NORTH WALES CIRCUIT-CHESTER, Avoust 7. Mr. Townsend and Mr. Davidson appeared for the

Diction Star,

NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII. NO. 405.

THE LIAND.

Mr Friends, I am now about to lay before you

the result of a few, days' experience on the subject of

the Land. On Monday week I addressed the people of Sheffield, in a very large building, the Circus. The whole house, with the exception of a portion of

the place, where the horses perform, was crammed Our steady old friend Briggs officiated as chairman

and after I had spoken at considerable length, some questions were asked, which I answered to the satis-

faction of all; and some, who had tried experiments.

valunteered to assert that my statements fell far short of what might be realised. A gentleman from Belgium waited upon me at my hotel. He was ac

companied by his father. He had intended to start

for Belgium in the morning, but hearing of my visit,

prevails generally throughout Belgium. Labourers hold from half an acre to two acres, usually at a rent

cases, these parties, in a very few years, purchase

their holdings for even, with the profits derived,

after living well, and supporting their families. The

man who supplies him with milk got "a good chance"

year, to show it to his father; and the old gentleman

assured me that the whole scene was a perfect para-

plan, was unanimously and enthusiastically passed.

teen nights' stock, and all appeared anxious to join.

peck of seed to the acre, which is but one-fourth of

it, according to my plan; and his crop averages FORTY stalks from each grain of seed; and each

ear of the forty, he says, will average lifty grains.

Thus you will see that, startling as it may appear, no expects to roop ruo thousand-room. That is, if

pecks make one quarter; and if the produce esti-

Laws, in my opinion. However enormous this esti-

mate of produce may appear, it is asserted in a very

celebrated work on Agriculture that the writer produced, near Hull, eighty-four quarters from an acre.

the usual quantity of seed: could not the land

under wheat in England be made to produce four

times as much as it now does? Leesley told us all

that he would not take £15 for his interest in the

land; and that he would not take £10 for the "stuff"

now on it. That is, he would not take at the rate

of £160 an acre for the "stuff;" for he has only the

sixteenth part of an acre. He only works at it "a

bit now and then," on an "odd Sunday" or so; and

in Sheffield as fast as they can. Two young men, the one a spring-blade grinder, and the other an umbrella-

handle maker, accompanied me to Barnsley, and

from thence to Leeds. The humbrella-handle maker

week; or at the rate of £44 an acre. He said that he made the ground himself; and that but for the

house being too bad to live in he would never give it

up. This young man told me that from what he had

himself done, he was satisfied that with two acres he

could support his family well, and at the end of the

year have saved more than he now earns at his trade

-a guinea a week. That is, that after living well,

and paying his way, he could save fifty-two guinea-

and when I mentioned the fact in his presence at

Barnsley, a man stated that a neighbour of his had

BARNSLEY, GLORIOUS BARNSLEY.

On Tuesday I arrived at Barnsley, with my two work-

ing men companions, who came in the same carriage

with me. It poured in torrents all day; and yet the

streets were full of people to meet me. At four we

sat down to an excellent dinner: and how I did long

for the time when every working man in England

would sit down every day to as good a one. Peter

Hoey was in the chair. After dinner we had some

chat and a few speeches. At seven the doors were

thrown open; and the large Odd Fellows' Hall soon

had. Asuron did not make his appearance. There

is a very strong association at Barnsley. It is in-

creasing every week. On Wednesday morning I went

to visit several allotments near the town. Thomas

On Wednesday I attended a meeting in the great Bazaar at Leeds, and it was inconveniently crammed.

questions; and, after I had answered some questions,

meeting; but was, after hearing what he had to say,

a letter of apology for his absence to the chairman.

and abusing me; which said letter was received with

the allotments, are beginning to follow it, and to ad-

enthusiasm amongst the working classes as there is at the present time. I never had such meetings, and

never had so much support. The Leeds men passed

a vote of cordial thanks to me, and of confidence in

the whole Executive; and paid £4 2s. of the debt due

HUDDERSFIELD.

On Thursday I visited Huddersfield, and addressed

a most attentive, numerous, and respectable audience

at considerable length, upon the social and political

ing the large debt due to the Executive, will appear in next week's Star, on my return to London. Hud-

dersfield has done its fair share. On Friday morn-

ing I visited Mr. Thornton's allotment, of which I have before spoken in former letters. My good old

friend John Leech accompanied me, and the follow-

ing is what we saw :- Mr. Thornton pays £7 10s. a year for less than 14 acre of moor land, without any

house. He has had it in work for five years, and

says that it is now worth four times as much

as it was when he first took it. He has, on that

quantity of ground, four of the largest "short

horned" cows I have seen for some time; and "the

produce presses so hardly upon their powers of con-sumption," that he will be obliged to get another

truly say that I never saw such a

mit its superiority over the old system.

to the Executive.

yet they are all very profitable.

grown one 131tbs.

he very soon bought it "out and out for ever."

of two and a half acres for nine guineas a year, and | pecks being the quantity usually sown by farmers.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1845.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

he remained to hear my lecture, and the following is the statement which he authorised me to make to the statement which he authorised me to make to the meeting. The small farm, or allotment system, the meeting. The small farm, or allotment system, and expel the body in around the only straight and uncontaminated stand doing "job work" for gentlemen. He told me that ard!—the standard of freedom—of our own Charter! he had dibbled a good deal of wheat for parties this For three years I have worked without you; now

BRADFORD. made a tour through sixty miles of the country last On Friday I addressed the men of Bradford. Scores were obliged to go away. No admittance. George White was called to the chair, amid great disc. The land is cultivated up to the very road applause from his townsmen. I spoke at great side. Both highly approved of the Land scheme, and are of opinion that the most greedy person would length, and was in very good spirits. They tell me I spoke well. After I had concluded, one of the fine find two acres ample. The meeting was variously old breed of handloom weavers, with grey hair, got composed of all classes. A vote of thanks to, and up and said that about twelve of the Chartists of Stanningley had taken twenty-seven acres of land entire confidence in me, and approval of the Land at two guineas per aere, about two years ago, and I disposed of one half the rules that I had for thirwould not now take £500 for their interest in it. Whenever a master discharged a man for being a On Tuesday morning I visited some allotments. Chartist, they employed him at fifteen shillings a Amongst others that of Charles Leesley, who holds the sixteenth part of an acre, for which he pays week, which made the masters very cautious on the question of "bagging" their men, as they became "saucy" and "independent" when they found out their real value. Several others followed, giving £1 10s., or at the rate of £24 per acre. Lees-ley is by trade a stonemason. He has alr ady sold fifty-two shillings' worth of gooseberries, and his glowing accounts of what they had done with one acre, two acres, and three acres of land; and all bushes are still weighed down. He gave me a agreeing that I had underrated its value. One poor able or respectable man to place him and his property sample to take to Barnsley. They were as large as fustian jacket, who had "tried a bit," threw down in danger. The Castellano publishes the following pullets' eggs. He also gave me a sample of peas,

On Saturday I addressed the people of Halifax—
"Old Ben Rushton" in the chair, We had a glorious last with the course of the last with the las what farmers generally sow: many sow twelve pecks, or three bushels. Leesley's is rather too thick; though he has saved 9s. in every 10s. in his seed. He dibbled meeting, though the spacious Odd Fellows' Hall was not quite full, but very nearly so. Here, as in most other places, many questions were asked me, which I answered satisfactorily, and a large subscription was made for the Executive. Mr. Alderson, secretary for the Bradford district, made a most admirable speech after ine, in which was this remarkable seneach grain of some rives forty stalks, and if each car tance: "My-friends, ven must beer in mind that to each stalk gives only grains, he will have just two thousand grains for every grain he sowed. That is, if he sowed a peck, he would reap two thousand pecks. Now, four pecks make one bushel; and eight bushels make one quarter: that is, thirty-two Mr. O'Connor values only six or eight hours of your labour during summer; but you must ask yourselves what the value of your labour would be, if you were to apply the same number of hours every day in the year to the land that you are now obliged to apply to the productions of competing machinery." It would mated in this case be realised, it will amount to the be impossible to describe the effect of this very trite astounding produce of something more than sixty-and pithy sentence. It had a kind of magical effect. two quarters to the acre! while the average pro-They are the "words of wisdom," which give me so duce of England is three and a half quarters, or not great an advantage over all my own class. so much. This mode of increasing produce would be the most expeditious mode of repealing the Corn

MANCHESTER. On Sunday I spoke at Manchester, in the Carpenters' Hall. It was literally crammed, at twopence per head; a regular overflow. Every one of the Executive spoke; and I made a long speech, and one that Bear in mind, that I state what all men moy see with and subscribing for the Executive, went on to a very this newly-planned revolt. their own eyes. At least twenty other persons were present when I was, and heard and saw what I more. We had indeed a glorious night of it. There did. Suppose that, instead of sixty-two, Leesley can produce twelve quarters from one-twelfth of

> BLACKBURN. On Tuesday I addressed the people of Blackburn in an immense building, capable of holding several thousand. We had a very fine muster, but the immense place was not full. However, the numbers present would have filled a large building. The audience was most attentive and respectable; and the subject being new, I spoke for nearly three hours, and gave very general satisfaction.

So much, my friends, for my tour—so far as I have

gone; and now for a few general observations. One

great objection to the plan, namely, the impossibility

of those accustomed to artificial labour being turned

he says that, if he had two acres, he never again would work an hour at his trade, whatever wages he e ald get. It is impossible to describe the appearance of his crops. Many old farmers come a dozen miles to see them. They are all getting the Land mania into farmers, is triumphantly refuted. During the whole of life we have been taught to look upon landlords, farmers, and agricultural labourers, as the been arrested, and arms and ammunition found in most ignorant portion of the nation; while work their houses seized. The same journal states that M. upon work has been written on the science of agriheld the one-eighth of an acre, for which, with a garden house of two bed rooms, he paid 2s. 14d. a eulture. Now mark this most remarkable fact: in- who were confined in Fort Saint Catherine, at Cadiz, stead of the shoemakers, tailors, and operatives, who have been released. never handled a spade till within these two or three years, looking to the old farmers for example and instruction, we have the admission, that wherever there are allotments or small farms, the old hands come ten and twenty miles to get a lesson from those who commence the science according to the the scienc most recent discoveries. It is much easier to bring up a child to virtuous habits from infancy, a year from the cultivation of two acres. He sold one head of cabbage for 51d.; and he sold, in three ing to the most approved plan, than to reclaim those ing to the most approved plan, than to reclaim those occasion disorders, we forbid that it be henceforth lose sight of that fact. Having thus given you an account of the most satisfactory tour that I have ever made, I will give you, in brief terms, the conclusions I have come to. There never were so many Chartists in England as at the present moment. There never was so safe a mind in England as there now is. There never was so much wisdom among the working classes as at present. And so surely as it is now pouring down rain upon the harvest, so surely will that mind and wisdom be speedily brought into action. mind and wisdom be speedily brought into action. I could not describe to the men of London the enthusiasm, marked kindness, and confidence with which I have been everywhere received; and this on his conduct, and his successor was hooted by the enthusiasm and confidence has been tenfold increased became crowded. Peter was again placed in the by the insane attempts of the O'Briens, the Carpenchair; when Frank Mirfield proposed, and the meeting seconded, a very flattering address to me, de-claring entire confidence in me. What most delighted me at the dinner was, that English and Irish were been in for their kindness and marked attention; and interspersed, and sat in happy union. I spoke at of assuring them that the unbounded confidence reconsiderable length, and answered several questions posed in me shall never be abused, forfeited, or be-

that were put to me. I disposed of all the rules 1 trayed. I shall now say one word about the HARVEST.

As to the hay, the farmers in many instances have

already been at the expense of making their hay Aclam holds the seventh part of an acre, for which three and four times over. In many cases, where he pays £7, or at the rate of £8 an acre. He has a the hay was fit to be drawn, the rain has fallen and crop of wheat which is estimated to produce at the rendered it necessary for the farmer to go through rate of more than eight quarters; and all his crops the process of making it over again; and when made are equally good. I visited several other allotments, a second, and even a third time, he has been again for which the occupants pay at the rate of £10 an acre for miserable, wet, swampy, bad land: and yet not one would part with his plot. I cannot say much times. Those who believe in the old Irish adage. not one would part with his plot. I cannot say much times. Those who believe in the old Irish adage, it is calculated that a revolution, like that lately for their condition: for, with the exception of one "Sow when you will, you will reap in harvest," man's plot, they are shamefully neglected. Peter lost sight of the fact, that "harvest" may never Hoey works his own at spare hours; and his is second come. I have at this time travelled through many ment being in the hands of these armed Radicals, that have at this time travelled through many mill be declared against Lucaus and Radicals, come. I have at this time travelled through many counties of England, and I have conversed with intelligent men who have travelled in counties in which I the Debats correspondent, the Jesuit question is a have not been; and the conclusion to which I come more pretext, the object of Snell being to form a best, but by no means as good as it ought to be. But | counties of England, and I have conversed with intelhave not been : and the conclusion to which I come is, that the grain generally is now in the state in which, of an average year, the crops ought to be which, of an average year, the crops ought to be about the last week of June, or the first week of that the women of Uri practice daily firing at a target, that the women of Uri practice daily firing at a target, I made a long speech upon the Land and Charter July. The perpetual rains are keeping the corn green and growing. Much is laid; and the weeds, a deserter of the name of Baron tried to disturb the when hot weather comes, if it should ever come, will grow through it, and thus render it very difficult hooted down, as he very richly deserved. Poor "Jim Mosley" did not make his appearance; but he wrote to save. This, in ordinary years, would be what letter of applicant for his absence to the chairman is called "the busy week" in harvest; and let the weather be what it may, you cannot have that busy week this year till the second week of September, the period when the equinoctial gales usually come in; The Chartists of Leeds are the most practical body in England, and the most united, notwithstanding the period when the equinoctial gales usually come in; so that the best weather for ripening will throw the harvest back to the short days, cold nights, and doubtful seasons. Still, men will only talk of "the harvest being late." The great fear is, that the harvest being late." The great fear is, that the harvest will not come this year. One great calamity that this season has brought is this: thousands of poor lates are justified in seeking, but they cannot be justified in flinging the country into civil war for the nurnose the many attempts to sow the seeds of dissension among them. Last night proved to me that all such attempts will signally fail. There are two remarkable for the signal of the si able facts which I must mention. Firstly, the best Irishmen have come over from the south and west of in flinging the country into civil war for the purpose Chartists are the men who have joined the Land Ireland, and have come, at least, six weeks before their time. This has occurred from the fact of hands Association; and, secondly, all the large farmers in the several districts where my plan has been tried on their time. This has occurred from the fact of hands being scarce last harvest, as it came in, or ripened altogether; and the Irish labourers, not being mono-altogether; and the Irish labourers are the Irish labourers and Irish labourers are the Irish labourers. The Irish labourers are the Irish labourers and Irish labourers are the Irish labourers and Irish labourers are the Irish labourers. The Irish labourers are the Irish labourers. The Irish labourers are the I polists, told their friends that there was work for more hands, and more have already come over, and here they must remain for six weeks without earning 4th inst., on the Jesuit question: anything. Now, if the harvest fails, we shall have our whole battle to fight over again with the League. I am before them in the field. I offer land at home. They offer the chance from abroad. I offer what will make all independent of bad harvests. They offer principle that the question under discussion had bewhat will increase the calamity of failure. There is come a federal one. The state of Tessino felt neither

> Monday, the 4th of August. I am, my friends, Your faithful friend and servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Monday, August 13, 1845.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF LANCASHIRE.

My Dear Friends,—After a lorg slumber, we are now called upon to awake—arise! and be no longer low called upon to awake—arise! and be no longer low called upon to awake—arise! and longer longer low called upon to awake—arise! and longer longe TO THE CHARTISTS OF LANCASHIRE. produce presses so hardly upon their powers of consumption," that he will be obliged to get another cow to eat it. He has been obliged to get another siderable portion of his artificial grass for hay. Now this very nearly bears out the assertion that a year of an acre can be made to support a cow well. Mr. Thornton is confident that no man living can till up to the height as much as two acres of land. This gentleman has recently taken about four acres more land, and has, I am told, most astonishing crops upon

own work! Yourselves alone can do it; none others will serve you. The next change should give you your "share

Your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

THE COMBINATION OF JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS. Nineteen journeymen carpenters have been ordered by the council chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine to be brought to trial for illegal combination against their masters .- Galignani, of Monday. SPAIN. TERRORISM.—MORE CONSPIRACIES AND ARRESTS.

The Commercio of the 3rd, describes the state of Ma

laga to be a complete reign of terror. It is only necessary for any fellow to denounce the most honour which he requested me to name, as they were new ones in this country. I named them the "Chartist as I honestly can." We had a splendid night of it; already mentioned:—"The conspirators succeeded, and Bradford did its full share for the Executive.

HALIFAX.

Halifax. account of a conspiracy, which is said to have been made acquainted with all their machinations, and had faithful agents who informed them of all that passed among the confederates. On the 31st the commandant of the guard at the barracks called Del Soldado, in which were two battalions of the regiment of Galicia was a Captain Don Sebastiano Castro, who was believed to be in colleague with the conspirators, and a serjeant of Chasseurs, hantel Ramon Cabezado, also admitted into the plot, which he had consummented to General Cordova, was part of the guard of the ast battalion of the same regiment in the barracks of San Matco, so that the conspirators relied upon executing their plans by first obtaining possession of these two barracks, and the arms they contained. A commandant, who, as it is believed, was at the head of the conspiracy, was arrested by the serjeant, who had pretended to be one of the confederates. At the roll-cail, General Cordova appeared, harangued the regiment of Galicia, and, addressing himself to the captain who commanded the post, told him that he was unworthy of being at the head of faithful sol diers, arrested him on the ground, and placed him under the guard of two file of men. It is believed that the arrest of General Crespo is connected with

THE Gazette of the 4th contains a royal ordonnance, dated Saragossa, July 28th, dissolving the There is a second article to the effect that the Council of Ministers shall proceed immediately to propose the names of persons who, conformably to the Constitution, shall compose the new Senate. The Council of War at Malaga has closed its delibe rations by condemning to death two serjeants, and to various degrees of punishment several inhabitants of Malaga more or less compromised in the late conspiracy.

THE Espectador of the 6th inst. announces that General Alcala has been sent to Segovia, Brigadier Montero to Guadalaxara, Commandant Sarmiento to Alcarzas de San Juan, and Captain Sarabia to Almaden. According to the correspondence of the Heraklo, from Malaga, several of the inhabitants of that city, noted for their revolutionary opinions. have Corradi and M. Calvo, editors of the Clamor Publico,

GERMANY. THE TRICOLOUR PROSCRIBED.—The Chancellory of the Duchy of Schleswic Holstein Lauenburg has just and Holstein have adopted a tricoloured flag, which they carry in their processions and display at their festivals, with or without the armorial bearings of

REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS IN PRUSSIA. - The Siècle publishes a letter from Konigsberg, stating that, notwithstanding the measures adopted by the police 4.000 inhabitants of that city had held a meeting at which several violent speeches had been delivered The members of the municipality, who had tendered their resignations to the King, and thought proper persisted in his resolution. A numerous deputation of the citizens waited upon him to compliment him inhabitants. Disturbances had likewise taken place at Pesen, towards the close of July, and the country people actually gained possession of the town. The acts of 1798 and 1835, against popular tumults, were proclaimed, and on the 30th tranquillity appeared to be re-established. The troops, nevertheless, were still confined to their barracks.

SWITZERLAND. The Debats of Monday contains an important comthe defeat of the Free corps before Lucerne the Radical party have been in active preparation for a recommencement of hostilities upon a wide scale. Under the guidance of their chiefs, particularly of Snell, a popular confederation has been formed, of which Berne is the centre, and which may be called a self-constituted national guard. So soon as the effected at Lausanne, will take place, and the governunited undivided republic of all the Swiss cantons. Upon the other hand, the little mountain cantons are that they may defend the mountain passes, while their husbands and brothers are fighting beside the Lucernese. The belief is general, it would appear, that the month of September has been settled upon by the Bernese for the struggle. The letter from which we abstract this information is printed in the form of a leading article. We sincerely hope that its statements may prove to be unfounded; civil war in be distorted exaggerations. The following is the conclusion of the proceedings in the Diet on the

too much reason to fear that wheat will speedily rise leaning nor adversion to the Jesuits, but it could not to an unnatural price. Bread is now getting up, shut its eyes to the historical fact, that wherever that rights of the working classes. All that I have done flour having risen as much as a shilling a stone in the way of adding to the Land fund, and discharging the horder districts, and labour will be ing the land fund, and discharging the horder districts, and labour will be described to the Land fund, and discharging the horder districts. reduced. Then, according to our prudence and clergy, and government. The hon, deputy here courage will depend the success of our principles. alluded to the eulogiums always bestowed on the alluded to the eulogiums always bestowed on the Jesuits by the deputy of Friburgh, and contrasted with such praise the reprobation which they had met with in so many states in Europe. He compared the wretched position of the states of Italy, where they The weather is now more dark and unsettled than ever. I have only seen two partially fine days since were tolerated, with the great prosperity enjoyed by the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, which no longer permitted Jesuits to remain there. Articles 1 and 8 of the Federal Fact gave the federal authorities power to take such measures as might be requisite for the

the Diet to interfere in the Jesuit question. The year upon my plan; and in no instance had he sown come and work with me. Your country calls you only persons that could be injured by the present proof £7, £8, and £9 the acre. In the majority of as much as a peck per acre. He sowed two acres for from your sleep! Your families tell you to awake—ceedings were the authors of the present attack. The one gentleman; and all that he has sown is, out of your interest tells you to arouse! I am fresher than reception, and maintenance of a religious order was all comparison, better than the crops around sown in when I left London, and ready to take my old part purely cantonal, and the Catholics would never subthe usual way. He charges sixteen shillings an acre in the coming struggle. On Monday I shall address for dibbling, and saves eleven pecks of seed, twelve the people of Macclesfield. Up, Chartists, to your as a consequence, that the Protestant cantons posmit to the expulsion of the Jesuits, without admitting sessed a right to interfere in the choice of the ministers of the Catholic religion. He had, in the name of his state, to protest against the interference of the Diet in the question.

SITTING OF AUGUST 5.-The second day's proceedings lasted six hours, and were even more animated than the preceding ones.

Mc. Brocker (Geneva), without attempting to deny the inconveniences arising from the presence of the Jesuits, declared himself of opinion that the Diet ought not to interfere against them. He did not question the competence of the Diet; and proposed that, if Lucerne persisted in maintaining the Jesuits, there should be attacked to her, during the period of her being Vorort, a council of representatives, as allowed by Art 9 of the Federal Fact. M. Funnen (Zurich), President of the Diet. concluded the general discussion by summing up the

arguments brought forward on both sides. After this address, the free discussion was opened by a brilliant speech from the Avoyer Neuhaus, of Berne, in refutation of the arguments of the Ultramontane party, and strongly in favour of the immediate expulsion of the Jesuits. The deputies of Friburg, Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwald, replied at great length to this speech.

As to the general result of the votes, the order of the day remained in a small minority, which leaves the question in state quo, not permitting it to be brought forward before next session. The following is the manner in which the votes were given :-

1. Not to enter at present on the question, or, in

other words, the order of the day :- Uri, Unterwald Zug, Valais, Neufchâtel, Appenzell (Inner), Bâlc city, Friburg, Schwitz, Lucerne (eight whole states and two half ones). 2. To consider the affair as federal :- Berne, So-Grisons, Appensell (Outer), Bale country, Glaris.

Zurich (ten whole states and two half ones). 3. To call on Lucerne unicably, looking and the directorial position, not to proceed with its invitation to the Jeshits: Geneva, Tessino (two states), Grisons not voting for or against it.
4. To call on the states harbouring the Jesuits

Friburg, Valais, and Schwitz) to send them away :-Thurgau, Grisons, Appenzell (Outer)-(two whole Trades Office. states and a half one), Zurich, Schaffhausen, Hans, and Tessino not voting either way.
5. To summon Lucerne to renounce calling in the Jesuits :- Berne, Tessino, Thurgan, Grisons, Appen

not voting either way.

6. Expulsion of the Jesuits from the whole of spent in strikes might be turned to better advancontained fair reports of occurrences, then jurors Switzerland. The same ten states and two half ones, tage, but it ought to be remembered that workmen were justified in taking a lenient view of whatever 7. Expulsion of the Jesuits by every means :-Berne, Soleure, Schaffhausen, Argau, Thurgau, Grisons, Appenzell (Outer), Bâle country (six whole states

cither way. 8. To interdict for the future the introduction of the Jesuits into a Swiss canton; the same ten states has been very brisk with a fabric called checked

present any lively interest. This subject has occupied the press too long for me to enter into any detailed report of the sitting. At the beginning of January, 1841, the government of Argau secularised body of workmen are still on strike. The masters clared that their property belonged to the state. This property amounted in value to 10,000,000 f. or 12,000,000 f. The Catholic cantons considered this that we shall not have money to pay the families willing to declare this. On the contrary, in 1843, combers of Bradford last Monday night; he was what earlier than the customary hour, in consequence the question was adjourned till-after the recess by a well received by them, and they came to a unani- of her Majesty's departure for Germany being also majerity of twelve, which was, in fact, declaring that mous vote to render us all the support in their fixed for this afternoon, the Diet would not entertain it. To-day only seven power; so that we do hope to prolong the contest cantons voted for the re-establishment of the con- until we compel our oppressors to yield to our just Palace to the render. vents, and this is all that is necessary for me to tell you, although the debate was long and animated, and excited a deal of irritation."

TURKEY.

INSURRECTION IN ALBANIA.—By letters from Belgrade of the 20th ult., we learn that the whole of Upper Albania was in a state of insurrection. The Seraskier, who had entered the country with a considerable body of troops, had been unexpectedly attacked at Pisren, on his march to Jakouo. In revenge he burnt twenty-five Albanian villages. After this terrible example the Scraskier assembled the principal Albanian chiefs at Jakouo, and insisted o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public upon their laying down their arms, submitting, like meeting, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, for the army, and giving hostages for their fidelity. The chiefs refused compliance, and called out all the warlike population of the mountains. One of those traits of that indomitable courage and resolution makers of Birmingham have obtained a full and which is inspired by the blind fanaticism of the satisfactory settlement of the grievances recently Mussulmans was exhibited on this occasion. Daoud existing in the shop of Mr. Holmes. A general Polosca, a chief of Jakouo, came alone into the meeting of the above trade was held on Monday Turkish camp, and reached the tent of the Scraskier; evening, August 11th, when an unanimous vote of but the two sentinels at the entrance, suspecting some evil design, repelled him with the points of their bayonets. Polosca took his pistols, and, firing them had discharged their duties. munication from Zurich, stating that a renewal of with unerring aim, killed both the men. On hearing Kiddenninster Carpet Weavers. — On Monday civil war in Switzerland is all but inevitable. Since the reports of these arms the guard at the tent turned afternoon a meeting of the Carpet Weavers was held out, and made a general discharge of their muskets in the Black Star Yard, for the purpose of hearing a on Polosca, who, however, was unhurt, and, mounting his horse, fled through the camp, reloading and firing his pistols at all who attempted to bar his passage. He had got through the barrier of the camp, but closely pressed by a detachment of cavalry sent in pursuit of the being about to leave the town. Mr. C. is a him, and being no longer able to use his pistols, he thorough Democrat, and will long be missed by the drew his yatagan, and struck right and left at both poorer inhabitants of Kidderminster—he was always men and horses, killing eight men and wounding

before the Seraskier, and openly avowing that it had been his intent to assassinate him, the bold Albanian three new members joined the society was held at the Nag's Head, when was immediately executed before the was immediately executed by the was immediately executed before the was immediately executed by the was immediately execu The Seraskier intends to make attacks upon the Albanians at several points, having brought 3000 men from Scodra, and being joined by a corps of Catholic

AMERICA.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY MEXICO.

stitutional Governor of the department of Mexico, has published the following proclamation:—
The Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated to ne the following decree :-Jose Joaquin de Herrear, General of Division and Pre-

sident ad interim of the Mexican Republic, to the citizens thereof. "Be it known, that the General Congress has decreed, and the Executive sanctioned the following :-"The National Congress of the Mexican Republic, con-

sidering .-

"That the Congress of the United States of the North has, by a decree, which its Executive has sanctioned, re- delivering a course of lectures here with great suc- down the river on Tuesday, but the pleasures of the solved to incorporate the territory of Texas with the cess. "That this manner of appropriating to itself terri-

tories upon which other nations have rights, introduces a monstrous novelty, endangering the peace of the world, and violating the sovereignty of nations: "That this usurpation, now consummated to the prejudice of Mexico, has been in insidious preparation for a long time; at the same time that the most cordial

friendship was proclaimed, and that, on the part of this Republic, the existing treaties between it and those States were respected scrupulously and legally: "That the said annexation of Texas to the United States tramples on the conservative principles of society, attacks all the rights that Mexico has to that territory, is

an insult to her dignity as a sovereign nation, and threatens her independence and political existence : "That the law of the United States, in reference to the annexation of Texas to the United States, does in no wise destroy the rights that Mexico has, and will enforce upon that department:

"That the United States having trampled on the principles which served as a basis to the treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation, and more especially to those of boundaries fixed with precision, even previous to 1832, they are considered as violated by that nation: "And, finally, that the unjust spoliation of which they

"2. In consequence, the Government will call to arms granted it by the existing laws; and, for the preservation of public order, for the support of her institutions, and, pendence and of the Laws."

"MIGUEL ARTISTAN, President of the Deputies. "FRANCISCO CALDERON, President of the Senate. "Approved, and ordered to be printed and published, "JOSE JUAQUIN DE HERRERA. "A. D. LUIS G. CUEVAS,

"Palace of the National Government, city of Mexico, June 4.".

Trades' Movements

MARLBOROUGH, WILTSHIRE. - A public meeting of the members of the Provincial Tailors' Relief Society took place in this town on Monday night last, to hear a lecture by Mr. C. Maunder, agent of the Tailors' Protection Society of Great Britain. A goodly number was in attendance. Mr. Foster was called to the chair, and introduced the lecturer to the meeting, who addressed them in an able manner for one hour and a half, to the great satisfaction of all present. The chairman then took the sense of the meeting as to whether they approved of the principles of the Protection Society as expounded by the lecturer, so meeting having unanimously decided in favour of MR. ROBERTS' VISIT TO SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE .-

On Monday, August 18th, W. P. Roberts, Esq., will arrive at the Wolverhampton Station, by the halfnast twelve o'clock train, when it is requested that the Miners of this district will attend and move in procession from the Station to Bilston. A public meeting will be held in the evening, at six o'clock, which will be addressed by Mr. Roberts, and two of the agents of the Miners' Association.

