Dated July 13th, 1844." The particulars of many hundred Cures may be had from every usent throughout the Kingdom and on the Continent. DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid

cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as

in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.—Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. 1 6 Mr. Rogers 0 3 AGENTS, -DA SILVA & CO., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Medicine Venders.

CAPTAIN MARGUEBITE, SPANISH REFUGEE. Soiree at John street. 27 0 Camberwell . . . 7 6 South London Hall 6 0 Mr. Davis, per J. Dowling 0 6 Clock-house . . . 1 0
Parties sending Post-office orders, will oblige by making

them payable at the Post-office, 180, Strand.
THOMAS M. WHEELER.

VICTIM FUND.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

LONDON.—MARYLEBONE.—A public lecture will be

delivered by Feargus O'Connor, Esq., at the Investigation-hall, Circus-street, New-road, on Tuesday evening next; December 17th. Subject: - Trades' Unions, and their effects on society. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock precisely. Admission

AN HARMONIC MEETING will be held at the Feathers, Warren-street, Tottenham Court Road, on Monday, December 16th, 1844. The proceeds to be given in aid of the South London Chartist Trial, to regain their Hall.

CITY CHARTIST-HALL, 1, Turnagain-lane, Skinnerstreet, Snow-hill.—On Sunday morning next, December 15th, the public discussion will be resumed at half-past ten precisely. At three o'clock in the after-noon (same day), the Metropolitan District Council will meet for the dispatch of business. In the evening, at seven, Mr. Ryall will deliver a public lecture. Subject:—Property against poverty.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—A meeting will be

held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, December 16th, at eight o'clock pre-HAMMERSMITH .- A meeting will be held at the Dun

Cow, Brook-green-lane, on Tuesday evening next, December 17th, at eight o'clock precisely. Tower Hamlets.—A general meeting of members residing in the Tower Hamlets will be held at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, on Sunday evening, to arrange matters for Mrs. Ellis's welfare, when the late committee are particularly requested to attend. MARYLEBONE. - FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., will

lecture on Tuesday evening, at the Investigation Hall, Circus-street, Marylebone; admission free. Subject—"Trades' Unions and their Effect upon Society." Chair to be taken at half-past seven. MR. Wheeler will lecture next Sunday Evening. at eight o'clock, at the White Horse, Mary-street, Whitechapel. The members meeting at the White Horse, Mary-street, Whitechapel, will meet next Sunday evening, on particular business.

OLDHAM. -On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. Peter M. Daly will lecture in the Chartist-room, Greaves-street. at six o'clock in the evening. Mr. William Dixon will deliver a lecture in the Hall of Science on Mon-

SHEFFIELD. - FIG-TREE-LANE. - On Sunday evening

liver a lecture in the Garden-street Lecture Room, A MIDLAND DISTRICT DELEGATE MEETING will be held at Mr. Griffith's, Lamp Tavern, Walsall, on Sunday next, at one o'clock precisely.

NOTTINGHAM. -- Miss Eliza Blatherwick will deliver an address in the Chapel. Rice-place, on Sunday Shaw, fender-smith, said he was anxious that the house with the prosecutrix, and the case was con- evening next, at six o'clock. A ten-party will be discussion should take place, and as he feared the nected in a great measure with that reported yester- held at Mr. Dorman's Temperance House, Clare-

### BANKRUPTS. (From Friday's Gazette)

Charles Sucezum, victualler, Wynyatt-street.-William Attwater, dver, Devonshire-street, Queen-square.—Samuel Libbis, inn-keeper, Stratton St. Mary, Norfolk.—Richard Stockley, upholsferer, Ramsgate.—John Forster, cloth manufacturer, Leeds.—Benjumin Creigh and Thomas Rusliam Thompson, alias Luke Robinson, alias Blueskin, rell Creigh, cartwrights, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.-Henry aged twenty-six, was charged with feloniously shoot-Bentley commission agent, Liverpool.—Absalom Francis, ironfounder, Halkin, Flintshire.—George Harrold, merchant, Birmingham.—Thomas Beresford, boat owner, ing, on the 22nd of January, 1843, at Thomas Carr, Lincoln. -Samuel Parsons, paper-hanger, Manchester.

> CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY.—Very few fresh arrivals of English wheat have taken place for our markets since Monday, hence the supply of that article was small. Owing to the severity of the weather, the millers were rather anxious buyers, and a clearance was readily effected at very full prices. In fine foreign wheat rather an extensive business was transacted, but at no more money. Bonded grain was held firmly. The barley trade was much in the same state as last advised. The supply of English was only moderate, but that of foreign was large. No change whatever was noticed in the demand for, or prices of malt. The large brewers are holding off for an improvement in quality. Oats, beans, and peas

SMITHFIELD MARKET, FRIDAY.—As might be expected of the near approach of the great Christmas market, which will be held on Monday next, the supply of brasts on sale was large, and, generally speaking, of a superior quality. The primest Scots, &c., sold readily at an advance of 2d. per 8lbs.; but all guilt. Blueskin, however, cross-examined him in a other kinds were heavy, at previous currencies. Only eight beasts from Rotterdam were brought forward: but from Aberdeen we received 170 Scots, twentyfive of which unfortunately died on the passage. The number of sheep was only moderate, yet the quite conclusive. The prisoner delivered a very mutton trade was inactive, at barely Monday's quotations. Prime small calves sold freely at more money; but all other kinds of yeal were dull. In pigs a good business was doing. Milch cows moved off slowly at from £16 to £19 each.

> Borough Hop Market.—As is almost invariably the case at this period of the year, the demand for holders are looking forward to an improvement in

> > DEATHS.

Mr. Joseph Killingbeck, of Wrenthorp, near Vakefield, aged 43, after a long illness. He was a strenuous advocate for the People's Charter, a constant reader of the Northern Star, and was much perecuted for his princi

THE BEST WRITTEN POLITICAL TRACTS OF THE DAY .- Just Published (Price One Penny), No. 2 of DR. P. M. M'DOUALL'S NATIONAL POLI-TICAL TRACTS ON LAND AND CAPITAL. No. 1 to be had of all Booksellers. No. 3, in the Press, will appear shortly. All orders to be forwarded to Mr. Cleave, 1. Shoe-lane, London

TROPICAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY. THE Society holds its meetings on each Sunday after:

noon at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, to receive the names of Shareholders and Deposits. Each share is now declared £2. Three calls, amounting to ten shillings on each share, have been made, payable by instalments, on or before 29th December. A Congress of all the Shareholders will be held on Sunday morning, 22d instant, to agree to a Constitution, and to make Laws for the Society; to which all in town and country are invited, Chair to be taken at nine o'clock. In Number 2 of the Morning Star is published the Laws of Venezuela, relating to emigrants.

By order,
THOMAS POWELL, Secretary.

THE CHAMBERS' PHILOSOPHY REFUTED.

LABOUR PLEADING ITSOWN CAUSE.

A FAMILIAR DIALOGUE.

THE EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

Speakers-Mr. James Smith, a factory mill-owner, and Mr. Richard Jackson, a cotton-spinner.

Smith.—I am glad to see you, Mr. Jackson: step in to my house, and let us have a little conversation on the present unhappy differences on the subject of wages. Perhaps I may show you that the ideas entertained respecting employers are not, by any means, just. At all events, let us hear what each has got to say-you on the part of the operative class generally. and I on the part of the mill-owners and others, who are in the habit of giving employment.

Jackson.—Thank you, sir; I am a plain-spoken man, and have no objections to say what I and others think about our condition as workmen: so I very willingly accept your invitation.

Smith.—Now, Mr. Jackson, sit down: and if you please, begin by telling me exactly what the workmen

Jackson.-Why, sir, the great matter is this-our condition is much less comfortable than we think, in justice, it should be. We are poor, and not getting any richer. Few among us can get more than 22s. a week for our labour. The average wage is about 14s. or 15s.; and we do think it a hard case that a man. with a wife and family, should have to live on any sum of that kind, when we see the masters so well off, and they, as one may say, living by our hard and continued labour. What we want is, "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.

Smith.—The statement apparently is—that the employers give lower wages generally than they ought to give. Is not that the substance of your charge ? Jackson.-Yes; we think you should give at least

25 per cent. more. If a man now gets 20s., he should get 25s., and so on. Smith.—Very well. Now, be so good as tell me on what ground you rest this demand.

Jackson.—Because you are making large profits, and can afford to pay more than you do. The profits should be more equally divided. Smith. - Now, I believe, we understand each

other. I like your candour; and I think I shall answer you. You claim more wages on the score of your contributing to the production of profits. Let us take my own establishment as an example, and let us suppose you are a workman in it. I wish to know how much you put into the concern.

Jackson.—Me why, I give you my labour from
Monday morning till Saturday night.

Smith.—This labour, then, is your contribution o means. You receive 20s. for the week's labour; and therefore it is just the same thing as if you were to give me 20s. every week, so that I might lay it out in uring somebody to do your work.

Jackson.—I think much the same thing.

Smith.—It is then allowed that you contribute to the extent of 20s. weekly to my concern. May I now ask if you think every one should be paid according

to the extent of his in-put and risk? Jackson.—That certainly would be fair. Smith.—I shall then explain to you what I have put in, and how I have been enabled to do so. The cost of the buildings, the ground, the machinery, and other things required to begin the manufactory, was £80,000; and the money necessary for buying raw material, and giving credit till sales could be effected, and also for paying wages, came to £10,000 more. You understand I did not start till I had £90,000 ready to be laid out and risked on the undertaking. this large sum of £90,000 was a very serious matter. be a spinner, and received 25s. a week; but off this scale of your saving up to that time. I had to pay a boy-assistant 5s.; and therefore my time I saved £30, which I deposited in a bank for security. One day, when I was at work, were in want of a few steady and skilful hands I volunteered for one, and being chosen, I went to taxes. that distant city, which you know is in Russia, and gains; and on reckoning up, found, that when I was; thing I cat and every thing I drink ! twenty-eight years of age I had saved £700. At the

I married, which was not till thirty-five years of age, you augmented it in fifteen years to £90,000, during I had realised one way and another £20,000. I now which time you trafficked in English labour. returned to England, was for several years a partner! in a concern where I again risked my earnings, and at the end of fifteen years retired with £90,000, term ever in the mouth of those who would degrade tion of mind, hard industry, self-denial, serious risks, keeping classes to reconcile us to our more forlorn con- at Tubber, in the King's County, when a small far-With this large sum I built my present factory, and entered into the hazardous business in which I am ling low-minded huckster.

now engaged. I ask any man if I did not earn my Jackson.—Well, Mr. Sm money by hard industry, by self-denial, by serious terms. You bartered it for English labour. risks, by a long course of pains and anxieties? For, having done all this. I consider I am entitled yearly - first, to an interest on my money equal to what I could have obtained by lending it; second, to a profit that will cover any losses which I may incur by bad debts; third, a per-centage to pay the tear and wear of machinery and deterioration of property; and, fourth, to a salary for my personal trouble—in other time you supported your family and lived. you real-when you have become independent of the world, de- As you have invited me to another interview and tants of Mullinahone have been just thrown into the words, my wages; and all this over and above the seed the sum of £90,000; and now, Mr. Smith, if you teriorated in strength—and their labour reduced in further discussion, and as you have introduced a great greatest consternation by the perpetration of a mur- penetrated the brain, and to have flattened against penetrated in strength—and their labour reduced in strength—and their labour reduced in strength—and their labour reduced in strength. ordinary expenses of the concern. Let me assure you that nothing is more certain than that, taking litical economy-distribution. the working classes in the entire mass, they get a fair share of the proceeds of the national industry. We may take a few facts. To begin with my own mill. I spent, as I have said, £80,000 on the building and the apparatus. Now nearly the whole of this was dispersed in wages to working people. See what a number of men must have been employed in fashioning the raw materials into the house and its machinerybrickmakers, limeburners, coal-miners, wagoners, wood-cutters, sailors, carpenters, builders, slaters,

supplied them with food and clothing. In short, if we were to go into a minute calculation, we should probably discover, that out of my £80,000, as much as £75,000 went to the working-classes, the remaining £5,000 going to the proprietors of the raw materials, and to intermediate dealers. If people would reflect a little on such matters, they would perceive guaranteeing those several amounts to you. what an enormous share of the cost of almost every article goes to operatives. It is ascertained, by careful calculations, that out of £100 worth of fine seis- you know of the surplus—wasn't it my own? sors, the workmen have £96 as wages; of £100 worth of razors, they have £90; of £100 worth of tableknives and forks, they have £65; of £100 worth of fine woollen cloth, they have £60; of ceed to shew you where I find that surplus, and what representing the whole of the capital, had but one £100 worth of linen yarn, they have £48: I find it to be. You invested £20,000 at the age of vote. of £100 worth of ordinary earthenware, they thirty-five years, and when you were fifty, you had have £40; and so on with most articles of manu- increased it to £90,000. You tell us that the investfacture. In the making of needles, pins, trinkets, ment of £90,000 led to the employment of 316 hands. watches, and other delicate articles in metal, the proportion of wages rises to within a trifle of the employment of 316 hands, the employment of the price of the article. In the working of collieries £20,000 would lead to the employment of seventy

plasterers, glass-makers, glaziers, iron-smelters,

engineers; and not only these, but the persons who

few words. Capital is anything which is of value. It may consist of labour, of houses and lands so far as they are productive, of machinery, manufactured

goods, or money. Everything is capital which possesses an exchangeable value, and can be made directly available either to the support of human existence, or to the facilitating of production. Capital or property is a sheer result of labour, if not labour itself; and that it is the accumulated savings of years, say, in some cases, of centuries. He who possesses capital in the form of a large sum of money, for in- you and your family lived out of £20,000 during the youth upwards to support them. I have wrought stance, can give employment to others. You know quite well that, before I planted my factory here there was little work in the town. Now, see how many workmen and their families are supported. I was not

could have gone somewhere else. Then look at the sum which I distribute weekly in wages. I give employment to 100 men, 146 women and girls, and seventy boys-altogether, 316 individuals; and the entire sum paid on an average weekly for wages amounts to £20,000 would make £56,000, leaving a surplus of dren's veins—the lively and playful glance that £290. I say I pay £290 to my work-people weekly in £34,000, or within a fraction of £500 each for the beams in their eyes—the rich dresses in which your exchange for their labour; surely you must now see that seventy hands employed in working your £20,000 of family are decked; and when they see your splencapital is a good thing; good for the working-classes. capital. Now, sir, to the sub-divison of the £34,000 did equipage, with pampered horses and well-fed lit is capital which hires and employs them; it is surplus; after allowing you twelve per ceut. upon menials, ready to convey your family to the princely capital which pays their wages; it is capital which your capital, and all the expense of education mansion that you have purchased with their young keeps them busy when often the market is glutted and the support of your family, I apply the term blood, and amassed by their sweat with goods; it gives them work till better times.

And yet there are workmen so short-sighted as to wage war on the very thing which supports them.

"equitable distribution," and the term "equal blood, and amassed by their sweat—

"equitable distribution," and the term "equal broken to he horse, wage war on the very thing which supports them.

"equitable distribution," and the supports them blood, and amassed by their sweat—

"equitable distribution," and the supports them blood, and amassed by their sweat—

"equitable distribution," and the supports them blood, and amassed by their sweat—

"equitable distribution," I apply to those laws which should gual tured, it is supposed from a kick from the horse, which was found a little further on, lying in a ditch, never touched my heart before. Is that your wife, much broken to pieces They attack capital as an enemy. It is their best to you your £36,000, or twelve per cent. upon never touched my heart before. Is that your wife,

pleadings.]

of labour? while you would place them in antagonism.

during the process of money making. plain of, upon the shoulders of the masters. position, and I am going to establish the fact.

individual above another.

sented the sun, moon, and stars.

with me; drawing your conclusions as to my rights because the old school of sympathisers recognized to what I possess from the risks, the hardships, and the mental agonies I endured; while you would mystake the mental agonies I endured; while you would mystake the gulph of and not to sympathy or charity, we look for protection.

| And not to sympathy or charity, we look for protection. | Jackson.—Mr. Smith; if I had my £500 that is tion and admonition from your best, indeed your only every man his lawful wages. friends, you allow your mind to be contaminated, and your better judgment to be warped, by the interested misrepresentations of hired, restless, and designing ful wages, nor was the capital yours.

Jackson.—Upon that subject we will have a word by-and-bye; and now, as you wish to make yourself tribution. the representative of a system, I will see if I cannot illustrate its viciousness from your own lips and from your own position.

Smith (wriggling) .- Pooh, pooh, Mr. Jackson, it's fact admitted by yourself. In your endeavour to shew by bits of charity and sympathy, are consequences of impossible I tell vou. It is this flying in the face of the patronising qualities of the capitalists, you have the masters with your political economy, rights of la- made some valuable admissions. You have stated, bour, and trades' combinations to defend them, that that out of a £100 expended in the manufacture of has more than any other circumstance led to that fine seissors, £96 is the value of the labour, and £4 withering child, from whose young veins you have ex- body was brought back to the workhouse, and, when rankling feeling in the minds of the masters of which the capital invested; that in every £100 worth of your class complains.

Jackson.—If I mistake correct me; but as I didn't £10; and so on, until you come to the manufacture of interrupt you, give me leave to state my own case. Smith.—Well, well, go on, but be brief, for really you admit nearly the whole investment to be labour. these mysterious calculations about demand and sup- In soft wares, you tell me that in the article of fine ply, and new doctrines about the rights of labour, and woollen cloth the proportions are £60 for labour and all that stuff, are so complicated that they puzzle me. £40 for capital, and as your trade of cotton spinning her. Emigrate, sir! Have you not learned that com- He also described the medical and other treatment of taining an illegitimate child of his wife's, by the same Jackson.—The puzzle has been of your own mak- appears to have been very profitable, I think we may ing; to solve it is my intention. Smith.-Well, well, do go on.

Jackson.—Well then, I take you from your depar- which you measure their application to the fine woolture for Russia, up to which period you had saved the len cloth. sum of £30. Your division of time from the period; If I had begun with less, the concern would have been when you had attained your fourteenth year till you Have I not told you that all the capital was mine? unsuccessful. It could not have gone on. To raise had arrived at the age of twenty-eight, is so very Jackson.—You have told me no such thing, sir. have purchased by the sweat and blood of those child, was then partially gone abstruse and enigmatical, being divided into periods. You have told me that everything that bore an ex-My father was a working-man, like yourself. His of "several years" working for 5s. a week; the changeable value was capital; and you particularly lous breast for the injury that you have done, when schools of anatomy. The Coroner: In this case there the prisoner's wife left home, leaving a child whom wages were never above 18s. a week. On this sum he brought up his family, for my mother was very economical. I got a little schooling; was taught to read, was taught to read, where the prisoner's wife left nome, leaving a child whom the care of the prisoner's wife left nome, leaving a child whom were relatives. Mr. Bennett: I was aware of it, she had before her marriage with Wall, in the care of papers and read, under the head of "Melancholy but the overseers did not question me on the subject."

