Mm Newitt Sal 340 Shand lon.

## Foreign Antelligence.

#### FRANCE.

THE MINISTET.-Upon Friday, M. Gustave de Beaumont's amendment, although, compared with that of M. de Carni, of the most milk-and-water character, was rejected without even the ceremony of a hallot; the chamber thus ratifying the act of the or a basis day. On Saturday the anti-indemnity pritchard amendment was discussed and rejected. On Monday the address was passed. The numbers were, for the address, 216; against, 33; majority, 153. The greater part of the left abstained from Foting.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS .- LOUIS PHILIPPE'S REPLY :- PARIS, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, TEN O'CLOCK.-This day a meeting was held of 211 Deputies of the Conservative party, to express their confidence in. Conservative party, we appear that connucted in assembled at the Convent of San Francisco. Here and their determination to support the present Ministry. The adhesion to Ministers of hitherto dissenting members, were no less than 47. Deputa-them Generals Herrera, Garcia, Conde, and Cespedes. The whole body marched from the Convent to the tions from the meeting waited on Marshal Soult and tions nom the meeting watten on Marshal Soult and square in front of the palace, which is near the centre Monsieur Guizot. The two Ministers replied to the de-notations, that undauntedly they would hold to Connonsicial characteristic the two finitistics replied to the de-putations, that undauntedly they would hold to Con-servative principles, and hold to their position against all opposition. At half-past eight o'clock this evenall opposition. At half-past eight o'clock this even-ing the President, Secretaries, and Commission ap-pointed to present the Address of the Chamber to the pointed to present the Address of the Chamber to the the people, should "Long live the Congress !" The cry was taken up by nearly all the troops, and Canalizo fied in terror to his apartments. Before leaving the Convent Gen. Herrera had prepared a rast number of the Conservative members. The following is the King's reply :-

letter, which he now sent to Canalizo, requesting him in order to spare the effusion of blood, to recognise "MESSIEURS THE DEPUTIES,-I thank you for this loral address. It will contribute, with that force which attaches itself to everything that emanates from yor, to guard the future against the dangers which the blindness of passion too often draws upon the government of the Constitution and of Congress and to allow it to exercise its full powers. To thi Canalizo returned, in quick succession, the following answers :- "Exmo Sr :- In order to avoid any unfor the people. A mutual regard for justice and for tunate scenes or events in this capital, I am ready immediately to deliver up the command, and to reace presides over our relations with all foreign ovacuate this place at once, if guarantees are conceded to me. God and Liberty. National Palace of Mexico, December 6, 1844, half-past two o'clock in the afternoon.—Valentin Canalizo.—To his Excelltowers, and the agreement so happily and so honourahe re-established between France and England sttests the spirit of wisdom and of conciliation which arimates the two Governments. Thanks to your concarence, to the support that you have lent my lency, General of Division, D. J. Joaquin de Herrera. Government, thanks to the stability that the union of the powers has given to our institutions, our another dispatch, as follows :- "Exmo Sr :- The country, protected by Divine Providence, enjoys that Junays-increasing prosperity which constitutes the guarantees of which I spoke in my last dispatch, always-increasing prosperity which constitutes the which I have just sent, are, that passports to leave glory of my reign, and, if I may be permitted to say the Republic shall be given to myself, to the four it, my personal consolation. And instead of seeing pragation of revolutionary anarchy, we have in-ired them with just confidence that our resources d our power shall be for them, as for ourselves, a Joaquin de Herrera." edge of peace and security."

#### SPAIN.

THE TRUTOR PRIM,-The Madrid Gazette of the 19th ult. publishes the following Royal decree, granting a pardon to General Prim :-

by the 46th article of the Constitution, and by the advice of my Council of Ministers, I remit the penalty to which Major-General Don Juan Prim, Count de Reus, was condemned by a court-martial composed of General Officers.

"Given at the Palace on the 18th of Jan., 1845,

and signed with the Queen's hand." Et Tiempo of the 19th ult. states, that an extra-

ordinary courier had been despatched from Madrid to communicate the Queen's pardon to General Prim, who is confined at the Castle of St. Schastian, at Cadiz. Madrid has been assigned to the General as his place of residence.

morning :---

his escape into Portugal were spread by his friends,



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assembled at the Convent of San Francisco. Here

In half an hour afterwards, General Canalizo sent

# LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1845.

# HONOUR TO T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

A PUBLIC SOIREE will be held at the White Conduit House Tavern, Pentonville, on Monday Evening next, Feb. 3rd; the evening previous to the meeting of Parliament, in honour of "the People's representative." The following Members of Parliament are invited and expected to attend :--T. Wakley, Esq., J. Pattison, Esq., J. Fielden, Esq., A. Johnson, Esq., J. Hume, Esq., W. S. Crawford, Esq., J. T. Leader, Esq., J. Humphrey, Esq., and Sir B. Hall, Bart. of the city, and summoned Canalizo to surrender, giving him two hours to reflect. Canalizo prepared to attack the citizens, when one of hisofficers, ex-claiming that he was the soldier of no tyrant, but of

# T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P., WILL BE PRESENT.

#### TEA ON' THE TABLE AT SIX O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

Tickets to Soirce-single, 1s. 6d. ; double, to admit a lady and gentleman, 2s. 6d. The Ball Room will be open at nine o'clock. Tickets for Ball only-single, 1s. ; double, to admit a lady and gentleman, 1s. 6d.

Tickets may be obtained at the following places :--Messrs. W. Balls, 49, Coppice-row ; Thorne, 2, Pros-pect-place, Upper Barnsbury-street ; Mason, Clerkenwell-green ; R. Cameron, 12, Dorrington-street, Brooks's-market ; J. Toome, 20, Guildford-street ; Stembridge, 12, York-street, City-road ; E. Medley, 42, Brick-lane, St. Luke's ; Guenigault, 11, Lower Wharton-street ; Henley, Pultney-street, Islington ; Weedon, 68 Chanel-street Partonville ; Sharmade walk ; Colonean 10, Azlachury, street ; B. Furgon Brick-lane, St. Luke's; Guenigault, 11, Lower Wharton-street; Henley, Pultney-street, Islington; Weedon, 68, Chapel-street, Pentonville; Sharp, 47, Tabernacle-walk; Coleman, 19, Aylesbury-street; R. Fuzzon, Margaret-street; Gabbetis, Swan Inn, Highbury; Kennilworth Castle; Hopkisson, Temperance Coffec-house, Little Saffron-hill; Taprell, 14, Smith's-buildings, City-road; T. Barrutt, Secretary to the Associated Trades of London, 20, Greenfield-street, Commercial-road; Gamman, Secretary to the Cork Cutters, 15, Northumberland-street, Marylebone; Grassby, Carpenter, Running Horse, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square; J. Bush, Secretary to the Carpenters, 1, York-street, York-road, Lambeth; T. M. Wheeler, 2433, Strand; J. Watson, Panl's-alley Paternoston.row: Hornby 16, Northaw-buildings, Somers Town; Brown's Hone husband, nor give me anything. On Monday I went again; he still refused. I then went to Mr. came in the afternoon and gave me two shillings. J. Watson, Paul's-alley, Paternoster-row; Hornby, 16, Northaw-buildings, Somers Town: Brown's, Hope Coffee-house, King-street, Snow-hill; Colliver's Coffee-house, Holywell-street; W. Dear, 22, Fleet-lane; Tillman's Coffee-house, Tottenham Court-road; Dooley, Bell Inn, Old Bailey; Clark's Coffee-house, Edge-ware-road; Green, Saville House, Leicester-square; Rogers, Cooper, Lambeth-walk; J. G. Dron, Oakley-on his head, and ordered a mustard-plaster-these he streat + Simpson Film cottered. Combarwell, J. Sowell (on noisite the Flenhant and Costle). Kong and there are the sum of the same doctor, who put a blister street ; Simpson, Elm-cottage, Camberwell,; J. Sewell (opposite the Elephant and Castle), Kent-road ; tore off, there not being sufficient assistance to hold Packer, News-agent, Harrow-road; J. Bushby, Cheshire Cheese, Grosvenor-row, Chelsea; Brown, Little him in bed; we could not prevent him from pulling Coram-street; and at the Bar of the White Conduit House Tavern.

, my personal consolation. And instead of seeing pighbouring nations fear that the force and power France may be employed in the ravages of war or pagation of revolutionary anarchy, we have in-ired them with just confidence that our resources the blister off. On Tuesday forenoon I went again to Heaton, and told him my husband was much worse ; he came to see him in the evening ; he said the man is very bad and you must attend to him, but he gave me nothing. My husband was then speechless. On Wednesday the doctor came again ; my husband was then quiet, being completely exhausted. On Thurs-

After receiving these notes, Gen. Herrors with his troops forced their way into the palace, seized Canalizo BARNSLEY WEAVERS .- The Linen Weavers of Smithy and detained him with Salas prisoners in the palace, the Ministers of War and the Home Department being released on giving security, and Rejon and as soon as possible.

Baranda making their escape. Gen. Herrera then issued the following important proclamation :-- "Jose GREAT PUBLIC MEETING OF THE SILK WEAVERS Joaquin de Herrera, President of the Council of Govern- AT MACCLESPIELD, IN FAVOUR OF PROTECTION. -A ment to the Inhabitants of the Capital. Mexicans, -A public meeting of the Silk Weavers of this town was blind and audacious government had violated the held on Monday last, at three o'clock in the afternoon. laws, believing that society was wholly dependent upon its decrees. But I, having been invoked of Industry Society was announced to take place at by all classes and by the principal commanders and chiefs of the garrison, have re-established consti-tutions of the weather made it necessary to adjourn to tutional order, and am proud of having spared to a large factory, which was also found to be inconvenient for the purpose, and the meeting was ultimately Mexico and her vast population the anarchy and dissensions arising out of merely isolated efforts. I, held in the large open space on the Sand-brow, the therefore invite every patriot to rally around the speakers addressing the meeting through the factory legitimate government which I represent through the | windows. Mr. Simister was called to the chair ; and constitution ; and the national Congress, which has Mr. Hunsworth, the secretary, detailed the result of assembled within a few hours, will accomplish every- interviews with the borough and county members, ARREST AND MURDER OF ZURBANO .- News of the thing which the safety of the country requires from who were all favourable to any plan that might be ARREST AND MURDER OF ZURNANG.—Items of the thing which the safety of the country requires normal arrested on the 19th at Logrono, and shot at the expiration of twenty-four hours. The following brief particulars were received in London on Tuesday Mexico, December 6th, 1844." On the 7th of December, the day following this man, as well as all other disputes, he said Mr. "Bayonne, Jan. 23. "I informed you briefly yesterday of the arrest of General Zurbano. The rumours which prevailed of the Republic. His Cabinet is composed as follows: "I informed you briefly yesterday of the arrest of General Zurbano. The rumours which prevailed of the Republic. His Cabinet is composed as follows: "Willing to part with their protection, and as a conse-lighted with the evening's entertainments." Don Pedro Echeverria, Minister of Internal Affairs ; quence with their trade, for the free importation of Luis G. Cuevas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; | corn. He would leave that question with them. Don Cariano Rivapalacio. Minister of Justice and Mr. John West then moved the first resolution-Public Instruction; Gen. Pedro Garcia Conde, "That this meeting is of opinion, that unless steps Minister of War and Marine. The New Orleans Bee be taken to circulate more effectually the yast mass says that the new ministry is composed of the ablest of wealth which our country at present contains, that and most honest men in the Republic. Around it are that wealth, so far from proving a benefit, will prove arrayed all the power, wealth, and influence of the a decided injury, and hasten our downfall as a nation : nation. Echeverria is a member of the firm of and as the productive classes are and ever must be, the speakers, and the chairman. arrayed all the power, wealth, and influence of the a decided injury, and hasten our downfall as a nation : and votes of thanks were pas nation. Echeverria is a member of the firm of and as the productive classes are and ever must be, the speakers, and the chairman. Widow, Echeverria and Sons, well known in the true circulating medium of every country, it is our commercial world for its respectability and influence. decided opinion that protection for labour should be He was educated in England, and is a man of en- afforded them, as it would enable them, by increased

STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS. - A delegate meeting of the Miners of the Potteries will be held at the Queen's Head Inn, Burslem, on Monday, February BRADFORD WOOLCOMBERS. - A public meeting of the Woolcombers' Protective Society will be held in in and ordered me to call at his office. the Odd Fellows' Hall, Thornton-road, on Monday I went, and he gave me one shilling. When Heaton

evening ; chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

BRADFORD SHOEMAKERS. — A special meeting of the Shoemakers' Society will be held in the Boy and Barrel Inn, Westgate, on Monday evening, at eight ing he cot out of hed (no one being in the chamber to o'clock. LANCASHIRE MINERS .- The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held at the Swan with two Necks, Ratcliffe Bridge, near Bury, on Monday, February 10th ; chair to be taken at

cleven o'clock in the forenoon. A public meeting will also take place, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentlemen. The levy for the fortnight is 2s. 1d. per member.

Hype Miners.-The Miners of this place had a he was not at home, and she could do nothing for us. supper at the Albion Inn on Monday evening last. Upwards of fifty Miners and their wives sat down to us come in again. We staid about twenty minutes ngainst the door, but she refused to let us in. We then supper; after which Mr. Miller was called to the chair. Several patriotic toasts were given, including tried to get lodgings at other places. We went to Coeney's, who kept lodgings, and got my husband to the healths of T. S. Duncombe, M.P., and W. P. bed there. In a short time he began to rave. They said he was in a fever, and turned us out again. A lighted with the evening's entertainments.

watchman found us in the street, and took us back MINERS' MEETING .- HAUGHTON-GREEN, NEAR HYDE. to Kitty White's; after we had got there, Heaton

The investigation commenced at a quarter past-one at noon, and was not finished until half-past seven in .... the evening, when the following verdict was re-corded—" Died from natural causes, but the jury are of opinion that death was accelerated from want of proper sustenance and attention,"

AWFUL BOILER EXPLOSION. - On Monday afternoon last, a tremendous explosion of a steam boiler took place at the Cinder Hill Colliery, near Nottingham, by which one unfortunate man lost his life, and several others were severely wounded. The awful event is supposed to have been caused by a deficiency of water in the boiler. The engine-house was com-pletely levelled, for such was the terrific force of the steam that the top of the boiler was projected into the air almost as high as the tall chimney, and was thrown into an adjoining field. A lad, named George Sanders, aged 13, of Old Radford, was blown backwards with considerable force ; he received a severe wound upon the head, and was taken up insensible. A higher, Charles Eaton, of Old Radford, aged 51, who was standing about ten yards from the engine-house, was also thrown within two feet of the pit mouth ; he had his leg broken. The overseer, who was near the spot, was struck upon the chest by a brick, with such force as to cause immediate death. There were many could get no employment ; I applied to Heaton, the relieving-officer, before my child died, for some assistother persons about, most of whom were more or less injured.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

Robert Parr, husband of the former witness. cor-

roborated the principal portions of his wife's evidence. Hé further stated certain facts, showing the brutality

of the relieving-officer. Ann Malley, servant to

Kitty White and Julia Quinwick, as a washerwoman,

gave similar evidence Ellen Nuttal, wife of the de-

ceased, said, we came from Manchester ; my husband

was 24 years of age, by trade a biscuit-maker, but

ance; he said he could do nothing for us; he gave me nothing. After the child died I went to him

again ; he gave me a note for a coffin and the burial

dues. On Friday, when my husband was ill, I again applied to Heaton for some one to assist in carrying

my child to the grave, but he would do nothing for

me. On Saturday I applied to him again ; he said

we did not belong here, and he would not visit my

Schwarm's and told him my situation ; he gave me

1s. 6d., and told me to go to the relieving-officer, who

The Infirmary doctor (Mr. Sisson) came the same

day, Mr. Tatham, the town-doctor called in the

forenoon; my husband was then very bad and deli-

rious; the doctor said he was afraid he would

not get better, but ordered neither medicinc nor anything for nourishment. Heaton came

I went, and he gave me one shilling. When Heaton was there he was much worse. I told Heaton I was

went to the relieving officer's house. His wife said

put to bed. On Friday he wanted something to eat.

I gave him the best I had-some gruel and a little

Heaton to get some one to assist me; he said he would give Mrs. White 2s. to look after him; she said

she was not able, and refused to take the money;

ill and died of small-pox the following week. They were in great distress and very poor; had nothing to pay for lodgings with: she had kept them from sympathy. She then corroborated the evidence

previously given as to the relief, the raving of Nuttal,

his desire to go to Manchester to his father, and said

that when the man left her house, she immediately

went to inform the chief constable, who sent

her to the overseer, who told her that the

new Poor Law had taken the power entirely out

of his hands, and directed her to go to Heaton, the relieving officer. She went, but could not find him. She had done all she could, but the

authorities would not assist her. She went to lay

her case before the magistrate, but Heaton went up

before her and said something, and the magistrate

refused to hear her at all. -Thomas Heaton exa-

mined : I am the relieving officer for Huddersfield.

On Wednesday week Mrs. Nuttal applied to me and said her child was ill of the small pox. She wanted

some relief. I asked her if she had a husband ; she

CORK.-SUICIDE.-On Monday a young man named Maurice Commor, of Bandon-road, who had been drinking for several days, and had displated all he possessed, even to his bed-clothes, threw himself into the river at Lavitt's quay, near the Coal-quay. A police-officer passing at the time bravely jumped into the river and strove to save the drowning man, but in vain, he sunk to rise no more. The officer himself was saved with difficulty.

LAW CHANGES.—We are enabled to give the fol-lowing as certain:—Mr. Platt, Q.C., is the new Judge. Mr. Shepherd, Q.C., son of the late Chief Baron of Scotland, is appointed to the Com-missionership of Bankrupts, vacant by the death of Sin G. E. Williams. Mr. Shepherd gives up the com-Sir C. F. Williams. Mr. Shepherd gives up the compensation (upwards of £1,000 a-year) to which he is entitled as ex-Clerk of the Custodies .- Standard, Saturday evening.

## LONDON.

WALWORTH.-At a public meeting, held at the Montpelier-tavern, on Monday evening, January 26th, on the motion of Mr. Richard Sewell, seconded by Mr. John Simpson, the following resolution was carried unanimously :-- "That we have heard with astonishment and regret the charges brought forward by Peter Murray M'Douall against Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and we are of opinion that such charges are unfounded ; that we express our entire confidence in Feargus O'Connor, and anxiously hope that no slander, however malicious, will drive him from the guidance of the movement.

#### SHEFFIELD.

LECTURE.-Mr. Leach delivered a lecture in the large room, Fig-tree-lane, on Wednesday, to a large and respectable audience. The subject of the lecture ing he got out of bed (no one being in the chamber to was Trades' Unions. At the conclusion of the lectake care of him); he came down stairs naked. He said he would go to Manchester; he was then raging ; I and two other females "tewed" (struggled) with ture the following resolution was carried unani-mously :---" That the thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby given, to Mr. James Leach, for his able him for near two hours, to keep him in the house. address this evening ; and for his past services in the cause of the people." Thanks having been voted to Mrs. White had gone to Dr. Tatham's for some medicine for me; she came back soon after six. She insisted on his clothes being put on. We dressed him and he went out. I went out with him, We the chairman, the meeting separated.

MANCHESTER.-CARPENTERS' HALL.-A lecture was delivered in the above hall on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. W. V. Jackson, to a numerous and highly brought him back, when Mrs. White refused to let respectable audience.

#### Forthcoming Chartist Accelings.

CITY OF LONDON.-At the Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday morning next, February 2nd, at half-past ten o'clock, the following subject will be discussed :-

Mills having opened a branch lodge of the Barnsley the Miners of the Potteries will Linen Weavers' Union, take this opportunity of Queen's Head Inn, Burslem, on Mo inviting all Weavers who have not yet joined, to do so 3rd, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

with a view to full the vigilance of the Government and enable him to seize a favourable moment of reaching this frontier. Supposing this moment arrived, it appears that, in company of his brother-in-law, Cayo Muro, he left his hiding-place, at a country house in the immediate neighbourhood of Logrono, and was immediately seized by the guards stationed on the road to arrest him.

"The Governor of Logrono, warned by the fate of his predecessor, General Oribe, would allow of no delay, but immediately placed his prisoners in capella, from which, at the end of twenty-four hours, they were led out to the place of execution. I need not add that this renowned partizan met his fate with the some indifference with which he would have in the same indifference with which he would have inflicted it on his enemies.

" It was asserted that Cayo Muro was arrested and shot at the same time as Žurbano's eldest son, Don ther-in-law, named Martinez, who suffered on that occasion."

The following additional particulars are given by a correspondent of the Times :--- " Bayonne, Jan. 24. tied his present wife, Hermenegilda Martinez. He continued his lawless life till the breaking out of the civil war, when, having placed himself at the head of a small band, under the protection of M. Pito Pizarro. he began those daring attacks upon the Carlists which led to his clevation by Espartero to high rank in the Christino army, to the most important commands, and to the possession of great wealth. It is doubtful whether he was urged to the revolt which has cost himself and family so dear by his own restless ambition, or by the persecutions of the Government.

#### SWITZERLAND.

THE RASCALLY JESUITS .- We quote the following from the Helvetie of the 21st ultimo :---

"Several manifestations have been made at Geneva against the Jesuits. Popular meetings have been held. A petition, invested with 2,500 signa-fures, has been addressed to the Grand Council, and referred to the Council of State. The speeches delithe first Syndic at the ceremony of Dec. 31, leave no doubt of the opposition of the two first bodies of the state to the introduction of the Society of Jesus into the canton of Lucerne, and we have every reason to be persuaded that when the moment shall have come,

#### UNITED STATES.

THE ANTI-RENT WAR .-- MARCH OF AGRARIANISM .-Liverpool, Monday Evening, Jax. 27.—By a very rapid passage of the ship Sea, Capt. Edwards, we have New York papers of the 11th inst. The Sea made the passage from New York to Holyhead in fifteen days. The proceedings of Congress are almost wholk devoted to discussions of approximation amost wholly devoted to discussions of annexation

lightened and sagacious intellect. Senor Cueves | wages, to give employment to those that are idle; occupied the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs and thus, by increasing the productive labour of the during the French contest, and acquitted himself country, render us independent of foreign trade." with signal ability. He was educated for a diplo-matic career, and figured once as Minister to Prussia. In which he gave the Leaguers a severe castigation..... Conde is chief of the engineer corps ; he is the son of Mr. D. Rowbotham, an old veteran in the weavers' a Spanish General, and said to be a clever young man. cause, seconded the motion, which was carried Benito. This was a mistake. It was another bro- The city of Mexico, was immediately filled with the unanimously .- Mr. S. Bentote moved the second resomost tunultuous rejoicings. Messages of congratula- lution-" That a committee of inquiry be appointed tion were exchanged between the two Houses of Cou- to collect evidence of the rate of wages, and the re-

gress. and the new President was waited upon by ductions that have taken place since the passing of thousands of his fellow citizens. The demonstrations Huskisson's Bill; and also the variations of prices Since my last we have received some additional particulars of the fate of Zurbano. He was discovered in a honse in the immediate neighbourhood of Logrono, on the ratio the Sierra de Camaras, near the spot where his two sons and other partisans had there are the soft where his two sons and other partisans had has control the partial particular the partial particular the partial particular the particular particular the particular particular the particular particular particular the particular pa the spot where his two sons and other partians had memento of their oppressor's downiall. The statue a case to submit to Parliament the ensuing session : been arrested. The officer who effected his capture of Santa Anna in the plaza was tumbled down, broken in pieces, and the head borne in triumph through the of England." Mr. McCarthy seconded it, and it was carried unanimously.—Mr. West then moved the fol-in pursuit of him, having sworn to take him alive or with joy and frantic with revenge, afterwards pro-dead. His brother in-law, Cayo Muro, a Major of ceeded to the monument where the embalmed leg any objections to make, now was the time, or for cavalry, on half-pay, was shot dead endeavouring to escape by a window. Zurbano was less fortunate; being taken prisoner, he was led to Logrono, where the Governor, Brigadier Aynat, commanded him plazas and principal thoroughfares of the city. Thus is of opinion that one great cause of the present plazas and principal thoroughfares of the city. Thus the consquent reductions of wages of the opeinmediately to prepare for death. He was shot in was achieved without bloodshed, in the capital city, ratives employed therein, is the reduction of the back, in the market-place of Logrono, at eleven the overthrow of Santa Anna. But the movement the protective duties; and it is our decided cono'clock on the morning of the 21st instant. This renowned chief was the son of a peasant of Barca, a rural suburb of Logrono, who destined him for the cclesiastical profession, but the study of divinity exclesiastical profession, but the study of divinity market place of Logrono and provision of the run and provision of the run and provision of the run and provision of the study of divinity of the stronghold, the movement was begun a provision that no alteration in the corn and provision of the run and prun and provision of the run and provision of the run and prov proving distasteful to him, he returned home and de-few miles from the city by Col. Senobio, who, with a terial, and various other natural advantages." A voted himself to agriculture. He married very few hundred followers, declared in favour of Congress. Mr. Edwards said it was unfair to bring forward voten nimselt to agriculture. He married very young, and hired a considerable farm at Barea, but the turbulence of his character rendering him unfit for this peaceful occupation, he became a smuggler, and his enemies say a robber. The ill-success of his life of his youthful wife. He shortly afterwards mar-life of his present wife. He shortly afterwards mar-life of his present wife. He shortly afterwards martoward the houses of several citizens who were he was open to discuss the question with Mr. Edobnoxious from their known friendship for Santa wards or any other person, at any time that might Anna thirsting for vengeance, and threatening to take their lives. Owing to the efforts of the Com-mandante General their lives were spared, he promising the populace that all those who had made themselves inimical to the best interests of the people the full shows the greatest blow ever the League received mandante for the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the formation of the following day is a specified and pathing but the following day is a specified and pathing but the following day is a specified and pathing but the following day is a specified and pathing but the following day is a specified and pathing but the following day is a specified and pathing but the following day is a specified and pathing day is a specified and pathing day is a specified and pathing and pathing day is a specified and pathing day is a specified and pathing and pathing day is a specified and pathing day is a specifie should be banished the city. On the following day in Macclesfield, and nothing but the fixed determinaorder was completely restored, the citizens in the tion of the men to give the lie to the different League meantime forming themselves into military bodies to spouters, who are continually asserting that the Silk resist any attempt that might be made by Santa Anna, and his friends. On the evening of the 12th of December, the tragedy of Brutus, or Rome made was falling during the whole of the speeches. This Free, was performed at the theatre in honour of the meeting was a "great fact." Let the League note

revolutionists. At Puebla the rising was unamimous. | it well.

The statue of Santa Anna was tumbled from its WEDNESBURY SHOEMAKERS. - A meeting of the pedestal, and his portrait torn into shreds. At Jalapa a few persons were killed, and this is the only bloodshed during the entire revolution, so far as yet | into consideration the propriety of forming themappears. Santa Anna himself was at Queretao, selves into a branch of the National Boot and Shoewhere he had about 2,500 men; and even upon these makers' Union. Mr. John Dickson was appointed vered by the President of the Grand Council and by it is most likely he can place but little reliance. His chairman. Mr. Charles Powell proposed the followchance of escape seems but small. It is said that ing resolution in a very appropriate speech :-- " See-Congress has outlawed him unless he surrenders at | ing that monoply and competition have seriously inonce. It is further stated that the new Government ed our trade, and reduced our wages to the starvation point ; we, the Boet and Shoemakers of Wednesbury. offers him no terms short of his paying up the twelve point; we, the Bost and Shoemakers of Wednesbury, millions of dollars of the public money he is charged do hereby form ourselves into a section of the Birucneva will not be the last to adopt, and even to solicit, the necessary decrees for keeping this scourge at a distance from Switzerland." ried unanimously. It was also proposed by Mr. Wm. Jesion, and seconded by Mr. Roberts-" That the plying with it, he is threatened with death. Should he succeed in escaping from the country, it is body meet on Monday night next, at seven o'clock, at rumoured that he will proceed to Cuba, where, with the Bell Inn. his princely revenues, he can still live in his ac-DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL .- CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF

customed splendour. His private fortune is estimated TRADES, &c .- Saville House, Leicester-square, Wedat some four millions of dollars. nesday evening, Jan. 28th; Mr. Grassby, in the chair. -Monics received per Edmund Stallwood, from Nor-thern Star office, being sums received through the

# Trades' Mobements.

-A public meeting of the coal miners of this district and the captain of the watch came in and saw him was held in the large room of the Horse and Jockey Inn, on Monday last. The meeting was one of the I gave him the best I had—some gruel and a little most spirited ever held in this part of Cheshire. The bread and milk. I again went to see Heaton, who

BRADFORD. - BESIEGED BY POLITICIANS. - The present appearance of the walls of Bradford would lead a stranger to conclude that the whole host of morality-mongers had determined to extirpate vice in that town by a coup de main. Mr. Henry Vincent has just delivered a course of lectures on "Democracy," "the Evils of Church and State," and "the Monopoly of the Landed Aristocracy." Those lectures were delivered at the request of the Reform Club. The Teetotolars have announced a sermon to be preached for them by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, in Christ's Church, on Shrove Tuesday. The Rev. Mr. Spencer, of Bath, is also announced to address the meeting. The Whigs and Tories are actively engaged in canvassing the borough for a two-fold purpose-the Tories to secure the return of Wilberforce. should a vacancy occur ; also to oppose the incorporation of the borough : the Free Traders are canvassing for Colonel Thompson. Finding no chance for a " simple" Free Trade man, they are now advocating an "Extension of the Suffrage!" This is the reason why Mr. Vincent has been invited to lecture in Bradford. While sermons are to be preached, and collections made in the Established Church for the Tectotolars, to bring the Tories into favour, Mr. Spencer is to lecture, of course to coun-teract the influence of the Church and State party. What labour and trouble to keep the workies passively submissive while they are fleeced by the factions!

answered yes, he was hawking a few nuts and oranges. I said it was strange they should want relief when he STATE OF TRADE IN BRADFORD. The Worsted was following his trade. She said they were not Trade in Bradford, is advancing rapidly. The Wool solely without money, but she wanted a doctor to combers are all employed ; the Power-looms are all attend her child. I said the town's doctor would not attend, as they were not paupers. On Thursday Nuttal and his wife came to me and said their child in full operation; but the markets are what the employers term "at ruinous low prices ;" they, therewas dead, and they had no means of burying it. 1 fore, contrive to eke out of the workman's wages some little to mend the market price. The Woolcombers' gave them a note for a coffin and the dues. They went away quite satisfied. The same night I called sorts are altered; and thus the worker is obliged to work longer hours for less wages. In some Weaving | at the Cherry Tree Inn ; the woman was then shewing departments a reduction of sixpence per piece has the burial certificate. The landlord said she had been been submitted to, and further reductions are applying to him for relief to bury the child with. I Dun Cow, Brook-Green-lane, asked her if she was not the same woman I had given next, at eight o'clock precisely. in those reductions.

the order for a coffin to; she denied it. I asked her if her husband was not outside the door; she said yes. I went out and brought him in, and he said DEATH FROM DESTITUTION AT HUDDERSFIELD .- On they were the same, but they had no money, and

DEATH FROM DESTINCTION Sunday last an inquest was held before George Dyson, Esq., coroner, at the Globe Inn, King-street, Huddersfield, on view of the body of James Nuttal, hawker, lying dead at the lodging-house kept by Kitty White, in Watergate. Catharine Parr was the first witness called.—She said : I am a lodger at Kitty White's ; I have been there more than a fort-night : the deceased James Nuttal, his wife, and child, might : the deceased James Nuttal, his wife, and child, that I must come and see her, for she had imposed on that I must come and see her, for she had imposed on will meet in the Democratic Chapel every Monday appeared in good hearth, the child was taken if of the small-pox, and died about ten days ago. They applied to Heaton, the relieving officer, for relief, but he refused any, and told them he could give none, as come and see him. About half-past two I went to evening at eight o'clock. my dinner, from there I went to Birkby, to visit some paupers, and about three o'clock I called at Kitty White's; saw there was no imposition, and relieved Nuttal and his wife with two shillings; I Shoemakers of Wednesbury was held at the Bell they did not belong them, and refused to give an Inn, in that town, on Monday night last, to take order for medical relief, stating that the town's doctor would not attend, as they belonged to another called the mistress of the house down stairs, and told place. They obtained an order to the Infirmary, and her she must take care of him and I would get her was ordered medicine, but no food, or money to obtain anything she wanted. She said she could not attend it. There was no one to assist at the funeral of the child. On Friday, the father being taken ill that morning, aud not able to see his child interred, appli-relief; I said they had come to soon ; as they relief; I said they had come too soon; as they cation was made to Heaton for assistance to carry the had already had two shillings I should not give her child to the grave, which he refused to grant. Mr. anything ; but if she would call again on Thurs-Sissons, the Infirmary doctor, called to see Nuttal on day I would give her another shilling. On Thursday she did not come; I went to the house the Tuesday following : he cut his hair off and put a blister on his head. He got worse, pulled the blister off, and got out of bed raging. His wife could render shilling, and ordered the woman to come before shilling, and ordered the woman to come before the board on Friday. I said you ought to keep him off, and got out of bed raging. This whe could render no assistance; they were in great distress. On Satur-day his wife went to Mr. Schwarm's; he gave her one shilling and sixpence, and told her to go to the relieving-officer. She said she had been, and he would do nothing for her. He told her to go again, would do nothing for her. He told her to go again, if he then refused to let him know. I went with and if he then refused to let him know. I went with I got home my wife told me that Nuttal and his wife her to Heaton's house. His wife said he was not there, but at his office. Mrs. Nuttal went there, but there, but at his office. Mrs. Nuttal went there, but

got nothing. On the Monday she went again ; her met the captain of the watch, and we went together

Is it wise and politic in the Irish Repeal members to ubsent themselves from the Imperial Parliament?" A special meeting of shareholders will be held in the Coffee-room at the same hour. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet. In the evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. W. Matthews will lecture.

Somens Town.-Mr. M'Grath will lecture at the Bricklayers'-arms, Tonbridge-street, Cromer-street, on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven.

and he then promised to send some one, but no A HARMONIC MEETING will be held at the Cheshireone came. I went again to Heaton's office, but Cheese, Philip's-buildings, on Monday evening next, did not see him. Kitty White examined :-She at eight o'clock. said the man (Nuttal) had a little disorder in his throat when he came to her house. The child took

SOUTHWARK AND LAMBETH .- Mr. T. Clark will lecture in St. George's Temperance Hall, Blackfriar's-road, corner of Webber-street, on Sunday evening next, February 2nd, at seven o'clock.

WESTMINSTER .- A meeting will be held at the Clock-house, Castle-street, Leicester-square, on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock. A special meeting of members of the Westmins Joint Stock Company will be held on Tuesday even ing, at the above place.

SPITALFIELDS.—A meeting of the members of the Chartist locality meeting at the Standard of Liberty, will be held on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock to consider the Executive address ; and also to choose a Council for the locality.

Towen HAMLETS.-A meeting of the General Councillors, residing in the Tower Hamlets, and the late committee for the relief of Mrs. Ellis, will be held at the Crown and Anchor, Cheshire-street Waterloo Town, on Sunday evening, at five o'clock to take into consideration the calumnies contained in a letter in Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, of the 26th, against the body of Chartists in the Tower Hamlets.

MARVLEBONE LOCALITY .- A members, meeting will take place on 'Tucsday evening, February 4th, 1845, at the Coachmakers' Arms, Circus-street, New-road, on business of importance.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH, -In consequence of he soirce in honour of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., the meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern. Walworth, on Tuesday evening, February 4th, at eight o'clock, instead of Monday.

HAMMERSMITH .- A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook-Green-lane, on Tuesday evening

NOTTINGHAM.-The sixth anniversary, in com-memoration of the birth of Thomas Paine, will be held at the Seven Stars, on Monday, February 3rd, 1845.

DZRBT.—On Shrove Tuesday there will be held a social party at Mr. Chester's Coffee-house, Osmaston-road, Derby, at six o'clock in the evening.

HEBDEN BRIDGE .- A ball will be held in the Democratic Chapel, Bridge-lane, on Shrove Tuesday. the 4th of February, to commence at six o'clock in the evening.

HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT .- A meeting of the Chartists in this dictrict will take place at Armitage's Temperance Hotel, Paddock, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MACCLESFIELD .-- On Sunday evening Mr. West will deliver a lecture in the Chartist Room, Stanleystreet, at half-past six o'clock. Subject : "The right of British industry to protection." The League are invited to discussion.

STOCKFORT.-A lecture will be delivered in the Chartist Room, Bamber's-brow, on Sunday evening next, at half-past six o'clock, by Mr. Wm. Dixon, of Manchester.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday evening a lecture will be delivered in Butterworth-buildings, on "Trades' Unions." The Chartists, meeting in the Council-

Minument at analysation. There seems to be a very they and state analysation. There seems to be a very they analysation. There seems to be a very they and state analysation. There seems to be a very they and state analysation. There seems to be a very they and state analysation. There seems to be a very they and state analysation. There seems to be a very they and state analysation. There seems to be a very they and state analysation. There seems to be a very they and state analysation. There seems to be a very they and state analysation. There seems that a number of the Northern Star also presented £12 6s. This success of importance will be brought in the sum or to be they advertising in the Council the sum and took them to up there. They are the outlook as the seems that the mass the set analysation. There seems that the mass to state and the set analysation. There seems that have transpired in the council to the set analysation. There seems that have transpired in the counce and took thinks. Watta analysate were leaving on account of the sector, and we went together insort to the members of the Guidance will be brought the sector. The contrast of the sector and took there, they they advertising in the Council the sector. The sector and they were leaving on account of the sector and they were leaving on account of the sector and they were leaving on account of the sector. The sector of the sector and they were leaving on account of the sector and took they will meet to the members of the Guidance and be and they advertised to send any one to the members of the full were set that and took they were the sector and they were the sector. The sector and they were they they were the sector and they were the sector and they were they they were the sector and they were they they were they they were they they were they were theat they they wer The two are price for the second by State Annue of Marco Research and the second by State Annue of Marco Research (Heaton) would send some one to look atter him. On Thursday deceased got out of bed, came down stairs, got to the door, and would have gone out, but we prevented him. He struggled with us nearly an hour; he had neither shirt nor clothes on; we got him from the door, and set him in a chair, quite ex-hausted. In a short time he got up again, and said he would go to Manchester Mrs. White come in

thing like attention, without obtaining a clear and suffi-The following Books are published at the Northern Star office, 340, Strand, and may be had of all Bookcular tongue."--Leeds Times. sellers and News Agents.

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iberality.

nedicine.

Ague

Asthma

the larger sizes.

cines are administered.

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ame alluded to in the extract of the letter above :-

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Headache

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**Bilious Complaints Fevers** 

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Caltura, 7th August, 1814.

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#### LABOUR DEFENDED. HIS DAY, January 18, 1845, is published, No. 1, I price 2d. (to be continued weekly), of the TRI-

BUNE, and JOURNAL of the RIGHTS of INDUSTRY ; containing a full Examination and Discussion of the various Plaus before the Public for the removal of National Distress; the proceedings of Trades Societies and other Bodies for the purpose of effecting Social Improvements, and the Employment of the People upon the

tion to the Tropics ; Address to Trades Unionists, and all

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ARTIN JUDE begs most-respectfully to inform hi friends and acquaintances that he is about to RE-MOVE from the Three Tuns to the Sun Inn, Side, a few doors below Mr. Thomas Dodds's, printer of the Miners' Advocate, where he hopes to be honoured, as usual, with their company, and he assures them that they shall be supplied with articles of first-rate quality, and at the regular trade prices.

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The Removal will take place on the 3rd of February.

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loway's Pills. James Richards, Esq., a Gentleman in the East India Company's Service, and who had resided for the last Seventeen Years in different parts of India, where his constitution had become much impaired from the influence of the climate, and the injurious effects of powerafflicted with Rheumatic Gout for seventeen years, so that | ful and frequent doses of that dangerous mineral, Calomel,

# WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

# N OTICE IS' HEREBY GIVEN, That the Christmas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the West

Riding of the County of York, will be held by adjournment in the Committee-Room, at the House of Correction, at Wakefield, on THURSDAY, the Thirteenth Day of FEBRUARY next, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

Enquiry into the conduct of the Officers and Servants who live by Labour; the Land; a Remedy for National belonging the same; and also into the behaviour of the

C. H. ELSLEY. Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 28th January, 1845.

TO SUFFERERS-INSTANT RELIEF FROM PAIN.

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THIS extraordinary preparation cures, in most cases L by one application, those formidable and tormenting maladies, tic-doloreux, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, and all painful affections of the nerves, giving instant relief in the most severe paroxysms. Patients who for years had drawn on a miserable existence by being deprived of sleep from acute pain, and many that had lost the free use of their limbs from weakness caused by paralysis and rheumatism, to the astonishment of their medical attendants and acquaintance, have, by a few rubbings, been restored to health, strength, and comfort, after electricity, galvanism, blistering, veratrine, colchicum, and all the usual remedies had been tried and found worse than useless. Its surprising effects have also been experienced in its rapid cure of nervous affections of the heart, palpitation, difficulty of breathing, pains of the loins, sciatica, glandu. lar swellings, and weakness of the ligaments and joints. It may be used at any time by the most delicate person with the greatest safety, requiring no restraint from busi-

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#### Sold, by the appointment of Jean Lefay, the inventor, by his sole agent, J. W. STIRLING, pharmaceutical chemist, No. 86, High-street, Whitechapel, London, in metallic cases, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each.

N.B.-A post-office order for 5s, will pay for a 4s, 6d case and its carriage to any part of the united kingdom. It can be sent to any part of London, carriage free.

#### TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON. Wednesbury, Sept. 2, 1844.

that period very many cases of cure by their use have spring ebb tide with the same case and condior been effected and come under my notice in this town and one of the smallest vessels would have done. neighbourhood, which has secured to them a celebrity is also a very prominent fact worthy v: unequalled by any other medicine. I, therefore, in jus-tice feel bound to state to you the following instance of on the bow, with a heavy sea and a strong gale, the heir efficacy :---

A person of the name of Turner applied to me in Au-gust, 1840, for a box of Blair's Pills. He had been subject to violent attacks of Rheumatic Gout for ten years, and compelled to give up work for weeks at a time. He had tried medical aid, and everything he could hear of, or that his friends had recommended. He was then labouring under one of those attacks, but by taking Blair's Pills according to the directions, he was quite restored. Since on board gave three hearty cheers, which were then, whenever he feels an attack approaching, by taking responded to by the crew and soldiers on board the only a few doses it speedily vanishes.

He wishes me to state these facts to you for the benefit of others. You are at liberty to publish the above if you think fit.