TRADES ORGANISATION. - THE WOOLCOMBERS OF Bradford, three thousand in number, held a general meeting on Monday, August 11th, and quanimously expressed their approval of the measures of the recent Conference, and transmitted their levy, in support of the funds, to the general secretary. THE NATIMAKERS OF BELPER, Derbyshire, also held t general meeting of their trade, and expressed their approval of the labours of the Conference, and transmitted their portion of the sinews of war to the

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR LABOUR. - The strike of the men at the Ardsley Main Colliery has terminated. Labour has achieved another triumph. The emzell (Outer), Glaris, Zurich (six whole states and one half one), Vaud, Schaffhausen, Scleure, and Argau forced to yield. It is very often remarked, and Colliers quietly submitted to have had their wages reduced, all the other Colliers in this neighbourhood would have shared the same fate; the men knew this, and two half ones), Zurich and Glaris not voting and therefore supported those on strike. A rumour A letter from Zurich, of the 7th inst., says:—"The Diet was engaged to day in the discussion of the question of the convents of Argau, but it did not rumour sifted to the bottom, and if Gelder cannot of the paper, was liable."

The takers this is another opported to did not convey the imputation of a guitty funity of pilfering the men's wages. The committee purpose. If the jury were of opinion that a libel was committed, then undoubtedly defendant, as publisher of the convents of Argau, but it did not convey the imputation of a guitty funity of pilfering the men's wages. The committee purpose. If the jury were of opinion that a libel was committed, then undoubtedly defendant, as publisher of the convents of Argau, but it did not convey the imputation of a guitty funity of pilfering the men's wages. The committee committed, then undoubtedly defendant, as publisher of the convents of Argau, but it did not convey the imputation of a guitty funity of pilfering the men's wages. live with paying the established list price, he may

several convents established in the canton; or rather, are still obstinate, and the men as determined as in other terms, had driven out the monks, and de- ever. Our employers are trying to defeat us by measure to be a violation of Article 12 of the federal with: but all this will not do, for all those reports compact, but has never found a majority in the Diet are untrue. Mr. John Dooker visited the Woolpower; so that we do hope to prolong the contest until we compel our oppressors to yield to our just demands. As soon as our employers see that we shortly after one o'clock, and having entered the disappointed. We return our hearty thanks to all read the following gracious friends who have assisted us, particularly to the Tailors of York, and our own trade, in Barnsley, Leeds, York, and Doncaster.

LANCASHIRE MINERS .- The next delegate meeting all the other provinces of the empire, to recruitment | Esq., and several other gentlemen. The levy for the fortnight, including general contribution and law fund, is 1s. 11d. per member.

BIRMINGHAM SHOEMAKERS .- The Boot and Shoethanks was given to Mr. Mason, president, and Mr.

COLNE. CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY .- A meet

ing of the friends of liberty was held on Monday evening, August 11, at the house of Henry Hors-field, Chapel-square, West End, Colne, for the purpose of forming a branch of the above society; James LIVERPOOL, MONDAY, FOURO'CLOCK P.M.—The packer ship Fidelia, Captain Hackstaff, has arrived in the Mersey, having left New York on the 16th ult., and completed her first voyage across the Atlantic in a instalment paid. In accordance with the rules, a committee of nine, including sub-secretary and subengaged a large room in Chapel-square, where they will meet every Tuesday evening, from half-past seven till nine o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling new members, receiving the weekly contributions, and other business of the society. All persons desirous of taking out shares can do so by attending. Any further information may be had by applying to James Holgate (secretary), No. 15, Clayton-street; or to Henry Horsfield (sub-treasurer), Chapel-square.

EMELY (NEAR HUDDERSFIELD.) LECTURE.-Mr. David Ross, of Leeds, has been

FATAL CONFLICT BETWEEN A HUSBAND AND WIFE. on the passage to Sheerness. It appears he had On Thursday night last considerable excitement been sitting at dinner at his usual place in the was caused in the neighbourhood of Tower-street by engine-room, when, without rising, he endeavoured the universal prevalence of a report that a man by to reach a small jar containing his heer, which was the name of Joseph William Bean had murdered his upon the floor, and, losing his balance, fell forward wife, at his residence, 9, Priest-alley, Tower-street, City. It appears that between eight and nine o'clock the lodgers in the upper floor were alarmed by a violent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties was a lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties, who, at the time, lent wrangling between the parties was a lent wrangling was a lent wrangling between the parties was a lent wrangling wa were in their apartments on the ground floor. Shortly verely. The engines were promptly stopped, and afterwards blows were heard, and a noise as if a heavy | the poor sufferer extricated; but a surgeon being forweight had fallen upon the floor. The assistance of the tunately on board, his assistance was immediately obpolice having been obtained, Serjeant Miller, of Tower- tained, and the wound closed and the bleeding stopped street division, entered the apartment, and finding the in the best manner under the circumstances of the woman lying on the floor, he demanded the cause of case. The directors then resolved to proceed with woman lying on the noor, ne demanded the cause of the occurrence, when he was informed that the woman had been accusing her husband of ill-treating the family, and that he had subsequently struck her, immediately after which she fell backwards her, immediately after which she fell backwards her immediately after which she heat baying upon the ground, the heel of her boot having the injured party on board his vessel, and then transcaught in a hole in the floor, in consequence of ferring him to Chatham, than there would be in conwhich it had been torn off from the upper leather. She then appeared in the agonies of death. Medi-main. It was, therefore, resolved to return at expension of the second beautiful to the place where he would have to resolve the return at expension of the second beautiful to the place where he would have to resolve the return at expension of the second beautiful to the place where he would have to resolve the return at expension of the second beautiful to the place where he would have to resolve the second beautiful to the place where he would have to resolve the second beautiful to the place where he would have to resolve the second beautiful to the place where he would have to resolve the second beautiful to the place where he would have to resolve the second beautiful to the place where he would have to resolve the second beautiful to the place where he would have to resolve the second beautiful to the place where he would have to resolve the second beautiful to the place where he would have to resolve the second beautiful to the place where he would have to resolve the second beautiful to the place where the second beautiful to the place where he would have to resolve the second beautiful to the place where the second beautiful to the second beautiful to the second beautiful to the second beautiful to cal aid was instantly procured, but life was ebbing and place him on board the Dreadnought has last—her neek was broken, and in a few minutes ship at Greenwich, and the party unanimous place him on board the Dreadnought has last—her neek was broken, and in a few minutes ship at Greenwich, and the party unanimous hospital. wish to make the Mexican nation the victim, gives her the afterwards she expired. The acting inspector, Mr. to this resolution of the directors.

PROSECUTION OF THE NORTHERN STAR FOR "LIBEL,"
BY THE NOTORIOUS MITCHELL OF PRESTON. (From the Morning Herald, August 9th.)

(Before Mr. Baron Parke.) ACTION FOR LIBEL, MITCHELL V. O'CONNOR.

The plaintiff is Mr. Mitchell, of Preston, in the adjoining county, a gentleman tolerably well known in the political circles of that district; and Mr. Feargus O'Connor is the proprietor of the Northern Star newspaper. The parties had been somewhat connected in the political movements of the Chartist body. The plaintiff had atiended a meeting at Manchester on the Ten Hours Bill, and made a speech upon it; and all the forces of the army, according to the authority it was for the comments on that meeting that the plaintiff complained. The article called Mitchell a League tool," and a "despicable tool;" and went in case of necessity, to serve as a reserve to the army, the on to report a speech of Mr. Hobson, the printer of the Government, according to the powers given to it on the paper, who described Mitchell as having introduced 9th of December, 1844, will raise the corps specified by said decree, under the name of 'Defenders of the Inde- given him the passwords, which had led to three men being hanged at Derby, and others punished by transportation and imprisonment. This was the libel complained of, and it was denounced by Mr. Townsend in most indignant language, accompanied with an emphatic denial that it had the slightest foundation in fact. It was stated that the plaintiff had applied for an apology, which had not been made. Richard Thompson produced a certificate from the Stamp Office proving publication. The alleged libel was then read. The date of the

paper was April 20, 1844. George Hatton .- I was agent for the Northern Star in April last year, in Preston. I sold a copy of the paper to the plaintiff. The paragraphs allude to

Mr. Jenvis and Mr. Welsey appeared for the defendant. The former addressed the jury at considerable length, and said there was no evidence of an apology having been applied for. He animadverted with considerable force on the fact that Mr. Mitchell had not sought reparation in the county where he was known, and where the Northern Star circulated; but had come here, where he was not known, and where the Northern Star did not circulate. He ridiculed far as to become a section of the general body. The the whole action as most trumpery; and said that a person like Mitchell, who dwelt in a glass-house him-Protection, and agreed to form a section of the self, should not throw stones. There was no doubt Protection, and agreed to norm a section with that Mr. O'Connor was legany name for many apprinted by the lecturer and chairman, and the peared in the Northern Star; but there was no pretence for saying that he had anything more to do with this matter than fair y representing what did take place at a public meeting; and if that was done in a fair and proper spirit, although it might not confer the same immunity as was enjoyed by the bar, yet that was a circumstance which the jury could not fail to take into account in considering their verdict. He said that the only charge against Mitchell was that he was the introducer of Oliver; but not that he was the spy and the corrupter. The simple effect of the paragraph was that he had done that innocently no doubt, but that he had done it, and had thus led to the catastrophe of which Oliver, the spy, was the corrupt author. He contended that to call a man a tool was no libel; nor did he think that Gepuncion with opprobrium the connection of the plaintiff with Oliver was libellous; but if the jury should be of opinion that the paragraph was libellous, ample justice would be done even for vindication, by taking a mitigated view of it, and sending him from Chester, with a coin in his pocket, which would not much encumber him with the weight of it.

The learned Judge said the question was not one of character, but of vindication; and if the jury were of opinion that the paragraph amounted to a libel, then it was their province to say what damages would perhaps justly, that the great amount of money satisfy the justice of the case. If newspapers only curred damaging to character; but when they went beyond that, then juries should give exemplary damages. If what was spoken was libellous, and was also reported, it was no protection to the newspaper that the name of the speaker was given. There was has reached the ears of the Linen Trade's Com- no direct allegation that the plaintiff knowingly inmittee, that Gelder is at his dirty tricks again; he troduced Oliver as a spy; but the jury must judge of the general meaning and intent of the paragraph. and two half ones which considered the question as holland. They are now done, and there is a slackness federal.

It was for them to say whether the use of the phrase in the trade, and he fancies this is another opportion.

> Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages ONE FARTHING! The Judge refused to certify, and consequently

each party have to pay their own costs.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

SATURDAY, AUG, 9. Queen in person. The ceremony took place some-

are receiving efficient support, they will give in.
Their only hope at present is that we shall be obliged to succumb for want of money; they will be giving the Royal assent to a small number of Bills,

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE. "MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I rejoice that the state of public business enables mo to release you from further attendance in Parliament. "In closing this laborious session I must express to you my warm acknowledgments for thezeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects deeply affecting the public welfare. "I have given my cordial assent to the bills which you presented to me for remitting the duties on many articles of import, and for removing restrictions on the free application of capital and skill to certain branches of our manufactures.

"The reduction of taxation will necessarily cause an immediate loss of revenue; but I trust that its effect in stimulating commercial enterprise, and enlarging the means of consumption, will ultimately provide an ample compensation for any temporary sacrifice. "I have witnessed with peculiar satisfaction the unre

mitted attention which you have bestowed on the measures recommended by me to your consideration, at the commencement of the session, for improving and extending the means of academical education in Ireland. "You may rely upon my determination to earry those casures into execution in the manner best calculated to your sanction, and to give effect to your carnest desire to promote the welfare of that part of my dominions. "From all Foreign Powers I continue to receive assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"The convention which I have recently concluded with the King of the French for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade will, I trust, by establishing a cordial and active co-operation between the two Powers, afford a better prospect than has hitherto existed of complete success in the attainment of an object for which this country has made so many sacrifices. "GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the current year. "MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, "On your return to your several counties, duties

will devolve upon you scarcely less important than those from the performance of which I now relieve " I feel assured that you will promote and confirm, by your influence and example, that spirit of loyalty and

contentment which you will find generally prevalent throughout the country. "In the discharge of all the functions entrusted to you for the public welfare, you may confidently rely on my Providence on our united efforts to encourage the industry and increase the comforts of my people, and to inculcate.

those religious and moral principles which are the surest

oundation of our security and happiness.

Serious Accident.—The directors of the Wool-wich Packet Company held their annual excursion day were considerably interrupted by an accident, which occurred to the stoker when below Gravesen

THE NORTHERN STAR, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL,

BTABLISHED in Leeds in 1837, and since then the leading Provincial Journal in the Kingdom, is now published at No. 340, Strand, London. The object of the Proprietor in establishing the Northern Star was to furnish a fearless and faithful organ for the

representation of the Labouring Classes, whose interests from time immemorial have been shamelessly neglected. The removal of the Star to London has enabled its con ductors to supply the reader with the latest intelligence as well as the most interesting news; in consequence o which its number of readers have materially increased few, even the most extensively circulated Metropolitan Hill.

пежерареге. rewspapers. From the extensive circulation of the Northern Star, to gether with the fact that it is read by all classes of society large worth notice.

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

The following extract from the Newspaper Stamp Returns for October, November, and December, 1848 (since which no returns have been made), show that the Northern Star is far at the head of many old-established London Weekly Journals :-

Rews of the World	86,000	United Service Ga-				
Eccord	83,500	zette	19,50			
Braminer	71,000	Patriot	60,00			
Mritannia	66,000	Spectator	48,00			
Tark-lane Express	54,000	Era	41,00			
Oablet		John Rull	39,00			
Abserver	41.000	Watchman	33,0			
Ntlas	37.000	Age and Argus	22,5			
Nonconformist	30,600	Sentinel	20,0			
Bell's New Weekly	s named and an	Journal of Commerce	13,5			
Messenger	22,500					

** Observe the Office, 310, Strand, London.

The following Books are published at the Northern Star office, 340, Strand, and may be had of all Booksellers and News Agents.

CHAMBERS' PHILOSOPHY REFUTED. Just published Price Fourpence (forming a Pamphlet of 56 pages demy 8vo., in a stiff wrapper), THE THIRD EDITION OF

A FULL and COMPLETE REFUTATION of the PHILOSOPHY contained in a TRACT recently published by the MESSRS. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, entitled the "Employer and Employed." . This valuable little work contains the most com-

plete defence of the demands of the Working Classes for their fair share of the enormous wealth created by Machinery, as well as a justification of Trades Unions. The numerous appeals that have been made to Mr. O'Connor from nearly every part of the kingdom for the publication, in pamphlet form, of those Dialogues that cular tongue."-Leeds Times. have recently appeared in the Star, have determined him

to gratify what appears to be the almost unanimous wish of the Labouring Classes. "The Employer and the Empleyed," * * by Feargus O'Connor, * * beats anything even of its author's.

Complete in one Vol., neatly Bound in Cloth. A PRACTICAL WORK ON SMALL FARMS. Price Two Shillings and Sixpence. BY FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

. The desire of the author has been to furnish a valuable compendium at such a price as would enable every working man to become possessed of it. It contains all the practical instructions, together with Plates, describing Farm-house, Offices, Tank, Farm-yard, &c.; with particular information requisite for carrying out all the operations. N.B.—The above work may still be procured in num-

"I have, within the last few months, visited every part

of France, and I declare that I have seen more misery in one street in Dublin than in all France; the people are well clad, well fed, and merry; they are all employed on SMALL FARMS of their own, or on equitable takings!"-Vide Lord Cloncurry's Letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct. 5th, 1843.

*Those persons desirous of bettering their condition and of becoming "Independent Labourers," by entering the "Productive-labour" Market, will do well to read "A Practical Work on Small Farms," by FEARGUS O'CONNOR. Esq. It contains much useful information, invaluable to the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers will find many useful lessons in the new system of husbandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays great practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand. Mr. O'Connor seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature' in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technizalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as the theory; and, therefore, mystify that which they cannot explain, by some long chemical term, which the plain reader may pass over as a "hard word," hard to pronounce, and Larder to understand when it is pronounced. The reader will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided all those hard names, and suited the language to the toiling labourer, whose college is generally the workshop, or, at best, the Sunday School, Though the work is written for holders of Small Farms, yet no Allotment Tenant ought to le without it; the valuable information it contains respecting tilling and cropping is alike useful to all."-Extract from a Farmer's Letter.

"This really useful little volume ought to be in the hands of every one at all connected with agricultural pursuits."-Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper.

proud Peruvian, in contemplating what we hope to rejoice of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentlein, the contentment, prosperity, and comfort of our fellow man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running men, to exclaim-" This, this is my work;" nor is our ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all object, as Mr. O'Connor declares his to be, "that each other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of man who is willing to work may be independent of every which did him no good; but yours cured him in about six other man in the world for his daily bread," yet we can weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored with much pleasure recognise in the book before us a powerful instrument for aiding in developing in man a wuch higher destiny than he has hitherto attained. "Mr O'Connor shews clearly, what will soon be apparent

to all who reflect deeply, that we are not left without the site for man's progress, but also that we may readily prodace what is apparently desirable; for none who carefully peruse this work can doubt that a system of small farms, return, in exchange for healthful exertion, far more than is requisite to preserve physical strength.

"Healso shews that something more than this is requisite to ensure happiness, for he says in page 121, "I feel had failed. convinced that man can place no reliance whatever upon his fellow man, or a community of men, when circumstances operate upon his or their minds, the influence and effect of which would be stronger than any abstract notions of justice. For instance, if a community of labouring men purchase a quantity f land, and hire labour for its cultivation, he vever just their intentions and pure their motives, they will nevertheless feel themselves justified in raising the price of the land, according to the 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 bein 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."

"These remarks are powerful arguments in the sphere in which they are written, and if examined in their relation to the universal, they confirm the testimony that "The earth is the Lord's, and all that therein is; from me. It was then that a friend recommended the he round world and they that dwell therein;" for, use of your pills and ointment, which, to our utter after partaking freely of what is good for each order of astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed creation, any self-appropriation, by whatever parties in- up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life. dulged in, is from evil, and will produce its consequence, namely, vice, crime, and misery.

"We can strongly recommend Mr. O'Connor's work to our readers, containing a great amount of practical information on agriculture, which should be most popularly diffused."-Concordium Gazette. May be had in Four Numbers, price Sixpence each ; or

neatly bound in Cloth, Two Shillings and Sixpence. Also, Price Fourpence each, Numbers I and II of

THE STATE OF IRELAND. By ARTHUR O'CONNOR. No man can understand the positi verfect victure of Ireland's condition, the causes of her degradation, and the remedies for her manifold evils.

Also, price 2s. 6d., Second Edition

A SERIES OF LETTERS FROM FEARGUS O'CON-NOR, ESQ., BARRISTER AT AW, TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.; Containing a review of Mr. O'Connell's conduct during

the agitation of the question of Catholic Emancipation; together with an analysis of his motives and actions since he became a Member of Parliament. The whole forms a complete key to the political actions of Mr. O'Connell, and reconciles all the apparent contradictions in the acts of one of the greatest agitators of the present day.

Esq., of the principal charge brought by Mr. O'Connor cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this sgainst Mr. O'Connell. zorwej dage do

All persons desirous of completing their sets of the RTER TRIALS, may yet do so, as few copies LANCA. - hand. still remain o_ FOPULAR CHARACTERS.

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Sir,-I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this island, especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing medicines within their reach, from the immense benefits some of them have derived from their use, as they have | Lord Bantry. "Although we feel no desire, in the language of the been found here, in several cases, to cure sores and ulcers to health and vigour. (Signed) John Martin.

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To Professor Holloway.

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" New Orleans	Geo. Stevens	800 ,,
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Passengers going to t		

sons who have been benefited by their aid. Amongst the the Lakes and Rivers by obtaining one of Tapscott's Eminumerous testimonials received, the following is c- grant's Travelling Guides, which can be had by sending postage stamps for the same to George Rippard and Son, and William Tapscott, as above.

> PARR'S LIFE PILLS RE acknowledged to be all that are required to con-

A quer disease and prolong life. The extraordinary success of this medicine is the wonder of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands as an aperient, and has in every instance done good; it has never in the slightest degree impaired the most delicate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that perseverance in the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS will completely cure any disease, and are living witnesses of the benefit received from this invaluable medicine. Testimonials are received daily, and it would be impossible in a newspaper to publish one half received; and the following are selected as people well known in their respective neighbourhoods, and whose testimony is unquestionable. Further sheets of testimonials, and the Life and Times of Old Parr," may be had, gratis, of all

The following case of cure by Parr's Life Pills is communicated by Mr. C. Ruiter, chemist and druggist, Shaftesbury, Dorset, agent for Parr's Pills :-A respectable farmer residing near Shaftesbury, had for

years been subject to the most distressing attacks of giddiness of the head, frequently attended with severe head uche. The various medicines he used at different times did him little or no good, till he was induced to give Parr's Pills a trial. The very first dose afforded much relief, and he has found them more serviceable than any other medicine he has taken. He always resorts to them on finding any symptoms of the complaint coming on, and they invariably relieve him. The attacks have been much less requent since taking Parr's Pills, and he believes by coninuing their use his complaint will entirely leave him.

Dated April 26th, 1845. From Mr. W. Alexander, bookseller, Yarmouth :-You will probably remember the name of the respectaole octogenarian gardener, Mr. Cowles, of Blunderstone, who still (with his son-in-law) attends our excellent vegetable and fruit market. Mr. Cowles, when I last saw him, a few weeks ago, was in excellent health, and, although eighty-eight years of age, works at digging in his penny numbers, are now ready. The remainder will garden several hours in the day. He still continues oc. speedily follow. casionally to take the med cine, which he believes, under Providence, to have been the means of conferring on him so much comfort.

Since I wrote the above, I have inquired after Mr. Cand, and learn that he is quite well and hearty. The late severe cold weather affected him much ; but, having taken your excellent medicine, he is quite well, cheerful, and able to resume his work. WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Champion Office, March 5, 1845. Gentlemen -I think it only fair to mention that a ma for the last eight years he has suffered severely from a bad | be constantly obtained. stomach, no food resting on it, and swelling often existing; and that after finishing one box at 1s. 11d. he felt appetite and spirits increase. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

C. VERDON.

Beware of spurious imitations. Beware of spurious imitations of the above medicine None are genuine unless the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS are in WHITE LETTERS ON A RED GROUND, engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co.," London, on the directions. Sold in boxes at Is. 11d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s., by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard, London; Mottershead and Co., Manchester; J. and R. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; Mitchell, Glasgow; and by all respectable druggists and patent medicine retailers throughout the kingdom.—Directions are given with each

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.



DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE TESTIMONIALS already received of Cures of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, and Colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs, by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, now fill upwards of fifty sheets of closely printed paper, and numbers continue to be received almost daily-not only from England, but India, America, and all other parts of the world-proving them to be the most unfailing and speedy remedy ever dis-

The following has just been received from the Rev. J. Stainsby, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica.

Dated Nov. 20, 1844. Gentlemen,-Having been cured of an obstinate and distressing cough, under which I laboured for the last eleven months, by the use of your Pulmonic Wafers, I take the liberty of addressing you these few lines, hoping that my feeble testimony of their efficacy may be the means of inducing those who suffer as I have to apply to so safe and

effectual a remedy. I am, gentlemen, your obliged servant,

J. STAINSBY, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica. CURE OF ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c., &c., IN CHESTER. Read the following from Messrs, Platt and Son, 13,

Foregate-street, Chester. Sir,-Your invaluable Wafers continue to perform vonders here. Since our last we could send you dozens of cases of the most astonishing cures.

One gentleman, who has had a bad cough for years, bought one box, and was cured before using the whole of which this disease may have left behind in the form of it. He gave the rest away, and they were equally bene-. A medical gentleman here is so convinced of their value, that, besides regularly recommending them to his

patients, he had some a few days since for one of his children, for the hooping cough. One of our clergymen also, who laboured under an asthma many years, has received such extraordinary benefit himself, that he now gives many boxes away every week

among the poor. Persons who have laboured under asthma, asthmatic coughs, consumption, &c., call upon us almost daily to thank us for having recommended to them this "instant

M. PLATT and Son.

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF CON-FIRMED ASTHMA. Mrs. Gordon, of Flooker's-brook, Chester, had long been

given up as incurable, and was for many weeks confined to bed in the last stage of an asthma. She could not sleep for her difficult breathing, cough, &c. The first our conviction of the splendid superiority of Christwo Wafers she took relieved her cough, an hour after which she had a comfortable sleep, and in twelve days was able to walk out. Mrs. Gordon will be happy to reply to March 26th, 1845.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and icar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral. Lichfield, 10th of July, 1845.

Gentlemen,-A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find, by allowing a few of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ver used.

(Signed)

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from every agent throughout the kingdom and on the continent. Dr. Locock's Warens give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthmas, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs, &c., &c.

SAMUEL PEARBALL.

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable. as in a few hours they remove all hourseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Agents-

Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. CAUTION .- To protect the public from spurious imitations, her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners have caused to be printed on the stamp, outside each box, the words, "Dr. Locock's Wafers," in white letters on a red ground, without which none are genuing.

Sold by all Medicine Venders.

POPULAR WORKS NOW PUBLISHING BY W. DUGDALE, 37, HOLYWELL-STREET.

STRAND.

NEW WORK BY EUGENE SUE, "DE ROHAN;

OR, THE COURT CONSPIRATOR," in penny

The first part and numnumbers and fourpenny parts. The first part and num-

ber seven are published this day. Translated expressly for this edition, and nothing omitted.
THE WANDERING JEW, No. 83, and Part 8, is out, and is expecied to be completed in forty-two numbers.

THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS, uniform with the above, is progressing. Part 5 and No. 20 are ready. Will

be speedily finished in about thirty numbers. *** Order the Nonpareil edition. The Mysteries of Paris may also be had in sixty penny numbers, or fifteen parts at fourpence each; being the first translation in the English language, and the only one that contains all the original edition before the author had curtailed it to please the fastidious taste of a too prurient public. This edition has fifty engravings, is printed in good bold type, and the whole, handsomely bound in red, in one volume, may be had for 4s.

*** A liberal allowance to dealers. Also in two volumes octavo, neatly bound,

VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY, without abridgment or mutilation, containing every word of the edition in six volumes published at £2 10s. The first volume has a medallion likeness of the author, and the second a full-length engraving of Voltaire as he appeared in his seventieth year. To the first volume is prefixed a copious Memoir of his Life and Writings. Every care has ocen taken to keep the text correct, so that it may remain a lasting monument of the genius and indomitable perseverance of the author in enlightening and liberating his fellow creatures. The universal fame of Voltaire : the powerful blows which he dealt to superstition and tra anny, from which they will never recover, have long rendered this book celebrated above all others, as the great advocate of freedom and humanity, and the undoubtable assailant of tyranny, whether spiritual or militant. For beauty of typography and correctness of the text, the publisher will challenge competition—and for cheapness he will defy all. The two volumes contain 1276 pages, and may be had in 120 penny numbers, thirty parts at fourpence each, or in two volumes, handsomely bound and

lettered, price 12s. Sold by all booksellers. The WORKS of THOMAS PAINE, uniform with Vol. taire's Dictionary, to be completed in one volume, or sixty penny numbers, each number containing sixteen pages of good, clear, and readable type. The first part has a bold and excellent portrait of Paine, after Sharpe, from a painting by Romney. Strange as it may appear, there has yet been no complete and cheap edition of the works of this celebrated man. Richard Carlile placed them beyond the reach of the working classes when he published them for £2 2s, the Political Works alone, and the Theological Works for 10s. 6d. It is calculated that the whole will not exceed sixty numbers at one penny each, or fifteen parts at fourpence. Eight numbers are now published, and the succeeding parts will be issued

with rapidity. VOLTAIRE'S ROMANCES, NOVELS: and TALES The celebrity which these famous Tales have obtained in all European and American languages renders all comment superfluous. For wit, sarcasm, and frony they stand unrivalled. This will be the first uniform and complete edition, and will comprise the following celebrated works :- Candide, or All for the Best; Zadig; The Huron, or the Pupil of Nature; The White Bull: The World as it Goes; The Man of Forty Crowns; The Princess of Babylon; Memnon the Philosopher: Micromegas: Plato's Dream ; Babebec, or the Fakirs ; The Two Comforters, &c., &c. Six parts, fourpence each, and twenty-four

The DIEGESIS: being a discovery of the origin, evidences, and early history of Christianity never before or elsewhere so fully and faithfully set forth. By the Rev. ROBERT TAYLOR. Complete in fifty-four numbers, at one penny each, or thirteen parts, fourpence each; or may be had, neatly bound in cloth and lettered, price 5s. THE DEVIL'S PULPIT, or the Astro-Theological

Lectures of the Rev. Robert Taylor, published under that title, complete in forty-eight numbers, the two last comprising a Memoir of the Life and Writings of the Reverend uthor. This work was formerly published in twopenry Car, on purchasing a box of your pills, declared to me that | numbers are reprinted as they fall out, so that sets may

The MIRROR of ROMANCE, in one volume, containng four hundred pages quarto, with upwards of fifty not only better, but well; can now eat any food, and his illustrations, and the following celebrated works:-Leone Leoni, by George Sand, now Madame Dudevant, one of the most powerful romances ever written. The Physiology of a Married Man, by Paul de Kock, with upwards of fifty illustrations, is given entire. Jenny; or The Unfortunate Courtezan, by the same author, containing a most affecting moral, drawn from real life. The Bonnet Rouge, or Simon the Radical, a tale of the French Revolution,-a work of great merit. The White House, a romance by Paul de Kock-Memoirs of an Old Man at twenty-five; a most piquant and amusing tale. MANUAL OF FREEMASONRY, verbatim from the editions published by Carlile, for 15s. All the above may be had in one

volume 5s., or in ten Parts at 6d. each. A liberal allow-In one thick volume, price five shillings, THE MANUAL OF FREEMASONRY, Parts I. II. and III., as published by Carlile at 5s. each, may now be had uniform in size with Chambers' Miscellany, and most elegantly printed. This edition contains the prefaces and introduction to each

part, which are omitted in the other reprints. Part I. contains a manual of the three first degrees, with an introductory keystone to the Royal Arch. Part II. contains the Royal Arch and Knights Templar Degrees, with an explanatory introduction to the Science. Part III, contains the degrees of Mark Mace, Mark Master Architect, Grand Architect, Scotch Master or Superintendent, Secret Master, Perfect Master, and upwards of twenty other associations, to which is prefixed an explanatory introduction to the science, and a free

translation of some of the Sacred Scripture names. The parts may be had separate; parts I. and II., 1s. 6d. each, and part III., 2s. May be had of all Booksellers. Paul de Kock's Works, full and free translations:-NEIGHBOUR RAYMOND, price Is., a most amusing tale. The BARBER OF PARIS, 2s. GUSTAVUS; or the Young Rake, 2s. GEORGETTE; or the Scrivener's Niece, 2s. BROTHER JAMES, 2s. MY WIFE'S CHILD, 1s. 6d. THE MAN WITH THREE PAIR OF BREECHES, 2s. TOURLOUROU; or the Conscript, 3s.