The volunt of the prisoner's wife left nome, leaving a child whom were relatives. Mr. Bennett: I was aware of it, she had before her marriage with Wall, in the care of papers and read, under the head of "Melancholy but the overseers did not question me on the subject. The prisoner's wife left nome, leaving a child whom were relatives. Mr. Bennett: I was aware of it, she had before her marriage with Wall, in the care of papers and read, under the head of "Melancholy but the overseers did not question me on the subject. The prisoner's wife left nome, leaving a child whom were relatives. Mr. Bennett: I was aware of it, she had before her marriage with Wall, in the care of papers and read, under the head of "Melancholy but the overseers did not question me on the subject. The prisoner's wife left nome, leaving a child whom were relatives. Mr. Bennett: I was aware of it, she had before her marriage with Wall, in the care of papers and read, under the head of "Melancholy but the overseers" that you worked for "doupapers and read, under the manufacture of the manufacture of the manufacture of the marriage with which were relatives. Mr. Bennett: I was aware of it, she had before her marriage with Wall, in the care of the marriage with which were relatives. Mr. Bennett: I was aware of it, she had before her marriage with which were relatives. Mr. Bennett: I was aware of it, she had before her marriage with wall, in the care of the care of the care of the care of the write, and cipher. At fourteen years of age I was you got his place, and from that event till your £100 worth of linen yarns,—and that description see his family perish before his eyes for want, or ra- Hospital, said the body of deceased was received into had been boiled for the child, and on telling him what sent into a cotton-factory, where for several years I had no higher wage than 5s. a week. I afterwards, by dint of some degree of skill and perseverance, rose to be a single of the several wards in a dint of some degree of skill and perseverance, rose to be a single of the several wards in a dint of some degree of skill and perseverance, rose to be a single of the several wards in a dint of some degree of skill and perseverance, rose to be a single of the several wards in a dint of some degree of skill and perseverance, rose to be against the accumulated load of poverty that pressed or incisions on it. It was received under order of the milk. As the evidence was incomplete on both

very glad, for your sake, that the Russian spinner can balance, the £36,000 that I assign to you reprea party of foreigners visited the factory: they could afford, in a comparatively untaxed country, to sents the fifty-two per cent. of your capital, and the give you £2 a week, double the wage that you can £34,000 represents the forty-eight per cent. of labour; to go to St. Petersburg, to work in a factory there. give me, and out of which I have to pay very heavy -that is, £34,000 is to £36,000 almost fractionally

Smith.—Pooh, pooh, nonsense; haven't I to pay there I received for a time about double my former the income-tax :- taxes for my house, for my car- vour fractions. wages. In three years the overseer died; I was pro- riage and horses, and servants; taxes for gas, paving, moted to his situation, and now received as much as cleansing, tithes, poor-rates, church-rates; taxes for

Jackson.-No, sir; you make a profit upon them. I recommendation of a friend I laid out this money on pay them, or help to pay them, and I'll show you how, —for mental anxiety. Now, Mr. Smith, I think I have and in the interim, should my minute calculations been twenty-four hours in possession of a body. a mercantile speculation—in short, I risked its entire presently. However, to resume: when you were 35 years loss. I was successful, and made my £700 as much of age you had amassed the sum of £20,000, which, justice, that while you ought to be satisfied with adding the fifteen years that you have employed your capital of interment when the body was useless to us. Such as £1,000. Again I risked this sum, for it seemed a vou tell us, you had put together one way or another; sure trade; and so on I went for several years, in- and as it was all made in Russia, I don't stop to intreasing my capital both by profits and savings. When quire, but shall come to the consideration as to how self, entitled to a retiring salary. Smith.—"Traffic!" what do you cal! "traffic?" I

> Jackson.-Well, Mr. Smith, we won't quarrel about much less offensive term.

Jackson.-Well, you exchanged it, Mr. Smith Smith.—Now, come, we are getting into good humour again. Go on with your narrative. manufacturing, and in fifteen years, during which augmenting your treasure, are at the age of fifty, - which you have invested in the purchase of an estate.

my property for me? Jackson.—No, sir; it is not "EQUAL DISTRIBUTION;" nor do I want to distribute your property. It is equit- tions which have displaced their labour are the pride of able distribution; and I want the laws of my country the country whose system confers all the proceeds

of all—equitably to distribute the property of all.

Smith.—Equal, equitable, equally, equitably—what's the difference? You want to rob me? Jackson.—I do not, sir; but I desire that you should What protection have mine beyond what my own innot rob me. I apply the term equal to the laws, and dustry gave them? equitable to the distribution of property. Equal, to the laws; protection of your equitable share which you claim under the head, interest for your money, guarantee against bad debts, wear and tear of maequitable share of whatever the surplus may be, after Smith.-Well, but what have you to do with it

more than receiving your pound a week? What do fore we talk of its application. And now I shall pro- were voters for the borough of Devil's Dust-while I, If, then, the employment of £90,000 capital led to the the expenses are almost entirely resolvable into hands; that is, if there was another partner with you labour; there being few cases in which the coal- who invested an equal amount of capital, you would miners receive less than £90 out of every £100 of employ 140 hands; if three partners, with equal the current expenditure. I trust it is not necessary shares, about 210 hands; if four partners, with equal £20,000 you realised £70,000 in fifteen years—and have in your opening speech included very many topics, #20,000 you realised £70,000 in fifteen years—and have in your opening speech included very many topics, refused to hear the people explain their own grievances had then £90,000; and you very fairly demand your I shall withhold my reply on this important sub- at the bar of the House of Commons. profit upon the £20,000 in the shape of interest, com-pensation for bad debts, wear and tear, and wages for the injustice of that system which enables you and labour. Now this is fair: indeed I may call it your family to appropriate to yourselves what belongs which he'll have to hear louder in the long run. Folks equitable distribution, and I will proceed to my cal- to me and my family. culation. I allow four per cent. for the interest of capital; two per cent. for bad debts; two per cent. for wear and tear: two per cent. for wages: that is, in the lump, ten per cent., or £2,000 per annum. As dear to me as yours are to you. I have laboured from

terest that you might have realised; and as you say what must be my anguish, my sorrow, aye, and my you lived savingly, I will allow you two per cent. in vengeance too, when I see my pallid wife, and lieu of the compound interest, taking your total mark you, obliged to come here and set up a factory. I profits upon your £20,000 at twelve per cent.; to the blush of youth in their faces, or the suppleness of which add the support and education of your whole youth in their limbs-without the gay and childish family-and for fifteen years, at twelve per cent. upon look in their sunken eyes-what, I say, must be my reyour £20,000, you would have realised the sum of flection and theirs, when, to-morrow, they and I look £36,000, which, added to your original capital of upon the fresh blood that flows through your chil-

friend. Now I put it to you, Richard Jackson, your capital of £20,000 for fifteen years: whereas the and are those your children? friend. Now I put it to you, Richard Jackson, as a straightforward man, and answer me, if I, by these risks and obligations, and personal attentions, be not justly entitled to take a vast deal more out of the business than you, who put in only 20s. in out of the business than you you your 220,000 for fifteen years; whereas the your capital of £20,000 for fifteen years; whereas the your capital of £20,000 for fifteen years; whereas the your capital of £20,000 for fifteen years; whereas the your capital of £20,000 for fifteen years; whereas the your capital of £20,000 for fifteen years; the residence of the twenty-law and are those your capital of £20,000 for fifteen years; the your capita out of the business than you, who put in only 20s. in gaged in making it, into the cold bastile, or you move along from our village, lolling in your the shape of weekly labour?

Iso far we have given the points of the dialogue as set forth in the tract of the Messrs. Chambers, and some state of excitement, jumped out of the break and fell set of excitement in the middle of the set of e as this portion of the dialogue may be taken as the their lives. And now, sir, to satisfy you upon all carriage wheels are oiled with the blood of the im- sioners, and several trusteeships of different roads. terms upon which the parties join issue, the plea points, allow me to contrast your position at the end poverished babes that now surround you; and when He has left a young widow and four children.

and declaration will be somewhat varied from the of fifteen years, with that of an individual of any you enter that splendid mansion that you have purmanner in which they are set out in the original other class commencing business with £20,000. If chased by my sweat and theirs—when you are about cendlarism.—Hertford, Saturday.—Thomas Wade, Jackson.—Now, Mr. Smith, I think I understand you and we can join issue; you undertaking to deven to have doubled your capital; that is, without charging you anything for living or the education you your daily bread," think of those who are without Police-court on Monday, Richard Ash, a waterman fend the rights of capital, and I to defend the rights of your family, you would not have made your £20,000 capital into anything like £40,000 in the fifteen Smith.—No, no, no. You mistake me; the whole years. Had you invested your £20,000 in the purbearing of my illustrations have gone to show that chase of land, allowing you four per cent., you could not have supported your family and augmented your Join with your masters for the repeal of those unjust capital as you have done in the trade of cotton spin- laws which put an additional price on your bread, capital is the best defender of the rights of labour, not have supported your family and augmented your Jackson.—If such be your office, you have strangely ning; while, although as a landlord, you might have that monopolists and idlers may live in luxury. discharged your duty to your clients, for upon re-con- left your social duties undischarged, the law would sideration. I think you must come to the conclusion have compelled you to bear a certain amount of that the tendency of your observations would go to taxation which you could not possibly have shoved prove, firstly, that the employed was a mere passive upon the shoulders of others. Had you commenced instrument in the hands of the employer; that the the trade of shop-keeper, and retired in fifteen years. capitalist with a family, or without a family at all, after having educated and supported your family, underwent all the risks, suffered all the mental tor- with an addition of £36,000 to your original capital of strange to say, under its operation you have become they were ferrying across the river. Mr. Broderip ture, and deserved great sympathy for the risks, the £20,000, you would have been a phenomenon in that wealthy and we have become poor. endurance, and the mental agonies that he underwent line—in fact, an exception; while, as a cotton-spinner, your case is the rule, instead of an exception. In Smith.—Well, but Jackson, you seem to forget short, sir, the laws have been made for the government, head with politics, if you had minded your business as that I have been endeavouring to refute the absurment, management, and arrangement of a social state, I have done, you would have been as successful as I dities of those grievance-mongers who would throw over which the present process of steam production have been. all the odium of the hardships that your class com- has passed, as it were, by a hop, step, and jump; and what I and my class-who, together with the shop-Jackson.-Well, I understand you to occupy that keepers, have been the great sufferers-require is, the enactment of such a code of laws as shall legally pro-Smith.—Yes, yes; going to do a thing, and doing | tect and equitably distribute the surplus property of a thing, are two very different things. I tell you, the country, after having awarded to money capital, you can't establish the fact, unless you doubt the nar- speculation, risk, and industry, that fair amount of rative that you have just heard of my life, and unless protection which labour, if equally protected, would you believe that there is something magical about me neither deny, murmur at, nor withhold. Poverty, which has conferred peculiar advantages upon one sir, is the rule of my class-it is the exception with yours; and, however you may try, by hired advocacy Jackson.—Come, come, one swallow doesn't make and purchased philosophy, to convince me that rea summer. I am talking of a system, and not of a liance is better vested in the money capitalists than charmed man; and you no more represent that system, in labour capitalists, you will fail, until you first sucthan Newton, because he was a great luminary, repre- ceed in convincing me that the wolf is the best protector of the lamb, the cat of the mouse, or the kite lation, are the all-important considerations that Smith.—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Jackson, I invited you of the lark. For, if you do not devour our bodies as should occupy the attention of the working classes: to this discussion because I looked upon you as a well as the produce of our labour, it is because your while the mystery of law-making should be left to ing an honest evidence at the Central Criminal Court. straightforward, blunt, honest man, that would dismechanical arrangements are not yet complete as a those who have received an education to fit them for If any of the captains or the crew of any of those captains or the crew of any of the task, and whose independence, in a pecuniary boats were to dare to give evidence of the reckless

tify the whole subject by plunging into the gulph of and not to sympathy or charity, we look for protection. "system." There, there, Mr. Jackson, in that consists Smith.—The law!—what have I to do with the law? Smith.—The law!—what have I to do with the law? the great error of your class; instead of receiving instruc- I made the money. The capital was mine, and I paid Jackson.—I grant it, sir; you have nothing to do | cold baths, I could procure them out of my own re- ought to be punished.—Justitia." One of the jury difficulty in escaping, and for some time it was bewith the law, but you did not pay every man his law-

Smith.—The capital not mine! whose was it, then?

This is more of your political economy and equal disnothing to do with political economy, nor has it any reference to distribution; what I am now stating is a their every want to which you would reconcile them razors the labour amounts to £90 and the capital to needles, trinkets, &c., in the manufacture of which assign to the respective capitals employed in the manufacture about the same relative proportions by may be long in the land which the Lord our God ha

Smith.—Respective capitals! What do you mean? scale of your saving up to that time.

£70,000 accumulated by you, belongs to the hands upon him, in a fit of phrenzy destroyed three of his the coroner, and returned as unfit for the purposes of children, and then put an end to himself!—then, sir, dissection on the next day. Wished for another body real wage was only 20s. a week. I was at this business. I had £700—and I saved it by my earnings, ployed them. Your calculation is, that £100 worth of employment four years and a half, during which and I suppose I had a right to do so?

| The content of the course of death in or had in your pocket his £500, the possession of which and I suppose I had a right to do so? Jackson.—A perfect right, Mr. Smith; and I am capital. Now, sir, you will find that, as nearly as we would have made him a happy man, an indulgent der to make his return to the inspector of anatomy. what forty-eight is to fifty-two.

> Jackson.—Perhaps, sir, you can only bring your an indefinite surplus, -in which is included my labour, be in a temper to discuss your remaining propositions;

Smith.—O. I don't understand your figures and

Smith.—Well, they may retire if they like. us in our poverty. You call your labour, honourable our families consisted of 350; and while you complain Smith.—What do you mean? Your "EQUAL DIS- age to search for a new habitation and strange asso-TRIBUTION," I suppose. Do you want to distribute clates in a foreign clime; that the land at home which you have laid great stress on the value of machinery, -which should be "EQUALLY" protective of the rights upon the privileged, and all anguish, care, and sorrow on the unprotected.

Smith.-Unprotected! what do you mean? You can protect your family as well as I can protect mine. Jackson.—Not so fast, Mr. Smith. Recollect we are starting from a point; and that point is when you em-

when you employed seventy hands to turn it into a chinery, and wages for your labour; and also to my marketable commodity; and recollect, that while your capital, worth 52 per cent., was protected by a vote, that my labour, worth 48 per cent., was wholly un-Smith.—Now there you are in error. I will show you that your class has nothing to complain of on Jackson.—As Sir Robert Peel said in discussing that score. There were five out of the seventy, or

barked £20,000 in manufacturing speculations, and

the appropriation clause, let us have the surplus be- one in fourteen, of the hands that worked for me, who Jackson.—What gave them the vote? Smith.—A £10 house, to be sure. Jackson.—And whose were the £10 houses?

Smith.—Why mine, to be sure; I built them.

Jackson.—Then they were capital, Mr. Smith—because they possessed an exchangeable value: and they were of an amount that ought to be represented!

Smith.—I have nothing to do with your family—I

pay you your wages, and look to my own. Jackson.—I have a family as well as you; they are fifteen years, I will place it against the compound in- with you for the last fifteen years, and to-morrow, stunted, not half-clad children-emaciated, without

allow you compound interest at four per cent. it to offer up your prayers to God in the morning when you who was remanded on Friday, was fully committed

Smith.—Jackson, there's the error. It is a faul of the landed monopolists, and not of the Almighty, that you have to complain. It is they who rob you. Jackson.—Sir, I have exhibited my case, and the

Jackson.—Then, sir, if I had been as successful as you have been, unless the poor can all become artificial wheel which grinds the faces of the poor. Smith,-Jackson, again I tell you that we are your greatest friends, and you are your own greatest ene- other persons were crossing the Thames from mies. Give over politics, and those crude and silly notions about laws that your head appears to be stuffed with; and henceforth devote your time to forwarding | The coroner charged the jury that it was a clear case those great improvements which are now everywhere classes. The establishment of baths, improvement societies, the opening of pleasure grounds, the advan- the jury sitting on William Morgans," was received tages of emigration, and the benefits of better venti- through the post, and read to them by the coroner :point of view, places them above suspicion on the one manner they are compelled to navigate those boats, from Southwark-bridge-road. There being a good

sources; if they were ignorant or uneducated, I should then standjustly chargeable with a neglect of parental duties; if they were naked, as you now behold them, and if I dissipated the means of giving them comfortable clothing, the finger of scorn would Jackson.—Hold, hold, Mr. Smith; my assertion has be pointed at me, as an unfaithful father, a bad man, my nature. Baths and Pleasure Grounds, sir!—ah, ah, ah, what mockery! Immerse that perished, parent, and a valued unit of the social family. do as you say, or think that I have led you to the rash act. Will you meet me here again to-morrow, when I shall have thought over those many points | not bound to bury it ! Mr. Rowden : It appears to me I that I confess you have so strongly urged upon my con-

Jackson.—Now, sir, you talk nonsense, and mock sir, that if your family consists of five, that we and the result of natural disease. village, has to say upon the subject.

make shoes. Jackson.—That's just what Robin says, sir. But Smith, did that 'ae fine cast-iron man coome on the cording to the circumstances. too. Willyou see Robin, sir?

Smith.—Yes, Jackson, if you let me bring Mr. Quill, the lawyer, with me, as two to one is not fair. Jackson.—With pleasure, sir,—as many as you please. It's just what we want to get your class to hear what poor folks have to say, for the newspapers, and all the writers, will only publish one side of the question. Good morning, sir.

get angry, when they won't be even listened to. Smith.—Farewell, Jackson! Farewell. We meet again to-morrow, before I start for "Shoddy" Hall. (To be continued.)

Accidents, Offences, Anguests, &c.

FATAL ACCIDENT. - A most fatal and deplorable

accident occurred near the village of Appleton, Berks,

on Saturday evening. The particulars, as far as we could gather, are as follow:—Mr. Percival Walsh, jun., an eminent solicitor at Oxford, left his offices much bruised and hurt, and the gig broken to pieces.
It is supposed that the horse, which is a high-spirited

THE LATE FIRE AT WATTON.—COMMITTAL FOR IN-

of Execution Dock-stairs, was fined 40s. and costs for addressing abusive and infamous language to Mr. Thomas William Allen, master of the Waterman steam-boat, No 6, who stated that since the recent conviction of Mr. Sims, the former master of the boat, of manslaughter, by running down a boat and causing the death of two persons, he could not pass poverty of my family; and yet, while you deny that the prisoner and his companions, to the great alarm the Tunnel-pier without being hooted and abused by laws have anything to do with the poverty of the of the passengers. The defendant attempted to juspoor, you would now make me infer that all our suf- tify himself by alleging that steam-boats always went ferings are a consequence of one bad law: a law—by his plying place at such a furious rate as to enthe only law-of which your order complains, and, danger the lives of the watermen and the persons read the fellow a lecture upon his ruffianism, which Smith.—Poor! I tell you that you have the same he insolently retorted upon and declared he was no opportunities that I had, and instead of stuffing your ruffian. He was led away cursing and using other

THE LATE FATAL OCCURRENCE BY No. 6 WATER-

MAN STEAMER.—Second Verdict of Manslaughter.—On Monday, Mr. Baker, the coroner, resumed, and concluded an inquiry at the Gun, Gun Dock, Wapping, money capitalists,-my success would have been but a touching the death of William Morgans, aged ninesubstitute for anothers failure—or another cog in that teen years, a seaman, who, together with Edward Everest, lost his life on the 25th of October last, in consequence of the skiff in which they and four Rotherhithe to Wapping, being upset by the Waterman steamer No. 6 coming in collision with them. of negligence; and the jury returned a verdict of manin process of completion for the benefit of the working slaughter. During the time the inquiry was going on, the following letter, addressed "To the gentlemen of "Sirs-Mr. Brisco, mate of the Waterman Steamer No. 6, has been dismissed from his situation for givthey would be instantly discharged. The rate that these boats navigate through the Pool is sixteen miles an hour. They can, and do, the slowest of them, go succeeded in extinguishing the fire, not, however, now in your pocket, and which rightfully belongs to from Westminster-bridge to Woolwich (eleven miles until very considerable damage had been effected. me, I should require neither charity, gratuity, nor and a half), in less than three-quarters of an hour, sympathy. If, then, my family or myself required when making no stoppages. It is the owners who stated that he knew the circumstance alluded to in lieved that Mrs. Powney had been burnt to death, as the letter was a fact.