#### I am, sir, your obedient servant, FREDERICK C. LADBURY, Chemist.

The decided superiority of this medicine over every every rank of life, that those who are aware of the exist-

length of the Great Britain would cause her to labour heavily in a rough sea by her being occasionally heavily in a rough sea of hot wong occasionally on two or more seas at one time, as a matter of course the attention of all on board, at least those of course the attention of all on board, at least those of course the automatic to such matters, was drawn to this that could attend to such matters, was drawn to this point ; but it was found that in no one instance was of FEBRUARY next, at Eleven o'clock in the rorenoon, point i such the case, as the Great Britain was as buoyant for the purpose of inspecting the Riding Prison (the said such the case, as the Great Britain was as buoyant Land. No. 1, contains Our Opening Address; the Iniquity of House of Correction), and for examining the Accounts of and easy as any other ship under similar circum, the Game Laws; Duncombe and the Trades; Emigraposition of the propeller so far ait would render it position of the property lifted out of the water, but subject to be frequently lifted out of the water, but in practice it has been found not to be the case, which is fully confirmed by the regularity with which the engines worked throughout the passage. This is not the case with the paddle-wheel, from the constant variation of the depth at which it is immersed in the water, a circumstance which not unfrequently stops the engines altogether, whilst the next minute they are running beyond their usual rate, thereby require ing the greatest attention to avoid accidents to the machinery ; besides which, the want of uniformity of their operation reduces the speed, independently of the strain that is thrown upon the vessel. It was ge nerally admitted, and particularly by Capt. Hosken, that had a paddle-wheel vessel been in company with the Great Britain during the gale that she experienced in the British Channel, that she could not have held the slightest way with her, as the sea that was then running would have caused the paddles to be so frequently out of water by the rolling of the vessel Under ordinary circumstances, this is prevented by setting canvas, with the view of steadying the ship but, from the violence of the gale, if it had been set in this instance, it would, in all probability, have done as much harm as good, by depressing the let wheel, and consequently causing the weather one te be whirling round in the air, touching only the tops of the waves as they passed along the side : of course the setting of canvas upon the Great Britain similar effect of causing the vessel to heel over from the propelling power being in the precise

her keel, and ultimately taken up on a point ward in the centre of gravity, it has no effect in canada and to steer wildly, or otherwise to act prejudically, the vessel. At one o'clock P.M. on Friday, Copt Hosken set No. 4 spencer and the square natives? and with this canvas, at 8.45, passed the Lon Har After the last-mentioned time (3-45 P.M. 6m the wind became light, and all sails were taken and, strange to relate, this mighty struct a driven by its small propeller to the Needle Rad 1.30 P.M. on Saturday, a distance of 174 mile SIR,-I have been an agent for BLAIR'S GOUT and show the perfect command this ponderous boy RHEUMATIC PILLS upwards of four years; during under, she steamed through the Needles again rudder was found to have perfect effect on her, and when struck by a sea she did not fall off in the least. Proceeding to Spithcad the Great Britain passed under the stern of the Apollo troop-ship, Commander Maclean, just arrived from the Mediterranean with troops, the only man-of-war lying there. As a compliment to the first pennant ever met by the Great Britain, Captain Hosken fired a gun, and all hands Apollo, that crowded her decks to view the monster steam-ship. The Great Britain passed the Nab Light at 3.45 p.m., and pursued her course. It now became very thick, and began to blow hard from the southward and eastward; No. 2 spencer was set, with the jib, being about one-tenth part of the canvas she

can spread. With this she reached Dungeness at 11.30 P.M., and anchored in the Downs at 1.30 Sunother hitherto offered to the public for the cure of those day morning. At eight A.M., on Sunday morning, dreadfully painful diseases, gout, rheumatic gout, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, &c., is so fully manifested by Margate it came on to blow a furious gale from the the increasing sale, and the testimony of thousands in north-cast. Abreast the Nore Light a small steamer was seen about three miles ahead, and in one hour ence of such a remedy, and have not availed themselves and a quarter the Great Britain was along side. of trying its efficacy, cannot truly be objects of sympathy. This vessel proved to be the Water Witch, running The testimonials of the astonishing effects of this medi- between Hull and London, and considered to be a fast

weight would have been, perhaps, 200 tons, and that

too, top weight. It may be also observed, that

it having been generally stated that the immense

improved value conferred upon it by the labour of the hired workman. This power of steadily trenching upon the rights of others is one of the greatest disadvantages against which the labourer has to contend; and those hired by a community, at the end of twenty years would be in no better condition than they were at starting, while the community of proprietors would have increased the value of their property twenty-fold; that is, they would have robbed those labourers, by whose industry the value was increased. of nineteen shillings in the pound."

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"The security of Happiness in the Marriage State is th

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#### nous lozenges.

Many of my friends are now your customers, and the undersigned willingly add their names to this certificate in testimony of the benefit which they also have derived from the use of your lozenges.

# I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

J. B. BLANE. To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Path's. F. Griffiths, 2, Wade's-place, East India Road, Poplar, J. Stock, 37 A, Princes-street, Leicester-square. A. Causse, 267, Regent-street, Oxford-street. H. Ault, Gloucester-house, Upton-place, West Ham.

Mr. Sloman, 52, Old Compton-street.

rival he placed himself for some time under the care of a cine are universally accompanied by the fact that no in-Medical Practitioner, but received no benefit from that convenience of any sort attends its administration, but rentleman's treatment. He was then advised by a friend that the patient, without feeling the operation of the mewho had tried this medicine) to go through a proper course of Holloway's Pills, which he did, and in about Four Months his formerly shattered frame was so comthis disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great repletely invigorated as to enable him to prepare himself lief is experienced in a few hours, and a cure is generally again for his immediate return to India, whither he will effected in two or three days. embark early in the coming Spring of next year. 1845.

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London, price This gentleman is now residing in Regent's-park, where 25, 9d. per box : and, by his appointment, by Heaton, he is well known in consequence of his opulence and Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Hor-

Immense Demand for Holloway's Pills in the East Indies. ner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, Extract of a letter dated 20th of September, 1842, from Messrs, S. Ferdinands and Son (Agents for the sale of York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster ; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon ; Fog-Holloway's Medicine," in the Island of Cevlon. These gitt. Coates. Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; entlemen state—" All classes of people here are desirous England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield ; Ward, Richmond ; o purchase your wonderful Medicines, and we regret that Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington: we have now scarcely any left to meet the immense demands that are daily made upon us for them. We enclose Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, you a testimonial from J. Davison, Esq., the superinten-Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; dant of Lord Elphinston's Sugar Estate, at Caltura, Ceylon ; and we can, if necessary, send you abundant other Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield proofs, not only from the middling classes, but also from Berry, Denton ; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax ; Booth, Rochdale ; Lambert, Boroughbridge ; the opulent and influential here, many of whom have de-Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; rived immense benefit from the use of your invaluable and all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Copy of the letter from J. Davison, Esq., which is the

Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout. 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each part of the Genuine Medicine.

for another supply, viz., an eleven shilling box. THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM SHIP, Yours truly, J. DAVISON. To Messys. Ferdinands and Son, Holloway's Agent for This stupendous iron steamer, which for a long time past has occupied so much of the public atten-Time should not be lost in taking this remedy for any tion, is at length arrived in the river Thames, from Female Irregulari- Retention of the on account of her immense burden alone that she has attracted so much attention : important scientific Urine principles are involved in the experiment : and the Rheumatism Scrofula the perfection of steam navigation. In her passage Stone and Gravel Sere Throats to the Thames, so many and various have been th opportunities for thoroughly developing her qualities Tie Doloreux Tumours and capabilities as a sea boat and as a steam-vesse Inflammation Ulcers that an account of her trip thither cannot fail to be interesting to practical men ; for it has been admitted Liver Complaints Weakness from by all on board this mighty fabric that if she were to whatever cause blough the seas for a century she could have no better Worms, all kinds, opportunity of testing her capabilities. On Thursday These, truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the estaafternoon. about half-past three, about forty gentle blishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, where men embarked at Bristol, at the Cumberland Basin advice may be had gratis, and of most respectable Venon board the Samson steam-tug, and proceeded down ders of Medicine, throughout the civilized world, at the following prices .- 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each box. There is a considerable saving by taking

to King Road, where the Great Britain lay with her steam up, in readiness to start on her trial trip to the Thames. All matters having been arranged, Capt. Hosken got the vessel under weigh, and after some delay in fouling an anchor and some wreck, she 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box; or, post free, 3s., 5s., gale fairly started on her passage at seven P.M. The wind at this time blew a hard gale to the southward. The COPAIBA AND CUBEBS ENTIRELY continued all Thursday night, and up to five o'clock the next morning, at which time the ship was off Ilfracombe, when the wind suddenly chopped round TTRAY'S BALSAMIC PILLS, a certain, safe, and the to the northward and westward, blowing most W most speedy remedy ever discovered for the perfuriously. Several heavy seas struck the ship with manent and effectual cure of strictures, seminal weakness, great violence, and in consequence of being light she pains in the loins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, rheurolled most awfully and very quick, knocking furnimatism, lumbago, gonorrhœa, gleets, local debility, irritature about below, and extensively damaging the crockeryware. At the time the wind changed the tion of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the urinary passages. The unprecedented success that has

attended the administration of these pills, since they were vessel maintained her speed of from four-and-a-half to five knots an hour against the gale, the engines made public, has acquired for them a sale more extensive than any other proprietary medicine extant, and the cirworking with great uniformity at from 10 to 12 strokes per minute. At 10 A.M., when off Lundy cumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of the sea was what nautical men term a Island. having recourse to those disgusting, nauscous, and in many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, 'short cross and nasty" one, and at this time the jib and foresail were set. It should here be remarked. the annals of medicine. Prior to being advertised, these that the Great Britain having six masts of a peculiar rig, the two foremost are called fore and main. and the other four are numbered respectively one, two, cases, many of them most inveterate-in many thousand cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, or to three, four ; the mainmast only has yards. There was a splendid trial of the capabilities of this magproduce those unpleasant symptoms so often experienced while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually | nificent ship. With three sails set and with a heavy cross sea, running six points on the bow, she mainresorted to in these complaints. The proprietor pledges tained a speed of six and a half knots. We have himself that not one particle of copaiba, either resin or before remarked that several heavy seas struck the balsam, cubebs, or any deleterious ingredient, enters their composition. Copaiba and cubebs have long been the ship with great effect, but about noon she encountered one so terrific that many thought on board the most commonly employed medicines in the above complaints ; but, from the uncertainty in their effects, together mighty structure would be engulied by the mounwith their utter inefficacy in many cases, are fast declining tainous wave towering above the masts. Although in reputation; and, from the unpleasant symptoms in-

boat. On entering the River, it was found to be exceedingly crowded with vessels, and the wind was still blowing terrifically. On approaching Gravesend, dicine, is universally left in a stronger and better state of so numerous were the colliers lying there, that no health than experienced previous to being afflicted with passage was visible for the Great Britain. She still pursued her course, however, at full speed, and with the strength of the flood-tide running, and

threaded through them all like a cutter, with the exception of one brig, which vessel, from breaking her sheer, came in contact with the side of the Great Britain, and thereby lost her bowsprit. The noble ship came up to Woolwich at the former rate, when she slackened her speed from that port to Blackwall. reaching the latter place at a quarter to four P.M. In her progress up the River she was cheered by a great number of persons who, anticipating her arrival, assembled at the wharfs, and thus welcomed her. At Blackwall the Railway-pier was crowded to excess, more so than it has been known to be for years. At Blackwall-stairs, and on every point and wharf in the vincinity, spectators assembled. The Water Witch, which the Great Britain passed did not arrive a Blackwall until one honr and eight minutes after the Great Britain. The colossal ship is lying off the Brunswick Pier, Blackwall, and doubtless will be the admiration and wonder of hundreds of thousands, as well as most interesting to nautical and scientific men, as much for her peculiar rig as for the means by which she is made to move through the water, with out the aid of her sails, by a power equal to 1000 horses. It has been suggested that the directors should make such arrangements, that the inhabitants of the great metropolis may be taken from the railway to the ship at one certain charge. We know this plan would be much approved in high quarters, and we hope such a measure will be adopted. During eight months, in which the vessel was to be seen at Bristol, at one shilling per head, the receipts averaged £10 Bristol, and moored off the Blackwall Pier. It is not per day, and there is little doubt that with the convenience the railway affords for passengers coming down, the receipts in London will be very large, and will, we trust, amply satisfy the directors for having success of this splendid ship will be justly regarded as given the large population of the metropolis a chance of seeing her.

> MR. BENJAMIN WOOD, M. P. FOR SOUTHWARE.-We are requested to state that this gentleman lie in a very dangerous state from the effects of an at tack of paralysis, and no hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery .- Correspondent .-

A VETERAN .- Thirty years have now nearly rul their coure since the return of "gentle peace," and we are frequently called upon to record the dropping away of the remains of the warriors who shared I the dangers of the angry period of the previous twenty-five years. As the race becomes scarce peculiar interest attaches to those who remain, and we believe few have seen more active service, 1 different climes, than the humble individual whos career we are about to notice. Andrew Dowic, the object of the following sketch, in early life served his apprenticeship in the Edinburgh Advertiser office, and shortly after, in the year 1792, he enlisted into the 42nd Royal Highlanders, which corps the following year joined the allies in Flanders under the Duked York, and shared in all the fatigues, during a winter of unusual severity, of the memorable retreat through Holland and Germany, so ably conducted by Gereral Sir David Dundas and Harcourt, in daily combi with an enemy greatly their superior in numbers under the famous Marshals Pichegru and Macdonals, It was during this retreat that the 42nd acquine the red plume for recovering, after a fierce contest two guns lost by the 11th Light Dragoons, at Guile ermaslen, in Holland, for which service Sir Dark Dundas conferred this badge of honour on them, the the 11th, which they have since yielded to none In 1798 the subject of our narrative was at the taking of Minorca. In 1801 he was present at the battled Alexandria, and, during the action, directed the tention of Major Stirling to a stand of colours, possession of a small body of Invincibles, who pent themselves up in a corner of Cleopatra's l'alar near Alexandria; the major, sans ceremonie, cffec a speedy capture of the colours, about which so mut subsequent dispute took place; he was also in the advance to Grand Cairo. In 1802 he returned bor discharged, after having seen, in the course of " years, his corps three times renewed. In 1803 enlisted anew into the 21st Fusiliers, and after mus 327 feet in length, and 52 feet in breadth, the huge knocking about, was, in 1813, in active servit variably produced from taking copaiba, especially in the mass was tossed about with apparently as much ease against the French along the base of the Appening variably produced from taking coparis, especially in the links was cosed user who were below at the time the against the French along the base of the Appendix early stage of the complaint, many of the most able as a cork. Those who were below at the time the and at the surrender of Genoa. In the following early stage of the company, many of the most able as a tork. The ship, rushed upon deck, and many not and at the surrender of the sea struck the ship, rushed upon deck, and many not year he was at the taking of Wa dicine not to be depended upon. Many persons, after accustomed to sea voyages exhibited the greatest conattack on New Orleans, where the 21st suffered \* fearfully, and where General Packenham was slain After much service in the West Indies he again " turned home, and was discharged with a pension one shilling a day. His faithful companion arms," who followed him in the field of danger, survives, and during their peregrinations has p sented him with fourteen children. Besides his Per sion, he earns a triffing addition by acting as of officer to some societies; he is now in his 73rd year, and being of very temperate habits, enjoys toleral health, and is ready to "fight a battle o'er again We understand he has in MS. details of most of what has fallen under his notice, which might throw some rays on the history of events, and greatly interest the "fireside traveller," but being without the mean of laying it before the public, it remains in obscurit. -Edinburgh Advertiser. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. AN EXTRAOS DINARY CASE .- Mrs. Fry, of 35, Trafalgar-street, under the street of th Walworth, was, on the 16th of April last, adu as a patient at Guy's Hospital, with a bad leg of Prepared only by M. O. Wray, and sold, wholesale and this experiment is that of a screw being constantly years' standing ; it was nearly as hard as bone, we retail, at 118, Holborn-hill; and at the West-end Depot, immersed in the ratio of 6 seconds to 2, when about nine ulcers, and dreadfully swollen. Not derive 344, Strand, London. May also be had of all respectively. 344, Strand, London. May also be had of all respectable 8 feet of the screw was visible in its operation ; and the least benefit in the Hospital, she left on the 18 medicine venders in town and country Patients in the remotest parts of the country can be treated successfully, on describing minutely their case, and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be for-warded to any more a the successfully are mittance for medicine, which can be for-and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be for-and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be for-and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be for-and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be for-and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be for-be to stand, which placed at the your better of the you 3 tons, which placed at the very bottom of the vessel, acts more as ballastithan otherwise; whereas, had the Great Britain been fitted with paddle wheels, the Is not this truly wonderful ?

dicine not to be depended upon. Many persons, after accustomed to see in some the ship had split on a having suffered more from the effects of the remedy than sternation, imagining that the ship had split on a General Ross, and afterwards at the unfortunal the virulence of the disease, and, after a patient but pain. rock, or had come in contact with another vessel. ful perseverance, have been compelled to relinquish its So violent was the force of the sea that two of the dead-lights in the bow, with their frames, which were rivetted to the side of the ship, were forced in, and the disease as bad, if not worse, than at the commencement. As regards cubebs, it is true that those and the water rushed into the forward compartment. The figure-head was somewhat damaged, and some violent effects are not experienced as while taking copaiba, portion of the bulwarks fastened to the side of the ship, and a heavy piece of thick wood, strongly

The Balsamic Pills are free from any of the above ob. rivetted and bolted between iron plates, was so jections; they act specifically on the urinary passages : severely shaken as to exhibit cracks. On examinaand, from their tonic properties, tend to strengthen the tion, however, it was found that no material injury system and improve the general health. They require had been sustained, further than the complete sousing neither confinement nor alteration of diet (except absticonsequent on the admission of the sea. At twelve nence from stimulants, where considerable inflammation o'clock on Friday, Capt. Hosken was enabled to keep exists), and, as experience has amply proved, they will her one point more away, the "spencers," or sails, effect a cure sconer than copaiba (the dangerous results were set on Nos. 1, 2, and 3 masts, when her speed bach, Mrs. Peover, Druggist; Warrington, Mr. William of which, in the inflammatory stages, are too well known increased to 8 knots 2 fathoms, and what is most remarkable, as showing the superiority of the screw and may be justly considered the only safe and efficacious over the paddle wheels, she actually produced this remedy in all stages of those disorders. In addition to result without one iota of additional steam, thus these advantages, the very convenient form in which this proving that where sails are used in conjunction with invaluable preparation is offered to the public, must also the screw, a great saving of fuel is effected. It may here be remarked that the most triumphant part of

Prepared only by M. O. Wray, and sold, wholesale and medicine venders in town and country.

treated successfully, on describing minutely their case, and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed, and carefully protected from observation,

Agents for the North of England.

Manchester, Mr. L. Simpson, Druggist, Princess-street; Cheetham Hill, Mr. Croft, Druggist, Union-terrace; Leeds, Messrs. Reinhardt and Son ; Mr. Smeeton, Druggist : use, the whole system having become more or less affected, Messrs. Baines and Newsome, Booksellers; Halifax, Mr. W Jepson. Chemist, Silver-street ; Mr. J. Lofthouse, Chemist: Bradford, Mr. M. Rogerson, Chemist, Darleystreet; Mr. J. Pratt, Chemist, Ivegate; Stalybridge, Mr. but they seldom effect a cure, unless more active medi-Wm. Bevan, Druggist; Hull, Mr. Reinhardt, Druggist,

22. Market-place; Bolton, Mr. George Dutton, Chemist. &c. Market-place ; Mr. G. La French, Chemist, Cheapside : Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Stansfield, Druggist; Belper, Mr. Riddy. Bookseller; Blackburn, Mr. L. Fish, Druggist; Macclesfield, Mr. H. Hodkinson, Druggist ; Nottingham, Mr. B. S. Oliver, Stationer, Long-row; Derby; Mr. J. T. Hassall, be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and Druggist, Victoria-street; Preston, Mr. J. Raw, Druggist; Mr. George Sharples, Chemist, Fishergate ; Sand-

Barton, Druggist ; Wigan, Mr. E. H. Barnish, Druggist ; to need comment), or any other medicine in present use. Mesars. LUCAS and Co. are to be daily consulted from ter Leigh, Mr. James Kirkman Bennett, Chemist; Hudderstill two, and from five till eight in the evening, at their field, Mr. Jacob Fell, Chemist, Market-place ; Mr. H. residence, No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London Fryer, Chemist, New-street; Burslem, Wm. Pearson.

Country Patients are requested to be as minute as Druggist ; Hanley, Charles Jones, Druggist ; Longton, George Sibary, Druggist ; Stoke-upon-Trent, Wm. Dean, possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, agr, general habits of Druggist; Newcastle-vpon-Tyne, W. Fordyce, 15, Grey. living, and occupation in life of the party. The commu-nication must be accompanied by the usual consultation street : South Shields, Bell and Co.; Walsall, J. H. Watkins, Druggist; Wolverhampton, R. Fowke, Druggist; fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken Dewsbury, T. S. Brooke; Wakefield, J. Dawson and S. Sidney, Chemists; York, W. D. Scholefield, Chemist; of their application ; and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on. and all respectable Medicine Venders in the United

Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate ; Kingdom.

"Mr. Hill has discharged his task with considerable Sold Wholesale by THOMAS EYRE and Co., Druggists, Mr. W. Lawson, 51, Stonegate, York; by whom this ability and no person can peruse his books with any. ( work is sent (post-paid) in a sealed envelope, for 38, 6d. [ I iverpool.

rationally accounted for, and the principles of Universal portant branch of study. The tone of this book is highly Grammar demonstrated so fully that the meanest capamoral, and it abounds in well-written, harrowing, yet city may understand them as clearly as it understands correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled that two and two make four. sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perusal; to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon.

In Syntax, the formation of the English Language is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary reference to well-told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is other languages. A majority of the numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shewn to be little better than written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate division of the human a heap of senseless tautology. The necessary Rules are demonstrated upon rational principles, and illustrated by organization,"-The Magnet. a variety of examples.

By the use of the fiftcen lessons, and the accompanying chief anxiety of all ; but many dread entering upon wed exercises, any one may, in a few weeks, acquire a good ded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the knowledge of Grammar, without any of the disgusting discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is drudgery which, under the present system, prevents nine most particularly addressed to all suffering under out of ten from ever acquiring a knowledge of Grammar despondency of the character alluded to ; and advice will at all.

"A conjpetent Grammatical knowledge of our own point the way to renovated health." language is the true basis on which all literature ought to rest."-Bishop Lowth.

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

FEBRUARY 1, 1845.

#### Boeirp.

#### THE CHARTER, AND NO SURRENDER !

The lords of the soil claim the poor man's toil : His labour to them is given For a crust of bread and a straw-roofed shed. Though bleak as the winds of heaven.

To sow and till, so that valley and hill May yield up their fertile store, Must the toiler slave, and at last receive The husks, when his labour's o'er.

In the gloomy mine, where no light doth shine Save the ray from the miner's lamp-There oppression's slave finds an early grave, Consum'd by the blighting damp.

But what reck the great for the sufferer's fate. Though they torture his life away ! When their victim bleeds, thus their conscience

pleads-" O, his was but vulgar clay."

Then the millocrat proud proclaims aloud

That "bread should to all be given ;" Yet his slavish thrall must, above them all. For vengeance appeal to heaven.

0 God! must the poor, wrongs like these endure At the hands of the pamper'd few ?-Mast they toil and bleed, and yet vainly plead For the right that to them is due !

In a Christian land! must the millions stand Eashrouded in pauper gloom, Till their hearts decay, and their soulless clay Is housed in the pauper's tomb?

No! let us once more, as in days of yore, By our Charter firmly stand, Like the rock as firm, when it braves the storm That breaks on our sea-girt strand

While a hope remains, let us cast our chains At the feet of the tyrant band. And our watchword be " Man's equality, And the right to our fatherland !" DAVID ROSS. Stamford-street, Leeds.

SONNETS. " Man's influmanity to man

Makes countless thousands mourn."-Burns.

I stood (a stranger) in the City's mart, Where all the sons of toil and trade were met ; And there I saw, what my poor sicken'd heart, Long as it throbs with life, will ne'er forget. The storm was howling-darkness veil'd the skies-And there I saw, stand shivering in the storm, Poor human beings, lifting up their eyes For bread to succour famish'd ones at home! The blind and lame came halting through the crowd Youth, manhood, and "the man of hoary head." Some whisper'd of their ills, some mourn'd aloud, And craved, for heaven's sake, a crust of bread! I saw the rich man pass unheeding by-Unfelt by him their grief, unheard by him their cry

Is this, thought I, equality and right ! Can such a system dignify our land? Is this the liberty for which we fight ? 0, sheath your swords, and nerveless be each hand. Thou monster Man ! I blush to call thee brother. The reason which thou boast'st of damns thee mor Pride, wealth, would even make thee scorn thy mother And stain thy fingers with a brother's gore ! It cannot last for ever. Vengeance burns Around the tyrant, and his power shall fall; When Justice to her ancient seat returns, And Truth's immortal light is shed on all : Then tyrants' chains from Britons shall be hurl'd, And Justice, Love, and Truth shall govern all the world. TATE.

# Reviews

CONINGSBY; or, THE NEW GENERATION. Great Marlborough-street.

who gave up his life for the many at the age of twenty-six. And last, not least, the mightiest European man of his day, "Robespierre, the incor-ruptible"; who, before he was thirty-five years of age, had achieved the dictatorship of France, and a name, which is yet, and will for ever be, the hate and terror of aristocrats.

The stranger and Connessr part, but first-I long to see your mare again, said Coningsby. She seemed to me so beautiful.

She is not only of pure race, said the stranger, but of the highest and rarest breed in Arabia. Her name is "The Daughter of the Star." She is a foal of that famous mare which belonged to the Prince of the Wahabees; and to possess which, I believe, was one of the principal causes of war between that tribe and the Egyptians. The Pacha of Egypt gave her to me, and I would not change her for her statuc in pure gold, even carved by Lysippus. Come round to the stable and see her.

"Wandering Jew," as if she scented the air of the desert from which she and her rider had alike sprung.

The day after his adventure at the Forest Inn, CONINCEBY arrived at Beaumanoir. He had not the dinner table of the noble host he encounters a Mr. Eustace Lyle, a Roman Catholic, and the richest commoner in the county. After dinner, when the ladies had withdrawn, and the usual political convermated that the Duke (Rutland) was a supporter of beholds the New Poor Law, though not harshly so; on the other hand, his Whig son-in-law, Lord Everingham, a

tics, Dietary Tables, and Commissioners' Reports. He went far higher than his father; far deeper than his brother-in-law. He represented to the Duke that the

order of the Peasantry was as ancient, legal, and recognised an order as the order of the Nobility : that it had distinct rights and privileges, though for centuries they had been invaded and violated, and permitted to fall into desuetude. He impressed upon the Duke that the parochial constitution of this country was more important than its political constitution : that it was more ancient. more universal in its influence; and that this parochial constitution had already been shaken to its centre by the New Poor Law. He assured his father that it would never be well for England until this order of the Peasantry was restored to its pristine condition; not merely in physical comfort, for that must vary according to the economical circumstances of the time, like that of every class ; but to its condition in all those moral attributes which make a recognised rank in a nation; and which, in a great degree, are independent of economics, manners, customs ceremonics, rights, and privileges. Henry thinks, said Lord Everingham, that the people

are to be fed by dancing round a May-pole. But will the people be more fed because they do not dance round a May-pole ? urged Lord Henry, Obsolete customs ; said Lord Everingham.

And why should dancing round a May-pole be more obsolete than holding a Chapter of the Garter? asked Lord Henry. The Duke, who was a blue ribbon, felt this a home

thrust. I must say, said his Grace, that I, for one, deeply regret that our popular customs have been permitted to fall so into desuetude.

The spirit of the age is against such things, said Lord Everingham.

And what is the spirit of the age ? asked Coningsby, The spirit of utility, said Lord Everingham. And you think, then, that ceremony is not useful urged Coningsby, mildly.

It depends upon circumstances, said Lord Everingham

work But what do you mean by the labouring classes, Ever-By B. D'ISRAELI, ESq., M.P.-London: Colburn, ingham? asked Lord Henry. Lawyers are a labouring ass, for instance; and, by the bye, sufficiently provided

Newby, 72, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

(Continued from the Northern Star of January 25.) We resume our notice of this excellent publication, which we find on further perusal to exceed our most which we find on further perusal to exceed our most sanguine expectations when reading the first number. The author, whoever he is, need not hesitate to assert his claims to popularity with the best writers of the and in the pay of his most Christian Majesty's lieutenant and in the pay of his most Christian Majesty's lieutenant often side by side with the paradoxes—we still detect day. His portraits are drawn with great ability; indeed we know nothing superior to his pictures of D'ARGENSON, the infernal Lieutenant of Police to Louis XIV.; JACQUES, the spy, the hero of the work; MAITRE QUINAULT, the blood-stained usurer; ST. MARC, the governor of the Bastile; and Madame DE MAINTENON, the consort and ruler of Louis Qua-TORZE. The dialogue is pointed, and never slackens. The author is evidently well read in French history, and paints the Paris of the 17th century, as though he were now an actor in the scenes he describes. The copious foot-notes will be found of value to the The Daughter of the Star bounded away with the student in history, while they serve to authenticate room for further comment this week, but we shall return to the work again.

CONINGSBY arrived at Beaumanoir. He had not visited the family of his friend for some years, and now experienced a most affectionate reception. At the dinner table of the noble host he opcountary at the most affection be ST. Auney, daughter of the the dinner table of the noble host he opcountary at the most affection be ST. Auney, imprisoned in the Bastile by the monster D'ARGENSON, is taken by ST. MARC, the governor, and his nephew CORDE, to see the different dungeons of the fortress, no doubt with the view of terrifying her into compliance with the accursed sation had commenced, the New Poor Law was the designs entertained against her. She is taken to the principal subject of discourse. We have before inti- dungeon of the ditch of one of the towers, where she

THE MANIAC OF THE BASTILE.

It was an arched vault, about twelve feet square, reek clear-headed, cold-blooded man, looked upon the New Poor Law as another Magna Charta. Opposed to this last, was Lord Henry, son of the Duke (Lord John Manners), who would not listen to the Statis-dripped with moisture, and large unsightly masses of dripped with moisture, and large unsightly masses of fungii grew from them, luxuriating in the unwholesome atmosphere, and mingling with it their own pestilential breath.

He's only been here twenty-five years, observed Corbe elevating his torch, and pointing with his finger to a certain part of the dungeon.

Who? ejaculated Julie, in a scarcely audible voice ; no one can live here ? He does, again remarked Corbe ; look yonder! Impelled by a feeling she could not resist, the affrighted

girl followed the direction of her guide's hand, but no sooner beheld the spectacle that presented itself than she uttered a suppressed scream of horror that ought to have touched the Governor's heart-had he possessed one-and covering her face with her hands attempted to reascend the stairs leading from the dungcon.

Go on further, exclaimed St. Marc, barring her egress he won't hurt thee.

There was no alternative, for he advanced to the door ping up his face with his hands, in a remote corner of the den; two planks, placed transversely across a couple of iron bars cemented into the wall, served him for a bed; a After their repast the Turks commenced smoking and litter of straw, wet and rotten, for a pillow; an old rug chewing opium, of which last enjoyment the author for covering ; his feet and legs were bare, as likewise his partook, ignorant of the nature and effects of that arms, whilst the remainder of his body was enveloped in remarkable stimulant. The consequence was, that was intended.

can do for the labouring classes is to provide them with cane upon the ground. Had he known they were the clated as his cicerone.

-but he did not, and so they burrowed in the straw be-book itself. The name of the author is sufficient guaneath their master.

heroic, and eloquent apostle of equality, Sr. Jusr. THE CHRONICLES OF THE BASTILE. J. C. with the benefit of his own discovery : this; of course; was La Concaratcha; Dyleytar, l'Hotel Lambert, Maprivate resolution. Well, Monseigneur, I know of two punishments, that | and several dramas of great effect, produced in con-

> Bastile. He paused. Name them ! name them ! exclaimed D'Argenson, im-atiently. and the Wandering Jew. The earliest works of Eugene Sue announce a spirit

The first, Monseigneur, is the being an honest man, free from prejudice-an ardent and sympathising naof police! The second-again he paused. Well, Sieur Jacques, observed D'Argenson, growing the keen observer, who sees the evil around him and

pale : and the second ? Is the being his most Christian Majesty's lieutenant of thoughtless romancer, there is always a vague senti-

This is too much, exclaimed the latter, as soon as he conception of that work to the counsels of a friendly The copious foot-notes will be found of value to the student in history, while they serve to authenticate the frightful revelations of these "*Chronicles*." The length of the two extracts given below leaves us no room for further comment this week, but we shall 

This is a translation from the French, of a work published at Amsterdam in 1776, but supposed to be-long originally to a much earlier period. The ques-with sculpture and plants. A long closed gallery, walled

fields.

This little book professes to be a description of the interior of the earth, with its inhabitants, cities, temples, and basilicas, social and domestic instituof the den, and effectually closed the passage against her. this world without. The author narrates that when The light from Corbe's torch fell full upon an object- at Smyrna he resolved to visit the ruins of Ephesus, numan in form-that sat huddled up, all of a heap, prop- and that on his journey to the famous city of Diana a coarse blanket that scarcely served the purpose for which, he in a very short time swooned away, becoming dead to all mundane impressions, or rather the world be-He was an old man—with grey hair, which hung over came dead to him, he being as lively as ever, and as his shoulders in long matted shocks, and his beard had happy and froliesome as if he had been transported grown to such a prodigious length that, as he sat, it to heaven itself. In this state he finds himself transreached the ground. His eyes were hollow, but bright-although nearly concealed by the shaggy brows above them-and remained fixed in one direction, notwithstand-tions. He is guided during his visit by one of the

thilde, &c.-Dramas-Latreaumont, the Pretendress, to an honest man, are worse than either hanging or the cert with Messrs. Dinaux and Legouve .- Philosophi cal and Social Romances-The Mysteries of Paris,

arrests the triumph of perfidy and of violence. In the police, retorted Jacques, bowing; and gathering his large cloak about him, slowly quitted the apartment, leaving his disconcerted employer foaming with indigna-of his great work—the Mysteries of Paris. M. Sue has repeated a hundred times that he owed the first

ON A TOMB-STONE IN ESSEX. Here lieth the man Richard, And Mary his wife; Their surname was Prichard. They lived without strife : And the reason is plain-They abounded in riches. They no care had, nor pain,

IN LLAUMRRECK CHURCH-YARD, MONTGOMERYSHIRE. Here lies John Thomas,

of Madame de Lamartine, and some verses of the however, far beyond it. The dispatch consisted of illustrious poet. One picture occupies a privileged one emphatic word, "Peccavi," "I have Scinde"

REFINEMENT.—The other day a gentleman of the press, seeing his daughter writing to an old family connection, and being asked if he had anything to say. replied, "O, yes; tell him I still continue to waste the midnight oil." The dear little creature instantly new-nibbed her pen, and wrote, in the most delicate hand, "Papa presents his kindest regards, and bids me say that he still continues to consume the mid-

HOBSON'S CHOICE .- "Gentlemen and ladies," said the facetious Beau Nash, the then master of the ccremonies for Bath, introducing a most lovely woman into the ball-room, "This is Mrs. Holson. I have often heard of Holson's choice, but never had the pleasure to view it till now, and you must coincide with me that it reflects credit on his taste."

DRATH FROM EXCESS OF JOY,-Last week a poor woman, named Lucy Young, who kept a little shop in Eastbourne, and was behind in her payments, was so overjoyed at their settlement by Mrs. Davies Gilbert, that she went into a fit and shortly expired. FETE FOR THE HOLY GARMENTS .- COBLENTZ, JAN. 8. -Bishop Amelde has issued an ordinance to his clergy announcing that he is resolved to institute a tried to scare them by stamping his foot, and striking his cane upon the ground. Had he known they were the prisoner's daily companions—that he had accustomed to feed from his hand—he would have killed them outright —but he did not, and so they burrowed in the straw be-book itself. The name of the author's sufficient cure Sunday after Easter.

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

# of midnight.

tion of its antiquity is amply discussed in the body of little outer gate-quite hidden under an artificial the work, and constitutes one of its most interesting rock. The interior is composed of very small apart. and attractive features. The publisher says: "The ments, somewhat confined, and rendered obscure by edition from which the present is translated, was brought me from Paris by a distinguished defender of civil and religious liberty: and as my friend had edition from when a distinguished defender of civil and religious liberty : and as my friend had an anxiety, from a thorough conviction of its interest and value, to see it published in the English language, I have, from like feelings, brought it before the pub-lic, as I am convinced that it is an excellent antidote to superstition and intolerance, and eminently calcu-works of art, paintings and sculpture, various curio-lated to promote the cause of freedom, justice, and morality." We recommend this work to all free in-ouirers and searchers for the truth. And one here.

could command his feelings sufficiently to give them utter. | criticism. This admission is a rare instance of me ance ; but it will be my turn next. Thou shalt not beard desty and generosity. The fact is, that, from the

too with the baron ! oh ! I have not done with thee, yet ! of the work, a more profound study than that ; there but-we must wait-we must wait! The Bastile is not is none which exposes more wisely the vice of exist-bad enough for thee, ch? nor hanging ! ah ! ah ! ah ! ing society, or which offers a clearer indication of the bad enough for thee, ch? nor hanging ! ah ! ah ! ah ! ing society, or which offers a clearer indication of the thics," wrote his own epitaph, as it appears in West-thou art difficult to please, sang dieu ! but I have not true reform. At the moment when the author of the minster Abbey. It consists of only four words, but

his labours, nor ceased them until long past the hour before him this first draught of the figure of the Chou rineur. M. Eugene Sue inhabits, in the heights of the Faubourg St. Honore, a little mansion covered

THE THREE IMPOSTORS. Dundee : J. Myles, 201, Overgate. London : Watson, Paul's-alley. | with creeping plants and flowers, which over-arch the peristyle. His garden is laid out with the care of love

place, upon canvas, in the midst of the coquettries (sinned). of the drawing-room. It is an anchorite of Isabey

tions, with other curiosities never before heard of in this world without. The author narrates that when sweet odour, in which may be distinguished the healthy smell of the Russian leather. The favourite horses and dogs of M. Eugene Sue (painted by him-self, or by M. Alfred Dedreux), keep him company who caressed them formerly, and recommende themselves to his friendly remembrance. In the night camphine." vestibule, in the midst of the weapons and trophics of the chase, a stuffed wolf and a bird of prey, formerly tamed and loved, live again in the house of their master. At the end of the garden are lodged with care two magnificent beagles, the present of Lord Chesterfield. Beautiful pheasants and fowls walk freely upon the turf of the garden, and come every night to roost under the garden window and under the balcony-winged guardians of the porch-elegant and gentle friends of the house. In travers ing this mansion, which the hand of a friend opened ing the attempt Corbe made to attract his notice, by waving the torch so as to cast its light upon him. By his side stood a pitcher, and a lump of bread, on which a troop of rats had just been feasting, for two or which a troop of rats had just been feasting, for two or There are some ceremonies, no doubt, that are very pro-per, and, of course, very useful. But the best thing we can do for the labouring classes is to movide them with cane upon the ground. Had he known they are the best thing the ground. Had he known they are the best the perfect creature who offi-love of animals and of plants. We wave guided here

> hat he has written lacks nothing in rentoo that

THE POET THOM.—The following appears in a p

I have no more to say. ON A GOOD WIFE. Here lies my poor wife, much lamented : She's happy, and I'm contented.

Eit-Bits.

CURIOUS EPITAPHS.

EPITAPH IN ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH-YARD, CROOKED

LANE.

The body of William Wray.

Here lieth, wrapt in clay,

IN WADDINGTON CHURCH-YARD, YORKSHIRE. When I was like you, For years not a few, On the ocean I have toil'd. On the line I have broil'd. In Greenland I've shiver'd; Now from hardships deliver'd, Capsized by old death, I've surrender'd my breath ; And now I lie snug,

As a bug in a rug.

FULLER, the well-known author of "British Wor-

# Here lies Fuller's earth.

And the wife wore the breeches.

(Continued from the Northern Star of January 25th.) Having attained his eighteenth year, CONINGSBY

leaves Eton, and his first visit is to Beaumanoir. On his way he makes the acquaintance of a mysterious personage at a wayside inn, whither he is driven for shelter by a sudden storm, while traversing on foot one of the ancient forests of the midland counties, where, in days of old, Norman kings hunted, and Saxon outlaws plundered. The scene is beautifully described, and the emotions of the hero of the story graphically pourtrayed. We give CONINGEBY'S first interview with

#### SIDONIA.

The wind howled, the branches of the forest stirred, and sent forth sounds like an incantation. Soon might and long-drawn groan ; while ever and anou, amid a moforest became less close.

A place of refuge was at hand: screened from his first glance by some elm trees, the ascending smoke now behimself of the only private room for the simple meal which they offered him. Only eggs and bacon ; but very welcome to a pedestrian and a hungry one.

As he stood at the window of his little apartment, watching the large drops that were the heralds of the coming hurricane, and waiting for his repast, a flash of lightning illumined the whole country, and a horseman at full speed, followed by his groom, galloped up to the

The remarkable beauty of the animal so attracted Comingsby's attention, that it prevented him catching even a glimpse of the rider, who rapidly dismounted and asked Coningsby whether he had any objection to a gentleman, who was driven there by the storm, sharing his room until it subsided. The consequence of the immediate assent of Coningsby was, that the landlord retired, and soon returned, ushering in an individual, who though perhaps ten years older than Coningsby, was still, according to Hippocrates, in the period of lusty youth. He was above the middle height, and of a distinguished air and figure ; pale, with an impressive brow, and dark eyes of great intelligence.

The stranger belonged to that faith "the Apostles professed before they followed their Master ;" he therefore courteously declined to assist Connoser in the demolishing of a dish of eggs and bacon. Conparties, and Coxingser was enchanted by the astonishing information, and original thought, of his compa-nion. The age needs great men; and, according to stranger asserts that almost everything great that on his discretion. has been done, has been done by youth. In proof of this he eloquently runs over the

#### ACHIEVEMENTS OF YOUNG MEN.

Don John, of Austria, won Lepanto at twenty-five,the greatest battle of modern time :-- had it not been for the jealousy of Philip, the next year he would have been Emperor of Mauritani. Gaston de Foix was only twentytwo when he stood a victor on the plain of Ravenna. Every one remembers Conde, and Rocrey at the same age. Gustavus Adolphus died at thirty-cight. Look at his Captains: that wonderful Duke of Weimar, only thirtysix when he died. Banier himself, with all his miracles, died at forty-five. Cortes was little more than thirty when he gazed upon the golden cupolas of Mexico. When Maurice of Saxony died at thirty-two all Europe acknowledged the loss of the greatest Captain and profoundest these are warriors, and perhaps you may think there are of Hosts. But take the most illustrious achievements of Civil prudence. Innocent III., the greatest of the Popes, was the Jespot of Christendom at thirty-seven; John de Medici was a Cardinal at fifteen, and Guicciardini tells us, baffled with his state-craft Ferdinand of Arragon himself. He was Pope, as Leo X., at thirty-seven; Luther robbed even him of his richest province at thirty-five.

with work. But would you approve of Westminster Hall being denuded of all its ceremonies ? And the long vacation being abolished? added Coningsby.

Theresa brings me terrible accounts of the sufferings of the poor about us, said the Duke, shaking his head. Women think everything to be suffering! said Lord Everingham,

How do you find them about you, Mr. Lyle ? continued the Duke. I have revived the monastic custom at St. Genevieve

almsgiving twice a-week.