Also, INDIANA, by George Sand, a Romance of Illicit Love, 3s. FERRAGUS. THE CHIEF OF THE DE-VOURERS, by M. de Balzac, 1s. 6d. Will be followed up by others of the same writer. ON THE POSSIBILITY OF LIMITING LUPULOUS! NESS. AN ESSAY ON POPULOUSNESS—to which is

added the THEORY OF PAINLESS EXTINCTION, by Marcus, price 1s. *** The celebrated pamphlet where it is proposed to forbid the intercourse of Man and Woman when they are poor, and to make it felony when a child is the result. The Theory of Painless Extinction coolly discusses the method of extinguishing life, when the intruder has not property immediate or expectant to support that life. The MONK, by Lewis, verbatim from the Original;

twenty-four plates, price 2s. 4d. MARRIAGE PHYSIOLOGICALLY DISCUSSED. In four parts .- Part I. On the Necessity of Marriage; Precocity; Effects of Wedlock. Part II. Instructions in Courting; Sudden Love; Organizations; Madness cured by Matrimony; the Courtezan Reclaimed. Part III. Limitation of life justified; Protectors—their utility and general adoption. Part IV .- Real causes of Sterility; remedies. From the French of Jean Dubois, 2s. 6d. FRUITS OF PHILOSOPHY; or, private advice to young married people. Containing the various hypothesis of Generation; Structure of the Female Organs;

Conceptions; Remedies against Barrenness and Impotency; with a curious anatomical plate. 2s. 6d. All the above, and more extensive Catalogue, may be had from every vender of periodicals. All orders punctually attended to.

CHRISTIAN v. TURKISH TENETS .- The late collision

of Turkish steamers in the Black Sea places the Christian part of the crew of the sinking vessel in a not very advantageous comparison with the Turks. The Christians, it appears, were not half so resigned to the will of Providence as the believers in Mahomet, and, instead of suffering themselves to sink meekly and quietly, they set up a loud yell of horror as the vessel was going down. The Turks, on the contrary, tianity over Islamism, the crescent certainly beat the cross in this instance. The impassiveness of the Turks seems more creditable than the outcries of the Christians. It is but fair to give the devil his due. The Mussulmen must be allowed to have acted like brave men, and the utter hopelessness of escape only sets off the fortitude with which they met their fate. For once the doctrine of fatalism served them in good stead, and their resignation and faith in it were demonstrated under circumstances that admit of no dispute. It may be that the hope and near prospect of meeting some of the charming houris, and fasting the ravishing joys promised by the prophet, helped their courage a little. A man who believes himself about to enjoy but half the delights of a Mahomet's paradise may be excused for feeling wondrously indifferent to mere sublunary felicity. The Christian heaven offers a more pure, but more shadowy sort of happiness, and to a Turkish imagination would not seem very attractive, since even the followers of the cross think it prudent to defer going there to the last

EXTRAORDINARY LEAP FROM HUNGERFORD SUSPEN-SION BRIDGE.—At an early hour on Monday morning considerable excitement prevailed in the neighbour-hood of Hungerford Market, in consequence of it being known that Mr. H. Kenworthy, the wellknown teacher of swimming, had undertaken, for a wager of ten sovereigns, to jump from the battlement of the above bridge and swim to Blackfriars Bridge in the short space of ten minutes (with tide). At six o'clock Mr. K., accompanied by several friends. made his appearance at the bridge, and shortly afterwards plunged from the centre of it into the water. and immediately afterwards was to be seen striking out manfully for the opposite bridge, which he attained within the time, amidst the cheers of the spectators, and won his wager. Mr. K. suffered some

possible moment.—Satirist.

slight injuries in his descent by falling into the water a sideways.

Poetry.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

NO. VI.

"ENGLISH BARDS AND SOUTCH REVIEWERS." We had intended not to have given any portion of the personal attacks on reviewers, and other writers, to be found throughout this poem; but as these portions of the work are, as might be expected, the most forcible, it is only fair that we should give our readers at least a specimen. The following is the opening of the poet's terrific onslaught on JEFFREY, the Editor of the Edinburgh Review:—

Yet say! why should the bard at once resign His claim to favour from the sacred Nine? For ever startled by the mingled howl Of northern wolves, that still in darkness prowl: Aged or young, the living or the dead, No mercy find-these harpies must be fed. Why do the injured unresisting yield The calm possession of their native field? Why tamely thus before their fangs retreat, Nor hunt the blcodhounds back to Arthur's Seat !* Health to immortal Jeffrey ; once, in name, England could boast a judge almost the same ; In soul so like, so merciful, yet just, Some think that Satan has resign'd his trust, And given the spirit to the world again, To sentence letters, as he sentenced men. With hand less mighty, but with heart as black, With roice as willing to decree the rack; Bred in the courts betimes, though all that law As yet hath taught him is to find a flaw: Since well instructed in the patriot school To rail at party, though a party tool, Who knows, if chance his patrons should restore Back to the sway they forfeited before, His scribbling toils some recompense may meet, And raise this Daniel to the judgment seat ? † Let Jeffrey's shade indulge the pious hopo, And greeting thus, present him with a rope: "Heir to my virtues! man of equal mind! Skill'd to condemn as to traduce mankind, This cord receive, for thee reserved with care.

To wield in judgment, and at length to wear." In the tenth canto of Don Juan. Bynox pays the following pretty compliment to his quondam antagonist:

And all our little feuds-at least all mine-Dear Jeffrey, once my most redoubted foe. (As far as rhyme and criticism combine To make such puppets of us things below,) Are over: here's a health to "Auld Lang Syne!" I do not know you, and may never know Your face-but you have acted on the whole Most nobly and I own it from my soul.

Mr. JEFFREY has been for some Years one of the judges of the Court of Session, and is therefore a sitter on the "judgment scat." It is only fair to add, that as a judge he is as opposite to the infamous English judge JEFFRIES, as light is from darkness, or justice from incarnate villany. His recent decision in the case of the widow Duncan, of Ceres, when he declared that "the right of the poor to a sufficient support

In a very different spirit to the attack on Jeffrey. is the following beautiful tribute to the memory of the lamented Kirk White:-

Unhappy White ! while life was in its spring. And thy young muse just waved her joyous wing, The spoiler swept that soaring lyre away, Which else had sounded an immortal lay. Oh! what a noble heart was here undone, When science self-destroyed her favourite son! Yes, she too much indulged thy fond pursuit, She sowed the seeds, but death has reap'd the fruit. 'Twas thine own genius gave the final blow, And help'd to plant the wound that laid thee low: So the struck eagle, stretch'd upon the plain No more through rolling clouds to soar again, View'd his own feather on the fatal dart, And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart: Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel, He nursed the pinion which impell'd the steel: While the same plumage that had warm'd his nest Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding breast. STANZAS.

BY J. M'KOWEN. By the marge of the sea has thy foot ever stray'd ... When eve shed its deep mellow tinge? Hast thou linger'd to hear the sweet music that's made By the ocean waves whispering fringe? 'Tis then you may hear the wild barnacles call The scream of the sea-loving mew. And that deep thrilling note that is wilder than all.

The voice of the wailing curlew. The song of the linnet is sweet from the spray; The blackbird's comes rich from the thorn : And clear is the lark's when he's soaring away To herald the birth of the morn: The note of the eagle is piercing and loud : The turtle's as soft as its true;

But give me, O give me, that song from the cloud, The voice of the wailing curlew. Sky minstrel! how often I've paus'd when a child As I roam'd in my own native vale, To listen thy music so fitful and wild Borne far on the wings of the gale. And still as I rest by the door of my cot Thy voice can youth's feelings renew, And strangely I'm tempted to envy thy lot, Thou wild-noted wailing curlew.

For O it were happiness surely, to fly

In those regions so pure and so bright, To float 'neath the dome of that beautiful sky, When ting'd with the setting sun's light. There, there, thou can'st revel unfetter'd and free, And no cunning of man can pursue; What wonder I'm eager to wander with thee, Thou wild noted wailing curlew?

When the beauties of nature shall cease me to move, And "desire" in my bosom "shall fail." And this heart that is beating with rapture and love Shall lie cold as a clod of the vale, Then make me a grave far away from the crowd, Where spring may her sweet flowers strew,

Leave my dirge to be sung by the bird of the cloud,

The wild-noted wailing curlew.

destined to assume."

* Arthur's seat; the hill which overhangs Edinburgh 1"Too ferocious—this is mere insanity."—Braon, 1816 1"Henry Kirk White died at Cambridge, in October 1836, in consequence of too much exertion in the pursuit of studies that would have matured a mind which disease and spoverty could not impair, and which death itself rather destroyed than subdued. His poems abound in such beauties as must impress the reader with the liveless regret that so short a period was allotted to talents which

Reviews.

DAYS AND NIGHTS IN THE EAST; from the original notes of a recent Traveller through Egypt, Arabia-Petra, Syria, Turkey, and Greece. By Miss Plumley. London: T. C. Newby, 72, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

narrative opens in the bay of Syra, from whence the praise, that, though he lived in a not very scrupulous age, it is, we must conclude that similar physical formation in he preserved an inviolable regard for decency and good features and organs of sound have facilitated the natural a brief description, after which is given an account of Pompey's pillar, the Pyramids, the Nile, and Grand appears to have been improvident, and died by his own the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met, for the lady, in adopting one-eyed woman: 'Holloa! Chouette, Pegriot'e is eating one-eyed woman: 'Holloa! Chouette, Pegriot'e is eating tendency to imitation on the part of the lady, in adopting one-eyed woman: 'Holloa! Chouette, Pegriot'e is eating the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met, for the lady in the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met, for the lady in the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met, for the lady in the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met, for the lady in the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met, for the lady in the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met, for the lady in the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met, for the lady in the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met, for the lady in the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met, for the lady in the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met, for the lady in the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met, for the lady in the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met, for the lady in the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met at the lady in adopting the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met at the lady in the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met at the lady in the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met at the lady in the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met at the lady in the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met at the lady in th Cairo. From Cairo the writer proceeded about four hand in Warner-street, Clerkenwell, on the 4th of October, 1743.

the peculiarities of one in whom she must have met, for the first time, a mind, temperament, and energy, conbert, 1743.

ber, 1743. Cairo he (Miss Plumley's traveller is of the masculine sex) joined a party of travellers who were about to cross the desert to Palestine. They proceeded to Suez, where they crossed to the opposite continent-Asia. The first place of note they next reached was Mount Sinai. They next arrived at Akaba, and at length, after nearly a month's march, entered the "Land of Edom," where Mount Hor, and Petra, "the City of the Rock," with its magnificent ruins, well repaid the travellers for their toilsome journey. Ten days afterwards the travellers were on the borders of Palestine. They first arrived at Mount Hebron, then Bethlehem, and lastly, an hour or two's murch thence brought them to Jerusalem. Having visited the Jordan, the Dead Sea, Bethany, Mount Olivet, and other places, the travellers left Jerusalem for Damascus, on their way visiting Nablous (Neapolis), Acre, which they found in desolation-thanks to British intermeddling between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali-Nazareth, Mount Tabor, Tiberias, and Capernaum. Damascus is pictured as the mest beautiful of eastern cities. The wondrous ruins of Baalbee are next described. Leaving Baalbee the travellers next reached Mount Lebanon, recently, and indeed still the theatre of a horrible civil war. They next reached Beyrout, and there took leave of Syria. Constantinople and Athens were subsequently visited, but the descriptions of these places, Darticularly that of the Ottoman capital, are meagre

THE "CITY OF THE BOCK." "The descent from the base of Mount Hor to Petra is rent, and the first view it offered us of the situation of this phical notices annexed, add to the value of this City of the Rock' more than realised all imagination had publication. pictured. I say, the situation; for of Petra, as yet we saw only the excavations high in the western range; but all around, and far as the eye could reach, gigantic piles of rock-rocks of the wildest and most majestic form, and kindling with lovely tints; rocks, which have been described as a 'sea, and its waves petrified,' and some of after following the torrent's dry course for some distance passed an isolated column near which were heaps of containing an official report of the proceedings of the But then, thank God, not one reproach clings to my coin. rains, and from this spot we had a view of the open annual Conference of the British Temperance Asso- No tears or blood clogs the meshes; no hair, placked in space, on which the greater part of the city stood; and ciation, with the new plan of organisation agreed to desperation, is knitted with the silk of my lean purse. hence we beheld the splendid monuments sculptured in by the delegates.

the eastern range—a sight it was the might well arrest | GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE BOOK the traveller's steps, and absorb his every faculty, the power alone excepted, of gazing, awe stricken, on the most 'singular spectacle which the magnificent creations of nature, and the vain ambition of men, have united thology, in the annual emigration of birds, British to ' bequeath to the curiosity of those who should come

"I cannot attempt to describe my feelings on viewing this splendid Temple; fresh as if sculptured yesterday. Its façade is magnificent, hewn out of the rugged side of a sand-stone mountain, whose rosy tints add much to its beauty; and whose rugged and mis-shapen crests coning-bird," whose prey is the "pigeon," "Italian singling-birds," who take their flight from this country "The portico is supported by Corinthian columns, one

of which has fallen; but so imposing is the ensemble, that I did not for some moments observe the defect; the superbly ridiculous. Besides the large plate, there fresh and pointed, as from the hand of the mason. The colonade is thirty-five feet high; the columns, three feet in diameter; they each consist of three pieces, and are the only portions not hewn out of the rock; and this accounts for the entireness of the cornice, though one of the columns had fallen from beneath it.

"I attribute much of the lightness and elegance of the Khasné to the divided pediment and the light lantern-like structure in its centre, surmounted by an urn. This urn is supposed by the Arabs to contain gold, which is likely to remain untold by them, unless their ingenuity can suggest (which fate forbid) some other mode of reaching it than by firing ball at it, as they now often do." "Its theatre, which has thirty-three rows of seats,

keen out of the rock, most of which are quite perfect; at the back, above the seats, are chambers or boxes, also hewn in the rock. Its width is one hundred and twenty feet, and the scene (which was built) has disappeared altogether. "The beautiful proportions of the theatre are seen to

great advantage from the upper seats, and thence, too, the view of the other ruins are splendid. II - and I remained behind the others, and reclining on its topmost bench, gave ourselves up to the contemplation of the extraordinary scene around. "The western range is full of excavated tombs 'high

as the eagle's nest,' many of them being hundreds of feet from the ground; and nearer stand rich and lovely specimens of temple and tomb, whose formation, heron, as they all are, must have occupied the ancient dwellers in Petra through successive generations; unlike the Egyptians, the inhabitants of this rock expended their wealth and: talents in beautifying the exterior of their sepulchres, leaving the interior quite plain."

A CHRISTIAN SCENE IN THE "HOLY CITY." April 30th. At 2 P. M., went to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre to witness the "miracle" of the descent of the Holy Fire." Two companies of Turkish troops were drawn up in front of the church, to which we were admitted by the monks of the Greek convent, who placed us in the gallery within the cupola, from which we had a good view of the interior; the floor was crowded to excess by a sad set of ruffians, who were fighting and making a terrible noise. It was a motley assembly-Greeks, Turks, Arabs, Copts, Armenians, and Abyssinians were there, in a terrible state of confusion.

About half-an-hour after we entered, the Greek, Armenian, and Latin Bishops, walked twice in procession round the sepulchre, with banuers, &c. At 3, an Armeman and a Greek Bishop entered the sepulchre, from was even preferable to the claim of the lord of the which, in a few minutes after, the Holy Fire appeared, land," entitles him to the thanks of every friend of when the shouting and uproar became dreadful, and the right. May he live long to so perform the duties mob pressed forward to light their candles; in a few minutes the whole church was in a blaze, and the motions ninutes the whole church was in a blaze, and the motions of the dense crowd, each individual of which held a lighted

candle, gave a curious effect to the brilliant scene. All denominations of worshippers have separate chapels in this church; and while we were there, two processions, one Greek and the other Armenian, came in contact, and as neither would give way, a regular fight ensued; the banner poles, and many of their holy instruments, were broken and used as weapons, and candle- give us examples, broke its barrier, forcing for its waters sticks were flying in all directions. The tumult raged with indescribable fury for nearly half-an-hour, when a body of Turkish troops marched in, cleared the church, Parima and the El Dorado? Thousands of years have of thumps without falling! and then she called me and locked the doors. I left, disgusted with all I had clapsed; generations may have been buried and returned seen, and not at all surprised that the spectators of such to dust; nations, who once wandered on its banks, may xhibitions should apply the terms Christians and Dogs be extinct and exist even no more in name; still the tr synonymously.

THE SYRIAN GREEK WOMEN. The Syrian Greek woman are, beyond comparison, the loveliest in the world; we saw many of those of Nazareth, who came down with their pitchers to the fountain of Nahor for water, in whom were visibly united all that painters may in vain endeavour to picture-all that poets dream. Their features combine the perfect proportion of the Greek model, with the character and expression of the daughters of Israel; their figures, the united delicacy and

others, flowers of brilliant hues replaced the "pearl and of the "Narrative of a Steam Voyage from Southgold," but all wore the full loose trousers, drawn tight at ampton to St. Lucia," and continuations of the "Acthe ancle (which, not unfrequently, was encircled with count of the liberated African establishment at St. silver bracelets); the petticoat reaching only to the knees. Helena," and "Reminiscences of the Island of and the upper vest open at the breast—it is neither bod. Cuba." Several of these articles are very entertain—me till I awoke. Then I remained on the bridge till eleven dice, tunic, or jacket, but something between each.

HOW'S ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF BRITISH SONG. London: J. How, 132, Fleet-street. Two or three weeks back we noticed the first six numbers of this admirable work; we have now to say a word or two on the thirteen subsequent numbers-No. 7 to No. 19. In these numbers we have the following popular and truly national pieces:—"Ere around the huge Oak," "When pensive I thought of my love," "I locked up all my treasure," "The Lass of Richmond-hill," "The Friar of Orders Grey," "Allen-a-Dale," "Faint and Wearily," "Under the Greenwood Tree," "Blow, blow, thou Winter Wind," "Come unto those Valley Sanda" "When the Park the P "Come unto these Yellow Sands," "Where the Bee sucks," "Old Towler," "The Beggar Girl," "Wapping Old Stairs," and "Sally in our Alley;" besides several others, there being in these numbers no fewer than twenty-eight different pieces.

Not the least interesting feature of this publication just. beautiful ballads which, exciting the delight of our fathers, we, their ungrateful heirs, have permitted to fall into disuse, and oblivion. "Sally in our Alley" Drama;" together with articles entitled "The Tra-Chouette, furious because I had taken nothing home the is the resuscitation in its pages of the simple yet fathers, we, their ungrateful heirs, have permitted to fall into disuse and oblivion. "Sally in our Alley" and "The Beggar Girl" are specimens of the class of compositions we allude to; the former of these may yet upon rare occasions be heard, but rather in private than in public; as to the latter—"The Beggar
Girl"—that appears to be almost universally forgotten. We extract the following account of the origin

one occasions be heard, but rather in prichit-chat. We have been the most impressed with
the most impressed with
shouted the bandit, striking the table fiercely with his
fist, and knitting his bushy brows; "Beat a child—that's

liked—stop all night—and then ask you to pay for
this omnibus home, and for the cab that brought him
to your door! We vote that if the Emperor of
Russia comes to England again, he be allowed. like

HEARTS, I ten. We extract the following account of the origin of "Sally in our Alley," as given by Henry Carey,

author of both the words and the music:-"A shoemaker's apprentice, making holiday with his sweetheart, treated her with a sight of Bedlam, the puppet shows, the flying chairs, and all the elegance of Moorfields, whence proceeding to the Farthing Pie House, he gave her a collation of buns, cheesecakes, gammon of bacon, stuffed beef, and bottled ale; through all which would have dignified even the sacred functions he was scenes the author dodged them, charmed with the simplicity of their courtship, from which he drew this little sketch of nature: but being then young and obscure, he was very much ridiculed for this performance, which nevertheless made its way into the polite world, and amply recompensed him by the applause of the divine Addison."

> We are told by the editor of this work that HENRY CAREY.

like Dibdin, was at once a poet and a musician, though As a synopsis of eastern wonders for the home reader, and as a hand-book for travellers directing produced several dramatic pieces, and a great number of their steps eastward, this book will be useful. The

We cannot resist the temptation to give the words of—

THE BEGGAR GIRL. Over the mountain and over the moor, Hungry and bare-foot I wander forlorn. My father is dead and my mother is poor, And she grieves for the days that will never return Pity, kind gentlemen, friends of humanity, Cold blows the wind, and the night's coming on;

Give me some food for my mother for charity, Give me some food and then I will be gone. Call me not lazy-back beggar, and bold-enough, Fain would I learn both to knit and to sew, I've two little brothers at home, when they're old enough,

They will work hard for the gifts you bestow. Pity, kind gentlemen, friends of humanity, Gold blows the wind, and the night's coming on; Give me some food for my mother for charity, Give me some food and then I will be gone.

Think, while you revel so careless and free, Secure from the wind, and well-clothed and fed, Should fortune so change it, how hard would it be To beg at a door for a morsel of bread. Pity, kind gentlemen, friends of humanity,

Cold blows the wind, and the night's coming on; Give me some food for my mother for charity, Give me some food and then I will be gone. For the music we must of course refer our readers

to the Book of British Song. It appears that this Such was the route travelled, and the one described in this book; the most interesting portion of which is the march through the desert, and the described in this book; the most interesting portion of which is the march through the desert, and the described in this book; the most interesting portion of and music is unknown. It was for many years example of the march through the desert, and the described in this book is the march through the desert, and the desert in the march through the march through the desert in the march through t most charming, and indeed the illustrations throughout these numbers are beautiful and faultless. Portraits of several eminent composers, with biogra-

> It only remains for us to repeat the hope we formerly expressed, that this truly national work may meet with national support; most earnestly do we advise all lovers of music to "give their orders" for How's Illustrated Book of British Song.

which still shut in from our eyes, the desolate city: but THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE. AUGUST. This number of the Advocate is an important one,

August. London: Punch Office, 92, Fleet-street. The admirable steel engraving to this month's number of the Table Book illustrates our social orniand foreign. Here we see on the wing all the varieties of the feathered tribes-"the great long-billed, or lawyer vulture," the "hawk, or bailiff-bird," now nearly extinct, or "degenerated into a sort of blueabout the beginning of August, having previously been "successfully occupied in feathering their nests." The "Legend of the Rhine" is continued, and is are several most laughable illustrations in this number.

SIMMONDS' COLONIAL MAGAZINE-AUGUST. London: Simmonds and Ward, 18, Cornhill. This is an interesting number of this very useful Magazine. The opening article is "On the Lake Parima and the Geography of Guiana." Who has not heard of Sir Walter Raleign's "El Dorado,"

the land of gold and of the sun?

There are few regions on the globe which have raised such an interest as Guiana. Since the discovery of the Gulf of Paria by Columbus, in 1498, and the expedition of Vicente Piucon, who discovered the Orinoco at the commencement of the sixteenth century, it became the theatre of enterprises, which were directed more by visionary dreams than by prudence, and the life and fortune of thousands were sacrificed in search of a region which was said to abound in precious metals. The rocks were represented as impregnated with gold, the veins of which lay so near the surface as to make it shine with a dazzling splendour. The houses of its capital, called Manoa, were covered with plates of gold; it was built upon a vast lake named Parima, and the reflection of its fairy buildings caused the whitish clouds in the southern hemisphere, which are known to us as the clouds of Magellan, to adopt

their luminous appearance. It appears that the first accounts of such a rich district reached Europe in 1535, and the mountains of New Grenada were considered to encompass it. The sovereign prince of this worldly paradise (continues the fiction) was from head to foot covered with gold-dust, so as to resemble a golden statue worked by the hand of a skilful goldsmith, and from this circumstance he was called thegilded-"El Dorado."

When, after fruitless searches in New Grenada, the locality of the fable was transferred to Guiana, that whole province was designated under the name of "El in search of it, and which occasioned such a waste of human life, that the annals of history do not offer a paproduce new adventurers, equally eager to achieve the discovery of "El Dorado."

The unfortunate Raleigh was not the last who pursued that phantom. The close of the past century offered another knight-errant of "El Dorado" in Don Manuel Centurion, who, in 1770, was Governor of the Spanish Province of Guiana.

It appears that the believers in this fabled paradis are not yet extinct, as only a few years ago a map was published by Mr. Wyld, and as recently as 1844 another was published by a Mr. Van Heuvel in New York, upon which the Laguna de Parima figures in its whole extent. Visionary and unreal as the famed 'El Dorado" has been proved to be, still there are grounds for believing that the tradition had once a more substantial foundation: -

The geological structure of this region leaves but little doubt that it was once the bed of an inland lake, which, by one of those catastrophes of which even later times a path in the Atlantic. "May we not connect with the former existence of this inland sea the fable of the Lake farthing's worth of strength—she can't even bear a couple dition of the Lake Parima and the El Dorado survived romantic fire of the chivalric Raleigh." These are the words which I used when describing that feature on another occasion; and after having revisited it, I have still that impression. But equally certain is it, that the existence of such a lake does not belong to our historical period.

There are important articles in this number on grant. Prefixed to the present number is a well executed map of the Cape of Good Hope, illustrated with views, and containing much interesting in-

there is an allowance of gall in the editor's ink somewhat more than necessary, but we are bound to add that impartiality and a stern love of truth seems to but, it is our belief, is in no instance wilfully un-

gedian," "Musical Sketches," "The Discovery of Nineveh," "The Royal Academy," and some tit-bits of literary, musical, and theatrical gossip and my temples—a part most sensible to pain." Exhibition" have our warm approbation. The article on "The Royal Academy" administers a severe Rodolph Oracle in all matters connected with the Fine Arts, which it is hoped that person will profit by; Punch has given him a cudgelling two or three times of late, but he appears to be all but incorrigible; still we hope for amendment. In the article entitled "The Drama" a well merited tribute is paid to the now first of tragic actresses Miss Cushman. Of this lady's remarkable likeness to Macready, the writer says-None can witness this lady's performance without being struck by the resemblance of, not only her countenance but the tone of her voice, and many of what we will call her mannerisms, with those of Mr. Macready. The similarity is more remarkable than any we have yet observed between individuals not having some relationship hungry, at the risk of putting the Chouette in a passion, with each other; and, but that we have reason to believe I took a stick of barley-sugar, and began to eat it." the lady has approached her thirty-fifth summer, and our veteran tragedian to be not much beyond fifty, we should suppose them to be something nearer than cousins. As features and organs of sound have facilitated the natural tendency to imitation on the part of the lady, in adopting one-eyed woman: 'Holloa! Chouette, Pegriot'e is eating

genial with her own. We care not how soon we see them over with rage at seeing me devour the barley-sugar, With the wish expressed in the last sentence we cordially concur. In a notice of "Sadler's Wells Theatre," there is also a just compliment paid to Mr. Pueres, with every word of which we heartly agree. This number of the Connoisseur is illustrated by a copy from a painting by MURILLO (a lithographic gem), and an original ballad by CRIVELLI. To all

THE MINERS' ADVOCATE - July, August. Newcastle-upon-Tyne: M. Jude, Side.

overs of the Fine Arts we recommend the Connois-

These two numbers of the Miners' Advocate contain the Chourineur. epitaph, its every word is true as truth itself:

THOMAS HOOD. As my works testify, I am of the working class myself, and in my humble sphere furnish employment for many hands, including paper-makers, draughtsmen, engravers, compositors, pressmen, binders, folders, and stitchers and critics—all receiving a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. My gains consequently are limited—not nearly so enormous as have been realised upon shirts, slops, shawls, &c., curiously illustrating how a man or a woman might be clothed with curses as with a garment. My fortune has been expressed without a long row of those ciphers those 0's, at once significant of hundreds of thousands of pounds, and as many ejaculations of pain and sorrow from dependent slaves. My wealth might all be hoarded, if I were miserly, in a gallipot or tin snuff-box. My guineas, placed edge to edge, instead of extending from the Minories to Golden square, would barely reach from home to Bread-street. My riches would hardly allow me to roll in them, even if turned into the new copper mites. No consumptive sempstress can point at me her bony

fore-finger and say, "For thee, sewing in forms faupenisk, I am become this living skeleton !" or hold up her fatal needle, as one through the eye of which the scriplooks, can cry, in a piercing voice, " For thee, and for six poor pence, I embroidered eighty flowers on this veil"... literally a veil of tears. No famishing labourer, his joints racked with toil, holds out to me in the palm of his broad hard hand seven miserable shillings, and mutters, "For bled fury. these, and a parish loaf, for six long long days, from dawn till dusk, through hot and cold, through wet and dry, I tilled thy land !" My short sleeps are peaceful; my dreams untroubled. No ghastly phantoms with reproachful faces, and silence more terrible than speech, haunt my quiet pillow.

THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS - By Edgene Sur. People's Edition. London: Clark, Warwicklane, Paternoster-row.

Two or three weeks ago we briefly noticed this work; we now return to it again: we propose to give a few extracts from it when we can find room. The following affecting story (which we have been compelled to somewhat curtail) of the heroine of the work scarcely exaggerates, we fear, the sufferings borne by thousands whom society (in England as well as France) permits to be trained in ignorance, misery, and crime :-

THE STORY OF LA GOUALEUSE. "Begin with the beginning," said the Chourineur. "Yes, your parents?" added Rodolph. "I never knew them," said Fleur-de-Marie.

"Who brought you up, then, Gousleuse?" asked Rodolph. "I do not know, sir; as far back as I can recollect when I think I was about seven or eight years of age, I

lived with an old, one-eyed woman, whom they call La Chouett,* because she had a hooked nose, a very round green eye, and altogether resembled an owl who had lost an eye. This one-eyed old woman, sent me to sell barley-idle: I preferred singing to working, and particularly cloak for begging; and when I did not take her ten sous at least, the Chouette gave me a beating instead of my supper."

"So," said the Chourineur, "you danced instead of eating, when you did not pick up ten sous ?" "Yes, and afterwards had to lie upon some stra spread upon the ground, where I was almost perished with bitter cold."

* Fleur-de-Marie resumed : "The next morning, the oneeyed woman gave me the same allowance for breakfast as for supper, and sent me to Montfaucon to look for worms Dorado." The various expeditions which were directed to bait fish; for during the day the Chouette kept her stall for selling fishing-tackle by the bridge of Notre Dame. For a child seven years old, half dead with hunger and rallel, in lieu of suppressing new attempts, seemed only to | cold, it is a long way from the Rue de la Mortellerie to

> dry bread." "Ah!" said the Chourineur, "we all know what it is t be miserable."

"Oh! it is impossible you could ever have been as vretched as I was, Chourineur!" said Fleur-de-Marie. "What, not I, Goualeuse? Why, my girl, you were a used to speud my most comfortable nights in the lime-Clichy, I slept under the caves at the Louvre; and in love the country!
winter I had beautiful white sheets—whenever the snow

blow always knocked me down; then she stamped upon me, muttering, 'Ah, the nasty little beast! she hasn't a Pegriotte (little thief); I never had any other appellation -that was my baptismal name."

another, my girl," said the Chourineur.

voluptuousness of form which the finest Grecian statues possess. The costume of those we saw this evening was well suited to its wearers.

The Irade, Shipping, and General Statistics of Used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the Ogress and one of the old women. The order is the Ogress and placed me on the Pont Neuf, where, in winter, I was in her hands. almost frozen to death. Yet sometimes, in spite of myself. me till I awoke. Then I remained on the bridge till eleven ing, whilst all of them abound in information most o'clock, my tray of barley-sugar hanging round my neck, useful to the statesman, the colonist, and the emi- and often crying bitterly. On seeing me cry, the passengers would sometimes give me a trifle; and I often obtained ten and fifteen sous, which I gave to the Chouette, who searched me all over, and even examined my mouth, to see if I had concealed anything."