TREATMENT OF PAUPER LUNATICS.—THE ANATOMY

an inquest at the Cross Keys, Belton-street, St. Giles's, on the body of Mary Saunders, aged thirtyfive, a lunatic pauper. Deceased had been an inmate of St. Giles's workhouse, and in consequence of in- we could not learn during the excitement that presanity, was removed, on the 9th of October, to War- vailed. oppression and misrule, and not characteristics of burton's Lunatic Asylum, Bethnal-green, and in that institution died on the 22nd ult., of exhaustion consequent on extensive sloughing of the back. The tracted the hot life's blood, in a cold bath! and exhibit seen by a relative, he found that it had been muti- and brother, by administering arsenic to them, in that crippled child with twisted limb in your pleasure lated by dissection or some sort of surgical operation, grounds, as a mockery to your order for the injury they and wishing to know whether the mutilation had which himself and his brother and sister were entitled grounds, as a mockery to your order for the injury they have inflicted upon my child! Barns, sir—behold their been done before or after death, he informed the on the death of their mother. Rumours were affoat, rags. The tender mother who bore them, reared them, coroner of the circumstance. A nurse from Warburand loves them, has enough to do to pin their rags toge- ton's Asylum proved the admission of deceased on ther once a day, without imposing a double hardship on the 9th of October, and her death on the 22nd ult. which he sought to rid himself of the expense of mainmandment from the God above us, which enjoins us deceased, which appeared satisfactory to the jury. A to "honour our father and our mother, that our days pauper of St. Giles's workhouse proved fetching the body of deceased from Warburton's Asylum. The given cs." Come, my children come, my wife—I would body was not then mutilated. Two days afterwards denly ill, under suspicious circumstances. On the willingly have spared you the knowledge of those it was taken to Middlesex Hospital by order of the facts, which known, must but increase your ven- overseers. Mr. Bennett, surgeon to the St. Giles's dence requisite for a committal in the first case was geance. Go, sir, to that lordly retirement that you Infirmary, said when paupers died without relations not produced; and the second case, the charge of atdren: and should one pang of remorse enter your cal- be removed by order of the overseers to four licensed into. Coroner: Where were the amputations of the toes Smith.—Hold, Jackson, hold; you surely will not and incisions made! Mr. Rowden: In our dissecting room. The Coroner: Have you the power to return the body to the workhouse after dissection-are you

have the power of returning it to the persons who lawfully possessed it before dissection. The Coroner: You Jackson .- Yes, sir, I have no objection; another have power to send it to another licensed dissecting mind to bear upon interest for your capital, compen- day's suffering will not break the heart that has been room, but not to return it to the workhouse. Mr. £250 yearly. I still made a point of economising my my wine, my tea, and my sugar—in short, for every sation for bad debts, allowance for wear and tear of accustomed to so many years of sorrow. Farewell, Rowden: I sent the body back with the overseer's your machinery, amount of salary for overlooking, and sir; we meet again to-morrow, when I trust I shall certificate. I made no return to the inspector of anatomy, for I am not bound to do so before I have shown you, according to all the laws of nature and of have puzzled you, bear the fact in memory, that during thought it hard we should have to pay the expenses £36,000 to your capital in fifteen years, that all the or exchanged it for labour, that I have made you expense would be £2 4s., with some small gratuities hands that realised that capital were, as well as yourself, entitled to a retiring salary.

Self, entitled to a retiring salary. £2,000 additional into the bargain. Remember, the jury returned a verdict of-Died from exhaustion. IRLLAND. - More Shocking Murders. - An atexchanged it for labour. Traffic is a sordid word: a labour; and tell us that it is augmented by distractor of the decline and desolation that effects the shoptement at murder was made on Tuesday night week the high-minded employer to the rank of the grovel- and a long course of pains and anxieties. I admit it dition, do not lose sight of the fact that the poverty mer named Patrick Curran was fired at and danger-ling low-minded buckster.

A horrible murder has been compangs of mental endurance are qualified and soothed just competition, which is only made profitable by mitted in the county of Sligo. On Tuesday evening by the cheering reflection that each passing hour of a reduction of wages. Your cousin, Mr. Smith, the week, as Mr. Samuel M'Kerin was sitting in his Smith.—Say exchanged it, Mr. Jackson; it's a suffering hastens that happy period when, if not im- grocer, asked me but yesterday how it was, that while parlour reading, near the road leading from Branchpelled by the sordid desire to heap more riches to trade was so good his business was on the decline ! field to Sligo, he was shot by some base assassin your already extravagant store, you may quit the and should he ask you the question, sir, as you boast of through his window, and so near was the murderer busy bustle of life, and thus release yourself at will so much candour, tell him that his receipts would have to his victim that the shot carried away a portion of from all your sufferings; while those who commenced been greater if the seventy men who have worked for his head, and stretched him lifeless on the instant:-Jackson.-Well, you embarked your £20,000 in at an equal age with yourself, and who assisted in you had received their weekly proportion of the £34,000. The Kilkenny Journal contains the following:-"MURDER OF A FATHER BY A SON. - The inhabiplease, a word about a very important branch of po- value, compelled to merge into what is called the variety of topics in your narrative, upon all of which der at which humanity shudders. Yesterday (Tues-) the skull, where it lodged on the opposite side. His 'surplus population," and are heartlessly told at that you say you would wish to be convinced; and as you day) morning, as William Shea, of Kilvennon (within are an educated man, and I am no scholar; and as five miles of Callan, on the Fethard road), was pro- to break several buttons, and all his cash had been ecceding to spread a quantity of seed-wheat for his extracted from the money pocket; his watch and yields forth its abundance is too small for their perhaps you would condescend to hear what old Robin, son-in-law, named Egan, who is sick of a fever, he several articles in other pockets were untouched. sustenance; and that the machinery and new inven- the shocmaker, who has lived ninety years in the was hindered from the performance of his charitable From all appearances it was evident that the fiend-Smith.—Robin, the shoemaker! What has shoe- the head with a stone, and afterwards with a spade, up the ascent of the road, at the side of his unsusmaking to do with machinery! Machinery doesn't and killed him on the spot. His skull is fractured pecting victim, who must have fallen forward on his in the most frightful manner. It appears that right knee and forehead, and have been turned over

he says, in his own way, that "since them there flying husband, the aforesaid Egan, and hence arose the der. Messengers were immediately forwarded to devils, made of wood and steel, set about doing the altercation. The Mullinahone police were speedily Brecon. On the intelligence reaching Mr. D. Roswork of men, that he believes that folk sin' then is born in attendance, but the parricide had fled: he at- ser, landlord of the Bridgent inn, where the dewithout feet;" and poor as I am, I can't but laugh some- tempted to drown himself, but was prevented by two times when I hear old Robin question the shopkeepers | men who happened to have seen him. An inquest | Saturday neet, when he got the wage, for a pound of Brecon.—Dreadful Murder.—A dreadful murder

his rounds, and goes to Twist, the hosier, and there he ther. It appears from the statement of the lad, that. work with him are obliged to do without stockings Lampeter for, and they agreed as to the price. When about half way to Tricastle, the man, himself, and his father got out and walked a little way. The man asked if they were near Tricastle, and his

THE LATE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT NOTTING-HAM.—DEATH OF ANOTHER OF THE SUFFERERS.—Mr. James Bolestridge, landlord of the Three Horse Shoes public-house, Derby-road, who was a passenger in the up train which met with so much damage at the time of the collision, died on Tuesday morning at his own house. It is now near four weeks since the unfortunate accident took place, by which Mr. Bolestridge received the injuries from which he in St. Giles's-street, in that city, in the evening, in died. During that time he has been a great sufferer, a horse and gig, for his residence at Appleton, a village in Berkshire, about seven miles distant. He eminent medical men in the town, nothing could be called at the house of a friend on his way home, done by them to avert this new calamity. His in-Mr. Ensworth, whom he left about seven o'clock in Juries were principally internal. He was very genemr. Edward Roberts, the gentleman who has had his leg amounted and the gentleman who had his leg amounted mansion that you have purchased with their young the evening. About an hour afterwards he was blood, and amassed by their sweat—

picked up quite dead, with his skull dreadfully frac

mr. Ensworth, whom he left about seven octoor in rally respected, and has left a wife and child.

Mr. Edward Roberts, the gentleman who has had his leg amputated, and who was in the same carriage with Mr. Bolestridge, is still in a very precarious state. The other sufferers are doing well.

road, and commenced plunging. Mr. Stirling, in a plate was engraven a stag's head, with a mullet be state of excitement, jumped out of the break and fell tween the antiers, and the initials R. B. G. on anowith his right leg under him on the edge of the kerb-stone, breaking his thigh-bone in two places. the conviction of the offender.

DEATH FROM STARVATION .- On Monday afternoon a lengthened investigation was entered into, before Mr. Higgs, coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, and a jury of thirteen inhabitant householders, at the Golden Lion, Lower Edmonton, on view of the remains of a man name unknown, aged fifty-two, whose death was occasioned by the want of food and exposure to the inclemency of the weather. R. Pugh, the keeper of a lodginghouse in Church-street, stated that he had known the deceased for the last three months. He was a native of Essex, and was an agricultural labourer. He was in the employ of Mr. Boards, farmer, of Edmonton but had been for some months out of work. He had during that period obtained a scanty pittance by vending Congreve matches, balls of cotton, &c. About Wednesday or Thursday week last the police interfered with him, and threatened to apprehend him as a vagrant, saying that his offering things for sale was merely an excuse for begging. Deceased was in consequence very frightened, and did not go out with his basket again. He stopped at witness's house till the following Tuesday, when he absented himself, having till then, from the day the police spoke to him, lived upon stale crusts, which he got from other lodgers in exchange for congreves, and the dregs of the tea-pot when others had done with it. On Saturday night ast, about half-past ten o'clock, witness was returning home, when he saw the deceased sitting on the ground in the street, crouched up in a corner. He asked him why he did not come to his house. He replied because he had no money, adding that he was very cold and thirsty, and had a pain in his side. Witness assisted him home, when he made him some gruel, putting into it half a pint of ale, which deceased swallowed ravenously. Deceased was then put into a bed, and witness saw him no more alive. After a few remarks from the coroner on the distressing ircumstances of the case, the jury returned a verdict. That the deceased died from want of the common necessaries of life and exposure to the cold.'

ALARMING FIRE AT BRIXTON .- Wednesday morning, hortly before one o'clock, a fire broke out in the house belonging to Mrs. Powney, town-carrier, situate at No. 7, Crystal-road, North Brixton. The Waterloo brigade engine promptly attended, and was followed by the West of England one, and another supply of water instantly procured, the firemen set to work most vigorously, and before two o'clock they Owing to the density of the smoke, the inmates in the upper part of the building had the greatest she could not be found. Upon examining the premises after the fire was extinguished, no traces of Act.—On Monday forenoon, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held any person having been burnt could be discovered: the probability, therefore, is that she was from home at the time of the disaster. As to the origin of the fire, or whether or no the sufferer was insured. THE ATTEMPT TO POISON A WHOLE FAMILY. - In

our last we gave the particulars of the first examina-tion of John Wall, of Oadby, framework-knitter, on the charge of attempting to kill his mother, father, in the meantime, that he had been concerned in another attempt of the same atrocious character, by means, and it was ascertained on inquiry that a few weeks prior to the attempt on the life of his father, mother, and brother, the child had been taken sudprisoner's examination on Wednesday, the legal evi-It appeared that, on the 24th of September, charges, and it is anticipated that additional facts will be obtained, the prisoner was remanded to Monday. The prisoner maintains a dogged silence.— Leicester Mercury.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT. - A fatal accident ocurred on Saturday morning last, on the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, near Ryton station, about seven miles from Newcastle. As the luggage train, which left Newcastle at half-past six o'clock for Carlisle, was proceeding at the usual rate, it ran into a cow which was straying on the line, and the force of the concussion was so great as to throw the engine and tender over a low embankment, the engine falling on its side, and the tender being crushed up beside it. The stoker was fortunate enough to ump off just before the collision took place, and e-caped with only a few slight bruises. The engineer did not jump off, and he was crushed to death between the engine and the tender. Had the accident occurred twenty yards further along the line, where the railway runs close to the river Tyne, the whole train would have gone into the water. The trucks suffered no injury, and but little displacement, and another engine having been brought, they were forwarded to their destination, and the subsequent trains experienced no delay. The engineer's name was Thomas Graham; he was a steady experienced driver, but the morning was very dark, and the animal was not discovered until the engine was close upon it, too late to prevent the accident.

THE MURDER IN BRECONSHIRE. - FURTHER PARficulars.—The neighbourhood having been aroused by the intelligence of the above murder, the constaples proceeded to the spot, where they found the body lying on its back, at the top of a short hill, with the hat drawn over its face, and two small pools of blood, which had issued from a bullet wound two inches behind the right ear, the ball being afterwards discovered, on post mortem examination, to have waistcoat had been torn open with such violence as office by his son, Michael Shea, who struck him on like assassin had fired the fatal shot while walking young Shea had been at variance with his sister's on his back by the murderer for the purpose of plunceased (whose name was David Lewis) had been in the habit of putting up, the suspicion flashed across

somehow after this fashion - "Ah, weel, Maister was held on Wednesday, and a verdict returned ac- his mind that the deed had been done by a man namod Thomas Thomas, of Llansowel, Carmarthenthenshire, who had called at his house in a drab sugar or tea, or hout of that sort?" and then he goes to was perpetrated on the night of the 6th inst., on a macintosh, and had enquired for butter carts going Sparerib, the butcher, and says to him, "Weel, Mr. butter and provision dealer returning from Cardigan- to the vicinity of his home, about two hours before parerib, and what sort of a customer is that there shire to this town. He left Brecon about eight o'clock Lewis and his boy started. He accordingly caused a stranger as has come to visit Maister Smith, the cotton- on Friday evening. He was in one cart, and his son, letter to be sent per mail to a respectable innkeeper spinner; and how is his digestion?" And so he takes a lad about thirteen years of age, was driving ano- in the neighbourhood of Llansowel, who immediately forwarded descriptions to the rural police of the tells him how he supposes, that as the stranger works who asked his father what he would take a man to the meantime inquiries had been made by the Brecon police, which strengthened the suspi-cion, and Mr. Superintendent Stephens, accompanied by the late superintendent, who knew Thomas from having had him in custody on a father said they were little more than half way (the | previous occasion, started off for Carmarthenshire, distance is more than twelve miles). He then paid while printed descriptions were forwarded to all his father what he had agreed to pay for taking him, the adjacent districts and seaports. Having been and advised the boy to get into the front cart and let | detained making inquiries on the way, the Brecon him cover him with some straw and tarpaulin, which | police did not reach Llansowel until after one o'clock Smith.—Yes, certainly.

Smith.—Good morning, Jackson. Farewell; you large to the following circumstances:—Acting on the into dwell longer on the notion, that working-men do shares, about 280 hands—leaving the surplus of thirty—that you employed seventy men, you made a profit of class, have evinced a sound judgment, if not a just here some little time asleep, when a man with a formation they had received, they had proceeded to not get their fair share of the proceeds of the labour six pair of hands unemployed against the £10,000, that you employed against the £10,000, waggon came up in the opposite direction and woke his father's house, and found that he had reached one, in refusing to hear the cause of the people advoon which they are engaged. And, as you might imagine that there is some kind of mystery under the capital, I will explain the meaning of it in every few words. Capital is anything which is of value. The part of mands unemproved against the 210,000, \$2990 by the tollgate-keeper took him to an inn in the village. It | the superintendent stationed his men on the lookwas now about twelve o'clock. In a very short time out, lying in wait himself with one of his men in a the waggoner returned, riding one of his horses, say- lane near his father's house. Soon after eight o'clock ing he had found the man about a mile on, lying by they heard him coming down the lane, and passing the side of the road murdered. Assistance was given, one on each side of him, collared him at once. Being and the body was brought in. At that time he was a very powerful young man, he succeeded in throwquite warm. His death was occasioned by a pistol- ing them both down, and after a severe struggle on shot, which passed through his hat, and entered his the ground, they were compelled to draw their cuthead just over the right ear. The ball lodged in the lasses before he would surrender. During the struggle head, and has since been extracted. Death must have he dropped a brace of pocket-pistols, which fortubeen instantaneous.—Sun. twelve bullets, caps, and some powder. Having been surrendered to the Brecon police, he was brought on Sunday to the station-house in that town, and on Monday was taken to an adjourned inquest, held before Thomas Batt, Esq., at the Camden Arms, Trecastle. From the evidence here adduced, it appeared that he had nine days previously bought the pistols at an ironmonger's shop in Brecon, and that on Friday night he rode in a farmer's waggon a short way out of town until overtaken by Lewis and his

> gaol, to take his trial at the March assizes. DARING BURGLARY .- On Monday night, the 9th, with the premises. On the principal portion of the

> cart, when he made the bargain for conveyance to

Trecastle. The boy who had charge of the waggon,

and Lewis's little boy, swore most positively to his identity; and such a chain of circumstantial evidence

Thomas, who was therefore removed to the county

THE INFLUENCE OF DEMOCRACY.

A FEW papers on the political, economical, and moral aspects of the age, may probably neither be unacceptable to the readers of the Star, nor uninstructive in themselves. They will at least possess the utility of the mile-stoneshow how much of the journey towards genuine popular institutions has been accomplished—our present where-

about, and distance from the goal. Besides, the advantage of casting an occasional glance over the whole field of action,—an advantage similar to that possessed by the General, who is constantly receiving intelligence from all parts of the battle-field, and is therefore better able to draw correct inferences as to probable results. than the private or subaltern fixed in one position, and with the whole attention concentrated on one spot,-it is highly interesting to watch the different phases of the popular mind, at different periods. If the inference can be fairly drawn, that every one of these phases has been of a progressive, rather than a retrogressive character, -the wave of the advancing, not the ebbing tide, -it will impart fresh courage and hopefulness to those who are struggling for man's emancipation.

That such has been the character of the Past appears to us incontestible. If we compare the popular mind of the present day, with that of twenty or thirty years ago, they present scarcely any points of resemblance. Perhate the institutions by which the fathers of the present generation were oppressed are not yet materially altered in essence or in operation; but their supporters use different arguments, act more deferentially towards public opinion, and, in appearance at least, pay homage to that sovereignty of the people which is the essential principle of democracy. This outward recognition is a very fair prelude to the universal embodiment of that principle in actual institutions.

The rampant Torvism of former days has utterly passed away. It is dead and buried—we hope and believe without skin or outer covering and the kernel; with the forany chance of a resurrection. If a few solitary specimens structure of the latter that has the chief claims on of this almost extinct species yet, ghost-like, "revisit the our attention. This consists of the embryo, or germ pale glimpses of the moon." they are as unsubstantial and of the future plant, the seed, leaves (cotyledons), and powerless as ghosts, and can only frighten women and nutrient matter for the embryo (albumen, ) either exchildren. "Young England" laughs in its lusty strength at the shadow. Perhaps, before the race is completely ex-

thought or education among the masses; and the easy offhand around of the opinion that their destiny and duty. were like that of the coach-horse.—to work hard, eat well, he car or brave the light of day.

Thanks to the intropid References, whose long and per-

severing labours, whose heroic endurance of obloquy, perso ution, imprisonment, and even death, ultimately overcame this for to human liberty and happiness? To themwe owe that political education of the people, which, begun for a working man to have pre-amed to address a public meeting, would have been decined the climax of audicity the working classes, have been to them Normal Schools, induced by their position in the social scale. From their flection. Treather has ripened into action—and action, too, of a bold and aspiring description. The result is that Charmen-or, in other words, the claim of the whole people to govern themselves—is now, in one slatte or

Are we asked for proofs of this statement? We reply is the memorable words on the monument of Wren in S: Paul'- Look around. In every direction the potency of public opinion is recognised. Every party in politics—every sect in religion, pays homage of its

another, the political ereed of the age.

markets for their commodities, what course do they take for very old seeds, to assist their germinating pawer. the machinery of agitation is organised and set in motion. tributed, advocating, explaining, and enforcing the right, broadcioth to other lands, and receiving from them corn Or other quivalents in return; betive, unserupulous, guing the same doctrine; what is this but a sirtual ac-

Geratic among the middle and mercantile classes than the aristocratic, be thought to weaken this illustration, let us take another. The Middle Class League puts the upper classes in "bodily fear" for the preservation of their professes, and the laws by which they are sesured What measures do they adopt? Alas! the high prerogative days of aristocratic ascendancy have gone, never to return! The strong hand of authority is palsied; gagging Acts are obsolete; prisons are odious and more dangerous to the prosecutor than the captive. How then is the torrent of the disjone. Hence the proudest, the wealthiest, the most ponerful aristocracy the world ever saw, forms Phispering humbleness:" prints tracts and newspapers: and sends forth its lecturers also, to explain its case, and thires; a favourable verdict from the people.

It would be easy to multiply examples of the growing and already predominant influence of this new element but we shall content ourselves with one more. Sir Robert Peel's Government is eminently the servant of the popular will. If the astute and cautious Premier has any fixed as it brings it in immediate contact with the roots principle of action whatever, it is that of watching the for in all other modes, even when the manure is drillfluctuations and the growth of opinion on national questions; and when he thinks it sufficiently matured and strong on any point, to obey its bidding. Inconsistency the salts contained in the seeds be essential to its has been charzed against him; it is his consistency in this growth, the addition may be beneficial; for though respect which has caused it. This made him propose and I the seed be able only to absorb a little, still that may carry Catholic Emancipation, after having opposed it. This | add one half more to what it already contains : and as produced his modified application of the principle of Free seed varies in quantity, its absence may be the cause Trade, in the measures which signalised the commence- of feeble germination, and the addition of the required ment of his present lease of office. This he avows is to salts, afforded by steeps, may increase the vigour of be the rule of his conduct in future. "I will only defend the crop. I have here alluded to three ways in which a law or an institution to-day," says the Right Hon. seed manuring may be beneficial. Baroner, "because it appears to me the best we can have tion of the starch, either directly, or by assisting in the to-day: to-morrow the circumstances may alter, and then, production of diastase. of course, I will change with then."