Lord Henry objects to the working classes being called "labourers," and insists that their rightfu be distinguished the various voices of the mighty trees, title is "the peasantry," to deprive them of which is as they expressed their terror or their agony. The oak to wrong them. We dissent from this view. The roared, the beech shrieked, the elm sent forth its deep name of "peasant" is associated with all that is serfish and slavish in the feudal system. Witness the Sweet angel! God's messenger! Back, back! Don't mentary pauses the passion of the ash was heard in state of the peasantry of this country centuries ago ; come nearer! I am of earth! thou art of heaven! a spirit mentary parses the passed of the last the state of the potential of the potential of the country of the country for the form paradise! Ah! ah! ah! ah! they thought to keep me of Russia in the present day. On the other hand, 'labourer" is in our view an honourable title-a

view shared in by the great WILLIAM COBBETT ; who, trayed a roof which Coningsby reached before the tempest when persecuted by the base Whigs, proudly claimed broke. The forest inn was also a farm-house. There the appellation of "labourer" as his class-designation. was a comfortable-looking kitchen enough ; but the ingle Mr. D'ISRAELI favours a return to the almsgiving Morin knows !-- ha! ha! ha! nook was full of smokers, and Coningsby was glad to avail system as a means of alleviating the wants of the poor. Here is a picture of

#### THE ALMSGIVING AT ST. GENEVIEVE.

Far as the eye could reach there spread before them a the largest indeed that could be well met with in England, sence. and there is no part of Europe where the timber is so huge. The broad interminable glades, the vast avenues, the quantity of deer browsing or bounding in all directions, the thickets of yellow gorse and green fern, and the breeze that even in the stillness of summer was ever playentered the inn. The host shortly after came in and ing over this table land, all produced an animated and renovating scene. It was like suddenly visiting another country, living among other manners, and breathing another air. They stopped for a few minutes at a pavilion built for the purposes of the chase, and then returned, all gratified by this visit to what appeared to be the higher regions of the earth.

As they approached the brow of the hill, that hung over St. Genevieve, they heard the great bell sound. What is that ? asked the Duchess.

It is almsgiving day, replied Mr. Lyle, looking a little embarrassed, and for the first time blushing. The people of the parishes with which I am connected come to St.

Genevieve twice a week at this hour. And what is your system ? inquired Lord Everingham, versation was, however, heartily engaged in by both who had stopped, interested by the scene. What check have you ?

The rectors of the different parishes grant certificates to those who in their belief merit bounty according to the Sidonia, they exist not, or have not as yet shown rules which I have established. These are again visited themselves; "the age does not believe in great men, by my almoner, who countersigns the certificate, and then because it does not possess any : the spirit of the age they present it at the postern-gate. The certificate exis the very thing that a great man changes." The plains the nature of their necessities, and my steward acts

## Mamma, I see them, exclaimed Lady Theresa.

Perhaps your Grace may think that they might be relieved without all this ceremony, said Mr. Lyle, extremely confused. But I agree with Henry and Mr. Coningsby that ceremony is not, as too commonly supposed, an'idle form ; I wish the people constantly and visibly to compre-

of the privilege of a substitute accorded to his grey hairs he came in person with his grand-child and his staff. There also came the widow with her child at the breast and others clinging to her form; some sorrowful faces, Statesman of the age. Then there is Nelson, Clive-but and some pale; many a serious one; and now and then a frolic glance ; many a dame in her red cloak, and many a greater things than war. I do not ; I worship the Lord maiden with her light basket, curly-headed urchins with demure looks, and sometimes a stalwart form baffled for a time of the labour which he desired. But not a heart there that did not bless the bell that sounded from the tower of St. Genevieve!

A beautiful picture is the above, but when we have said that, that is all we can say. Pretty the thing reads in print-pretty would the scene be on canvas, Take Ignatius Loyola and John Wesley, they worked with but for a reality, the scheme-if it can be so digni- wielded to the terror of all classes.

The feeling now uppermost in Julie's breast was com- | gard to originality ; and we may add that both inpassion, not horror ; she could even bear to look at that struction and amusement will be found likewise. unfortunate, and the large tears fell from her eyes as she gazed upon his emaciated form.

You may speak to him, said St. Marc ; he won't understand you; he has not spoken to anybody for years : be sides. he's mad.

The man looked round, and his unearthly eyes flashed fire, but that was all the notice he took of the group, until Julie, stepping forward, addressed him :

May God in his mercy, said she, forgive thy persecutors, said the young man, blushing very much. There is an and soon call thee to his bosom! This shall be my prayer for thee.

The man listened to the gentle tones that fell upon hi ear, and two large tears rolled down his cheek ; he heaved a deep sigh, muttering in a voice that was awfully distinct, at the same time bending his gaze full upon Julie. Heaven, then, has come at last! O! I have prayed for it night and day! no! all night-there's no day here! here for ever! but I prayed to die! and heaven has come at last! Twenty-five years! But I have not forgotten it! They want to kill me, but I won't die! I have something yet to tell! O! O! a tale of blood! my poor master! But I know where they buried him! Yes! Old Jacques

The state of surprise into which this unexpected speech threw both St. Marc and Corbe was probably the reason | 16, Trafalgar-street, Leeds. that neither attempted to stop him; but perceiving that he was likely to make some awkward disclosures, the savage sylvan scene. It wanted perhaps undulation of Governor took Julie by the arm, and pushed her out of surface, but that deficiency was greatly compensated by the dungeon, leaving Corbe to close the door upon the old the multitude and prodigious size of the trees; they were man, who was still muttering when they quitted his pre-

D'ABGENSON AND THE SPY-COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.

I hear there is much discontent amongst the people, Jacques, remarked D'Argenson, after a pause ; hast thou heard or perceived anything of the sort?

I have, Monseigneur, replied the spy, sternly. Hast thou learnt the cause ? asked the lieutenant of

police. There are many causes, Monseigneur, responded Jacques, elevating his voice ; heavy imposts-low wages -dear food-scarcity of employment-unequal lawsan over-bearing clergy—an oppressive aristocracy— Bah! ejaculated D'Argenson, impatiently : it was the same years ago.

And may be, for years to come, Monseigneur ; but it will have an end : the people-

The people! reiterated the lieutenant of police conemptuously; the people indecdl Bah!

You may affect to despise the people, Monseigneur ; but beware how you trample on their feelings-Bah! again ejaculated the former, apparently endea-

ouring to divest himself of the idea that this portion of the community possessed such a commodity ; the scum ! Hold, Monseigneur ! exclaimed the spy, glowing with anger; I am one of the people; I am sprung from that very scum, and will not hear it debased in silence. This to me, Sieur Jacques! observed D'Argenson, astounded at that individual's boldness.

Why not to thee ? resumed the latter with animation ;

I don't think there's a pin to choose.

tion that it was a very comfortable sort of place, of which sian campaign. After the kestoration, he became penury ! he was perfectly ready to become an inmate, if it would physician to the king. He lived in intimate friendat all accommodate the views of the functionary in whose | ship with the Empress Josephine, Franklin, Massena, presence he stood. Not that he felt any real desire that Moreau, and all the great personages of the consulate

'Tis a pity for Mr. Smith but that he had flourished in a less sceptical age than the present; born a few hundred years ago, his visions would have been swalof rivalling the great MAHOMET.

THE MEDICAL ARGUS. Johnson, 60, St. Martin's-lanc.

This is a new metropolitan weekly medical journal intended to advocate the interests of the general practitioners of medicine, surgery, and midwifery. The first number contains articles on Sir James Graham's Medical Bill, and the financial accounts of the Royal College of Surgeons. There are also reports of some most interesting medical cases and lectures,

both at home and abroad.

THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH ; OR, A COMMON-SENSE VINDICATION OF THE LAWS OF NATURE.

This small tract contains an exposition of the science of medical botany, as taught by Dr. COFFIN, of Leeds, and detailed in a series of lectures delivered by him in several parts of Yorkshire : also, answers to the objectors to the Doctor's theory. The tract may be had for a penny on application to the Doctor, at

#### THE TRUTH-SEEKER, AND TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

This is a new monthly publication devoted to the advocacy of Total abstinence principles, and the Water Cure, under the management of Dr. F. R. Lees, late Editor of the National Temperance Herald. The subjects proposed to be discussed in this publication, besides Tectotalism and the Water Cure, are Education, Chemistry, Dictetics, Physiology, Social Eco-nomy, Intellectual and Moral Philososphy and Logic, Biblical Criticism and Christian Theology ; including defences of the latter from the objections of sceptics, and examinations of the most celebrated writers against Christianity.

The first number contains several able articles, some from the pens of eminent men. The well-known talent of the editor is sufficient promise of the ability with which this publication will be conducted. Differ from him we do, widely, on many points; but we cannot, on that account, withhold this just tribute to his merits.

#### MEMOIR OF EUGENE SUE.

At a moment when the "Mysteries of Paris" and 

ber, 1804. The Empress Josephine and her son, Prince Eugene Beauharnois, were his godmother and godfather. The Sue family is very ancient, and has I have only told thee truth! It is perhaps unwelcome, Monseigneur; but 'tis truth notwithstanding. Sue, Peter; his grandfather, Joseph; and his father, \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* Jean Joseph, were all surgeons and physicians of great I have known the truth prove a sure passport to the Bastile, Sieur Jacques, said he; mort diek ! We have and to him the French Medical School owes the introauthor's father also published numerous works, and made some curious researches into the punishment by

vincial paper :--- " By the bye, you know Thom, the Inverary Poet, or. as Punch calls him, the 'Weaver He is in London just now, and comes out in Bard.' the first literary circles. The other night he was at the Countess of Blessington's, and this evening he lowed as gospel truth, and himself had a fair chance goes to Mr. C. Hall's. I have had him dining here

once already, and he is coming again to-morrow. He sings an excellent song, and plays the flute remarkably well. His appearance has lost none of its eccentricity."

A BOWL OF "PUNCH." FRESH BREWED. A "Leader" LOST. Lost, a Donkey off Westminster Common—a kicker Whether going with saddle, cart, pannier, or pack : is slow in his paces, was formerly quicker-Has a mark, very faint, of M.P. on his back. Is supposed to be stolen—for, lately, a lad

With some chaff in his hat was seen trying to catch him: -

The lad's out of place-is well known, wears a plaid-And for cunning and mischief nobody can match him. If strau'd, it is hoped, before long he'll be found

In good working condition, improved in bis paces.

For his owners would like to be earning a pound (Or, at least, hear him bray) at next Westminster

Races.

(Signed) JAMES COPPOCK, Westminster Crier

28th January. MURDER IN SPORT .- From the statement of Mr. Grantley Berkeley, it seems that the killing of game, on the part of anybody but the proprietor, is nothing more nor less than murder. Could not the honourable gentleman take a rather more lenient view of the matter, and make it game-slaughter? It would be rather hard to hang a poor labourer for shooting a hare, even though he committed the act with hunger prepense. Mr. Grantley Berkeley, we presume, will maintain that shooting at game with intent to kill, whether you hit it or not, is the next thing to murder. If so, and could his views become law, what a number of cockney sportsmen would be transported merely for wasting powder and shot! We should like to know whether Mr. Berkeley considers a clerk, or

a medical student, who dines off jugged hare at an eating-house, an accessory after the fact; and also, whether he looks in the same light at anybody who sups on a poached egg.

POVERTY REWARDED. - The Hampshire Telegraph boasts a paragraph which we have read with a delicious thrill of the heart-strings. One Ann Abraham, aged upwards of 90, has received at the West of England Agricultural Meeting, as the reward of the "Wandering Jew" are exciting so much interest in this country, our readers will be pleased to learn a few particulars of their author, which we find in a From the publication de Country de Count has, moreover, received-" A handsome testimonial from the society, bearing the signature of the Mar-quis of Lansdowne, and which, being framed and glazed, now forms an elegant decoration to her cotgodfather. The Sue family is very ancient, and has been established for many years at Lacolme, near Cannes, in Provence. It is still represented there by M Sue a retired officer of the burlet of the rould'st thou deny me freedom of thought and speech? M. Sue, a retired officer of high rank, and great uncle there is a fine spirit of economy animating these rewarding societies. For instance, the poor man will keep out of the workhouse-will starve with a fine heroism for fifty years, so that at the end of the half century he may obtain the rewarding forty shillings. nena that property is their protector and their friend. My reason is with you, Mr. Lyle, said the Duchess, as well as my heart. They came along the valley, a procession of nature, whose groups an artist might have studied. The old man, who loved the pilgrimage too much to avail himself of the privilege of speaking it at all—or only to those that won't. sweet bribes (not forgetting the "handsome testimo-nial, framed and glazed,") the poor are not only tempted to starve through life, but to bury them-selves when starving has done its worst. How must the father of hypocrisy have chuckled and rubbed This was said with an air intended to imply an opinion, on the part of the speaker, that the turn of the scale, if decapitation, and upon the effects of galvanism. He his iniquitous hands, as he read the "handsome Mr. Kean," travelled in his own chariot, gave

> SUICIDE BY A DOG. - On Saturday last, a fine, we differ both in taste and political creed; but I would handsome income which he enjoys as a paternal in-caution thee not to make open confession of thine. who has left with us a crab, to be placed in the Carlisle I have, Monseigneur; and do. I would not con- liant life. His favourite occupation, after the purceal my opinions, even from his most Christian Majesty. suit of pleasure, was at this time painting, which he

GRAMMAR FOR THE MILLION .- A young lady at school, engaged in the study of grammar, was asked if "kiss" was a common or proper noun. After some hesitation, she replied, "it is both common and proper."

ABOVE THE REACH OF CALUMNY.-Mr. Porter, the United States Consul, at Guadaloupe, in Tobasco, in a letter lately laid before the Congress, says, in refer-ence to a Mr. Patterson, that "he stands so high in the estimation of the respectable portion of the community that his caluminators cannot touch him with a ten-foot pole!!"

AN EXTINGUISHER .- A young minister in a country parish, who prided himself on speaking the purest English, told his servant to *extinguish* the candle. What's your will, sir ?" said Jenny. "Put out the candle," said the minister. A few days afterwards, when he was entertaining some friends at dinner, Jenny asked if she should extinguish the cat.

THE MORMONITES .- This singular sect of American fanatics have installed themselves in Theobald'sroad, where on Sunday evening "Elder E. H. Davis," styling himself companion and intimate friend of the late martyr, Joseph Smith, delivered the first of a course of lectures on their particular views and opinions.

AN AMERICAN EDITOR remarks-"We might as well try to confine a thunderbolt in a quart cup as to cramp our genius; it's rising like a bowl of yeast.'

Good Advice.- A West Indian contemporary publishes this pithy and unquestionable axiom :--

The man that in this world would rise, Must take the news and advertise.

"FOIGH A BALLAH."-These words, which mean "clear the way," were addressed to the 87th Royal Irish Fusileers, by Major Sir Hugh Gough, in 1811, at the battle of Barossa. The French were making a furious onset, when the Major uttered this rally-ing cry, and the Fusileers reversing their muskets, deched in amount their energies literally "deched dashed in amongst their enemics, literally "clearing the way."

OUR ALLEGIANCE.- A good deal of conversation has arisen on the subject of our removal within the City, and it is asked in several quarters whether we shall pay our allegiance to Gibbs. We beg to say, once for all, that we respect the City sovereignty, and to him who is, de facto, the Cockney King, we are prepared to render the homage that is due to We feel that we owe Gibbs something, and we him.

trust we know how to pay him off.-Punch. ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY .- Mr. Smith's cat with Mr. Jones's dinner.—Punch.

A WIFE TO "LOOK UP TO."-There is now residing in Cincinnati a young lady from Kentucky, whose height is six feet cleven inches. She is stout in proportion to her altitude.

AN APPROPRIATE TITLE,-A gentleman of the name of Pepper had been several times thrown from a spirited young horse, and was relating the circumstance to a friend, at the same time observing that he had never given his horse a name. "I think,"

METHOD IN MADNESS .- In George the Third's first illness, when Willis, who was a clergyman, entered the room, the King asked him if he, who was a cler-gyman, was not ashamed of himself exercising such a profession? "Sir," said Willis, "our Saviour him-self went about healing the sick." "Yes," answered the King, "but he had not £700 a-year for it.'

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE EDMUND KEAN. -- During the recess which followed Kean's first triumphant season at Drury Lane, he accepted an offer to play any, was rather in favour of the Bastile, and his convic. was chief physician to the Imperial Guard in the Rus- testimonial" made by pharisaical benevolence to aged splendid dinners, and was an honoured guest at the board of every manager. On the morning of the

day on which he was to make his appearance at the Portsmouth theatre, the manager and two or three presence he stood. Not that he felt any real desire that Moreau, and all the great personages of the consulate handsome, and valuable black dog, of the Newfound- friends invited Mr. Kean to take a glass of Maderia way-but he knew that by assuming an indifference to the epoch. He made a generous bequest to the Academy land species, belonging to Mr. Floyd, solicitor, Holm- and a biscuit, at one of the principal hotels. The fate with which he was indirectly menaced would have the effect of rendering his employer equally lukewarm to inflict it—a line of policy, whose efficacy he had tested on inflict it-a line of policy, whose efficacy he had tested on several critical occasions. The theory propounded by Jacques startled D'Argen-a gallery in the Palace of the Fine Arts. Eugene Swere and the pack of its owner's habita-tion. For some days previous the animal secned instant formed in his own family by four generations of physi-cans. This muscum, of great value, constitutes a gallery in the Palace of the Fine Arts. Eugene occasion he was noticed to throw himself into the Kean had no sooner perceived the landlord, than son, not less than his tacit defiance of a power which he such according to the wishes of his father, water and endeavour to sink by preserving perfect darting upon him one of those soul-searching looks wielded to the terror of all classes. on, not less than his facit dehance of a power when he but missen, according to the wisnes of instantier, water and endeavour to sink by preserving perfect darting upon min one of those sour-searching tooks with the staff of the army in Spain in 1823; water and endeavour to sink by preserving perfect darting upon min one of those sour-searching tooks with the stream, the dog was tied up for a time, but had his boots, and at the tone in the tone t Museum, being one of six which came into his pos-session under the following singular circumstances:— sir. Avaunt! your sight pains me !" And having session under the following singular circumstances:— sinc rectings that it is have the your sight pains me!" And having A pig was slaughtered about four weeks ago on the said this he took his hat and hastily left the apart-premises of Mr. Edgar, and its stomach thrown into ment. "Now," said Kean, when they had quitted Revolution — mighty, whether for good or evil: \_\_\_\_\_ was the conqueror of the Austrians, the pacifi-the their toil. Too long have the working classes been the dupes and slaves of the system expressed in thirty of La Vendee, the rival of NaroLEON, died at thirty at the dupes and slaves of the system expressed in thirty at the sport of the system expressed in thirty at the sport of the system expressed in thirty at the sport of the system expressed in thirty at the sport of the system expressed in thirty at the sport of the system expressed in thirty at the sport of the system expressed in thirty at the sport of the system expressed in thirty at the sport of the system expressed in the sport of the sport of the system expressed in the sport of the system expressed in the sport of the sport of the system expressed in the sport of the system expressed in the sport of the system expressed in the sport of the of punishments, short of hanging, will ultimately be thine. | lar; you ought to write us your recollections of the And what may that be? asked the spy, with an ironi-sea, and create the maritime romance of France." In the burst the skin or covering of the stomach, and this he burst the skin or covering of the stomach, and wine, desired to see the landlord; he came, but it this he burst the skin or covering of the stomach, and wine, desired to see the landlord; he came, but it And what may that be ? asked the spy, with an ironi-cal smile. The Bastile, Sieur Jacques, the Bastile; sang dieu ? It has no terrors for me! Monseigneur : I have nothing to lose. By the worst of punishments? I thought some thing even worse was in store for me! Ah ! exclaimed the lieutenant of police; worse than that the Bastile; Maitre Jaques ? ventro than the Bastile ! Worse than either, Monseigneur ; worse than the conc first, and the other after. Al : again ejaculated the other, in a tone that expressed t great doubt as to their existing anything worse, and t great curvisity to be made acquainted with the secret, in order, when the opportunity offered, of favouring Jacques

Cabinet in Europe, and colonized America before he was thirty-seven. But it is needless to multiply instances. The history of heroes is the history of youth. To whom might be added the giants of the French

thirty-three years of age. NAPOLEON, died at the tupos that the second stormed Toulouse, won the battles of Lodi and the "Oh, let us to "Oh, let us to "Dhlie it activity in the second stormed the first consulship of the reublic : destroyed that Republic and made himself Emperor of the Gauls; placed his brothers on the invones of Europe; surpassed HANNIBAL; and gained his and Europe; surpassed HANNIBAL; and gained bis crowning victory on the plains of Austerlitz. But the reign of that system is drawing to a close ! all before he was thirty-seven years of age. Nor should The working classes—already partially enlightened as we forget the legislative chiefs of that revolution :— to their real value in society, the causes of their Minametry, the wonder of his age, who died at forty- wrongs, and the necessary remedies—will not much two: the target and the theorem will be the theorem wrongs and the heutalities of a Poor Law; and

enlightenment of the labouring classes. It is not a return to the "good old times" when the baron and the priest, or the parson and the squire, were the local gods in every town and hamlet, that is now wanted to regenerate England. What is needed is a just recognition of the rights, social and political, of the

> "Oh. let us love our occupations, Bless the squire and his relations, Live upon our daily rations. And always keep our proper stations!"

Two; the wonder of his age, who died at forty- wrongs, and the necessary remounts with the brilliant, but unfortunate, CAMILLE DESMOULINS, Mr. D'ISBAELI may be assured will be as little inclined whose reply to the Revolutionary Tribunal, when re- to go back to the slavish, debasing system of monastic guined to the the statish of the resourcement of the quired to state his age, will not be forgotten-" Thirty- relief. Justice, not charity, is the requirement of the three, the age of the Sans-cullote Jesus Christ, when he present age. With these remarks we close the first died " Nor must we omit the name of the fiery, volume of Coningsby.

of punishments, short of hanging, will ultimately be thine. lar; you ought to write us your recollections of the

order, when the opportunity offered, of favouring Jacques mander of Malta, -Romances of Manners-Arthur, fiction."- Carlisle Journal.

astonishment.

# THE NORTHERN STAR

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

A VESSEL RUN DOWN .- BRUTAL CONDUCT .-- We subjoin an account of the loss of a beautiful little clipper cutter, the Design, belonging to Whitstable W. Camburn, master; Messrs. Deane and Edwards, owners. The cutter Design was built by Mr. James Daniels, of Whitstable, and in respect to her sailing qualities, beauty, and strength, was the pride of the port. This vessel was from Terceira with a cargo of fruit for London, and was proceeding up channel with a fine breeze at south by east, when, arriving off Exmouth about one o'clock on Friday morning, the 10th ult., at a distance of about 30 miles from the land, she was run into with a most tremendous crash by a large barque, name unknown, running down channel before the wind, and immediately sunk. The perishing crew, at the utmost strength of their voices. raised one general cry to the barque for assistance. The mate, throwing off his boots and clothes, jumped into the sea, and swam away in hopes of being picked up by the barque, and fearing the vortex would carry the risk of his own life and that of his crew, in rescuhim down. At the same moment the remainder of the ing ten fellow-creatures from a watery grave. The crew, five in number, with the greatest perseverance and presence of mind, reached their boat, which was secured on the hatches, and with a very small pocketknife succeeded in cutting through the lashings just at the very instant the vessel sunk from under their feet. The plugs being both out. two of the men thrust their thumbs into the plug-holes, and partly prevented the water from rushing in, while the three other people were engaged extricating the boat from the entanglement of the vessel's sails and rigging as she sunk to rise no more. This was a work of great difficulty, as the boat got between the shrouds and the mast. The boat being clear, their attention was instantly directed to the drowning mate: they found him nearly exhausted, and struggling with the waves among a number of loose articles that floated from the wreck, and hastily pulling him into the boat, they immediately followed the destructive barque, rowing with two oars double-banked all the time, as from the first moment of the collision, halloing and calling vociferously for assistance; but the ears of the merciless master and the crew, although long within hail and sight, were alike deaf to the cries of distress. The miscreants shivered their sails for a few minutes. when, seeing the boat approach them, and detection certain, they in the most ruthless manner filled their sails and proceeded on their course, without lowering a boat or making the slightest effort to save the unhappy crew. The ill-fated crew rowed all the night as near as they could judge toward shore, with a sea running that frequently threatened to fill the boat, until nine A.u., when they were picked up by the smack Britannia, of Weymouth, James Moore master, by whom they were very kindly treated, and safely landed at Weymouth.-Kentish Gazette.

FATAL SHIPWRECK .- The American brig Gazelle, Captain Philbrook, from Bangor, United States, bound to Port-au-Prince, was capsized in lat. 30, long. 61, on the morning of December 12, while lying-to in a gale of wind. She immediately filled with water. turned bottom up, but soon righted again, with the loss of three men. The decks were swept of everything moveable, and the bulwarks gone, The rest of the crew stuck to the wreck, on which they remained twenty-four days, during which time their sufferings from the absence of water were intense. No less than nine vessels passed them during this period, without affording the least relief. Two men were stationed on the rigging constantly making signals of distress. On the 11th day a piece of canvas was affixed to the mainmast, which was intended to serve as a bucket to catch what rain water might run down the mast. The only provisions were a few beef bones and pork rinds. On the 6th of the present month the American ship Tamerlane, Captain Theobald from Savannah, bound to Liverpool, hove in sight bore down, and took off the famished wretches, and brought them to this port. At the time of their rescue, almost every inch of clothing had disappeared the only coverin Their bodies resembled in colour and appearance marble statues rather than those of living men. Nothing, according to the statement of the survivors. could exceed the kindness of the good Cantain Theobald. He caused their bodies to be rubbed with camphorated spirits; he fed them sparingly at first, and only allowed them a pint of water daily until they began to improve under his hands, when he gave them a more generous diet. Our excellent townsman. Charles Ware, who has always a hand open as melting charity for merit, in whatever shape he finds it, has opened a subscription at his office, Waterloo-road, for the relief of the unfortunate Captain Philbrook. The amount already exceeds £25, and it promises to be more substantial. It ought to be so .-- Liverpool Chronicle of Saturday. HURRICANE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.-The Journal des Debats publishes the following extract from a letter dated Hyeres :--- "A most violent hurricane burst over the harbour of Hyeres during the night of the 14th inst. Of fifty ships anchored in the port every one experienced serious injury." The same journal states that the violent south winds which have prevailed for some time have caused consi derable damage to the port of Toulon. The jetty at Castigneau has been thrown into the sea, its quays much injured, and a battery of four pieces of cannon entirely demolished. A letter dated Cette, 16th ult. published in the Journal des Debats. contains the following statement :-- "About ten o'clock this morning, the sun shining brightly, a terrific phenomenon made its appearance. A meteor having the appearance of a star, shining in the midst of the heavens and flying in the direction from north to west, described in its rapid course a segment of a luminous circle. Having reached the limit of the horizon the meteor terminated in the form of a pear, and then its brightness assumed an unearthly appearance. The base was fringed with small globes of a silvery white, and contrasted in a striking manner with the species of tube formed by the flaming train, which was of the | sures will prove to be of such moment to the welfare of the brightest red. STORM AT LIVERPOOL .- MONDAY .- We were visited on Saturday night, and almost without intermission until an advanced hour yesterday morning, with a dreadful gale from the north-west, the violence of which, as it howled along the streets, strongly reminded us of the memorable storm in January, 1839. The damage in Liverpool has been, comparatively speaking, of triffing extent, the vessels in port having ridden out the gale gallantly. Several of those in the Prince's and George's docks have been chafed and otherwise slightly injured, but, with this exception, they have escaped without damage. In the town a small building, used as a blacksmith's shop, in Parliament-street, opposite St. Barnabas' Church, was blown down, a large wooden paling, erected in the yard of the Fever Hospital, Mount-pleasant, was carried away, and sundry slates and chimney tops were conveyed to considerable distances by the impetuosity of the gale. But, if we have escaped so fortunately here, we fear that the accounts this week Mr. Corry has been mentioned as Mr. Sydney Herbert will convey melancholy intelligence of the loss of life successor and property in the Channel and along the coast. As yet we have only heard of the loss of one vessel, the Manchester, of London, Hall master, which sailed from Liverpool for Calcutta on Saturday last, with a general cargo, and went down on Holy-bank. The following letter on the subject was posted in the Underwriters'-rooms yesterday ;---

296 tons register, from St. Petersburgh to Liverpool, with a cargo of deals, sailed from Rathmullan, in Lough Swilly, at an early hour on Thursday morning last, in, as her crew supposed, a sea-worthy state. Shortly after sailing she encountered very strong gales from the south-west : and the ship labouring neavily, at two P.M., every effort was made to reac Lochindall, the nearest port, in order to save their lives and the ship, but all the attempts of the crew proved fruitless, and at four o'clock P.M. the vesse was struck with a tremendous sea, and immediately went on her beam-ends, the captain at this time being washed overboard. The crew lashed themselves to the main chains, and remained in this perilous condi tion on the wreck, nearly dead from cold and exhaustion, till they were picked up by the crew of the Perseverance, of Dumfries, John M'Gee master and owner, when they were taken on board his vessel, and landed safely by him in this city yesterday. Great

crew of the Robert Burns have been saved, but the captain perished .- Derry Sentinel. DOVER, JAN. 27.-On Sunday we were visited by very heavy sea, and strong wind from the north-west. amounting to a gale, which continued throughout openly, would be to court unpopularity and create The passage to the Continent has not been the day. stopped, but the vessels have been longer on their voyage. Her Majesty's packet the Dover, arrived from Calais, after a boisterous trip, in five hours ; ask "to what end this Conference is needed ?" "Why and her Majesty's packet the Widgeon did not arrive till two o'clock on Monday morning, having been twelve hours on her passage. Towards midnight, the time of high water, the tide increased wonderfully, so much so that the piers and quays were all inundated. and by the violence of the sea in the inner harbour, part of the new quay in the pent, which is entirely stone, was washed down, and the Lord Sidmouth, a large vessel, was carried into the interior of the place. where the extensive improvements are going on for the enlargement of the harbour. There were about twenty-six feet water flowed, being eight feet more than the ordinary spring tides. It is about eight years since we had anything like the present. Th Dover Telegraph office, and the houses in Snargatestreet. had several inches deep of water in them. A large brig, name unknown, passed this port in the of a mere existence-standard of wage, based upon the afternoon, with loss of mainmast. The weather today (Monday) still continues stormy, accompanied by hail and snow. The City of London atrived from Boulogne this afternoon, bringing several passengers, in about three hours; and, by information received on board, it is said that the weather in Boulogne was extremely boisterous.

Toulos, Jan. 22 .- The steam-frigate Oronoque, Captain Poudra, anchored in the roads this afternoon from Algiers, which place she quitted on the 19th, having on board a regiment of the line. On the 20th the wind blowing a hurricane, and the sea running high, several of the soldiers sought refuge close to the case of the paddle wheels. This being perceived by the captain, orders were given for all the passengers to retire from the deck; unfortunately, before he could be obeyed, a wave struck the starboard side of the vessel and washed overboard four soldiers, who were returning to their homes, having served their time in Africa. At the moment of the accident the Oronoque was going ten knots an hour.

#### TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, AND M'DOUALL.

Dear Sir,-I was deputed by the Council at Carpenters' Hall to see Dr. M'Douall after his lecture on Monday night, to ascertain when he would be able to meet you. His answer to me was, that he did not know what he or not; and his answer was, "I will send the Council Council that this letter be inserted in the Star of Saturday next.

course to violence or even declamation, they may times be brisk or times be slack ; and then, without present a sufficient amount of combined knowledge | further interforence of the body, each man wishing "prosperity" of the country, must be regarded by all receive the advantage himself, instead of being comparties in the State as the representative power of the pelled to give it for the support of a competitive idle republic of Labour, met to devise means for carrying ' reservo.

into effect what the legislature itself has characterised as just, but what its ignorance of all the ramifications of industry could not reduce to practice.

We cannot, then, contemplate a more interesting spectacle than such an assemblage as the forthcoming Conference shadows to the imagination. The various assaults recently made by Government and Capitalists on the rights of Labour, could not possibly praise is due to Captain M'Gee for his exertions, at | fail to produce some opposition to the lewd and reckless course of the protected oppressor; while the sluggish motion of a sluggish body has been quickened into activity by the complete failure of all its past skirmishes with a too powerful, because thoroughly united foe. To censure such a project suspicion: and, therefore, many who would gladly avert the threatened danger to monopoly, secretly disturb the public mind in the moment of ' prosperous' calm, when all are in full work and at good wage ?" "The Conference is premature," saith another. "And why not wait till Government has manifested some further hostile intention ?" chimes in a third; and "It is a purely Chartist move." roars out a fourth.

> Now, in answer to these several speculative inquiries, and commencing with the first, we presume that the end contemplated is the establishment of some defined plan of operation, by which the industrious classes of this country shall be put in possession, not calculation as to the smallest amount upon which peace and slavish labour can be preserved, but or THEIR FULL SHARE of that vast amount of national 'prosperity" created and daily augmented by their industry; that the industrious alone shall not be the only sufferers from the caprice and speculations of others: to the end that the man who labours hardly and honestly shall have the same prospect as his employer of one day retiring to a sweeter refuge than that seasoned with workhouse austerity. To the second we answer, that the moment of "prosperous" calm is not only the period, but is the only period, at which the philosophy of industry can be brought to bear against the audacity of wealth. The arguments coming from such a body, and at such a time, will carry with them the weight and importance of reflection, resolution, and self-esteem; while to wait for the moment of adversity would give to the movement a character of turbulence, recklessness, and declamation. Manufacturers are "prosperous"-landlords are

"prosperous"-the Church is "prosperous"-all Classes of Capitalists are "prosperous;" and they each use their "prosperity" to force additional secu- the 1st of February, to attend the tea party in honour we find that Dr. M'HALE has taken the very same had to meet you about. I told him to meet the charges rity for their respective orders from the Prime of Labour's Champion, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., on view of Sir ROBERT's policy that we ventured to he had seen in your letter in the Star. He said, "I Minister. Why, then, should not those who Monday next, and to remain there to aid the Trades ascribe to it on the first appearance of his Holiness' delegates in maturing their plan for a National Conunderstand all about them; I'll make Feargus prove are told to "follow the example of their superiors," that I am in the pay of the League, as he said I was." look upon the period of "prosperity" as the time ference, when three, or twelve delegates, if necessary, I pressed him to say whether he intended to meet you, | calculated to give most weight to their proceedings. | shall be sent to represent the Miners' body ; as they Moreover, the Trades, schooled in adversity, have hail the projected movement as one pre-eminently a letter in two or three days." I then informed him | learned to distinguish between permanent comfort | calculated to insure for the industrious of all classes that his expenses should be paid by the Council. The and mere casual relief. They know that the passing that share of the country's 'prosperity' to which charge by a "counter-thrust." Dr. M'HALE traces Council have resolved that the case shall be heard on gleam of "prosperity" may quickly change into the they are pre-eminently entitled." Sunday, the 9th of February. It is requested by the dark cloud of adversity. To the third objection we answer, that the Conference is not premature. Better in such cases to be a year, or even two years before had, however, a lurking notion that the Miners' at- Times replies, that the barbarous murders com the time, than one day "after the fair !" True, the awe inspired in the Government by the very shadow of such a following substance may cause the Home Secretary to postpone or altogether forego his evil intentions, and then the Conference, as far as Go- the unquiet underground rumble, spreading over the little from the strong arm of that law which is the vernment is concerned, will have secured prevention. instead of waiting to administer the cure.

The Trades will at once see, then, that the question of providing for the "surplus" is in reality the all-absorbing consideration that should interest them, Not the providing for the "surplus" out of

the wages of the employed, which would be most unjust; but to open and protect such new field for industry as may be opened out for all that are disinherited by the present system. So delicate are we of introducing what the enemies of Labour may be pleased to denominate our "peculiar crotchet," that we shall content ourselves with merely arousing thought, to the end that it may be directed to the proper point ; as doubtless, tract upon tract, essay upon essay, and pamphlet upon pamphlet, will be written for the guidance and mystification of the assembled delegates.

The next point, and what has hitherto appeared of surpassing interest to the body, will doubtless be the mode by which the strike of one trade, if justifiable, shall be sustained, not by the individual trade, but by the whole national body. The question of "surplus," if satisfactorily arranged, may render even discussion upon the latter point altogether unnecessary. Such we trust will be the case ; because after long and anxious consideration, we have come to the conclusion that the details to work out this latter principle would be complicated, always unsatisfactory, never truly applicable, and leading to those eternal squabbles, which sooner or later would perhaps end in the destruction of that kindly feeling which now so cheeringly manifests itself among the body. We do not say that the Building trades, the Iron trades, the Manufacturing operatives, the Potters, and all those consisting of different branches dependant upon each other, and assimilated in interest, may not adopt the plan of associated protection against individual injustice. However, the point is one of such complexity and nicety, that the Trades should bestir themselves in time to deliberate upon and discuss it, together with the several other questions likely to be submitted to their deliberation.

Regardless of the taunts of interested factions, we shall take care to lay our thoughts before the body.

They may deal with our suggestions as they see fitting. The only share that we shall claim in that glorious victory that must result from their perfect combination is, that we have done all in our power to aid and facilitate, and nothing to retard or complicate, the project. We feel assured that the following communication upon the subject will be hailed with euthusiasm and delight :-

"At a delegate meeting of Miners, held at Bacup, on Monday last, it was unanimously resolved, that | TUAM, to Sir ROBERT PEEL. In truth, pride, if not Mr. John Berry should be in London on Saturday, duty, would induce us to take this course, becaus

SHIPWRECK .- The brig Robert Burns, of Liverpool, the view of maturely considering how, without re- hours that circumstances justly warrant, whether British Minister. The monied interests have relied upon the commercial confidence, restored by the prime book-keeper of England. The landlords toleand power to insure their fair share of the growing to work beyond the logitimate day may do so, and rate him as an agricultural steward, lest his successor may be worse than himself; while the "noble army of martyrs." preferring "half a loaf" to no bread, look upon him as a choice of evils : and backed as he is by the sycophantic supporters of "things as they are," he might yet waddle through all the in tricacies of domestic faction, but for the threatening

> aspect of foreign affairs. The election of President POLX was but the foretaste of that anti-English policy now manifesting itself in American councils; while the virtual defeat of GUIZOT in the Chamber of Deputies on the question

of compensation to the missionary bagman, Mr. PRITCHARD, is calculated in its consequences to destroy the amicable Royal feeling between our Queen and the "King of the Barricade ;" an alliance on which the peace of Europe was said to depend : and should

the restoration of the THIERS party be the ultimate result of Guizor's defeat, there is little doubt that that anti-English feeling, so strongly manifested of late, will but add new perplexities to the policy of our commercial Prime Minister. To all these foreign thus written :--omens the resignation of the Right Honourable Mr. GLADSTONE, superinduced no doubt by the anti

Catholic policy about to be attempted by Sir ROBERT PEEL for the tranquillization of Ireland, and a fair guess may be made from foreign omens and domestic

signs, at the sessional labour cut out for Sir Robert. The hope that the simultaneous extension of railroads in France, England, and Ireland, and the consequent employment of the Working Classes, how ever it may quiet the turbulent spirit of Englishmen and Irishmen, will fail of producing a similar effect upon the excitable elements of French society; and therefore do we look with surpassing interest to the foreign omens as signs of domestic change. Before we again appear in print we shall have had an opportunity of judging the effect produced by the threaten ing appearance of foreign affairs on the mind (!) of HER MAJESTY;" or at least upon the minds of her Ministers. From that, however cautiously the truth may be veiled, we may gather something of ministerial foreboding; while, for the reasons we have assigned, we may anticipate a sudden burst of those warning elements, to control which Sir ROBERT PEEL will require the use of even more than his ordinary caution.

# O'CONNELL AND THE POPE.

INTERESTED, as every lover of liberty must be, in the pending struggle between O'CONNELL and his Holiness the Pore, we look with delight upon every accession of strength achieved by Mr. O'CONNELL to aid him in the suppression of Ecclesiastical intolerance: and therefore we have printed at length the able letter of his Grace the Catholic Archbishop of

rescript.

FEBRUARY 1, 1845. The 7th verse of the sixth chapter, says.

And thou shalt teach them diligently unto the chil And thou shalt talk of them when thou sittest in this house, and when thou walkest by the way,

Now we would ask the Ardagh parsons, even ad. mitting the rights of Irishmen to have been as well defined and protected as those of the children of Israel were in obedience to the promised injunctions which meant nothing more than observance of the ten commandments, where in the above verses they can discover THEIR title to the exclusive right of ad ministering National Education ?

Moses, in the first verse of the fourth chapter, fully developes the covenant and the conditions upon which the people of Israel were exhorted to obedience First verse :---

Now therefore hearken, O Israel, unto the statute and unto the judgments which I teach you, for to b them, that you may live, and go in and POSSESS The LAND WHICH THE LORD GOD OF YOUR FATHER GIVETH YOU.

In speaking generally of the necessity to obey the 'statutes and judgments" upon the observances which the people were to Possess THE LAND, and which we find is in the eighth verse, the one aboa that relied upon by the Ardagh parsons, we find

> And what nation is there so great, that hath statuy and judgments so righteous as all this law which t. before you this day.

Now then, we ask the meek and mild followers, Christ, whether they are prepared to be bound as we by the "righteous statutes and judgments" here referred to, as by the "injunctions" to teach ober ence to their sons, and their sons' sons at their sittin and their uprising? Is it not truly ludicrous and farcical, in this age of enlightenment, to see a set huxtering biblicals ransacking the Bible for "corn stones" whereon to build a new title for the propage. tion of those feuds and dissensions by which the hope, for yet a little longer, to prop the totterils edifice into which their own obscenity has commucated the dry rot. If they will give us the LAND with the "righteous statutes and judgments," m will allow them to " teach their sons, and their sone sons," a perfect observance of those commandment which they violate, sitting, standing, rising, and lying But we are not prepared to allow them to pread ' passive obedience " and " non-resistance " to the statutes which rob the people of the LAND, and en. fer its produce upon State Church parsons.

While this double-edged sword is drawn against the Prime Minister in Ireland, the Bishop of EXELLE never behind-hand in administering fuel to the Church flame, promises his share of confusion to ad to the already untranquillized state of mother Church and our only hope is, that the exposures shall be ful complete, and searching to the end, that out of er good may come ; and that at last we may see the growing MIND of the country so improved by unprejr. diced education, as to enable it to throw off that darkness with which it has been clouded by profligat churchmen and interested teachers.

To Keaders and Correspondents.