THE CONNOISSEUR: A Monthly Record of the always beat me severely before she took me to my post on Fine Arts, Music, and the Drama. August. the bridge, in order that I might cry and sob as people London: E. Mackenzie, 111, Fleet-street. the bridge, in order that I might cry and sob as people passed by, and by that means get more money. At last I passed by, and by that means get more money. At last I heard. got hardened to blows. I saw that the Chouette was very angry when I did not cry, so, to be revenged upon her, the more she ill-used me the more I laughed, though the "But did not the barley-sugar tempt you, my poor

Gonaleuse?" "Ah, Chourineur, that it did; but I never tasted it guide him in all his decisions-he may be mistaken, although I longed to do so. Alas, that longing was my ruin. One day, returning from Montfaugon, some little boys beat me, and took away my basket. The contents of this number consist of critiques I returned home, well knowing what was in store

remarks in the critique on "The Westminster Hall | not out of the way; but to to ture her! Blood and

Chourineur, this outburst offeeling astonished him. "What is the matter with you. Chourineur?" he inquired,

"What's the matter with me! Have you no feeling then? That beast of a Chouette, who tortured this child! Is your heart as hard as your knuckles?" "Go on, my girl," said Rodolph, without noticing the

"I have told you the Chouette beat me to make me cry, old woman was at her frying-pan, and from time to time

" Bravo! my girl." "I ate a second piece-"

"Bravo! Liberty or death!"

" I found it very nice; not so much from daintiness as from real hunger. But an orange-woman cried out to the could not leave her frying-pan, for the fat was boiling.
"At a distance she threatened me with her long iron

fork. When her fry was cooked she came up to me. I had only received three sous in charity, and I had eaten six sous' worth of barley-sugar. She did not say a word, but took me by the hand, and pulled me away after her. At this moment, I knew not how it was that I did not drop dead with fright. I remember it as well as if it were but now-it was about New-year's Day, and there were many shops on the Pont Neuf, all filled with toys, and I had been looking at them all the evening with the greatest delight-beautiful dolls, little furnished houses : you know how amusing such things are to a child."

several excellent articles, together with reports of "1? Good heaven! who was there to give me any Miners' meetings, correspondence, &c. We find in playthings?" said the young girl, in a sad tone. "Howthe July number a paragraph from the introduction ever, the evening passed away. Although it was in the the July number a paragraph from the introduction to Hoop's "Lay of the Labourer," which we give depth of winter, I only had on a little cotton gown—no below. That paragraph appeared in this paper at the time we gave the Lay of the Labourer, but since that was not enough to stifle one with heat, was it? Well, the time we gave the Lag of the Latter this life, followed when the one-eyed woman took me by the hand, I became then poor Hoop has departed from this life, followed when the one-eyed woman took me by the hand, I became then poor 1100D has departed from this countrymen bathed in perspiration from head to foot. What frightby the sorrowini regrets of infinious of his death-bed, becomes there-and countrywomen. The paragraph given below, ened me most was that, instead of swearing as usual, she written when he was on his death-bed, becomes there-written when he was on his death-bed, becomes therefore doubly interesting, and we lesitate not to repeat once let go my hand, but made me walk so fast—so very it in our columns. Was it word for word inscribed fast—that I was obliged to run to keep up with her, and upon his tomb, poor Hoop would need no other in running I lost one of my wooden shoes; and as I did not date to say so, I followed her with one foot naked on the bare stones, and when we reached home it was covered with blood "

"We lodged in a garret, in the Rue de la Mortellerie: adjoining the entrance to our alley there was a dram-shop. The Chouette went in, still dragging me by the hand, and drank a half-pint of brandy at the bar. At length, we got up into our loft; the Chouette double-locked the door ; I threw myself at her feet, and begged her pardon for having eaten the barley-sugar. She did not answer me, and I heard her mumbling to herself as she walked about the room : What shall I do to-night to this Pegriotte-this little thief of my barley sugar ? Let me see-how shall I serve her out? Ah yes! And then she stopped to look at me maliciously with her one green eye, while I still knelt before her. Then suddenly the old woman went to a shelf and took down a pair of pincers, to take out one of my

teeth." "And did she really take out your tooth, my poor girl ?" asked Rodolph; whilst the Chourineur vonted his rage in a volley of the most violent epithets,

*The Owl.

"Yes, sir; but not at the first pull. Great heavenhow I suffered! She held my head between her knees, as if it had been in a vice. Then, partly with the pincers, tural camel must pass ere I may hope to enter heaven, and partly with her fingers, she pulled out my tooth, and No withered workwoman, shaking at me her suicidal then said- Now, Pegriotte, I will pull out one of your teeth every day; and when you have no more left, I will throw you into the river, to be eaten by the fishes." "Ah, the old devil! to wrench out a poor child's teeth' in that manuer !" exclaimed the Chourineur, with redou-

"I saw a bluff-looking gentleman and a man in a blouse. Ah, what do you do in my timber-yard, you little thief?' said the gentleman in a menacing tone. I put my hands together, and said: 'Pray don't hurt me : I have had nothing to eat for two days, and I've run away from the Chouette, who pulled out my tooth, and said she would throw me to the fishes. Not knowing where to sleep, I was passing your yard, I have slept during the night amongst these logs, under this heap, not thinking to hurt anybody.' 'I'm not to be deceived in that way! You came here to steal my wood. Go and call the police,' said the timber merchant to his man."

hole :—

"I was taken to the magistrate," resumed La Coualcuse. "I accused myself of being a vagrant, and they sent me to prison. I was taken before the court, and formally sentenced as a rogue and vagabond, to remain until I was sixteen years of age in a house of correction. I heartily thank the judges for their kindness; for in prison I had food, I was not beaten, and it was a perfect paradise compared to the miserable loft of the Chouette, when the sun was shining. Oh! when it shone brightly in the court-yard of the prison, I could not refrain from singing; and then, while I sang, I fancied I was no longer a prisoner. It was after I began to sing so much that they called me Goualeuse instead of Pegriotte. Then, when I was sixteen, I'left the prison. At the door I found the Ogress of this house, with two or three old women, who had come to see some of my fellow prisoners. and who had always told me that when I left the prison they would find me some employment."

"Ah, good! good! I understand," said the Chourineur.

"'My pretty little maid,' said the Ogress and the old women, 'will you come and lodge with us; we will give you nice clothes, and you shall have nothing to do but to amuse yourself.' But I distrusted them and refused, say-Montfauçon. I used to return very, very tired; then ing to myself: 'I know how to use my needle well, and about noon the Chouette would give me a little piece of I have two hundred francs by me. I have been eight years in prison, I should like to enjoy myself a littlethat will not harm anybody; work will come when the money is gone.' And so I began to spend my two hundred francs. Ah! that was a sad mistake," added Fleurde-Marie, with a sigh. "I ought first to have got work: but I hadn't a soul on earth to advise me. A girl, sixteen queen compared to me! At least, when you were little, | years of age-thrown as I was on the streets of Paris; ou had straw to sleep on, and bread to eat; for my part, one is so lonely; but what is done is done. I have acted wrong, and I have suffered for it. I began then to spend kilns at Clichy, like a genuine vagabond, and fed upon my money; first, I bought flowers to put in my room—1 owner had entertained his proposition. "No," re cabbage-stumps and such like dainties, which I picked | do so love flowers; then I bought a gown, a pretty shawl, up when and where I could; but, as I was often too tired, and took, a walk in the Bois de Boulogne, and I went to tained me." after my day's dance, to go so far as the lime-kilns at | St. Germains, to Vincennes-in the country! Oh, how I

Most of her money having vanished, poor Goualcuse "Ah! a man is hardy; but I was a poor little girl," said fifty francs to keep her while looking for employment; who speaks dinna ken what he means himsel, that is blow always broaded are looking for employment; who speaks dinna ken what he means himsel, that is but this she expended on a miserable woman who craved her help in the hour of extremest misery Goualeuse's money was now all gone :-"Then I looked out for work; but it was too late. 1

thought that I had only to wish for work and that I should distressed." replied the citizen, "I should not have "Just like me—I had the same baptism they give to get it! Ah! how I deceived myself! I went into a shop stray dogs. I was called 'Thing!' 'Animal!' or 'the where they sell ready-made linen, and asked for work, and A QUAKER WOMAN'S SPEECH.—Dear friends, there these changes of time; transmitted from father to son, Albino. It is astonishing how much we are like one as I would not tell a story, I said I had just left prison; are three things I very much wonder at. The first on which they showed me the door, without making me is, that children should be so foolish as to throw up "That is true—in our misery," said Fleur-de-Marie.

"And when you had fetched the worms for the Chouri-Chouctte, what did you do next?" asked the Chouri-Then I remembered, when too late, what Rigolette had fall of itself. The second is, that men should be so told me. I sold my small remnant of clothes and linen foolish, and even so wicked, as to go to war and kill "Then the old woman would send me to beg round to obtain food, and at length, when I had nothing left one another—if they would let one another alone; where she kept her stall till night; and in the evening she they drove me from my lodging. I had not eaten for two they would die of themselves. And the last thing I went to the Pont Neuf, to sell her fried fish. Heavens! days; I did not know where to sleep. Then it was I met I used to think it a long time to wait for a morsel of bread; the Ogress and one of the old women. Knowing where I but if I was unlucky enough to ask the Chouette for some- lodged, they had been continually haunting me from the after them. thing to eat, she would beat me, and say : Get ten sous! time I came out of the prison. They told me they would then, being hungry, and sore from the thumps and kicks I was so exhausted for want of food that I hardly knew old woman put my tray of barley-sugar about my neck, behold!-" said the wretched creature, burying her face

> Rodolph had listened with deep interest to this recital, made with such touching frankness. Misery, destitution, ignorance of the world, had destroyed this wretched girl, cast at sixteen years of age, alone and unprotected, on the wide world at Paris!

Rodolph involuntarily thought of a beloved child whom he had lost—a girl, who died at the age of six years; and who, had she lived, would have been like Well, when she discovered the secret of my success, she Fleur-de-Marie, sixteen years and a half old. This recollection painfully excited his solicitude for the unhappy creature, whose melancholy history he had just

> Publications Received .- The Ballad Poetry of Ireland-Clarke's Wandering Jew, part 1.

ROYAL MEANNESS .- It seems from the Debate on the Supplies, that Kings, and Emperors, and Royal their own travelling expenses. John Bull is called upon to pay for turnpikes, stokers, equerries, boots, glasses of brandy-and-water; -in fact, everything. Now, this is too bad! Not only does an autocrat come to England when he is not wanted, but we are actually forced to pay for the very ship that brings him to us. It is just as if a "sponge" were to dine with you on a Sunday—cat and drink as much as he liked-stop all night-and then ask you to pay for a commercial traveller, so much a day for travelling Exhibition" have our warm approbation. The article on "The Royal Academy" administers a severe but well merited rebuke to a certain would-be Sir Fleur-de-Marie; he now looked with astonishment at the Exchequer to pay for it. If the Emperor does not like this arrangement, we are glad to tell him, he has his remedy—he needn't come at all.—Punch.

> THE CROWN IN DANGER !- On Saturday afternoon, velvet cushion on which the crown is placed when tence! He says that he wants every man's shilling, I was then sent to the bridge with my barley-sugar. The lor Majesty is retiring, stumbled, and the conseold woman was at her frying-pan, and from time to time of quence was that the crown fell off the velvet cushion on the floor. A number of the jewels fell out of it, he is; and we are sure that it is no nonsensical reanot broken my fast since the night before, and was very hungry, at the risk of putting the Chouette in a passion, all picked up and handed to the noble duke. On the man's shilling would come to more millions of pounds accident being made known to her Majesty she expressed her concern that his grace should have met many people besides Mr. O'Connell would be glad of

In every stage of the measure alterations have been made, and it was only on receiving the Royal assent on Saturday that it was known that further corrections could not be made until Parliament again as-sembled. There are twenty-five sections and four he silver? Would not bone be less expensive to the schedules in the act. Singularly enough, it dates its operation just twelve months from the passing of the act which liberated some hundreds of poor persons who were in custody for sums not exceeding £20, and prevented the incarceration of some hundreds of others for like sums. It will be well if a reaction does not take place, and creditors proceed to extremes, under that, for we carry them in our country." the provisions of the new law. Debtors may now A POETICAL LOVER .- A young poet in Cleveland, be induced to "make their peace" with their cre-Ohio, has fallen in love the second time. It may be ditors without putting the machinery of the new law true that "true love never yet did run smooth," but into operation. The general effect of the law appears "And had you never any playthings, Goualeuse?" asked or any order for payment, from a competent court, for any sum not exceeding £20, can expeditiously and "1? Good heaven! who was there to give me any cheaply summon a debtor, to the Court of Bankruptcy, or Court of Requests, provided the latter is presided over by a barrister, special pleader, or an attorney who has been ten years in practice. The lebtor may be examined as well as the creditor, and. should the debtor fail to attend, or make a satisfactory answer, or shall appear to have been guilty of any fraud either in the removal of his goods or the contraction of the debt, he may be sent to prison for a period not exceeding forty days, which imprisonment is not to extinguish the debt, nor is it to be got rid of by an order from the Court of Bankruptcy or Insolvent Debtors, but the judge who sent him to prison to extinguish the debt, nor is it to be got rid of to mass, I go to confession, I am of de religion of debt to mass and the debt to m answer, or shall appear to have been guilty of any may order the discharge on satisfaction being made by the payment of the debt and costs. One of the last amended amendments states that the actual nelast amended amendment is a state of the debt and costs. last amended amendments states that the actual necessaries of the debtor shall not be seized in execu- Englishe." tion, and allows him goods, tools, &c., to the value of A "Deap" Juron. - Rather Green. - In the the £5. The jurisdiction of the inferior courts may, by an order in Council, be extended to £20, and all such a juror appeared in the witness box, and claimed extended to an order in Council, be extended to £20, and all such applications must be advertised in the London Gazette one month before they are considered. Witnesses not attending when summoned may be fined £5, to be enforced in like manner as payment of any debt recovered by a judgment. There is power given to execute warrants against the persons or goods of a debtor against whom an order has been obtained, not withstanding the removal from the jurisdiction of the court in which such order was obtained. The act is only to apply to England. The forms to be used and the fees to be charged are set forth in the schedules of the act. Creditors and debtors may be their own lawyers in the matter. Provided the small debts of the act. Creditors and debtors may be their own lawyers in the matter. Provided the small debts of the act extended and presided over as mentioned; very few actions will be brought in the superior courts we are unable to make room for it!" as the edit edit.

Tit Kits.

REFORM OF THE BAR. -- We are happy to state that

the barristers of the Oxford Circuit have, at length. resolved to vindicate the dignity of the Bar, and to show a bright example to the whole of their silvertongued and unsophisticated brethren. They have come to an expressed resolution that it is beneath the character of any of them "to report law proceedings The day following poor Gonaleuse ran away; when night came on she hid herself in a timber-yard, where she slept. Not day about room the might path, they have also resolved, that if it shall happen that any counsel receive a retaining fee she slept. Next day about noon she was scented out to conduct a case which, from a press of business, he by a dog, and the alarm was raised of "thieves" in shall be unable to advocate, it will henceforth be the yard. Hearing a child cry, the dog was called considered a breach of the merest every-day honesty off, and the poor child had to come out of her hiding not to return the money. Indeed, it is said that this resolution is to have a retrospective effect, in which case considerable sums must be paid back. We shall be happy to advertise the day on which learned gentlemen propose to disgorge.—Punch.

IRISH SECRESY .- Mr. Somers, the pugnacious Irish member, who sent his challenging missive to Mr. Roebuck, endorsed it, "private and confidential;" whilst at the close of the epistle he informed the honourable and learned member that he had "sent a copy of it to the Morning Chronicle!"

AMTABLE SIMPLICITY.—" Miss Brown, I have been learn how to tell fortunes," said a young fellow to a brisk brunette; "just let me have your hand if you please." "La! Mr. White, how sudden you are! Well! go and ask papa."

IT SPOILS A MAN TO MARRY HIM. (From an American Paper.) Believe, dear girls, this maxim true, In precept and in practice too: The truth I dare avouch to you. It spoils a man to marry him t The creature never ought to go Beyond a honeymoon or so.

It spoils a man to marry him! When pleading, kneeling, at your feet, His words, how bland: his looks, how sweet! Eternal love your ears doth greet-It spoils a man to marry him! With kisses sweet consent he'll wring,

Survive he that, why then he'll show-

And get your finger in a ring; And then-he's quite another thing-It spoils a man to marry him! Have you a doubt-a fear : then drop it : A wish, a will, a fancy—lop it; Pause when the question he doth "pop it,"

Ere you consent to marry him! But should you daring venture, then, To choose the worst or best of men: Why then, nine cases out of ten-It spoils a man to marry him! THE "LAST OF HIS RACE."-When the Earl of

Sunderland resigned office in the reign of Queen Anne, the Queen offered him a pension of £3,000 year; but the Earl replied, that if he could not have the honour to serve his country, he would not incur the infamy of plundering it. We wish a few of our modern Peers were equally upright. A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—A pompons fellow made a very, inadequate offer for a valuable property, and calling the next day for an answer, inquired if the

plied the other, "but your proposition has enter METAPHYSICS DEFINED.—A Scotch blacksmith, on being asked the meaning of metaphysics, explained it as follows:-" When the party who listens dinna

metaphysics." BENEFIT OF DRUGS.—A physician, who had drugged a citizen's wife, who had died, to his great astonishment received a hundred guineas from the incon-"Then Hooked out for work; but it was too late. I solable widower. "Alas!" cried he, "what should I was a good needle woman. I had good courage, and there but that I had only to wish for work and that I should I but saved the lady!" "Be not

> wonder at most of all is, that of young women-if they would stay at home, the young men would come

> BENEFIT OF COUNSEL.—The uses of cross-examination were rather unmercifully exposed by Judge Parke, upon the trial of some rioters, when a learned gentleman, concerned for one of the prisoners, asked some questions affecting another man who had no counsel employed. "He is not your client," said the judge. "He is mine—do not hang my client, what-ever you may do with your own." This was passing sentence upon the unfortunate pleader, at all

FAIR ON BOTH Sides .- How often have we heard that England ought to be grateful that she has a House of Lords? If any reason were wanting, here is one: -A Peer said, in a debate about Mr. Barry's neverto-be-completed Houses of Parliament, "The walls of the House of Lords will be so thick, that it will be impossible to hear anything that takes place outside." Now, how grateful every Englishman will be if this advantage should be proved to be not all on the side of the Lords !-Punch.

REPROVING THE FOLLIES OF THE AGE. - When anything very outrageous or ridiculous is built, it is generally called in the neighbourhood "A Folly." Thus we have throughout England a number of architectural absurdities, known as "Brigos's Folly,"
"Jones's Folly," "Thompson's Folly," &c. But the
greatest folly of all in the building way is unquestionably Trafalgar-square. Might it not be called henceforth "England's Folly?"—Ibid.

A CAPITAL INVESTMENT.—We print the following fact for the sake of persons, possessed of large property, who are fond of speculating :- " On Tuesday, July 29th, there was a debate in the House of Lords, and Lord Brougham never spoke a single word." We should like to have the sums of money that will be offered in a few years for a newspaper of the above

HEARTS, HANDS, AND SHILLINGS.—Daniel O'Connell, the other day, addressing a mob which he had

convened at Galway, is reported to have expressed himself as follows:—"I want every man's shilling, and I will tell you why; because there is a heart and hand behind every shilling. I want the hearts and hands of every man." We have no doubt that Mr. O'Connell wants every man's shilling; and we wish we could say as much of every other assertion that has been made by that gentleman. In particular, immediately after her Majesty had delivered her we should be very glad if we could believe the sequel speech, and was in the act of quitting the House of to this very statement. How difficult it seems to be Lords, the Duke of Argyll, whose office it is to bear the to the Agitator to utter an entirely credible senwith the slight accident, but was glad he was not every, not to say any, man's shilling. However, hurt. wants the hearts and hands of every man, this, SMALL DEBTS ACT.—On Tuesday the act for the better securing the payment of small debts was issued. again, is a declaration which we can receive, with some little allowance. We take it that he wants the

hearts and hands as represented by the shillings. Shillings, we presume, are, according to Mr. O'Connell, counters that stand for hands and hearts. But be silver? Would not bone be less expensive to the poor frish.—Ibid. GOING TO BE BURIED .- A poor Irishman passing through a village near Chester, saw a crowd approaching, which made him inquire "what was the matter?" He was answered, "A man was going to be buried." "Oh," replied he, "I'll stop to see

this can't be said of his poetry:o wunst i luvd a nuther girl Hur name it was murrhier but betsy dear my lov for u

ADAPTATION TO CIRCUMSTANCES.—One Herr Vonn in Scheldt, a German, was breakfasting with a fellow of of Worcester College, in company with the Revs. J. H. I. Newman, F. Marriott, and other eminent divines. is .. The conversation turned on the different religious us

very few actions will be brought in the superior courts we are unable to make room for it!" as theredited for amounts under £20. The act took effect from at the dinner-table replied, when he was requestives

Saturday last. to take some pudding.

Teneral L and the

DATRONISED and visited by her Most Gracious MAJESTY and his Royal Highness Prince ALBERT. OPEN DAILY from Yen till Six. Pronounced by the Press, and confirmed by every visitor to be the mest perfect triumph of Art in its various branches, both by Day and Night, that has ever been achiered. Equal to six exhibitions. The Glyptotheca, containing works of the first artists; Mont Blanc and Mountain Torrents, Superb Conservatories, Gothic Aviary. Classic Huins and Fountains, Panorama of London, re-painted by Mr. Parris, &c. Adnittance. Ss. Children, half-price. The Stalactite Caverns, the most magnificent of all the temples which nature hus built for herself in the regions of night, 1s. extra.

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THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1845.

"PANIC" IN THE "SHARE MARKET." "REPUDIATION" IN ENGLAND!

Ox several recent occasions we have deemed it duty to warn those who read the Northern Star, of the sad reverses that were certain to follow on the mad speculations so rashly engaged in by those who felt no scruple at obtaining "wealth" by means as discreditable, as nefarious, and as immoral, as those of the hazard and card "players" of the "plucking friend, useful lessons are taught without the aid either of hells' of the West End: the facts we are now about to adduce will show the public how far such warnings were warranted, and what reason there is to apprehend a state of things in the "money" and "manu. facturing markets,"-when the reverse now experienced in Leeds becomes general,-compared with which the most of former "PANICS" have been slight

On one of the occasions to which we allude, we set forth the fact that the gambling mania in Railway Shares was far wider spread than any mania of a similar character which had formerly obtained amongst us. We showed that it had pervaded nearly the whole of the trading classes, instead of being confined, as once was wont, to the frequenters of the Hell-spawned "Exchange" of London. We showed infected of all. This was the case at the time we then wrote; and the course of events have since shown The Handering Jew appears in Parts 15 to 27, stitched the statement to be more applicable than ever. The mania spread in that town most alarmingly. Hunidea of engaging in such dishonest practices. The "force of example" in evil was hardly ever more THEIR NEIGHBOUR'S MEANS WITHOUT AN EQUI VALENT-wrong to risk the livelihood of their own families on a mere chance: men who knew and felt all this, were induced to do violence to their feelings - to sacrifice the principles they held—and to engage in the gambling transactions of the hour with all the zeal that usually attends recent and sudden conversion. These. in their turn, set the example to others; until, at last, the ordinary business of the town was threatened with serious interruption from the sheer inability of the shopkeepers to attend to it, and watch. with the requisite eagerness and closeness, the proceedings "on 'change." It was no unusual thing for man so deeply engaged in conning over the last-published share list, or in consulting "his book."-for in the share-market "a book" is as indispensable as cine Venders in the kingdom; and wholesale at 13, Great it is to the black-leg on the turf.—as to be unable to "honeur him with commands;" and not unfrequently did customers themselves meet with butchers' lads, minors', apprentices; those who were

actually, by a course of systematised "operations," threw out the bill which had been sent up honour left. You are GAMBLERS—thorough prospectus, ought not to be enforced. enlianced and lowered at will the value of millions of from the lower house, on the ground that it did not and essentially GAMBLERS; and as such you are "property!" The extent of the entire "operations" provide the best scheme of Railway communication oblivious to all the feelings and ties that bind honourwas such, as to call for the efforts of the magistracy for the district that could be devised. This decision to clear the streets for the ordinary traffic of the town! was unexpected-and "played the very deuce" in There are no less than THREE "Exchanges" in Leeds; the Share Market. The holders of West Riding These abut on the respective streets wherein they are | Junctions now suffered. The losses of some of them situate; and the infernal jargon that obtains during were immense. Some members of the Town Counthe hours of business can be heard most distinctly by cil of Leeds were "in" for a good number of thouthe passers by. Those, therefore, of the traffickers sands. But this decision placed both the rival what of that?—have you not got the money? What who were too poor or too penurious to employ "share- schemes on an equality-equally defeated. They matters it that a wife and family should be plunged brokers," assembled near to these places of traffic, were not, it is true, in the same position as at first: and governed their own independent transactions by for both had spent the "deposits" in the Parliamenwhat they heard going on inside. This course of tary contest. Still this did not damp the ardour of nection with such a system is to insult common conduct, and the consequent excitement, caused such the speculators. At it they again went-selling and crowds to daily assemble, that the streets became im- buying share against share; and "forcing up" and passable; and the Mayor of the town had to issue a then "depressing" the price of first one and then the warning-notice," and the police had to be employed other. in making the gamblers "move on:" an occupation, they been employed in extirpating the entire prac- cess that had attended all their schemes, and taking the attempts they instigated for the prevention of of lines to connect the towns which were so despethimble-rigging at Epsom; and much likelier to de- rately fought for by the West Riding Junction and strey and uproot the wicked and destructive vice of the West Yorkshire companies. This third scheme gaming, than the fining of a poor insignificant beer-; was called "the Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradhouse-keeper for permitting a game at cards or, "dominocs" in his house! A good notion of the tion," late President of the Council, and Member of the extent of the "book transactions" at Leeds may be, gathered from the following extract from the Lecds

It is not an uncommon thing for 100,000 railway shares Also uniform with the above, in Weekly Numbers, price state lotteries of other times, and the gambling houses

The shares thus "sold" are some of them of £100 each; few less than £50: but taking the whole at £50 each, here is GAMBLING engaged in by hun- thousand at the first!!! dreds and by thousands; the "stakes" daily being £5,000,000 of money!!! The Mercury may indeed well say that all former "play" was mere bagatelle compared with this! To use his own lan- The parties to the two rival schemes that had been guage on a former occasion :- "The scientific game of Whist is falling rapidly into disuse, both ladies and gentlemen who were accustomed to indulge in this amusement, preferring decidedly the excitement tion on certain conditions. This step had a consiof the share market to that of the card-room. This is all very well in a rising market; but under a change of circumstances it may end not only in Beggar my £15. The amalgamation was agreed to on Friday. neighbour,' but in 'Beggar myself.'"

As might naturally be expected, all this contributed to engender a spirit of the most daring recklessness. Apprehension of consequences never once crossed the mind-or, if so, was instantly dismissed, and the the Manchester and Leeds, now united with the West parties set to work, as though vicing with each other | Yorkshire promoters, the shares were "beared," as the as to which could do the most to hasten THE END that | cant phrase is-or sold to an immense extent. The should end themselves. It was not tangible "shares" that they alone gambled in: shares of companies and the engagements were to deliver them at a certain lines already in existence : but the moment that any time. On Monday week, however, a meeting was unite in urgently requiring that all bargains in the stock of the guardians, and a borough magistrate, to whose sort of a scheme was named-likely or unlikely-at held in Manchester, at which it was determined to shall be cancelled, for by no other means can total energy and perseverance the inquiry that has been gambling for and in the already unallotted shares. Union into the amalgamated West Riding Junction A dealer would sell a certain number of the said and West Yorkshire Companies; thus making one to the Chartist Co-operative Land Fund, must be trans- shares, to be delivered within a certain time—trusting united company of the three opposing ones, to seek to CHANCE to be able to buy them for such delivery for the formation of the best portions of the pro before such time expired; and trusting also to Chance jected lines of each. The news of this junction came in the price at which he could so buy, for his profit like a thunderbolt on the Leeds speculators. The or loss on the transaction. It mattered not that shares which they had sold so readily, and which these-and all traffic in Joint-Stock-Companies' others had as readily bought, rose in price. They shares, unless such companies have received the sprung up from 30s. to £10, £12, and even £15. The legislative sanction of Parliament is grossly illegal, effect of this will be learned from the following, which and subjects the trafficer to £10 penalty for each

> the following were issued :-"If you will turn to the 7th and 8th of Victoria, c. 110, being an Act for the Registration, Incorporation, and Regulation of Joint-stock Companies, you will find that by section 23 of the act on the provisional registration of any company, it is thereby declared to be lawful for the promoters of such company, amongst other things, to allot shares and to receive deposits thereon, as therein mentioned: by section 25 of the same act, on the complete REGISTRATION of any company, it is thereby declared to gality of the tranactions, too, much business was done in be lawful, amongst other things, to issue certificates of shares : by the following section of the act, it is, amongst other things, declared that until such joint-stock company shall have obtained a certificate of COMPLETE REGISTRA-TION, and until any subscriber shall be DULY REGIS-TERED as a shareholder in the registry-office of the company, it shall not be lawful for such person to dispose by sale or mortgage of any share, under a forfeiture of £10, as therein mentioned; and for the better protecting purchasers, it is thereby declared to be the duty of the directors of the company by whom certificates of shares are issued, to state on every such certificate the date of the first complete registration of the company; and that if any such director or officer make a false statement in that respect, then he should be liable to the pains and penalties of a misdemeanour :"

it mattered not that the above important provisions were enacted to put an end to the gambling in scripshares, which has always been attended with the most serious consequences-encouraging fraud, and effecting the ruin of the unwary and ignorant; it mattered not that no person can safely deal in railway shares, till after the Act of Parliament is obtained. because, till then, there can be no complete registra-TION; it mattered not that no contract for the sale of mere scrip-shares can be enforced: it mattered not all these things: the spirit of GAMBLING was on this people. They gambled in legitimate shares and in illegitimate ones: and the consequences have been

While Yorkshire has thus been torn to pieces with the madspeculations of the general share dealers, it has also had most severe and costly bones of contention in the shape of rival schemes of new railways in the county 1tself-particularly the western portion. Many of the towns in the west were totally devoid of railway communication; and others of them that were within a mile or two of the Manchester and Leeds line, were so hampered up with the inferior and illiberal arrangements of that company as to be little better off with the "accommodation." This treatment roused a spirit of hostility to the "Manchester management;" and a scheme of railways, embracing and connecting most of the towns in the West Riding, was announced, the company proposing to call themselves "the West Yorkshire." In addition to this Vol. II., just published, price only 7s. 6d., is the only also, that it had particularly manifested itself in the there were also schemes of Railway communication towns of the North; and that Leeds was the most between Huddersfield and Manchester-and Leeds. Dewsbury, and Cooper-bridge: the two latter schemes forming a new, continuous, and direct line to Manchester, and coming into direct competition with the existing Manchester and Leeds line. It is need. dreds were "drawn in" to the vortex, that but a less to say that all these schemes were opposed by the latter company. It was manifestly their interest to oppose. They started a rival scheme, called "the West Riding Junction;" the management of which was with regular industry." made tributary to the present existing line. The Board of Trade reported in favour of the West Riding Junction scheme, and against the West Yorkshire. This caused the shares to rise to a high premium in the market, and reduced the West Yorkshires. When the parties came before Parliament, however, the Huddersfield and Ashton, and the Dewsbury and Leeds, succeeded in carrying the day, in despite of the most costly opposition of the Manchester and Leeds. The success of these two projects, so directly against the Manchester management, caused a reaction in favour of the West Yorkshire project, though the two lines which had succeeded were not portions of that scheme. Many parties therefore risked their "all" in the purchase of West Yorkshire shares. When the two immediately opposing schemes came before the Committee of the House of Commons, -the West Yorkshire and the West Riding Junction .- the latter "bore away the bell," and the preamble of the Yorkshire was declared to be "not went down most alarmingly-and many parties were totally ruined. We gave an instance, when last writing on this subject, of a party who lost £8000 at

But while this last process was going on, another by-the-bye, far more sensible and praiseworthy than- party appeared in the field to contest the prize. The nine-tenths of those they usually engage in. Had gentry of Huddersfield, elated with the signal sucbetter become their "lords" and "masters" than West Riding Junction Bill, formed another project ford Union." The announcement of the projected company was made—and applications for shares asked for. As usual, the applications poured in on all sides. The shares are not even "ALLOTTED" YET: but this did not prevent an active "traffie" in them. Parties speculated on the chance of their applicato be sold in one day in the share markets at Leeds. The tions being successful: and they "sold" the shares at a premium, as though they had been in actual possession, engaging to deliver them at the price agreed on within a certain time. In this manner some cighty thousand of these shares have been "sold"—though it was only proposed to issue fifteen

During the course of this reckless gambling, circumstances were transpiring calculated to produce a woeful "change in the spirit of the whole dream." before Parliament, knew something of the cost of contests there; and they therefore made overtures to each other, and ultimately effected an amalgamaderable effect on the shares of both companies, who now became one; for they went up from £7 premium to August 1st. After that date, therefore, there were only in the field the two united companies and the Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford Union. As it was deemed unlikely that the latter would succeed against price at which they were sold was about 30s.; and ome or abroad—at it they went like madmen, admit the Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford ruin be averted to many hundreds. we extract from the Times of Thursday:-

Through paragraphs in the Times and other journals t has long been known that in no town in the kingdom was the mania of speculation in railway projects so virulent as in Leeds. Within the present year, no fewer than three companies of associated sharebrokers, each company daily publishing its own list of sales and prices, have started into existence, numbering from 100 to 120 persons, and, such was the amount of business done, that it was confidently stated that some of them were making from £5000 to £6000 a-year each. In spite of the illeprojects antecedent to the issuing of the scrip. Men of capital and men of straw-men of respectability and men of none-men of integrity and men devoid of principlehave almost equally engaged in buying and selling, immediately and prospectively, railway shares; and, such has been the fever and excitement kept up for months in the town by the railway bulls and bears, that reckless speculation seemed to threaten with destruction much of the legitimate business of the town.