The immense progress towards perfect political freeof the power to do so is a proof of the pre-existence of its matter. It is needless to add, that the composition fitness. Be this as it may, there can be no doubt but, and proportions of the steep or manure must be that higher and more comprehensive views of the rights known and stated, and that all experiments or secret and duties of citizenship than were formerly entertained, preparations of quack fertilizers are of no avail, and have been sown broad cast, and taken deep root. Axioms in politics, which were at no distant date branded with infamy and popular disapprobation, or prosecuted by the state lawyers as seditions, are now the universally recogmixed common-places of our political text-books. With: the desire to attain power, there has grown up an equally strong desire to learn how to exercise that power rightly. It, as yet, the pancity of means for gratifying this desire, causes the educative process to be somewhat behind the the basin on the 11th inst. She will remain in actual influence gained, there is the consolation of King-road for a short time, whence she will make a knowing that it exists. According to the old adage, few experimental trips; after which she will proceed "where there is a will there is a way." Growing power to the Thames. will multiply educational facilities.

A fercible illustration of the progress which all political knowledge, may be found in the altered, and, in our opinion, in proved positions now taken up by each of tecture. them. Toryism-rigid, unbending, exclusive Toryismhas, as we have seen, lapsed into accommodating, yielding

its future leaders such men as Lord Howick, and, as a consequence, eschew the selfishness and cold-blooded cruelty engendered by Malthusian philosophy. Even Chartism has gone beyond its original demands. It asks, no less resolutely than before, for admission within the pale of the Constitution for the masses; but it has added to this, the study of other elements of national happiness, and, with proper guidance and a due amount of perseverance, it will succeed in gaining votes, and a "stake in the hedge" at the same time. The Small Farm system may be made the most powerful lever for throwing down all that impedes the path of substantial political reform, ever put into the hands of an oppressed and suffering

remarks. They will find them a reply to the sneers and : the obloque which are so liberally bestowed on all move- tion should be imperfect, or the dimensions incorrect, ments while they are in advance of popular feeling. They the first arises from want of comprehension, and the also supply to all engaged in forwarding the public wel- latter from the vague information I was at the time fare that encouragement which is so often needed in their able to procure. arduous task. Past success guarantees future triumphs, Upon the now generally recognised sovereignty of the prople-that foundation-stone of Democracy-do we rest our anticipations of happier days for coming generations. That principle constitutes a basis broad enough for any aft, and driven at each end by a pair of cylinders, sup-retructure that may hereafter be raised upon it. Itsadmission is an essential preliminary to the task of reconstruction: and that is the work which now falls to the the cranks. The air pumps are placed between the of Young England. the legs of the A, and it will be seen that a most

## Agricultural Column.

CHEMISTRY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.-No. I.-FARINACEOUS SEEDS .- (From the Western Agriculturist.)-Every seed is composed of two parts, the mer we have comparatively little to do, it is the isting as a separate body, or contained in the coty-ledons. This albumen is either of an oily, farinaceous. or horny consistency, is always wholesome, and it is tinguished, it would be well to catch and preserve a it which renders many seeds, such as corn, &c., so like the sails of a windmill, but broader in proportion, valuable as human food. When a plant can be pro- and only six feet in diameter.

pagated by buds, as in the case of the potato, we find of the doctrines of this once powerful party, based, as all discount to the bad a similar stock of nutrient matter its doctrines were, upon the assumption that "the many bud, as the albumen does for that of the germ or were made for the few ?" The "divine right" of govern | embryo. At the present we shall confine our remarks ing wrong, inherent in the aristocracy; the prohibition of to seeds, having farinaceous albumen, such as the different varieties of corn. If we take a portion of existing prejudices, devised new types for its mighty this albumen, as wheat flour, and wash it on a piece of cloth with water, it is separated into two parts—a white powder removed by the water, known as starch, and be comfortably stabled,-now, never outrage the publand viscid matter left on the cloth, to which the name of gluten has been applied. These two bodies differ from one another in composition, as much as they do in appearance; the one (starch) is composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, while the other (gluten) contains in addition nitrogen. Before these substances can nearish the young plant, they undergo changes in composition, which may be best studied, if we examine them as they occur during the germination of by Cartwright, continued by Cobbett and Hunt, and carried the west. When we commit a seed to the ground ca by O'Counce, has made its resuscitation an impossibility | under favourable circumstances, the root and fature Even we Yorks Exclass can recall the time when stem begin to be developed. It this period a small portion of a substance called diastase is produced in the seed, which, by its action on the starch, converts it into sugar, rendering it thus soluble, in water, and was held in the Carpenters' Hall, on the evening of wholly unable or only partially able to work had risen Sufficient for him was the telecity of being permitted to need for absorption by the vessels of the young plant. Thursday, Dec. 5, for the purpose of laying before the from 271,769 to 288,748, showing 17,000 increase in attend at all, and listed to the wisdom of twaddling It is in taking advantage of this change in the comsquires or the more delectable oratory of an hor availe maintenance of a maltster consists. unanimously called to the chair, who called upon Mr. and expended in England and Wales gradually in- payable at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghrll-street, any Wed- 3s. 8d.; and pork, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d. able to preserve it in this state, it would furnish a very favourable. Mr. Whittaker moved, "That in 1838 was £5,186,389; in 1839, £5,615,938 (an in-The local associations and frequent public meetings of ready supply to the plant; and hence, we find that auditors be appointed by this meeting to audit the crease of between £400,000 and £500,000); in 1840, -cod not allowed to become dead ripe, corminates more accounts and report to the next general meeting." Mr. £6,014,605 (an increase again nearly equal, as comin which they have learned to give utterance to the thoughts rapidly than when the ripening process is allowed to Black seconded the resolution, which was agreed to starca. When the extremity of the young plant becomes then elected: -Messrs. Williams, Glencross, and creased to £6,351,828; in 1842, to £6,552,890; and

they have carried to their workshops and their hum. tipped with green, it converts this sugar into woody Turner. Mr. Black moved the following resolution: his firesides traities of high import for discussion and re- libre, of which the stem of the perfect plant chiefly consists; and this change from sugar to libre is effected by to promote the union of the Building Trades, it is position between sugar and fibre being 50 lb, carbon, with 72 lb, water, form sugar

besides diastase have the power of replering starch Hand, and producing the changes which it effectsthem, or substances containing natrogen, to our seedbeds, we may be able to assist the efforts of nature, to the Carpenters and Joiners, through Messis, Kelly, and perhaps obtain a greater produce from the seed. Such additions in the form of solutions for steeping of the different bodies of the Building Trades. We Certain manufacturers and merchants want "extended seeds, have long been used by gardeners, especially loobtain their object! They appeal to the public. All And lime applied to seeds containing much starch, has been decidedly beneficial; for even in some cases when fore them for their consideration; and that, after county of Sussex, in a frolic with his gun disturbed the seed has been fusty, and produced, without any such meetings, a public meeting be called of all the some partridges, without hurting a feather. For Tone of tracts; tens of thousands of new spapers, are dis application, unhealthy, plants, the addition of line branches of the Building Trades for their final dehas caused a healthy braird. Practical men, too, have cision." The resolution was seconded by Mr. John since a ruffian brutally assaulted a poor woman after duty, and benefit of sending more calico, flannel, and observed that by steeping their seed corn in urine, Cannal solutions of salt, are, and sprinkling quick lime on seconded, an amendment :-" That there be no public ing her husband, then away at sea, and in which asthen, when wet, smut, rust, de, have been prevented; and also that when potato sets have been dusted glib-tengue i beturers traverse, the length and breadth of with lime or powdered gypsum, better crops have rethe land corryshere proclaiming, illustrating, and are sulted. But lately more astonishing results are stated to tracted discussion, the original resolution, with a arm, and the wretch who caused this calamity was have been produced by steeps, and it has been asserted slight addition, was carried by a large majority, and fined £5, or two menths' imprisonment. that if proper substances be employed, the use of other the meeting broke up. manures is completely superseded; and we have been and particular tribunal of St. Stephen's to the Nation :- and on our sandy shores, as in the richest ground. At the one that ruffles a moral sea as stagmant as that which before the Court of Assizes of the Eure, for the murder inferencially an indication that ere long, that assembly will meeting of the Highland Society at Duralce, in 1843, enthralled Coleridge's Ameient Mariner. A short time of her brother, Pierre Vautier. It appeared from the regentleman exhibited several luxuriant specimens of ago, the Operative Boot and Shoemakers' Committee indictment and the evidence that the brother and the wheat, oats, &c., grown in a sol not manured for at closed the shop of a person named John Shaw, who was sister had for nearly fifteen years been on bad terms, remment or the aristocracy, and become a true roller of least eleven years, which luxurinance appeared to him at that time paying his men at a much lower rate | in consequence of the anger felt by the latter at her the public mind—an efficient agent for carrying out its
to be owing to the action of the steeps. The salts employed were, nitrate of soda, sulphate, nitrate and gle, Shaw succumbed to the moral influence brought of the father than she thought right, and that Vautier, If however, the fact that popular influences are more muriate of ammonia, &c. These experiments he re- to bear upon him, and signed an agreement, binding in his just resentment against his sister, who was a peated with perfect success, finding that not only was himself to take back his workmen on the same terms woman of the worst feelings, had made a will bethe growth more luxuriant, but that the steeped seeds as the other masters. In a week or two, notwith- queathing his property (about 16,000f.) to a friend. tillered into 9, 10, or 11 stems, while the unprepared standing, he declined employing the men, who, by The mother, however, being attacked with severe ones produced only 2, 3, or 4. Experiments have their spirited conduct, had wrung the concession from been made in the London Horticultural Society's Gar- him, and, as we understood, refused to fulfil the other dens on grains and leguminous seeds, steeped in solu- part of his agreement. The shop was, therefore, receive his sister, and at the death-bed of the parent tions of nitrate of soda, muriate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of ammonia, phosphate of ammonia, tice and address into the hands of the printer, and the period of his mother's death broken his thigh, ac., and the result is reported that on wheat, barley, the workmen in Shaw's employment made arrangerye, and oats, little effect has been produced, but if ments for seeking work in the neighbouring towns

of middle-class Pree Tradism to be stemmed? Why, by results of experiments on these steeps by farmers in middle-man again giving in. As might be expected, by the bedside of his mother was sincere on his also alreading to the people, and making them the arbiter this neighbourhood, with scarcely any exception, are so happy a termination to their first struggle has part, revoked the will which he had made in in direct accordance with the above. This appears to greatly emboldened the gallant Cordwainers in their favour of his friend, and executed another, in settle this question. But if we do not place so much reliance on the steeps as the inventor does, perhaps "Protection Societies:" "speaks with bated breath and under some circumstances they may be beneficial, and even with these results before us, the subject is worthy further investigation. Not confining the experiments to the action of solutions, but extending them to Victor's plan of mixing the seed with stimulating manures in the solid state, and causing them by means of clay to adhere to each individual seed. Though in this way we could not expect to supply the seed with sufficient materials for perfecting the plant, yet in the one case it is an economical mode of applying manure, ed in, much is removed from the crop it is intended immediately to feed; and, in the other case, if the saline materials of the soil be small in quantity, or if we know that the saline matter in the same kind of

1st. By adding substances to assist in the liquefac-2d. By bringing the manure in direct contract with the roots, and thus economising the amount required. 3d. By adding to the quantity or making up the dom is, however, not alone to be traced in the direction deficiency of the saline matters in the seed and soils. now indicated. It is not enough to know that popular I would therefore recommend such experiments to opinion has become the arbiter by which all questions the repeated, carefully examining the quantity of inorare to be decided. We must also ascertain to what degiganic matter in the seed and soils, and observing whether, when undressed, the germinating power apgree it is competent so to decide. Perhaps the existence pears to the dependent at all on the proportion of this

> not worth the trouble of recording. G. ATKIN, M.D., Agricultural Chemist.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM SIMP.

The first experimental trial of the engine of the steam-ship Great Britain took place on Wednesday last, in Cumberland Basin. The screw made thirtysix revolutions, at about half speed. The trial was perfectly satisfactory. The Great Britain will leave

A correspondent of the Mail gives the following description of this vessel :- So many and contradictory have been the accounts of this steam-ship, that I departies have made in the acquisition of sound political termined to see and to form an opinion upon her myself, before the final trial of this experiment, which, if successful, will commence a new era in naval archi-

> Built entirely of iron, the contours presented to the eye are of the most exquisite grace-fine and

curves of her sides. She is the first vessel I have seen built entirely of iron, the plates forming her sides being rounded in over her timber heads (for want of a better name I must call them so) without bulwarks, hammock netting, or any defence but an iron railing. Nor has she the regiment of masts which the engravings represent her with-one large and heavily sparred foremast, and the low wide funnel, alone breaking the sheer of her vast flush

There is, when seen in dock, a trifling drawback to her general appearance, in one large hawse-hole directly amidships, breaking the line of her stern, and giving her, in some degree, the look of a man whose nose has been in the wars.

I proceeded on deck. It is unfortunate that no guide is appointed to show the wonders of the engine-To those who ask what good comes out of popular rooms, for it was dreary to toil through the wilderness agitations, we commend the perusal of these cursory of polished iron, in one respect like the land of promise, for it literally was flowing with oil, with no kind soul to afford information: and if my descrip-

Directly across (athwart the sailors call it) the midship of the vessel, and occupying the greater part of that section, is a large wheel, eighteen feet six inches rain has fallen almost incessantly for the last month. in diameter, and supported by a strong framing, and this is put in motion by a crank axis, passing fore and making four in all. These are disposed in the form of the letter A, making their stroke obliquely inwards, and by a parallel motion communicating directly with

compact form of engine is thus obtained. In the bottom of the hold, directly under the large wheel, is the main shaft, 130 feet in length and sixteen inches in diameter. This passes fore and aft. and out through a stuffing-box, in the run of the vessel, the end working in a bearing in the stern-post. pon the shaft, directly under the large wheel, is a drum, six feet in diameter, and round this and the driving-wheel pass three endless chains, formed like the fusee chain of a watch, which are received into grooves corresponding with their links, both upon the wheel and the drum, and thus communicate the power, the propeller-shaft making about three revo-

lutions for each stroke of the engines. Outside the vessel, and about level with the load water line, but at present a foot or so out of the water, appears the propeller, formed with four vanes,

Never, in appearance at least, was a machine so inadequate to its end as this; but unquestionably in persons, going to shoot wild fowl, crossed the Y planning this, in regulating its velocity by the power applied, and the resistance to be overcome, the same science has been called into action that first sug- on foot. gested the vast vessel, and boldly casting aside all

machinery.

In this slight and hasty sketch I have not attempted any account of her cabin accommodation, or the mere upholstery work of a passenger ship. In the first place, all this is still incomplete, and when finished may appear more convenient than it at present does; nor did it possess, to me at least, any interest in comparison with the machinery of this bold and vast which its daring so well merits.

### Trades' Mobements.

body the position of the strike. Mr. Levens was one quarter alone! Thus also has the amount levied agar is found in the unripened grain, and were we Scott to read the accounts for the week, which were creased, year by year, since 1838. The amount levied on so far as to convert the whole of the sugar into | unanimously. The three following gentlemen were That it is the opinion of this meeting, that, in order the plant adding to the sugar a quantity of carbon, expedient to give the full management of the present which it derives from the air; the difference of com- strike into the hands of the Trades' Delegates." Mr. Mandall seconded the motion. Mr. Duglass moved an amendment to the resolution. After a lengthy discussion the original motion was carried by a It is important to remark here, that other substances large majority Mr. Whittaker, in a powerful speech, moved the following resolution :- "That we, the Carpenters and Joiners of Manchester and alkahes, for instance, have this power, and by adding Salford, in general meeting assembled, consider that counted no less than 270 hares, which was of course the correspondence between Messrs, Pauling and Co., | much less than the number he saw, as there were Gilmore, and Co., has not had the due consideration therefore respectfully request the delegates of the respective branches, to immediately call special meetings for the purpose of laying the correspondence be- Legal Equity.—An unlucky your meeting, but that each branch decide in their own sault he was assisted by his companion, who had special meetings, and send the same by their represshared what the poor woman's house afforded. In sentatives to the Central Committee." After a pro- resisting their violence the poor woman broke her In Meries - The Wages Movement goes on briskly : years of age, the wife of a small farmer, named Bentold that doctored seeds will produce as abundant crops among the Dumfries Trades. In fact, it is the only voisin, residing at Eprevill, was tried on the 27th ult.

again "blocked." The Committee put a spirited noanything, it appears to be rather injurious, especially until this second dispute should be settled. All this her desiring to have the whole of the household furnion the wheat, and in the case of peas and beans, those was, however, before the bills had been issued, or the ture of the deceased, and a quarrel ensued, yet steeped in water alone were decidedly the best. The men left their native town, happily superseded by the Vautier, as a proof that the reconciliation made wage for a fair day's work.

efforts to procure for the members of the gentle eraft which he left everything to his sister. This act exercising their vocation in Dumfries "a fair day's of generosity caused his death. The prisoner, anx-CHELSEA. — DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. — A public taking advantage of his feeble state, entered his room meeting was held on Monday evening, Dec. 9th, at night, and with a club beat out his brains. Early at the Cheshire Cheese Inn, Grosvenor-row, which on the following morning she went to a neighbour, and was attended by a most crowded and respectable told him that during the night some thieves had broaudience. Mr. Bushby was unanimously called to ken in, and after robbing the house had murdered her the chair. Mr. Clark moved the first resolution—brother. The character of the woman, however, of Peckham and Dulwich, Surrey, farmer-Edward That this meeting award their grateful thanks to created suspicion, and the officers of justice had soon Manufallin, of Long-lanc, Bermondsey, hair merchant. Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., M.P., for his proof that the murder was committed by her. On the valuable services in Parliament, more especially his trial the evidence was such as not to admit of a doubt strenuous and successful resistance to the infamous of her guilt; but the jury, to the surprise of the Court, Masters and Servants. Bill, and also his exposure of declared that there was no proof of the murder havthe infamous and atrocious Post-office spy system." Mr. T. M. Wheeler seconded the resolution, which therefore only sentenced to imprisonment for life, with was unanimously adopted. Mr. John Dowling, in a neat and appropriate speech, proposed the second trial, showing that even the most calculating criminals cabinet-makers -Samuel Woolley and W. N. Bell, of Liresolution—"That this meeting do most cordially agree with the sentiments contained in the address of the Metropolitan Duncombe Testimonial Committee, and pledge itself to every exertion in furtherance of the grand object therein recommended, viz., an im-, of her clothing, but she had placed a bloody hand upon perishable testimonial to the working-man's champion and true friend, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe." Mr. O'Connor, who was received with the most en-Mr. O'Connor, who was received with the most en-thusiastic appliause, seconded the resolution, and spoke by this fact, for they could not subsequently have lock-thusiastic appliause, seconded the resolution, and spoke by this fact, for they could not subsequently have lock-of Blackburn, Lancashire, printers—Robert Bowman and vance has occurred in the duty on foreign rye, and 1s. thusiastic appliause, seconded the resolution, and spoke of this latt, to the latter of the last length in support thereof. The resolution ed a door of which they had not the key; the marks of william Knight, jun., of Manchester—Thomas Conway per quarter decline on peas—say 8s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. was carried unanimously. Mr. Lee moved, and Mr. blood also were those of the left hand, and it was and John Marden, of Beaminster, Dorsetshire, drapers— Tubbs seconded, "That the following persons be a com- proved that the prisoner was left-handed.—Galignani's Thomas Ions and Thomas Leybourne, of Newcastle-uponmittee to receive subscriptions and carry out the obiects of the meeting :-Messrs. Bushby, J. Dowling, Dann, Tubbs, T. Dann, Dixon, Lee, Dines, Clark, Soper, Maines, and Corbet." Carried unanimously. Mr. Darlibar moved, and Mr. Dowling seconded, the following resolution, which was carried unanimously: -" That the thanks of this meeting are justly due, and are hereby given to the Northern Star, and the rest of the public press, which aided the throwing out

O'Connor. The meeting then separated. NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE. - Mr. John Auty, miner, will cations for John Auty must be addressed to the care the seven and forty heads. of Mr. Henry Thomas, Peel-street, Burslem, North Staffordshire.

by giving a detailed account of the interview which the twelve could not sign their names. had taken place between the deputation and the employers. A deputation of five persons, in the employ of Mr. Tee, was then appointed to wait on their of Mr. Tee, was then appointed to wait on their than a year past, the city of Ragusa has been dismaster, and the meeting adjourned till Wednesday turbed, have created so much alarm that it is in con-

THE COMMITTEE of the Duncombe Testimonial, meeting at the Black Swan, Brown's-lane, are called the Dalmatic shore. together for next Tuesday night, at eight P. M., and it is requested all books out be brought in.