#### Sunday morning, half-past Ten.

Sir,-About half-past eight A.M., I observed a vessel coming on shore on West Hoyle. I immediately ordered the life-boat out and to proceed to Old Hoyle. At this time a boat left the vessel and reached the Old Hoyle with all her crew, thirteen in number, and, with the exception of the lad and two others, all are coming round ; and every attention is paid to the above three, who, I have no doubt, in a few hours will be better. The vessel is the Manchester, of London, Captain Hall, bound to Calcutta; general cargo. She is on the N.N.W. point of the bank, and is going fast on her beam-ends. In haste, I am, sir, your most obedient servant, B. SHERWOOD,

From subsequent telegraphic communications, it appeared that the barque capsized and disappeared at 9 A.H., and that the whole of the crew were landed safely on East Hoyle by the Holylake life-boat. The Liverpool life-boat went out to render assistance, but by the time she had arrived the vessel had sunk. and the crew were saved. The Manchester was a fine new barque. Two other vessels sailed with the Manchester on Saturday-the Lochinvar, for New Orleans, Valnaraiso returned to Liverpool. Yesterday morning, some time after she was due, the Iron Duke steamer arrived from Dublin. She experienced a dreadful night, and tained some injury, and one of the sailors on board had his leg broken. The Maggie, of London, came up the Mersey last evening, with loss of her maintopmast and both her anchors and cables, and with some injury to her stern. On Saturday evening the Athlone steamer sailed for Belfast, and had amongst her passengers the celebrated pianist, M. Thalberg, and the equally celebrated vocalists, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. John Parry, and Mr. Calkin. Miss Birch's mother, and Mr. Calcott, the manager of the musical company, were also on board. The party had performed at two grand concerts in Liverpool, the second of which came off on Saturday morning, and were proceeding to Belfast for the purpose of performing at a concert of the Philharmonic Society of that town to-night. About five o'clock last evening the Athlone returned to Liverpool, and immediately after M. Thalberg and his friends drove to the Adelphi Hotel, where they described the sufferings they had undergone during the night as being of the mos painful nature. It appears that they had succeeded in steaming in the teeth of the gale as far as the Isle of Man, but that they found it impossible to proceed further, and for four hours the captain considered the safety of the vessel in imminent peril. The party seemed to have given up all hopes of ever seeing land again, and expected every moment to go to the bot- bined influence, striking examples and prompt bartom. Their joy at reaching their comfortable quar-ters in the Adelphi Hotel last night was unbounded They congratulated each other on their truly provitheir friends in London and on the continent, to acquaint them of their safety. They have, for the previsiting Ireland.

I remain, yours, JOHN SMITH. Manchester, January 28, 1845.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1845.

# MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

#### The Times of Thursday has the following. We give it here without comment :---

Although several important changes in the present Administration have, for some time past, been much dis-cussed and confidently anticipated, the appointments which are at this time understood to be determined on, and still nore the secession from the Government of one of its most active and intelligent members, are for the most part unexpected by the public. Of these occurrences the most unforeseen and significant is the resignation and retirement of the President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Gladstone's name has been connected, from the moment of his first appearance in the world, with opinions of a very decided character on several very highly important questions which have no reference whatever to his partiular duties as the commercial Minister of the British empire. But these speculative opinions are reported to have divided the hon. gentleman from his colleagues on gome of the most important matters likely to be brought before Parliament; and we hope we may infer that those meagdom, and especially to the tranquillity of the most agitated portion of it, that they will afford a sufficient compensation for the loss of so active a public servant

as Mr. Gladstone. The vacancy thus arising at the head of the Board of Trade will be filled by Lord Dalhousie, now the Vice-President of that department, but without a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Cardwell, the member for Clitheroe, is named as the successor of Lord Dalhousie in the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade-an office which is usually accompanied with a seat in the Privy Council. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Secretaryship of Ireland by the present Lord St. Germans, upon the death of his father, and his consequent accession to the peerage, will be filled by Sir Thomas Fremantle, who succeeded Sir Henry Hardinge last spring as Secre-tary at War. Mr. Sydney Herbert takes the War-office, with a seat in the Cabinet; and the Earl of Lincoln also enters the Cabinet, retaining his present office at the Board of Woods and Forests. The retirement of Sir John Barrow. and the promotion of Mr. Sydney Herbert, leave both the Secretaryships of the Admiralty at the disposal of the Government; and we trust they will be filled in such a manner as to meet all the claims of that most important | find Chartism, as all others seeking for their rights | ferocity, and we behold, as it were, not only a house department, and to deserve the confidence of the country.

The Standard of the same day (Thursday) has the following :---

FROM A CORRESPONDENT .- We understand that the re port of the Ministerial changes announced in the Times this morning is, to say the least, premature. Mr. Gladstone, whatever may be his intention, has not yet resigned office. There is, however, no doubt but that Sir Thomas Fremantle succeeds Lord Eliot (Earl St. Germans) in the important office of Chief Secretary of Ireland, No doubt the "correspondent" knows all about the matter; and he does not contradict the statement of the Times as to the "intention" of Mr. Gladstone to retire. The Times, therefore, "speaks by the book," as may be gathered from the following announcement by the Standard itself :--

We have reason to believe that, although it is highly probable that the abilities and services of Mr. Cardwell will be secured for the Government in some appointment of importance, yet the announcement that Mr. Cardwell destined for the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade is at least premature

THE TRADES CONFERENCE. THE Trades having selected a period of comparative 'prosperity" as the time for holding a Conference, wherein the several matters interesting to their body can be discussed, have at least purged their proceedings of all suspicion that hunger alone can move the Working Classes. True, when the people were poor and hungered. Chartism was described as "the howl of during the height of the gale one of her paddles sus- the hungry." We never denied the assertion; but, on the contrary, admitted that social suffering and out of those discussions has arisen a principle, the justice of which is so strongly impressed upon the na-

Government is secret in its councils, and rapid in its execution; and if apprised of the intention of the Trades to wait for the first manifestation of hostili-

more sluggish enemy, and laugh their best endeavours of proper exertions will be a happy land from an ag- luted State Church was "established by law." and to scorn. Moreover, as Mr. DRURY has well laid it gregate of happy homes-peace through prosperity- allowed to draw its resources from a hostile people. down in his letter, the Trades have more to appre- prosperity through industry - and contentment over whom it had achieved a sacrilegeous triumph. hend from the assaults of griping Capitalists, than through the administration of justice.

even from the machinations of Governments. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed;" and hence we aver that the present is the fitting time for action. To the fourth objection we answer, it is not a Chartist | was remodelled to suit the growing genius of a people move, further than the impossibility of separating the who had progressed beyond all others in the art of sion. principles of justice from the rights of Labour. This wealth-creating, it was easy to foresee that exis a bugaboo, always paraded, and not unfrequently clusion from political power would lead to open rupsuccessfully, to scare the timid from the performance | ture between represented idlers and unrepresented of their own work. The Colliers' strike was not a slaves. The true and veritable meaning of REFORM Chartist movement; nor did any speaker on the was the just and convenient distribution and proper platform ever attempt to mix up the two questions : application of the newly-created property of the but the several delegates who assembled in London country to its legitimate purposes; and had such an and elsewhere, were proud to bear honourable testi | intention manifested itself in the acts of those who mony to the valuable support they received from the acquired power through popular confidence and fury, Chartist body. The recent strike of the Building | the people, ever patient under suffering, would have Trades in Manchester was not a Chartist movement ; rested satisfied with such progressive improvements and yet the Chartists were foremost in the battle of as were warranted by prudence, by circumstances, right against might! Indeed, although charged with or even by a timid caution. They would, in fact, have the crime of "obstruction," we may proudly assert, that while Chartism has and ever will "obstruct" all state of things in which they saw their own interests. humbugs, yet has it never, by an indiscreet use of its | rights, and privileges, even faintly recognised. power, extended injudicious aid to an section of labour struggling for its rights. The Trades will policy has converted political rancour into social

have found it,-a zealous co-operator, a steady friend, divided against itself, but every section of the houseand uncompromising advocate. In fact, Chartism is | hold in open rupture. the one with the other, each a terror to the evil-doer, and a tower of strength to | struggling to hold its position, or to break that fall the righteous.

So far we have stripped this magnificent national figure of the old bugabooism-Chartism. And now we would advert to those subjects which must be elements of a struggle, the result of which, eventually discussed and legislated on by the Trades. Firstly, the question of restriction ; and how far, if there are three hundred persons in one trade earning a certain amount of wage for twelve hours' labour per day, and one hundred become "surplus," either by the application of machinery, foreign competition, or slackness in trade ; how, in such case, a restriction of the hours of labour to eight hours, instead of twelve, checked, to pass measures which, under contrary shall turn the idle "surplus" into active labourers, and still preserve the same amount of wage-not the present schism in the rival churches of Ireland-the

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same amount that the two hundred received to be suspicions of the landlords of both countries-the divided amongst the three hundred ; but the same | deadly warfare raging in the bosom of our State amount of wage for each of the three hundred for Church at home-the increasing cupidity of our with characteristic effrontery, arrayed themselves eight hours' work that each of the three hundred re- | capitalists-the hostility of our landlords to a proceived for the twelve hours' work. This question of perty tax-the aversion of our traders and shopkeepers restriction is one-is the one-upon which the most | to an income tax-co-existed with that national disconinterested discussion will take place : and for this | tent which preceded the present "prosperity "-the in- | from what they are pleased to term the " National reason; in many trades, where there is no great ternal divisions of faction would have insured an easy Church of Ireland; thereby meaning the Church of surplus," the false notion will be entertained that | triumph to the Working Classes : and, therefore, we a restriction of labour in such cases must result in a must presume that their present contentment is re- two millions annually from the sweat of the Catholic reduction of wages. It is, in truth, from such feel- lied on as the most fitting time to adjust the party people. The "noble army of martyrs" in the ings that our only doubts arise : from the apprehen- squabbles of the higher classes. Those who would diocese of Ardagh have been the last to pronounce sion that much personal interest, or even sectional in- found their opinion of Ministerial strength upon mere against the "national system;" and as the devi inequality always led to political discussion. And terest, may be mixed up with the general question of English questions, or English "prosperity," are but quotes scripture when it serves his purposes, to avoid the labourer's fair share of national wealth, and na- narrow-minded politicians. Every great change that all charge of selfish interestedness. the "defenders tional improvement. If, however, we start difficulties, we strengthen the forced upon them either from abroad or from without : necessity for a Conference of those who will better un- from abroad, by the extension of Democratic princiderstand them than ourselves, and are therefore more ples ; or from without, by the effect which foreign circumstances have had upon the national mind. Hence capable of adjusting them. Another question will be, the best mode of relieving those in full employment from the competition of an unemployed "surplus." or of the necessity of so far supporting them in idle-

be the first among the foremost to join in a social Catholic priesthood, are at least tolerated, because Miners, have been the first to flash light upon the of barbarism perpetrated by the Irish people is a conbenighted surface. To the Miners we say, sequence of oppression and misrule, and not a chaties, the more active assailants would surprise the others we say, "Go, and do likewise." The result rule which may be dated from the hour when a pol

> ..... THE CRASH.

FROM the moment that our representative system

resisted any violent change calculated to unsettle that

The non-adoption, therefore, of a timely soothing threatened by its own intemperance. Everything we see, everything we hear, everything that we read of, presents to the eye and to reflection the

" Come it slow or come it fast"-

must produce such a change as no country has ever yet witnessed. We have observed, and the Times has present period of calm "prosperity" furnishes our cautious Minister with incalculable advantages, and may enable him, unheeded, uninterrupted, and uncircumstances, would not be tolerated. Had the

The Times designates the letter of Dr. M'HALE as

"simple declamation," without argument or point, while our contemporary, at the same time, labours industriously, but Ineffectually, to meet his Grace's the immorality of society in general to the con Resolved as we were to abstain from any comment | tamination of a church whose clergy owe their all on the comparative merits of the several Trades, we to the countenance of the State. To these, the torney-general and his underground strugglers would mitted in Ireland, if not sanctioned by the Roman struggle for those social advantages to which they not prevented. This, in our opinion, is expecting too justly think they are fully entitled. Here, then, is much from outlawed "surpliced ruffians;" and too face of the earth, demanding justice for all ; and we right arm of the State Church. We have before are not sorry that our old and dear friends the asserted, and we now repeat it, that nearly every act 'Well done, good and faithful men ;" and to all racteristic of the Irish people ; oppression and mis-And it is now rather too great a draw on the patience and subserviency of the Roman Catholic priesthood, to expect that they should act the part of "goodnatured tranquillizers" of those irritated feelings concentrated by centuries of State Church oppres'

> The bold, the manly, and the truly Catholic post tion assumed by Dr. M'HAILE, however the Times may sneer at his reasoning, is likely to have its due weight on the Catholic mind of Ireland; for already we learn that the chapels of Archbishop CROLLY. Archbishop MURRAY, and Dr. DENVIER, the three bishops "bequeathed" to the English Minister, have bccome vacant, while the flocks have refused any portion of their fleece for the sustenance of their shepherds. Could any circumstance impart a stronger respect for the principle of popular election. or at all events of popular control ? A control in which the English Minister sees danger, and to possess himself of which is the ultimate aim and object of those tinselled honours which he would now, through policy, confer upon the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland.

So long as the Catholic priesthood of Ireland dcpend for sustenance upon the wholesome vigilant control of those to whose protection they are appointed, so long will their church stand all the attacks of foreign and domestic foes : but the moment that control is transferred to a political Prime Minister, that moment must every vestige of her former struggles and triumphs be buried under its own ruins. Having recognised the titles of the Irish hierarchy, we have very little doubt that the next step will be to introduce them, thus tinselled with the trimmings of Ministerial debauchery, to the House of Peers, there to sit in conclave with their State Church brethren, strengthened the justice of our conclusion, that the in order that the present controversy may be trans ferred from the wide world of jealous watchfulness to the narrower sphere of apostolic reasoning, in the hope of eliciting Ministerial dogmas capable of producing due effect upon English No-Popery feeling. Pending this schism in the Catholic Church of Ireland, the Protestant parsons, acting upon Mr. O'CONNELL's policy of making Ministerial weakness subservient to Irish purposes, have, in open hostility to the principle of National Education ; declaring, with the coolest anda city, that teaching and education should come the Twentieth of the population, receiving nearly has been effected in the policy of our rulers has been of the faith," and so forth, have ventured on the selection of some verses from Deuteronomy to aid them in their opposition. We trust that we shall not be deemed "heretical" if we take the whole of the injunctions contained in the chapters from we have seen a tyrant Monarch and a slavish Cabinet which they had selected their "exclusive title," in humbled by the declaration of American independence; order to expose the convenient and interested interwe have seen the loss of Ireland threatened, and all pretation put even upon Holy Writ, when State The title upon which the Ardagh parsons would establish the exclusive rights of the Church to teach are selected from the fourth chap. of Deut., 9th and Judging, then, from the past, we must take the 11th verses, the sixth chap. and 7th verse. Let us see what those verses really are. and whether or not there was any other condition annexed to this exclusive right. The 9th yerse says. " Only take heed to thyself, and keep thy soul diligently, lest thou forget the things which thine eyes have seen and lest they depart from thine heart all the days of thy life; but teach them, thy sons, and thy sons sons,"---

EACH AND M'DOUALL,-Just as we were going to pres on Friday morning, we received the decision of the Manchester Council in the above case, accompanie with a report, together with a balance sheet measuring four feet four inches in length, closely written in doub columns, with a request to insert all this week, which we would gladly do if at all in our power, but which we are compelled to overhold till next week.

BONE FOR CHAMBERS TO PICK .- The following conver. sation recently took place between Mr. O'Connor anda Irish labourer, who had been reared up under his family -Mr. O'Connor: Well, Nicholas, have you the pound. week yet ? Nicholas : Wisha, I haven't this long time, -Mr. O'Connor: How did you lose it ? Nicholas : Why your honour, a fellow that I knew in Leeds, came up here looking for work, and I got him a job in my om shop ; and when he found out what I had, I'll engage he never stop't till he rooted me out .-- Mr. O'Connor: How was that? Nicholas : Why, he tould the overset that he'd take my job for fifteen shillings; and I get the sack .- Mr. O'Connor : Well, Nicholas, are you ate. totaller yet ? Nicholas : Wisha, I'm not, then,-M. O'Connor : Do you drink, then; and what made yes give it up ? Nicholas : Why, don't you know I not was a pledged member; but when I left that place? was a tectotaller two years; and then I went to wer in Mr. Somers' granary, the corn-factor, and his ma used to be paid every Saturday night, in a public house of his own; and sixpence would be stopped frez every man's wage, whether he'd drink or not; sol declare, after having it stopped for a great many week at last I thought I might as well have something for it, and but I took my whack as well as the rest of them; and I believe that there would be many a tectotaller if: wasn't for scheming and getting on like that, by the that has something to do with public-houses .-- To off a word on the above would but tend to weaken the simple narrative of the dependant working man. We presume that the mechanics of one shop, referred a by the Messrs. Chambers, as supporting a public-hour, were "crimped" in the first instance, like poor Nicht A las : and as one word brings on another, one pot bring on another; and so, by the first false step into whid the labourer is forced by the master, the race of dis pation is started, and the onus of disgrace falls upa the victim, instead of upon the brute who debauchs him. Note. The Mr. Somers spoken of by Nicholas a Leaguer, and a loud brawler for "cheap bread" ad "FREE trade"-in corn, but not in swipes !- that if must not be "free" to trade in, or not, as you like, b you must pay whether it suits or unsuits! The League-mon have queer notions.

MR. WEST, IN ANSWER TO THE "TRICKY TOOL."-M. West, who now resides at Macclesfield, following " trade as a weaver, has sent us the following, in reply? the jesuitical and "fair" letter from Mr. T. Falvey, # hired spouter for the enemies of Labour, inserteding last :--- "Sir,--- Your remarks on Mr. Falvey's lette respecting the Rotherham discussion, in last Saturdail Star, has left me but little to say; and I should bi have troubled you with this letter, but that I feared, I remained silent, a wrong construction might be F upon it. I was certainly anxious to see what 1/2 Falvey's corrections would amount to, as I was consciou that the report was substantially correct, the whole the arguments, if not the exact words, being given : and now that his letter is before me, I must confessiti quite a 'gem' in its way. Mr. Falvey will be doing act of injustice to posterity if he does not forward 'true copy' to Mr. D'Israeli, to enrich the next edition his 'Curiosities of Literature.' There is, however, or error you have fallen into, which I hasten to correct,<sup>g</sup> Mr. Falvey is so sensitive about names. His names Timothy : the initial, therefore, should have been I and not J., as you have it. This I deem important, Mr. Falvey's 'modesty,' 'delicacy,' and 'honour' (1" not say anything about 'honesty'), should suffer by " mistake. Mr. Falvey says the report was an 'enorm" fabrication.' I only wish that the 'Leaguers' wor give me such a 'fabrication :' for I appeal with " fidence to the chairman, or any other person who present at the discussion, to say whether the report as a whole, was not a correct and impartial one. 1 m notice Mr. Falvey's corrections. His not coming direct from the south is, as you say, a mere evasion; for told me himself, that 'when he came from the south" was sent expressly to Rotherham to deliver two, tures.' So much for his 'honesty.' The slight mis I fell into respecting the chairman's name, shows what ' shifts ' Mr. Falvey has been driven to ' fish a' objections. If any one had a right to complain, it # Mr. Evans-(who, I may here state, acted as chairs in the most impartial manner). My friend Mr. Sister whose name was printed Lessons, had an equal right complain ; but really such ridiculous stuff does not

serve serious consideration. As to the chairma

letter, denying that he charged Mr. Falvey with int

ducing 'extraneous matter,' he will perhaps recoll

that, when Mr. Falvey commenced his second attack

the Chartists, I rose and asked him ' whether we we

met to discuss the merits or demerits of Free Irst

and whether extraneous matter was to be allowed

be introduced ?' and the chairman said, and the mit

ing responded to it, ' that the question to be discus

was Free Trade.' Mr. Falvey bowed to the decision

the chairman. When Mr. Falvey went to the trout

of writing to the chairman, why did he not

get him to confirm his statement, that

report was an 'enormous fabrication ?' Mr. Fall

best knows the reason why. The real secret

Mr. Falvey's chagrin is, that there was a report at a

Had the discussion been confined to the room, he might

then have gone up and down 'bouncing' (as held

done on former occasions) that he had 'floored'

but now the people can judge for themselves, and will

them I am content to leave the question. As 10 th

sneer about myself, I leave that as it stands, remind

Mr. Falvey that if he lays claim to 'delicacy,' 'model,

tional mind, that we have now no reason to quarrel either with the past suffering or with those who characterised our movement as a hungry howl. Satisfied then, as we were, even with a bad state of things that induced thought and discussion which led to the almost universal adoption of a great principle, we are much better satisfied with the prospect of forthcoming events, which are not shadowed forth in squalid ness, as to guard against their competition. Now these but effected, by the French revolution ; and we have Church purposes are to be served. two questions of "restriction" and "surplus" are wretchedness and misery.

The "howl of the hungry" for food is a dangerous assailant: but may be met by the crushing force of dealt with by the Trades of this country. If such a days" of July 1830! organised authority, to the total subversion of the channel can be opened for the "surplus" of each trade as will relieve the employed from their competi-"ordinary law." When what is called a "mob." tion, the principle of restriction, mainly superinduced | zor, the slavish Minister of a wily Monarch, who holds clamours for food, and assumes a threatening aspect. the "necessity" for instant suppression binds every. by the necessity of supplying work for the unemployed, may then assume the character of positive faction in the State together: and under their combarity are represented as the perfection of humanity. ' surplus" were provided for, the employed would not The inevitable tendency of such a reverse is to then be compelled to resort to restriction to protect dential escape, and immediately despatched letters to dispirit, weaken, convulse, and ultimately destroy the themselves against competition; but in such case Movement Party. On the other hand, men who leave | they may use restriction as a means of balancing ac | terial difficulties, omit the impregnable position assent, we understand, given up their intention of their homes in obedience to the summons of their counts between employer and employed. Thus: they sumed by the Irish people: a position of masterly

seen "Reform," though resisted for nearly half a those which must be promptly met and vigorously century, carried by what is called the "three glorious

> present state of America ; the present position of Guihis crown upon the continuance of European peace,

however ignominiously purchased ; we must include good instead of, as now, of negative evil. If the the hemmed-in position of his Holiness the Pore who would extend his circle of dominion, by narrowing, contracting, and enslaving the minds of the Irish Catholies : nor can we, in our catalogue of Minis-11th verse-

and the mountain burned with fire unto the midst of fellows in times of comparative "prosperity," with may establish the day's labour at the number of hostility to all the powers at the disposal of the heaven, with darkness, clouds, and thick darkness.

And ye came near and stood under the mountain

'honour,' and 'honesty,' the two latter are at stake' h at Blackburn he challenged me to discuss question with him at Manchester and Macclesfield. ACCEPTED THAT CHALLENGE: but as yet I have not been able to prevail on him to fulfil his 'bound' Perhaps his 'delicacy' and 'modesty' had sold thing to do with this funking : but if he can eff his courage to the sticking place,' as I am not living in Macclesfield, let him name his time and h will find me ready. We can then meet among the who know us both well, and where our relative chars ters for 'delicacy,' modesty,' 'honour,' and 'honest can be properly appreciated. Though I am gold my loom, I can always afford to spare a day to esper humbug and delusion, Yours, respectivily, WEST.

## FEBBUARY 1, 1845.

وراجعه والمعاد والمعار المحاد المعاد الم

LLOID'S NEWSPAPER, MR. JOHN WATKINS, MB. WM. CAR-PENTER, AND MR. O'CONNOB .- For some time past the pages of Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper have teemed with the most atrocious and infamous libels on Mr. O'Connor, from the pen of Mr. John Watkins, who has conceived the most inveterate and rancorous hatred towards that gentleman, because he would not aid him in his mean, unprincipled, and scandalous attempt to build up for himself a trade, as publisher and book. seller, on the ruin of old established tradesmen; and who now omits no opportunity of spitting ou this spiteful venom and bitter malignity on the head and name of the man whom he formerly bepraised and beslavered to nausea, when he was trying to wheedle him to the support of his nefarious purposes. These libels have appeared in almost all manner of shapes: in letters signed "Lictor;" in letters signed "An Independent Chartist;" in pretended letters from Northampton, signed "Old Chartist;" in letters to Feargus O'Connor :" in letters to "T. S. Duncombe, M.P. ;" in "Addresses from the Independent Chartists of Marylebone;" in "Addresses of the Independent Chartists to T. S. Duncombe, M.P., " the whole and several of them, without a single exception, being the production of the defeated assassin of tradesmen's credit, Mr. John Watkins. In these productions all sorts of crimes have been laid to Mr. O'Connor's charge. With falsehood the most gross; with fabrications the most wicked; with perversions the most horrible; have they been stuffed In them Mr. O'Connor is directly charged with knavery ; with hypocrisy ; with deceit ; with cheatery ; with peculation; with breach of trust; with theft; with treasonable practices; and even with MAN-KILLING itself ! Now, though the public generally would know how to estimate the worth of such statements, when proceeding from Mr. John Watkins in his own name .they having had some opportunities of judging of his probity and honour,-the case is somewhat different when they appear under anonymous signatures, in a widely circulated paper, which, to the multitude, would seem to have no interest in damaging Mr. O'Connor's fame, or in resorting to unfair and disreputable means to run him down. Accordingly Mr. O'Connor has felt himself bound to notice the continued torrent of libellous slander which the conductor of Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper has permitted the former ruthless assailer of the characters of his most dear and intimate friends to pour out from behind the screen : and the manner of notice he has properly determined shall be such as will enable the dastards who malign him to prove the truth of their infamies, if they are at all able. In appealing to the law he had three courses open. He could have proceeded by criminal information,-and if ever case deserved that process, surely the present one is that case, as far as the author and the inserter of the atrocious articles are concerned, could they have been reached. But, though before a criminal information could be obtained it would be necessary that every allegation complained of should be denied on oath by the parties seeking the protection of the law, and by those who were conversant with the facts, still it would not be competent for the defendant to plead, or prove, THE TRUTH of his statements in justification of his course; nor show that, being true, he was rendering a service to society by exposing the wrong doer : therefore, that course was out of the question. An indictment might have been preferred, to which the defendant might plead the truth of the libels, and show that the publication of them was calculated to be of general benefit; and this would be now held-thanks to Sir John Campbell's late likel law-an answer to the complaints of the plaintiff. and a bar to a verdict against the defendant; but still if such plea should be made, and the defendant fail in establishing it, it is held by the law to be a gross aggra vation of the original offence, and invariably calls down the marked reprobation of the court in additional punishment : and the punishment, in case of a conviction must be either imprisonment for any period not exceed ing three years; or a fine; or both; at the discretion of the court. It also happens that the only party that Mr. O'Connor can reach in this case is the party least to blame for the publication of the libels. He can only proceed against the proprietor or publisher of the newspaper in which they appear. Mr. Lloydis both proprietor and publisher. Therefore he is the only person that can be got at. There is reason to believe that he has not knowingly sanctioned the insertion of the atrocious falsehoods and fabrications complained of; but that has left the "getting out of his paper in hand of his editor, who does know the alleged facts to be untrue, scandalous, and malicious; and who therefore is as much to blame for inserting the productions as their spitcful and venomous author in writing them. Still Mr. Lloyd is the only party that can be made answerable : and to place him in a position where he would have to answer with his person, would be what no man of honourable feeling would attempt if there was any other course open, less harsh, less harassing in its consequences, and more effective for his own purpose,the justification of his own character. That course is open : and Mr. O'Connor has determined to avail himself of it. He can bring an action at " civil" law ; and to that action the defendant may plead and prove the trath of his statements if he can. If he does so, it is a complete answer. He has not to show, as in the case of an indictment, that publication tended to general benefit; he has larely to prove that what he has said is true: and if he does so, the plaintiff is driven out of court. Full opportunity is therefore given to the assailants of character in this case to establish their allegations. If they fail to do so; and if the attacks, as in this case, have been systematic and PERSEVERED IN after contradiction, the law very properly interprets the action as one prompted by malice and devilism, and causes the offender to make such reparation to the injured party, as twelve men in their judgment shall deem it fitting to award. This, then, is the state of the case. The publication of infamous and lying statements is systematically persevered in, after full and complete contradiction has been given to every one of the charges. This shows that the parties to such publication are prompted thereto by the most deadly malice and rancorous hate. Three courses are open to Mr. O'Connor to obtain satisfaction for this most scandalous proceeding : and he has determined to adopt that which will give his assailants every advantage, and Place himself in their hands for a thorough sifting and examination before the face of the country at large. This determination he announced in the Star of January 18th, by stating that he should afford Mr. Lloyd an opportunity of proving the truth of the many atrocious and lying statements inserted in his paper. That announcement called forth the following notice in Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper of last week, from the pen of the Editor: -"W. F.-Yes, we had heard of the threat, but we are not to be frightened by the threats of Mr. Feargus O'Connor. Is he to abuse men ad libitum, and no one to say a word against him ? It is odd that men who are unsparing in their abuse of others should be most sensitive themselves. O'Connor has a paper of his own, to refute anything capable of refutation. By going to law he would show that he could not defend himself by argument. Can't he do himself justice without calling in the aid of the lawyers ? He was imprisoned by the Whigs for libel, and is he the man to bring an action for libel? It would look as if he wished to use the law for vengeance, not for justice, and to stifle the free expression of opinion by persecution. Is this consistent with his position as the champion of freedom or as a member of the press ? But he will not do it."-Now, this is about as impudent a thing as was ever pen ned. Mr. O'Connor has contradicted every one of Mr Watkins's charges. He has used argument and fact 100; and proved beyond the possibility of doubt, that all of Watkins's statements were false and malicious THIS FACT IS WELL KNOWN to Mr. Wm. Carpenter, the writer of the foregoing notice, and the weekly inserton of Mr. John Watkins's diatribes. He knows, moreover of Mr. Watkins's malicious disposition; for he knows that the same worthy incited to the assassination of Mr Carpenter's best and dearest friend-the man who belped Mr. Carpenter to his present situation, when he was literally starving for bread; and he knows also that no man was more loud in his condemnation, or expressed greater horror and detestation than Mr. Carpenter did, at what he then called " the hellish malignity" of his present coadjutor. And yet, after all this with this knowledge both of the facts of the case and of the man, Mr. Carpenter inserts weekly effusions from that same man, wherein is directly charged robbery, wheft, peculation, treasonable-practices, and MAN-KILLixe; and when the party against whom all this is maliciously aimed, complains and takes steps to have the matter thoroughly sifted, Mr. Corpenter impadently says that "Mr. O'Connor has a paper of his own to refute anything capable of refutation !" During Mr. Carpenter's varied course through life he has stood in need of no common stock of Assu-BANCE-much more than the ordinary run of men need; but, great as must have been the draw on that

it:" He will give you an opportunity to prove what you have promulgated regarding him : and if you neglect to embrace and use such opportunity to the full of your power, you will add one more laurel: (of the sort) to the many with which your brows are already graced. The observation that "men who are unsparing of their abuse of others are most sensitive themselves," is to us peculiarly rich : for we happen to know how sparing the Northern Star has been of this same Mr. Carpenter, and we cannot help but contrast our treatment of him with the treatment he has thought it proper to adopt towards Mr. O'Connor. Some time ago Mr. Carpenter "went in" as partner with another person, as proprietors of the Southern Star. For that paper Mr. O'Connor-" thief. peculator, and MAN-KILLER" as he was-was solicited to become surety by both " partners," Mr. Carpenter as well as the other. He consented. He did more : he aided the parties to the full extent of his means in their desperate venture. In a short time the two "partners" quarrelled. Deadly was the contest between them. We know not, nor care not, what was the cause of quarrel: only that each party roundly accused the other of "doing" the "concern ;" but we have to do with this fact, that the one "partner" sent statements of the treatment he had received at the hands of Mr. Carpenter for insertion in the Northern Star, in which he accused him of theft, of swindling, and of almost every conceiveable crime of which a tradesman can be guilty ; not one word of which was inserted. We were at all events in that case "sparing "of "abuse" towards Mr. Carpenter; and dearly we have had to pay for it, not only in the present grateful return by Mr. Carpente. himself, but in envenomed and bitter hatred of the "partner" whose "abuse" we then "BURKED!" From that moment that man became a deadly enemy. Up to that time, every line, and every word, that he had sent to the Star had been inserted; most of them paid for at a dear rate. The "abuse" of Mr. Carpenter was the first syllable of the " partner's" productions that was "BURKED" by us : and that "burking" Mr. Carpenter's "partner" never forgave! That was the cause of all the ill-feeling ; the rancorous antipathy ; the embittered venom, that the "partner" has since exhibited, To this we have to add the heart-burnings, the feuds, and the divisions caused in the ranks of the movement party, consequent on such piqued feeling ; and the price we have had to pay for being "sparing" of "abuse" to Mr. Carpenter has indeed been enormous! He has, however, now taught us a different lesson. We shall not be "sparing" again! and though we shall not "abuse," we shall tell of him as he is !

MANCHESTER COBRESPONDENT .- No room this week. THOS. WEBB, STOCKPOBT .--- We believe the charge for summone, 1s., is correct. Another 1s, for serving it can also be charged. The whole question of Magistrates' fees is likely, however, to come before the legislature.

I.B., STOCKPORT.—Mr. Pitkeithly's address is Buxtonroad, Huddersfield.

B. HUMPHBIES, NOTTINGHAN .- It is out of our power this week.

A SIX YEARS' SUBSCRIBER .- If he be able to prove the fact of adultery, he is exonerated from the charge of maintenance; but a refusal to work would not so exonerate him. A man takes a wife to "keep"-not to "work," either for her own livelihood or his.

H. ALLEN, EDINBURGH, had better transmit by letter of circular the substance of his communication, to the members of the club for whom it is intended. It is hardly matter for publication.

FRANCIS SMITH, COSSOP COLLIERT.-We dare not pub lish his communication. In the first place he is a perfect stranger to us; and although all he says of the Church-parson and his doings may be perfectly true, yet he has given us no means of ascertaining that such is the case : and the expenses we have been put to, in warding off prosecutions for libel in similar cases make us now hesitate long, and have perfect satisfaction that we are justified by fact, before we insert such complaints.

JACOBS, BRISTOL.-The publication of the plan would be premature. The first thing to effect is to get all the Trades to more for a conference. Get all of them, or the major portion of them, to take up the question in earnest -and to determine to be represented in the conference. Then, when this is done, the subjects that ought to be considered on by such conference should be mooted e different Trades, that instr

of all opinions and of all countries should be united in the good work, we have for sometime past laboured to effect a better understanding between reformers of all nations. We possess neither rank, wealth, nor station, considered so necessary in this age to command success; but we believe we have esponsed the cause of right, we desire to do something to aid it, and think we deserve the alliance of all those who believe that our object is good. We remain, your brothers in the struggle of humanity, "The Democratic Friends of all Nations." Signed on their behalf, L. OBORSKI, Chairman, CHARLES SCHAPPER, Hon. Sec., 24, King-street, Soho. WARNING TO THOSE INTENDING TO EMIGRATE.-STATE

OF NEW ZEALAND .- We find the following in the Times of Wednesday :--- "Extract of a letter, dated Wellington, Oct. 10, 1844 :--- I need not tell you that receiving news from home gives me no small share of consolation, and particularly under my present circumstances, for things have come to such a state here, that we are all on the point of starvation. I have made application to several captains of vessels to allow me to work my passage home, but could not succeed, not being able to perform a seaman's duty. What I am to do God only knows, for I cannot get employment, and I am sorry to say I am not the only one. My partner, poor fellow, is living with the Mources in the most miserable state; and for myself, I am walking the beach, not knowing how to procure a meal's victuals : we have been compelled to sell the land we purchased to get us food, for £6, land having decreased in value about 100 per cent. ; and I expect in a short time people will be able to get it for 5s, per acre. The land claims are almost in the same state as they were before the arrival of our new Governor; he has not done the least thing to benefit the place; if anything, he has made it worse. The greater part of our gentlemen are returning home, very much dissatisfied with the place. You will say this is a very short letter; but my mind is so distressed at having to write home such an unfavourable account of myself and the place, that I cannot possibly find words to make it more lengthy, &c."

DESPOTISM - VERSUS . CONSTITUTIONALISM. - AUSTRIA ENGLAND CONTRASTED,-The following paragraph has this week appeared in the daily papers :-- " Most of dreadfully mutilated, and both killed on the spot ; the persons who had been found guilty of political and William Stone, one of the inspectors of the enconspiracy in Austrian Galicia, in 1840, have just been gines, was also killed. Four other men were seripardoned by the Emperor of Austria. The punishment of those who were condemned to death has been commuted to imprisonment." How different the conduct of the Austrian despotism to that of the "constitutional" Government of England ! Louis Philippe, much damaged, the whole of the working parts betraitor and tyrant as he is, has on more than one occasion exhibited his elemency to his bitterest political mediately over it, which, it is said, £250 will repair. enemies. The King of Prussia has done the same; the Austrian despot follows their example. But not so the liberal Queen of England. In this country felons have been liberated from the hulks, but no mercy has been experienced by political offenders. On the contrary, the English Government appears to have been actuated by as revengeful a spirit as that which inspires the Pope and his precious protége, Madam MUNOZ, to the commission of the bloody deeds by them perpetrated. If the Government of this country have not carried their vengeance to the same extent, it has been because both law and public opinion was opposed to them so doing. But that they are moved by the same spirit is too evident, when the torturings of the imprisoned Chartists, and the continued persccution of Frost and his fellow sufferers are remembered. Despotism is a bitter curse ; but the mockery of constitutionalism, and the humbug of liberalism, is a thousand-fold more detestable.

JOHN LEY, CABBINGTON, -- The difficulty he speaks of does exist. The shares could not be transferred without a stamp, i. e., if the erection was made by a company of shareholders. But the difficulty may be got over by the parties forming themselves into a Benefit Building Society, and enrolling their rules. Then no stamp is required on the transfer of a share. JAMES E. DUNCAN, AND G. COWLEY .- Received.