There is an old proverb which says "Every dog hath his day;" and it appears that railway speculation hath had its day in Leeds. The day hath gone, and the night hath come. A dark cloud hath overshadowed the 'Change and whispers-deep, audible, and unmistakable-of "repudiation" and "compromise" have become the order of the day. The following accounts of the crisis is given in the Leeds Mercury of Saturday last :-

"The totally unexpected amalgamation of the Hudders. field, Halifax, and Bradford Union Railway with the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company, has had the most extraordinary and unhappy effect on great numbers of speculators in shares in this and the neighbouring towns. According to the fatal system which prevails so extensively of persons selling shares without possessing them, on the speculation of being able to buy them at a lower price before the time comes for their delivery, vast number of these shares had been sold in the market, -no less, it is said, than \$0,000! The number of shares originally announced in the prospectus of this railway was only 15,000, and the number which the committee have actually to allot, according to the agreement with the Manchester and Leeds, is only 7,500. As soon as the arrangement with the latter company was known, the shares sprung up from 30s. to £10, £12, and even £15,partly owing to the real value of the shares as stock of the Manchester and Leeds Company, and partly from the rush into the market of those who had previously sold shares, to obtain them for delivery. The consequence has been, the absolute inability of those who had previously sold on speculation to fulfil their bargains; and this inability is all but universal both among brokers and their clients. Under these extraordinary circumstances, the members of the Leeds Stock-Exchange met on Thursday, and adopted

the following resolutions:-"'That no buyer of shares in any projected railway where the scrip was not issued at the date of the contract, shall be allowed to buy in such shares against the seller, but that the members of the Exchange be required to do their utmost to effect a just and amicable arrangement with each other of any contracts for such shares in which they may have been engaged, and be bound to abide by the decision of the committee of management as to the mode of such arrangement.

"That no dealings he hereafter permitted in shares of which the scrip is not issued, with the exceptions of such transactions as may be entered into with the express view of promoting the settlement of transactions

"We surely need not say what a fatal lesson is here given to the public against the practice of gambling in shares. The second resolution passed by the Leeds Stock Exchange if generally acted upon, would palliate the evil : but the only effectual cure is to be found in abandoning the practice of jobbing. The purchase of shares for investment is most legitimate; but experience shows that jobbing in shares is exceedingly dangerous, and must be ruinous to many, as well as interfere most perniciously

The rule "on 'Change" is, that when a seller neglects to deliver the shares he may have sold at the time specified, the buyer is at liberty to buy then in the market at the then price, and charge the neg lecting seller with the difference. As before stated eighty thousand shares in this particular line have been sold at 30s. They are now at £15!! The seller at 30s., to be honest; to fulfil his engagements. must purchase shares at £15, and hand them over to the party he originally sold to, for 30s.; losing £13 10s. on each share! This nine-tenths of them cannot do! THEY HAVE NOT THE MEANS; and if they had, the bare fact of such a number having to be purchased would about double the price again, seeing that there are but 7,500 shares to allot! To keep faith therefore IS CERTAIN RUIN to scores! As honest and honourable men, they are bound to part with the last farthing they have: but THEY ARE GAMBLERSand they naturally look for the thorough gambler's resort, when fortune frowns. They talk of Repudiating! They have no objection to pocket the profits proven." The consequence was, that the shares of gambling; they see no impropriety in becoming possessed of thousands of other people's money, without giving an equivalent for it; they have no qualms of conscience against "fobbing the winnings;" but to meeting of the "respectable" portion of the share-"one fell swoop" by that decision. It was now again part with the "Losands" is quite another thing! They brokers composing No. 1 "Stock Exchange," held

able and honest men together. The bare fact, that you seek to get money by such means shows you to be conscienceless. You are seeking to get what you have not worked for, nor given an equivalent for. All you get must necessarily come out of the pockets of somebody else. In all likelihood it is the price of ruin: in misery-steeped to the ears in poverty-have you not got what was theirs? To talk of honour in consense. It is of infernal origin; it is infernal in practice; and it can only lead to infernal results.

But about this Repudiation. It is true that such a course is openly advocated, and likely to be adopted The Leeds Mercury of Saturday says :the Poor Law has given birth, we could not have be-

In the Leeds Association of Sharebrokers, we under stand that it has been determined to repudiate altogether the bargains in this railway, on the alleged ground that the committee have not fulfilled the expectations held out tice of "share-dealing" from the land, it would have advantage of the Lords' reason for rejecting the in their prospectus as to the number of shares to be allotted to the public. All bargains in shares where the scrip has not been issued being illegal, payment cannot be enforced by law; but we need not say what the effect of the repudiation must be on the parties.

Anent this same purpose of Repudiation, the Times of Thursday has the following:-To show the feeling of the gamblers-for that is the proper term for these recusant speculato: s-we need but

give copies of the following placards, which were extensively posted in Leeds on last Tuesday morning :-"CAUTION,-All parties who have sold shares in the Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford Union Ralway Company are carnestly recommended to repudiate the bargains they have made, which they are fully justified in doing, owing to the aftered circumstances of the company, the constitution of which has been completely inquiry having been made, the statement of the hon. changed before the allotment of the shares .- August 12.

dersfield, Halifax, and Bradford Union Railway Company, issued some weeks ago, the public were invited to send in their applications for shares which would be allotted ployed in crushing bones collected from various so them on payment of a deposit of £1 2s. per share. It is notorious that parties immediately connected with this line have brought shares to an extent far above the num- from churchyards. Now, we admit that the supposiver actually existing; and when by an arrangement with | tion of human beings having been starved into such a the Manchester and Leeds, Huddersfield and Shellield, state of brutal degradation that they could seek to and other lines, they have raised the price in the various markets to a premium of £15, they coully turn round upon the public, and say, All the shares in this company are to evidence of the fact we could not have considered it be given to the proprietors in the companies with whom we have amalgamated.

·Shares to the extent of £80,000 have been actually sold in the Leeds market alone, at a low premium of about 30s., and so frightful are the consequences anticipated by the stockbrokers, that the committee of the Stock-Exchange considered it necessary to frame a resolution to the effect that no bargains should be recognised esolution not being retrospective, does not affect the which the shares are to be bought in.

premium, it is only a partial reduction of the robbery to in an offensive state, which our readers will underfix a medium price of about £5; the transaction is either unjust and unfair, or it is not, and if the former be admitted (as no one can for a moment deny) the only remedy will be for the committee to recommend that all the bargains shall be cancelled."

There is one assertion in the latter, of these placards which we believe to be true: parties connected with the line have bought shares to a considerof the arrangements that were pending; knew of the probability of amalgamation : and knowing this : most disinterestedly acted on the information thus trary? Not the gambler. It is not for him to com-See the PATRIOT rise superior to those low, sordid, given rise to it. base; mean, grovelling, dishonest, pick-pocket no- though Sir James Graham omitted to make any allu-EMULATE, to the end of time! Contrast the highsouled principle of the "Father of Radicalism" with those that actuate the frequenters of your "Stock | Exchanges;" those that take every advantage, as To Readers & Correspondents. the "pigeon plucker" of "the Hell" does when he

'plays" with loaded dice :-When an express from Paris was brought to Mr. Wharton, the American Minister in London, to negotiate the exchange of prisoners during the American war. Major Cartwright was in the room with that gentleman. As soon as Mr. Wharton read the desputch, he put his back to the door, and said, "Now, Cartwright, you may make an immense fortune;" on this he put the despatch into Major Cartwright's hands; but did the latter take advantage of the information to go and gamble in the funds ? No, he did not. Mr. Wharton told Major Cartwright that the information would not be in the possession of this Government for twenty-four hours, and he pointed out the way in which the information might be turned to account by Major Cartwright. But that excellent man refused to take advantage of it, because whatever he should gain must be lost by somebody else. Everybody knew that Major Cartwright was not very rich; but that was not the only sacrifice he made throughout for the sake of principle. There was another act of his, which every man who follows his doctrines ought to know :--His brother lost all his property in a speculation in machinery; he relieved that brother from his embarrass-

Let the GAMBLERS look at the example here afforded them, and scorn to take the advantages they now avail themselves of. Let the Repudiator also look at the example afforded him, and blush that the thought of acting with flagrant perfidy has once crossed his mind.

Thus the blow is struck! Terminate as the affair may-whether by the ruin of hundreds in the maintenance of their integrity, or in repudiation, or in compromise—the blow is struck! Confidence in Leeds has received a shock! If the parties involved submit to ruin-that ruin will not satisfy the claims of the successful gamblers. If they repudiate-all the world will know who and what they are -AND BE VERY READY TO TRUST THEM AGAIN! If they even compromise, confidence cannot be restored to what it once was. The blow is struck at Leeds: how long will it be ere it extend over all the land? How long will it be, ere we have all the interests in the state suffering from the effects of this mad speculation. These questions we shall attempt to solve on another occasion; meantime we conclude in the words of the Times:-" Sooner or later the day will come when an untold proportion of this year's scrip-holders will be oubly pressed—no longer able to suffer the sums they have already paid to remain buried in the carthworks of an unfinished line, much less to pay up the quick recurring calls of the company. A very triffing fall of the commercial thermometer will be sufficient to try the value of a hundred millions of promises. A drop from fever-heat to blood heat will shrink off paupers and pensioners, and nobodies and aliases, and bankers' clerks and aged cornets on half-pay, and fifty other ephemerides of the market. A further descent to temperate heat will prove serious to shopkeepers investing in scrip the inadequate capital of their trades, TO ATTORNEYS PLAYING AT PITCH-FARTHING WITH TRUST-MONEY, and to country clergymen sick of the monotonous Three per Cents. Thence to freezing point is a downfall almost too painful to contemplate; Much MORE THAT TO ZERO AND UNDER, which it would be positively inhuman to predict, DID NOT RECENT EXPE-RIENCE ASSURE US THAT EVEN THE WORST MUST COME,"

The prospect is frightful!

** Since the foregoing was in type we learn that Repudiation IS DETERMINED ON. At a special not possessed of a single sixpence of their own, nor the West Riding Junction shares to "go then doubt the LEGALITY of the transaction! on Monday last, the following resolution, intended any prospects from their friends, have been as deeply up"-for the bill seemed to be secure. It passed the Not a word about honour or honesty; all about to have a retrospective effect, was passed:

engaged in the "play" as some of the "weighty Commons—and got into the Lords. The Lords legality. "It is not legal to buy and sell such shares."

That in the event of any important alterations or deviations being made from the original prospectus of any ones." It has been no unusual thing for a mere Committee, however, heard the evidence of the Just so, but why did you not say this when you were newly-projected railway, previous to the allotment of the committee, however, heard the evidence of the land the committee, however, heard the evidence of the land the committee, however, heard the evidence of the land the committee, however, heard the evidence of the land the land the committee, however, heard the evidence of the land the youth to "buy" and "sell" laundreds of shares apromoters of the West Torkshire scheme against gaining? The truth is, the infernal system has the shares whereby the constitution of the company is materially changed, the members of this Exchange are of day; and the butcher-lads of the town of Leeds have Honest men! Honest men!!

THE BONE-GNAWING ATROCITY.

In another place will be found the report of an investigation into certain allegations made in Parliament by Mr. WAKLEY, relative to practices obtaining amongst the poor in the Andover Union. It will be found also that those allegations have, to the eternal disgrace of this Government, been borne out by fact : and that human beings, in this Christian England, are forced by law-produced poverty and law-administered, "charity," to turn cannibals! On those facts we dare not at present comment, but must content ourselves with giving the following indignant reprobation of the particular transactions, and of the system that leads to them, from the Times of Thurs.

Notwithstanding the horrors and atrocities to which

lieved it possible that even the measure we have named could have led to anything so utterly revolting as the facts stated in our paper of yesterday to have occurred in the union workhouse at Andover. A short time before the prorogation of Parliament Mr. Wakley asked the Home Secretary if he had heard "that the paupers of a union in Hampshire were employed in crushing bones, and that while so employed they were engaged in quarrelling with each other for the bones, in extracting marrow from them, and in gnawing off the meat from the extremities." To this question Sir James Graham replied that he had heard nothing of the sort, and he further went on to say, that "if the facts alleged were true. he was quite satisfied that they would have been represented to him." "He could not believe that such an abuse existed, for, in that ease, he would have heard of Here the matter might have ended, had not Mr. Wakley suggested to the Home Secretary that it was his duty to make inquiry into the subject; and this member for Finsbury is not simply confirmed, but the facts are found to be even more horrible than he "RAILWAY INJUSTICE.—In the prospectus of the Hud- himself was at the time conscious of. It appears, from the investigation which has taken place into this truly shocking affair, that the paupers are emsources, including frequently the bones or harres as well as of other animals, and "occusionally" some satisfy the cravings of hunger from such a disgusting source is altogether past belief, and it we had not the possible. We have read of nothing in the accounts of sieges or shipwrecks, nor even in imaginative descriptions of the worst horrors which these calamities

entail, that can be compared with the dreadful truth that has just been brought to light at Andover. Though we cannot help turning with loathing from the contemplation of an act so sickening as that to which the paupers have at this place been driven, we in shares of any company not previously allotted. This must feel the greatest pity for the wretches whose very nature has been thus brutalized by the system on crying injustice of the present case; and the extent of which the Poor Law of this country is administered. ruin to all parties in this affair is so alarming that it is They must have been ground down by hunger to a expected a resolution will be come to, to fix a price at condition as low as that of the very dogs, for we have it in the words of the panpers themselves that they "This, it done, will only partially remedy the evil, and by no means meet the injustice of the case, which can be one sees a good bone which is unobserved by the rest,... looked upon in no other light than a gross fraud upon he contrives to steal it away," and hides it till he the public. It is carnestly hoped that ad parties will gets an opportunity of gnawing it. Mr. Munday, one made is owing, sent for one of the bones that had "If injustice be admitted because the shares are at £15 | been hidden in the way described, and found it to be

stand without our disgusting them by the use of We have lately had occasion to refer to the atrocities committed by the French in Algeria, but our neighbours may indeed retaliate upon us by pointing to the inhuman barbarities that our Poor Law practices. Although the atrocity of Pelissier was horrible enough, it may well be said that the destruction of life is not so great an injury as able extent. The fact is, that certain parties know the degrading man literally to the level of the brute, which has been the result of the Poor Law at Andover. It is incumbent on all who are concerned for the honour of their country, to repudiate a sysand knowing too, that the moment the fact was tem which must become a national disgrace when it known the shares would mount up in price, they leads to such facts as those we have been speaking.

of. What must the sufferings of these wretched persons have been before they were driven to an act possessed, and bought up all that came in their way! for which in no accounts of wars or famines, sieges Of course all this was FAIR! Who dare say to the contrary? Not the gambler. It is not for him to comparable? Even the conduct of Pelissier has had one plain. But honest men would skrink from so acting precedent supplied by a countryman of his own; butor so conceiving. Contrast the conduct of the actors | the reduction of human beings by starvation to such on information in this disgraceful case, with the fol- a degraded state that they have been ready to lowing instance of true integrity of soul evinced by from churchyards—is an offence that stands alone, Major Carrwaight under similar circumstances, and the Poor Law is the only law that could have

tions which influence the GAMBLER: and see sion to the result of the inquiry, which he must have in his conduct something to admire, something to known before Parliament was prorogued, public opinion will pronounce itself on a macter respecting which the Home Secretary preferred remaining

G. CAVILL, Sheffield.—Such rumours as he speaks of are utterly without foundation; and we trust he will not be injured thereby. The reason why he did not receive his Stars in proper time lay entirely with us, as was explained to him in a letter posted previous to our receiving his. To several other agents who have written. us, we reply, that after using every possible exertion, we could not complete their orders in time, from a defect in the machinery. OMMUNICATIONS FOR THE YORK CHARTISTS must be ad-

dressed to George Jefferson, Wilson's yard, Layerthorp, AILORS' WRONGS .- THE "CRIMPING" SISTEM .- MR.

EDITOR,-Your paper, a few weeks ago, contained an article respecting the sailors and their wrongs; allow me now to say that one of the wrongs complained of has lately arrested the attention of the legislature, who have passed a law to prevent crimping. As a number of your readers may not be aware what "crimping" is, it will not be out of place to offer a f w observations on the subject. A sailor, when out of employment, is like a fish out of water, (strange fish, Jack !) - he know snot where to go, or what to do-he meets a Jew, or often a Gentile slopseller, who asks Jack does he want a ship ? "Yes," says he. "Then come with me and I will get you one." The rascal takes Jack home, gives him a glass of whiskey, opium, and vitriol, and very speedily Jack is asleep. The "crimp," or slopseller, then runs off and speaks to a captain in want of a crew-he bargains to bring the men on board when he (the master) wants them. The Jew then ge's as many promissory notes as the captain wants hands—these willbe cashed to the amount of £2 5s. or £2 10s. each note. If the sailor goes in the ship, the Jew, or "shipping master," or "crimp," its all the same, then gives Jack another dose of whiskey, opium, and vitriol, a shouldy jacket, manufactured on purpose out of devil's dust, a plug of contraband tobacco, an old pair of trousers, left by some poor sailor, who, when going away, could not find them; and, thus supplied, poor Jack is sent off to the ship. The "crimp" keeps the advance note, and draws the wages of the sailor, three days after he has sailed away, that is, one month's advance note. Another villanous system is, a number of would-be smart honest men, to all appearance "gentlemen," keep what they term "shipping offices." The more sober portion of the sailors go there to seek for employment, because the shipmasters patronise these "crimps." Jack applies : he is told yes-told he can get employment with Captain So-and-so, but another sailor has promised to give him (the crimp) 10s. for the barth, but if he will give a pound he shall have it. The poor fellow, perhaps with a family of young children at home crying for bread, has to sell or pledge some article of furniture to satisfy the cupidity of this scoundrel The act lately passed is to prevent the fee being paid by the seamen to a "crimp" or other person; the fee must be paid by the captain or owner of the ship, and any master or owner of a ship going to any other than a licensed office shall pay £20 for every sailor so shipped; and any office-keeper, licensed or not, known to accept or charge, directly or indirectly, any fee, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour under a penalty of fine and imprisonment. Thus, by looking after their own rights, wo find the sailors are beginning to be able to steer clear of their old "friends" in Ratcliffe-highway. We trust that the more sober part of the seamen will spend their time and money better than in attending the Cat and Fiddle, or being gulled by the "landlady's daughter," who is generally a common prostitute. Jack never dreams of the rascality of the landsharks until he is actually done for. Let him live and learn .- Respectfully, J. FILDES.

. H. Jones, Manchester .- Thanks for "The Starspangled Banner." The articles on "Agricultural Chemistry," published in the Star, are not contained in a separate publication. The only way in which his friend could prove the death of his father in the United States, would be by some one going over there, and collecting the proofs.

C. J .- Not any particular width-but the use to which highways are put require that they be wide enough to accommodate the traffic over them. H. BALMFORTH, MANCHESTER .- Thanks for his packet.

We have made use of some portion of it, and shall use the remainder next week. . II., ROTHERHAM. - We have not the means of reference ce at hand to answer his questions with certainty.

JACOB TRUST.—Letter I. next week. Can he let us have re Letter II. by Thursday?

the exclusion of mere local "addresses" for three years last past; a rule which we do not feel disposed to after to gratify the querulousness of any party. AN OLD COD FELLOW.—His letter next week, and also some other information of considerable importance to the Order

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. FER MR. O'CONNOR.

Marple, near Stockport, per H. R. Wigley .. Warrington, per Seth Travers... Carlisle, per John Bond Norwich, per J. Hurry Barnsley, per J. Ward Barnsley, per J. Ward
Rotherham, per W. Kinspster
West Linton, per R. Hodge
Bradford, Yorkshire, per Joseph Alderson
Leicester, per John Oades
Holbeck, per W. Sykes
Scarborough, per C. Weadley Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. Hamilton, per John Varky Mr. G. llowlett, Norwich ...

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

On Saturday last, almost immediately after the proclock she embarked on board the Royal yacht for Antwerp on her visit to Germany. The Queen looked remarkably well and was attired in a Tuscan cottage bonnet trimmed with primrose-coloured ribmoorings and proceeded at slow speed down the river. The racht anchored in the lower Sca Reach, nearly early hour on Sunday morning sailed for the Scheldt. The Queen is expected to be absent about four weeks. How we are to get on in the meantime goodness grathere is no Richard in the way—the Duke of Cumber-land is safe in Hanover, otherwise Peter would insist upon having the lords justices to take care of the

ANTWERP.—The Royal yacht reached Antwerp on Sunday evening after a tempestuous passage. The voyagers, however, did not disembark till the next morning (Monday), when the Queen and her husband enjoyed the usual reception. The Royal party pro-ceeded immediately to the Liege railway, of course attended by a vast number of people. At the Malines and Louvain stations large numbers of people had assembled. Describing the stoppage at the Louvain station, the Times correspondent says, "The people received the Royal travellers with the customary welcome. The quiet courtesy of the people seemed, rain stopped, however, for a few mome

on the arrival of the train. He went into the Royal carriage. The characteristic enthusiasm of the Prussians was exhibited here also. The cheering was deafening." At Aix-la-Chapelle "a similar seene was presented, but on a larger scale. The Prussian troops lined the station, in which also there was a very large assemblage of Herren and Frauen. Here the King of Prussia was waiting." Here too there was "fircing of salutes," "triumphal arches," "enthusiastic cheering," de. Here the Queen visited the tombof Charlemagne, in the Cathedral. The party returned to the station at about a quarter to live o'clock, having been away altogether three hours. In a few minutes, and again at Düren, "where there was a great display of Prussian beauties, troops, music, laurels, and enthusiasm." But, according to the Traces, "gratifying as the reception of her Majesty by the Prussians must have already been, Cologne presented a still more striking spectacle. As the spires of the ancient city became visible in the distance, so also were there signs that its vast population, a dense mass of people were to be seen, who had collected there to view her Majesty's arrival. There were triumphal arches, festoons, bands of music, and above all, troops in abundance—in fact, the same

were triumphal arches, festoons, bands of music, and above all, troops in abundance—in fact, the same scene which had been enacted at almost every station on the way down was now repeated, but on a gigantic scale. The whole population of the city seemed to have poured out, so dense and so enormous was the crowd." The royal party left the railway for the private carriages, which were drawn up outside the private carriages, which were drawn up outside the station, and drove off at once to the station of the Bonn Railway. To do this they had to pass through the principal part of the city of Cologue. A short time on the Bonn Railway beneath the travellant to time on the Bonn Railway brought the travellers to

In sman (the captain of the Echo, a schooner of seventy tons only, with 493 slaves stowed and packed in it) has stood alike unmoved by the terrors of this world and the world to come for three days, though smitten with a fail and learly some disease, he underwent the ordeal of the trial without manifesting the slightest sigh of luneasiness. He received the down of death without emotion, and based and the holy offices of the priest with a cold and bitter specie. He received the down of death without emotion, and much apartly as if the message of prolonged life and much apartly as if the message of prolonged lime and religion plant the tentant to the protect. In the practice he was the same of the captain of the last since rejected the consulations of received any punishment, dismissal, or of the ligh sheriff; and turned away with as much apartly as if the message of prolonged life and religion and the last since rejected the consulations of event the most ordinary matter. rekindling hope had been the most ordinary matter in coming in earlier than his usual time. He did which a keedless man could impart to an indifferent not appear to be sensible of the offence he had comone.—Exeter Gazette, August 9.

day night, between the hours of eleven and twelve, looked upon by them as a sharp and active man. a fire of rather an alarming character broke out Under such an impression acting upon his mind, the upon the premises belonging to Mr. James Nunn, wonder was, not that the accident had happened, the contract of No. 217. Orderd hosier and silk mercer, situate at No. 217, Oxford- but that it had not happened before, and it was to street, near Portman-street. It originated in the front shop, a spacious compartment filled with costly articles, and owing to the combustible nature of the stock the flames very speedily had obtained a firm hold, they laying in less than five minutes communications. But that it had not nappened before, and it was the firm (the coroner) a miracle that they had escaped so him (the coroner) a miracle that they had escaped so long. That there had been irregularities, it was restock the flames very speedily had obtained a firm hold, they laying in less than five minutes communications. kold, they having, in less than five minutes, commutwo parties who were placed in the most responsible nicated to each side of the shop and the two windows, and they were ascending with great rapidity up the staircase and through the fadight. The firemen, however, were enabled to arrest the further progress of the flames instead and they were astering the show of the flames instead and through the fadight. The firemen, however, were enabled to arrest the further progress of the flames instead they were astering the show of the flames instead they were acting the show of the flames instead they were acting the show of the flames instead they were acting the show of the flames instead they were acting the show of the flames instead they were acting the show of the flames instead they were acting the show of the flames instead to accessed. I at first thought to would not a first thought to any criminal proposition, with reference to any criminal proposition. William, and called out "You raseal, what are you throttling that poor woman?" No consider that impossible to do otherwise than to consider that the doing? Are you throttling that poor woman?" No the flames instance of the show of of t of the flames just as they were entering the slow-rooms on the first floor. Before, however, the fire was entirely extinguished, the principal portion of the costly stock in the shop was destroyed and the building severely damaged. The loss, at the lowest caiculation, must amount to severely handled rounds. lation, must amount to several hundred pounds.

Owing to the numerous robberies which have lately been committed by prostitutes, Mr. Jonathan Leech, chief constable, has issued orders to his deputies and specials to bring before the magistrates all publicans and beersellers who may be found knowingly harbourge lexel and disorderly females.

Lecting committed by prostitutes, Mr. Jonathan Leech, chief constable, has issued orders to his deputies and showingly harbourge lexel and disorderly females.

Line station at twenty-two minutes. Deceased nad not been made he would have a three minutes. Deceased had not been made he would have was bleed instead of which he had arrived there at three minutes. Deceased had not been made he would have was been made he would and disorderly in the public streets, on the house of Mr. Sugden, on Monday are ning, is, in the long of the deceased had not been made he would have was bleed instead of which he had arrived there at three minutes. Deceased nad not been made he would alway the form the formation of business heaves have of the circumstances at three minutes. Deceased had not been made he would alway the formation of business heaves a very "heavy" wound in the throat, and was bleed had not been made he would and disorderly in the public streets, on the house of Mr. Sugden, on Monday afternoon last. He was fined 5s. and eight o'clock. The committee of the formation of business heaves was adjourned to sharing a very "heavy" wound in the throat, and was bleed have was entropy. Sugden, on Monday afternoon last. He was fined for the house of Mr. Sugden, on Monday afternoon last. He was fined 5s. and eight o'clock. The committee of the longs of Mr. Harding, Sunday afternoon last. He was fined for the house of Mr. Harding, Sunday afternoon last. He was fined so, the house of Mr. Harding, Sunday afternoon last. He was fined for the house of Mr. Harding, Sunday afternoon last. He was fined so, and were was adjourned to sharing the deceased had not been made he would have the witnesses. The house of Mr. Harding, Sunday afternoon las bouging level and disorderly females.

resumed. The jury, by a previous arrangement, assembled in the first instance at the Euston station, where they were afforded an opportunity of inspecting the remains of the broken carriages and trucks. The jury having answered to their names, proceeded in company with the coroner to view the spot where the accident occurred. They next examined the signals at the bridge, and questioned the officer on duty as to the mode of working them under different cir-cumstances. Subsequently they proceeded to the mouth of the tunnel, where the same course of examination of the officer on duty and inspection of the signal was adopted. Returning to the bridge a number of carriages and trucks were placed upon the line in the exact position of those to which the accident occurred, the result being that the jury were enabled very clearly to understand the manner in which the collision took place. On the return of the jury to the inquest room, Mr. John Thomas Grif-5ths said he was one of the house surgeons at University Hospital, and saw deceased immediately after his admission. On examination witness found that the left leg below the knee was dreadfully lacerated and the bone much crushed. A consultation was held, and Mr. Liston having pronounced amputation necessary, the operation was performed by Mr. Morton four hours after admission. The deceased went on well for three or four days, but on Monday last his countenance became anxious, the constitutional system began to weaken, and he gradually sank, and died on the morning of the 5th instant. Witness recation of Parliament, the Queen and Prince Albert had since, by direction of the coroner, made a post left Buckingham Palace for Woolwich, where at five morten examination of the body, which discovered extensive mortification of the muscles of the left leg, extending some distance up the thigh. Witness considered the immediate cause of death to have been exhaustion arising from excessive irritation of lon, purple shot silk dress, and a black silk shawl. the stump. The deceased had been a very free liver, and that might account for the accident liaving Panel) in his hand to the barge. He wore a black terminated fatally. Had the leg not been amputated surfout and French grey trousers, and light drab he might not have lived twenty-four hours. Witness wrapper. A goodly muster of sight seekers and fools asked deceased no questions on the subject of the were present, who of course annoyed the poor Queen accident, because he felt it necessary that he shoulde with their impertinent staring and silly chatter. At half-past five precisely the Royal yacht cast off her on one occasion that when the collision occurred he was sitting in the carriage with his back to the engine, and that the shock forced him forward against opposite Southend, on Saturday night, and at an the opposite seat by which his knee was crushed. Witness did not hear Mr. Dean express any opinion on the subject of the accident. The Coroner: Have you any doubt that the injuries deceased sustained cions only knows! Peter Borthwick is in a sad flurry, and expects nothing else but that President Polk, Prived Joinville, or King Dan, will be snugly located at Buckingham palace before her Majesty can return.