THE DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE, formerly

ROCHDALE FACTORY WORKERS.—There seems to be general move on the part of the factory workers in at several of the mills, at some of which work has been resumed, the hands having gotten the advance asked for

THE NEXT GENERAL DELEGATE MEETING OF LAN-CASHIRE MINERS will be held on Monday next, December 16th, at the house of Mr. John Garforth, Old Mess House, Oldham. Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A public meeting will also be held on the same day, at which W. P. Roberts, Esq., will be present. The levy, including General Contribution and Law fund, is 1s. 6d. per member.

Errata. — Sir, be so good as to correct a few errors which appeared in last week's Star, in the article signed Win. Dixon and Wm. Grocott. The word pan occurs twice, which should be ton. Instead of County Secretaries, it should be-Signed on behalf of the Miners of Lancashire, WM. DIXON, WM. GROCOTT, County Secretary.

Early Winter.—The mountains and even the upper | will be issued for the trial of the recent murder cases valleys on the French frontier of Arragon are covered in the county Tipperary. with snow, an event which has not taken place at so Wolves have come down in troops, and devoured an immense number of sheep, horned cattle, and horses; and even the bears, said to be in general so cowardly. have become bold and rapacious. A few days since the wolves devoured ninety sheep and several horses

between the Eaux Chaudes and Gabas. A New Translation.—A rich old maiden lady, who was notorious for her bad temper and for her perpetually scolding her servants, having died a short time since, the hatchment was put up against her house, under which was the following motto:-Requiescat in pace." The cook inquired of the coachman the meaning of these words. Coachee, proud of this appeal to his scholarship, after pondering over them for a moment, answered.—"Oh, the motto in English is- Rest quiet, cat, in peace.'

THE BOY JONES AGAIN .- During the few days the Warspite was anchored in Salamis-bay, the boy Jones (in I go) swam from the ship during the night; but ifter some search he was found ashore. I have not heard of his getting into the Palace, however.

THE FROST IN HOLLAND.—AMSTERDAM, DEC. 6in consequence of the frost which we have had for these three days past, the river Y before the city is hard frozen. The Zaandam steamer was obliged vesterday to give up a voyage, and to return on account of the ice. This morning, before seven o'clock, three opposite the Custom-house, and several peasants. with milk for North Holland, have crossed the ice

VICTOR HUGO, who, it is said, has determined for the present altogether to abandon the dramatic Muse, as been compensating himself with her lyrical sister. A third volume of his poetical speculations and reminiscences of "The Rhine" is in the press. A work of his on Italy is also spoken of as forthcomingwhich, says the Revue de Paris, the poet "designs as his first political offering to the peerage.

INCREASE OF PAUPERS .- From the returns prepared

under the direction of the Poor Law Commissioners, experiment to which I venture to wish all the success it appears that the number of out-door paupers in 584 unions in England and Wales had increased during the past year. Thus the total number of aged and infirm out-door paupers, partially or wholly disabled, relieved during the quarter ended Lady-day 1842, was 271,769, being composed of 59,749 men wholly unable to work, and 111,584 women and Max bester.—Public Meeting of Carpenters 31,118 men and 69,320 females partially able to AND JOINERS - A Public Meeting of the above body work. In the Lady-day 1843, the number of those pared with the preceding year); in 1841, the amount levied for the purposes of the Poor Law further inin 1843, to the enormous sum of £7,085,595, or an increase upon the year before, of no less than £532,705, or upwards of half a million sterling. In fact, the cost of the poor in the last year was nearly the same as that in 1826, under the much reprobated old system.

> GAME. - On Monday last, as a labourer of Quainton was crossing a field belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, he saw a great number of hares, and had the curiosity to count them. In this one field he many he could not count. While labourers are starving for want of food and employment, here are vermin allowed to consume and waste this food, and by their depredations to lessen the farmer's means of

LEGAL EQUITY.-An unlucky youngster in the Mr. Hitchinson moved, and Mr. Belhouse partaking of her hospitality under pretence of know-

> CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.-A woman, fifty-two illness, and thérefore desirous of seeing her daughter, Vautier, who resided with his mother, consented to a reconciliation took place. Vautier having about the sister remained at his house to nurse him; and, although her selfish disposition was again shown by ious to get immediate possession of the property, and ing been committed with premeditation. She was frequently commit great oversights. The murderess had taken the precaution, after the consummation of the crime, to proceed to a neighbouring spring, and wash away the stains of blood from her hands and some of thieves having entered the house was contradicted

> AN AMERICAN ACTRESS, Miss Cushman, celebrated in the highest walks of the drama, has arrived in

YANREE SHOOTING.—I'll tell you of a peculiar cheap shot as I had with a single bullet. In at farmer Spovin's, I see a coop ready to go to Brocklyn, arrivals of English wheat and barley were large with seven and forty ducks in it. So I said to during the past week, but of other articles the sup-

THE INTELLECTUAL MIDDLE CLASS.—At a recent BARNSLEY .- The weavers met again on Monday jurors who attended inquests in the western district night, when Mr. J. Grimshaw, who had been the of Middlesex could write; and that a short time

EARTHQUAKES.—Letters from Italy state that the continued shocks of earthquake by which, for more templation to evacuate the well-known place, and build a new Ragusa, on some better protected spot of

India-Rubber Goods.—The American papers mention that great improvements have been made lately in the United States, in the manufacture of India-

CURIOUS HUMANS.—A recent catalogue of a sale at the West-end of London contains the following exthis town. There have been turn-outs of the hands traordinary announcements :- "Two ivory young ladies' work-boxes. A mahogany gentleman's dressing-case. A rosewood young lady's Canterbury, with

> A WILD BOAR STORY .- The Echo de la Nieure of the 3rd, gives an account of the killing of a wild boar at Fours, which had long been the terror of the country. He had entered the premises of a M. Schmid in open day, and when that gentleman came up he found two of his five vard-dogs dead, the three others dving. and his gamekeeper lamed for life by a dreadful wound inflicted in the leg by the tusks of the ferocious animal. M. Schmid fired his gun, which was loaded with ball, at the hoar, and wounded him sufficiently to prevent the animal from making an attack. Il then rushed at him, and with his conteau de chasse cut his throat. The animal weighed 130 kilogrammes and in his hide were found ten balls, four of which had been fired at him long before, and six by M. Schmid and his keeper on the day of his death. TIPPERARY.—It is stated that a special commission

Substitute for Marble. A large factory is about to be established in Berlin, for manufacturing a species of composition equal to the finest marble, from plaster of Paris and solutions of alum.

WINTER.—The navigation seems to be closed at Cronstadt for the year. The road and the gulf are thickly covered with ice, and several foreign merchants are obliged to stay.

### Bankrupts. &c.

Thomas Rose, of Nursling, Hampshire, brick burner, Brett, of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, currier.—James Ayling, of Leeds, cabinet maker.-Stephen Bucknell, of Hendon, Middlesex.-Josiah Martin, of 229, High-street

James Gilson Førster, of Aldgate High-street, City tailor, first dividend of 1s. in the pound, payable at 18 Aldermanbury, London, any Saturday. James Cadbury, of New Bond-street, cheesemonger, final dividend of Is. 43d, in the pound, payable at 18, Aldermanbury, London, any Saturday.

George Hammond, sen., of Hayant, Hampshire, brewer

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

first dividend of Is. 6d. in the pound, payable at IS, Al dermanbury, London, any Saturday.

Jonathan Bail, of Salisbury, Wiltshire, cabinet maker first dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound, payable at 18, Alder nanbury, London, any Saturday. John Dunphy, of Burford, Oxfordshire, victualler, first dividend of 4s. 3d. in the pound, payable at 18, Alderman

bury, London, any Saturday.

John Hore Brown, of Puke-street, Manchester-square. chemist, final dividend of 1s. Id. in the pound, payable a 18, Aldermanbury, London, any Saturday. John Tucker, late of Sutton-street, Commercial-road East, ship owner, first dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound payable at 18, Aldermanbury, London, any Saturday Thomas Jacomb Lancaster, of Barge-yard, Bucklersbury lity, merchant, final dividend of 11d. in the pour

payable at 18, Aldermanbury, London, any Saturday. Thomas Curtis, of Stepney, shipping butcher, first and final dividend of 1s. 8d. towards 1s. 10d. in the pound, payable at 18, Aldermanbury, London, any Saturday.

John Ball, of 20, St. George's place, Hyde-park-corner tailor, first dividend of 9d, in the pound, payable at 18, Aldermanbury, London, any Saturday. of 2s. 6d in the pound, payable at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.

Daniel Basely, of High-street, Borough, and Old Kent.

road cheesemonger, third dividend of Is, in the pound payable at I, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Wedhithe, apothecary, first dividend of 7d, in the pound, Richard Barbam, of Emsworth, Hampshire, linen

draper, first dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, payable at 1. Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday. Jacob Forth, of Nottingham, hatter, first dividend of 2s. in the pound, payable at 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham any Thursday.

Samuel Appleyard, of Manchester, stuff merchant, first and final dividend of 3s. 1½d. in the pound, payable at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, on December 18, and any

following Wednesday.

David Thomas, of Manchester, merchant, second dividend of 43d, in the pound, payable at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, any Wednesday. Manchester, any Wednesday. Abraham Ogden, of Spotland, Lancashire, sizer, first Aoranam oguen, of Spotiand, Lancashire, Sizer, first dividend of 5s. 9d. in the pound, payable at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, any Wednesday.

John Fothergill, sen., of Selby, Yorkshire, apothecary, first dividend of 3s. 3d. in the pound, payable at 7. Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday.

Starbon Dividing of Parada Starbot. University 2015.

Stephen Phillips, of Brook-street, Hanover-square, carpet warehouseman, dividend of lod, in the pound, payable at 1, Sambrook.court, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday. Ludd and William Fenner, of Fenchurch-street, City merchants, dividend of 4d in the pound, payable at Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.

first dividend of 4s. 6d. in the pound, payable at 2, Basing nall-street, London, any Wednesday. William Dethick, of Temple-street, Whitefriars, City lime merchant, first dividend of \$\int d. in the pound, payabl at 2, Basinghall-street, London, any Wednesday.
William Bestoe Smith, of Sudbury, Suffolk, surgeon, firs dividend of 6s. 11d. in the pound, payable at 2, Basinghallstreet, any Wednesday.
Peter Tansley, of St. John-street, West Smithfield, stray plait dealer, first dividend of 2s. 97d, in the pound, payable at 2. Basinghall-street, any Wednesday. Henry Wood, of Basinghall-street, City, woollen factor

first dividend of 2s. in the pound, payable at 2, Basinghall street, any Wednesday.

Thomas Bentley Andrew, of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lat ashire, tea dealer, first dividend of 3s. 6d. in the pound avable at 35, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday. William Henry Bates, of Birmingham, factor, first div dend of 3s. 3d, in the pound, payable at 7. Waterloo-stree

Birmingham, any Thursday.

Yeardley and Co., of Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, flax spinners, first dividend of 3s. 9d, in the pound, payable at 7 ommercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday. James Sentor, of Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, fancy clott manufacturer, first dividend of 3s, 11d, in the pound payable at 7, Commercial buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday. Thomas Williams and Edward Williams, of Liverpoo linen drapers, first dividend of 4s. 1d. in the pound, payable at Barned's-buildings North, Liverpool, any Thursday, William Webb, of Leamington, Warwickshire, hote keeper, dividend of 7s. 6d. in the pound, payable at 27 Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday. John Milner, of Brook-street, New-road, engine manu acturer, second dividend of 1s. od. in the pound, payable at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday. Joseph Else and William Dixon, of Kingston-upon-Hul forn millers, first and final dividend of 12s, 6d, in the pound on the separate estate of Joseph Else; and on the oint estate, first dividend of 3s. in the pound, payable at 7 ommercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown t the contrary on the day of meeting. Joseph William Snell, of Mount-place, Mile-end-road, oot-maker, Jan. 8 - William Hotton Williamson, of Dowgate-hill, City, tobacconist, Jan. 10-Richard Robinson of 457, Strand, coal-merchant, Jan. 10-Henry Adenbrook, of Dudley, Worcestershire, druggist, Jan. 7-John Appleton, of Sunderland near the Sea, Durham.

shipowner, Jan. 7-Charles Mann, of Romford, Essex banker, Jan. 4-Ross, Watson, and Robert Morris, o Liverpool, brokers, Dec. 31. CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Dec. 31.

Thomas Humphrey, sen., and Thomas Humphrey, jun., of Kingston-upon-Hull, shipwrights-William Wolland, of Exeter, turner-Michael Coghlan, of Meltham, York. shire, woollen cloth manufacturer-Edward Mark Good PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. William Collison, Edward Trimmer, and Unarles Tolley, of Worcester, brewers-Isaac Booth and Richard Block-ley, of Monks Coppenhall, Cheshire, mercers-Alfred May and Henry Stewart, of 98, High Holborn, smiths-George Tillett and William Tillett, of Winterbourne and Frampton Cotterell, quarrymen - Edward Cawley and Joseph hard labour. A remarkable fact was revealed on the Cawley, of 21, Lambeth-terrace, Lambeth-road, Surrey, verpool and Smyrna, merchants- Richard L. Rankin and Joseph Gleave, of Northwich, Cheshire, manufacturing chemists Joseph Linsley, jun. Margaret Fatherley, and of her clothing, but she had placed a bloody hand upon cashire, drapers—John Stanfield and John Palmer, of again rather the latch on the inner side of a door which was locked, and Wakefield, Yorkshire, booksellers—Richard Attwood and the key of which was found in her possession. Her story J. W. Hewett, of Fareham, attorneys-II. R. Forrest and Francis Boyle Garty, of 157, Fenchurch-street, City, mer-Tyne, curriers-Frederick Pawsey, John King, and Henry

# MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

Ridley, of Ipswich, ink manufacturers.

of the iniquitous and tyrannical Masters and Servants Bill." Mr. O'Connor moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was followed by three cheers to the chairman, which was followed by three cheers.

Spovin, "How much with you charge me for a single pluts coastwise were moderate. Trom contained only plut as met a moderate demand at last week's shot among that brood with a single bullet, whole, a few small parcels of barley, and two or three thought rates. Barley has continued to move slowly. No alternational mass met a moderate demand at last week's shot among that brood with a single bullet, whole, a few small parcels of barley, and two or three thought rates. Barley has continued to move slowly. No alternation as regards beans and peas.

"Done "says I, slick enough. So I took a little the receipts from Ireland were to a fair extent. From Liverpool Cattle Market, Monday, Dec. 9. for Duncombe and the Charter, and three for Mr. bruised corn and strewed it along the trough, and abroad the supply of barley was very liberal, that of out pops the seven and forty heads of the ducks. oats tolerably good, with a moderate quantity of Then I lay down on the ground right away, and wheat and flour, the latter Canadian. At this morntaking a perspective horizontal view of the whole ing's market the show of wheat by land carriage samdeliver a lecture on Monday, December 16, 1844, at seven o'clock in the evening, in the Working-man's regiment sideways, I wish I may be teetotally subples from the neighbouring counties was small; there hall, Longton, North Staffordshire. All communications the seven and forty heads oats; the quantity fresh up was unimportant. Beans and grey peas were, on the other hand, plentiful, and 5328; horses, 21. inquest Mr. Wakley stated, that not one-half of the there were more white peas offering than of late. The sharp frost caused all kinds of corn to come to hand in improved condition, and the trade was chairman at the former meeting, opened the business since he held an inquest at which ten jurors out of consequently firm. English wheat met rather an active demand, and a clearance was effected without difficulty, at fully the currency of Monday last. Foreign free wheat did not move off very freely, its previous value was, however, well supported. Flour, though still somewhat dull of sale, was held with increased firmness. Notwithstanding the late very plentiful arrival of barley, fine malting qualities ex-Conservatism. Whiggery, another of the illustrious de-funct, his given place to its more vigorous and youthful successor, the League; or, perhaps better, will have for of paddle-boxes, or anything to be at the season may suffithe function of the illustrious de-function of the illustrious de-function of paddle-boxes, or anything to break the beautifully rounded in her lines, with a gentle sheer, industrious de-function of Granby, Ratcliff-cross, are upward tendency. Beans moved off very tardily, cliently account. Yesterday there were some rather and were Is, per qr. cheaper. Grey and maple peas that the articles have been patented in England, deaver. In bonded articles nothing of interest trans
The function of the illustrious de-function of the illustrious de-function of Granby, Ratcliff-cross, are upward tendency. Beans moved off very tardily, cliently account. Yesterday there were some rather and were Is, per qr. cheaper. Grey and maple peas that the articles have been patented in England, deaver. In bonded articles nothing of interest trans
Manchester Guardian, of Wednesday. dearer. In bonded articles nothing of interest trans- Manchester Guardian, of Wednesday.

pired. High prices continue to be asked for white clover-seed, but the demand is not very active; red moved off rather tardily of late. Linseed cakes have been much sought after: indeed, the severe weather has enhanced the value of all articles used for

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET. -- MONDAY .-- As the great Christmas market will be held here on Monday next, no little curiosity was manifested by graziers and butchers to ascertain the quality of the stock exhibited for sale to-day, by way of a criterion to regulate their future transactions. But, with the exception of there being a few well-made-up Devons, Scots, and runts, amongst the bullock supply, a very great and almost unprecedented deficiency of quality was apparent; in fact, at least a moiety of it was less than half fat. From the numerous attendance of butchers, and the near approach of Christmas, we were led to expect an improved demand, but such was not the case; still, however, the primest beef was in good request at fully last week's quotations-viz., from 4s. to 4s. 4d. per 8lbs.; but in all other kinds exceedingly little was doing, and, in some instances the rates had a downward ten-The imports of live stock from abroad, during the past week have been again liberal; they having amounted to 105 oxen and cows, and 60 sheep at Hull: and 93 beasts, together with 163 sheep, into London-the whole being from Rotterdam by steamers. The supply on show to-day consisted of 44 oxen and cows, and 104 sheep. With respect to the quality of the former, we may observe, that it exhibited a slight improvement compared with previous importations, while the latter were in excellent condition. The beasts found purchasers at from £16 to £19, and the sheep from 39s. to 44s. per head. We find that the foreign beasts are still in good fayour amongst the butchers, while the sheep are somewhat eagerly sought after. The bullock droves from John Thomas Gibbons, of Eton. Buckinghamshire.—John our northern grazing districts, consisted of about 1800 shorthorns. From Nortolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 380 Scots, &c.; from the western and midland counties. 600 Herefords. St. Leonard, Shoreditch, tallow-chandler.—Caroline Maid-stone, of Cambridge, milliner.—William Starr Drury, of Chester, ironmonger.—Elias Keedham, jun., of Little Houghton, Lancashire, clogger.—John Beale, of Cadoxton, Glamorganshire, grocer.—William Skinner Rendle, of Penzance, Cornwall, tea-dealer.

the western and midland counties, 600 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; from other parts of England, 700 of various breeds; from Scotland, 200 horned and polled Scots; and from Ireland, via Liverpool, 40 beasts—the remainder of the supply being derived from the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The supply of sheep was somewhat on the increase, and of fair average quality. Fine old Downs were in good request at full prices, but all other breeds were with difficulty disposed of at late rates. In calves, exreedingly little was doing at previous currencies. We had on offer 144 pigs, by sea, from Ireland. All descriptions of pork were heavy, yet prices were sup-

SMITHFIELD HAY MARKET, Thursday .- Coarse Mealow Hay, £3 12s to £4 15s; Useful ditto. £4 16s to £54s; fine Upland ditto, £55s. to £510s; Clover Hay, £4 10s to £6; Oat Straw, £1 12s to £1 14s; Wheat Straw, £1 14s to £1 17s per load. A fair average

supply, and a steady demand at very full prices. Southall, Dec. 11.-For prime beasts and sheep -the numbers of which were rather limited—we had a steady demand at fully last week's quotation. All other kinds of stock met a very sluggish inquiry, at barely late rates. Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 4d; mutton, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d; yeal, 3s. to 4s; and pork, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. to sink the offal. Supply:-Beasts, 47; Sheep, 1,700; Calves, 48; Pigs, 56.