MRs. ELLIS' COMMITTEE.-All friends desirous of assisting this law-made widow, and her bereaved orphans, are respectfully solicited to forward their contributions to Mr. T. M. Wheeler, General Secretary, National Charter Association; or Mr. Benjamin Newley, Treasurer, 12, White-street, Bethnal-green-road, London,

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- THREE LIVES LOST .-Manchester, Tuesday Noon .- This morning a frightful and melancholy accident occurred on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, by which three unfortunate men lost their lives. The accident is in itself men in the service of the company arrived at to prepare engines for the early trains. Amongst the number were the three unfortunate sufferers. They were all three attached to the Irk, which was stationed in one of the sheds belonging to the company erected on the line. The stoker or fireman put on his fires, and got the stcam up about half-past five o'clock. The engineer, who has been distinguished as a steady workman, was also on the spot superintending the preparation of the engine which was to have taken out the train that leaves here at a quarter before seven o'clock, Everything appeared to be in good order, and the engineer and fireman were examining the working machinery of the engine, according to the usual custom, and in compliance with the express directions of the com-

pany. Just as the clock struck six, George Mills, the under the engine oiling and examining the works. when at that moment the roof of the fire-box burst, and, with a most terrific crash, blew the engine through the roof of the shed, which is not less than sixty feet high, carrying with it upwards of twenty vards of the roof, and breaking it all to shatters. The engine became detached from the tender, and did it no material injury. The engine, prior to the accident, was on the middle line of rails, inside the shed, with the fire-door towards the west, but when it fell to the ground it alighted on the outside rails at a distance of twenty-two yards from its former position, with the fire-box end towards the east ; having,

in fact, turned a complete summerset in the ascent. The roof of the shed was cast into the air, and large fragments of it were found at a considerable distance. The poor fellows who were under the engine were ously scalded. James Neilson dangerously : John Wainright, very much scalded and bruised ; John Hall, scalded and bruised ; and another was also injured On examining the engine, it was found not very ing uninjured, except the fire-box and the tubes imbe rent asunder, are five-eighths thick, and of very men presented the appearance of Africans, as they lay in the room where the inquest is to be held ; they

were burned quite black. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE BOILER EXPLO-SION.-Mr. Fairbairn, the machine-maker, who had been sent for, arrived at the spot about eleven o'clock, and inspected the engine, which is to remain in the same position, until after it has been seen by the father of deceased and his surviving daughter came to go on in one of the comic scenes at Astley's in the coroner and his jury. Mr. Fairbairn expressed his to him while on duty in Thomas-street, Bethnalopinion, that, on one side of the fire-box, there had been an old fracture. Perhaps a short notice of the engine may be useful, for purposes of reference. The Irk engine, No. 27 of those belonging to the company, | nied the father to the house of the prisoner in Mancheswas made by Messrs. W. Fairbairn and Co., and was generally considered as one of the best on the line. doing its duty with less fuel than others. It was placed on the line in January, 1841, in which month It ran 112 miles; and, in the four years it had been in work, it had run an aggregate distance of 76,800 miles. The following are the dimensions, &c., of its | road. The prisoner had on at that time an apron, principal parts :-- Its cylinder, 14 inches in diameter, which was afterwards taken from him at the policeand 18-inch stroke; boiler, 8 feet 51 inches in length and 3 feet 61 inches diameter; 97 tubes of 17 inch, and six 11 inch tubes. The dimensions of the fireance, who was formerly a licensed victualler, but now box are 3 feet 5 inches by 3 feet 33 inches; height above the bars, 3 feet 43 inches; area of the fire-mony as to his application to take the prisoner into deceased in the scene, and who clearly proved that grate, 11.24; area exposed to radiant caloric, 52.87; area of tubes in the surface exposed to the contact of of the prisoner's house, he found him seated at a table, the heated air, 416.42; dimensions of steam-way to looking exceedingly pale, and with his head resting Jeffree ascertained that, although deceased must cylinder, 11 inches by 11 inch. The two driving on his hands. Witness asked him what he had done have laboured for some years under glandular disease, wheels were 5 feet 6 inches, and the four supporting with his daughter, when the prisoner positively de-wheels 3 feet 6 inches each. The engine, in working nied that he had seen her, either on that night or the injuries the intestines had received. Mr. Carter out tender, wei , and cos £1,430. It had, as usual, two safety valves, one at knew anything of her, and the prisoner answered been cleared of strangers, the jury, without hesita-the command of the engineman, and the other him in the same positive way that he did not. Wit- tion, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," Mr. placed beyond his controul. On examination after ness then observed that that was very strange, and the accident, the former was found in working order ; taxed him closely on the subject, upon which the pri- exonerated him from any blame which might have but the spring-box was broken. The other was soner retracted all that he had previously stated, and been imputed to him. fast ; but this might have been the result of a blow. acknowledged that he had been in the deceased's Probable Causes of the Accident.—As the nature and company up to half-past twelve o'clock at night, and perhaps a fortnight, great exertions have been made probable causes of the accident must be inquired into, that he had then parted with her at the corner of to find a little girl, of the name of Mellish, who was and will, no doubt, be thoroughly investigated, we Mape-street, and knew nothing further about said to have told a woman in Karmouth that she was may venture to intimate what appears, from hasty her. Witness was so satisfied of the falsehood going past Mrs. Candler's house at the time of the examination, to be the probable cause of the explosion. It appears, from an examination of the copper roof of the fire-box, that it must have been red hot, either at the time when the accident occurred or at some former period. At all events, it has the appearance of having been burned, and there is also the further | week at the Rising Sun public-house, in Waterloo appearance of an old crack at the place where the Town, when a pistol similar in size and appearance fracture commenced. We cannot help thinking that to that produced by serjeant Backhouse was handed a space so large as eleven square feet of flat surface, about among the persons in the room. He did not or twelve years of age, could nowhere he found. Her exposed to such pressure as is ordinarily used in railway engines, ought to have been protected by vertical that occasion, nor did he notice what remarks the the county for this purpose, commonly bivou acking stavs from the roof of the steam-chamber. The copper roof had been strengthened by cross-stays; pieces of iron, two inches thick in the middle, extending of iron, two inches thick in the middle, excending across it from side to side, and strongly bolted to the copper. These, though probably in themselves quite strong enough to resist the pressure, do not appear to formally asked the prisoner if he had any answer to formally asked the prisoner if he had any answer to to produce her, she could not be found till Friday they rested merely on the edge of the sheet copper, forming the vertical part of the fire-box-a support which, in our judgment, is not sufficient for the purpose. On comparing the facts attending this accident with those of the fatal explosion on the South-eastern Railway, in December last, we find that the same part, namely, the top of the fire-box, gave way in both cases ; and in neither of them were there any vertical stays to connect that part with the top of the steamchamber. In the engine which exploded on the South-eastern line, the top of the fire-box was without quired a somewhat unenviable notoriety in the dis-South-eastern line, the top of the fire-box was without stays of any kind ; the maker having apparently trict, having been several times in custody on charges trusted to its hemispherical form to resist the pressure | of fraud and other offences. The last charge against of the steam. We trust that the case will undergo a very strict and close investigation; and that, if additional stays are needed, they will be applied, not only in engines hereafter to be made, but in those at present in use, which may require them. The Inquest.—On Wednesday an inquest was held on the bodies of the three unfortunate men who lost consequence of his disgraceful character and conduct their lives by the explosion of a boiler on the Man-SLAUGHTER AT MANCHESTER. - On Friday, and by chester and Leeds Railway, before James Chapman, adjournment, on Monday, an inquest was held before Mr. Chapman, the borough coroner, on the body of a youth named William Robinson, who died in con-excited considerable interest in the neighbourhood. Several witnesses were examined, but their evidence attachment for the prisoner that all their efforts to swore positively to Yarham being the man he saw. ult. The deceased, who was seventeen years of age, served to throw no light on the cause of this frightful was a stripper in a factory, and lived with his parents accident. The inquest was adjourned till Monday, the evening a jury was impanelled by Mr. Baker, in Portugal-street; and the persons by whom the when it is expected that some gentlemen of experience injuries are alleged to have been inflicted are two will be present, to explain, if possible, the cause of young men of the names of Thomas Bullock and this dreadful catastrophe. Edward William Madgwick ; the former a hairdresser, APPALLING MURDER AT BETHNAL-GREEN, -- On Tuesoccupying a cellar in Swan-street, and the latter a day an intense excitement prevailed in the neighbourshopman in the service of his father, a cap and shoe- hood of Bethnal-green, in consequence of a rumour maker, in the same street. John Callaghan, of that a young woman named Emma Whiter, 21 years Foundry-street, spreader in a card-room, stated that of age, had been shot dead with a pistol by a young about half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night, the | man named James Tapping, who had for some time 18th ult., the deceased, with William Parker, fustian past been paying her his addresses; and from an cutter, of Richmond-street, and himself, were passing early hour in the morning the vicinity of Worshipalong Swan-street, when they saw a crowd of people | street Police-court, at which the case was expected to opposite Mr. Madgwick's shop, and two men were undergo investigation, was densely thronged with wrestling, one of whom was said to be a union man, persons of both sexes, anxious to catch a glimnso of and the other a "knobstick." Shortly afterwards, the suspected murderer. Shortly before one o'clock Mr. Madgwick came out of his shop, and ordered the the accused was brought in a cab to that court, in crowd to go off the flags, but the crowd did not pay the custody of Serjeants Shaw and Backhouse, of the H division, and placed at the bar before Mr. Bing | together some time, and he complained of not being Immediately after this, the prisoner Madgwick came ham, to answer the charge. The prisoner, who is a out, and asked the deceased, who was on the remarkably fine-looking young man, about 23 years bourne Union. He complained that at present his flags, what he had to do there, at the same in- of age, upon entering the dock, which he did with a salary was not so good as it was formerly, and that stant knocking the deceased down with his fist, firm step, looked around him with a placid expression of countenance, and did not appear at all affected at the critical position in which he was placed. The following witnesses were called and examined in support of the charge :-- Thomas Anvache, a weaver, living in Manchester-street, Waterloo Town, stated, that at a quarter before one o clock on that morning he was passing down a turning leading from Sebrightstreet to South Conduit-street, Bethnal-green, in company with a person named Harvey, when he observed a smouldering fire, resembling lighted tinder, at the foot of a brick wall, belonging to one of the houses. He instantly proceeded to the spot, where he discovered a young woman lying on her left side, with her head resting against the wall, and one of her bonnet strings on fire. On looking closely at her he after, when he told him that he had not observed that her face and porson were deluged with had much sleep that night, and should not get and supported her in his arms, while Mr. Harvey went to obtain the assistance of two young men, who were standing at the end of the street. Witness had placed his hands beneath the arms of the young for Mr. Power, --Mr. James Joseph Power, surwoman, and he distinctly felt a slight pulsation at the heart, but she did not utter a sound, and on the return of Mr. Harvey they carried her together to a gas-lamp, where they were soon after joined by a policeman, who on looking at the woman immediately pronounced her to be dead. She was conveyed as quickly as possible to the Duke of Gloucester public-house, adjoining, where a shutter was procured, on which she was re-moved to the London Hospital. Serjeant Back-house, K 37, stated that he had just parted from his inspector at a quarter before one o'clock, when he heard the springing of rattles in North-street, Whitechapel. He instantly hastened down the covering of the brain were very much injected the street, at the end of which he met police- with blood, and very much inflamed, and there was constable Stair and two other persons carrying also an effusion of blood between the skull and the on a shutter a woman who was apparently dead. The woman was conveyed to the London Hospital, and on the road there witness raised her wrist and felt that her pulse was then beating, but on reaching the hospital all pulsation had ceased, and she was pronounced by the house-surgeon to have expired. Wit-

of a very extraordinary nature, and at present quite first saw the prisoner at the police-station; he had unaccountable to scientific men in this town, then on over the dress he now wore a white apron, identified by witness. It was found in dcceased's bed. About four o'clock this morning several work- upon the right side of which Serjeant Shaw and the witness observed several spots of blood. On being dict of Temporary Insanity. called upon to furnish an explanation of these appear-THE INQUEST ON EMMA WINTER. - On Thursday the station, and proceeded to the engine-house called upon to furnish an explanation of these appearances, the prisoner replied, "I don't know that there are any spots of blood upon it, and if there are, I can't account for them." 'The witness here produced the pistol, the two pattens, and the prisoner's anron. The weapon was such as the witness had described it, somewhat large for the pocket, and next in size to a duelling pistol. The latter was an he had that morning been at the London Hospital, journed to Monday next. where he had seen the dead body of the young woman. On examining the upper part of her person, he observed in the throat a small hole, which was perfectly black in appearance, and manifestly caused by the perforation of a bullet, which must have been disengineer, and William Allcock, the firchan, were both it had completely cut through the jugular vein. of the deceased's throat, and from that circumstance the witness considered it evident that the ball must be still lodged either in her throat or head,-William Slater, a weaver, living in South Conduit-street, stated, that he had been well acquainted for some time past both with the prisoner and the young woman he was accused of having murdered. about half-past twelve o'clock on the preceding night he was standing on the door-step of his father's end of the street. They appeared to be in close conversation, and the prisoner had one of his arms round the young woman's neck. Witness watched or seven minutes, when he heard the loud report of a gun, or pistol, sounding close at hand, and of such extreme violence as to shake everything in the house. The report was so alarming that he instantly hastened to both the front and back windows of the room, and The copper-plates and the fire-box, which appear to at ten o'clock on the preceding night the prisoner came to his house, in company with the deceased. good material. The bodies of the three unfortunate | The latter went into the back parlour, while the prisoner went into the tap-room, and both of them remained in the house until twelve o'clock, when they left together .- Mr. Bingham : Did they appear to you to be on good terms with each other ?--Witness : green, and stated that he wished him to apprehend the prisoner stated that he had been with the deceased then parted from each other in the Bethnal-greenstation.-Thomas Whiter, the father of the deceased, an elderly, grey-headed man, of respectable appear-

and about a foot beyond that a large-sized and well- long been in the habit of taking opium, which the finished pocket-pistol, with percussion lock, the surgeon had refused to let her have, but he was dehammer of which was down, and which had evidently | termined to give her some. This was between seven been very recently discharged, as it smelt strongly of and eight o'clock on Saturday evening. He then powder. About half-past two in the morning witness served him with a shilling bottle, which he labelled "landanum, poison." The bottle was produced and The jury, after a short consultation, returned a ver-

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Mr. Baker resumed, at the London Hospital, the inquiry, adjourned from Tuesday evening last, touch-ing the death of Emma Whiter, aged twenty-one, a weaveress, alleged to have been wilfully murdered early on Tuesday morning, by a young man, named James Tapping, a lover of hers, now in custody on the charge. The inquest room was crowded almost ordinary workman's apron, and spots of blood were to suffocation. Several witnesses were examined, plainly visible upon it .- Serjeant Shaw stated that and after a lengthened inquiry the case was ad-

CONONER'S INQUEST .- On 'Inceday afternoon Mr. W. Carter, coroner for East Surrey, and a respectable jury, assembled at the Duke of Glocester, Union-row, Newington, and were engaged nearly five hours in-vestigating the circumstances attending the death of charged from the direction of the deceased's side, as Margaret Jones, aged 53, who, it was alleged, had died from the effects of violence received at the hands There was no corresponding orifice on the other side of her husband. Mary Newland, of 2, Potts-place, Newington, said, that she had known the deceased for three years, through living in the same house with her. Last Saturday week, about 11 o'clock at night, the deceased and her husband were quarrelling. at the close of which the witness heard a noise, as of one of them having thrown something at the other. Shortly afterwards witness heard the husband say, "D-n you, is that what you mean?" Sounds of blows and cries of "Murder !" followed. The dehouse, where he lodged, when he saw the prisoner ccased then went into the passage, where she re-and the deceased walking together towards the upper mained some time. Witness could then see that deceased had a dreadful black eye, and she complained of a pain in the head. She was never able to follow her occupation after the Saturday in questhem in the same position as far as the first tion, but died on Friday last. Other evidence having turning in the street, and then went up stairs to been given, Mr. W. B. Boddy, surgeon, of Savillebed. He had not been in his bed-room more than six row, Walworth, said he was called in to see deceased on Monday week. He sent her medicine. She was quite sensible, and made no complaint against her husband. After death witness had opened the body, and found that the cause of death was water on the brain, and not, in witness's opinion, any injury. The William Whiter, the brother of deceased, who keeps a natural death from effusion on the brain, and not a beer-shop 'in Brick-lane, Spitalfields, stated, that from the effects of violence." The husband is at present under remand at Lambeth Police-court, on the charge of having murdered the deceased.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT ASTLEY'S, -- On Monday afternoon an adjourned inquest was held before Mr. Carter, at the Windmill, High-street, Lambeth, relative to the death of William Blake, aged 58, a supernumerary engaged at Astley's Ampi-Yes, sir, perfectly so; I observed nothing to the theatre. It appeared from the evidence adduced at contrary.—Police-constable Johnson, 296 K, said this, and on the former inquiry, that the deceased, that shortly before three o'clock that morning the | with a number of other supernumaries, were required nantomine of Harlequin and Johnny Gilpin, or the Black Witch of Edmonton. The "flat," or scene at prisoner, as he strongly suspected that he had caused the back of the stage, represented a tailor's shop, the death of his daughter. He accordingly accompa- and in order to render the action the more ludicrous, the parties who were dressed as costermongers. ter-place, Bethnal-green-road, where they found him dressed and seated in a chair behind the door in the kitchen. In reply to a question from the father, the a cord held by Mr. T. Barry, the clown. The deceased, who was labouring under hernia on both sides, and till twelve o'clock on the night before, and that they | who wore a truss, made his fall as usual, but immediately after complained of pain in his bowels. He was taken home, and subsequently attended by Mr. Jeffree, a surgeon, to whom, as well as his wife, he stated that Mr. Barry had "done for him," and that he had held the rope higher than usual, in order to custody; and stated that, upon entering the kitchen the line or cord was not held by Mr. Barry higher

stock in some of his situations; needful as he has oftentimes felt it to be to "brazen it out," where most men Would have quailed ; we doubt whether he ever perpe trated anything so sheerly and so purely impudent as the above What I does the A ir exist for ne other purpose than to be eternally "refuting" the malicions fabrications and dastardly lies of John Watkins and William Carpenter ? Are they to be suffered to iterate and reiterate their false accusations, when such accusations have been met aud "refuted" a hundred times over ? Is there to be no end to such malignity-Bo stopper on such malice prepense? What would Mr. Carpenter say if we were to trace his progress through life; follow him through his many windings; tell of his numerous avocations, both literary, BELIGIOUS, and not as a patter-down of prostitution ; recite his own description of his numerous "whereabouts" and designations, Ned in POBTUGAL-ETBEET ; ask WHAT drove a wife into a allouse, and who it is that has been elevated to take her place at bed and board : suppose we were to act thus, nd, in addition, do as Mr. Carpenter permits Mr. Jun Watkins to do, fabricate lying charges of theft, to be be and of MAN-EILLING : what, we ask, Would Mr. Carpenter say, were we to do all this, and to refist in the doing of it, after the party to whom it has intended to apply had "refuted" every item of charge: what, we again ask, would Mr. Carpenter say, Here we to do this in such a case, and then meet his determination to have the falsehoods probed to the bot tion, with the exclamation that "Mr. Carpenter has a leper of his own to refute anything capable of refutation; and by going to law he would show that he can-but defend himself by argument ?" He would surely ir, that in the matter of ASSURANCE and BRASS he had for once been beat! For once, however, Mr. Carpenter, for injudence will fail you. Mr. O'Connor "will do

may be given to the delegates, when chosen, how best to compass the desired ends. An object of paramount importance with such conference will be a plan of consolidated organisation ; and any suggestion how this is to be accomplished will be of aid and service : but we apprehend the framing of the plan itself should be left to the delegates when assembled. Of course, parties in all parts of the country can prepare what may seem to them the best plans for accomplishing such object, and submit them to the conference: but we respectfully suggest that harmony and co-operation will be best secured by refraining from the publication of any plan until the conference is assembled. - We wish to put it out of the power of any querulous parties to raise the cry afterwards that the conference was only called together to give consent to a plan "ready cut and dried" to their hand. It will have far more weight with the Trades generally, if what is done is wholly and solely the act of the delegates, after collecting all information and attending to all suggestions, that may be laid before them. These hints we commend to the attention of our Bristol friends.

SUBSCRIBER, SHEFFIELD.-Like him, we think the note in question is a receipt, and not a promissory note. True, it does not set forth what the money acknowledged in it was received for, whether for a debt due, or, as the holder of it now alleges, for money borrowed. Can our correspondent say what sort of a stamp the note bears ? If it be a receipt, it will be a receipt stamp ; and though undefined in its terms, still, if appended to an account of the amount set forth, would be perfectly intelligible. As it appears to us, no man with a grain of sense would lend money on such a note. But let not this deter the widow from her purpose. If she administers to her deceased husband's effects, and if the claim set up in the note should be held to be valid. which we more than doubt, she will not be involved only to the extent of the effects she administers to. If there be nothing to satisfy such claims, she will not have to find means herself.

ROBERT WILD, MOTTRAM.-It will be better to wait, and see the issue of Mr. Cawley's visit, before any other steps are taken. The sending of that gentleman by the Hon. Mr. Tollemache, and his promise to see that every one who desired, had allotments, redounds much to his honour. He has in this matter so far proved himself to be above the little petty spites and considerations of his underlings; and we have now no doubt but that he will carry out his intention in a proper manner, by taking care that all who desire shall have an opportunity of applying their labour to the soil, that they may enjoy the fruits.

HOMAS HIGGINS, CASTLE DOUGLAS .- We really cannot advise him. He can do nothing but furnish himself with the necessary proofs that he is the heir, and go himself to prose cute his claim.

ADDRESS TO THE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY AND JUSTICE AMONG ALL NATIONS .--- Headed as above we have received an address too lengthy for our columns to give entire : the following extracts contain its pith and purport :--Brethren,--We who presume to address you are a few persons belonging to different countries, who, recognising "the Universal Brotherhood of Man," are desirous of seeing some efforts made towards the carrying out of a principle so often acknowledged, so seldom practised, and so frequently violated. All men being "brethren," should surely seek to promote each other's happiness, whatever may be their individual country. creed, or colour. All being brethren, should evidently stand on an equality to determine what political and social arrangements are best necessary to promote the welfare of all. All being brethren, possessing various powers and capacities of mind and body, have surely equal claims to have those powers developed and cultivated, so as to cause them to become good and useful members of society. All being brethren, whose lot is cast in various climes and countries, but whose labour is more or less required in all, should, in justice, stand on an equality to perform some useful labour or em ployment, and have the fruits of their industry and fru gality secured to them. All men of all countries, being connected by their wants and necessities, should surely live in amity and peace, freely exchanging their productions, and benefitting and improving all by the labours and fruits of each. But in what way is this righteous principle recognised, in what are called "the civilised nations of the world" ! Is it not for the most part a mere lip response of momentary feeling, a hollow sentiment of sympathy or charity, rather than a practical principle of humanity and justice ? Is it regarded in our social or political arrangements ? is it practised in The deceased was bleeding profusely from his foreour trade or commerce ? is it thought of in our wars and head, and was speechless; and he was brought to the Infirmary immediately. Other witnesses were ex-amined, who deposed that they saw the prisoner devastations ? is it recognised by our rulers, governors, or teachers ? The almost universal reign of oppression and injustice throughout the world will answer "No !" Perceiving, therefore, that selfishness, force and fraud are everywhere allied against the just interests of the many, and that this alliance is productive of misery so extensive, of injustice so universal, and of humanity everywhere so trodden down and degraded, we appeal to you, men and women of all nations, whose natures have been quickened by the essence of humanity, whose minds have been awakened to justice, to join heart to heart and mind to mind, in an earnest resolution to improve, exalt, instruct, and reform society, in all countries, among all nations. We would implore you then to make common cause with the oppressed-to blend your voices with theirs in a demand for justice-to devote your talents and energies in quickening and directing the mental and moral energies of society to the establishing of free and equal institutions throughout the world, under which intelligence, peace, and happiness may be universally established, in place of injustice, oppression, cruelty, and wrong. Not that we would incite you to outbreaks or violence; for we have faith in the mental and moral combinations of men being able to achieve victories for humanity beyond the force of armies to accomplish. What is wanting are men armed in all the moral daring of a just cause, and resolved at all risks to pursue and achieve their rightcous object. Let but the same daring, mind, and resources

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cted atter Mr. Jackson's lecture DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. T. Prescot, Redditch 0 2 6 A few friends, ditto 0 3 2 E. Cooke, ditto .. 0 2 6

The various Sub-secretaries are hereby informed that all subscriptions, &c., intended to appear in the ensuing balance-sheet, must be immediately remitted. Those lo calities who have not furnished me with their votes relative to the ensuing Convention, are requested immediately to send them, that the returns may be published. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER.

Accidents, Offences, Inquests, &c. INQUEST AND COMMITTAL OF TWO MEN FOR MANsequence of injuries received on the night of the 18th any attention, and he returned into the shop. The deceased got up, and would have returned the blow, but witness and Parker prevented him, and he went away towards Cable-street. The prisoner Madgwick then went into the cellar under the shop, and called "Tom," when the prisoner Bullock came out of the cellar. Madgwick then pointed to the deceased, who had just turned into Cross-street, and the prisoners both ran in that direction. Shortly afterwards, the crowd proceeded in the same airection, and witness and Parker, in following, met the prisoners and two or three other persons returning. When witness had got into Cable-street, he saw the deceased in the arms of police-constable John Barton.

the preceding one. Witness then asked him if he Bethnal-green, stated that he was acquainted with Bingham then ordered the prisoner to be remanded ceedings the prisoner appeared to treat the charge with great lightness and confidence, but during the examination of the witness Slater he entirely lost his former self-possession, the muscles of his face working with a convulsive twitch, and he kept his eyes intently fixed upon the magistrate to watch the prohim was that of having committed frauds upon different poor tradesmen by selling them bottles of what

water covered with a very thin stratum of genuine the family of the deceased had been strongly opposed their power to discourage it; but the poor girl, who was described to have been a remarkably fine young woman, had unfortunately formed such an infatuated dissuade her from it were unhappily fruitless. In coroner, at the London Hospital, for the purpose of investigating this murder. The proceedings were merely preliminary. The coroner ordered a post mortem examination, and the inquiry was adjourned. SUICIDE OF A RELIEVING OFFICER .- On Monday afternoon an inquest was held at the King's Arms, Maidstone, before F. F. Dally, Esq., on the body o George Bailey, who came to his death under the following melancholy circumstances. John Daniels, landlord of the King's Arms, deposed that he had known the deceased for several years. He came to his house on Saturday night about eleven o'clock as a customer, and inquired for a bed. He went to bed about twelve. He drank two glasses of rum and water previous to going bed to. Witness saw him last, but did not remark anything particular in him. He was not quite so cheerful as common. They sat sufficiently paid as relieving-officer of the Hollingsalary was not so good as it was formerly, and that his expenses beat him. After the conversation he retired to rest. Nothing more passed that night. morning, he found deceased's shoes at the bottom of the stairs, cleaned, and he told his boy to take them up stairs and call him, which he did. Witness went of an hour. He replied, "Yes, I am coming directly." He did not come, and in about twenty minutes witness went up again, and called out, directly." Witness sent his boy up to him shortly after, when he told him that he had not

blood, which was flowing copiously from a wound in up till tea-time. About five o'clock he went shortly before ten o'clock, a fire, which had it not amined, who deposed that they saw the prisoner her neck, and she had every appearance of being in up again and called to him, but receiving no been for its timely discovery, would have been when on the ground. It appeared, from the medical a lifeless state. Witness raised her from the ground answer he went into his room and found him attended with the most disastrous consequences, lying on his left side, apparently asleep, breath- broke out upon the extensive premises belonging to ing very hard. Witness shook him, but could make nothing of him, and immediately sent for Mr. Power.—Mr. Jamos Joseph Power, sur-geon, was called on Sunday evening, a little after half-past six, and arrived at the King's Arms at a hand the survey of the building perceived an half-past six, and arrived at the King's Arms at a quarter to seven. He went into the room and found unusual light therein, which induced him to raise deceased lying on his left side, with his head and face on the pillow, making a snoring noise and perfectly other persons hastened to the spot, when they found insensible. Witness went to his house for the the flames making fearful progress towards the upper stomach-pump, but they found there was no use in applying it. He was too far gone to do any good-no work most vigorously, and succeeded in confining the remained with deceased till he died. This day he commenced. Several engines of the brigade were had made a post mortem examination of the body. prompt in arriving, but fortunately their services were not required. the covering of the brain were very much injected ACCIDENT AT HYDE PARK-CORNER. - On Friday week an accident occurred to one of the troop of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, stationed at covering of the brain. He then took out the stomach, but had not analysed it. He could not Knightsbridge Barracks. A detachment was proceeding from Knightsbridge for the purpose of mountsmell laudanum, but from the appearance of the smell laudanum, but from the appearance of the ing the Queen's guard, when, on proceeding through inside of the stomach and brain, which was injected inside of the stomach and brain, which was injected with blood, he had no doubt but that he had taken with blood, he had no doubt but that he had taken with blood, he had no doubt but that he had taken with blood, he had no doubt but that he had taken with blood, he had no doubt but that he had taken with blood, he had no doubt but that he had taken with blood, he had no doubt but that he had taken with blood, he had no doubt but that he had taken with blood, he had no doubt but that he had taken with blood, he had no doubt but that he had taken with blood he had no doubt but that he had taken with blood he had no doubt but that he had taken with blood he had no doubt but that he had taken with blood he had no doubt but that he had taken he had taken with blood he had no doubt but that he had taken he had he had no doubt but that he had taken he had he had no doubt but that he had taken he had he had no doubt but that he had taken he had he had no doubt but that he had taken he had he had no doubt but that he had taken he had he had he had no doubt but that he had taken he had taken he had he ha poison, and that that poison was laudanum .- Mr. F. in consequence of the plug used for fastening the gate ness then returned back to the spot where the woman had been originally found, and, on examining it with his lantern, he discovered a large pool of blood ex-tending three yards in length down the pavement, in the midst of which he found a woman's patten, had been originally found, and, on examining it with his lantern, he discovered a large pool of blood ex-tending three yards in length down the pavement, in the midst of which he found a woman's patten, had been originally found, and, on examining it with his lantern, he discovered a large pool of blood ex-tending three yards in length down the pavement, in the midst of which he found a woman's patten, had been originally found, and, on examining it with has lantern, he discovered a large pool of blood ex-tending three yards in length down the pavement, shop together. He said his object in coming there was for some laudanhm for a female pauper, who had N CAR

then read over the depositions, and the room having Carter, addressing Mr. Barry, said, the jury entirely THE YARMOUTH MURDER.-For several days, or

of this declaration that he determined upon giving him into custody, which he accordingly did. Richard King, a tailor, living in Beckford-street, she could clearly see what was done inside, and that she clearly saw Royal and Mapes there. The keyhole the prisoner, and was in his company one night last has been carefully tried by the magistrates, and it was found that from the keyhole might clearly be seen what was done inside in the direction of the nurdered woman; but Mellish, who was only eleven notice what ultimately became of the pistol upon father, it seems, is an umbrella mender, and travels prisoner made respecting it. At the termination of with the cadgers. The girl, when in Norwich, called each witness's examination the magistrate asked the at the station-house, and, telling a tale of great prisoner if he wished to put any questions, but was distress, obtained some temporary relief, and though make to the charge? The prisoner, in a low half-stiffed tone, answered "No, sir, I have not." Mr. the walk. She was at once taken to the station-house. the walk. She was at once taken to the station-house, and has evidently had much experience in the "slang for a week. Throughout the first portion of the pro- of the begging fraternity. Without being asked any questions as to the particular business that she was wanted for, she was taken off to Yarmouth by Captain Love, the superintendent of the Yarmouth police, who has for the last fortnight come to Norwich every day, and sometimes twice a day, hoping that she might be found. We know nothing of the result of her communication. We understand that a man from Aylsham, reading in the newspapers an account of the murder of Mrs. Candler, bethought himself that he must have been at Yarmouth on that night, and remembered having seen a person coming out of Mr. Catchpole's house, and going up the opposite row he represented to be oil, but which turned out to be with a bundle under his arm. This was between eleven and twelve o'clock. In order to satisfy himself oil, of which offence he was convicted at the Old that it was really the place where the murder was committed, he came over to Yarmouth on purpose to consequence of his disgraceful character and conduct | look at the house. Having fully assured himself that he was correct. he wrote a letter to the mayor, stating to the connection between them, and had done all in the circumstances, and expressing his willingness to come over to Yarmouth and identify the individual, whom he said he should certainly know again. He -Bury Post.

SUICIDE BY A MEDICAL MAN .- On Wednesday, Mr. Carter, coroner for East Surrey, held an inquest on the body of Mr. George Youd, agod 30, assistant to Mr. Taylor, surgeon, 37, Harleyford-place, Kennington Oval, who on Sunday night last committed suicide. in bed, by swallowing prussic acid. The evidence established the fact that deceased was not right in his mind, and the jury consequently returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN TIPPERARY. -- ROSCREA, MONDAY EVENING. - At church hour yesterday an armed party entered the house of a schoolmaster, two miles from this, on the road to Birr. On seeing them enter, the owner, named Jones, seized a dirk, and two of the party armed with stones closing on him he stabled one of them. The third, armed with a large pistol, fired and wounded Jones in the head. Finding the resistance so determined the ruffians fled. Jones seized a gun, but from loss of blood he was unable to fire. The police, in the pursuit of the fellows, discovered the body of a murdered man in the wood of Bowen, a mile or two from this place.

FATAL AND MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .-- ELEVEN PERsons KILLED.—A melancholy occurrence took place He told the girl to call him at eight o'clock. When in Limerick, on Sunday night, which was attended witness went down, at nine o'clock the following with loss of life to a considerable extent. A party assembled at a "wake" in Change-lane, one of the poorest localities in the city, and the room in which the body was laid out was densely crowded. The up himself at a quarter-past one, and called to him, floor suddenly gave way, and all within were precipitelling him that dinner would be ready in a quarter tated to the room beneath, which also fell, carrying all to the next, and that again, being the third, to the ground. By this melancholy accident eleven persons were killed, and from sixteen to twenty grievously "Bailey, we are waiting dinner for you." He re-plied. "Don't wait, my good fellow, I shall be down fractured, and one man had his back broken. The surviving sufferers were taken to Barrington's Hospital.

testimony, that the base of the skull of the deceased was fractured, which caused inflammation of the brain; death ensued. The jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against both the prisoners; and the coroner made out his warrant, committing them to take their trial at the ensuing Liverpool assizes. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday evening a

fire was discovered in the workshops of Messrs. Howard and Co., Old-street, St. Luke's. While assistance was being procured the flames progressed most rapidly, and the light of the fire, raging, as it did eventually, in a line of building about 100 feet long by 20 feet broad, cast a reflection around which might be seen distinctly over the whole of the city. Several engines having arrived, and the supply of water being very copious, the fire was soon got under, not however without having first caused immense damage.

NUMEROUS ROBBERIES BY A FEMALE .-- On Tuesday, voung woman, named Catharine Hannan, was was brought up at the Borough Court, having been remanded from the previous Friday, on a charge of committing about ten different robberies. Superintendent Taylor stated that he was prepared to prove which have so often warred with tyranny, and so often seven cases against the prisoner, whose practice had which have so often warred with tyranny, and so often cases against the prisoner, whose practice had been worsted in the conflict, be once morally applied and directed, and citadels, armies, and dungcons will tending that she was cold, and wanted to warm hersoon lose their power for evil. Convinced that the sub- self ; and on those occasions she had generally conjects upon which we have addressed you are above all trived to steal something. The charge was fully national, sectarian, or party views, and that good men proved, and the prisoner committed for trial.

## Accidents, Offinces, Inquests, NC

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**THE STAFFORDSHIRE MURDER.** — EXECUTION OF DOWNING AND POWYS.—Stafford, Saturday Evening. —A communication having been received this morning by the authorities, to the effect that the Queen having been pleased to respite the execution of the prisoners until the 25th instant, for the purpose of submitting a crown case for the decision of the judges, and that decision having been against the prisoners, no further instructions would be given to the sherift The sheriff, therefore, fixed twelve o'clock to-day for the execution. The prisoners were fully apprised, since the arrival of the respite, that they would be positively executed this day, unless a further respite or reprieve arrived. The convicts manifested no alarm when apprised, at five o'clock, that they would explate the crime of which they had been found guilty by an ignominious death upon the scaffold this day, at twelve o'clock. At an early hour this morning the reverend chaplain visited the unhappy men, and continued with them up to the last moment. Although he affectionately admonished them of their near approach to death, and of the necessity of confessing their sins, yet they continued to reiterate the declaration of their innocence of the crime of murder. At eleven o'clock they received the holy sacrament in the chapel with the chaplain and governor, and paid marked attention to every part of that impressive service. After leaving the chapel they returned to their room, accompanied by the reverend chaplain, who continued his exhortations to their repentance. In the course of the morning Downing said, in reply to a question put by the reverend gentleman, "I have spoke the truth : it's a hard thing to suffer for other folk's deeds; the lad and me is as far from it as the folk's deeds; the lad and me is as far from it as the bible is." He afterwards said, in the course of con-versation, "If we suffer we shall suffer wrongful. We we have a suffer we shall suffer wrongful. We could na' help what folks said agen us, or the jury which the unfortunate man had formerly suffered. bringing us in guilty; but we are as innocent as a child unborn ;" and Powys, in reply to the reverend gentleman, said, "I am innocent of it." After the unhappy men were pinioned, the chaplain asked them whether either of them had any request to make with respect to their relations? They both desired him to inform their friends that they hoped they would prepare to meet them in heaven, and that they would lead a good life ; that they were going out of the world innocent, and were not afraid to die. Precisely at twelve o'clock the tolling of the prison bell announced that the melancholy procession was moving towards the place of execution. The culprits, who had undergone no apparent alteration since the trial, walked with a firm step. On reaching the lodge, Powys, who saw Mr. Superintendent Bergen, re-quested him to shake hands with him, and said emphatically, "God bless you; it is hard to die in-nocent; but I can forgive." Downing ascended the drop with a hasty step, and placed himself imme-diately under the fatal beam; and, whilst the executhe executioner was putting the rope round his neck said "Don't put the rope so tight ; I can't breathe." The chaplain then shook hands with Downing, and exhorted him in the most solemn manner to tell the whole truth, as he was about to leave the world : to whole truth, as ne was about to leave the world; to which Downing replied, "I am not guilty." The chaplain having also shaken hands with Powys, and repeated the exhortation, Powys said, "We are of the state of his mind, and, in order to prevent furgoing to die for a thing we know nothing about, and I hope the Lord in Heaven will protect us." Downhad been drawn over their faces, and whilst the chaplain was proceeding with the burial service, both the criminals prayed aloud and apparently with great fervoar. While they were so engaged, the drop Coll and the world alord upon their processing. Down fell, and the world closed upon their presence. Downing ceased at once to live, but Powys struggled for several minutes. wretched man ex piated his offence on the scaffold in front of Ipswich | She was immediately put into bed, and in a few minutes gaol, at twelve o'clock to-day. His two companions Mr. Archer, surgeon, was in attendance, and on ex-in crime, Walter Howell, his brother, and Israel amining her person he found not less than seven Shipley, were respited on Friday ; a special messen-ger from the Home Office arrived at half-past two o'clock in the morning, and delivered the important was a great gash on her left check and a deep wound document to Mr. Johnson, the governor. The Rev. on her left side, and four other wounds on her arms, Mr. Page has been unremitting in his attention to back, and legs. He immediately rendered the necesthe condemned criminals, all of whom have conducted | sary assistance, and was incessant in his attention themselves in an exemplary manner. When the elder Howell (William) entered the gaol, about five of death. He then visited the unfortunate husband, months since, he was not able to read or write, nor did he know a syllable of the Lord's-prayer, but by throat, which he secured, and also some other onts of the excellent regulation of the prison he had made himself a tolcrably plain scholar, by a close applica-tion to the books that were furnished him by the visiting justices and the chaplain. On Friday he saw his mother and sister, in the presence of the governor and another officer, and the scene that ensued may be more readily imagined than described. He addressed them in a religious and penitent manner. The chaplain was engaged with him in prayer until nearly eleven the three criminals were allowed to meet each other, and they freely gave vent to their procured, and, in company of Spittle and two other distressed feelings, after which they entered upon their spiritual devotions. William Howell impressively addressed his brother, and exhorted him to be penitent, adding that he should die happy. The prisoner throughout his confinement has protested his innocence, and on Thursday night he slapped Turner, one of the turnkeys, on the shoulder, far recovered as to be able to state some particulars and remarked, "I know I deserve to die for the many of the unfortunate occurrence. It appears that about offences I have committed, but I declare to God I five o'clock in the morning her husband got out of never steeped my hands in human blood." Soon after bed hastily, and locked the door. In his doing so she he observed, "There is a man in this prison who could was awakened, and presently heard him say, "My save my life if he liked." This was in reference to a dear, we have lived together, we have loved together, smuggler lately apprehended, and whom all, the con-demned criminals addressed a letter to, which they ever, uttered these words than he seized hold of her entrusted to the reverened chaplain to deliver. On another occasion he observed, "That man ought to with a large clasp pocket-knife in various parts of the another occasion he observed, "Inat man ought to pray to his God to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, when I am on the scaffold." On Friday night, after the chap-lain left the prison, the culprit offered up a sincere prayer, and then sank down from exhaustion on his bed. He took his tea and toast with apparent relish, and slept soundly until nearly eight o'clock this meaning. From an early how, they are a sincere to the source of the source of the provide the source of the source of the source of the source of the body. She jumped out of bed screaming for help, and the impression on her mind is that the unfor-tunate man became terrified, and attempted to cut his own throat. It would seem, however, that to the bluntness of the knife the salvation of both their lives must be attributed; the edge was quite blunt, morning. From an early hour thousands began to and not equal to the frantic determination of the assemble in the vicinity of the prison, and the all-ab-sorbing topic was whether all the culprits were to die, for it was not generally known in the town that any ceiving every attention which her melancholy and respite had arrived. At nine o'clock the Rev. F. Page entered the gaol, and directly proceeded to the prisoner's cell. The wretched man had dressed himself, and was at prayer. A few minutes before the arrival of the reverend gentleman, Turner, the turnkey, inquired if the prisoner would have any breakfast, but he declined doing so. The chaplain, having remained about an hour with the culprit, next prooceded to the chapel to prayers, where all the convicted prisoners were already assembled, including Walter Howell and Israel Shipley. The prisoner joined in the devotional service with great earnestness, and at the conclusion partook of the sacrament ; his brother, Walter Howell, and Shipley also partook of the sacrament, and betrayed great emotion and penitence. The prayers having been ended, the two Howells and Shipley, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Page, went into the rev. gentleman's room, which is adjoining the governor's house, at the eastern end of the convict yard. Here it was that they took their final leave, and a most distressing scene ensued. From eleven o'clock the bell of St. Margaret's Church struck at short intervals up to twelve a solemn death-knell for the criminal, and about the latter hour the awful procession was discovered merging out of the door-way of the governor's house, and wending its slow progress across the garden to the gate-keeper's lodge, in front of which the gallows was erected. The Rev. Mr. Page walked in front, reading the burial service, followed by the culprit, who walked with a firm step, and with his eyes turned upwards, repeating in a loud and audible voice the the wounds, Daniels was placed on a bed, and another prayers. He was a robust young man, 28 years of servant placed by her side for fear she might attempt age, and stood nearly six feet high. He appeared to be in good bodily health, although his face was palid, of the deceased's bed, discovered what had before and to have possessed great physical power. He was dressed in a smock frock, corduroy breeches, and long leather gaiters. On either side of him walked the governor and the executioner, the under-sheriffs and other officers bringing up the rear. On entering the lodge the prisoner knelt down in the centre before a stool, and the chaplain continued reading prayers. room, one of Mr. Goulding's razors was discovered on and drawn a cap over instace, he continued to move his hands and pray aloud. Immediately before the drop fell, he said with great emphasis to the mob, "My dear friends, I die innocent of the crime laid to me; that is all I wish to say to you." The drop then fell, and the wretched man was launched into eternity without making searcely a perceptible strug-gle. The body having been suspended an hour, was cut dawn and be wretched man was also been suppended an hour, was cut dawn and be wretched man was also been suppended an hour, was cut dawn and be wretched man was also been suppended an hour, was cut dawn and pray aloud. Immediately before the starting been suppended an hour, was cut dawn and be wretched man was also been suppended an hour, was cut dawn and be wretched man was also been suppended an hour, was cut dawn and be wretched man was also been suppended an hour, was cut dawn and be wretched man was also be the grad. down, and buried within the precinets of the gaol. ccedings, Gibbons, the summoning officer, informed It was calculated that there were above 12,000 spect. the coroner that the father of the infant was in atators present, a majority of whom were females and tendance. The jury said it was unnecessary to ask boys. ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE AT BIRMINGHAM .---On Friday morning, between five and six o'clock, 110 0.24

to the Lunatic Asylum at Sutton. There he remained a few months, and at the expiration of the time came out apparently quite recovered, and resumed his avo-cation. He was, in fact, so far restored, that he had for trid of some accountinging termored to have a set of the second hald refer to the Lunatic Asylum at Sutton. There he remained ing, a sheet of flame. The nurse-maid was so ter-rified, that she ran past the deceased, without at-tempting to render her assistance. The poor creature followed her down stairs imploring her fellow servant got rid of some eccentricities by which he was pre- to save her, and the latter only escaped being caught viously distinguished, and an opinion was enter-tained by his friends that a radical cure had been shutting it after her. The deceased then ran down effected. His business increased, and for a few weeks into the scullery where the housemaid was at work nothing particular was observable in his manner. About three months ago Mr. C. Walker, of Round | ing the fire with a wet mop, and it was ultimately put Hills, Aston, became possessed of the Rainbow pub-lic-house, at the corner of Adderley-street, Deritend, unfortunate woman. The deceased by this time had lic-house, at the corner of Adderley-street, Deritend, and which was formerly occupied by Mr. Minchin. Some alterations being deemed necessary in the premises, Mr. Bunny was employed to make them, and, during his employment at the house, became ac- tions, and that gentleman dispatched a mounted quainted with the barmaid, an interesting-looking servant for Dr. Parrot, at Clapham-common, who at-and agreeable woman, named Sarah Turner, about 34 years of age. Mr. Bunny being also a well-but his services were unavailing, the unfortunate looking man, a courtship ensued, and he was constant in his attendance at the house, comporting himself in such a manner as to preclude any death. suspicion that he was, or ever had been, labouring under anything like an aberration of intellect. After the lapse of a short time, he made an offer of marriage to Miss Turner, which was accepted, and they then entered into an agreement with Mr. Walker to rent the Rainbow, and carry on the business on their own account, in the event of their getting married. This agreement, we believe, was duly signed, and was to come into operation on Monday next. In the interim the marriage of the unhappy couple was arranged to take place on Tuesday last and, pursuant to agreement, they repaired with their After the ceremony they returned to the Rainbow. and in the course of the following day he was observed to be particularly gloomy; but this was attributed to excessive drinking, in which he had indulged a few days previously. On Thursday he complained of his head, and walked out seven or eight miles in the country, for the purpose of recovering himself, and on his return in the evening he seemed better, but still dull, and complained a little of his head. Nothing, however, up to this time, amounting to insa-nity, appeared in his manner, and he and Mrs. Bunny retired to bed after supper, about twelve o'clock. The house was closed by the domestics, and nothing occurred until about half-past five o'clock in the morning, when the servants in the place. and the persons living in the adjoining houses, were alarmed by the most awful shricks and cries of "Murder," is-suing from Mr. Bunny's bed-room. The servant