Peter thinks the resident to the grown (which the location) and Birmingham Railway, Peter thinks the resident to the grown (which the location). Peter thinks the accident to the crown (which the and reside at No. 2, Ferdinand-place, Hampsteadstupid Duke of Argyle let fall out of his fingers) is road. I was on duty at the "crossing" near Chalk ominous of some frightful calamity. Thank heaven Farm Bridge, on the morning of the 29th ult. I was there when the collision between the trains took place, and was the first to run to the carriage in which Mr. Dean was. It was the third carriage from the tender attached to the engine of the up train. I do not know the number of that engine. (A gentleman connected with the company here stated that the engine was numbered 91.) The spot where the collision took place was a short distance upon the London side of the Chalk Farm Bridge. The carriages of the up train were upon the rails when the accident occurred; and a portion of the luggage trucks were upon the 'crossing." Mr. Dean was taken out of the carriage hospital. The collision took place about three minutes after five o'clock. I had fears there however, not enough for a travelling Englishman who | would be an accident as soon as I saw the incoming happened to be among them. He set up at once the national hurrali, or rather, in his fashion, the that I could not see more than five or six yards before 'hooray,' and tried, by acting as fugleman, to induce the rest to join. But the chorus was very faint. The Lancashire mail. I was on duty at the "crossing," train stopped, however, for a few moments, and when and it was my duty to "shunt" the luggage trucks and it was my duty to "shunt" the luggage

about five minutes after the accident and conveyed upon a truck to the Euston station and thence to the it was once more in motion our Englishman again set up his cheer, waving his hat most energetically. By this time the people had entered into 'the humour of it,' and they joined him with a cheer as hearty as could have been produced by any given number of John Bulls. The fugleman seemed intensely delighted at the result of his feat." What an insures past five when the collision took place, and minutes past five when the collision took place, and the was my duty to "shunt" the luggage trucks from the "sidings" on to the main line. I had been on duty about ten hours and a half when the accident occurred. Directly after I first saw the engine of the up train it struck the luggage train. The latter is called the first Birmingham train from London, and its proper time for starting is 4.15 a.m. It was three timesely delighted at the result of his feat." What an tensely delighted at the result of his feat." What an ass! We are sorry the poor annoyed Queen did not pull this donkey's ears. Liege "was a scene of great excitement." After a few minutes' stoppage the train proceeded on to Aix-la-Chapelle.

Colouxe, August 12. — After leaving Liege the next place arrived at was Verviers, near the Prussian frontier. According to the Times here "there was a grand sensation." Here "the King and Queen of the Religious who had accommanied her Maiesty thus the Belgians, who had accompanied her Majesty thus far, took their leave of the travellers and turned about for Brussels. The next station at which the train stopped was Habersthal, the point at which the Prussian territory commences. Here the Crown Prince of Prussia, made his appearance immediately on the arrival of the train. He went into the Royal carriage. The characteristic enthusiasm of the Prussians was exhibited here also. The cheering was been clear. I account for the delay in starting the

The Adjourned Ixquest was resumed yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, at the Orange morning, at half-past nine o'clock, at the Orange of the jury having been called over, it was found that all were present with the exception of Mr. Grey, who still continued so much indisposed as to be unable to take part in the proceedings; the coroner, accordingly, with the consent of the jury, discharged him from his onerous office. A number of witnesses were then examined for whose evidence we cannot find room, but the reader will be able to form a pretty correct of the process and blood was sattered in horrid profusion over her hands, neck, and bosom, and upon the clothes she were.

Iter throat showed a gash about three inches and a half-past nine o'clock, at the Orange half long and two or three inches and a half-past nine o'clock, at the Orange half long and two or three inches and a half-past nine o'clock, at the Orange half long and two or three inches and a half-past nine o'clock, at the Orange half long and two or three inches and a half-past nine o'clock, at the Orange half long and two or three inches and a half-past nine o'clock, at the Orange half long and two or three inches and a half-past nine o'clock, at the Orange half long and two or three inches and a half-past nine o'clock, at the Orange half long and two or three inches and a half-past nine of seventeen years of age, half long and two or three inches and a half-long who, we have been informed, was employed as a tailor in Paisley. The young men had met on Sunday, and, unfortunately, had celebrated the meeting by drink-several in Paisley. In the course of the evening, they proveled down her shoulders, and blood was scattered in horrid profusion over her hands, neck, and bosom, and upon the clothes she were.

On the return of the jury to the Bowling-green, Jane Mitchell was called, who deposed as follows:

Jane Mitchell was called, who deposed as follows:

Jane Mitchell was called, who deposed as follows:

Jane Mitchell was called, who deposed as f but the reader will be able to form a pretty correct idea of what transpired from the coroner's summing up. At the conclusion of the examination of the witnesses, the inquiry was instituted to ascertain the cause of the death of Mr. Chas. Dean, which took place, according to the evidence of Martha Herbert, the purposity the Livings on the 5th of the principal part of the city of Cologue. A short time on the Bonn Railway brought the travellers to the principal part of the city of Cologue. A short time on the Bonn Railway brought the travellers to the Buhl Station, close to the palaee of the King of Prussia, "where her Majesty arrived soon after in safety, in the presence of multitudes, who gave her a right hearty welcome."

This Brazilian Pinares. **Enquests**

This Brazilian Pinares. **Enquests**

Inquests

This Brazilian Pinares.

Inquests

Inguests

Inquests

**Induence of Martin Herbert, her hard necedent, and therecould on the following the necession of the nurse caused in consequence of a collision between two trains on the Loundon and Birmingiam Railway. The coroner then summend up the evidence in a few but very compression of the case. He then proceeded to take a view of the whole case, and obserted in the jury to the learned parket of the county gaod, and steps had already been taken by the proper authorities.

**On Monday morning, however, a communication from the learned judge who tried the prisoners was received to the learned judge who tried the prisoners was received to the learned parket of the prisoners was received to the learned counsel for the prisoners, on the occasion of the trial, may undergo further consideration by the whole of the judges. Yesterday a communication was received in the learned parket of the prisoners, on the occasion of the trial, may undergo further consideration mitted. In fact, he seemed to fancy he was gaining favour in the sight of his employer, and by thus ALARMING FIRE IN OXFORD-STREET.—On Wednes- coming in before his time, thought he should be

HENEY SMITH, LIVERPOOL—Our endeavour is to render the Star general body of its the Star generally interesting to the general body of its the Star generally interesting to the general body of its the Star generally interesting to the general body of its the Star generally interesting to the general body of its the Star generally interesting to the general body of its would not have happened; because if the luggage train infirmary on Tuesday last. He had slept at his mother's. Deceased had a child living with her.

On Mandan Countries of the way when the mail train came in and if the The reproduct of the deceased was sold on Thursday. that calamity. His impression was that more time ought to be allowed for the making up of the luggage Sunday that her husband would not have her go. ought to be allowed for the making up of the luggage train, for he could not conceive what difference it could make to the interests of any party, to receive know how it was that deceased did not live with her their goods a mere ten minutes or even half an hour later, when all might be done without danger. But was it not extraordinary that Hunsworth, with the knowledge that the luggage train was so irregular as witnesses had described, should not have exercised more care in his coming through the tunnel. He would have been in ample time if he had allowed the train to crawl through; and when he had got to the mouth of the tunnel, having perceived that the fog was so thick that he could not see the red signal, he also thought it was most extraordinary that on such a foggy morning as the 29th of July, the policeman did not take more caution, and stop the mail train before it reached the station. He (the coroner) considered the greatest danger must be apprehended from trains arriving too late, or too early, at the terminus; and he trusted further precaution would be taken to ensure regularity. The jury were to take all these things into account and form their verdict accordingly. He did think that all persons who employed men in such perilous duties, perilous not only to themselves, but also to the public—that it was impossible to be too precise in the directions they gave for the execution of their ends. That a man ought to know plainly as he knows his alphabet, every duty he was to discharge, and a punishment ought to be inflicted for the neglect of that duty with the precision of military discipline. An overreaching of time without the party having suffered any penalty or inconvenience, had, he was afraid, led to this melancholy accident.— The jury retired at half-past three o'clock to consider their verdiet. After an absence of an hour and a quarter, they returned into the inquest room, and having answered to their names, the foreman handed in the following written verdict:—"We find the de-ceased, Charles Dean, died from an injury to his left leg, caused by an accidental collision of trains on the London and Birmingham Railway, near to Camden Pown; and that the engine, numbered 90, belonging to the company of that railway, moved to the death of the deceased, and that its value was £1000, and they make DEODAND on the said engine to the extent of ONE Thousand Pounds. In delivering this verdict, the jury express their opinion, that the laws and regulations of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, for the guidance of their servants, have been carried out very inefficiently for some time past; and further, the jury consider that the area of the Camden Town station, and the system of rails there laid down, are too much cramped and limited, consistently with the public safety." The jury having signed the inquisition, separated at a quarter past five

o'clock. MURDER AT LEICESTER. LEICESTER, MONDAY. A murder of a most appalling character has occurred here this morning. A young man, about four or five and twenty, named William Hubbard, a framework knitter, had lived with his wife for some time past in where her mother and a sister reside, and there earn her own maintenance. This morning was fixed upon by her for her departure thence. About six o'clock her husband, who, in consequence of their disagreements, had slept at his mother's over night, knocked at the door, desiring his wife to let him in. She came down stairs, with but her night-clothes on, and had no sooner opened the door then a scream was beared. no sooner opened the door than a scream was heard, and the brother and his wife, coming down on the and the brother and his wife, coming down on the instant, the unfortunate woman, the wife of William Hubbard, was found weltering in her blood, with a frightful gash in her throat; indeed, she was only noticed to give one deep sigh ere she expired. The murderer fled immediately down a lane leading to the Leicester Canal, along the towing path of which he ran some hundred yards, and, crossing into a Mr. Stretton's field, hid himself in a dike, nearly covered with nettles and briars, where he was found in less than an hour afterwards, by some lads, who, with a great number of neighbours and policemen, instantly set off in search of him. He made little or no resistance, but expressed his sorrow for what he had done. He underwent a brief examination this morning be-He underwent a brief examination this morning be-

THE INQUEST .- The inquest on the body of the unfortunate Hannah Hubbard, was held on Tuesday before Mr. John Gregory, coroner, at the Bowling-green Inn, Oxford-street.

A very respectable jury was sworn, and they imme-diately proceeded to view the body; it was not with-out some difficulty, however, that they reached the house where it lay, in consequence of the vast number of people who had assembled, and amongst whom, it is perhaps needless to state, one universal feeling of execration exists. The female portion of the crowd more especially appear to have become endued with an extraordinary spirit of revenge against the murderer. Their indignation at the bare supposition of the numberer's essenting on the ples of in tion of the murderer's escaping on the plea of irsanity is almost without bounds.

fore two or three of the borough magistrates, and was remanded until Monday next.

-I am a single woman, and live next door but one to the deceased's brother-in-law, John Hubbard. I knew the deceased. Her husband, William Hubbard, is a framework knitter. Deceased lived at John

William Hubbard that morning. I did not go down stairs, I was so much afraid. I saw William Hubbard in Bonner's-lane on Saturday, and on Friday at noon in the house; John Hubbard and his wife were for repairs. The wreck of her paddle-box, the deck in their night clothes, and the deceased was only

partly dressed. Ann Chesterton was next called .- I am a neighbour of John Hubbard's, and heard the first cry of "Murder" a few minutes before the six o'clock bell rang. The noise came as if from Hubbard's house. I looked out of the window and saw John Hubbard holding the deceased. I at first thought it was William, and called out "You raseal, what are you lugrage train started from the station at a correct period, and he had been called upon to show why it had not been so. Hunsworth ought to have come into had not been so. Hunsworth ought to have come into had not been so. Hunsworth ought to have come into the kitchen, and placed her in a chair, where Caution to Inches and Beensellers.— Industries of the station at twenty-two minutes past five o'clock, owing to the numerous robberies which have lately been committed by prostitutes, Mr. Jonathan Leech, which he had arrived there at three minutes before his corporately a large special decreased and not been minutes before his corporately a large special decreased and not been made he would not be not specially a large special decreased and not been made he would not specially a large special decreased by the decreased had not been made he would not specially a large special decreased by the decreased had not been made he would not specially a large special decreased had not been made he would not specially a large special decreased had not been made he would not specially a large special decreased had not been made he would not specially a large special decreased had not been made he would not specially a large special decreased had not been made he would not specially a large special decreased had not been made he would not specially a large special decreased had not been made he would not specially a large special decreased had not been so that he witnesses because that he witnesses because that he witnesses because the special decreased had not been made he would not specially a large special decreased had not been specially a large special decreased had not been so that he witnesses because that he witnesses because the special decreased had not been so that he witnesses because the special decreased had not been so that he witnesses because the special decreased had not been so that he witnesses because the special decreased had not been so that he witnesses because the special decreased had not been so that he witnesses because the special decreased had not been so that he witnesses because the special decreased had not been so that he witnesses because the special decreased had not been so that he witnesses because the special decreased had not been so that he witnesses because the special decreased had

of the way when the mail train came in; and if the mail train had come at a proper speed it would not have been in until after the luggage train had gone. Consequently there appeared to be two causes in direct opposition to each other, which brought about that catamity. His impression was that case time. The property of the deceased was sold on Thursday for 27s. It was furniture given to her by her mother at her father's death. William Hubbard had a bed, and gave her 12s, out of the 27s. He knew she was going to Birmingham, and that the furniture She appeared to be in great trouble about it. I don't husband.

By the Jury .- I did not see William Hubbard's face, nor that he had the blood on his hands. James Orange corroborated the previous evidence; and said-The deceased expired on the chair in the nouse, while the two women, Chesterton and John Hubbard's wife, had gone upstairs to finish dressing, When he first went to the spot, Mrs. Hubbard was crying "Murder!" and he, witness, endeavoured to stop the bleeding by wrapping a towel round the deceased's throat. Witness asked who had done it, and was told by John's wife that William Hubbard had done it, and had run away. He then set off for doctor. Deceased had been dead five minutes when Mr. Highton came. Mr. Highton came.

El zabeth Hubbard, wife of John Hubbard, deposed as follows:—The deceased was the wife of William

Hubbard, my husband's brother, and had lived at our house for about eleven months. Her husband lived with her till he went to the Infirmary, three weeks since. It was said he was in a decline. I don't know anything about any other complaint he had. He came out on Tuesday, and remained with his wife until Thursday night, when he left. It was understood that the deceased should go to her friends for two months, until he got better. On Thursday night William Hubbard took the bed and bedding and three chairs to his mother's. The rest was sold, and the money divided. William Hubbard did not then appear to object to his wife's going. He was at our nouse several times in the course of Friday, but nothing unpleasant took place. He came also on Saturday. His mother's house was about a hundred yards off. On Sunday morning he came in between nine and ten o'clock, and was frequently in the house husband went out with them. He did not make any remark. He came in again about four o'clock, and asked me whether the deceased was going by the waggon at six o'clock that evening. She told him she was not, for her clothes were not packed up. He appeared very uneasy, and said he should not like to part with his child, or his wife either, while he was said to be a side of the said he had into the said he should not like to part with his child, or his wife either, while he was said to be a said he had into the said he s so ill. He said he had just heard she was going off, only going for a few months, and he would be better then. About six o'clock Hubbard came in again, and whilst he was in the house, his wife came home and put the child to bed. She then went out with the young woman she had been drinking tea with. About nine o'clock the deceased came home, and remained in conversation with the prisoner in the entry for about three-quarters of an hour. He appeared to

be in his usual state, and bade us all good night. A little before six o'clock on Monday morning I heard deceased go down stairs. She unbolted the kitchen door immediately, and I heard William Hubbard say something to her, but could not say what it was. Deceased lighted the fire, and cleaned the kitchen knitter, had lived with ms who is a small tenement leading out of what is called the Newarkly, occupying it jointly with his brother, who is also married. The matrimonial career of the former, though but of three years' duration, has, it is said, been most unhappy from its commencement. She is reported to have been a still, steady, hard-lived by the contrary, to have three minutes before I heard a most dreadful noise, went down again. I awoke my husband, and said, we both got out of She is reported to have been a stin, steady, hard working woman, and he, on the contrary, to have been improvident and idle. They had been poorly resembling a groan. I awoke my husband, and said, "John, whatever is the row?" We both got out of "John, whatever is the row?" We both got out of "John, whatever is the row?" In the kitchen I the union. This his wife resisted strenuously, de-claring her intention of proceeding to Birmingham, saw the deceased standing against an arm chair, but saw the deceased standing against an arm chair, but without support, bleeding very fast from the throat. My husband ran up to her and carried her out into the yard. William Hubbard was standing at the back of her in the corner, and had something in his hand, but what it was I cannot say. I did not see whether it was bloody. I said to him, "Oh, Bill, what have you done?" He said, "I intended to do it, if I got hung for it." I then began to cry out "Murder," as loud as I could, and saw no more of him. I could not say which way he went. My

not. It was possible some other person might be in the room, but I was so flustered I did not notice. I damaged, the occupiers being for the most part unwould not swear that no other person was in the kit police rendered much assistance during the raging of the fire. morning. Other witnesses were examined, and the jury returned, without hesitation, a verdict of "Wilful Murder against William Hubbard."

a most lamentable occurrence took place between six and seven o'clock on Sunday night, by which two'young men, who are brothers, lost their lives in the It was truly a fearful sight where the shocking deed was consummated. In the kitchen and on a chair were pools of blood, not dry even yet. The body of the hapless woman was laid upon the bed upstairs. Her throat showed a gash about three inches and a half long and two or three inches and a Green, who requested them to pass on. They did so; but it was observed that a quarrel took place between them as they went along, which was believed to be more in the way of "daffing," than of real ill-nature. At all events, the younger brother, Robert, either fell or was thrown down, and while the other was refreshing himself at the well, between the Upper Springboard and Allen's Pen on the Green, the former rushed past him, saying, "Farewell Geordie," and plunged into the river. The elder brother being apparently brought to his senses by the frightful leap of the younger, sprung in after him, and the two were seen struggling for a time in the and the two were seen struggling for a time in the water by two young women and others, who were at-tracted to the bank but had no means of lending them tracted to the bank but had no means of lending them assistance. Robert, however, disengaged himself, and succeeded in reaching the bank of the Green, where he lay for a minute or so with his body partly in and partly out of the water. On turning round, he saw his brother's hands uplifted above the stream, imploring help, when he in turn rushed into him, and both sunk, completing this dire tragedy—the one brother parishing in his turn, as it was to see the brother perishing in his turn, as it were, to save the life of the other. Mr. Geddes, of the Humane Society's house, was promptly on the spot, and after a search of half an hour in the one instance, and a full hour in the other, succeeded in recovering both bodies. which, after the usual attempts at re-animation had been made in vain, were conveyed to their friends. The youths, we believe, are natives of Denny, where their father fills a respectable situation.

to her destination, Hungerford Market; and she was brought up off Wapping for the night, Wednesday morning the steamer was towed down to Blackwall cabin, and a quantity of gear were picked up by Inspector Webb. The barge sustained very little, if any, damage. It appeared to be deeply laden to within two or three inches of the water's edge. It was reported on the river that the bargemen were drowned, and that in the confusion three or four persons fell overboard from the steamer and were drowned; but Mr. Creed made diligent inquiry, and found that no one had gone overboard besides the six persons in the deck cabin, who are all doing well.

THE Suspicious Death in Whitecharel.—On Thursday afternoon Mr. Baker entered upon an inquiry at the London Hospital, relative to the death of a man about fifty years of age, whose name is sup-posed to be Michael Robert Edwards, and who was found, on Wednesday morning last, between six and seven o'clock, in a dry vault on the new line of street

day last. On descending at a sharp trot the steep and dangerous hill in Thames-street, Windsor, leading to the bridge, the horse started off at a tremendons pace, all attempts to stay its progress proving utterly fruitless. On arriving opposite to the bank of Nevill, Reid, and Co., at the bottom of the hill, the horse swerved to the right on to the pavement, dragging the chaise against the iron rails, tearing away the iron and stone work, and finally clearing itself from the vehicle by dashing between the railings and the iron lamp post. Mr. Stacey was thrown with great force into the road, sustaining very severe internal injuries. Mr. Cartland was discovered under the chaise, and in a most pitiable condition, the blood streaming from his head and face, and so disfigured that the persons who humanely went to his rescue, and who were his neighbours, were not aware until some time afterwards, when he was enabled to speak, who it was. He was carried to the Swan Hotel, where he experienced every attention, and five surgeons were almost instantly in attendance. The injuries he received were of the most painful and afflictwhere he experienced every attention, and five surgeons were almost instantly in attendance. The injuries he received were of the most painful and afflicting nature. In addition to two deep cuts on the forebead, four inches in length, the skin being torn away head, four inches in length, the skin being torn away from the skull and hanging over the eyes, his nose was completely flattened, and a deep wound extended from the left eye to the upper lip. His tongue was the control supposed to the line. Mr. Hudson's party, the first thing at the line is the line of the arm. also nearly severed across the centre, supposed to hustings to-day, commenced the battle of the arm,

rails. He was conveyed to his residence in a carriage after his wounds had been dressed, where he now remains in an extremely dangerous state. DESTRUCTION OF RICHARDSON'S THEATRE. - On MOLday night, shortly before twelve o'clock, the in-habitants of Dartford were thrown into some excitement by an alarm of fire. It was first stated that until the afternoon, when deceased's brother, James the church was in flames, and on looking in that Walton, came and fetched her to go out to tea. Her direction an extensive fire was seen raging. On prorear of the church) was on fire, and the flames spread | that by no possible means can Mr. Hudson's bired could be procured the whole theatre was in flames. The performance had fortunately concluded, and the audience left about ten minutes before. The fire originated under the centre of the pit. Two of the and asked me if I should like to leave my husband and child, and my husband so ill as he was. I said she was saved, but the stage and all the theatrical property, with the booth, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at £1.200.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF THE AFRICAN ROSCIUS.— LLANIDLOES, JULY 28.—It is with extreme regret I have to inform you of a most melancholy and fatal accident that occurred to Mr. Aldridge, the African Roscius. From the interest you and your friends took in him during his sojourn' among you, I feel satisfied that you would sympathise in his friends' bereavement, and the loss to the stage of one of its most promising ornaments. Mr. A. was returning in his carriage from the seat of Colonel Powell, where he had been driving about, and when within half a mile of this town one of the horses took fright at the blaze of light from the iron-works with which this country is studded; this occurred on the brink of a precipice, over which the carriage swerved with its inmate, dragging the horses and postilion, who had not time to disengage himself. The footman had a providential escape; he was in the act of alighting to seize the horses' heads as the carriage was precipi tated over the cliff. It is needless to add that Mr. Aldridge, the postilion, and horses were killed upon the spot-the carriage being dashed to atoms. The the Kerry Evening Post.

my husband ran up to her and carried her out into the bottom.—Correspondent of the kerry Evening Post.

In And, but what it was I cannot say. I did not see whether it was bloody. I said to him, "Oh, Bill and, but what it was I cannot say. I did not see whether it was bloody. I said to him, "Oh, Bill and, but what it was I cannot say. I did not see whether it was bloody. I said to him, "Oh, Bill and has been to see whether it was bloody. I said to him, "Oh, Bill and has been to see whether it was bloody. I said to him, "Oh, Bill and has been to see whether it was bloody. I said to him, "Oh, Bill and has been to see whether it was bloody." I said to him, "Oh, Bill and has been the well at the been to see whether it was bloody." I said to him, "Oh, Bill and has been the well at the been to see whether it was bloody." I said to him, "Oh, Bill and has been the well and been engaged in coverying the continued to hold the deceased and cry on the well and been engaged in coverying the world own stairs.

I was then sworn and corroborated in part his wife's evidence. "He been and said," Good Lord, Ann, what is the matter with you?" She did not appear to have power to speak, and made no reply whatever. I did not see any once less in the room. I carried the deceased into the yard, and a leed not maker, was Robert Pratt, looking over the wall of the yard, and a leed not whether I saw Jane Mitchell then or not. I carried the deceased into the yard, and a leed not maker, was Robert Pratt, looking over the wall of the part, and I beekoned him to assist. I was so flurried I cannot say whether I saw Jane Mitchell then or not. I twas possible some other person might be in the room, but I was so flustered I do not note: A large doed of the summer. I nearly consumed. Contents insured in the Sum. The province of the summer of the state of the summer of the summer of the summer of the summer of t Senious Colliery Accident. - An accident of a

very serious character occurred on Saturday morning very serious character occurred on Saturday morning last at Moira Colliery, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, from an explosion of hydrogen gas in the Bath pit, from the effects of which three persons afterwards died and fifteen others were seriously injured, several of whom are so dangerously hurt as almost to preclude the hope of their recovery. An inquest was held on Monday before J. Gregory, Esq., coroner, when it appeared that the gas by which the explosion was caused had exuded from the roof of the pit, and that no blame was attributable to the managers of the no blame was attributable to the managers of the colliery.—Morning Herald.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS IN SPAIN, AND MURDER OF THE ESCORT.—A letter from Madrid, of the 2nd inst., states that as 200 convicts were being conducted from Carthagena to the Canal of Castile, they rose upon the troops escorting them, massacred them all, hanged the commanding officer on a tree, and escaped in different directions.—Galignani of Tuesday. PIRATES IN THE WEST INDIES .- We have just seen

gentleman who came as a passenger on board the St. Vincent , from Trinidad to Bristol, which vessel as was stated in the Herald, on Tuesday, was boarded on her homeward voyage by a schooner supposed to be piratical. He says, that during the whole of the previous day the St. Vincent had been followed by a suspicious looking brig. When morning came the schooner was discovered in company with the brig. They parted, and the schooner bore down on the St. They parted, and the schooner bore down on the St. Vincent. There were only two men on the deck of the schooner, one at the wheel and another with a telescope, but below she was crowded with men. She hoisted Spanish colours, as did the brig, which also bore down on the St. Vincent. The brig having spoken an Americam man-of-war, which was in sight, the schooner left the St. Vincent, joined the brig, and they sailed off in company the brig leading the way. The schooner was a low Baltimore clipper, and had a piece of ordnance on her deck. She gave the latitude and longitude, chalked on a board, but she was at least 20 degrees out in her reckoning, so that, in all probability, she had no chronometer on board.—Sun.

looked up, and seeing me, said, "For God's sake come and assist us." I asked where Bill was, and John's wife replied that he was gone. I did not see I did n gent-street, Lambeth. About five weeks ago he was attacked with illness, and he died on Weducsday, July 30, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Many of his father's political friends wished to follow the remains of the deceased to the grave as the delivered in the Working Medical friends. mourners, but the offer was declined by those who had the management of the funeral; and the mourners consisted only of his late father's servant, a very old man, who said he had witnessed the burial of three generations of the Hunts: Mr. Mackintosh, pronrictor of the Old Red Lion Tavern, Westminsterbridge; the brother of Mr. Mackintosh; Mr. Braithwaite, the deceased's solicitor; Mr. M'Dermot and Mr. Newman, his medical attendants; and Mr. Elmore, the horse-dealer, of Ockendon. The deceased has left a widow, from whom he has been separated many years, in consequence of a distressing malady, under which she is still labouring. Mr. Henry Hunt was greatly respected, and a more estimable man never existed. His mother is still living at Bath, and is upwards of fourscore years old.

LAMENTABLE Accident.-Windsor, Tucsday.-An Lyd," were charged with robbing a young accident of a most dreadful nature, which it is feared man named George Sanderson, a swausdownwill prove fatal to one of the parties, occurred yesterday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, to Mr. on Sunday forenoon, at the house of Ruth RichardStream build beauty and Mainting and Mr. On Sunday forenoon, at the house of Ruth Richard-Stacey, bricklayer to her Majesty, and Mr. Gartland, son, beforenamed, where he had been spending his bookseller, both residing at Eton. They were on money in tossing for gin and ale until he became their return home from Isleworth, in a gig; Mr. drunk enough to be an easy prey to the wily arts of Stacey driving a horse hired of a livery-stable keeper the light fugered "young ladies." Sufficient evitate than the parties to the guilt of the parties to frequently before run away, even so lately as Saturation of Sunday forenoon, at the flows of Itom Islanding his constitution. frequently before run away, even so lately as Satur- justify the magistrates in committing them for trial They were accordingly committed to York Castle. Suicide FROM A STEAMER. - On Sunday night the

following act of determined suicide was committed by a female, the wife of a person residing in the neighbourhood of Finsbury-square, a passenger on board the Topaz, Gravesend steamer. It appears that she had been with her husband spending the day at Gravesend, and seemed very cheerfu. About a quarter past eight o'clock they were on their re-turn in the before-mentioned beat, just in front of the paddle-wheel. The body, up to a late hour last night, had not been found. No cause can be assigned for her committing the rash act.

SUNDERLAND ELECTION.

THE NOMINATION. - Hustings, High-street, Sunderland, August 13 .- While I now write there is such a disturbance as has seldem ever been witnessed. Mr. have been occasioned by its protruding from his mouth at the time he was dashed against the iron mouth at the time he was dashed against the iron rails. He was conveyed to his residence in a carriage of the crowd assembled before the hustings is numerally.

ous. From the Bridge Hotel down to the George the space of nearly a quarter of a mile) is one dense mass.

Cotton balls are now flying about in the crowd The cotton balls are emblematical of an affair of honour that took place between two distinguished gentlemen on Whitbourne Sands.

Joshua Wilson, Esq., proposed Colonel Thompson ceeding thither, however, it was soon known that and John Hills, Esq., seconded the nomination. So Richardson's theatre (which had been creeted at the strong is popular feeling in favour of the Colonel, with such rapidity that before any of the fire-engines friends (and he has a good number of them) maintain their place in front of the hystings. J. Wright, Esq., is now addressing the people, but not one word, I am sure, can be heard at three paces

distance. Richard Spoor, Esq., now attempts the same imnossibility.