ROMFORD, DEC. 11.—We had an improved inquiry for all kinds of fat stock, at full currencies; beef from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d; mutton, 3s. to 4s. 4d; veal, John Freeman Wood, of Oxford, surgeon, first dividend 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; and pork, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. per 8lbs.; suckling calves, 18s. to 30s.; quarter-old store pigs, 16s. to 20s.; and milch cows, with their small calf, £16 to £19 each. HAILSHAM, DEC. 11.—This being our great market.

the supply of stock was good, and of very superior Edward Vaughan Austin, of Paradise-street, Rother- quality. Prices ruled as follows: -beef, from 2s. Sd. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to ARUNDEL, DEC. 10.—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d. mutton, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; and pork, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. Supply good, and

trade on the whole dull. CHICHESTER, DEC. 11.—The show this year was quite equal to that of last. The trade was not to say brisk, and a good clearance was effected at our quotations. Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton. 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 3s. to 3s. 8d.: and pork. 2s. 10d. to 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. Suckling calves, 18s. to 28s.; quarter-old store pigs, 16s. to 18s.; and Milch

cows, £16 to £19 each. CORN AVERAGES.-General average prices of British corn for the week ended Dec. 7, 1844, made up from the Returns of the Inspector in the different Cities and Towns in England and Wales, per Imperial Quarter.

Wheat - 45s. 2d. | Oats - 2Is. 10d. | Beans - 37s. 5d. Barley - 34s. 9d. Rye - 31s. 2d. Pease - 36s. 4d. THIRSK CORN MARKET, Monday, Dec. 9.—About an average supply; in prices no alteration; all well sold up. Wheat, 5s. 3d. to 6s.; rye, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.; beans, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. per bushel; oats, 16s. 6d. to 21s.; barley, 31s. to 35s. per quarter. THIRSK WEEKLY CORN RETURNS UP TO SATURDAY LAST.

Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Qrs. Bush. Qrs. Bush. Qrs. Bush. Qrs. Bush. Qrs. 69 4 57 6 85 5 0 9 3 TOTAL AMOUNT. .

£ s. d. 153 19 3 94 17 0 79 6 3 0 0 0 0 19 5 0 0 0 PRICE PER QUARTER. £ s. d.  $2 \ 4 \ 3\frac{1}{2} \ 1 \ 12 \ 10 \ 0 \ 18 \ 6\frac{1}{4} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0\frac{3}{4} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0$ BEDALE FORTNIGHT FAIR, DEC. 10.—We had a good supply of both beasts and sheep at this day's market. with a good attendance of buyers. Beef, 6s. to

6s. 6d. per stone; mutton, 5½d. per lb. MALTON CORN MARKET, DEC. 7.—We have a limited supply of grain to this day's market, with the exception of oats, which was very limited. Wheat of all descriptions in good demand, at last week's prices. Barley, except the finest qualities, the turn lower. Oats without alteration.—Red wheat, new, 43s. to 44s.; old ditto, 50s. to 52s.; ditto white, new, 51s. to 54s.; old ditto, 52s. to 56s. per quarter of forty stone. Barley, 28s. to 33s. per quarter of thirty-two stone. Oats, 94d. to 104d. per stone.

YORK CORN MARKET, Dec. 7.—The market is beginning to have its usual supply of grain. For wheat, farmers are asking a little advance on last week's rates, and in some cases it is acceded to, but the general run of samples are no dearer. Fine barley, ready sale; inferior qualities difficult to quit, and the turn lower. Beans have declined 6d, per load, and oats one farthing per stone.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, Tuesday, Dec. 10.-We have now a change in the weather; a keen frost set in on Thursday last, and still continues, by which the condition of all grain is much improved. Fresh supplies this morning are only limited, and having a fair good demand for wheat, a small advance on last week's prices is realized, and a healthy feeling in the trade. Barley is steady in value, and the demand has slightly increased. Oats, shelling, and beans, both old and new, are without much change in value. LEEDS CLOTH TRADE.—The sharp weather with which we have been visited during the last few days has produced a slight animation in the demand for winter goods; but the general aspect of the trade is still dull. Many parties are, however, looking for

an improvement with the new year. MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, Saturday, Dec. 7.-Rather a better demand has been experienced for all descriptions of flour during the week, and although we cannot note any improvement in prices, the rates previously obtainable have been fully supported. In oats and oatmeal a steady business has likewise been passing, at the full currency of our last market-day. At our market this morning few transactions occurred in wheat, but no alteration in value was observable. A moderate demand existed for flour, and the quotations of this day se'nnight were firmly maintained. Oats, being in scanty supply, commanded an advance Hannah Fatherley, of Washington, Durham, farmers- of 1d. per 45 lbs.; and oatmeal met a fair sale, at Thomas Booth and Richard Hornby, of Blackburn, Lan-fully late rates. Beans were in limited request, and LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Monday, Dec. 9 .- The arrivals of grain, &c., to this port, during the past

chants - Henry Hargreaves and Richard Marmaduke Gill, week, are of very small amount : 1s. per quarter adrespectively. Throughout the week the trade has been inactive; but, with continued firmness on the part of holders of foreign, and the small imports of Irish new, prices of wheat throughout the week have been maintained. Flour has experienced a very dull sale, and home manufacture must be quoted is. per sack cheaper. Though few oats have been wanted. LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, DEC. 9.—The the scarcity of that grain has enabled holders to realize fully 1d. advance; good mealing qualities have not been obtainable under 3s, to 3s. 1d. per 45 lbs. Spovin, "How much will you charge me for a single plies coastwise were moderate. From Scotland only Oatmeal has met a moderate demand at last week's

> LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Dec. 9.-We have had a smaller supply of cattle at market tolay than for some time past, with a numerous attendance of buyers. There was an advance in price Nov. :- Cows, 1832; calves, 36; sheep, 3058; pigs.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, Dec. 7 .- We have again to report a fair business in wool this week, with a prevailing opinion, which seems to be gaining ground, that prices will not be lower. In Alpaca, with our light stock, the few sales are at full price. The demand for Scotch is moderate, at late rates, for the wants of the trade.

STATE OF TRADE.—The intelligence of the complete closing of the Elbe by ice, which reached this town on Saturday, has put a sudden stop to purchases of yarn cited attention. Choice parcels were held at rather for Germany; and the accounts from India not being over former rates, whilst all other descriptions were considered favourable, the yarn market has become quite as dear as on this day se'nnight. In quotations of malt no change occurred. For oats a steady inquiry was experienced, and prices had rather an goods is also inactive, for which the season may suffi-

MANSION HOUSE. JACK ASHORE.—Betsey Reddin and John Cox were the following circumstances:—On Friday afternoon the female prisoner took Cox, who was a mariner just returned from sea, to a drapers shop to purchase her a shawl. At first, however, she could not make up her mind as to what kind of a shawl she would have, and both retired without making a the drapers, and this time Miss Betsey fixed her wrapped up in brown paper and handed to Miss Betsey, who immediately took to her heels, leaving Cox, who was quite drunk, to pay for it. The shopkeeper suspecting all was not right, pursued the female and gave her into custody. Miss Betsey, in her defence, said Cox met her, and voluntarily offered to buy the shawl for her: but Cox-said he had no remembrance whatever of the transaction. He. Cox. was paid off on Thursday, and had been cruising about ever since. Cox was liberated with a caution; but Miss Betsey was remanded for a character.

WEDNESDAY .- FINAL EXAMINATION OF WILLIAM BUB-GESS.—This day Burges, was brought up for final examination before the Lord Mayor. The public curiosity seemed to have increased, if we are to judge from the crowds assembled in all the avenues to the justice-room, and in the justice-room itself. The prisoner seemed to be rather out of spirits, and drooped very much over the bar, in which he was seated. Mr. Charles Chatham Lawrence, of No. 8, Lincoln-place, New North-road, Middlesex, stated that he was a cashier in the banking-house of more than one occasion attended at this court, as also John Lubbock and Co., in Mansion-bronse-street. On at Bow-street, with the view of inducing the magis-Tuesday, the 3rd of September, about twenty minutes before two o'clock in the afternoon, the cheque produced, for the sum of £8,000, drawn by Mr. Charles Keyser upon sum of money alleged to be due to him from the King Sir John W. Lubbock and Co., was presented to him for of the French, forvaluable services performed by him payment by a person who was not known to him, but who (the applicant) during the revolution at Lyons, waited was accompanied by, he verily believed, the prisoner Burgess. Witness inquired the name of the party presenting the cheque, upon which the person who accompanied the prisoner gave the name of Oxenford. Witness want. Complainant (unbuttoning a large green Macthen inquired how they would have the amount of the intosh, and looking remarkably scrious), - I have sheque, upon which one of them said in gold, or part in been to the French ambassador, and I want him to magistrate, was called upon to give his solemn adjudica- into custody, and he heard her say to a woman, named gold, or words to that effect. Witness then stated that, as give me an order to go to France, but he they wanted the money in gold, they had better get it at the won't let me have one. Mr. Long: I can't Bank of England, and he would give them eight £1,000 help it; what do you think I can do for you! notes; and he accordingly gave the person who accompanied the prisoner the eight £1,000 bank notes produced. Mr. Thomas Ager, of No. 15, Edmund-terrace, Pentonville, a teller in the issue department of the Bank of Eng. land, stated that about two o'clock on the 3rd of September a person, who was a stranger to him, presented at the counter the eight bank-notes for £1,000 each produced. and required payment thereof in gold. Witness was short of money at the time, and determined to get for my head, and if I carry it to himself he must pay decendant, untying a large parcel, and producing the count of her youth. The Learned Judge ordered the pri-210,000 from the treasury, and accordingly, were with the the money for it. The Fronchium, whose singular Leonard Deaue, one of the porters in the lesse departs ment of the Bank to the transum, which is no adjoining apartment reset the rold. They be under back ton back, each containing flows in gold and entires desired Deane to by eight of the bacs on the counter before the person who are then similar there, and who there produced two large chavas, back from a compet bac which, be had with him, and put both the bacs into the carpet bag. and then attempted to lift it, but was unable to do so. and was ultimately assisted by two porters, who carried the two bags for him out of the Bank. Mr. Salomon said he had a few observations to make before the Lord Mayor decided upon the course to be pursued towards Mr. Burgess, his client. It would be seen by the evidence which had been adduced that Mr. Burgsss neither presented the cheque nor received the notes nor the sovereigns, but that the person who had been represented as an accomplice with him had committed the forzery, and done all the subsequent acts, the blame of which was transferred to the unfortunate prisoner. It would be observed that Mr. Burgess did not only not personate Mr. Oxenford, but that he had done no more in the matter of ication than an ordinary stock-broker or Bank clerk would have done who supposed that the person who had applied to him was in reality the individual he pretended to be. There was no proof whatever that the prisoner had performed any act calculated to show that he was aware that Elder, who had since destroyed himself, was any other than the Mr. Oxemord he represented himself to be. To say the least of the history of all the transactions, there was something so ambiguous in them as to lead to a failure of satisfactory proof that the prisoner was conscious he was committing an act of delinquency. If the Lord Mayor determined to submit the case to another tribunal, he (Mr. Salomon) believed it would be satisfactorily shown that the prisoner was deceived by Elder, who was a much older and a more experienced man, and belonged to the class of horse-dealers, amongst whom were to be found several in whose honour it would be unsafe to confide. What could Mr. Burgess gain by engaging in an affair of this kind? He was a young man, only twenty-four years of age, who held a fine situation, and had great prospects before him. He had been placed in that situation by a director of the Bank, while Elder was a person who had no recommendation of the kind, and was the individual by the acknowledgment of all engaged in all the acts which had been carried out, the regular instrument by which the plunder was effected. Mr. Burgess was, in fact, the dupe of Elder. It was much to be regretted that Elder was not in the bar where the prisoner stood. The prisoner had acted, no doubt, with a very culpable want of caution. but he was a young man who, although possessed of an excellent education, was extremely inexperienced and thoughtless, and was, therefore, just the sort of person to be worked upon by such a man as Elder, who, by destroying himself, manifested his decided opinion that there was RAILWAY CABRIAGE.—Charles Havers, a fellow disguised no chance of escape for a man who had not only done all the mischief, but subjected Mr. Burgess to the imputation | in the garb of a gentleman, residing at No. 2, Park-place. of being his accomplice. The Lord Mayor: I believe the prisoner to be a guilty participator. If he had a good charged with indecently assaulting Catherine Francis, a situation in the Bank, why did he run away as the companion of Elder? Mr. Salomon: I can give a good reason for his having absconded, but I do not consider it prudent to state it now. The Lord Mayor: I shall say nothing to prejudice the case, but I shall commit the at Maidenstone-hill, Greenwich, and that vesterday afterprisoner for trial. The witnesses having been all sworn to appear at the Central Criminal Court to give evidence

John Forrester to Newgate. GUILDHALL. Assatur.-On Monday, Robert Clifford, a journeyman carpenter, was brought before Mr. Alderman J. Johnson, charged with breaking a policeman's arm. Sergeant White, No. 201 of the City Police, stated that the prisoner was brought to the police-station about two o'clock on Sunday morning by a policeman named Samuel Coveney, and her into a tobacconist's. When they came out, he asked charged with assaulting him. The constable stated that he was on duty at the corner of St Martin's-le-grand and refused. He then accompanied her to the railway station, Newgate-street, and that the prisoner came up and asked where he insisted on paying her fare, although she put him which was Newgate-street? The constable told him down money for that purpose. He then followed her and that was Newgate-street. The prisoner said it was a d-d got into the same carriage with her, and seated himself lie, and gave him what is called the leg, or wrestler's trip, beside her, closing the shutters. On the journey down The constable fell, and his arm was so broken that the the prisoner put his arm round her waist and his hand elbow was forced upwards half way to the shoulder. He into her bosom. She told him to be quiet, and shifted sent the man to the hospital immediately. Mr. Alderman Johnson inquired if any further provocation was stated to Greenwich she claimed the protection of another person, have been given than he had already mentioned, and who travelled in the same carriage with them. The charge asked if the policeman was sober? Witness replied, quite so. The Alderman asked if the prisoner was also sober? The sergeant said he had been drinking, but knew very well what he was about. Mr. Alderman Johnson inquired whether the constable's statement was made in in the person: I took her for somebody else." Mr. Jethe prisoner's presence! The sergeant said it was. The certificate of Mr. Reid, the house-surgeon of St. Bartholomew's, stated that Samuel Coveney was admitted with a fracture of the bone of the left arm, and the injury | did he not put the law in full force against the prisoner. was so serious that it was necessary to make him an in- It was really a monstrous state of things that a child, even patient. The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said he was extremely sorry. He was not sober at the time. The Alderman remanded him till Saturday, in the hope that the purpose of inveigling young females into their power the injured man may then be able to attend and give

against the prisoner at the next session, he was taken by

CLERKENWELL FRIDAY.—ENCOURAGEMENT TO INDUSTRY,—Mr. COMBE

AGAIN!-James Morgan, a grey-headed old man, was the fine, and sneaked off. charged with obstructing the public footway by drawing a barrow thereon. Stanwell, a street-keeper, deposed that he saw the defendent wheeling a barrow, with some bricks in it, in Church-passage, Islington, and told him to place some boards upon which to wheel the vehicle, but he refused to do so, or to desist from wheeling the barrow. Mr. Combe said, as the passage was only a footway, two barrows full, at his master's request. Stanwell said noon of Monday, the 2nd instant, the prisoner entered the hand, there was no other mode of conveying them than to a few shillings, to pay for which she placed a half sovecase !- Stanwell admitted there was no other way by that she had business a few yards away, and would call shillings and the costs. The old man said he had not a farthing. Mr. Combe reduced the penalty to two shillings and costs. The money was not paid, and the defendant was sent to the House of Correction.

LAMBETH STREET.

FRIDAT.—EXTRAORDINART APPLICATION.—A solicitor, whose name did not transpire, applied to Mr. Norton for his interference under the following somewhat singular circumstances:-The applicant stated that an aged lady of considerable property, and who had been sometime since an inmate of a lunatic asylum, was at that moment in a frightful state of wretchedness in a small house in request his worship would give the assistance of one or two officers to accompany him (applicant), a surgeon, and a physician, and procure them admission into the house and to the presence of the afflicted lady. The applicant added that the gentleman who accompanied him, and who was a surgeon, had seen the lady, and would represent the condition he found her in, The gentleman alluded to came forward, and said that he had called at the house where the lady was, for the purpose of seeing her, but had been refused admittance to her apartment. He, however, saw the lady herself on the about eighteen years of age, was charged with unlawfully stairs leading to her room, and a more wretched spectacle he had never beheld. Her whole covering consisted of a and one shirt, the property of John Miller, a rough-looking, piece of sacking, as it appeared to him. Mr. Norton said sea-faring man, who appeared to be about double her he did not consider the case one in which he would be justified in interfering in the manner required. The case in her possession, Mr. Bond said, "what is your reason bury, by which the engineer was killed.—Worcester a like crime at Marton. They were severally sencame more properly under the jurisdiction of the Court of for detaining it?" Defendant, (in a simpering tone): He Journal.

cant then withdrew.

CHARGE OF BEGGING .- On Monday Catherine Collins aged 15, a miserable-looking creature, with scarcely any charged on Saturday, before the Lord Mayor, under other covering than an old plaid shawl, was charged with begging. Horsford, the Mendicity officer, proved the offence; and it appeared from the statement of this officer that the prisoner, her mother, and two sisters, inhabit a miserable room in Church-lane, St. Giles's. The wretched mother sends out these three girls to beg. The other two are of the respective ages of eight and ten years. The purchase. Subsequently they paid a second visit to prisoner had been already twice committed for begging. The mother, who had the face of an old toper, was called fancy on a fine showy coloured shawl. The shawl was in, and she said she had often applied for admission to St. Giles's workhouse, but was refused. She got an allowance of bread from one of the overseers, but it was totally inadequate to the supply of herself and children. Horsford said, when he arrested the girl on that evening she Mendicity, compassionating her condition, and not wishing her to be sent to prison, sent witness with her to St. Giles's workhouse; but although the girl had been born in that parish, the overseer positively refused to receive her, and he was compelled to bring her before the Court. He did not blame the girl at all, she was compelled by her mother to go out to beg. The poor girl, who shivered with cold, and cried bitterly, expressed her anxiety to go into the workhouse, or any place to avoid the misery she suffered. The Magistrate sent one of the warrant officers with her to St. Giles's workhouse, requesting her immediate admission.

MARYLEBONE.

TUESDAY.—THE ECCENTRIC FRENCHMAN AGAIN!-M. Buchoz Hilton, the tall Frenchman, who has upon trates to use their best endeavours to prevail upon her Majesty Queen Victoria to obtain for him a large upon Mr. Long to request his advice and assistance under circumstances of a somewhat novel character. Mr. Long: Stand up and let me know what you this country free. Mr. Long: I can't make the amas he thinks proper about it. Applicant: Can't you alleging that he had purchased the fee simple, when new, jury, but the evidence was too clear against the prisoner call him here before you, sir? Mr. Long: No. Applicant is alleging that he had purchased the fee simple, when new, jury, but the evidence was too clear against the prisoner call him here before you, sir? Mr. Long: No. Applicant is alleging that he had purchased the fee simple, when new, jury, but the evidence was too clear against the prisoner call him here before you, sir? Mr. Long: No. Applicant is alleging that he had purchased the fee simple, when new, jury, but the evidence was too clear against the prisoner call him here before you, sir? Mr. Long: No. Applicant is alleging that he had purchased the fee simple, when new, jury, but the evidence was too clear against the prisoner call him here before you, sir? Mr. Long: No. Applicant is alleging that he had purchased the fee simple, when new, jury, but the evidence was too clear against the prisoner call him here before you, sir? Mr. Long: No. Applicant is alleging that he had purchased the fee simple, when new, jury, but the evidence was too clear against the prisoner call him here before you, sir? Mr. Long: No. Applicant is alleging that he had purchased the fee simple, when new, jury, but the evidence was too clear against the prisoner call him here before you, sir? Mr. Long: No. Applicant is alleging that he had purchased the fee simple when new is alleging that he had purchased the fee simple when new is all the fee simple when new is plicant: Nor his secretary! Mr. Long: Certainly not; stand down; I have no power to assist you. Applicant: Louis Philippe has offered a large price view to identification. "Is this your pail?" said the time strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy on accourt, evidently disappointed,

Mosdar. ->Borliting-Normal High Life. -> crab payer keeps no horses." "Your worship," said the despendence.