man immediately rushed up stairs, and hearing Mrs. wings of the Maison Centrale at Caen. The third Bunny screaming for help, he tried, but in vain, to here is two chaps going to be murdered; we are going to die as innocent as child unborn; we are free from it." Powys then ascended the scaffold, and whilst the executioner was putting the ascendent to associate the window, and Mr. Burny instantion of against and fourth stories gave way, and fell upon the second floor, breaking the main beam of that also. The force open the door. He then ran into the street and room contained many old men, one of whom was killed, and two were severely injured; but the rest were able to save themselves by hurrying out of their beds and placing themselves close to the walls. In pearance, and descended by the ladder into the street. this state of terror they remained for fifteen hours half dressed, with his throat cut and his person literally covered with blood. He was received at the the time required to release them, although a great bottom of the ladder by a youth named Samuel Ste-phens, who conducted him into the shop of Mr. many workmen were employed. Several of the poor old men are ill from the effects of the fright. FALL OF A MOUNTAIN .- Java papers, of Sept. 28 state that in the residency of the Pranger Regencies, part of a mountain in the Karang district gave way ther mischief, Mr. Fletcher had him well secured in suddenly, and buried several houses with the inhabihis shop by his neighbours, and he then proceeded to ing further said, "I hope it will come out, and that the house of the unfortunate man, and up stairs to tants under the masses of earth and stone. Considerable portions of the Kwassen and Bandjar districts the country will know that we are innocent, and that his bed-room door. This he found locked, and so of the Kahepatjang residency were flooded over about the same period, and 600 houses totally destroyed by our friends will be released of it." After the caps securely fastened inside, that it was not until after fire near Djocjokarta. Chartist Intelligence. Bunny was leaning against a side wall in her night dress, which was saturated from top to bottom in THE EXECUTIVE. blood, flowing from a number of wounds in various EXECUTION OF WM. HOWELL FOR MURDER.-Ips- parts of her body. The bedelothes, curtains, and " Can't you let the little creature pull your hair ?" oor equally presented a most frightful appearance. Once upon a time" a very affectionate mother was nursing a baby suffering from teething. She had another child about five years of age, to play with whom was the baby's greatest delight. One day baby laid fierce hold on its brother's hair, whereupon, severe wounds, which had been inflicted with a knife. The poor woman's throat was dangerously cut ; there the sufferer having extricated himself from the hands of his juvenile tormentor, and run away, baby cried most lustily; when the mother exclaimed: "you nasty little brat! how cross you are! can't you let the little creature pull your hair ?" The foregoing bears such a striking similarity to the good-natured yielding expected from ourselves and the Executive in Mr. Fletcher's house, and found a wound upon his Council of the Chartist Association, that we consider it a suiting preface for what we have to say on the minor importance, which he dressed ; after which. subject of that division, the success of which was Mr. Bunny was removed to the prison in More-street, built upon the hope of placing us and the leaders of and there secured. At eleven o'clock Mr. Archer the movement in the situation of the little "cross attended before the magistrates, and stated that brat" who would not stand to have his hair pulled to there could not be the least doubt of the man's inplease the baby. sanity; that he was evidently in a state of great Some weeks ago, there appeared in our columns an excitement, and must be taken care of. In a short extract from a letter written by Mr. Smith, of Glas time after, Mr. Redfern having additional proof of gow, secretary to the Chartist Association, to one of the necessity of prompt attention to the unfortunate throughout the whole day, and from nine o'clock man, he applied for and obtained an order for his to be of sufficient importance to warrant publication, the Executive Committee, and deemed by that body removal to the workhouse. A car was accordingly as well for the defence of the character of the Executive, as for the protection of the Chartist cause. The officers, he was conveyed to Lichfield-street, where, extract contained information which to withhold with much difficulty, he was strapped and properly might have subjected the Executive to a charge of secured. Indeed, during the drive to the workhouse very serious neglect. In a week or two subsequent to the publication of the extract referred to, the Exethe men had great difficulty in keeping him in the car, and preventing him from further injuring himcutive, having been for a length of time beset with self. In the course of the day Mrs. Bunny was so applications for the substitution of a more democratic mode of electing the Executive than that at present practised, submitted the disputed point to the udgment and decision of the whole Chartist body: let us now see how those two questions have been dealt with, as well by ourselves as by persons professing strong admiration of Chartist principles. With respect to the first matter, we published, as it was our duty to do as the recognised and accredited organ of communication for the Chartist body, the address of are his replies. In answer to the first query he the Executive : and as that address contained state- | says :-- "You ask me if the extract that appeared ments which were held by the party spoken of to be inaccurate and injurious, we published every word sent from every quarter in reply, even though much the matter so sent was totally beside the mark. The few words of comment with which we accompanied such replies, were mild and inoffensive ; and there, when each party had had their "say," we expected the matter to drop. All that we had done up to this stage was, as we have said, to publish the address of the Executive, as in duty bound, and every word sent precarious situation requires. in reply by the party deeming themselves ag-grieved : with the subject matter we did not at all MURDER AND SUICIDE. - The neighbourhood of Claphan was on Saturday evening thrown into the interfere. We expressed no opinion on the question in dispute : we spoke disparagingly of no one ; we rightly left the subject in the hands of those to whom it begreatest excitement by another horrid murder and suicide. It appears that Mr. Goulding, lighterman and corn-factor, of Horselydown, has a residence at longed. But did other parties act towards us in such Clapham-Rise, and a considerable number of servants; | manner and spirit ? Were they contented with the amongst them was Eliza Daniels, who had been in opportunity we afforded them to set themselves right, that gentleman's service about six or eight months and then, when they had done so, to leave the reas housemaid. She was about 25 years of age, of spective statements of the respective parties in the prepossessing manners and appearance, and had been hands of the public, to be decided on as judgment highly recommended to Mrs. Goulding. During the time she had been in the establishment, her conduct and discrimination should direct ? No. This course,the only proper one as far as we can see, —was grossly had been excellent, and even up to Wednesday night departed from : and the manner of that departure nothing had occurred to excite suspicion. She that | with the circumstances connected with it, induces night went to bed late, and about two o'clock on more than a belief that something more than mere Thursday morning Mrs. Goulding was disturbed by personal vindication was intended. a strange noise proceeding from Daniels's room. On In our last number we gave an account of some procuring a light and going up stairs, a frightful scene met her view. The floor of the room was most extraordinary proceedings at Glasgow, whither, it appears to us, Dr. M'Douall had repaired, not with leluged in blood, and the clothes of the girl, who was a view so much of arraigning Mr. Smith, as to have in a corner of the room, were likewise saturated with a shot at the Executive and the Northern Star. Why it; and there were suspicious marks about the room. this course should have been adopted, we own ourwhich led to subsequent investigation and discovery selves at a loss to imagine, viewing it in connection with any supposable honest purpose or fair intention, Mrs. Goulding, in great alarm, having called for as-sistance, a groom was dispatched for Mr. Dodd, of What the Star had done in this matter, that could at Stockwell, surgeon. In the meantime it was disall warrant its most jaundiced envier to ask for a covered that the unfortunate woman had made no vote of condemnation, is past our comprehension less than three deep wounds in her throat, from which and why the Executive were to be censured for setthe blood was gushing in streams. Mr. Dodd ting themselves right with the Chartist body, as to attended in a very short time, and having sewed up the nature of the connection between them and a certain party who they had more than reason to believe was thwarting and undoing what they had in their judgment deemed it essential for the good of the Chartist cause to do, is also most puzzling. However been suspected, that she had delivered herself of a so it was. The Glasgow people were asked to do child, which he found rolled up in the bed-clothes, these things. They properly refused ; and so far the and ouite dead. It was a fine female child, and there purpose failed. appears little doubt that it was born alive, and So much for the first branch of our subject; and having been made away with, the mother made the now for a word with respect to the several proposi-tions referred by the Executive to the Chartist body. desperate attempt on her own life. On searching the There is no question that has given rise to so much The culprit during this time prayed with his hands a wash-hand stand. Mr. Dodd was unremitting in debate among a very important body of the Chartists upraised and clasped together in a firm but aggrieved his attention to her, but she expired about two as the mode of electing the Executive. It is well words,-bearing the sar tone. Calcraft pinioned his arms while he was kneel- o'clock on Sunday. The only reason that can at pre- known that the decision of the last Conference, that source for, J. SMITH. ing. He took no notice of those who surrounded him, but ascended the L der unassisted, and with a firm step. Calcraft having adjusted the fatal noose, and drawn a cap over his face, he continued to move his drawn a cap over his face, he continued to move Mr. Carter, coroner, at the Bedford Arms Tavern, bis been mooted in the several localities, to the breeding been mooted in the several localities, to the breeding of much contention and no little division of feeling. yet we regret to find that it is even so. Last week the father any questions, as he knew nothing of the Mr. Wm. Bell of Hoywood, and Mr. Ambrose Hirst dreadful transaction. The Coroner summed up, and of Oldham, sent to us a communication, complainthe jury returned a verdict—That the mother, Eliza of Uldnam, sent to us a communication, complain-baniels, destroyed herself in a fit of insanity. The provide the straight of th

of death, terminating in paroxysms, which rendered was preparing her master's bed-room fire, heard the estraint necessary, and he was accordingly removed | deceased scream, and found her, on the second land-This young woman immediately commenced quenchevery bit of clothing burnt off, except a very small portion of her stays, and her screams were heart-rend ing. She was got to bed under Mr. Ward's direcwoman dying at five o'clock on the succeeding morn-ing. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental

SUICIDE AT THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S.-A man named Hollick, in the service of Mr. Hughes, upholsterer, of Piccadilly, and who was employed with others in preparing the mansion of the Duke of Northumberland for the reception of the family, was on Saturday morning, discovered by his fellow-work-men to have committed suicide by hanging himself in one of the water-closets. For some days past the deceased had been labouring under a depression of spirits, but he had frequently expressed the greatest abhorrence at persons committing suicide.

AWFUL VISITATION .- Saturday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, a young man, a compositor, in the employ of Messrs. Saville, the printers, of St. Martin's-lane, named John Woodberry, whilst working at his case and talking to a brother workman, suddenly fell down speechless. He was removed with all speed to Charing-cross Hospital, where he shortly afterwards expired. The medical men attribute his death to apoplexy.

FIRE NEAR BAGNIGGE-WELLS-ROAD. - On Sunday morning a fire broke out in the house of Mr. John Brain, an engineer, in Bagnigge-Wells-road. The horizon was illuminated for miles round, which caused the quick arrival of the London establishment, West of England, and County Fire-office engines, but unfortunately such was the delay in procuring water that the flames made great progress; and by halfpast two the whole dwelling-house and its valuable contents were one burning mass. The adjoining houses were, however, saved by the firemen, who finally obtained a plentiful supply of water.

ACCIDENT.—A serious accident happened on Sa-turday, about eleven o'clock at night, at one of the

prevent it. Feeling that there was but one proper with a similar desire to prevent divisions, and bickerings, and useless contests in the Chartist ranks. Messrs. Bell and Hirst had the gratification to know that their complaints against the head-officers of their society — and respecting conduct, too, which has secured general approbation and admiration—were in print before they were in the hands of those officers to whom they ought to have been sent direct. On the question itself we shall only say, that had the Executive consisted of more seekers after office, personal

became impossible to agree upon a satisfactory mode this year." f electing the Executive body for the ensuing year. Having now dealt with the two charges upon which the Executive have been arraigned, let us turn for a moment to a consideration of the manner in which the Executive have discharged the duties of that office to which they were appointed. They have been now in office for nearly a year and a half. They entered upon their functions under the hot fire of a disappointed faction; and it appears as if they are to close them under the pop-gun discharge of indishould perish. The Executive have, one and all, laboured with an earnestness, a zeal, and an activity, deserving of the highest praise. From the first hour kingdoms, ably expounding the objects of their mis-sion. They have allayed those differences under which they found the cause tottering. By self devotion they have inspired a large portion of the community with a like good feeling for the cause. They have sought for no repose. They have pre-sented no anomalous item in their accounts. They have been niggard to themselves, in all but toil and labour.

We would ask what possible motive any man car belief that the less supplied for their maintenance would leave more for individual distribution? It is not wonderful that the balance sheet should present a large item against the Treasurer, when we reflect upon the fact, that "withholding the supplies" from the Executive is a material item in the tactics of those the Executive is a material item in the tactics of those who make a more profitable livelihood by counter-tions were agreed to affirming the propriety of calling agitation. We will venture to assert, that lecturers traversing the country upon their own account, have evening Mr. Mitchell read Mr. O'Connor's letter adreceived larger contributions as their share of agitation, than those supplied for otherwise carrying out the whole movement. We have seen more acknow-which we hope will be speedily given. ledged in one week for such services, than has been remitted to the Executive for six weeks together. We have known A B C D, or E, during a moment of

this system of poaching has ended in the denuncia-tion of the Executive, the Northern Star, and Feargus having the greatest of confidence in the honesty of Manchester." "That the Victim Fund Country of Manchester." "That the Victim Fund Country of Manchester." O'Connor; whenever the "supplies" were likely to that gentleman. And we trust that the men of Man-

the whole of his conduct from the moment that he until the 16th Feb., and that all persons feeling desiheard that Dr. M'Douall was to visit Scotland to the rous to contribute to the fund, are particularly reend of the "strange meeting ?" a report of which we quested to send their contributions to Mr. J. inserted last week. In that letter Mr. Smith shows Ship Tavern, Stechhouse-lane, Birmingham." that the act for which he has been so vehemently amed by those whose publicly expressed opinions he

Somens Town.-On Sunday evening last, Mr. John course for us to adopt, we handed the letter of Messrs. Sewell lectured at Mr. Duddridge's, Tonbridge-Bell and Hirst over to the Executive : and the receipt street ; Mr. John Hornby in the chair. The lecturer of their communication from our hands was the first delivered a very able address on the constitutions of their communication from our names was the first derivered a very able address on the constitutions intimation they had that any party, even the most slender, felt the slightest objection to the course duty had called on them to adopt. Other parties, how-ever, did not so act: probably they were not imbued separated.

TURNAGAIN-LANE. - Tuesday, Jan. 28.- A special general meeting of the members of this locality was held this evening; Mr. G. H. Tucker in the chair. The following resolutions were adopted, viz.:-"That the city locality, in public meeting assembled, place the most implicit confidence in Feargus O'Connor, despite of the wicked and wilful lies and foul calumnies that have been heaped upon him by foul calumnies that have been heaped upon him by money-mongering and mushroom Chartists; and that we tender him our sincere thanks for his inde-that we tender him our sincere thanks for his inde-that we tender him our sincere thanks for his inde-that we tender him our sincere thanks for his inde-that we tender him our sincere thanks for his inde-that we tender him our sincere thanks for his inde-that we tender him our sincere thanks for his inde-that we tender him our sincere thanks for his inde-that we tender him our sincere thanks for his inde-has proved himself to be a public instructor, a we tive consisted of more seekers after omce, personal that we tender him our sincere thanks for his much and the beaution of the seckers after omce, personal that we tender him our sincere thanks for his much has proved himself to be a public instructor, a way interest would have led them to act in a far different fatigable exertions in behalf of the working millions." interest would have led them to act in a far different manner than they have done. Instead of endeavour-ing to arrive at the wishes of the majority, they, if anxious for dissension, would have allowed the dis-puted question to have remained unsettled, until it have deem it advisable to hold a Convention."

#### GRENWICH.

LECTURE .- On Tuesday evening Mr. M'Grath de-LECTURE. On Tuesday evening Mr. M Grath de-ivered a lecture to a numerous audience in the As-and destroy his character, by those whom he has sembly-room of the George and Dragon Inn. Mr. humanely succoured when in distress, may tenth sembly-room of the George and Dragon line. Int. Int. Awaken the working classes to a sense of their day sayers occupied the chair. At the termination of awaken the working classes to a sense of their day the lecture, many parts of which elicited the unani-mous approbation of the meeting, the chairman, ac-sion against which their champion has so arded cording to our usual custom, invited discussion; no and manfully struggled." opponent presenting himself, the following resolution DELEGATE MEETING. was ably moved and seconded by Messrs. Abbot and viduals who are determined to live, though Chartism Morgan :- Resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting that the Northern Star and National Trades' Journal, is the only portion of the British Press that fearlessly exposes the wrongs, and honestly expounds of their assumption of office, they have buckled on the rights of labour; this meeting is, therefore, of the armour of agitation, and have traversed the three opinion that every friend of the interest of labourevery lover of liberty-should rally to the support of so valuable a journal, and hail with delight its establishment in the metropolis; and, furthermore, this meeting hereby expresses their unqualified confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the proprietor of the Star, for the unexampled zeal, energy, and disinterestedness which have, up to the present time, cha-racterized his untiring labours to effect the liberation

of the industrious millions from the odious thraldom We would ask what possible motive any man can have in the destruction of such a body, beyond the belief that the *less* supplied for their maintenance would less adopted *una voce*. Thanks having been voted to the chairman and lecturer, the meeting separated.

#### ROCHDALE.

members discussed the recent letter of the Executive,

## BIRMINGHAM.

Sur Locality .- At a meeting at the Ship Inn, excitement, to receive more money for their indivi-dual services in one week, than the Executive have received in six; and we have invariably found that O'Connor; whenever the "supplies were the inquiry into the charges preferred against him; this meeting not doubting but that the open and designing will bundle out of the ranks, and the principled and devoted alone will remain. The memory and designing will bundle out of the ranks, and the principled and devoted alone will remain. Alone will remain.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received lution was unanimously passed :-- "That the sub-a long letter from Mr. Smith, of Glasgow, detailing scription to the Duncombe Testimonial be kept open quested to send their contributions to Mr. J. Smith, Ship Tavern, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham." LECTURE.—On Sunday evening last Mr. Thomas quested to send their contributions to Mr. J. Smith,

ughly interesting

PRESTON-AT A MEETING of the Chartists' Council of Presto At a meeting of the Chartists' Council of Preston, held on Sunday evening, January 26th, it was unan-mously agreed to—" That, taking into consideration the serious charges brought by Dr. M'Douall against Mr. Feargus O'Connor, we recommend the Man-chester Council to institute an investigation into the case, believing such charges calculated to do injury to the Chartist cause if not speedily and justly decided."

#### NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM. The following resolution was passed at a special meeting of the Seven Stars locality, Nottingham, or January 24th, 1845; resolved—"That this meeting, having heard with regret the ill-treatment which Mr. O'Connor has received at the hands of Dr. M'Dough of themselves called upon to brain forward course which he has hitherto so nolly it. lowed; and we trust that the ingratitude it lowed; and we truss only one instruction of instruction of intrigue which has been resorted to to calumn

DELEGATE MEETING .- At a town and county is gate meeting, held in the Democratic Chapel, on 19th ult., it was unanimously resolved that a lev one penny per member per month be paid for the pose of defraying the Local Victim Debt.

#### LANCASHIRE.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING. delegates from the various localities in South cashire, in connection with the National Char Association, met in the Garden-street lecture ro Bury, on the morning of Sunday last, January 1845, when delegates from the following play were present: viz., Manchester, Rochdale, Old: Heywood, Bury, Waterhead-mills, &c. Mr. T. Rankin was unanimously called to the chair. minutes of the last meeting were read and confin The delegates then paid in the following sums the Executive .- Manchester, £2 4s. ; Rochdale, 8s.

Oldham, 7s. 1d.; Waterhead-mill, 2s. 6d.; Herna 2s. 1d.; Rochdale, for accompt book, 4s. -1s £3 8s. 4d. South Lancashire Fund.-Manches THE CONFERENCE .- On Sunday and Monday the 11s. ; Heywood, 2s. ; Oldham, Ss. ; Waterhead, 2s. 6d. ; Rochdale, 8s. 4d.-Total, £1 11s. 10d. following resolutions were agreed to :- " That is following resolutions were agreed to :--- "Inat county accounts be audited, and brought to the s delegate meeting." "That Messrs. Rankin d Nuttall be the auditors." "That our secretary dressed to the Manchester Council, when it was re-colved to wait the report or decision of that body, empire that the South Lancashire delegates empire that the South Lancashire delegates about to bring out a Chartist Hymn Book; and it wish, if possible, that it should contain only set compositions of an elevating kind. Any Chartist wishing to aid their efforts, would oblige the is gates by sending their contributions to the seen gratis, on or before the last Sunday in February Contributions should be sent addressed to M. P. Contributions should be sent addressed to Mr. Rich be requested to publish a balance sheet of their meeting be held in Ashton-under-Lyne, on Sunday in February, in the Chartist Room. (2) to be taken at ten o'clock in the forenoon."

in the aftern

at full length ; and this is the less to be regretted, because most of the points and facts contained in it were set forth in the report of the Glasgow meeting, to which we have referred. There are, however, one or two falsities contradicted in it, which we must the votes of the members of the Chartist Association lections. The letter of Mr. Smith is addressed to proper persons to serve as an Executive for the ensu-Mr. R. G. Gammage, secretary of the new locality at | ing year." Northampton, in answer to a note from that gentle-man, as sub-sec., to Mr. Smith, which said note will mittee for the praiseworthy manner in which they let the reader know the nature of the said "whispers." Here it is :---

Crispin-street, Northampton, Jan. 20, 1845. DEAR SIR,—A resolution was passed by our Council last night, instructing me to write to you, requesting to know whether the extract that appeared from your letter couse of the working classes of this country; and are of surprise amongst the meeting. The election in the Star, was indeed your writing? We take an interest not only surprised but shocked at the revelations forthcoming Executive was also brought before in the affair between the Executive and Dr. M'Douall; day's Store" The meeting adjourned to Sunday Sunday he would move, "That the Executive and and not wishing to entertain an unworthy prejudice against either party, we have determined on sifting the matter, in next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when it is either pafty, we have determined on sifting the matter, in order to find out the truth. We have some ground for believing that the extract that appeared from your first letter was not all of yours. An answer, therefore, to the above question will much oblige yours, on behalf of the Council of R. G. GAMMAGE, Sec.

the new locality, P.S.-Did you write to Mr. Clark to the effect that there was no necessity for publishing your second letter?-R. G. G.

Mr. Smith's replies to these very pointed but very strange questions are most direct and most conclusive. We call the questions strange ones, because they imply that either Mr. Clark or the Executive committed forgery and stated direct falsehoods, and that Mr. Smith tamely submitted to their doing so. But here from my letter in the Star be indeed of my writing My answer to that question is, YES ! it is of my writing. You say you have grounds for belief that the extract was not all mine. My answer is, that it is all I wrote upon that subject." Very explicit and

the effect that there was no necessity for publishing my the Chartists of Kettering, call upon Dr. M'Douall bours far away from home, with their families second letter. My answer to that question is as follows: -Mr. Clark wrote to me, stating that he had destroyed my second letter, as it was his general practice to do or will not do, we shall look upon him as an enemy to with nearly all communications; but if I could furnish the rights of industry, and a traitor to his country, cality provide a comfortable private lodging him with a copy of it, he would cheerfully corroborate it. unworthy of being ever again recognized by the town, where the lecturers can regularly resort I wrote him in answer that I had resolved to give myself people. no more trouble with Dr. M'Douall; and all I was sorry for was, that I had given myself so much already. I also stated, that I understood the Doctor had written a private letter, in which he had made an unwarrantable attack on my private character; and this was my reason for being regardless whether my second letter was published or

Surely that question is settled also. And now, we think, we are fairly entitled to ask Mr. Gammage the Executive were forgers and Mr. Clark a story-teller. Mr. Gammage don't like "private-letter" writing : will he publish the "private letter" on to do so, in justice to those therein charged with at Leeds.

forgery, falsehood, and pusillanimity. As an act of bare justice to Mr. Smith, we must say that the statement of facts he has sent us, is certified by every member of the Glasgow Council The facts generally are those detailed in the speeches of Messrs. Colquhoun and Sherrington at the recent Glasgow meeting. The P.S. of Mr. Smith's letter we give, it being a necessary explanation to set himself right with the public, on a point of which dexterous use has been made :---

P.S. I perceive certain parties are busily engaged in discovering the proper meaning of that portion of my letter, on the correspondence with Dr. M Douall and the Executive, wherein I state my letter to Mr. Clark to have been written unguardedly: for their benefit, and in justice to myself, I inform them, that in private as well as public letter writing, I, on all accasions, write the truth : and the meaning of the passage referred to is, that had I intended it for the press, I would have made a better selection of words,-bearing the same meaning, -than those in which hat was the only matter I was

Olark denvered a merely reported, was one which duty called on him to perform. It is not in our power to give the letter attentive auditory. attentive auditory.

# BRADFORD.

ON SUNDAY the members of the General Council met in their room, Butterworth-buildings, to arrange It was also resolved-" That the thanks

mittee for the praiseworthy manner in which they have performed their duty, and this meeting pledges to support them to the utmost of their power. Resolved-" That this meeting has implicit confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and sincerely ten-ders him their thanks for his untiring zeal in the requested every councilman will attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. LECTURE .-- On Sunday evening a lecture was deli-

vered by G. White, on the People's Charter. The audience was respectable, and at the conclusion highly applauded the lecturer. A vote of confidence in the Executive was unanimously adopted. The letter of Mr. O'Connor, in the Star of Saturday, was read, and a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connor, for his past services, and implicit confidence in him, was | next Sunday, Feb. 2, at six o'clock, a meetingst carried by acclamation.

#### KETTERING.

IMPORTANT MEETING .- At a meeting of the Chartists of this town, held on Tuesday evening last, Mr. tists of this town, held on Tuesday evening last, bur. R. Ridgyard was called to the chair. After the pre-liminary business of the association was settled, the letter of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., to the Manchester Council, was read from the Star, and, after consider-ble discussion the following resolutions were put able discussion, the following resolutions were put, and carried unanimously :---" That in the opinion of decided that, at all events. Surely it will set that this meeting, the attacks made upon Mr. O'Connor

#### BRADFORD.

THE EXECUTIVE.—At a meeting of the Chartists of this town, held at Butterworth's-buildings, on Sunday evening last-Mr. Jackson in the chair-Mr. White delivered an address in defence of the Execu-

tive, and the general policy pursued by the Chartist body; and concluded by moving the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Cole, and carried unanimously-" That the Chartists of Bradford have who it was that "gave him enound for belief" that full confidence in the present Executive, being fully satisfied with the zeal and industry they have displayed in the discharge of their duties ; we also conwriting ; will he publish the "private letter" on sider them justified in calling on the members for Store in connection with the Association, and which he and his friends in Northampton founded their vote respecting the Conference." The general fund to supply any of our members with smalls their queries to Mr. Smith ? We think he is bound | feeling was in favour of having the Conference held

the purpose of discussing the question announced Sunday evening's discussion should be on "Teetotal- his and our pretended friends ; and we are ism versus Chartism."

SHAKESPEREAN LOCALITY-On Sunday evening last Mr. Bairstow gave an animating and interesting lecture on "Poverty, Parsons, and Profitmongers, which gave satisfaction to a crowded meeting. After the lecture, the propositions of the Executive were discussed and decided on. Our numbers are weekly increasing. PLYMOUTH.

"THE LEAGUE"-We had another of the periodical xhibitions of this body on Friday evening last. ig last, accompanied by the usual twaddle of the immense advantages that would occur from "Free Trade." LONDON. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, January 26th; Mr. Mills in the chair.—Messrs. Simpson and Mr. Mills in the chair.—Messrs. tion; and that many times and out has the question been mooted in the several localities, to the breeding of much contention and no little division of feeling. Anxious that the opinion of the majority of the Chartist body should be taken directly on this par-ticular and important matter, they suggested that the several localities should call special meetings to specially consider the point; and after due delibera-tion, come to a decision which should be binding on all concerned. It is almost impossible to imagine

BURY.-The funeral sermon of Mr. John Louis late lecturer for the Miners' Association, and lost his life by an explosion of fire damp in a con at Radcliffe-bridge, was preached on Sunday in the Garden-street lecture room, to a crowing and respectable audience, by Mr. W. Dixon, of the chester. Mr. Dixon selected for his text the clause of the fourth verse in the 11th chapter Hebrews—"He being dead, yet speaketh;" which he spoke for upwards of an hour, during time both speaker and hearers were deeply affect and CARLISLE.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CHARTIST CIATION .- On Sunday last the above body held CIATION.—On Sunday last the above body held rear usual weekly meeting in their room, No. 6, the street, Caldewgate, when, after the subscription were paid in from the different districts, Mr. In Gatie was called to the chair. Mr. O'Connor's was read from the *Star*; also, the report of Glasgow proceedings, which caused no small the Sunday he would move, "That the Executive has pointed by the different localities, and not by the ference." After some other matters were the over, the council adjourned until the following Sunday.

MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN'S MENIA PROVEMENT SOCIETY .- The members composing society held their meeting as usual in the Aso tion-room, John-street ; but there being no spe question before them, the evening was passed or desultory conversation. It was agreed to, the be held, with a view to an exposure of the ville Dr. Handyside, of Edinburgh, who gave his testimony before the commissioners in that city a man could live on sixpence a week ; and that # his wife, and four children, could live on twe

#### DUNDEE,

The Council of this place, having consider as themselves to maintain out of their wages subject (as they are) to the exorbitant char hotel and tavern-keepers, recommend that es where the little means they have can be made to the best advantage. The Dundee Counci also done something more than agree to such mendation. They have acted on it themselved therefore they are in a condition to say to do

'Go and do likewise."

NORTHAMPTON.

OLD LOCALITY .- As we have not reported of ceedings lately, it perhaps may be thought that we are dead ; but though we have been we have not been apathetic, for we have estable a school to educate the rising generation; have devised means to commence a Co-of money, instead of their being imposed on

at Leeds. LEICESTER. Discussion.—A meeting of the Hampden locality was held at Mr. Oades' Room, on Sunday last, for the number of discussion the automation and the following resolution the number of discussion the automation and the following the second discussion the following the second discussion and the following the following the second discussion and the following the second discussion at the following the following the second discussion at the following the second discussion at the following the second discussion at the following the following the following the second discussion at the following the following the second discussion at the following the following the second discussion at the second discussion at the following the second discussion at the second discussion at the following the second discussion at the second d that Feargus O'Connor is a hearty and sincent in last week's Star. The meeting was not so nu- of the working classes, and that he has done merously attended as on some former occasions; but the best spirit prevailed throughout. At the close of the meeting it was agreed that the subject for next thise with him under the calumnies and treat

see the determination he has come to in have calumnies investigated, and thus set at rest.

TAVISTOCK. The Chartists of Tavistock are of opinion Executive Committee should be chosen by the member of the Chartist body.

TRURO. LECTURE.—According to public and

sorry for. J. SMITH.

their weekly meeting as usual on Monday evening. The members present gave in their votes as directed by the Executive; after which the affair of Dr. had replied to the fallacies of the Free Traders, M'Douall and Mr. O'Connor was introduced to the the chairman at the conclusion rose, arrogating to

LECTURE. — According to public announce lecture was delivered in the United Insti-Truro, on Wednesday evening, January 28 half-nast seven o'clock, by Mr. W. M'Grath meeting was well attended by the sons of toil for good sprinkling of the middle classes. Mr. Skowes, jun., of Camborne, was called to the and one of the private seven the proventies of the seven term. victory on their part, and they will be no more. This gentleman, to the satisfaction of the meeting was all but verified on Friday last, when, after Messrs. vote of thanks to the lecturers and chairman Robertson, Smith, Blackmore, Giles, and Lockwood cluded the proceedings.

#### ST. IVES.

# Agriculture and Horticulture.

HORTICULIURE - Those who have an extensive over-garden, and consequently require a large pointity of verbenas, salvias, petunias, scarlet graniums, and other similar plants for bedding gerannums, and other summar plants for bedding get, should now look over their stock and select a few plants of each sort from which to obtain a temps. These plants should be re-potted with some rich light sandy mould, and then placed in some rich light sandy mould, and then placed in forcing pit or a slight hot bed in order to induce and such plants it is highly desirable to re-pot at once, not waiting until the usual time for this operation all arrive. A careful eye will have detected the uptoms which indicate some unsoundness at the out, and all plants showing such symptoms should be oked out and re-potted. Set the plants, when re-

poked out and re-polted. Set the plants, when re-polted, in the most favourable position for light and air, and for some time water sparingly. The green-nouse may be freely ventilated every day while the weather continues open and mild. *The Flower Gar-*don-Continue to plant out everyreen and deciduous inubs, roses, dc. The pruning also of all the orna-ing the process of a mark or proceeded with ever nental shrabs, roses, &c., may be proceeded with as houre offers.-Bell's Weekly Messenger.

FLORISTS' FLOWERS .- A visible alteration has taken these have been planted late, and have not yet got fairly hold of the ground, earthworms, which are how troublesome, are apt to drag them out. The hants must occasionally be looked over, and when he surface of the beds are dry fasten the plants.

HARDY FRUIT AND KITCHEN GARDEN .- The late eavy rains have been favourable for newly-planted den proceed with the usual routine of trenching and blants in frames or in hand-glasses. Guard the are its superior productiveness; its length of straw, than we are now, and nave, of course, much into the form birds when the sashes are off; and young its tillering properties; the distance from each other at which the grains are placed in the ear, which is ages before the eves which are to see this added a recommendation in damp elimates, as the moisture resplendence shall exist.—Vestiges of the Natural adent of the Observer, the result of some experiments which had been made in raising potatoes; and from trials which I have also made, I entertain no oubt but that planting whole potatoes of a middling ize is by much preferable to those which are cut. In ry ground, or in ordinary seasons, the latter, no bt, grow very well, but there is always a loss y cutting in pieces the large potatoes, while the thers are ready, are not so valuable, and have the skin tire. In damp or wet ground not thoroughly drained, or in cold backward seasons where vegctation is checked, the cut sets parch and never row, so that blanks of some yards are very visible; chilst the drills planted with whole potatoes are as lose as a hedge. I have also made some experiments as to the best and easiest mode of keeping he one crop of potatoes in a proper state for use until the following crop is ready. Persons residing in the country who have frames of glass, can have potatoes very early; and they can also have old potaeskept in pits in the carth, &c.; but people resid-As kept in puts in the case, and see especially, have no again towns, the lower classes especially, have no such conveniences. In the spring, when the potators egin to grow, they send out long shoots, and when lese are removed others succeed—the root all the e shrivelling and wasting its substance. An fectual way of killing the vegetative powers at that riod (and no sooner), occurred to me. The heat of iling water being 312 degs., and three minutes being afficient to boil an egg, the question came to be, how hort a time would effect the present object ; and an mersion till a person could count six, seems amply ifficient. This might be tested exactly, and be done in a large scale with a copper and netted bag. Potaresh, and until new ones could be got in the market a reasonable price. This plan may also be useful t preserving them longer fit for use at sea, where egetables are not to be had. ewtown, near Worcester, says-"As every proprierder to make the most of them, not to -pull them efore the end of March or the beginning of April, EXTRIGREDINARY SHEEP.-The carcass of the sheep lavid," of the "New Devon" breed, was lately exited in Excter cattle market, and was the admition of hundreds of agriculturists, butchers, &c., to crowded that part of the market for the purpose seeing it. It was pronounced one of the most persheep ever shown in this part of the kingdom. was a wether, yeaned, bred, and fed on the farm of r. Thomas Kingdon, of Chapel St. Martin, Thoraton. This extraordinary sheep, remarkable for smallness of bone, colour, and handsomeness, was ee years old off, and slaughtered and dressed in a Estimates and the second secon ETHOD OF PREPARING CHARRED SAW-DUST AS STRE.-At the last monthly meeting of the Highad and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the Earl Rosebery in the chair, an interesting paper

tart loads; but if they are allowed to remain, a the Agra government, 2378 receive gratuitous in-

satisfactory, and in one instance its beneficial effects | ventilating shaft, &c. &c.-Historical Register. were more obvious the second year than the first. In order to avoid the expense of purchasing lime-shells, them to grow, and to send up plenty of young shoots increased in good time, in order that the plants which are propagated may be strong and well-rooted intro were there fore hears of the energy, by preparing two or lents when turned out into the beds in May and June. the commenced in good time, in order that the plants is the plants when turned out into the beds in May and June. Into the plants are weak and small when planted out, if the plants are weak are planted out, the plantes are planted ou the plants are weak and small when planted out, if the plants are weak and small when planted out, if the plants are weak and small when planted out, if the plants are weak and small when planted out, if the plants are weak and small when planted out, if the plants are weak and small when planted out, if the plants are weak and small when planted out, if the plants are weak and small when planted out, if the plants are weak and small when planted out, if the plants are weak and small when planted out, if the plants are weak and small when planted out, if the plants are weak and small when planted out, if the plants are weak and small when planted out, if the plants are between the prove unfavourable, if the clumps do not attain their full beauty until Sep-ter and October, when they are liable to be ing of saw-dust; wherever the fire broke out to any ing of saw-dust; wherever the fire broke out to any ing of saw-dust was applied, and this was again in the evening, which was partly raked off again in the morning, so as to retain a regular thin covering, through which the air could pass, to carry on the burning within the heaps. By this method ing spread a layer an inch deep of old tan, saw-twei, or cinder ashes, on which to set the pots. Those ho adopt the plan recommended of a small pit heated in all these cases its beneficial effects have been more adopt the plan recommended of a small pit heated in all these cases its beneficial effects have been more to another, and having in one division a small or less apparent. The aptness of this substance to indicate tank, may carry on, their operations with imbibe the fertilising properties of liquid manure, the anishing proverties of inquite manure at facility, and without the uncertainty and risk the ammonia or overs and states and the emuvia of ich always attends the use of any fermenting mate-ich always attends the use of a state and the use of a state and the use of a state attends atte

charring. By the above process it is calculated that saw-dust may be converted into this useful manure at the rate of about one penny per bushel.

A New BARLEY.—In July, 1838, Mr. Noble observed a single ear of barley in a field of the Dunlop species, which, from its marked difference from those around it, as well as from any in the neighbouring fields, he supposed might turn out to be a new species. When ripe this ear was secured, and the following years the grain was sown in a garden, when it was found that the produce retained all the peculiarities of the original car. The seed continued to be preserved

and sown for several successive seasons, till, in 1842, about two quarters were obtained. This was sown Fionist's Flowings.—A visible alteration has taken place in the whole tribe during the past week or ten days. Tulips have begun to appear above ground, and in order to prevent damage, and, if possible, to make "assurance doubly sure," put about a table spoonful of silver sand over the protruding spikes; this will, in a great measure, prevent any frost from the laves separate. Auriculas may now be top-free teaves separate. Auriculas may now be top-the laves separate. Auriculas may now be top-ing the growing fibres is not so great as at a later period. Caractions.—The centre leaves are beginriod. Carnetions.—The centre leaves are begin-obtained by various individuals who procured seed of this new variety for trial, the produce in one appearance. It is absolutely necessary that instance being at the rate of 14 bolls per acre. Its of the star 143 of the star is, therefore, receding from the inner ing to move, and assume in their progress a singular ent appearance. It is absolutely necessary that hey should have all the air possible. *Pinks.*—Where superiority to the early English barley, both in vast regions of space, must be long in producing respect to quantity and quality, seemed obvious to any change sensible to the inhabitants of our planet, every one who had an opportunity of making the comparison. The distinctive marks of this new grounds have nevertheless been found for supposing comparison. The distinctive marks of this new variety are, 1st, the glossy whiteness of the straw, which remains up to the time of ripening without

the least tinge of brown, a colour, more or less observable in all the other varieties; 2nd, the heavy rains have been havourable for newly-planted less bose valle in all the other vallenes, and, the heev, by washing down the finer particles of soil from strength of he straw, which is much greater than in the surface amongst the fibres. In the Kitchen-gar-the common kinds; and 3rd, the greater distance of the grains from each other than in the ordinary preparing for spring-crops. Earth up peas slightly varieties; so that, for example, an ear of the new s they appear above the ground. Seakale and sucpreparing for spring-crops. Earth up peas slightly varieties; so that, for example, an ear of the new put in motion. Our sun is probably one of those is they appear above the ground. Seakale and suc-port may be taken up and put in any dark place to fully three-quarters of an inch longer than one with into the empty space within the ring." According to the same number of grains in either the Chevalier or this view, a time may come when we shall be much iving full air to young lettuces and cauliflower learly English barley. The advantages of this barley lants in frames or in hand-glasses. Guard the

is not so easily retained as in a compactly constructed History of Creation. ear.

former experiment, and mixed with saw-dust in below it. The workmen proceeded almost inch by fabric of Protestant ascendancy. If you moant, as in and the majority of their brethren, might be successively hut of barley the quantity offering was abundant oblong heaps—a method by which an equal quantity of saw-dust was carbonized, but it was found ne-cessary to turn over and mix the heavy while the began to rise. Fears were entertained for the safety burning continued, and thus a greater quantity of ashes was produced among the charred ashes than would otherwise have been the case. When this car-bonised dust was applied, along with lime, to grass, potatoes, and corn crops, the result proved highly satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory, and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory and in are instances its barefield for the safet with satisfactory and in are instances its barefield and the safet with satisfactory and in are instances its barefield and the safet with satisfactory and in are instances its barefield and the safet with satisfactory and in are instances its barefield and the safet with satisfactory and in are instances its barefield and the safet with satisfactory and in a principle of catholicity w

ASTRONOMICAL PARTICULARS OF THE PLANET SATURN.

minute, viz., 350 miles. THE MILKY WAY: OUR ASTRAL SYSTEM .-- It was first surmissed by the ancient philosopher, Democritus, that the faintly white zone which spans the sky under the name of milky way, might be only a dense collection of stars, too remote to be distinguished. This conjecture has been verified by the instruments of modern astronomers, and some speculations of a most remarkable kind have been formed in connection with it. By the joint labours of the two Herschels the sky has been "gauged" in all directions by the telescope, so as to ascertain the conditions of different parts with respect to the frequency of the stars. The result has been a conviction, that as the planets are parts of solar systems, so are solar systems parts of what may be called astral systems; that is, systems composed of a multitude of stars, bearing a certain relation to each other. The astral system to which we belong is conceived to be of an oblong flattish form, with a space wholly or comparatively vacant in the centre, while the extremity in one condition parts into two. The stars are most thickly sown in the outer parts of this vast ring, and these constitute the milky way. Our sun is believed to be placed in the southern portion of the ring, near its inner edge, so that we are vast regions of space, must be long in producing that not only oursun, but the other suns of the system, pursue a wavy course round the ring from west to east, crossing and recrossing the middle of the 'annular "Some stars will depart more, others less, circle. from either side of the equilibrium, according to the places in which they are situated, and according to the direction and the velocity with which they are more in the thick of the stars of our astral system

would never have consented to acknowledge. jurisdiction. But, instead of this, the Protestant prethem of their rights, as far as in you lies. You amuse but as far as it is significant of substantial rights and duties. And you humble them with the condescension

of your insulting patronage, such as you would exhibit to some exiled and fallen dynasty, fixing on them more strongly the gaze of pity, by the mockery of a homage of which you disown the legitimate foundation. What would her Prime Minister think of the respect of any individual for royalty who would allow her Majesty the name of Queen, withholding her rightful titles of "Great Britain and Ireland," on which it is founded ? Surely the recognition of her name could not disguise the want of fidelity necessarily included in any such omission of her rightful title. Of what inconsistency and confusion is not bigotry productive? You would fain confer on some of our bishops a Parliamentary jurisdiction which you are incompetent to give, and deprive others of their apostolical jurisdiction, which you are as incompetent to take away; and, by way of indemnifying the one for the indignity of master slaves, to which you labour to degrade them, you give them a ministerial license of making a similar invasion on the apostolical rights of their brethren. You expect that they will do all this to prolong the existence of that anti-national and odious establishment, some of whose prelates, their fellow-benchers, poured forth but the other day their usual contributions of orthodox hatred on the idolatry and tyranny of the Church of Rome. But no; more valuable by far than the degrading honours of the oppressors of the faith are the confidence, the attachment, and affection of the devoted Catholics of Ireland, who, instead of denying the titles, the jurisdiction of their beloved bishops, will revere them as the only legitimate occupants of the thrones which some of the most eminent of the successors of the apostles have adorned. Immediately connected with this subject is the affectation of a new-born reverence among the hereditary enemies of Ireland for the rights of the Roman Pontiff. If you really revere the centre of Catholic unity, why enleavour to strip the Catholic bishops of their titles, which his Holiness has conferred, and without which, and the spiritual influence they confer, none of those bishops would be deemed worth a moment's negotiation to relieve the embarrassments of a Prime Minster ? Perhaps this feeling is like the prodigal's appreciation of virtue, from the habit of sinful courses, springing from the evidence of the disorders into which a privation of that light which issues from the Apostolic See has so long plunged the population of England. If so, then we should hail such a feeling, and help their faint and tottering steps in returning to the light and merciful consolations of that pa-

ternal home from which they have been so long straying. Oh! no; it is the envious feeling of the fallen spirit at the happiness springing from truth and union ; and their tongue, like his, strives to dart forth in glozing flattery the venom of destruction. They may spare themselves their officious solicitude about the conduct of the Catholics of Ireland. In the fight for their faith the Irish Catholics are no raw recruits. Thanks to the persecuting policy of England, and the atrocious code of her san-

insult them, and even the honour you show has in it all which it is fraught. A law so penal to religion, and so easier to buy. Barley of all descriptions hung heavily in the bitterness of scornful derision. How do you honour utterly repugnant to the interests and declared will of the on hand; even the finest malting qualities, were the it of bishops, without sees, and emblazoning overtheir heads if we are to judge of the night combinations of law and trade influenced the sale of malt, and previous prices The malignant spirits of your Bequests Act has evoked

distinct sources of their apostolical or Parliamentary compatible with their respective duties towards the lates are blazoned forth as the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, without any qualification, while, in insulting and subordinate contrast, the Catholic prelates are an-nounced as archbishops of-mowhere. But you give them a precedence a rank in society! Yes, you strip the interest of one from the other. To the spoliation of their country's rights religion has often reconciled the them with the shadow of ceremony, which is unmeaning Irish people. Their history has attested that they are a nation who, for that holy religion, are ready to sacrifice their lives.