I firmly believe popular feeling has never been so strongly evinced in favour of any man living as it has been in favour of Colonel Thompson at the present

Colonel Thompson now rose, and said : "Electors -You have used the popular candidate very iff; but t is no fault of mine. He might have waited a little longer, and seen how popular feeling was. There has been a thousand pounds offered to one of my leading committee-men to let us be in a minority for the first two hours-not by the Tories, but by railway specalators. Is this not for the purpose of robbing the purchasers of railway shares?" The Colonel spoke only a few minutes, and was attentively listened to. Mr. Hudson attempted to speak, but not a word could be heard.

The show of hands has been taken, and is in the proportion of a hundred to one in favour of the Colonel. More than a hundred hands were not beld up for Hudson, while many thousands were held up for the Colonel.—The Sun, Thursday.

CLOSE OF THE POLL.-THURSDAY. (From the Times of Friday, Aug. 15.)

By a special express, which left Sunderland a place where the frightful accident occurred is 120 feet seventeen minutes past four o'clock yesterday afterfrom the summit to the bottom.—Correspondent of noon, and performed the distance (305 miles) from noon, and performed the distance (305 miles) from the committee-room in Bishopwearmouth in about

03.	MIL OF IM	roun.		
		Colone	' Stajori	ty kat
Not be a second for	Hudson.	Thompse	ກນີ້ມີກ	decea
Half-past 8 o'clock	136	120		15
9 o'elock .	283	244		. 39
Half-past 9 o'clock . 16 o'clock .	378	328		50
10 o'clock	467	372	********	35
Half-past 10 o'clock .	515	410		145
11 o'clock	543	328		H
		454		
		467		
2 o'clock	608	486		124
3 o'elack	613	486 490		123
3 o'eloek . 4 o'eloek .	627	197		233
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WARWICK ELECTION.—In consequence of the appointment of Sir Charles Douglas to the office of Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and Sir Charles con-sequently having to vacate his seat for this borough, as election to supply the vacancy caused thereby took and the election excited scarcely the slightest interest The usual moving and seconding having been gone through, and no other candidate being proposed. Sir Charles Douglas was d clared to be duly re-elected.

Chichesten Election.—Chichesten, Argust 13.

The appointment of Lord Arthur Lennox as Glerk of the Ordnance having involved the loss of his sent, a new election took place for this city yesterday, at the Guildhall, before Mr. II. Silverlock, the Mayor Lord Arthur Lennox had offered himself for re-election and approximate the control of the Delta Control of the tion, and was unopposed. After the Bribery Act had been read by Mr. J. Powell, the town-clerk, and the other preliminaries duly observed, his Lordship was put in nomination by Mr. R. Henty, and seconded by Dr. M'Carogher. His Lordship having been declared duly elected, the proceedings terminated.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Petentoo .- This day, the 16th of August, is the anniversary of the Bloody Whig and Tory massacre of the unarmed people on the field of Peterloo; and in order that the murder should not be forgotten, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., will address the people of Manchester, in the Hall of Science, at eight o'clock on Saturday (this evening), when all friends of Less discussion and haters of butchery are expected to at. .

LAND SOCIETY.-All persons who have taken sat t shares of this Society in the City district, are no-quested to meet at the Hall, Turnagain-lane, on a Sunday evening next, at six precisely, to elect their own officers for the district.

own officers for the district.

The Chartists of Manchester will hold a resettion of the ever-memorable 16th of August, 1819, when a drunken and infuriated your arrange out in the remains of Mr. Hunt, the colebrated advocate of Universal Suffrage, and who for some years represented Preston in Parliament, were interred in the new burial-ground, near the old Church, Lambetz. The deceased, who is the subject of this notice, succeeded his father, in the extensive blacking manufactory which his father amidst the

HALIFAX .- The committee meets every Wednesdaying

night, at eight o'clock, to enroll members in the Charles Oldham.-On Sunday (to-morrow), a lecture wil wil i

be delivered in the Working Man's Hall, Horsedgedge e street, by Mr. Philip M'Grath, of London—subjected a be taken at half-past six o'clock in the evening. Die Die is

Mossley.—The members of the Mossley localitalit t of the National Chartist Association are requested ted t t attend at the Association Room, Brook-bottom, &, & & Tuesday evening, August 19th, at eight o'clock. Branconn -On Sunday the Chartist Council wi wiri

meet in their Room at ten o'clock in the rorninging of A public meeting will be held in the Large increases Butterworth-buildings, on Monday evening, at eigheight o'clock, when Messrs Alderson, Wilcock, Smyth, an, and others will deliver addresses on the Land questionsticio Bath, and is upwards of fourscore years old.

On Sunday evening a meeting will be held at Mt MM

Huddensfield.—Guildhall. Tursday, August 12. Dabley's, Green Man, Undercliffe. Chair to do chair to do cliffe, and Thomas Starkey, Esgrs.—Richard Reeves Co-operative Land Society, resident in Ide. no near

Assise kntelligence.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT. C CARLISLE, August 7.—The recommendation of the con council of the woman Jane Crosby, acquitted of the chacharge of murdering her child by roasting it to death lbef before a fire, to the gaoler, to remove her with secresy

fire from the gael, was not, it would appear, unnecessary, for afte after the announcement of her nequittal a dense crowd was was collected round the gaol, of men and women, deter- that of Jane Crosby, acquitted of the charge of burning unit mined to take summary vengeance upon her for her sunpos posed offence. They continued together shouting, hootinging, and imprecating till past midnight in expectation of

wateatching their expected victim. 7 THE ALLEGED MURDERS AT GRIMSDALE.—This morninging was ushered in with all the excitement renewed in conconsequence of the trial of John Graham, aged 44, a momost respectable yeoman, for the murder of both his wife ancand his father by means of arsenic. The town was ero crowded, and the throng around the gaol was so imposing

thathat the police were obliged to shut the outer doors to ensenable them to resist the efforts of the crowd to force an ententrance. The prisoner appeared in deep mourning, ancand had the appearance of a respectable though deeply afflafflicted being. Mr. Temple said that he had a very sinsimple, though a very painful duty to perform. His task wawas to place facts before the jury, and facts only; from which they would have to decide upon the guilt or inno-Exercence of the prisoner at the bar. It appeared that for some time he and his wife had lived upon uncomfortable terterms, particularly for the last few months. It was obserserved that the prisoner had become too intimate with a Beiseivant-maid, named Margaret Rickerby, and it became bubat too well known that he used to meet this servant. memaid at a house not very distant from his farm-house It It would appear that on the 24th of November last Mrs. GiGraham was in her usual health, and that upon that ninight she took her supper of bread and milk, which her hi husband was in the habit of often preparing for her. In the prisoner had, for a long time previous to the act, been th the morning she was very unwell and affected with violent papains and sickness of the stomach. A surgeon was called in in, who treated her disease as a mere internal affection of 21 an ordinary character, and by means of the medicines adm ministered she became better. It would appear that she

to took a fancy to have some panado, which the prisoner gigare to her. The next morning she was alarmingly ill, ar and to her usual attendant, Mr. Sewell, was added DDr. Oilver. These gentlemen still had no suspicion of of her being poisoned, but prescribed very active medici cines, and also that some one should sit up with her to give constantly medicine of a restorative and invigor. rating quality. This latter injunction was evaded by the p prisoner, who would allow no one but himselt to sit up, a alleging that he was better adapted for doing this duty than any one else; and he continued that night to give h her what he pleased. The next morning the wife was follound to be dying fast, in spite of the efforts of the medical mmen; and she died upon the second day after. It was n not until the month of June following, that from circumsistances which had occurred, suspicion arose that his wife I had not fairly come by her death, and the body was exhlumed. Upon dissection, the stomach was found to contitain a large portion of the white oxide of ars.nic. Upon Iclearning that the authorities had resolved to exhune the b body, the prisoner became extremely auxious; and upon b being apprehended he manifested great curiosity to learn ilif any person had been at Newcastle, where there was r reason to suspect he had got the poison, and the jury would hear that the prisoner had talked in gool of administering a powder to his wife, also that he had time t chough to have gone to America if he had been aware of l his danger; and they would finally learn that arsenic had been found in very minute portions in the waistcoat I pocket of the prisoner. It would be for the jury to deterimine, then, whether the prisoner had administered the poison, which certainly had occasioned her death.—T. Hind, the brother of the deceased, said he remembered the burial of his sister in Kirkandrews churchyard, and the subsequent disinterment; also had observed that the coffin taken up was the same as that in which his sister had been interred .- Thomas Elliot, surgeon, had assisted in dissecting the body and examining the contents of the stomach. The brain and the chest were, considering the Jength of time the body had been entombed, healthy in ap- to that gentleman. If loaded, it must have hit him. He pearance. The gullet was inflamed. The stomach near the membrane was covered with a viscid brownish nucus.

At the further extremity of the stomach was observable a yellow spot about the size of a split pea, and a great quantity of small gritty particles in the mucus, some yellow, others transparent. There were marks of inflammation along the whole course of the bowels, and a very great number of these small gritty particles, the greater number yellow in colour, some transparent, like glass pounded, and these were in the greater number over the extremity of the small intestines, where also were discoverable the most decided marks of great inflammation. The body generally was in high preservation, the brain alone exhibiting the ordinary symptoms of putrefaction. There were four medical men present at the examination and at the subsequent analysis. They analysed the liquid taken from the stomach; it was brown; in it were no traces of the poison. Next they examined the mucus of the stomach; and separated the gritty particles from it by washing it in distilled water, in which liquid the particles sank to the bottom. The deposit was dried. A portion was heated in a small glass tube; when it attained a low red heat a metallic ring rose in the tube, bright and shining externally, gradually growing browner internally. The stomach was cut into pieces and boiled in distilled water and muriatic acid. Five small bundles of clean fine copper wire were put in the liquor produced, and boiled with the pieces of the stomach. The wire was found coated with a metallic coating of an iron-grey colour. The wires were dried with care, and one of them ent in pieces was placed in a small glass tube and slowly heated, and a white cloud rose and settled down in the form of a ring of small transparent crystals; these crystals examined by a microscope appeared to be octohedron, with equilateral triangular sides. The next experiments were on the bowels; a portion of them underwent the same process as the pieces of the stomach had before undergone, and the same results were observable—namely, the fermation of the same sort of metallic ring within the glass tube, a num-

ber of octohedron pistils or particles sublimed appeared to be formed in one of the tubes. A little distided water was taken and boiled, and one-third being dissolved by the addition of a chemical preparation a beautiful yellow precipitate was found to result; in a second, a green precipitate; in a third, a yellow precipitate. The small vellow snot in the stomach was now removed, and we applied a few drops of strong ammonia to it, which were immediately dissolved; adding muriatic acid to it a yellow precipitate appeared. These were the whole of the experiments on these parts of the body except that he had not stated the quantity of arsenic detected in the body .- To a question from the learned Judge: The appearances of the body generally were those of a person dying of poison by arsenic. All the experiments were attended with such results as to leave no doubt that the substance found in the stomach was arsenic. That is white arsenic, for yellow arsenic cannot be converted in the stomach to white arsenic by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen. The whole of this arsenic was precipitated and filtered, then dissolved in ammonia, again the precipitate was filtered. This last precipitate was dried, and it weighed fifty-two grains, which is, I consider, equal to thirty-one grains of white arsenic or arsenious acid, much more, in fact, than would cause death, indeed four grains and a half would kill most persons .- Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkins: Arsenic is not very soluble. Arsenic might be put in water or tea, and the liquor drunk without any material injury. A parcel about the size of a quarter of a pound of coffee, containing a large quantity of arsenic, would, if thrown into the fire, create a strong smell as of garlie, provided the heat was very great. A great number of witnesses were examined in behalf of the prosecution, whose evidence fully bore out the statements made by the learned counsel. Mr. Wilkins defended the prisoner in a most able and effective address, and the jury, after retiring for an hour, returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The prisoner, who is extremely deaf, appeared not to hear the verdict. He inquired what it was, and being informed, remained unmoved. placed again at the bar, charged with having murdered ment in the city of Carlisle was to-day as great as ever the case. He saw the driver making the usual pre- their opinion as to the cause of the accident. My to gain admission to the court, or to get a momentary paration for the inclination. In the case of one in object was not to get opinions from other people, but look at the prisoner, who is well known to most proble in Carlisle. The extreme dejection which characterised

more assured by the acquittal of yesterday. It was, howe gine getting off the rail and on to the ballast. He excellent order, and in all respects safe.

ever, expected that the prosecutor had a stronger case was on the left hand back corner of the engine, and Mr. Rush, of Elsenham Hall, asked whether the ham's death by areenic, which was found in his stomach, Graham, the prisoner, had been in embarrassed circum- it on to the ballast. He was certain they were not blow. stances about this time, and pressed for money. The going at thirty-five miles an hour.

of Carlisle talk jeeringly of a reference to the arbitrament of a Cumberland jury. There can be no doubt that his, spectability, and his beinggenerally acquainted for years in business in this neighbourhood, had procured him a strong sympathy in his fearful situation. There was no disposition manifested upon his acquittal to dispute the propriety of the verdicts, or to execute a wild justice upon an implied delinquent, as in the case of the preceding day, her child to death; but there were evidences of deep distrust in the verdict, and muttered sentences of fear upon the announcement of his acquittal; and it may not therefore bematter of surprise that, with the dawn of day, the unhappy man was on his road to a seaport in the west.

APPLEBY, AUGUST 9 .- CHARGE OF MURDER.-Richard Simpson, charged with the murder of his own mother, was tried to-day. The prisoner, it may be remembered had been committed in consequence of the death of his mother, she having died from the effects of dreadful plows inflicted by the prisoner. He had been a farmer, and used to attend the market at Kendal. Was almost constantly in a state of drunkenness, so much so, that delirium tremens, it was said, had affected his mind to a degree which rendered him perfectly mad. His mother and he resided in the same house; and upon his returning home from the market one night he beat her so shockingly while she lay in bed as to cause her to keep her, bed until the next market day, when, on coming home again, the infuriated man beat her a second time. The son and mother were not alone, for there was a man-servant as well as another woman in the house, and, strange as it appeared, both the man and the woman had permitted the prisoner thus to treat the old woman without adoptng any means to guard her against his violence, which was of the most savage kind, he having taken a poker and fractured his mother's skull, besides doing her other violence. There appeared to be reason for supposing that in a state of unsound mind, and the jury, after hearing the defence upon that ground, returned a verdict to that

LANCASTER, AUGUST 11 .- SHOOTING AT A MAGISTRATE WITH INTENT TO MURDER HIM,—Richard Bennett, a dejected, squalid, spare, tall man, aged thirty, was charged with having, upon the 2nd of August last, fired a pistol at the Rev. Richard Moore, a magistrate of this county, at Preston, with intent to murder him; also on another count with intent to do him some grievous bedily harm. The Rev. Richard Moore deposed that he was a clergyman of the Established Church, at Lund, seventeen miles distant from Preston. His residence was at Kirkham, and he had been many years a magistrate for the county of Lancaster. The prisoner also resided at Kirkham. and was a shoemaker. He had been brought before the rev. prosecutor upon some charge, but the witness could not say that he had been bound over to keep the peace on that occasion. The witness on the 2nd of August was going through Fisher Gate, in Preston, to the Town Hall when he heard a report of a gun or pistol, very near him and found himself enveloped in smoke. He did not feel he was wounded, but in two seconds afterwards he found that he was struck violently by something heavy upon the right breast. Richard Bennett, the prisoner, was at that moment standing four yards from him, near to a passage by which the prosecutor was to pass, near to Bailey's printing-office. The witness seized him, and said he had been struck. A man who came up said, "But that man, sir, shot at you and then threw the pistol at you." This man produced the pistol; it was the first time the witness had seen it. The prisoner said nothing in his defence when secured. On his cross-examination the witness said there were many persons in the street at the time. The prisoner, when first seen, appeared to be staggering from the prosecutor. He seemed in great confusion at missing his aim. He did not offer to escape, nor indeed could he, as the witness and others immediately seized him,-John Harrison, an inmate of Ribchester workhouse, said he was close to Mr. Moore's right shoulder when the pistol was fired. Saw the prisoner pull out the pistol fron his breast, which he cocked and fired straight at Mr. Moore. A great smoke rose. The prisoner flung the pistol then I seen many a hundred nistals fired in his time. H had been a soldier on foreign service for ten years. He gave the pistol up to Williams, the constable. It had a screw barrel and a detonating lock,-Williams corroborated this statement. He had diligently searched all about to find a bullet, but could not find any. There was a thatched house opposite, and the ball might have lodged in the thatch, or have gone a great distance down the street .- Mr. Brandt defended the prisoner. It had, he remarked, been admitted by a competent judge of firearms and their use, that had the pistol been loaded it must, from the position in which it was held, have hit its oliject. No bullet could be found, notwithstanding a diligent search had been instituted. The inference, then, ought to be drawn, that as there was no circumstantial evidence that the prisoner sought the death of Mr. Moore—such, for instance, as the purchase or making of bullets-he only intended to alarm Mr. Moore, and that having fired the pistol he threw it at him. That the man laboured under excitement approaching to insanity, he should now adduce proofs of. Mr. Shaw, surgeon, said he knew the prisoner for seven years past. His temperament was reserved, and he would sometimes not speak to any one for two or even three weeks together. He would remain in a state of despondency and low spirits, looking vacantly about him for hours together. In June last he was evidently insane, sleepless, and rambling about the house all night for a

doggrel :--"I am going to put a ball through my thick head, For something once I said; I wish to know

Have you any commands to the shades below."

whole week together. Saw him a fortnight before this

act of violence, and could perceive the man was insane,

though about the house and at liberty. In this state

ment he was corroborated by other witnesses. Mr. Ash-

croft, solicitor, at Preston, stated that, acting for the

prisoner's father as his solicitor, he knew the younger

Bennett, the prisoner, who used to write him anony-

mous letters. In one of which were these lines of wild

Another, written about some speculation of possible profit, without giving it a name, the letter concludes thus :- "The polka must remain incomplete, and that's (Signed) "Othello in 3 parts,—A friend in neca."

"FRANK BROWN." The Jury after deliberating a few minutes, returned a verdict of Not Guilty on the counts, in consequence of its as to cause the injury, and this jumping was such as being their opinion that he was, of unsound mind, He will, of course, be kept in confinement till her Majesty's newly opened the railroad may subside a little, the pleasure is known with respect to his future safe custody.

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY. INQUEST UPON THE GUARD.

CAMBRIDGE, MONDAY NIGHT.—The inquest on the body of John Cauldwell, the company's guard, who died in Addenbrooke's Hospital, in this town, on Friday night, from the effect of the injuries he received on the Monday previous, by the overturning of the carriages on the line in the neighbourhood of Littlebury, took place in the Town Hall to-day, before C. II. Cooper, Esq., and a jury summoned for the occasion. The first witness examined was William Thomas Wiggins, of Chelsea-walk, London, carpenter, a relative of the deceased, who deposed that the latter was thirty-six years of age when he died. This witness identified the body, and said that deceased had been employed by the Eastern Counties Railway

Mr. Fernihough, the superintendent of the locomotive department on the Colchester as well as the Cambridge line, deposed that on the occasion of the journey down on Monday he had very little communi-Acoust 8. — The prisoner, who was vesterday acquitted on the charge of poisoning his wife, was to-day Everything went on safely and well to Wendon. The viously to that they had been going at a very quick engine was more susceptible to some parts of the road rate, and that he thought the speed was excessive. his father by administering poison to him. The excite-than others. He knew perfectly well when this was I do not think I asked Mr. Phipps or Mr. Lawford against the prisoner to-day than that of resterday, and he did not feel it jump. He held fast by a handle of end of the rail might not have been sticking up? the consequence was that there was an immense crowd a cock on the left side of the boiler. Witness de-Major General Pasley.—I think not. The injury interest. Mr. Temple stated the case, and called the over two or three times, and a part of it was after- all the rails before you declared the road in excellent mother of the prisoner to prove that upon the occasion wards found on the top of the horse-box. He saw of her preparing the dough for some yeasted cakes, on deceased disabled shortly after; he escaped himself; Thursday, the 18th of last May, the prisoner had called at and he said he should have a medical man immehis tather's house, at Grinsdale, to ask her to go with him diately. He could not tell if the sleeper gave way, to Newcastle, which she refused. He continued about near the spot where the accident occurred. Young the house and yard whilst the dough was fermenting, and was a good and careful driver, not too bold nor too to the curves and inclines I can only judge of them had for an instant been lost to her sight whilst he was in hackward; perhaps, of the two, inclined to the latter. the kitchen, where the dough stood, and then he might. There were more curves from the Hertford junction would occupy a very long time indeed. have had an opportunity of putting the arsenic into the than on any other part of the line. There were a dough, which was afterwards found in some of the cakes great many from Sawbridge, beyond Stortford, on apon being put to the test by chemical analysis. Thus the London side of Cambridge; in fact they were all think so when you made your survey?—It did not far only could she bring the case, and it only amounted to curves. With respect to the jumping of the engine, suspicion, and required strong corroboration. The poor the never knew one jump more than a very few inches. old lady admitted that the father and the prisoner, who No one could see the height to which the engine rental of his father at Kirkaudrews, but he nevertheless arrived at Wendon. He could not positively say what for a fortnight longer than the intended day.

bread and milk on Thursday night. The only new feature rear up, which coming down again with correspond- wedge being off its place would cause the groove must have struck my head against the post at the bottom He collected part of his evidence by abruptly visiting introduced, perhaps, into the case was, distinct proof that ing force effected the damage in the rail, which threw made, which was in consequence of a downward of the stairs. I do not know how I got up, but when gentlemen at their private residences, and other parts

nam's death by arsenic, which was found in his stomach, the great weight of the engine caused a denoted to the driver) said it was. But I do not think the of the stairs when he let me fall again. I suppose I admirably illustrative of the present Poor Law system. 'The damaged rail was here introduced through

however, lasted ten hours. The result is, that the people had been in any other situation. He could not speak may have appeared at first. The Coroner here asked Mr. Lawford if he repositively as to the time they left Shoreditch. As to the speed at which they were going, he thought it the usual rate, and felt no shaking or jumping shortly different opinion in his evidence on Thursday last? before the accident occurred. The first thing he Mr. Lawford .- I have not the slightest recollecfelt was a change in the beating of the engine; he tion of having made an observation of the kind. looked out and saw the gravel flying about, the en-Major-General Pasley. If you did not apply the gine driving across the line, and the rails torn up. word excessive to the speed, you said it was alarm-He then felt the shock, and afterwards got out. He saw Cauldwell about five minutes after the shock A Juror .- Do you not think that there ought to be took place; he was lying between two of the carpeople to see that the rails are sound? riages, with some pieces of wood upon his legs. Major General Pasley.—The plate layers see to thought that he had fallen from his box or seat. He that. helped to extricate him, and gave him in charge to Evidence continued .- I am quite of opinion that one of the labourers and a passenger, who stated the curve and the incline together ought to be taken

himself to be a medical man. He then proceeded to into account, and the speed consequently much slackassist the passengers. Witness then described the ened. I know two instances where accidents hapappearance of the rails, and of the particular one from which the engine had gone off, as in his former evidence. The deceased was not the mail, but the train guard, in the employment of the company. The first cause of the accident might possibly arise burgh, where the same thing occurred to an express from an imperceptible flaw in the rail, near the end train, and the engine man was killed. Had I been, where the engine jumped. As to the reason for the in the case now before the jury, on the engine I jumping, if such did take place, he could not account for it. Mr. Phepps, engineer of the line, deposed should not have quarrelled with the driver for the and all of a moment I thought I felt a blow as I thought on Friday and Saturday investigated this charge against that he had examined the scene of the accident. He speed at which he went, although I subsequently was of opinion that he went too fast, and in all probathought the immediate cause of the accident was the bility I should have shared his fate. damage to the rail by the blow or jump of the wheel, Several other witnesses were examined, after and witness described the mode as in his former eviwhich the Coroner proceeded to sum up. The question for the jury to decide was, whether the driver dence. He thought that a slight curve was safer

and prevented oscillation. Mr. H. Mitchell, house accident, or whether it occurred from a casualty over surgeon to Adderbrooke's Hospital, deposed that which he had no control. The Coroner then went John Cauldwell had been brought to the hospital on through the facts of the case as detailed in evidence: Monday evening last. He died on Friday night. If they believed General Pasley's evidence they could There was a post mortem examination by the surgeons of the hospital, at which witness attended. They found that the vessels of the brain were generally very much congested. There was an appearance as if the blood escaped from the vessels and got into the examined the line at first, and that he then did not substance of the brain. The broken leg was set, but think it necessary to caution the company to tell was not going on favourably. It must have been amputated. But for the injury to the brain, the detheir drivers to go at the moderate rate of eighteen to twenty miles an hour down the incline in quesceased, in all probability, had recovered. The injury might have been, and, in all probability, was tion. No doubt he saw reason since for changing his

The inquest was then adjourned until five o'clock. At five o'clock the Coroner and Jury re-assembled, and, during their absence, the damaged rail had been fetched from the scene of the accident and placed in the large room of the Town Hall, where the jury went and examined it. During the examination, Mr. Anthony, one of the jurymen, had two of his fingers badly crushed, through those persons who held one end dropping the rail unexpectedly. The jury were, therefore, detained nearly half an hour, while Mr. Anthony went to a surgeon to have his wound dressed.

than a straight line, as it kept the engine to its work

John Young, the driver of the engine, deposed that he lived at Stratford, and was a driver for seven years. He was five years on the Leeds and Manches ter, before that on the North Midland, and before that on the Southampton line. He was about ten weeks in the employ of the Eastern Counties Railway on the road near to Greenhead, and robbed him of a Company. They were a few minutes behind time when they started from Shoreditch. Were in time at Wendon. Did not know the deceased. The train was going at from twenty-eight to thirty miles an after apprehended, convicted, and sentenced to transhour. They were going with the third notch in the portation. Mooney has ever since succeeded in explosion gear. He observed nothing uneasy or unusual in the motion till the engine was thrown on to the ballast. He was bruised in the chest. Could not say she jumped before she got on to the ballast. The reason for her getting off the rail, he thought, was that the road was not good in that part.

The jury then retired, and, after about a quarter of an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of accidental death, with a deodand of one shilling on the engine and one shilling on the carriage. They also added a recommendation to the company to have direction posts at all inclines on the line.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST ON THE STOKER. LITTLEBURY, AUGUST 13.—The adjourned inquest

on the remains of Richard Peak was held here to-day at the Falcon. The proceedings opened at twelve o'clock precisely, when, after the usual preliminaries, Major General Pasley, the Government inspector of railways, was sworn. He deposed as follows:-I heard of this accident the day after it took place. I came down to visit the spot on Wednesday, the 6th, and to inspect the line. I proceeded first to Chesterford, and after a few moments' delay there, I was conveyed by a locomotive engine to the scene of the accident in company with Messrs. Phipps, Hanson, Jackson, Randall, Fernihough, and one or two other gentlemen whose names I did not hear... I saw there

two second-class carriages, a tender, and a horse-box on different sides of the line. They were near the spot where the accident occurred, but had been removed to their then respective positions for the sake of convenience. They were all more or less shattered and smashed. The engine was lower down, below Chesterford. The injured rails had been replaced, and nothing was wrong with the line when I saw it on Wednesday. The spot where the accident took place was about one mile and a half from the summit of the incline. I asked a number of questions of the persons present, especially of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Randall and Mr. Phipps, the engineer of the line. I had also conversation with Mr. Lawford, the engineer of that

particular portion of the line where the accident occurred. Neither this gentleman nor Mr. Phipps had been present at it. From all I heard and observed I have formed my opinion decidedly as to the cause of the accident. The Coroner.—What is that opinion? Major General Pasley .- That it must have oc curred and arisen from excessive speed on a new

railroad, not yet thoroughly consolidated, whilst descending a gradient of 1 in 150 feet, and along a curve of two miles' radius. I think, also that it is possible that the outer rail of the curve might not have been raised quite so high as is usual and proper on curves in proportion to the radius. The question was agitated amongst the persons present on the day of the investigation whether the wedge might not have been removed so as to leave a bad joint, and that thus the end of the rail was thrown up. I did not think so, and I still do not, because the splinter on the rail was from a downward blow. I think the jumping of the engine was of such an excessive nature might have been caused by excessive speed. In lines level of the sleepers giving way. Had the train been going at moderate speed, the accident, I am of opinion, would not have happened. I know several instances that prove this position, and know them from my own experience. I think the proper speed for the incline where the accident occurred might be from eighteen to twenty miles an hour, so as to ensure perfect safety to the train. A much greater rate of speed than that might be safe, provided the line had been perfectly consolidated. As the line is at present, the steam ought to be shut off going down that incline. I consider thirty miles an hour dangerous on that incline at present. I am most distinctly of opinion that had the train been going at a moderate speed when the engine had got off the rail, the accident would not have taken place. In such case the engine, instead of running on the bank, would have stopped before it quitted the permanent way. I once witnessed an instance of the kind, when

the engine stopped the instant almost of getting off the rail, and solely because we were going at a slow rate. I think in this case it is probable the curve

might have contributed to the accident. The Coroner.—Do you know Mr. Phipps's (the engineer's) opinion on that point? Major General Pasley.—I do not.

Evidence continued .- I was told by Mr. Lawford. the local engineer, who joined us on the day of the

order, and safe in all respects? Major General Pasley.—It would take me two or three months to go through such an inspection.

Do you not take an accurate measurement of the by my eye. To take the radius and level of each

You said in evidence that you thought the outer then occur to me. Have you not subordinates to look after such

minor details ?- I have an assistant, but if you mean was his eldest son, lived on the very best terms together; jumped, unless close by. When a driver went on the to infer that every rail ought to be subject to my indid not immediately obtain it; that at the moment of the the inclinations, all of which were pointed out to him. thing is impossible, and what is more, it is unnecess-deceased's illness the prisoner was in the house, and ap- With respect to the speed, he was quite certain it sary. I examined bridges and viaduets carefully, peared very solicitous about him; and that his father was not more than thirty miles an hour, and it was and in one instance I reported a viaduet not strong wished am above all things to keep on the farm which he slower than the pace at which they came before they enough, and the line was not opened in consequence

the great weight of the engine caused a deflection of on the day of my investigation. The engine man

take it but her husband, and she never knew him take any before without letting her know. I said to her. replied, "I must wait till a favourable opportunity, because inside the court and a very boisterous mob outside of scribed the going off the rail as in his examinations to the rail proves the contrary.

This resolution, however, was negative to the rail proves the contrary.

The rail as in his examinations to the rail proves the contrary.

A Juror.—Did you think it necessary to examine of his 'glum' ways."

She said she went to London with by the guardians. This resolution, however, was negative to the rail proves the contrary. sign her name, so that he could touch her money with her guardians. consent, but not unless she signed her hand to it; and curves and inclines before giving your reports?—As and the answer she made was, "When, Mr. Spicer, I see House of Commons stating the facts, and praying the rail was not high enough for the curve. Did you stand if this was between her sister and herself. Seven support its prayer. As the railway business at that time that the latter never asked anything of his father that he line for the first time, he was always cautioned about spection on a survey of the kind, I say that the tell you is, that Spicer was down in the cellar, and I was therefore Mr. Wakley, taking what he thought the best a shelf in his hand. He said, 'Why was not this put up that discussion in the house has been already before the when the alterations were made?' I fancy I must then public.