Wearhorly, the wife of a scaman, was charged with steal-fendant, "this man's only a common costernouser, and . Highwar Robbert, - Joseph Tunbridge, 29, John prosecutors, deposed that the prisoner entered the shop) years of age. The nature of the evidence which the boy case concluded the business of the assize, ribbon, but not that constituting the present charge, lancestors" in prescribing the practice of "bumping for he saw her put her hand into her bosom, and en- gave me a jolly good hiding for cutting that there noteh deavour to throw something away. He caught hold of in it." The daughter was next called. She said if the her hand, and found in it the two pieces now produced, bottom of the pail were examined, a specimen of her abi-He then took her to the station-house, when directions lities in line engraving with a crooked nail would be found. were given that she should be searched. The searcher subsequently handed to him the third piece. Margaret Sprye said that on Saturday she was called upon to search the prisoner; prior to doing so she asked her whether she had anything about her she wished to give up. Prisoner answered no. She then proceeded to search her, and, whilst unlacing her stays, she observed prisoner thrust her hand into her bosom and withdraw something which she endeavoured to throw into the fire. She immediately laid hold of her hand and took the piece of green ribbon, which she subsequently handed over to the constable. Mr. Evans, solicitor, who appeared for the wretched woman, who seemed to feel deeply her disgraceful situation, declined making any defence. She was then fully committed, and the witnesses bound over to prosecute. Mr. Evans then made application that the prisoner might be held to bail, stating that she was very heavy in the family way, and in such a bad state of health that she was an out-patient of the Kent Dispensary adding that he had unexceptionable bail present, who would become bound in £300, should the magistrate require it. Mr. Jeremy, after a little consideration, agreed to accept two bail, in £50 each for prisoner's appearance at the Old Bailey sessions

WEDNESDAY, - GROSS OUTRAGE UPON A CHILD IN

East Greenwich, was placed at the bar before Mr. Jeremy, young female, about fourteen years of age, in one of the carriages of the London and Greenwich Railway. The complainant, a pretty and interesting child, being sworn, stated that she at present resides with her grandmother. noon she was sent by her grandmother on business to her mother, who resides in High-street, Bloomsbury. Her mother accompanied her on her return as far as Skinner street, where she left her to pursue her way to the railway station at the foot of London-bridge, where she met with the prisoner, who asked her if she was going to Greenwich by the train. Being answered in the affirmative, he said he was going too, and would accompany her. She rejected his offer, when he said it was all nonsense, he wanted a cigar and then they should both go together. She refused, when he seized her by the hand and dragge her to go and have some brandy and water, which she her seat, but the prisoner followed. On arriving at was corroborated by other persons, who, suspecting the prisoner, watched him, and witnessed his indecent behaviour. The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say for his disgraceful conduct, said merely, "I was mistaken remy, in passing sentence, remarked, that in the whole course of his magisterial capacity he had never met a more disgusting case, and that he should not be doing his duty of such tender years, could not escape the observation of for the gratification of their sensual lusts. It was the grossest case he had ever met with. He then sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of £5, and, in default, committed him for one month. The prisoner shortly afterwards paid

TUESDAY -- SHOPLIFTING .- This being the day appointed for the re-examination of Leah Mary Roper, who stands charged with stealing a roll of satinet from the shop of Mesers. Hardwick, the court was crowded at an early hour with silk-mercers, linen-drapers, and others, who have James to take Mr. Burt to the shops where his property was, ship observed that there was no evidence to support it. he thought the boards Stanwell required would make lost property to a considerable amount; by some of whom and he did it as a friendly act. He gave the policeman Minne That was a species of defence too much relied on of late the nuisance greater. The prisoner said, he had not had a day's work for a month before the day to which the officer alluded, and on that day he wheeled only chases. It appeared from the evidence, that on the afterhe was in constant work. The old man declared such was shop of Messrs. Hardwick, silk-mercers, in High Holborn, not the case, and said, except he carried the bricks in his | where she made purchases of various articles, amounting the one which he used. Mr. Combe asked if that were the reign on the counter, telling the young man in attendance which he could convey the bricks to the place at which on her return for the change. She then left the shop, and they were required. Mr. Combe fined the defendant five immediately after a roll of satinct, containing forty-six yards, valued six guineas, was missed from the counter. On returning for her change, she was apprised of the loss, but she denied all knowledge of it, and being taken into the warehouse, where she was again questioned by the prosecutors, she admitted having taken the property, and pledged it at the shop of a pawnbroker at the opposite side of the street, where, upon being accompanied by an officer, the silk was recovered, and she was given in charge. The prisoner was next charged with stealing twenty-four yards of silk from the shop of Messrs. Harvey, of Knightsbridge, silk mercers. A shopman belonging to Mr. Stephens, pawnbroker, of Wardour-street, Soho, produced a remnant of silk, pledged by a female he believed to be the vicinity of Oid Ford, in which she occupied a single the prisoner, in the name of Kerson, on the 18th of No. room; and the object of his present application was to vember, for the sum of £1 15s. Constable Thompson also said he had ascertained that, during the last two years, the prisoner was in the habit of paying her tradesmen with pawnbrokers' duplicates for silk goods, some of which he succeeded in obtaining possession of. The prisoner declined making any defence. She was fully committed for trial, but ordered to be brought up again in a week.

QUEEN SQUARE. TUESDAY .- A LOVE AFFAIR .- Maillson Sarah Shuttleworth, a very pretty-looking and smartly-dressed girl, detaining three silk handkerchiefs, six cornelian studs,

Aletropolitan Police Entelligence | Chancery. He would not therefore interfere. The appli- | Sued me for my hand and heart. I told him I could not consent to marry him. My friends objected to my union with such a person. Mr. Bond: Do you not think it dishonourable to detain these things, which were given to you by this person under the idea that you were likely to become his wife? Defendant: I'll acknowledge it's disnonourable; but he has cruelly persecuted me. He gave me into custody for stealing these things, and I was immediately discharged. Mr. Bond (to complainant): I suppose you were courting this young woman? Complainant: Courted her! ah, that I did! My choice was made. I set all my heart on her. I have not asked her for half the things I gave her. I gave her cornelian earrings; I gave her a silver ring from my own finger; I gave her a row of beads. Defendant: You endeavoured to take away my character. You persecuted me. Complainant: I have walked the deck in many a heavy gale; I have worked hard for everything I possess. If I didn't was shivering with cold; and the Secretary to the bear a good character I couldn't be a ship's officer. I set my heart on her, and thought I should be happy, and she tricked me. Mr. Bond (to defendant): Do you admit having had these presents he speaks of ! Defendant: Yes, sir, some of them. "Some of them," exclaimed out, she saw the prisoner come in a direction from the the son of Neptune, "all of them, and more. Didn't I buy you your wedding bonnet? Didn't I give you your wedding ring? Didn't I give you three gold sovereigns?" The lady began to shed tears, and give symptoms of fainting, when a bussman, who was near her, put his arm round her waist, and sinking gradually into his arms, the lady was led to a seat. The seaman continued: I gave her three gold sovereigns, and then she spelt for more. Our prisoner that the police had been there making inquiries, names were called out in the church; the day was fixed, and all settled, when she wrote to say she was going down into Lincolnshire. Mr. Bond recommended her to give up the handkerchiefs and studs. Defendant handed them over. Mr. Bond said he would make no order about the shirt, but could not see what use a shirt could be to the lady. Defendant appeared to think it but little, and as that he apprehended the prisoner on the day of the fire, complainant was leaving the room exclaimed, "Now, sir, and she took him to the place where the stack had stood, to show you that I have no ill-feeling, take your shirt." and pointed out in the ashes where she first saw the fire. The tar did as requested, and the parties then withdrew.

> MARLBOROUGH-STREET. disputed proprietorship of a house-pail having occurred "Nobody saw me do it, although I was in the stack-yard." between Joseph Bannister and Stephen Edwards, a brace, David Smith, an inspector of police, deposed that the priof butchers in Newport Market, Mr. Hardwick, the sitting soner was placed in his charge after she had been taken tion on the matter. The complainant entered at large Rumball, who was sitting up with her, " If I said I had into the statistics of his right to the pail. He had bought lighted the fire, people would believe me, but I am not so it, he said, for his stable, twelve months ago, and had used soft. No one saw me do it, and they cannot hurt me. Applicant: All that I wish for is to go away from it up to the time when he missed it, one day last week. When the prisoner was before the magistrates she said He discovered the pail doing duty in the defendant's yard, that she knew nothing about the fire. This was the case bassador give you a passport : he will, of course, do and on claiming it the defendant refused to give it up, against the prisoner. The Grey briefly addressed the he could identify the pail in various ways, but more par- Justice Williams summed up, and the jury, after a short ticularly by a notch in the side, which had been ent with a "deliberation, returned a verdiet of Guilty, but at the same show he cerem. "I'll swear to that notch," said the come concer to be called up for judgment, and after remarking application, combined with his peculiarity of manner, plaimant examining the pail, "and here's proof enough that the conduct of the prisoner evinced great malignity. was productive of some laughter, then quitted the as it's none," clapping to his nose something he had scraped said he did no his duty to sentence her to be transported for

> is from the shop of Messrs, Lershaw and Lowe, im n consequently and to be believed on his path. The got two Hammond, 18, and John Brown, 18, were convicted of a between nine and ten on Saturday night. She purchased had to offer was what may be termed the "proof per-) some calico and other articles, amongst which was some sonal." It affords an illustration of the "wisdom of our The pail was reversed, and the hieroglyphics were discovered. Against this body of evidence it was impossible to shouldered the pail, and walked off in triumph.

> > THURSDAY - DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN.-A DOOR reature, shivering with cold, who said her name was Edwards, complained to Mr. Hardwick that she was utterly destitute, and had been denied relief at St. illes's workhouse, where she had applied for shelter. Mr. Hardwick asked her what claim she had on the parish. The applicant said her husband lost his life ruined her health, that latterly she had been unable, when the opportunity of a job, which was now very

who was nine years in the M division of the Metropolitan police, and afterwards chief officer of the Banbury constabulary, was placed in the dock before Mr. Paynter for was for some time in the City police, was also finally examined upon a charge of endeavouring corruptly to obtain reward for the restoration of the property stolen by the first-mentioned prisoner. The evidence taken is excessively voluminous. The circumstances under which the prisoners came into custody are briefly these :--Mr. Burt, a cow-keeper, in Crescent-lane, Clapham, had a child's chaise and a truck stolen from his premises; the chaise on for the purpose of being analysed. It was proved by the the 21st of September last, and the truck six weeks afterwards. He heard nothing of his property until Friday, the 20th of November, when a letter was left at his house, which was to the effect that the writer would for a reward of five shillings tell him where the property was. The letter was signed Thomas Long, and the answer was directed to be sent to a coffee-house in the neighbourhood of Finsbury-square. Mr. Burt showed the letter to Sergeant Emmerson, 9 V, and that officer, by his wish, answered it, agreeing to the writer's terms. On the morning of Tuesday, the 3rd of December, the prisoner Tyas brought another letter, and in consequence of what was stated therein, Mr. Burt made an agreement to meet Tyas at the Walworth-gate, at ten o'clock the next mornng. Tyas kept the appointment, and took the prosecutor to the shop of Mr. Wedge, a broker, in Trafalgar-row, Walworth-common, where he saw the chaise and claimed it. The man who called himself Long was to have met them to have showed Mr. Burt where the truck was, but he did not, and the latter gave Tyas a shilling for his trouble, a set of lewd fellows who infested the streets merely for and went home. On Thursday morning Tvas went with the prisoner James to the prosecutor's house, and Mr. Burt identified him as the man who had brought the first letter. Prosecutor and the prisoner proceeded towards | Trafford addressed the jury for prisoner at some length, Walworth, followed by Police-constable Minne, 70 V, who contending that the case was enveloped in so much doubt was in plain clothes. When the party had reached the Brixton-road, James left them, telling the prosecutor to lity was, the deceased had taken the arsenic by mistake, give the reward to Tyas. The prisoner afterwards took and that if administered by the prisoner at all, the probathe prosecutor to Messrs. Carly and Son, brokers, Port- bility was that she had done so when labouring under the land-row, Walworth-common, and there he saw his truck; effects of insanity. The learned judge briefly summed up he then gave Tyas into the custody of Police-constable the case to the jury, telling them that if they believed the Minne. Tyas, when before the magistrate on Friday, declared that he was innocent of any fraud; he was asked by to find her guilty. As to the plea of insanity, his lordconstable succeeded in apprehending that prisoner on drance of justice. The jury consulted together for about Friday night, at Islington. James was examined on five minutes, and then pronounced a verdict of Guilty Friday, and his defence was that he had heard a but begged strongly to recommend the prisoner to mercy thief bragging of having robbed Mr. Burt, and where he | The Judge : "What! recommend a prisoner to mercy who had sold the property. He wrote to that person, thinking has been guilty of the murder of a parent?" The learned to do him an act of kindness, and he asked five shillings | Baron having placed the black cap on, proceeded to pass for his trouble; this he considered was doing no harm. The magistrate said that the fact of corruptly obtaining money by helping another to his property which had been stolen was a felony, and the attempt was a misdemeanour, supposing the fact of stealing the articles was not proved against him; he should commit him for the misdemeanour. Evidence having been heard in support of the charge, Mr. Paynter said he should commit the prisoner James upon two distinct charges of felony, and the prisoner Tyas would be separately indicted for endeacouring corruptly to obtain reward for helping another to stolen property, which was a misdemeanour under the any mercy. Prepare for that awful account to which you 7th and 8th George IV., c. 29. The prosecutor could also, if he thought fit, indict James for conspiring with Tyas for the like offence. The prisoners were then fully committed for trial at the next session of the Central Criminal Court.

> THIRSK.—On Monday last, the 9th inst., a poor man, named William Raine, was run over by the mail train on the Great North of England Railway. The deceased was at work on the line when the whistle of the train was blown to warn him; he just stepped off the line, but the engine-man, thinking him too near, again blew the whistle, which startled him, and he stepped on to the way again, and was instantly knocked down and run over. His legs and thighs were severed from his body. He died the same

Another Fatal Explosion.—We regret to learn that a steam boiler explosion occurred on Monday, age. Defendant having admitted that the property was at Messrs. Lloyd and Foster's colliery, near WednesLaw Entelligence.

HOME CIRCUIT. CHELMSFORD, SATURDAY, DEC. 7 .- Sarah Johnson, 14. was indicted for feloniously setting fire to a stack of straw, value £40, the property of William Bacon, at the parish of Hempstead. Mr. Ryland conducted the prosecution, and Mr. C. Grey appeared for the prisoner. The prosecutor deposed, that the prisoner was in his service as nursery-maid on the 16th of August, and had lived with him for more than six months in that capacity. About ten or eleven o'clock on the morning of the day in question he was out in the field harvesting, when he observed some smoke in the direction of his stack-yard, and upon going there he found a stack of straw on fire, and it was completely consumed. The value of the stack was £40. On the morning of the fire he had reprimanded the prisoner for not paying proper attention to the children. She did not make any answer when he spoke to her. Harriet Stock, a servant in the employ of the prosecutor, proved that on the morning of the fire, and just before it broke stack-yard, with her master's baby in her arms. There had been a fire at the neighbouring village of Blagden about a fortnight before, and on the day it happened the prisoner said she liked to see a good fire, and she should like to see her master's place on fire, adding that if the straw was fired it would be sure to light the buildings. On the day of the fire at the prosecutor's, she told the and had asked some questions about her, and on her saying this the prisoner appeared very confused, and walked away. Catherine Rumball, another of the prosecutor's servants, also proved that she saw the prisoner come out of the stack-yard a very few minutes before the stack burst into flames. Thomas Moore, a police constable, deposed The prisoner was taken before a magistrate the next morning. Her mother was standing by her, and she told her she was sure to go to prison, as she was taken on WEDNESDAY .- A TALE OF A SLOP-PAIL .- A case of suspicion of having caused the fire. The prisoner replied,

r in the pail with his thurst, and offering the same delse fifteen years. He added, that the recommendation of the Acres to the bestanders. In Herbert harp of hers alway jury should be torwarded to the Secretary of State, who which shows the pail must be name, cos the defendant might, if he pleased, direct be inflicted to a milder

drapers of Lindon-street, terconwich, three pieces of witnesses what "Biprove as this pail is my puil," The highway robbery, with violence, upon William Sorroll, ribbon, value is. A lad named Walker, in the service of the indefendant prescrabed his son, a sharp little boy, about ten and sentenced to be transported for seven years. This Another count in the indictment charged him with man-

DEC. 6 .- AWFEL CASE OF PARRICIDE. - A young wo man, aged 20, having the appearance of a servant, was Witness did not sell her any of that now produced. John bounds," a process whereby a witness is sure to have a placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of her Scott Anderson deposed that he also is in the employ of particular fact forcibly impressed on his mind by a corresprosecutors. On Saturday night witness was in the shop, ponding forcible impression on a retentive part of his the 2nd of Nov., by the administration of arsenic. The and distinctly saw the prisoner, whilst his fellow-shop- person. The Chief Clerk, however, in his first question, Attorney-General, Mr. Temple, and Mr. Townsend, were form of the indictment, judgment was respited, and those man's back was turned, secret two pieces of the ribbon had nearly put the lad out of court. The boy was asked counsel for the prosecution; and Mr. Trafford for the beneath her cloak. He immediately informed Mr. Lowe whether it was a good thing to tell a story, prisoner. From the evidence adduced in support of the not apprehended. Mr. Bliss and Mr. Overend were for of the circumstance, who sent for a police-constable. Boy: "Oh, a good thing, if the story is a rum un." Mr. charge, it appeared that about eight months ago the de-Witness identified the articles by the private mark as Hardwick suggested to the clerk the expediency of varying ceased, who was a joiner, and his family, removed from Wilkins. The facts of the case were briefly narrated by Mr. prosecutors' property. Police constable Hay, 91 R. the terms of the query. Accordingly, the boy was asked Liverpool to Crewe, in the township of Monk's Coppenhall, Bliss, and were as follows:—On Whit Monday last, the deposed that he was called upon to take the prisoner into if it was right or wrong to tell a "lie;" and having given for the purpose of working at the extensive works becustody. He waited at the prosecutors shop-door until a satisfactory answer, he was required to say whether he longing to the Grand Junction Railway Company. The she came out, when he asked her to give up the ribbon knew whose pail it was. Boy: "It's father's." Mr. Hard- deceased and his wife did not live happily together, and was called the Idle and Calverley band, and of that band she had taken. The prisoner denied having any, when wick: "How do you prove that?" Boy: "Cos mother about six months ago the latter committed suicide by cutting her throat. After that the family consisted of the had roasted some potatoes too hard, he threatened to struggle. The case was dismissed. The defendant beat her with a strap. This she complained of to her returning home in a straggling manner, a number of Irishhalf sister, and said that, as she had no comfort at home, she would go to service. During the time the prisoner was residing in Liverpool, she became acquainted with a anddenly about two years ago, and since that period her sweetheast, and he disapproved of the connection. she had been living in St. Giles's parish. She had Shortly after that the prisoner purchased a pennyworth people in the crowd was the prisoner, and he took an endeavoured to maintain herself at needlework, but of arsenic, for the purpose, as she said, of destroying rats active part in the proceedings. Thomas Thornton, the the long hours of labour and seanty pay had so and mice. Subsequently she purchased a second pennyworth. About three weeks before the last mentioned day seldom, presented itself, to do even as much as the father of the prisoner became ill, and so continued would pay for lodging. She had sold her clothes, and up to that day, when, after partaking of some arrowbeen obliged to part with her shawl the previous root, he was seized with violent vomiting and night to raise the price of a bed.—Mr. Hardwick re- purging, which increased during the night, and early commended the case to the notice of the parish, on the morning of the 3rd of November he died. A There was a society for furnishing employment to surgeon attended him during the night, and treated him distressed needlewomen, and as this appeared to be a for cholera. On the Sunday morning a constable, named case which came within the meaning and intention of Kenty, went to the house and saw the prisoner. He told jury, without hesitation, pronounced the prisoner Guilty such an institution, he should advise the parish to her he had come for the purpose of making inquiry retake the applicant into the house for a few days, let specting the death of her father, and cautioned her. opinion of the fifteen judges could be had upon the legal her have medical attendance, make inquiry into the Arter this he proceeded to put a number of questions to truth of her story, and, if found worthy of encouragement, give her a recommendation to this society, the managers of which would probably do something for sible, as it had been made by the prisoner undersinduceher.—Cole, the messenger, said this should be done. | ment, and he cited the case of the King v. Drew, quoted in the 2d vol. of "Russell on Crime," p. 829. The learned judge overruled the objection. The constable Kenty WEDNESDAY .- EXTRAORDINARY CASE .- James James, then read the statement to the court, from which it appeared that the prisoner admitted she had purchased the poison, but said it was purchased by the direction of her father, for the purpose of destroying rats, and that she final examination upon two distinct charges of felony; and had seen a rat on the previous Thursday, and had told Richard Tyas, described as a watch-case maker, but who her sister of it. Whilst Kenty was in the house the prisoner took a handkerchief from a chest, which the con stable took possession of, and in it he found a packet containing nux romica. The prisoner afterwards placed a small paper parcel in a drawer, which the constable also took possession of. In a cupboard he found two loaves of bread and a piece of cake. All these were

placed in the hands of Mr. David Wildie, of Liverpool, evidence of Mr. Stevenson, a surgeon, that the body of the deceased, on post mortem examination, presented all some irritant poison, and both he and Mr. Rayner, of Stockport, were of opinion that death was caused by the effects of arsenic. The half sister of the prisoner proved that on the Friday before the death, the prisoner made the cakes and the bread, and that she (the witness). the prisoner, and Fraser, the lodger, all partook of the akes, immediately after which they all were taken ill and obliged to go to bed. Mr. Wadle, the chemist, deposed to having analyzed the stomach of the deceased, and its contents, in which he discovered white arsenic. He also discovered arsenic in the cakes and the bread; and in 200 grains of arrow-root he detected 100 grains of arsenic. It was attempted to elicit, in behalf of the prisoner, that she was labouring under insanity; but the only facts deposed to by the witnesses on this point were, that about six months ago, at the time her mother committed suicide, her conduct was rather strange; that she did not sleep for a whole week, and that, during the time the mother of the prisoner was pregnant of her, she was insane, and several times attempted to destroy herself. Mr. that the jury could not safely convict. That the probabiprisoner had administered the arsenic, it was their duty sentence of death on the prisoner. His Lordship said, "Mary Gallop, after a long and patient trial, you have been found guilty by the jury, upon evidence which could leave no doubt, of the murder of your own father; that

murder committed by the most odious and detestable of all means—that of poison; an act of deliberation evidently meditated some time before, carried into execution with perseverance, with great art and contrivance; and I wish could see any symptoms, in the conduct you afterwards exhibited, of repentance, or any feelings of remorse for what you have done. It is impossible for me to show you sent the author of your being with little or no preparation at all. Seek for the mercy of God-repent of this and all your sins; and by that means seek for that mercy hereafter which it is not in my power, consistently with my public duty, to show you here." His Lordship then passed sentence of death upon her in the usual form, and the prisoner walked from the bar with a steadfast step. having manifested throughout the whole trial little or no consciousness of the situation in which she stood, beyond