" I am, your faithful servant. 't Jonn, Archbishop of TUAM." January 26.

MINING ACCIDENTS .- On Thursday morning week another melancholy accident happened in a coal-pit at Tipton, near Dudley, belonging to a Mr. Williams, by which three lives were lost. It appears that the three deccased were at their usual works, with three others, in the pit, and had made a large excavation under a bed of coal, and also were removing the top or soft coal from above, as a preparation for blasting with gunpowder, but before all was in readiness the portion of coal gave way, and although they saw it coming, it fell upon the three ill-fated men and crushed them to death ; the other three escaped unhurt. In as short a time as possible they were got out, bu were quite dead and much mutilated. Two of the sufferers were married, and have left wives and familie the other was unmarried. A young man name Smith, who assisted in extricating his brother, on of the above unfortunates, from under the mass coal that fell upon them, was at work on the followin day in a coal-pit adjoining, and met with a simila accident, a large quantity of coal falling upon his and causing his death .- Another dreadful acciden though not attended with fatal consequences, or curred at an iron-stone mine at Cosely, near Tipton, on Saturday last. The colliers having lately held out for a rise of wages, and obtained it, the miners

in the above pit, and others in the neighbourhood, have likewise demanded an equal rise with the col-liers, but which was not agreed to by the masters, who would only consent to a rise of 3d. per day in-stead of 6d. The men, however, who were employed in the above pit at length agreed to resume their work at the 3d. per day rise ; and on Saturday morning last five of them were being let down into the pit, when, before they had reached the bottom, the chain broke, and they fell to the bottom of the pit and the whole length of chain fell upon them. When they were taken up each one had a limb broken, and was otherwise dreadfully bruised, but fortunately none were killed.-Worcester Journal.

## Bankrupts, &c.

#### BANKRUPTS. (From Friday's Gazette, Jan. 24.)

William Dettmer, Opper Marylebone-street, pianoforte-manufacturer—Henry Isaacs, Yarmouth, Norfolk, wool-len-draper—George Hawkins, Colchester, clothier—Lional Watling, Gilbert street, Hanover-square, butcher – Samuel Smeeton, West Smithfield, cattle-salesman – Joseph Evans, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, innkceper. DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 14, J. Overington, Arundel, plumber-Feb. 14, J. Burgess, Cratfield, Suffolk, farmer-Feb. 14, T. Sherwood,

should be a warning of the more awful calamities with Flour moved off slowly, and ship samples were rather entire people, would, according to all sound civilians and turn cheaper, and secondary sorts must again be jurists, be downwright tyranny to enforce. You feared, noted 1s. per qr. lower. The dull state of the barley ut armaments to which you resorted to crush them, the dis- were barely maintained. For oats a moderate in- not play of popular power exhibited by the monster meetings, quiry was experienced, and in partial instances, rather 19 ligher rates were obtained for fresh corn. Beans 10 There cannot be two lawful bishops of the same see. The respective epithets of "Catholic" and "Protestant" la far more formidable agitation. Yes, the people of and peas moved off somewhat tardily, but neither to article was cheaper than last week. There was a "I might, if compromise could be at all admitted, mark the solicitous for its prosperity, and will give every aid lively demand for winter tares at very full rates. There is a solicitous for its prosperity, and will give every aid lively demand for winter tares at very full rates. compatible with their respective duties towards the restoration of a native Legislature. But they love their wards. Linseed brought quite as much money. Canaryseed sold slowly at last Monday's reduction. the stock of grain in Bond in the United Kingdom for the Month ending Jan. 5 :-- Wheat 362,150, bar-ley 2,464, oats 74,483, beans 13,442, peas 7,304 qrs. ; lour 262,691 ewt.

> CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL Peas Oats Free. Bond. Foreign. 8 5

ut	Wheat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c 52 60	S6 40 -
ic	Marks, Mecklenburg	32 35
1g •	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland red 44 47	28 30-
. i i		26 28 .
-		30 32
af l		30 32
01	Rye, Baltic, Dried, 30 32 Undried 31 32	21 22
ıg	Barley, Grinding . 26 28 Malting 32 34	22 30
ar	Beans, Ticks 30 34 Egyptian . 31 32	26 30
m	Pcas, White 36 38 Maple 33 34	28 30.
t.	Oats, Dutch, Brew and Thick 23 25   — Russian feed 21 22   — Danish, Friesland feed 21 23   Flour, per barrel 25 28	19 21·
, o_		15 16.
	-Danish, Friesland feed	15 17
n,	Flour, per barrel	19 20

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 27. - Notwithstanding the general complaints which have existed for some time past, relative to the shortness of keep in the country, the arrivals of the shortness of keep in the country, the arrivals of beasts up to this morning's market were rather nu-merous for the time of year, and of considerably improved quality; indeed, the supply of that descrip-tion of stock on offer to-day was by far the best we have witnessed since the holding of the great Christmas market. This early commencement of the Norfolk season leads us to expect a continued arrival of well-made-up beasts from that and the neighbouring counties. The attendance of buyers was again tolerably numerous, yet the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at a decline in the currencies obtained on this day se nnight, of 2d. per Slb., the highest que tation obtained for the best Scots not exceeding 4s. per 8lb. As might be expected, the imports of live stock from abroad continue small, they having amounted, during the week, to only thirty beasts and sixty-two sheep from Holland. To-day only a few head were on sale here, and which were in middling condition. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, there were received 600 Scots and homebreds; from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Nor-thamptonshire, 600 short-horns; from the western and midland districts, 800 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; from other parts of England, 100 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 190 horned and polled Scots : the remainder of the bullock supply being chiefly derived from the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The numbers of sheep were only moderate. For all breeds we had an improved enquiry, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, last week's prices. Calves, the supply of which was small, met a firm demand, at fully last Monday's quotations. Prime small pigs sold readily, other kinds slowly, at late rates.

EXTRAORDINARY PIG .- A fine pig, of the small breed, belonging to William Hornsey, of Ingleby Greenhow, and bred by Sir William Foulis, Bart., was slaughtered on Tuesday, the 7th instant, weigh ing the astonishing weight of 52 stones, 14lb. to the stone.

## Science and Art.

EDUCATION IN THE EAST INDIES-At a late meet-ing of the Statistical Society, Colonel Sykes, F.R.S., Vice President, in the chair, the chairman read a paper respecting the statistics of the Educational Institutions of the East India Company in India. The institutions date from comparatively so recent a period that the Hindoo College at Calcutta, the most ancient amongst them, with the exception of the Sanscrit College at Benares, was only in its twentyeighth year in 1844, and that many of them are only of two or three years' standing. The materials used by Colonel Sykes were derived from the official reports of the several boards of education to their respective governments, for the years 1841 to 1844, inclusive. The vernacular languages taught in the respective schools appear to be Oordoo, Hindoo, Bengalce, Ooreah, and Burmese. Of the several institutions, the Medical College presents the unexpected and singular feature of turning out acconcheurs, surgeons, and anatomists from almost every caste, and Mahommedans as well as Christians, which Colonel Sykes states, is to him, "with his forty years' knowledge, a marvellous change, the natural as well as religious repugnance which must have been overcome in these castes bearing strong testimony to the changes that can be effected in the native mind." The Bhagulpore IIill School, which was

established to improve the moral character of the SCHEMITURE FOR HAY .- The writer of a letter from | rude tribes of these hills, has been eminently successful, although it had to contend with the difficulty or of cattle is anxious at the present crisis to make of the people having a language of their own, and most of his provender, and as some of your agri- the necessity of first teaching them Hindoo. Col. ultural readers may not be aware of the advantage | Sykes considers that the opinions expressed in the mixing turnips and turnip-leaves or tops with straw reports alluded to, that the Mahommedan population haf, I take the liberty of calling the attention of are averse to receive European instruction, are not are averse to receive European instruction, are not ese who are at fault for hay, and are fortunate borne out in the number of the returns. The total mough to have a few turnips, to the subject, as I pre-number of students is 8281; there are 1683 Mahom-me they would find it answer very well as a substi-medan students to 6035 Ilindoo students. Some ste for hay. I have adopted the plan of cutting up have calculated the Mahommedan population as low anip-leaves with a chaff-engine, and mixing it with as one in 14 Hindoos, while the highest estimate, he haff, during the last month, and I find that, when believes, does not equal one in nine. In either case, raw-chaff is mixed with about one-third its quantity the proportion of the Mahommedan students far exleaves so cut, store cattle cat it with avidity, and ceeds the proportion of the Hindoo students re-remarkably well with it. If the roots are reduced latively to their respective populations, being about small particles, and mixed with the chaff, it an- 1 in 4-9 of the whole students. Five-eighths of the wers a still better purpose. When the turnips are whole students learn English; a comparatively small mall, and but few grown, it would be advisable, in number learn Sanscrit-viz., 426; while 572 learn Arabic, and S01 Persian. Benegalee has the greatest number of students-viz., 2796, followed by Hindoo, they would then produce a good deal of top when 1771, and Oordoo, 1494; these languages being would be most useful. There may be many leaves chiefly spoken under the Agra government. There athered for present use, without taking the main are 248 Christians in the Schools, and 197 who are prout or injuring the turnips, provided they are neither Christians, Mahommedans, nor Ilindoos. oken off an inch or two from the stem. If the tops | These are chiefly Buddists at Moulmein, or low castes the tolerably large, an acre will produce three or four of the Bhagulpore hills. Out of 2420 students under reater part of them will fall off, and decay round the struction, and only 42 pay. In Bengal only 1572 students pay, and 4289 receive gratuitous instruction.

This is questionable policy, and the Bengal government are desirous of modifying it ; and the Bombay government have found advantage in imposing a school fee of triffing amount. Of the orphan schools charitable institutions, and missionary schools, Colonel Sykes had no means of giving an account.

its pastors allow their holiest rights and duties to be inand following Monday, at the onice of Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane, City. J. Avery, Mincing-lane, City, colonial broker, first divi-dend of 4½ in the pound, on Monday next and following Monday, at the office of Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane, City. A. Goodere, Aldermanbury, City, warehousenian, first dividend of 1s in the pound, on Monday next and follow-ing Monday, at the office of Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane, City. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. RESEARCHES IN SOUTH AMERICA .- M. J. Linden. No doubt you are anxious to bring about a similar re vaded and usurped by such scheming political adventuform in the Catholic church in Ireland. If so, you must celebrated Belgian traveller, has returned to Brussels within a few days past. He left Belgium in 1841. expect it will be productive of the same disastrous results Ters. I cannot, therefore, but deplore the misdirection of the He has explored successively, in three years and a upon morality and order. It is as a step to this complete patriotic feelings of some ardent Irishmen combating half, the Republic of Venezuela and New Grenada, subjection of the Catholic church to the state, which no the phantom of a foreign temporal power while they are Jamaica, and the eastern part of the Island of Cuba. doubt is your aim, you have introduced the fatal measure heedless of the enemy that it is threatening them at home. This traveller, who is known to the learned world of the Bequests Bill, and by its fruit you may judge of by his preceding visits to Brazil and Mexico, has PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. the wisdom of the policy which, in an evil hour, you have Instead of being alarmed at the exercise of any undue Leathers and Attwater, Palace-row, New-road, St. Pancrossed the vast chain of the Andes, between the eastern shorrs of Venezuela and the chief coast of the Beans without change. adopted. You have avowed that your difficulty was Irepower from abroad, what is desirable is, to prevent any cras, grocers-J. Powell and A. Tunstall, Liverpool, pawn-brokers-J. West and H. Pearson, Selby, Yorkshire, wharfingers-E. Buckley and W. Kershaw, Manchester, common carriers-W. Mills and J. Hyles, Maidstone, land. Have you not increased and thickened those difencroachment on the Pope's hallowed authority in protecting our church. Some are also in extasies rather im. Pacific Ocean, which is above six hundred leagues in ficulties by this disastrous measure? Never, within the moderate at the diplomatic announcement that no negoof Roschery in the chair, an interesting paper plains of the Tierra Caliente, as well as the upper and steward, Methyen Castle, Perthshire, was read by D. Milne, Esq. It set forth that, for several rears back, the author had been desirous of discover-by Some method by which card dependence of New Grands and Venemed extent. The gloomy and pestilential forests of the memory of the oldest of its inhabitants, was Ireland in common carriers—W. Mills and J. Hyles, Maldstone, painters—J. and E. Jones, Wrexham, Denbighshire, plumbers—T. H. Nevitt and J. Thomason, Tranmere, Cheshire, brewers—T. and J. Crofts, Belper, Derbyshire, mercers—F. Scholefield and J. Dawson, High-street, South-wark, railroad carriers—W. Cussons and J. Balderson, Huddersfield, wool-staplers—T. and J. Dallin, Ilfracombe, some method by which saw-dust and the other highest points of New Grenada and Venezuela, the be the repeal, the total repeal of that penal law, root and home, and delegate to it a Parliamentary jurisdiction to Devonshire, sail-makers-W. F. Newton and J. Kelk "aste of a saw-mill might be converted to some more Nevadode Merida, 16,437 feet, the volcano of Fohma, branch, if you wish to restore tranquillity to Ireland. I branch, if you wish to restore tranquility to ireland. I do you require ? Lord Heytesbury hopes, indeed, that and W. Bowler, Manchester, manufacturing chemists-J. will not fatigue your or the public attention with the the Catholics of Ireland will, therefore, be contented? Hegan, G. H. Hall, and J. Hegan, Liverpool, merchantsassent parpose than they were generally applied to; and, under the idea that they might be employed as in manure, he was led to make several experiments. He had notice a several experiments. 5s. to 7s. : in many he was led to make several experiments. It had noticed that undecomposed saw-dust, espe-ting that from resinous trees, had an injurious Some cheap method by which it might be more Sume che beans, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel. YORK CORN MARKET, JAN. 25 .- We are well supplied with oats and wheat, but the quantity of barley offering is less than for some weeks past. Wheat, fully supports last week's prices; barley the turn in as, your old and trusty friends, and we will pledge ourselves to halt at the gates and make no further ad-vances on your religion." quickly decomposed, and thereby become fitted to promote the growth of plants. The first attempt was b reduce the growth of plants. The first attempt was lower ; oats dull sale, at a decline of one farthing per stone ; Beans as before. Preduce the saw-dust to ashes, by spreading it over immense countries, some of which had never before before been well as the most enlightened, are in possession of those been visited, have been fertile in numerous discoveries, and hence an intellectual and religious oppo-MALTON CORN MARKET, JAN. 25 .- We have a fair vances on your religion." facturers-M. Hutchinson and J. L. Ward, Regent-street, electro-platers-R. P. Livingston and W. Cheetham, Not-tingham, lace manufacturers-F. Austin and J. Seeley, supply of wheat, but moderate of barley and oats, offering to this day's market. Wheat and oats same It is also made a subject of similar congratulation, that ix inches, and to set fire to it, as is sometimes done sith peat hiers. Owing to wet weather, only half routined to ashes, and no perceptible benefit was should a concordat be negociated, all then would assist as last week ; barley rather lower. Wheat, red, new, 44s to 48s; white ditto; 48s to 52s; red.ditto, old, Keppel-row, New-road, artificial stone manufacturers-S in averting such evils from the Catholic Church. Instead Rassnett, R. Arrandale, and G. Bassnett, Denton, Lan-caster, hat manufacturers; as far as regards R. Arranof wasting our solicitude on distant and contingent dan-50s to 52s; white ditto, 52s to 56s per gr. of 40 st. Barley, 26s to 31s per gr. of 32 st. Oats, 9d to 10d rolloced on the ensuing grass crops; but a crop of summits of the Andes. Soved a marked had lain four years in grass, THE QUICKSAND UN gers, we should be alive to the imminent evils of the comand fast as the hold which their faith has on its people. lale. When it was announced that three estimable and venemission now established at home, and labour to close the THE QUICKSAND UNDER THE NEW HOUSES OF breach which has been recently made in the bulwarks of per stone. bowed a marked superiority in those places where PARLIAMENT.—Our readers may not be generally he saw dust had been burnt. Having heard of the aware that the foundations of the New Westminster erdising mount of the laware that the foundations of the New Westminster rated prelates were associated to the commission to carry MARKET INTELLIGENCE. its holy discipline. It will not be enough to say-" Allow LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- There continues to be a this odious Act into effect, the public mind was stunned, This onious Act into effect, the public mind was stunned, its holy discipline. It will not be enough to say—"Allow the present inciplent usurpation of the rights of the sa kd to concrive that the object he had in view Hall and the old Palace for many centuries—upwards the most provide the manifest danger, and obtain every necessary assistance in renelling future acfair average amount of business done both at the LONDON CORN EXCHANGE; MONDAY, JAN. 27 .-- The Cloth Halls and warehouses, and many of the manuand be most readily attained by converting the of eight—have done the same, so there would seem and us into a converting. This quicks and, arrivals of wheat and barley from the east coast were facturers, we understand, are busily engaged in workaw due most readily attained by converting the of eight—have done the same, so there would seem the appointment, like a dam chaing and fretting the cur-the appointment, like a dam chaing and fretting the cur-gression." Such is their mode of dealing with the evil the appointment, like a dam chaing and fretting the cur-gression." Such is their mode of dealing with the evil rent which it was intended to check, raised it still higher who talk of amendments in the Act, and the removal or again large during the past week, but of English oats the receipts were very small. The supplies of malt and flour were rather plentiful, and of beans ing to order. This will burnt lime shells, which were shift itself. It is thoroughly surrounded by walls of a grave it, keeping it down like state as it will saw-dust, the latter in solid concrete, and above it, keeping it down like the vince with saw-dust, the latter in solid concrete, and above it, keeping it down like the vince with saw-dust, the latter in solid concrete, and above it, keeping it down like the vince with saw-dust the latter in solid concrete. The vigorous root of the evil-to und with were state as it could be obtained; the whole of the supply of the latter in the week that the measure must be bad which the during principle of the supply of the latter from Marker, Tackaday, it was necessary week weather. In other instances, the lime runged it week near the ventilating shaft of the present week near the ventilating shaft, and even the tottering the successful state as the ventilating shaft of the present to buttress the tottering the successful state as the ventilating shaft of the present to buttress the tottering the successful state as the tottering the successful state as the process was continued till interprete the flames in the process was continued till interprete the successful state as the ventilating shaft of the present to buttress the tottering the successful state as the process was continued till interpretent to the present the tottering the successful state as the tottering the successful state as the tottering the successful state as the present t

THE IRISH MOVEMENT.

TO THE BIGHT HON, SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Feast of St. Timothy, 1845. SIR,—Whilst you survey with singular satisfaction the wide extent of spiritual bondage over Great Britain, you are doubtless mortified by the painful contrast of the spiritual freedom of Ireland : and, anxious for the diffusion of this religious thraldom, you fear that its reign cannot be permanent or secure until the light of its Catholic faith is extinguished in a country so contiguous as to be likely to become contagious. It is not the first time that Ireland, an exception to the surrounding servitude, roused the envy of the despots who doomed its liberty to destruction. Such was the policy which, we are told by Tacitus, Agrippa had in contemplation. He despaired of esta blishing the dominion of the imperial arms over Britain and Caledonia as long as Irish freedom was, in the lauguage of the ancient historian, within view; and you too, improving on his policy, despair of perpetuating the worse despotism of heresy under which the once favoured land of England groans, as long as the light and freedom

of the Roman Catholic faith burns with such steady strength and lustre in the neighbouring island. Hence the untiring exertions of that Protestant ascen-

meet, resolve, denounce the unconstitutional encroachment lancy, still so hostile, to extinguish a religion which is a on their civil rights. They are told that they violate the living reproach to the revolting errors that disfigure the obedience due to their spiritual superiors by their deliface of England. Witness the lamentable fruit of those errors in the entire disorganisation of what is termed the berating and resolving on a matter which they should leave to a spiritual tribunal. Thus the Pope must not de-Church of England, and in the hideous intestine discord by which its crazy frame is falling asunder. Witness, cide, because it is a temporal matter; the people must not too, the dreadful immorality which is their offspring and decide, because it is a spiritual concern ; and during this unprincipled and sophistical shifting, the prophecy of a the prevalence of those unprovoked and gratuitous crimes celebrated writer is sought to be realised by the crection which, in despite of the insolence of its journalists and the homage which wealthy nations are sure to extol, even of a ministerial and political Papacy in our own kingdom, directed by the nod of the Premier, disregarding on one unto the palliation of their vices, have made the moral condition of England a word of warning over the civilised hand the authority of the Pope, and on the other striving world. Are you ambitious to sink Ireland to the level to crush the religious and political rights of the people. of the same degrading social materialism ? Should you Whoever reflects on the career of Mr. Anthony Blake, succeed, instead of the occasional outbreaks of revenge his evidence before a committee in the House of Com-

mons, and his being a member of this commission, must which humanity abhors, and which would have been fre-(unless the commission be speedily dissolved) entertain quent, were it not for the incessant influence of religion serious fears for the continuance of the Pope's substantial and its priesthood, you would witness a fierce spirit of national indignation which, not two nor all, the spare authority in Ireland. When I consider that he has been legions within your command, could repress. So much is the old advocate of the veto, and of every measure for fetthe tranquillity of the country and the stability of the tering the freedom of the Catholic church, the pliant and throne beholden to the pious and disinterested exertions dexterous follower of every successive Administration, whether Whig or Tory, the self-appointed patron of Mayof its calumniated priesthood. nooth College, in order to project, I suppose, with Mr.

The lamentable state of social disorganisation to which I have alluded is felt and deplored by many of the English Thomas Wyse, how far it may be feasible, by a little doprelates, who confess they are unable to apply a remedy ; mestic concordat, to effect some change in the system of vitness, for example, the ludicrous embarrassment of his the teaching of its faith, for an increase in its finances ; in Lordship of Exeter-to-day issuing his episcopal man-dates for ecclesiastical uniformity, and revoking them shert, the coccoction of a scheme of a Royal commission of bishops to manage the payment of the Catholic clergy, again, it is said, at the imperious requisition of the Minisand to inflict the penaltics of misdemeanour on the others ter of the Crown. Such of the members of that body as who should not yield to the usurped powers of political possess a tolerable share of learning, whose intellect bishops of the Parliamentary commission-when I consider how on that occasion he trifled with the authority of ranges beyond the small pale of the Anglican establishthe Pope, recommending a course of penal legislation, ment, and the brief period of its disastrous schism, surand then leaving the Pope to shift for his own authority veying the social happiness enjoyed by the nations when the best way he could-when I reflect that much of what the church was not the chained handmaid of the Crown. has been suggested has been already done in establishing are in a condition the most pitiable. While their zeal is animated by the heroic fortitude of the ancient champions the commission of the Bequests Act, I am only consoled by the reflection that the mischievous projects of the man of the freedom of the church, they fancy for a time that will be defeated by the pious zeal of the Catholics of Irethey can imitate their example. No sooner, however, do land in procuring a total repeal of the law; and were it they engage in the attempt than they are obliged to own not for this their zeal, I fear that as a public and political that from the establishment, though retaining some of the character, history would have to record, that since the dismaterial features of a church, the spirit that animated astrous event of Protestant ascendancy a worse importaand informed it is gone : and instead of the holy vigour tion, or one more fatal to the Catholic religion, than this of an Ambrose or an Anselm, who arraigned the cruel same Mr. Anthony Blake, was never wafted back to Iredelinquencies of Royalty itself, they are silent on the land. To Lord Stanley this gentleman would be a most crimes of the nation, because they must regulate by the valuable acquisition in the colonics. How humiliating nod of a political Minister the nature of their pastoral the prospect of the once glorious church of Ireland, when instructions.

licts, the Irish Catholics, in def Tilehurst, brickmaker—Feb. 15, C. Tapp, Wigmore-street, Marylebone, coachmaker—Feb. 15, J. T. Maund, Birning-ham, laceman—Feb. 19, J. L. Heathorn, Abehurch-lane, City, shipowner—Feb. 14, W. Broome and W. Havdy, Oxbeen made the most practised champions upon earth; and they have not combated so triumphantly and so long without the conviction that they owe their signal triumphs to their unexampled fidelity ford-street, drapers-Feb. 18, W. Morrison, Globe-street, Wapping, cooper-Feb. 18, J. W. Robey, Upper John-street, Fitzry-square, builder-Feb. 20, J. and S. Owen, Shefto that holy chief whom their Master placed over the church for their guidance. They will then cling-as their pions ancestors have done-to the rock of field, merchants-Feb. 6, M. Seary, Swrdur, Flintshire, Peter; they shall labour, too, for the peaceful recovery of maltster-Feb. 14, E. Davies, Great Crosby, Lancashire, all those rights of which, on account of their attachment to the chair of Peter, they have been deprived ; nor shall they suffer any power of Parliamentary creation to intercept one particle of that homage we all owe his Holiness, or of that spiritual jurisdiction of which he is the best guardian. And, allow me to ask you, who are they who in reality are making inroads on the power of the Pope, and striving to make a mockery of his jurisdiction ? Is

Catholic religion, or those who, without consulting the

blacksmith. BANKRUPTS. (From Tuesday's Gazette.) Allen Hurrell, Park-place, St. John's Wood, wine-mer-chant-Charles Moore, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, carver

- William Smith and Robert Smith, Bow-lanc, City, warehousemen-Charles Burrage, Newgate-market, carcass-butcher – William Fairclough, Liverpool, victualler – Charles Maxwell Wilkinson, Ulverston, Lancashire, winemerchant - John Kelsall, Hanley, Staffordshire, fishit we, who constitutionally labour for the repeal of the Bequests Act, which is repugnant to the canons of the monger. DIVIDEND. church, and not in accordance with the principles of the

Feb. 20, G. C. Smith, Kensington, builder. CERTIFICATES TO BE GRANTED, UNLESS CAUSE BE SHOWN

Holy See, strive, tyraunically, to enforce so penal an enact-TO THE CONTRARY ON THE DAY OF MEETING. Feb. 18, R. Cohnan and E. R. Hall, Colchester, iron-founders—Feb. 19, T. G. Martin, Cold Harbour-lane, Camment? Before the commission was named we sought. as was the duty of Catholics, that this question should be referred to the decision of the Holy Father. We were berwell, wine-merchant-Feb, 19, J. Stephenson, Budford, Yorkshire, machine-maker-Feb. 19, W. S. Drury, Chester, told, why refer to the Holy Father a question regarding ironmonger-Feb. 19, A. W. Pollock, Liverpool, commis mere temporalities ? Such was the unceremonious way sion-merchant-Feb. 20, E. N. Wilson, Batley Carr, York in which the authority of Rome was treated. The people shire, common-brewer-Feb. 19, E. Hemming, Astwood-bank, Worcestersbire, needle-manufacturer-Feb. 18, J. G. Webb, Rosamond-buildings, Islington, mineral-water manufacturer-Feb. 18, B. Jones, Birmingham, victualler,

DECLABATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. II. Williams, Farringdon, Berkshire, grocer, first divi-

dend of 15 3d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street. S. Sly, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, engraver, final di-vidend of \$\$d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street. J. Smith and H. Titford, King-street, Snow-hill, engrav-ers, first dividend of 44d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghallstrect,

II. Titford, King-street, Snow-hill, engraver, first divi dend of 2s 4d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street. B. Bright, Wigmore-street, licensed victualler, first divi dend of 2s 6d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

R. Mitchell, Lime-street, City, merchant, second divi dend of 9d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr.

Green, Aldermanbury. R. Hetherington, Ellen-grove, Cumberland, tanner, first and final dividend of 4s 2d and eight-fifteenths of a penny in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Baker ewcastle-upon-Tyne.

J. Parker, Manchester, coach builder, first and final ividend of 10s in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Pott, Manchester.

J. Metcalfe, Liverpool, grocer, first dividend of 1s 6d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Cazenove,

J. and J. Gale, Love-lane, Shadwell, ropemakers, dividend of 6d in the pound, on account, to new proofs, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

E. Conden, Mitton-street, Dorset-square, builder, second dividend of 64d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street. J. Heron, South Blyth, Northumberland, shipowner,

first dividend of 9d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. W. Bearup, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner, second and final dividend of 1d and three-tenths of a penny in the

pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Baker, Newcastleupon-Tyne.

upon-Tyne. E. Heron, South Blyth, Northumberland, shipowner, first dividend of 9d in the pound, any Saturday, at the of-fice of Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. R. Beesley, Wells-street, Oxford-Street, wine-cooper, first dividend of Is in the pound, on Monday next and fol-

lowing Monday, at the office of Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane,

City. T. H. Whitmarsh, George-street, Hanover-square, hotel-Reeper, first dividend of 35 in the pound, on Monday next and following Monday, at the office of Mr. Alsager,

By the montities of 8 lb sinking the

- 1	by the quantities	by the quantities of one, sinking the only									
					8.	d.	s.	d.,			
-	Inferior coarse beasts				2	8	2	10			
r	Second quality .				3	Ü	3	4			
-1	Prime large oxen .		•		3	15	3	8			
- 1	Prime Scots, &c.				3	10	4	0			
-	Coarse inferior sheep				2	10	3	0			
- [	Second quality Prime coarse woolled				3	2	3	8			
- 1				•	13	8	4	U			
- {	Prime Southdown .		•		4.	2	4	4			
- 1	Large coarse calves .				3	8	4	6			
1	Prime small	•			4	8	4	10			
۹	Suckling calves, each		•		18	0	30	U			
	Large hogs	•		•	3	ti	4	0			
- 1	Neat small porkers	•			4	2	4	6			
-	Quarter-old store pigs,	each	٠	•	16	0	<b>20</b>	¢			
, ]	HEAD OF	CATT	LE	ON SA	LE.						

(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)

Beasts, 3,032-Sheep, 24,420-Calves, 61-Pigs, 370.

HAY MARKETS .- SHITHFIELD .- Course meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 12s to £5 3a: fine upland ditto, £5 4s to £5 8s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6; oat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s; wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 16s per load. A moderate supply, and a sluggish demand.

WHITECHAPEL -Course meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 12s to £5; fine upland ditto. £5 3s to £5 Ss; clover hay £4 Ss to £6; oat straw, £1 12s; to £1 14s; wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 10s per load. Trade on the whole, dull. at the above quotations.

MEAT MARKETS.-SOUTHALL, Jan. 29.-Although the supply of stock here this morning was seasonably good, the demand was tolerably steady, and last week's quotations were supported. Beef, from 2s 10d to 4s; mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; vcal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; and pork, 2s 10d to 4s 4d per Slbs. Supply:-beasts, 40; shcep, 1,200; calves, 41; pigs, 54.

ROMFORD, Jan. 29 .- Prime mutton and veal commanded a steady sale, at full prices; but otherwise the trade ruled dull. Beef, from 2s 8d to 4s; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 6d ; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8s ; and park, 2s 10d to 4s 4d per Slbs. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s; quarter-old store pigs, 10s to 18s ; milch cows, with their small calf, £16 to £19 each.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET .- Monday, Jan. 27 .--With a liberal supply of flour, we have to report a fair arrival of wheat, oats, and oatmeal from Ireland, but the week's imports of grain, &c., are otherwise of small amount. No change has occurred in the duties. on foreign produce. The course of the trade has varied little, if at all, from that which has marked it for some weeks past. Wheat in limited demand, but holders firm, and prices steady. Flour has moved slowly, at previous rates. At Friday's market, oats. were offering at 1d. to 1d. per bushel below Tuesday's rates, and few could be sold; very good mealing were disposed of at 3s. 1d. per 45lbs. No alteration is made in the quotations for oatmeal, but this article also has met a dull sale. In barley, beans, aud peas. there has been little passing.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET .- Friday, Jan. 25 .-The trade throughout the week has been generally of a lifeless character, the transactions in all articles, having been confined to the purchases made by necessitous buyers for the supply of their immediate wants, without material variation from the previous surrency. At our market this morning a very languid inquiry was experienced for wheat, and, except for the choicest runs, the rates of this day se'nnight were not obtainable in the limited business passing. Flour met a very slow sale, and barely supported the previous quotations. Both oats and oatmcal were ikewise in but moderate demand, and the former article must be noted id. to 1d. per 45lbs. cheaper.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET .-- Monday, Jan. 27 .--We have had a fair supply of all kinds of stock at. market to-day, with little or no variation in prices. Beef, 51d. to 6d. ; Mutton, 61d. to 61d. per lb .- Cattle imported into Liverpool, from the 20th to the 27th Jan. :-Cows, 1,231 ; calves, 39 ; sheep, 4,042 ; ambs, 0 ; pigs, 6,768 ; horses, 21.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, JAN. 25 .- We had a good supply of grain in our market to-day, and the prices, were rather lower than last week. Wheat sold from oats, 2s. to 3s. ; barley. 3s. 6d.

#### Metropolitan Police Intelligence.

#### MANSION-HOUSE.

8.....

WEDNESDAY. - BIGANY. - Mrs. Mary Frances Keele unrendered in discharge of the recognisances entered into by her husband on Wednesday last, for her re-examination upon the charges of bigamy preferred against her by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Keele, of Canterbury. Mr. Glarkson appeared on behalf of the defendant, who, in consequence of her bad state of health, was ordered by the Lord Mayor to be accommodated with a chair in front of the bar. The evidence which had been given by the prosecutrix and her son (the husband), as well as the statement made by the defendant at the last examination, having been read over, John Dixon, city policeman, 619, produced two marriage certificates from the register of the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square-the one of a marriage solemnised between John Weller and Mary Frances Witham on the 7th of June, 1831, and the second of the marriage of William Gurney Keele with Mary Frances Weller in the month of October last year .- William Gurney Kcele repeated his former testimony, and added that the prosecution had not been instituted by his desire or wish. The letters produced were in the handwriting of his mother, who had repeatedly applied to him to leave his wife and return home. Since his marriage he had not sent any money home, but when he and his wife left Canterbury to come to London, the latter, knowing the condition of his mother, gave her 30s.-Mr. Clarksou : Answer this question-have you not stated, since you have been here to-day, that nothing on earth should induce you to leave the defendant, though your mother has stated you wished to leave her ?- The witness hesitated; but, on the question being repeated, replied, that he had no reason to complain of his wife's conduct, and that he should not wish to be separated from her in case her first husband was really dead .- The young man Keele said, he would be answerable for his wife's appearance, in case she should be required again .- The Lord Mayor intimated to the prosecutrix, that if she could procure any evidence to show that the first husband was still in existence the defendant could be brought up again. At present the defendant was discharged for want of evidence .-- The parties then quitted the justice-room together.

SATURDAY,-GUARGE OF ROBBERY.-John Kirby, and and a man named Armstrong, who were charged with being concerned in a robbery of certain articles of mousselin from the premises of Messrs. Letham, of Cheapside, were again brought up and the svidence of two or three witnesses taken. The evidence was not important, and the prisoners were again remanded till Thursday next. Kirby was released on bail. A number of vagrant cases disposed of, and we are glad to be able to state that on this occasion the shoeless and shirtless met with more consideration than upon previous occa sions.

#### BOW STREET.

FRIDAT .-- THE LEICESTER BANK ROBBERY .-- Richard Elliot, who stands charged on suspicion with being concerned in stealing the sum of £1,071 16s. 10d., during the transfer by railway to London, the property of Messrs. Pares and Co., Leicestershire Joint-stock Banking Com-Dany, was brought before Mr. Jardine, for final examinatien. Mr. William Bradley, 41, Stafford-street, Birmingham, gun-maker, said, that in September last he received the letter produced by post, enclosing the sinister halves of two £5 Bank of England notes, and an order for a double-barrelled gun, two single barrelled guns, and six pair of pistols, amounting to £12. The numbers were 49,760 and 92,011, and having completed the order he sent the goods to Mr. Moore, care of Mr. Draper, Globe Tavern, Hatton-garden; but he never received the corresponding half-notes .- Mrs. Janc Jones stated that in September last she was housekeeper in the service of Mr. Draper, at the Globe Tavern, and recollected a person coming to request that a letter, addressed to Mr. John Moore, might be received there, and he afterwards took the letter and a box directed to that person : but as the man wore a fustian coat and a different dress from the prisoner, she could not positively swear that he was the person.-Inspector Shackle said that completed the evidence, but he thought it necessary to add that he found other property upon the prisoner, which the parties to whom it belonged declined to come

mitted whether his client ought to be committed for trial

returned to the Post Office, and having taken the prisoner into custody, he requested, as it was then late, that witness would take him to his own house for the night, which he did. On the way he begged that Mr. Wightlock, a odger of his, might be sent for; and on his arrival he desired him to wait on Mr. Wood, in Moor-street, who would tell him where Spinks lived, by whom he would be informed where the gentleman resided who lost the letter, and to do what he could with him; at the same time where it at present awaits the coroner's inquest.--W giving directions to get the money, if his bed should be Hull, L 88, has known the prisoner for five years. He is pledged for it. Witness upon this cautioned him, and the the son of the deceased, whom he has been in the habit conversation dropped. The prisoner was remanded. of cruelly ill-using .--- Another policeman stated that about two o'clock he saw the prisoner making for the river,

#### MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

near Lambeth-stairs, when he stated that he had de-FRIDAY .--- A BLACK CASE .--- An overgrown chimneyweeper, with his features hidden by a thick mass of soot, himself. The prisoner endeavoured to get away from scended the witness box, and making a profound reverence to the bench, begged to "ax for a varrant in a case the police, and ran towards the river, but was overtaken, and charged on suspicion of causing the death of his moof climbing."-Mr. Hardwick: Where did this occur? ther. The magistrate was informed by Mr. Inspector -Applicant: At Earl Grey's, in Barkly-skvare, yer ver-Evans that there was a person at the coffee-shop who heard ship. The criminal's name is Towser, and cos he's got so the prisoner exclaim, "Keep your legs out of the way." large about the lines that he can't climb himself, he sends This took place in the passage, and it is supposed that to borrow a boy wot's only 15 years of age, and aint liable to go up no chimbly according to the new hact .--Mr. Hardwick : Your complaint is, then, that this Towser does not use machinery ?--- Applicant : No, he gammons that he had no quarrel with his mother on Saturday night. to use the machine; but I've got vitnesses to prove as he shoves up the brush first, and sends the boy up arterwards .- Mr. Hardwick : The penalty, I think, is forty shillings .--- Applicant: Ten pounds, yer vership --- and little enough, too, for sich a crime .- The summons was granted

John Campbell, alias Wright, who has been in custody TUESDAY .---- NIGHT ROBBEBIES .--- Lucy Arnold, a woman since Monday on a charge of attempting to commit suicide, and also on suspicion of having caused his moof the town, well-known at this court, was brought before Mr. Maltby, charged with having assaulted and robbed a ther's death, was again brought before Mr. Henry, and gentleman, who gave his name and address James Edward further remanded. Pye, No. 4, Berkeley-square. Mr. Pye said he was passing ILL-TREATMENT OF HER HURBAND, -Thomas Jones. a homeward through St. James's-square about twelve jobbing carpenter, who has been in custody since Friday o'clock the last evening, having previously been dining with a friend and drinking rather freely, when he was last, on a charge of having caused the death of his wife, accosted by the prisoner and another woman, who per-Margaret Jones, by violence, was brought before Mr. Henry for further examination. Brooks, the beadle sisted in following him into York-street. He turned down Apple-tree-yard to avoid them, but he noticed that two of the parish of St. Mary's, Newington, was in attendance, and informed Mr. Henry that since the last exwomen, and he believed a man, came after him, and dmost immediately afterwards received a blow on the amination of the prisoner an inquest had been held behead which stretched him on the ground insensible and fore Mr. Carter, the coroner; and Mr. Body, the surgeon, bathed in blood. He believed he was taken into a publicwho had made a post mortem examination, having expressed it to be his opinion that the deceased's death was house, and that the landlord sent for a police-constable. the result of natural causes, and not produced by violence, He could not recollect anything very clearly; all he could the jury had returned a verdict to that effect. The beadle say further was, that he missed his pocket-book, to get at added that, notwithstanding this, he felt it to be his duty which his coat must have been unbuttoned, and the top of to cause the attendance of all the witnesses who had been his diamond pin, worth £2, which had been torn from his stock .- Inspector Plume said the complainant was not examined on the former day, as well as two young women, sober when he came to the station-house. He believed the daughters of the deceased by a former husband. the complainant said something about having taken the These two young women were examined, but were not able to speak to anything that happened for some days prisoner into a public-house and treated her with a glass of previous to the death of their mother, as they were no wine.—The complainant said he had no recollection of at home, but deposed to the general ill-treatment which having done anything of the sort. In fact he had not a their mother had experienced at the prisoner's hands.

very clear recollection of what really had occurred,-Mr. Maltby said he feared that the imperfect idea which the complainant had of the whole occurrence would prevent a jury from convicting the prisoner on his evidence. The risoner was then discharged.

WEDNESDAY .-- NIGHT ROBBEBIES .-- Mr. Hardwick received the following letter yesterday, in relation to that class of robberies committed at night in the less frequented streets at the West-end, by men who act in concert with women of the town, a number of which cases have received publicity from this court :---

#### TO MR. HABDWICE, MAGISTRATE.

SIE,-Seeing in the police reports that a woman was taken up for a robbery on a barrister, in Regent-street, wish to inform you, for the benefit of the public in general negatived by all the witnesses.—The prosecutor admitted that this system is now arrived at such a pitch that unless it be checked by prompt measures, no person by-and-by will be able to walk about the streets without being robbed lodged ; but said, "Brother Luke," as well as the prisoner, had been unkind to him. His mother was dead, and his and maltreated as this gentleman has been. The purpor father lived in Bristol .- Mr. Broad, a surgeon, living in of this letter is to let you know where he, for the ends of justice, is to be found. He is, however, very reluctant to prosecute, though he has been very badly used, his mouth Goswell-street, stated that the marks on the boy's back very much cut, a tooth knocked out, his eye bruised, and his clothes cut about. of the same nature had been inflicted on the side, they

The writer concluded by giving the address of the injured eather strap with which the boy was beaten was produced party.-Mr. Hardwick remarked to Mr. Superintendent -a thick heavy weapon. The prisoner alleged, on Sa-Beresford, who had come into court on business, that it turday, that if the flogging of the boy with such a strap was improper, the authorities of the school were to blame' appeared to him a necessity existed for adopting stronger forward and give evidence upon .- Mr. Robinson sub- measures to put an end to this increasing class of robfor putting it into his hands .- Mr. Cooke, on behalf of the beries. From the complaints made to him in his ju capacity it would appear there was a particular set of loose women, confederated with thieves, who contrived to waylay or otherwise induce persons of respectable appear. auce, especially if these persons had the appearance in the prisoner's possession, which he might have received of intoxication, to accompany them into some dark in the course of his trade as a tobacconist, he was to be or unfrequented street, and, when there, to comprosecuted. although the numbers of the notes were not | mit robbery with violence by the help of the men with whom the women were leagued. An instance had come under his notice of a friend whose pocket had been dexterously picked by a woman who accosted him for a moment in the street. The gentleman shortly afterwards met with the woman again, and, on taxing her with the theft, two men came up and began a quarrel with hlm .--- The Superintendent said he was quite aware that robberies by persons of the character described were just now by no means unfrequent. He had taken care, however, to have additional police placed in those districts where these offences were usually committed, and several constables had been specially appointed to look after those women who were suspected of being concerned with thieves in night robberies. The best way to put an end to this offence would be for gentlemen to avoid speaking to or walking with women of that low class by which such robberies were committed. The ordinary way in which such robberies were effected was this :- As soon as one of the women was seen to induce a gentleman to walk into a by-street, two or three men were sure to make their appearance, one of whom, in a rough manner, demanded to know from the gentleman what business he had to speak to his wife. The gentleman, naturally alarmed, either permitted himself to be robbed by giving his purse to be let quietly off, or, getting involved in a scuffle, had his property forcibly taken from him. The police were made acquainted with but a few of this kind of offences, from a natural reluctance of persons who had been plundered to come forward and disclose the whole of the circumstances which had led to their losses .- Mr. Hardwick said he should depend on the additional precautions adopted by the police for a diminution of this sort of daring robbery. MARYLEBONE. FBIDAY. -- EXTENSIVE ROBBEBY OF PLATE. -- John Simms, driver of the cab No. 1190, was brought up in custody of police constable Hillsden, 42 S, and placed at the bar before Mr. Long, charged on suspicion of having stolen a considerable quantity of silver plate, the property of Captain Thomas Callen, who a short time ago arrived at Liverpool in his vessel from Calcutta. Robert Mayner, the captain's steward, deposed that on the previous night, about twelve o'clock, he got into the prisoner's cab at the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, and was driven to the terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway, Euston-square, where he alighted, and soon afterwards missed a bundle containing a number of silver spoons, forks, ladles, fish slices, &c., all of which he was about to take down-with him to Liverpool by the first train in the morning, in order to deliver it to Captain Callen the owner thereof. Soon after daybreak he met the prisoner, and asked him if he knew anything respecting the bundle, to which he replied that he did not. He was then given in charge. The prisoner denied the robbery, and said that if any parcel had been left inside of the cab, which he did not believe to have been the case, it must have been taken away by some one during the time that he was absent, while endeavouring to get from the prosecutor his proper fare. The prisoner (as there was a considerable deal of doubt with regard to his guilt) was given to understand that he would not be committed to prison if he would procure good bail for his being forthcoming on Thursday next. WEDNESDAY,-ATTEMPT TO STAB A CONSTABLE,-A ruffianly-looking fellow, named John Robinson, was placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with the following sauguinary outrage upon police constable Souter, 212 D, who, from the injury he had received, was so lame as to render it a matter of some difficulty for him to step into the witness-box ; he is still on the "sick" list, and Insurance Office, 21, Lombard-street, stated that at the | unfit for duty. The evidence given was to the effect that on Monday night there was a loud cry of "Murder" and Police" in the Uxbridge-road, and on Souter going to the spot, he found the prisoner engaged in an altercation with two other persons, one of whom was bleeding profusely from the nose. The party who had been as saulted refused to prefer any charge, and the prisoner was desired to go away; he refused to do so, and abused Souter in a most shameful manner. He was then taken into custody, and on the way to the station-house he kicked him (witness) upon the legs with all his force, and injured him seriously. Before his arrival at the station he contrived to draw from his pocket a clasp knife, with which he made a lunge at his (witness's) side, and the instrument perforated the whole of his clothing. Mr.

bureau the policy produced, marked 443,116, which corpassage, and then I saw the deceased was lying on the answer a charge of having wilfully and wrongfully left Win. vigour of life, was gathered from the wreck of the responded with the number of the receipt. Witness then ground quite dead. Her right thigh and part of her Burgess, a seaman, at Quebec, contrary to law, by which cage a handful at a time of clotted matter, so comperson was exposed. There was some liquid on the he had rendered himself liable to be indicted for a misde- pletely was every bone reduced to a mummy. Farnground, which smelt as if she had been drinking rum. meanour, and, if convicted, to fine or imprisonment, or acre's Colliery is two miles S.W. of Newcastle-upon-Her tongue was protruding, and her mouth was wide both. After hearing evidence, and a great deal of Tyne. We have not heard the result of the argument, Mr. Broderip ordered the defendant to find inquest, which we presume must have been held, open. She was quite cold, and there was no pulsation. Mr. Jeffery, surgeon, was sent for, and arrived in about bail, himself in £80, and two sureties of £40 each, to for we are informed the mortal fragments twenty minutes; he attempted to bleed her, and could get answer the charge at the next session of the Central were interred on Wednesday evening. nothing but some congealed black thick blood. I assisted Criminal Court. Bail was immediately tendered and ac- will the Durham Special Jury of coalowners, and to carry the body to the dead-house at Lambeth Church, cepted.

> Mr. Blackwell, furniture broker and cabinet maker. stroyed his motiler, and he should find a place of rest for It was first discovered by Dr. M'Lean, of the 76th and government authorities were soon on the spot with engines, &c., but some time had clapsed before water could be procured. The fire raged with extreme violence for some time. Fortunately, there the prisoner, who was then very drunk, was ill-using the was not any wind, and at nine o'clock no further danger was apprehended. A great portion of Mr. poor old woman. The prisoner denied having stated Blackwell's stock was burned, and the damage has been estimated at £3,000. We hear that in the cellar of the house was a large quantity of powder (it is said -Mr. Henry directed that Dr. Jeffery might be sent for, would have been most distressing.

mises of Mr. Webb, a broker and auctioneer, residing in Peter-street, Whitechapel. As a man named Wil- is launched in a moment into eternity! Had the most providential that the accident did not o body of flame. He at once raised an alarm, and the had not reached the first floor, so that they were enabled to make their escape through the hall, In less than five minutes after, all the lower part of the building was one body of flame. By this time several engines from the adjacent stations were in attendance, and succeeded in confining the fire to the lower part of the premises, the greater portion of which, as well as a large quantity of furniture which was stored there, was totally destroyed. In-less than half an hour the firemen had so far succeeded in subduing the flames, as to banish apprehension with respect to the remainder of the house, or the adjacent premises, which at one time were in imminent danger. Unfortunately, Mr. Webb was not insured.

IRELAND.—ELOPEMENT.—A painful fact has oc-curred in this country within the past few days, which has brought indelible disgrace on a lady of rank, the mother of a large family, and her paramour, an officer in a cavalry regiment. Lady Georgiana His connected with several noble families in England. Her unhappy husband is a stipendiary magistrate of a midland county, and was formerly a captain in the van, schoolmaster at the St. Aloysius Roman Catholic army. His elder brother is a Companion of the Bath School, Granville-street, Somers Town, appeared upon -an honour conferred upon him for his services remand to answer the charge of violently assaulting during the Peninsular war. Captain and Lady Georgina H----- had thirteen children, ten of whom are living, and they were heretofore a most interesting and happy family. Lady H---- has, in an evil hour, left her home and family, and formed a criminal and attempted to show that the boy's back had been much connection with Lieut. M, who is in his 25th year. He possesses property of the value of about injured by rubbing against the bottom of the bed, when £15,000 a year, in a county adjoining that in which the family resided whose peace and happiness he has that he had been well fed, and comfortably clothed and destroyed. Legal proceedings have been commenced against him, and the damages laid at  $\pounds 20,000$ . The case, it is said, will be brought before a jury in the

month of May next. MURDEROUS AFFRAY AT KILLALOE-A desperate must have been caused by brutal treatment. If injuries conflict, attended with loss of life, took place near the town of Killaloe, between twelve and one o'clock on vould probably cause congestion of the lungs. The Thursday morning. Captain Cole's company of the 15th Regiment is there stationed, and it appears four of the soldiers accepted an invitation from a few of the townspeople to a night's party on the river, fishing. Previous to going on the water the company rambled as far as Clanfadda, about a mile and a half from Killaloe, where they agreed upon taking supper on a small island, which they intended visiting, known by the name of Friar's Castle, nearly opposite the lord bishop's residence. Being a little elevated from liquor, they made free with a couple of geese belonging to a farmer named Gleeson, which they carried away to the owner missed his fowl, and having traced their St. Paul's schools.—Mr. Greenwood said his opinion was against corporal punishment altogether; but the Act of Parliament permitted the master to use the sume reasona. gave information of what had taken place to the police, only two of whom, sub-constables Brophy and Calof too serious a nature to be dealt with by him, and he laghan, were at the barrack, the remainder of the party being at the time on patrole. A boat having been procured, the two policemen accompanied Gleeson to the island, where they found the soldiers and their friends enjoying themselves; and they had by that time kindled a fire under the pot for supper. Gleeson was directed by the police to look for his geese, but while he was in the act of doing so he was struck by one of the party and knocked down. Sub-constable Brophy remonstrated, and the party instantly turned on him and his comrade, knocked them both down, and one of the four soldiers, it is said, unscrewed the bayonet off Callaghan's car-bine, and with it stabbed him in the body, until he lay for dead. Brophy received two bayonet wounds, from the effects of which he too fell; but, watching an opportunity, again raised himself from the ground, and though writhing with pain, grasping the carbine which lay by his side, he discharged it in the direction of his antagonists, one of whom, a young man named John Ellis, fell dead, the ball having passed through his neck. Before he fired, his ramrod was drawn from his carbine by the party, thrust into his mouth, and forced out at the back of his neck. The policeman re-loaded, fired again, and it is said the shot took effect, as one of the party, named Malone, is missing, supposed to have fallen into the river when he received the shot. While this dreadful affray was going on, Gleeson had escaped from the island, but soon returned with a strong party of police from Ballina and Killaloe, who made prisoners of the four soldiers, and William and Joseph Ellis, brothers of the deceased. The military also received bayonet wounds in the desperate conflict with the police, but which are not of a serious character. The life of sub-constable Callaghan is despaired of. As soon as the additional police force appeared in view, the rioters dispersed along the island, and it is feared some of them perished in the attempt to swim ashore, as they were seen struggling in the water. The prisoners and wounded policemen were soon after taken to the police barrack, and subsequently the body of the soldiers under arrest are Edward Barrown, Wethers, the latter known in the 15th as "The Manchester pugilist." annexed is a copy, was served upon Mrs. J. Westropp, of Attyflin, near this city :-- " Mrs. Westropp, take notice, we request of you to prevail on Mr. Westropp to get rid of and discharge Michael Molony from his employment before ten days-or if not we will take and when daylight dawned it became obvious that Westropp, but if he keeps Molony in his service we of smashing chimney cans, tirling the roofs of houses, will 'kill him dead' in the open day! If he compels more particularly old tenements, &c. One corner of us to come forward to visit him, we will certainly St. Michael's Church has been a good deal damaged. before ten days. Signed-Captain Steel Ribs, County of the latter, a heavy fragment descended with such Tipperary." On Friday morning, at seven o'clock, a strong armed party of countrymen appeared on the parts. In the country the woods have again suffered. Wyndham, and dashed in the outer door and windows of been broken or blown down, including a venerable the house of Michael Kenny, lately placed in possession of the farm. They were resisted at the entrance by Kenny's daughter, whose arm they broke, but deafening, the sca-birds, startled from their holes Kenny bravely defended himself with a pitchfork in among the rocks, uttering wailing cries in every dishots. On Wednesday evening, the house of Thomas M. Bradshaw, Esq., of Coolready, between Castle-Connell and O'Brien's Bridge, was attacked by an armed party, who struck the gentleman of the house, beat him severely with the butt-ends of their guns, and carried away a fowling-piece. Four of the supposed gang have been since apprehended by the police. On Saturday night a Rockite notice was posted on the shop window of Mr. Henry Burgess, of Borriso-kane, threatening him with death if he had anything

answer a charge of having wilfully and wrongfully left Wm. vigour of life, was gathered from the wreck of the

FIRE AT PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 22. - At about six | in the cases of Jarrow and of Thornley), that had 'clock this morning a fire broke out in the back of | the rope been a hempen one, the result might have a house, in the centre of. High-street, occupied by been the same. But we beg to observe to a discerning public, this difference-this very material difference, between a hempen rope and a wire rope for It was first alsovered by Dr. In Loan, of the lowe, bow on the purposes. When the former is overstrained, morning, Mr. E. Thompson went to ascertain the most to ascertain which it is an this wolly was the ascertain when the most to which it is and for this wolly was the ascertain strong smell of smoke. He immediately awoke the and unable to perform the work to which it is appeople of the house, and gave the alarm. The town plied, the outer strands first exhibit symptoms of mendous squalls of wind waved the ponderous n weakness; and the cracking noise occasioned by the of woodwork to and fro in a very alarming u weakness and the cracking noise occasioned by the of woodwork to and fro in a very alarming u separation of the innumerable fibres of which it is ner; so much so as to induce those persons composed, from each other, gives, in most cases, timely resided in the houses immediately conne warning of what is about to take place, and thus with Messrs. Holmes' premises to leave them im there is a very material chance of preventing the diately, though the chimney itself appeared sacrifice of human life : besides, the men-the banks- | tirely unmoved. Fortunate, indeed, was it men especially, have an opportunity of discovering a the residents did quit them, for at a quarterfailing part of a hempen rope, and of report- eight o'clock, forty feet of the sixty of the chim ing its inefficiency in due time to prevent many -Mr. Henry directed that Dr. Jeffery might be sent for, and the prisoner was remanded to await the result of the induced wear is internal; the insidious defect is progressive and unseen; wire after wire yields FIRE. - On Saturday week an alarming fire | to the unequal task to which it is assigned-the extebroke out, about half-past four o'clock, on the pre- rior is so besmeared with grease and dirt as to defy the detection of injury, until the too-confiding Miner

mot was passing, he perceived smoke issuing from | Durham Special Jury been practical Miners, instead the grating over the kitchen window, and saw a large of special protectors of Mining Capital, these facts had such been the case, the loss of life would would have been known to them. It is high time inmates were with much difficulty made sensible of | that public opinion was brought to bear upon this their perilons position. Fortunately the flames | subject, to prevent the future sacrifice of human life at the shrine of insatiable monopoly.—Correspondent.

AWFUL CIRCUMSTANCE .- DEATH FROM CARBONIC ACID.—A most awful and painful circumstance took place in Worcester-street, Birmingham, on Sunday last. Mr. Edward Woolley, a paper-stainer, dealer, and hanger, who resided at No. 77, in that street, came to his death from suffocation, in the following manner :- Mr. Woolley, as appeared by the evidence adduced on the coroner's inquest, which was held on Tuesday evening, about one o'clock in the afternoon went into the cellar for some colours, of which there were two tubs mixed up, that is, made into a liquid The servant girl, Sarah Plumb, wanted the keys of a cupboard which she knew the deceased had in his pocket, and having learned from a little boy, the son of the deceased, that he was gone into the cellar, she followed him down, and was horrified to find him lying by the side of one of the tubs, the lid of which he had apparently removed. He lay, as she said, doubled up. The unfortunate man had been killed by the carbonic gas arising from the colour. An inquest was held, and a verdict to the above effect returned.

Mysterious Death at Camden Town .- On Thursday Mr. Wakley, M.P., and a most respectable jury assembled at the Elephant and Castle, King's-road Camden Town, to investigate the death of Mr Anthony Portington, aged 64, house and land agent, of No. 1, Oxford-crescent, who was found drowned in the Regent's Canal, on the morning of Tuesday last, under very mysterious and suspicious circumstances. The jury returned a verdict of Found Drowned, but how deceased came in the water there was no evidence to show.

#### TERRIFIC STORMS.

STORM AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .- A very severe hail-storm has visited the Cape, doing much damage to the village of Colesburgh. The following description of its effects, taken from a letter published in the Graham's Town Journal of the 5th of December, will give some idea of such an event at the Cape of Good Hope :--- "This village was visited yesterday with the intention of amusing themselves by moonlight (Nov. 24) with one of the most violent hail-storms, accompanied with a gale of wind, ever yet witnessed. ome idea can be formed of its violence when I

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tion of a large and lofty chimney on their premi tion of a large and long steam applied to a part for the purpose of having steam applied to a part their extensive establishment, the building of wh their extensive establishment, the building of wh had been entrusted to Mr. Edwin Thompson. 1 chimney was sixty feet high, and was only wait for the iron capping. It was surrounded by a heavy and substantial scaffolding, a circumsta which there is every reason to believe to a considered to module the co were interred on Wednesday or comes. will the Durham Special Jury of coalowners, and their relatives, who have averred the safety of "wire ropes," say to this melancholy occurrence? We ropes," say to this melancholy occurrence? We ropes, "say to this melancholy occurrence? We ropes," say to this melancholy occurrence? We ropes, "say to this melancholy occurrence? We ropes," say to this melancholy occurrence? We which had been round it, we believe, for some the past, awaiting the finishing of the chimney from cause alluded to, that of the cast iron capping) in danger of falling from the severity of the gale. as early as between five and six o'clock on the Sun far this really was the case. When there the fell with a terrific crash on one side of the roofs of five houses, literally cutting them in two, and molishing them to the very foundations, and dest ing every piece of furniture they contained; breat the chairs, tables, beds, chests of drawers, de. fragments as though they had been so many twigs. Never was wreck more complete. It during the night when the inmates were in hed been frightful. As it was, no one experienced slightest personal injury, except a workman of E. Thompson's, who was but a minute before accident endeavouring to remove one of the g ropes to a more favourable position, for keeping scaffolding from blowing against the chimney. rcceived some slight injuries from the falling brid mmediately on this unfortunate occurrence becom known, the utmost eagerness was evinced by neighbours to assist in the removal of the imm pile of rubbish, and to scrape together such thing might possibly become again in any degree usef the persons deprived at one stroke of their dwellig Messrs. Holmes kindly undertook to have the ful ture replaced, and procured food and lodgings such of the families thus thrown out of their hab tions, who had not friends to receive them. Chesterfield correspondent says :-- "During the h wind on Sunday morning three or four pinnae were blown from the tower of St. Thomas's Chun Brampton Moor, here, and burst through the ro destroying the gallery, and doing considerable inja to the church. Fortunately Divine service had h

commenced, otherwise a fearful loss of life must ha ensued, as the children of the Sunday school occur that part of the edifice."-Derby Mercury. LLOYD'S, FRIDAY NIGHT .- DREADFUL SHIPWREE ND LOSS OF LIFE .- During the storm on Monda the Lady Anne, a sloop, Paget, master, belonging

farmouth, was lost opposite the harbour of St. Ive The crew were endcavouring to run into the harbon to take shelter, when a tremendous sea drove h against one of the piers, causing such mischief to be hull, that the crew had barely time to effect an ever in the boats, before the vessel sank. Off Padsto the gale is described to have been fearfully viole while the sea ran very high, presenting a most away scene. At an early hour in the morning a brig we driven on shore near, the entrance of Padsta harbour, and became in a few minutes a total los all the crew with her. The occurrence was as known until daybreak, when the Coast Guard of served the wreck within a short distance of the short There was something floating also towards the bead which was at first imagined to be a dog, but proved to be one of the crew of the name James Hewison, lashed to a spar, and who was app rently lifeless. When dragged out of the surf, the spe was cut away from him, and he was conveyed to itcarest inn, where, in the course of a short time.

on such evidence. There had been a number of notes found hy an old woman near the Euston-square station, and because two corresponding notes of a robbery, which took place twelve months back, were found known even at the Leicester Bank .- Mr. Jardine said it was a fit subject for the consideration of a jury, and or dered the prisoner to be fully committed for trial.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY .--- A young man named Thoma Coffee, described as a painter and glazier, was placed at the bar, charged on suspicion with stealing from the Feathers public-house, in Great Wyld-street, Lincoln'sinn-fields, the sum of £90 in gold, £8 in silver, a quantity of copper money, a silk handkerchief, silver spoons, and a silver watch, the property of George Mason, the landlord. Remanded for a week.

SATURDAY .-- STREET RECGING .-- Maria Sullivan was charged with being found begging in Russell-square. The constable who took her into custody stated he had often seen her loitering about ; and though he had watched her. he never found her in the act of begging till that day. She was very artful, and eluded their vigilance. She was adjudged one month's imprisonment.

ATTEMPTING TO PASS BASE COIN .- Eliza Williams was charged by Mrs. Parr, of 221, Tottenham-court-road, with passing a counterfeit shilling on the previous even-Ing in the purchase of a pennyworth of tobacco. It appears the prisoner had gone into the shop for a pennyworth of tobacco, for which she tendered the shilling, when Mrs. Parr immediately came round the counter, and without making any remark, called for a constable and gave her in charge. Mr. Twyford said Mrs. Parr had no right to give the prisoner into custody without some proof, showing that the prisoner knew the shilling to be bad-She was accordingly dismissed.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE .- A boy of the name of Davies was brought up under the following suspicious circumstances. One of the police force seeing the prisoner with a bundle under his arm, in Great Charles-street, and suspecting that all was not right, he took the bundle from him, and found it to consist of a sheet and a blanket. On asking the prisoner who they belonged to, he said they were his mother's, and that he had brought them from near King's-cross, New-road, to Drury-lane, in order to be cleaned. The constable then said he would accompany him home, on which he shuffled and gave another address, where he said his brother resided. On going there the constable learned that no such person lived there. The prisoner was remanded, in order to make inquiries about the owner of the property.

COMING IT STRONG .--- A youth, who gave his name as Antley, was charged by a shopkeeper in High-street, St. Giles's, with stealing ham from his shop, on Saturday morning, about eight o'clock, -while the shopkceper was taking down the shutters. Seeing the prisoner running out of the shop with the ham under his arm, the latter ran after him, seized him, and gave him into custody. The prisoner, on being interrogated respecting the robbery, declared that he did not take it, but that a man in the shop threw it to him, and he ran off with it. Committed for trial.

"A HARD CASE .- An old woman, whose name we did not learn, was charged with having stolen a pint pot from a public-house in Seven Dials. She admitted having taken it, as she wished to be transported rather than to be living in the state she was in. She was committed for trial.

TUESDAY .- POST OFFICE ROBBERY,-William Onley, a letter-carrier employed on the Islington district, was placed at the bar before Mr. Jardine, charged with stealing a letter containing a £5 Bank of England note, and 30s. in gold, the property of the Postmaster General. Mr. John Brooks Johnston, a clerk in the Royal Exchange Christmas of 1835 there was a policy of insurance effected for furniture to the amount of £100, in the name of the prisoner, the address being 15, Regent's-terrace, near Regent's Canal, White Conduit-fields, Islington, in the county of Middlesex; the annual charge upon which is 6s. In the month of December in each year a printed note similar to the one produced is sent to each of the insurers, and in December last one was sent to the prisoner, informing him that the sum of 6s, would be due on his policy at Christmas. On the 30th December last the notice pro duced was brought to witness at the office by some person who paid the insurance with the £5 Bank of England note produced, Leeds branch, No. 20,595, dated July 25, 1843. which he marked with the number of the policy, 443,116, and he gave him the change .- Matthew Peake, a constable Rawlinson committed the prisoner for one month. employed at the Post Office, said he was present in the solicitor's office when the prisoner was brought in, and being asked where he lived, he gave his address, saying he had resided in the same house during the last eleven years, at a rent of £21 annually; that he paid the taxes, and had insured his furniture in the Royal Exchange Insurance Office for £100, the charge for which was 6s. annually-On being asked who had made the last payment, he replied he had done so himself, and, as if recollecting him. self, he said, "Oh, there is some mistake about that payment, for I received a notice after Christmas, stating that the insurance would be due, but in a few days after Imissed it. He then said he had spoken to Mr. Wood, the charge-taker at the Islington Post Office about it, adding that he did not know what he should do without it, and that Mr. Wood advised him to take the number from the policy, and to go to the insurance office, which would answer the same purpose, which he did ; and to his great surprise he found it was paid by some person, but he never asked by whom, and he came away satisfied. In a few days after he received 2 receipt for 68. in a letter. through the Post Office, which he showed to Mr. Wood and other persons at Islington. He was then told that a £5 note was used in the payment at the insurance office, which was sent in a letter on the 27th December by post from Dewsbury, addressed to No. 14, Upper Bransburystreet, Liverpool-road, Islington; and he replied that he public-house, but Mr. Morgan did not press the charge, did not know who had paid the policy for him. He then said, "Can I see the gentleman ?" and being questioned what centleman, and what he wanted him for, he said, the money if I should pledge my bed." Witness then which the prisoner and his mother lived is in my beat. went to the prisoner's house, and on making a search

M Narineky boned the pub justice to the establishment of St. Aloysius, notice the fact he was going to state-viz, that the masters had been strictly forbidden to beat the boys with this strap, except on the left hand. No corporal chastisement of a severe nature was sanctioned by the directors of the school.-Mr. Crouch, on behalf of the prisoner, observed that the punishment inflicted on the boy was not more severe than the punishment inflicted on the boys at Westminster and St. Paul's schools .- Mr. Greenwood said his opinion was Parliament permitted the master to use the same reasonable degree of punishment as parents used. The case was would send it for trial. The prisoner was then formally committed for trial, but ultimately was held to bail to appear at the sessions. The prisoner's functions were suspended on the spot, and the little boy removed to St. Pancras Workhouse, there to remain until the result of he trial be made known.

that he said he had destroyed the old woman, and said

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH IN FORE-STREET, LAMBETH .-

THUBSDAY .- DEATH OF A WIFE FROM THE ALLEGED

The prisoner was again remanded.

CLERKENWELL.

James Cavanagh, a boy of nine years, one of his pupils .-

Mr. Greenwood directed the boy to expose his back ; he

did so, and every one present was shocked at the specta

cle .- Mr. Crouch cross-examined some of the witnesses

reeping under it; but this supposition was distinctly

MONDAY .--- A BRUTAL SCHOOLMASTER .--- Michael Dono

inquest.

WEDNESDAY .- CRUELTY BY A STEP-MOTHER TO CHILD .--- Yesterday, this court was crowded with spectators in consequence of its having been generally known that the parish officers of St. Luke's were about prosecu ting a woman living at No. 3, George's-yard, Golden-lane, St. Luke's, for cruelty of a most atrocious character to. wards her step-child. John Marks, a smith, and Anne Marks, his wife, were brought up on a warrant, charged with cruelty towards Anne Marks, aged ten years, the daughter of the former, and step-daughter of the latter prisoner. Between four and five o'clock on Saturday evening last, a poor woman, living next door to the prisoner, went to the police-station, and informed the serjeant on duty there that a child had been most brutally treated in George's-yard. The police serjeant (Kidney), and police-constable Few, 154 G, went to the house of the prisoners, and found the female prisoner sitting in lower apartment somewhat intoxicated. They asked for the child, but she refused to give any answer concerning her until her husband was present. The husband was sent for to a public-house, and upon his arrival the child, who

had been washing out a room, was produced. The officers declared that her appearance shocked them. She had no covering but a threadbare shift, black with dirt, and a piece of a sack, quite as filthy, about her shoulders. There was an ulcer on one of her feet, and a bruise on her back, and another sore in her neck, her skin was literally covered with scales of dirt, and the smell proceeding from her was intolerable. The child deposed-My name is Anne Marks, and I will be 11 years of age next April. My mother sent me for a kettle of water on Saturday morning, and when I returned with it she me me at the door, and, saying that I had been idle, she seized me by the hair and dragged me into the passage. She lifted me up in her arms and threw me down as hard as she could on the floor, and kicked me on the body. screamed, but she took me up and "chucked" me down again. She kicked me on the side and on the thighs, and when I was lying on the ground she poured the kettle of water on me. I lay there crying. When my mother went away I went out and sat upon a door step in the court. I sat there crying for half an hour, when a woman came and took me in. I had nothing to cat up to this time. The sore on my leg was caused by a kick my father gave me a fortnight ago. My back was very sore. I stopped more than an hour in the neighbour's house, when my father came for me and brought me home. As soon as my mother saw me she ran at me and kicked me again, but my father beat her for doing so. The child added that she did not wish to hurt her father, who had given her bread and butter. All the clothes I had on was

a shift and a bit of a sack, and sometimes the skirt of a petticoat fastened upon me with a rope. The poor child, who as she proceeded with her testimony was becoming more and more convulsed with grief, at length swooned away in a paroxysm of grief, and was removed from the court in a state of insensibility. The female prisoner did not seem in the least moved, but actually shook her head and laughed when the child was borne by her like a corpse. Mr. Combe said, he should discharge the male prisoner, but send the female for trial.

#### SOUTHWARK.

SATURDAY. - DABING SHOP ROBBERY. - ARTFUL DE-FENCE. - William Wade, a middle-aged man, who was described on the charge sheet as a hawker, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Cottingham, charged with entering the shop of Mr. Rowland, tobaconist, No. 32, Bermondsey New-road, and stealing therefrom a box of Havannah cigars, value 26s. Mr. Rowland stated, that on the preceding night, about eleven o'clock, he was sitting in the parlour, at the rear of the shop, when he suddenly missed his dog. He got up from his chair and looked into the shop for it; when he saw the prisoner enter, followed by another man, the former seized a box of cigars off the barbarous murder of Mr. Samuel Smith, of Lis-neighbourhood of Keswick, says our correspondent, the wind the saw the state of the atmosphere in the the barbarous murder of Mr. Samuel Smith, of Lis-neighbourhood of Keswick, says our correspondent, the wind the saw the state of the s the counter, and was in the act of putting the cone counter, and was in the act of putting the con-duff. Thursday night, four men, with their faces gave indications of an approaching storm : the wind not in his pocket when he (witness) ran out of blackened, and representing themselves as police, gave indications of an approaching through the valley LAMBETH. FEIDAT,—CHARGE OF MURDER.—A few minutes be-the parlour. The other man got out of the shop broke into the house of one Michael Quirk, near and at night the rain descended in torrents, which fore five o'clock, and when Mr. Norton was about to leave and made his cscape, but he seized hold of the the bench, Thomas Jones, a middle-aged man, a job- prisoner, who was running after his companion bing carpenter, was brought before him in custody of Mr. with the box of cigars. They had a struggle toge-Brooke, beadle and assistant-relieving officer of St. ther, in which the cigars were thrown on the floor and Mary's, Newington, and two constables of the P division trampled on ; but a policeman passing at the time, came in and secured the prisoner .-- Prisoner said that he enof police. Brooke, the beadle, said that being informed by the medical gentleman who attended Margaret, the tered the shop to purchase some tobacco, when anothe wife of the prisoner, that she had died from the effects of man came suddenly behind him, and pushed him into the shop with great force. He unfortunately fell near the injuries which had been inflicted upon her, he felt it to be his duty to give him into custody. Several witnesses edge of the counter, and knocked the box of cigars on the proved that the prisoner had been guilty of great violence floor, when they were trampled on. Had he had the box upon the person of the deceased. The prisoner was in his possession, he should have run away with them, remanded for a week, to give time for the coroner's and not have remained to be collared by a police man.-Complainant remarked that he held him so inquest. tight that he had not the slightest chance of MONDAY .-- CHARGE OF MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUIrunning away. The prisoner said that he fre-CIDE .-- John Campbell, alias Wright, was charged on susquently had purchased tobacco at Mr. Rowland's shop, mitted. picion of murdering his mother, a poor old woman of 60 and he said to him when they were struggling together, years of age, at a low house in Fore-street, Lambeth. and that if he had done anything wrong he had better kick afterwards attempting self-destruction, by throwing himhis backside and let him go .- Mr. Cottingham said that self into the river Thames. Police constable L 89 stated most likely he concocted the robbery when he purchased that between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning, his tobacco on a previous occasion. It was quite clear the prisoner was given into custody, on a charge of creafrom the sworn testimony of the prosecutor, that he had ting a disturbance at the door of Mr. Morgan, the Ship from the sworn destiniony of the prosecutive, and the box in his possession. The prisoner replied that he shaft, in a cage, whilst the other fireman merely trampled on them. Mr. Cottingham said that was ascending the same shaft in another cage. The and the prisoner was liberated. About two o'clock the constable received information that the prisoner's mother was found dead in the passage of the house where she should merely commit him for one month.

to do with the Finnoe-road. Two persons have been

that branches were lopped from the trees and carried to a distance of at least 200 yards. Such a scene of havoe has seldom been witnessed. The approach of the storm was notified by a low murmuring sound, and those who were able closed the outside shutters to their windows ; but the windows of the majority of their boat, and embarked for the island. Soon after the houses, which are unprovided with shutters, were literally smashed. In many places sashes were brobombarded by an enemy's cannon. The number of panes of glass broken exceeds 3,000. In the Dutch church 380 panes are destroyed, and hardly a house stands that has not lost from 20 to 50. Not a vestige of a garden remains, and the streets are completely covered with green fruits and branches of trees. never witnessed such destruction by the element. do not exaggerate when I tell you that many of the hailstones were as large, and in some instances larger than a pigeon's egg. Last Sunday the thunder and lightning were awful. The electric fluid has three times struck the Kopjes in the vicinity of the village, but no damage has been done, except that one unfortunate ox was killed. Not so, however, in the neighbourhood, where I learn that several farmhouses have been consumed, the lightning setting them on fire; and the hail has destroyed large fields of standing corn so completely that not a vestige of them remains. On some places from 50 to 60 sheep have been killed. I am, however, happy to say that the hail-storm which passed over us seemed to be all on board. Several pilot-boats have since ber confined in its transit, not spreading over a large space." Another letter published in the same paper says-" It is no exaggeration to state that each hailstone was the size of a pullet's egg, and so tremendous was the force with which they came down, that you will scarcely believe the fact that every pane of glass on the western side of the village is broken, amounting to several thousands in number. Not a single house escaped, and the town presented a most grotesque appearance after it was over, resembling a place that had been severely bombarded. How, in such sultry weather, these congelations, so large and hard, can be formed, is more than I can well explain. It is clear their formation must arise from some other cause than cold-most probably from a highly electric state of the atmosphere. This I think probable, as there had been the evening before some very severe lightning and heavy thunder-storms, so severe, indeed, that an ox was struck and destroyed by the

electric fluid within a short distance of the town." THE STORM AT DUMFRIES .- In recording the heavy gales of Thursday last we had no idea that the ele-Ellis, to await the coroner's inquest. The names of ments would deepen into still wilder tempest on the night of Saturday, and even Sunday, long after the Thomas Moore, Edward Greene, and Thomas hour of noon. The wind on the last occasion blew from the north, and its fury by nautical men was considered the more remarkable, seeing we very STATE OF LIMERICK.-A Rock manifesto, of which the rarely experience gales of equal intensity from that quarter. By common consent the hurricane is set their only chance was to jump to the stranded collie. down as the most threatening remembered since the and fasten themselves to the masts and rigging truly awful one of the 7th January, 1839. In many houses the inmates felt the beds shaking under them away his life! We would be far from injuring Mr. devastation had been widely at work in the shape take away his life, if he does not discharge Molony both as regards the lead and slates : and in the case force that it cleft an upright tombstone into two lands of Aherina, near Doonas, the estate of Colonel and even in our own vicinity not a few trees have saugh at Tinwald Downs, containing eighty cubical feet of timber. On the coast the turmoil was literally a room inside, and the fellows then made a wreck of rection. This morning the scene changed entirely ; all his furniture, after which they departed, firing when few expected such a visitation, the ground was found covered with snow, and trees and bushes beautifully frizzled beyond expression ; but as the of each party as their loved one was proclaimed to barometer is still falling it seems the reverse of probable that this new variety of livery of the winter will be of lengthened continuance. On inquiry we learn that two of our coasters are missing, and one of them, a regular trader, had not been heard of for a fortnight. 'I he owner, in fact, is beginning to lose hope of the safety of his vessel.—Dumfries Courier of Monday.

seemed to increase as daylight approached. The

tempest, which continued during the whole of Satur-

day, became extremely violent about four o'clock in

reminding the inhabitants of the ever-memorable

storm on the morning of the 7th of January, 1839.

and continued increasing in violence till about five

trees, on the estate of Sir John Woodtord, at Der-

wentwater Bay, were levelled to the earth. Two

the kind treatment exercised, he revived. The unfo tunate vessel was then ascertained to be the Willia Pitt, belonging to Sunderland, and her master M Cowser; she was from Alexandria, with a cargo beans, and was working her way onwards to Gie cester, when the fury of the gale rendered her u manageable, aud she was driven ashore as described Since then four bodies of the ill-fated crew have bee washed up within a mile of the spot where the wres happened; one of them is named Morgan, but the names of the remainder are not yet known. The Tweedside steamer, belonging to Sunderland, w totally wrecked in the course of the same day. Sh had, it appears, gone out of the harbour at the commencement of the gale, for the purpose, it is under stood, of rendering assistance to vessels in distres When about seven miles off the land, to the south ward of the town, she came in contact with a bi named the Concordia, from London, with such violence as to stave her larboard-bow completely h. The sea rushing into the vessel's hold, the erv were, for the safety of their lives compelled to abu-don her ere many seconds had elapsed. Anote distressing wreck took place on Monday mor ing, within a few miles of Newport, in Perbrokeshire. Amidst the heavy squalls, a vess seemingly between 60 and 70 tons, with masts of away, was observed, apparently making for the ha bour, when suddenly a tremendous sea threw the vessel on her beam ends, and she disappeared with out, in the hopes of discovering something of the wreck, but as yet all exertions have failed. The bi Northumbria, of Cardiff, for London, was wrecke during the same gale, among the Scilly Islands, at place called the Icross Sound; her crew were sate by taking to the ship's boat. Reports have also bee received from the master of the Rose, recently a rived at Bologen, relative to a large vessel have been seen dismasted, and evidently ingreat distress,# Monday last, within a short distance of the Eddystat Lighthouse. A great number of vessels engaged the guano trade are reported to be lost off differe parts of the coast. Sixteen vessels are stranded a the coast of Romelia, in the Black Sea. Most part of them are expected to become wrecks.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE .-- On SEday afternoon intelligence was received at Yarmon of a vessel being on the Scroby Sands, opposite Ca ter. The yawl Phœnix, belonging to the Star Cer pany of Beachmen, put off to her assistance about quarter to one o'clock, having on board thirter beachmen belonging to this port. On reaching the vessel (a collier) they found her fast sinking into the sand, her rigging and wreck floating about in all rections, and the crew clinging to the mainmath her anchor and stove her bows in against the wreti her foremast broke, and the crew at once saw ibi They could see the crew of the wreck on the de and mainmast, and the beachmen determined share the same fate. The crew strove at once to g up the fore-rigging ; six men succeeded in doing? but seven failed in the attempt and sank to rise more. The captain and crew of the wreck we washed from the deck and mainmast by the violent of the sea and exhaustion. The life-boat was N sent from Yarmouth, and arrived in about twent minutes at the wreck, where they found six men of of thirteen clinging to the rigging, some of them's tenacious of their hold that it was with difficulty the could be persuaded to leave go and trust themse to the ropes which were thrown to their assistant The jetty and beach were lined with thousands spectators attracted to witness the return of the boat with feelings of curiosity, sympathy, and interest interest. Amongst the spectators we observed the wives, brothers, sisters, and parents of those who left in the yawl, and heard the opposite exclamation saved or lost. The following are the names of the beachmen who were saved by the life-boat :--Sam Coltwas, James Gurney, Samuel Shields, And Duffnell, Thomas Motts, and Benjamin Gurling. following are the names of the men, and the num of their families, who were lost :- James Bout (two boys and one girl, all married); William ner (single); James Shreeve (two boys and one gril James George (single); George Barney (single) Abraham Wetherell (seven girls and two boys);

Gannam Hilling (two girls, and a wife near her finement). Thus perished seven fine and practic men belonging to this port, in

"the gentleman who lost the money, and I would pay him | rented a room,-Thomas Massey, L 39 : The house in Shortly before two o'clock, a person, close to where the

#### THANES POLICE.

Gort, on the estate of James Daly, Esq., of Castle-daly, demanding money, and proceeded to open a box: but not succeeding in doing so, commenced an attack on Quirk and his wife, the latter receiving the afternoon, when it raged with awful fury, forcibly much injury from the blows of a spade, while endeavouring to save her husband from the murderous attack made upon him. Next morning Charles Walattack made upon him. Itset inviting took steps to and continued increasing in violence on about ive lace, Esq., of Lime-park, immediately took steps to o'clock on Sunday morning, when it may be said to have the party arrested, and placed his warrant in have reached its climax. At that period the tempest the hands of constable Belford, who succeeded in became most destructive : a great number of large were forwarded to Gort petty sessions, where three of them. having been identified by Quirk, were fully them, having been identified by Quirk, were fully committed. The fourth was then brought to Quirk's house, where the wife identified this man as the person who struck her, and he was also fully com-mitted.

HORRIBLE DEATH AT FARNACRE'S COLLIBRY, NBAR | OI STACKS WERE also capation, the whole of Sunday. HORRIBLE DEATH AT FARNACRE'S COLLIERY, NBAR NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—One of those dreadful ca-sualties, to which pitmen are daily exposed, took place on Tucsday last at the above colliery, by which a deserving man lost his life. He was one of the firemen, and was descending the the firemen, and was descending the

unless he altered his course of life, he would soon be former was about sixty fathoms from the bottom, On Saturday night last this town was visited by a when, without even a moment's warning, the wire very severe gale of wind, which did considerable inrope by which the cage was suspended, and in which jury to various buildings, and was the occasion of a was the helpless individual, broke, and precipitated most disastrous occurrence in Bourne-street, by which TUESDAY. - ABANDONMENT OF BRITISH SEAMEN. - him to the bottom ! Not a vestige of the ponderous five houses were almost totally destroyed, and another 

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their fellow-creatures' lives.

#### DEATH.

At Sheffield, at eight o'clock on Saturday morning January 25, 1845, WILLIAM BURLEY, file-cutter, Arundy street, aged 52. The deceased was an unflinching dema erat, and from the commencement of the Chartist agili tion a consistent and untiring member of the several popular associations. For real morality, and an arden love of truth, justice, and liberty, WILLIAM BURLEY IN an example to his species. He fulfilled all the duties of life as a husband, father, friend, and patriot, without omission, and has departed from this life without a solution tary stain on his name. Was society composed of such men as WILLIAM BURLEY, oppression and wrong would be unknown, and freedom and happiness would be the lot of the all. He was an obscure, but a good man, therefored the many mourn his death, and lament the loss of out who was truly an honour to his kind.

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Saturday, Febuary 1, 1845.