DEC. 7.—THE BRUTAL MANSLAUGHTER AT STOCKkilling his wife at Stockport, on the 25th ult. The facts of this case appeared in the Northern Star of Saturday last. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' transportation.

sional flush of the countenance.

at Bawden; James Bradbury was convicted of a tion the circumstance to any one, and the prisoner joined similar offence at Bollinfee; and Thomas Hignett of in that request. John Shaw, surgeon, of Attercliffe, cortenced to transportation for life.

DEC. 10. - CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A fessed his participation in the act with which he was QUACK DOCTOR.—Edwin James Port, aged 49, was placed at the bar this morning, on a charge of killing Mary Harris, at Birkenhead, by the application of white arsenic to her right breast, which produced a sore or ulcer, and a mortal sickness, on the 11th of October last, of which she died on the 24th of the same month. From the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, it appeared that the prisoner advertised in the papers that he had discovered a process by means of which he could extract cancers from any part of the body without cutting, which he had practised for upwards of six years. The deceased, Mrs. Harris, who was a respectable female residing at Aston Hall, near Wem, in Shropshire, heard of the prisoner, and on the 10th of October she took lodgings at Birkenhead for the purpose of consulting the prisoner, who resided in that neighbourhood. On the 11th the prisoner was called in, when, after examining the right breast of the deceased, he scurvy, which accounted for that circumstance. He met applied a plaster to it. He called again to see her the same persons together soon after in the Coach and on the 12th and 13th, but she was out. On the 14th Horses public-house, and he heard Stocks ask Critchlow he saw her, and applied a second plaster, shortly after if he had been to a doctor, to which Critchlow replied which she was seized with violent vomiting, and com- no, he was frightened to go to a doctor lest he should be plained of a burning sensation in the stomach and found out. Critchlow then asked Stocks if he had seen throat, and looseness of the teeth. After this she that day's paper, and if there was anything particular in became gradually worse until the 24th, when she it. Stocks answered, that he had seen the paper, and that died, and her friends removed her to Wem, where an a cap had been found. Critchlow said that that was his inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict returned that the deceased died from the effects of made, a communication was sent to the Coroner for the disinterment of the body, caused it to be removed by Dr. Vaughan and Mr. J. C. Foulkes, of Birkenhead. These gentlemen described the internal appearance of the body to be in a highly inflamed state, and to have all the sysmptoms of the effects of arsenic. Dr. Brett, professor of chemistry, and doctor of philosophy, proved that on analysing the breast of the deceased he found about three-tenths of a grain in it. In the tissues of the stomach, liver, and spleen, he found about a quarter of a grain. From these

facts, and the others proved in evidence, the doctor genious speech to the jury on behalf of the prisoners, cominferred that arsenic had been applied to the breast, and absorbed into the system. Mr. Temple addressed the jury at considerable length for the defence, and Mr. Justice Coleridge summed up, and laid the case before eleven witnesses were then called on behalf of the the jury in the clearest manner, who retired for a few risoner, all of whom stated that they had been minutes, and then returned with a verdict of Guilty against that he had succeeded in curing them. The jury Lordship, in passing sentence, observed upon the magniretired for about forty minutes, and then returned a tude of the crime of which the prisoner had been found verdict of Not Guilty. Immediately on the verdict guilty. It was especially a crime in a county like that, being pronounced there was a general burst of cheer- where property of incalculable value was often invested in ing from all parts of the Court, which was with diffi- the engines of the description alluded to, which valuable culty suppressed. One person, who gave his name as they were, were particularly liable to the attacks of as Hugh Hughes, an Excise officer, who was jointed victors persons. In a moral point of view, the crime was out by the ericr of the Court as taking a prominent livery great, for if people chose to kase their work, then to part in the c' cering, was brought before his brosnip, I band themselves together, and to go out at night taking and committed until the rising of the Court. This barrels of gunpowder with them for the purposes of lordship then addressing the prisoner, said. "Take I mischest-people who went so far as that would require cave of yourself for the future, you may not be so very little inducement, he feared, to go much farther. fortunate another time." NORTHERN CHROUIT. YORK, Die. 6 .- John M'Cann was to-day put on hi

trial, charged with the wilful murder of Benjamin viote. slaughter. This case must be even yet fresh in the recollection of our readers, as it created, at the time of its occurrence, considerable excitement. Five other persons, named Rogan, O'Brien, Donovan, Quin, and Power, who had been concerned in the matter, were tried at the last assizes, and were convicted of manslaughter; but in consequence of some legal objections being raised to the persons are still in custody. M'Cann at that period was this morning, great excitement prevailed in the ci On the occasion two bands were engaged, one of which Gott (the deceased) was a musician. As they were passing through the town of Bradford, the band played certain prisoner, her father, the daughter of his wife by a former tunes, and amongst others "the Boyne Water," which husband, and a lodger, named William Frazer. After gave great dissatisfaction to the Irish population of the the death of his wife, the prisoner's father treated her neighbourhood, who fancied also that a still more offenwith considerable severity, and, on one occasion, when she sive tune, called "Croppies lie down," had been played. When the procession was over, and the musicians were strong and overwhelming, that it seems to me the men were seen coming behind them, having sticks and other weapons in their hands, and making use of threatening his counsel. It appears that, in the year 1842, the language. The Irishmen commenced an attack, and the young man named Duval, and about the beginning of first thing they did was to knock down the man who was Oct., there being a cheap train from Crewe to Liverpool, playing the drum. They then fell on Gott, and from the prisoner announced her intention of going by it, but the violence that was employed his death resulted. On a her father was very angry with her, and refused to allow post mortem examination the deceased's skull was her to go, as he said it was only for the purpose of seeing found to have been most severely fractured, and death was attributed to that enuse. Amongst the Wilkins said he thought it would be idle for him to attempt to combat the minor charge against the prisoner. He had read the depositions over twenty times, and he found no means of resisting it. He would, therefore, with his lordship's permission, wish to plead guilty to the charge of manslaughter. Mr. Justice Coleridge briefly addressed the jury, informing them of the circumstances alluded to in the commencement of this report, and recommending them to find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter. The

THE TURN-OUT .- John Critchlow and William Bolton vere next placed at the bar, charged with having on the 25th of August last, at Sheffield, feloniously and unlawfully attempted to destroy a certain steam-engine, by the Aplosion of a large quantity of gunpowder, the property of John Wilson, Thomas Dunn, William Jeffcock, and corge Hounsfield. This case would have been tried sterday, but Mr. Grainger, on behalf of the prisoners, then objected to the whole of the jury. A fresh jury was this morning empanelled for the trial of the prisoners Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Overend, and Mr. Smith were for the prosecution, and Mr. Grainger was for the defence. The prosecutors in this case were some of the largest coals pit owners in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. In the month of May last there was a general "turnout" of the colliers in that part of England, and the prosecutors' pits had been unworked from May until the date of this occurrence, in August. Towards the end of August there were symptoms of returning good sense on the part of the men, and on the 26th, it was determined that some of them at least should return to their work. At the mouth of the pit the appearances internally of having been acted on by there was, as is frequently the case, a steam-engine, worked for the purpose of hauling up the coal, as well as of letting persons in and out of the pit as occasion might require. This was the engine which the prisoners were charged with having blown up. The indictment was founded on the 7th and 8th of Geo. IV., e. 30, s. 7, which renders it felony for any person maliciously to pull down, destroy, or damage with intent to destroy any such steam-engine. Jonathan Habershon was the first witness called. He deposed that he was under-ground steward, at No. 2, Deeps-pit Colliery, near Sheffield. There was a steam-engine at the mouth of that pit. The boiler, which weighed when filled about eight tons, was detached from the engine, and was surrounded with brickwork. On the night of Sunday, the 25th of August, witness, who lived close to the pit, was awakened by the report of a tremendous explosion, and in about half an hour afterwards William Prince, who slept in a kind of cabin at the mouth of the pit, called him up and took him to examine the boiler. On reaching there he found all the brickwork blown down and scattered about. The boiler happened with the wilful murder of Mr. William Inchbald. to be filled with water, but no water had escaped. The steam-pipe, however, had broken away from the steamchest; the pipe for the conveyance of water to the boiler had also been broken, and a small shed over the boiler had been blown down, so that the steam-engine was put out of working condition. On removing the debris witness found two caps and a hat very much damaged, as well as a tin case containing a collier's cartridge and some loose gunpowder. In the firehole were found several portions of a barrel, and everything smelt strongly of gunpowder. Cross-examined by Mr. Grainger:-The pit had been worked twenty-two years. The boiler was about hree yards from the steam-engine. Was quite sure that No one lives with me. My son William came to two caps were found. The cartridge found in the tin about twelve o'clock that night. He came to the case was such as colliers commonly employed in the door, and he would come in, but I didn't want to take operation of blasting, and gunpowder was occasionally him in at that time of night. He said, "If I didn't William Prince remembered the 25th of August last. He was in bed in the cabin at the mouth of the rit. used for that purpose in some of the pits near Sheffield. was in bed in the cabin at the mouth of the pit, and slept at my house on that night, and on Friday shortly after cleven o'clock he saw some men peeping into the cabin, through a small crevice in the door. In a morning, and at night when I returned William had few minutes after he heard an explosion. He thought few minutes after he heard an explosion. He thought gone, and I never saw him again until now. there were about six men altogether. Cross-examined: The night was dark. Could not see the faces of the in its place was an old jean coat of William's. persons who looked in at the door. Mrs. Ledger deposed son John, the other prisoner, brought back my con John while the prisoner was all the prisoner while the prisoner was all t that she resided about half a nile from the colliery. The to me. I was present when the police-officer searche prisoner Bolton was her brother, and had dined at her my premises. The gun was found in a pig-sty. house on the 25th of August. About twelve o'clock on had never seen that gun before.—Evidence was a that night she was awoke from her sleep by a noise at the door, and she heard a moan apparently proceeding drew, but it did not appear to be conclusive.—The from a moning great health union Spanning and the steep that gun belore.—Evidence and had never seen that gun belore.—Evidence and the steep that gun belore.—The steep that gun belore.—The steep that gun belore and the steep that gun belore and the steep that gun belore.—The steep that gun belore and the steep that gun belore a from a man in great bodily pain. She opened the door, and found her brother crouched down at the door. He was very nuch burnt on his head, face, neck, and hands, and was covered with black, and his clothes were torn. Witness obtained assistance, and put him to bed, when affecting manner, pronounced upon him the sentence for the sentence of death, and told him to give up all hope of earthy fourteen days whilst be reversible. fourteen days whilst he remained confined to bed at her mercy.—The wretched man appeared wholly in house. Cross-examined:—The prisoner appeared very moved, and left the bar in the most careless manner appeared very moved. much intoxicated when he got to her house, and he a wild and almost incessant roll of the eye, and an occa- also during the night, and continued so for several days. John Shaw, jun., a medical student, who was called in to see the prisoner, confirmed the last witness's statement as to his Port. — Henry Jones, aged 22, was indicted for condition at that time. Witness asked him how he had received the injuries about his person, and he replied by fire-damp. A woman present said it would be best to tell the doctor all they knew about the matter; and they then said they had heard a great explosion, and that they suspected the prisoner had been concerned in blowing up a RAPE. - Joseph Hamer was found Guilty of a rape | steam-engine. The woman begged of witness not to men-

a statement made to him by the prisoner, wherein he con-

**DECEMBER 14, 1844.** charged. They put some gunpowder in a barrel which they placed in the fire-hole, and, setting light to a fusee, one end of which communicated with the powder barrel, they ran away to await the effects of the explosion; but as this did not take place so soon as they had anticipated. they went to the fusee to blow it up. He had just reached the spot where the engine was when it did happen, how. ever, and he remembered little or nothing further. The prisoner Bolton had made this statement to witness on several different occasions. Cross-examined:-The prisoner told him that he had met with two men before the occurrence, who would not let him go till he had had a certain quantity of something to drink. He did not say that he was very drunk. William Maybury, a tailor, living in Todd-street, Manchester, deposed, that he met the prisoner Critchlow with two men, named Dixon and Stocks, on Tuesday, the 27th of August. The skin was then all off his face. He said that he had the wet cap, and he then proceeded to detail the circumstances

attending the explosion, adding that he had before very cancer. However, on subsequent inquiries being large whiskers and a good head of hair, but when the powder went off it flashed in his face, and scorched it all Cheshire, who being of opinion that the inquest held off. He was otherwise also a good deal injured. Crossin Shropshire was a nullity, issued his warrant for examined:—Have not got much above tailoring yet. There was a rat-den at Davis's public-house. Witness did not to Birkenhead, and ordered a post mortem examina- provide the rats or the dogs. He assisted Davis some. tion to be made. This order was carried into effect times in keeping and obtaining the rats. He did pay for his board and lodging at Davis's. Was not in the habit of attending prize-fights. Had never been at one. Didn't teach boxing; put the gloves on sometimes for a little bit of amusement. Had been in trouble once, about six years ago, for hitting a man in the shop where he then worked. Had never seen Critchlow previous to the first interview which he had referred to. Several other witnesses corroborated the main features of the evidence already given. Mr. Grainger addressed a long and inmenting, chiefly with regard to Critchlow's case, on the want of all evidence connecting the prisoners together, cated by Mr. Port either for cancer or tumour, and Bolton, and of Acquittal as regarded Critchlow. His The resoner had, however, suffered already in his person very severely for what he had done, and it appeared that one of his unhappy companions on that night had raid a severer penalty still. When he should recall that to his remembrance, it might prove to him, perhaps, a more bitter recollection, and give him a great deal more pair than he was likely to suffer at the hands of the law. The sentence of the Court was, that the prisoner be in prisoned for eighteen calendar months, with hard labour A man named Thomas North Stocks was next indicted for harbouring John Critchlow, well knowing that he had committed a felony. As Critchlow had been acquitted however, by the jury, the charge against Stocks was, d

DEC. 9.—EMBEZZLEMENT BY A RURAL POLICE OF

FIGER.—It having been previously arranged that the

trial of Joseph Steadman Maddison should take place

of York on the subject. The court was crowded to

excess, and much speculation was affoat as to the

probable result of the trial. The case presented many peculiar and interesting features. The prisoner was charged with having, on the 12th of June last, in the city of York, felonionsly embezzled £17, the property of George Swann, Esq. Mr. Wilkins stated the case. If I am well instructed, he said, the case I am about to lay before you, in all its facts, is one so only hope to the prisoner of escape from the charge against him is in the legal acumen and ingenuity d increase of crime in and about this neighbourhood had been so rapid, that several gentlemen met toge-gether for the purpose of establishing a society, having for its object the protection of the lives and properties of those living in and about it. In the first instance, I believe, these subscriptions were small, but in the course of a short time the expediency and necessity of an institution of this sort was discovered, It was then determined by the promoters of it that they should establish a police of their own, who were I believe, to act as a patrol within the circumferent of ten miles from the city. The prisoner was our who made application for a situation under them, and I am free to admit that he came to York with test monials of a very high description, and he was in consequence appointed the superintendent of the police. Shortly after the appointment, or I believe contemporaneous with it, he was informed that it was part of his duties to collect in the subscriptions from the different parties who were the subscribers to this association, and that immediately on the receipt of them he was to pay them over to Mr. Swann, the banker; and so formally were those duties made known to him that a resolution was passed respecting them by the committee of the association, which was read over, and distinctly described to the presoner. He complained, I believe, at the time that his salary was not large enough. However, the gentlemen comprising the committee thought it was, but made him a present of £10, and allowed him a profit of five per cent. on the whole of the moneys he was to collect. It was his duty once a month to go to the bank, and take with him a receipt or youcher for a certain sum of money he would require for paying the policement under his control. In short, the prisoner continued to collect money up to the 6th of July last, receiving every week large sums for the payment of the police It will be shown that since the 22nd or 23rd 0 January (although we shall show you distinctly that he received sums of money) he never paid one single farthing into the bank. It should be borne in min that since the 22nd of January the prisoner had not paid one farthing into the hands of Mr. Swam Every month the prisoner received from Mr. Swann £70 or £80 with which to pay the police officers under him. At length, on the 6th of July, when the prisoner went to get his usual payment of Mr. Swands that gentleman refused to pay any more. Mr. Swall said that he had already paid more out than had come in. No subscription had come in since January, and he refused to pay anything further. The learned counsel read a letter addressed by the prisoner to H. Anderson, Esq., solicitor to the police force, which clearly confessed the defalcation laid to his charge. Mr. Wilkins concluded by calling a number of witness in support of the charge. Mr. Bliss addressed the many control of the charge.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT, DEC. 10.-MERDER.-WILL Kendrew, aged 22, farm labourer, and John Ker drew, 24, shoemaker, brothers, were placed at the bar, charged, the former by the coroner's inquisition Dunsforth, in the parish of Aldborough, in the West Riding, and the latter with feloniously harbouring and maintaining William Kendrew, well knowing him to have committed a felony in shooting Win Inchbald. Mr. Wilkins stated the case to the july and then called thirty witnesses, who clearly profe by a chain of circumstantial evidence, the case, the details of which have been recently before the public The following additional evidence was given by the father of the prisoners :- William Kendrew said remember the Wednesday night before Mr. Inchian was shot; I went to bed at nine o'clock that night that a new fustian coat of mine was gone then, and jury retired, and, after an absence of ten minutes returned with a verdict of Guilty against William Kendrew, and of Acquittal as regarded John hear drew.—His Lordship, in a most impressive exclaiming, as he went, "Thank ye, if that be all

for the prisoner, and witnesses were called who testing

to the prisoner's good character. The jury retired for

three hours, and then returned with a verdict of

Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.—Sentence

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great Windmill street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the prietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Nestage ton, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. the Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the

City of Westminster Saturday, December 14, 1844