But she said this very hesitatingly. When Spicer was sitting in his own room, it struck me how uncon-

longed to the Carlisle constabulary force. He was immediately lodged in the main bridewell, whence he will be conveyed to the gaol of Carlisle to-day .-SUDDEN DEATH. -- On the 12th instant, as some of the musicians belonging to Mr. Hughes's equestrian

establishment were walking together in the Highstreet, Chatham, one of them, named John Verry, suddenly fell dead on the pavement. An inquest was held the same day on the body. The surgeon, Mr. Robertson, deposed that the deceased died from discase of the heart, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. SUPPOSED MURDER AT READING.

to four o'clock), returned the following verdict:-

APPREHENSION FOR A HIGHWAY ROBBERY COM-

MITTED FOUR YEARS AGO .- On Saturday last an Irish-

man of the name of Henry Mooney was apprehended

in Liverpool, on a charge of having, in company with

another man named John Getty, stopped a mercan-

tile traveller on the evening of the 27th May, 1841,

large sum of money. A portion of the money con-

sisted of notes of various joint-stock banks in Cum-

berland and Northumberland. Getty was shortly

cluding the vigilance of the police, until, on Satur-

day last, he was arrested by one who formerly be-

the incline begins and ends.

Liverpool Albion of Monday.

READING, SATURDAY .- Throughout to-day this town has been in a state of great excitement, in consequence filled throughout the day. of a report gaining ground that on the previous evening a woman, named Elizabeth Spicer, residing at No. 16

Howard-street, had been found in a lifeless state in the cellar of the house, under circumstances which led to the conclusion that she had come to an untimely end by the hands of her husband, William Spicer, a journeyman basket-maker, and who has been taken into custody on the charge of having caused the death of his wife. Considerable sensation prevails throughout the town; the more so as happily so dreadful a crime has not been per petrated in this borough within the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant. The inquest was held this evening at the public office, before Mr. G. Morton, deputy coroner for the borough, and a respectable jury, when the follow ing witnesses were examined :-- Martha Aubry deposed -I am on a visit to my sister, Mrs. Tomkins, of No. 15, Howard-street, next deor to Mr. Spicer's. I knew the deceased by her coming in and out of my sister's house; saw her about eleven o'clock yesterday, when she was in her usual good health. She came to borrow a clothes-prop of my sister. We dined between twelve and one o'clock. Whilst at dinner we heard a noise in the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Spicer, like something heavy falling down stairs. My sister said, "Ole what can that be ? surely that is never Mrs. Spicer fallen down ?" I said, "Stop, don't you go, I'll run," and instantly ran out of the door into the front garden, and looked through Mr. Spicer's window. I there saw Mr. Spicer looking down the cellar stairs, and I concluded that nothing serious had happened. I distinctly saw Mr. Spicer standing looking down the stairs. . I went back into my sister's house and said, Oh, there is nothing the matter, Mr. Spicer is at home.' At the time I saw Mrs. Spicer in the morning she appeared perfectly sober. I heard nothing disagreeable pass between them before I heard the noise .- Henry Tomkins: I live at No. 15, Howard-street, and am by trade a shoemaker. I live next door to Mr. Spicer. I have known Mrs. Spicer about two years. Last November they were married. I saw Mrs. Spicer about eleven o'clock yesterday. She came into my house to borrow a clothes-prop. About half-past twelve o'clock we were at dinner, when we heard a tremendous crash in the next house, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Spicer. We were all alarmed, having heard that Mrs. Spicer had a fit some time before. We said, "There is poor Mrs. Spicer fallen down stairs." noise and eight o'clock in the evening. About eight o'clock in the evening Mr. Spicer came out of his front you seen anything of my wife?" I said, "No; is she

did not see Mrs. Spicer any time between hearing that door, and I went out. He said, "Mr. Tomkins, have not at home?" He said, "I came home to my tea and did not find her. I cannot make out where she is got to." I said, "O dear, it is not she that has fallen down the cellar." He said, "O dear, I do not know," and went immediately towards the cellar door. I was in my own garden at the time. In about a minute he came out again and said, "Oh dear me, my wife is dead." It was near eight o'clock, and he had no candle. Spicer then immediately got a light, and Mr. House, who had been in my house, went in to Spicer's, and took the candle, and both of us went down the cellar. Whilst we were in the cellar, Mr. Spicer was sitting down in a chair in his front room. We found the body of Mrs. Spicer at the bottom of the stairs, and her face against the wall. She was lying on her right side, with a great wound in her temple. The head was dreadfully cut and bruised, and there was a great deal of blood on her head. Her cap was off her lead, and her clothes smooth upon her body. Her legs were in an upward position, resting on the steps. I immediately went to inform Mr. Houlton, the superintendent of police of this borough. -After the examina-

tion of another witness, the inquest was adjourned till READING, MONDAY EVENING .- The inquest on the body of Elizabeth Spicer was resumed this afternoon, at one o'clock. The following additional witnesses were examined :- Charlotte Tomkins, wife of Henry Tomkins, examined on Saturday, confirmed the evidence given by the witnesses that day; the following are some of the additional points contained in her evidence :- Mrs. Spicer 150 feet the custom was not to cut off the steam, but | facts whereon to form my own. Mr. Lawford, during | has frequently complained to me of ill-treatment from her to increase the expansion, for which purpose there the course of conversation, certainly said that he husband. She said, "Mr. Spicer has acted very inthe conduct of the prisoner during the trial yesterday was a handle. They were travelling at what he conthought they had been going at an excessive rate of different towards me," and complained of his coming home that they stank dreadfully, directing the attention of the was not so observable to-day. He did not cover his face sidered the usual rate down the incline—namely, speed before he left the train. I reported this line tipsy and late of night. The week before this she comwith his hands and handkerchief, and he seemed a little about thirty miles an hour. He saw and felt the en- myself before it was opened, and declared it to be in plained to me of having missed some money from a little box in a large coffer up stairs. She said ito one could declined it, and gave it up after the death of his wife. Was the original cause of the accident. It was that Mr. Assistant-Commissioner

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Mrs. Spicer was a very peaceable, quiet neighbour. that the irreguments attached to the bones and the marpened under the same circumstances—one on the I saw her with a black eye about seven weeks ago. Great Western, where the train going at an excessive speed was thrown on to a bank after it had gotten off Mrs. Tomkins's statements as to the ill way in which Spicer the rail; and the other on the Glasgow and Edin- used his wife. In relation to the blow given to the de- to an inquiry into the truth or falsehood of another report ceased in the cellar she had said to the witness-"I don't | for a long time rife in the neighbourhood-that the inlike to say anything against my husband, but I was going | mates of the union-house have been cheated of their proto return upstairs out of the cellar, with my back to him, per allowances by the master. The board of guardians on the side of my head, as if from a billet-stick, and I be- the master, and though by reason of their following the came insensible." I said to her, "Do you suppose it was example of the assistant commissioner, they conducted Spicer that did it?" She said, "I don't know." I asked | their proceedings in secret, the evidence given before her, "Who was in the cellar at that time?" And she them has been of so serious a nature, that they have said, "Spicer." "When I came to myself," she said, "I thought proper to make a special report to the Poor Law found a pressure on my head and neck; and said (speakhad gone at such an improper speed as to cause the ing to Spicer), 'Pray don't hurt (or rub) my head.' -Henry Houlton, superintendent of the Reading police : About twenty minutes before nine o'clock on Friday evening last I received information from Henry Tomkins that sioner Parker must speedily take another trip to this a woman was found dead in a cellar at No. 16, Howardnot help attaching blame to the driver; and if that street, and I went there immediately. I saw Mr. Spicer of Mr. Jackson, who said he discovered a flaw in the sitting in a chair in the front room. Several other perrail. they would attribute to this cause the accident. sons were in the room. I requested a person in the room It should be remembered that General Pasley had to give me a lighted candle to go down stairs. I wentdown into the cellar and there I saw the body of the woman lying on her back, with her arms bent upwards towards her head; her hands were clenched. On the fingers was a quantity of blood, and a small portion of hair was the master were gone into, and that they were of a very between them. I examined and saw little or no blood on the palms of her hands. The face was bloody, The jury, after two hours' deliberation (from two and I observed a wound on each temple. I took the head up, and from appearance I thought the neck was broken. I expressed my suspicion to Mr. Kingston, a neighbour, 'Accidental death, and a deodand of £150 on the who was present, and requested him to take charge of the engine." The jury, with their verdict, expressed a hope that no swift train will be allowed to run upon house while I went to fetch Mr. Hooper, a surgeon. I the case might be, are said to have received none, alany part of the line below Stortford until it has should state that I saw a cap and some false hair; also a become much more consolidated. Thevalso hope that considerable quantity of blood, a fork, a piece of bread, and a slipper, about the cellar. On the first step from the cellar the medical officer a piece of what was called "bread and no train would be allowed to run without at least two was a slice of bread, and on the second another slipper. I butter," but which proved, on examination, to be nothing trucks between the tender and the passengers' carafterwards discovered some spots of blood on the cellar but bread and coarse dripping, which, in her delicate riages, and that posts may be put up to mark where stairs and side walls. I returned with Mr. Hooper. After state, she could not take. This circumstance led the he had examined the body I made a further search, doctor to ask whether she had received the allowance of and found two spots of blood on the stairs; there were meat and porter which, during the month of her conseveral on the left-hand side wall going down, as if something had rubbed against it. I then searched the lower part of the house to ascertain if I could find any instrument likely to have inflicted the wounds, and also if 1 was sent up to her, which was so musty that she could could find any bread or victuals that had been used that day. All that I could find was a small piece of beefsteak | brought to her; she refused it, but was told that she and two potatoes, but no bread. There was only the loaf should have it to morrow; and on the morrow, sure in the front room and the slice on the stairs before mentioned. Everything in the lower part of the house appeared in good order. I then proceeded up stairs and found things in the same state. Next morning I found a small quantity of blood on the door-post on the left-hand side going down the cellar, just below the pitch. There was a red mark on the top of the stairs as if-blood had been wiped up, and also on the fourth stair. I left James Gutteridge, a policeman, in charge of the house; and this morning I received from him a stone with a small quantity of blood on it. (The stone was here pro- although the doctor heard various rumours from time to duced by the policeman Gutteridge; it resembled a peb-time, he did not suspect the master of cheating the poor, ble-stone somewhat of the size of an egg, but flat, and a more especially the sick, out of their proper allowances, stain of blood was quite perceptible on it.) After examin- but supposed that they originated in a discontente ing the house I told the prisoner, who was there, after spirit, cautioning him as to what he said, that it would be my

> THE ANDOVER UNION—HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES (From the Times.)

evidence will be brought forward. Considerable excite-

ANDOYER, August 12 .- The shocking and disgraceful occurrences which have taken place in connection with the management of this union have, as far as they have been disclosed, caused great disgust and indignation amongst the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity. case may require.

It appears that, notwithstanding Sir J. Graham's modest doubts of the accuracy of the statements made by Mr. Wakley, and his opinion that they were too horrible to be true, they turn out to be perfectly true and horrible

For some time past rumours had got affoat that the paupers who were employed in the disagreeable and unwholesome process of bone-crushing were in the habit of gnawing them like dogs to appease their hunger; and when it was recollected that those bones were the bones of horses, as well as of other animals, not excepting some from churchyards occasionally, the story did certainly seem to be too revolting to be believed, and on that ground the incredulity of the Home Secretary, whether assumed or real, might be excused. But as he ordered an immediate investigation to be instituted, and as Mr. Assistant-Commissioner Parker came down here on Monday, the 4th inst., examined witnesses, and returned with his report on the next day, the evidence taken by him being fully confirmatory of the rumours abroad, Sir J. Graham must have had sufficient time between that day and the prorogation of Parliament, on Saturday afternoon, to have given a full and satisfactory answer to the question put to him by the hon, member for Finsbury, and to have proved the sincerity of the sentiments he expressed upon that occasion. But "a still tongue makes a wise head."

says the proverb. The poor, and the friends of the poor, and I may add the lovers of truth and justice, are indebted to the manly spirit of Mr. Hugh Munday, one of the guardians and a borough magistrate, residing near Andover, for the publie notice which was taken of this matter in the House of Commons, and for the important consequences which have resulted, and must result, from that proceeding. Mr. Munday having received information upon which he thought he could place full reliance corroborative of the rumours above alluded to, went to the union-house. which is about a mile from the town, taking with him Mr. Payne, who is a surgeon. He then desired Macdougal, the master of the house, to accompany him and Mr. Payne into the yard, and to call out ten of the male paupers indiscriminately. That being done, Mr. Munday, addressing them, said he was about to ask them some questions respecting statements which had got abroad, and which, if true, would bring great discredit upon the union. He desired them to speak the truth, and they would be protected; but should they state anything that was false they would be dealt with as they deserved. "Are you in the habit of crushing bones in this

house?" The answer was,-" We are." "Can you tell anything," they were then asked. concerning the report which is going about the town, that the paupers engaged in bone-crushing have been in the habit of eating what portions of flesh or gristle and marrow that might be found on or in them ?"

"Oh, yes," was the general reply; eight out of the ten men admitted that they had frequently partaken of the nauscous substances, because their hunger was so keen that they could not keep from doing so. The two other men denied having done so, but said they had seen their companions eating what they had described, and that their statements were quite true. "Are you anxious to get these bones?" was the next question.

"We are ready to fight over them," they replied. "Did you ever fight over them ?"

"No, we never did, exactly : we manage in another sort of a way. As soon as one sees a good bone which is un-

observed by the rest, he contrives to steal it away and hide it till he gets an opportunity to eat it." Being asked if they had any bones hidden then, some of the men answered in the affirmative, and went to the "ashy," a place in which ashes are deposited, whence they

At the next meeting of the board of guardians Mr.

Munday gave notice of a motion on the subject for the following meeting, when he proposed a resolution to the church-lane, City. effect that the Poor Law Commissioners should be made

"Mrs, Spicer, why don't you tell him of it now?" She acquainted with these circumstances, and that their ad- second dividend of 13d in the pound, Saturday next, and vice should be solicited as to what steps ought to be taken her husband soon after the marriage, and he got her to tived on a division of the members of the board of

When Mr. Munday found his purpose, straightforward she has frequently told me that he had often upset her and honourable as it was, thus foiled, he and his friends about her money, wishing to draw it to go into business; who thought and acted with him got up a petition to the a favourable opportunity of doing better, then I will give attention of the house to the case. The petition was formy consent, and not before." She has told me, that warded to Mr. Etwall, M.P. for the borough of Andover, after her death her husband could claim the property, and copies also to Mr. Wakley and Mr. Duncombe, the I have heard her talk of £1000, but could never under- members for Finsbury, with a request that they would weeks ago, on a Monday morning, I saw her in the back so much interfered with the attendance of hon. members garden with her head tied up with a handkerchief. All at the hour appropriated to the presentation of petitions, down the right side of her face was quite black. I it was thought advisable not to present this one until a said, "How did you come with such a dreadful face?" favourable opportunity of gaining general attention to it She replied, "I hardly know how it was. All that I can | should arrive. The session rapidly drew to a close; and up in the kitchen, and that he called to me and said, mode under the circumstances of bringing the matter be-Betsey, I want you a moment.' I said I was coming, fore the Government and the public, asked Sir J. Graham and went down, and Mr. Spicer had something of if he knew anything about it. What took place upon

with both his hands. He had got me as far as the bottom an inquiry into the facts. The course which he took is there Spicer said, There, sit yourself down in a chair in from paupers who were examined under restraint with the other room' (the kitchen). Just then there was a closed doors. This statement may appear too strange to which case could only be considered as one of strong superintendent of the line superintendent of the

minutes in agreeing to a verdict of acquittal. The trial, Monday, and could see about him better than if he been appointed to investigate, however mysterious it had a sort of a fall and she has gone to bed.' But I was question, writing down his statements respecting the nad a sort of a init and she have a stayed for an hour bone crushing business. Having done this, he demanded and a half after this, and he then said to me, I am tired who were the informants of Mr. Munday. It so happened The Coroner here asked Mr. Lawford it new re- and a manufacture in shall go out." Witness continued—I that one of them, a man who had been in the union-house membered saying to General Pasley that they had of being here, I shall go out." Witness continued—I that one of them, a man who had been in the union-house membered saying to General Pasley that they had or being here, I shall go been going at an excessive speed, as he had given a never heard that Mrs. Spicer had had a fit at any time. for some time, was then at work upon Mr. Munday's farm. Mrs. Spicer said to me it was very unkind of her husband, He was sent for, and in answer to questions put by the for he went out all the afternoon of that day, and was not assistant-commissioner, confirmed the whole story. With at home until late in the evening, and that was on the regard to the examinations which took place in the union-Sunday. She told me her husband was absent all the house, I am informed that they were conducted in a next day, and on the Tuesday he was out till very late, very irregular way, the master being present, and several she not knowing where he was gone. I asked Mrs. Spicer of the paupers being brought in together, he suggesting if her husband struck her, and she said "No. I am both questions and answers. Had they been examined afraid to go out for fear people should say such things." separately, as in a fair investigation they would have been, in the absence of the master, it is thought that eridence of a very extraordinary nature would have been cerned he appeared about his wife's death. I did elicited. As it was, there was adduced more than suffinot see him crying. His habits were not those of cient proof of the truth of the reports in circulation: and a steady, sober man, they were irregular habits. the men declared, their declaration being uncontradicted. row were green, stinking, and rotten; but that they did not mind that so that they could get something to eat. The disgusting disclosures upon this subject have led

Commissioners at Somerset-house, and suggest that the master is a person in whom they can no longer place confidence. What "the three kings" may do is difficult to divine, but it is supposed that Mr. Assistant-Commisplace, and institute another inquiry, but some of the guardians and the inhabitants are determined, if possible, that it shall not be conducted in secret. The guardians, for the purgation of their own character, ought to insist upon a public investigation.

I am not in a condition to furnish full and minute particulars, but I have good authority for stating, that on Saturday last, between twenty and thirty charges against serious nature.

For instance, it is alleged some of the able-bodied paupers have been mulcted of their rations without cause, the full charge being made in the accounts. Women, in their confinement, for whom the medical man (Dr. Westlake) had ordered meat, porter, tea, arrowroot, &c., as though all were charged in the master's accounts. In one case, a poor creature in extreme exhaustion showed valescence, he had ordered for her. Surprised at the question, the poor creature stated that she had not once tasted meat or beer; but that one day a piece of bacon not touch it. On another day, some stale gruel was enough, it was sent to her, with a notice that she must take that or none.

In another case a woman; with a dropsical complaint, was ordered a certain quantity of gin per week. Not a drop, it it said, did she get, but it was put down in the

Dr. Westlake frequently heard the sick inmates ask for beer and meat after he had ordered it for them: and when he replied that he had done so, the master would interfere with an off-hand-" O, yes, it is all right, sir!" And To the aged a small quantity of beer is allowed: but it

duty to take him into custody on the charge of wilful is stated that one man got his allowance only two months murder of his wife. He said he knew nothing of it. out of ten; yet it was charged in the accounts as if The proceedings were then adjourned, at the late hour of served to him. There were too many similar cases to eleven o'clock, until Friday at two o'clock, when other enumerate. There are various other accusations, such as cutting the fat from the meat to feed the pigs, keeping ment still prevails in the town, and the inquest room was back potatoes for the same purpose, having shoes made and washing done at the expense of the rate-payers, intercepting tea, butter, milk, and other indulgences to the infirm and aged, a full note of which has been taken by Mr. Lamb, the clerk to the guardians, whose whole report was forwarded to the commissioners last night. The inhabitants feel that both themselves and the poor have been shamefully robbed, and if the Poor Law Commissioners and the guardians do not act justly in this business they are determined to call a public meeting, and at that meeting to adopt such decisive measures as the

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Friday's Gazette, August 8th, 1845.) Thomas Reeve, Ann's-place, Hackney-road, and Castlestreet, Long-aore, victualler—Constantine Wood, Ryde, Isle of Wight, hotel-keeper—John Winter, Hatton-garden, plate-glass-factor — Thomas Taylor, Nicholl's-square, Hackney-road, wine-merchant—John Marland, jun., Sun Vale Roller Works, Todmorden, Lancashire, roller-maker—John Law and Eli Hudson, Todmorden, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—Jesse Banning, Liverpool, stationer—John Giles, fleadless-cross, Worcestershire, victualler—James, Bennett, New Mills, Herefordshire, cattle-dealer—John Acton, Lichfield, farmer—William Reed Watts, Bath, chemist.

BANKRUPTS.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, August 12.) Charles Allen, Tadley, Hampshire, maltster—Edmund inyvett, Great Staumore, music-seller—John Wake, Silverstone Northamptonshire, timber-merchant—James Young, Bury St. Edmund's, tobacconist—Edward Mallan, Brook street and Oxford-street, dentist - Matthew Murphy, Shrewsbury, haberdasher-George Charles Crofts, Liver-

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Brown, Manchester, carpet-dealer, first dividend of 5s 3d in the pound, any Wednesday after October 5, at the office of Mr. Pett, Manchester. J. Brown and A. Urquhart, Manchester, carpet-dealers, first dividend of 7s 6d in the pound, Wednesday, August 13, or any Wednesday after October 5, at the office of Mr. Pott, Manchester.

W. Armfield, Northampton, draper, final dividend of W. Armifield, Northampton, draper, man dividend of 1s 23d in the pound, August 12, 13, 14, or 15, at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.
G. J. Carter, Hornsey-road, builder, first dividend of 3s 6d in the pound, August 12, 13, 14, and 15, at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.
C. Lewis, Bath, innkeeper, first dividend of 1s 9d in the round. Thursday, August 14, or any Manday after October. pound, Thursday, August 14, or any Monday after October 4, at the office of Mr. Miller, Bristol.

J. Hill, Stroud, Gloucestershire, hatter, first dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, Thursday, August 14, or any Monday after October 4, at the office of Mr. Miller, Bristol. J. Willis and J. Swainson, Liverpool, merchants, a fourth dividend of 1s 3d in the pound under the joint estate, and a second dividend of Is 9d in the pound under the separate estate of J. Willis, Wednesday, August 13, or any Wednesday after October 4, at the office of Mr. Follett, Liverpool.

A. A. Dobbs, Liverpool, wine-merchant, dividend of 20s. in the pound, Wednesday, August 13, and any Wednesday after October 4, at the office of Mr. Follett, Liverpool. D. Rowlands, Pwlheli, Carnarvonshire, dealer in wine, second dividend of 4d in the pound, any Thursday, except from August 18 until Oct. 4, at the office of Mr. Cazenove,

Liverprol.

C. Mottram and H. Hargreaves, Liverpool, wool-brokers, second dividend of 104d in the pound, any Thursday, except from August 18 until Oct. 4, at the office of Mr. Cazenove, R. Shepherd, Liverpool, bootmaker, second dividend of

7d in the pound, any Thursday, except from August 18 until Oct. 4, at the office of Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool, T. Parr, Liverpool, plumber, second dividend of 2d in the pound, any Thursday, except from August 18 until Oct. 4, at the office of Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool.

B. Berrill, Liverpool, merchant, final dividend of 6d in the pound, any Thursday, except from August 18 until Oct. 4, at the office of Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool.

J. Edwards, Much Woolton, Lancashire, grocer, first dividend of 2d in the pound, any Thursday, except from August 18 until Oct. 4, at the office of Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool. T. Wood, Little Queen-street, Holborn, wine-merchant,

first dividend of 4s 9d in the pound, Saturday next, and three last Saturdays in October, at the office of Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, City. J. and A. Emmett, Old Kent-road, dairymen, third and took two bones, which Mr. Munday examined and found final dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, Saturday next, and

three last Saturdays in October, at the office of Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, City.
W. Williams, Goudhurst, Kent, wheelwright, first divi-

J. Stevens, Rhodeswell-wharf, Mile-end, wharfinger three last Saturdays in October, at the office of Mr. Groom,

A. Laurier and J. Lock, Wood-street, City, importers of foreign goods, second and final dividend of Ad in the pound, Wednesday, August 13, and three last Wednesdays in October, at the office of Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry. City. CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Sept. 2, D. Mackay, Liverpool, master mariner—Sept. 2, W. Lloyd, Liverpool, wine-merchant—Sept. 2, R. Westmore, West Derby, Lancashire joiner—Sept. 5, J. Lewis, Birmingham, card-manufacturer—Sept. 2, W. H. Bates, Birmingham, factor—Sept. 2, R. Greenwood, Bradford, Yorkshire, bookbinder—Sept. 2, T. Harris, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, currier—Sept. 2, J. Brown and A. Urquhart, Manchester, carpet-warehousemen-Sept. 2, E. T. Jones and H. M. Crosskill, Rochdale, Lancashire booksellers.

S. II. and S. Lucas—W. F. Shaw and S. W. Bradnack, Bath, schoolmasters—M., J., and L. Cruse, Little Britain, City, newsvenders-J. and B. Smith, Manchester, merchants -M. A. Young and E. Kent, Birmingham, milliners R. Green and J. Arrowsmith, Salford, Lancashire, common brewers-II: Lebenheim and J. Mullar, Regent-street, dealers in wool mosaic tapestry—W. C. Evans and F. W. P. Cleverton, Plymouth, solicitors—T. W. Ridsdale and M. B. Gooper, Darlington, Durham, mercers—J. and E. Thompson. Manchester, hosiers-T. Gaden, W. L. C. and Kirwood, Old Cavendish-street, tailors—F. Bradbury, E. M. and S. Sugden, Haslingden, Lancashire, drapers; as far as regards S. Sugden—J. M. Kronheim, W. Shepherd, and F. W. Sutton, Earl-street, Blackfriars, City, patent stereotype-founders; as far as regards J. M. Kronheim— S. Gibbon, J. Muddiman, and J. Hennell, Coventry, rib-bon-manufacturers; as far as regards J. Hennell—R.

Foreign Mobements.

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

"I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."—BYRO

ITALY, AUSTRIA, AND THE POPE.* Having sketched a few traits of the "best" govern-ment (the Austrian) existing in Italy, Mr. Mazzini next proceeds to afford the English people a glimpse of the "worst," the States of the Pope. That there could, by any possibility, exist a worse government than the Austrian despotism which at present curses the court of Rome? Venetian-Lombardy, our readers will, most likely, be inclined to doubt. Let the doubters, however, read the following, and mark, learn, and inwardly digest the consequences of allowing priests to rule:-

. Central despotism is the characteristic of the Austrian Government: organized anarchy, to the extent such thing is possible, is the characteristic of the Papal. And this anarchy, an inevitable consequence of the constitutional nucleus of the government, cannot be modified by written laws or by essays of partial reform, come from what quarter they may. The government is elective and despotic: it is vested in a man who is Pope and King at the same time, and who proclaims himself to be infallible. No rule is prescribed, none can be prescribed to the sovereign. His electors, all and alone eligible, believing themselves clothed with a divine character, divide among them the direction of affairs. The chief offices in the different departments of administration are all filled by priests. Very many of them are totally irresponsible, not merely in fact, but of right. The Pope, generally a creature of the faction opposed to that which elected his predecessor, overturns the system in operation prior to his accession, and by a molu-proprio substitutes his own. His electors, the cardinals, each eligible after him, and feeling themselves his equals, substitute their pleasure for his, every one in his sphere. The bishops, also par-taking in this divine charater, and in irresponsible authority, exercise a wide and almost entirely independent power. The same, too, with the chiefs of the Holy Inquisition. The ecclesiastics, holders of the principal offices, incompetent from past habits and studies to undertake their administration, discharge their duties by the aid of inferior employes; who, in turn, feeling their position uncertain, as dependent on a necessarily short-lived patronage, are guilty of every possible malversation, and aim solely at self-enrichment. Beneath all, the weary people, borne down by all, reacting against all, are initiated into a corruption, the example of which is set by their superiors; or avenge themselves as they may by revolt or the poniard. Such, abridged, is the normal state of Papal Italy. In such a system there is not, there cannot be, any place for general, social interests, but place for the interests of self alone. The priests who govern have nothing in common with the governed: they may have mistresses-they cannot have wives. Their children, if they have any, are not legitimate, and have nothing to hope for but from intrigue and favouritism. The love of glory, the ambition of doing good-the last stimulant left to individuals when every other is wanting -exists not for them. The absence of all unity of system, the instability of all principle of government, as evidenced at Rome under each new Pope, and in the provinces under each new legate, wholly destroys the possibility of such an impulse. How should men devote themselves to amendments that can be in force but a few years, that must pass away ere they bear fruit? Besides, as I have before said, the ecclesiastics are driven, by their want of political aptitude, to govern by auditors, assessors, or secretaries : why should these last labour for good, when the glory would all go to their chiefs? Why should they not labour for evil, when the dishonour will fall there also? Fear has no hold on the subalterns; for, not acting in their own name, they have nothing to dread save for their patrons. Fear has no hold establish an irresponsibility in fact or law. In the Papal States the Minister of Finance (Treasurer-General) has no account to render: he may rob the Government with impunity, and he can be removed from his office only by promotion to the Cardinalate. From this single fact judge of the rest. Consequent on this irresponsibility, in combination with the absence of distinctive limitations to official authority, no irregularity is too extravagant for the Popedom. The Cardinal-Datario claims the right of setting aside the ordinances of the Pope, whenever it seems good to him. A law of Benedict the Fourteenth, confirmed by Pius the Seventh and Leo the Twelfth, ordains that every farming of duties and every contract relating to the exchequer should be effected by public competition, and that after the first auction a certain time should elapse, to see if any party will advance on the nighest bidding, and yet the Secretary of State and the treasurer constantly violate this prudent regulation, and, for a sum in hand, without the slightest formality, assign such contracts to whomsoever they please. Cardinal Albani published at Bologna, on the 1st of February, certain ordinances of Gregory the Sixteenth, of the 8th of October, 1831, to the effect that for the future no man should be taken out of the hands of his native judges; and twenty days later he created a Provost's court, that treated as crimes acts not before obnoxious to the law. The Cardinal Treasurer and the Cardinal-Camerlengo promulgated at the same time (1828) two opposing regulations relating to the posts. The functions of the provincial heads are laid down by law; but the Pope reserves to himself the gift of a letter or brief of instruction, by which he extends their power to what limit he pleases, and often invests them with the exercise of a portion of legal jurisdiction in civil matters: they may abuse these powers

Under this abominable system of misrule, the sources of material prosperity are one by one withering, property is depreciated, commerce swallowed up between the monopolist and the smuggler, and industry shackled and oppressed. The treasury, when not plundered by the irresponsible treasurer, is exhausted in pensions scandalously lavished on idle prelates—on inferior protegés, whom it has been it is hazardous to bring to justice or ignominously dismiss—on women of ill life, courtexans to the carthe Government, or any one of its members. Large profit they drew from their murderous calling! The of the Propaganda; it foments political plots in astical abuses, and an appeal to the constitutional rights Spain, Portugal, and elscwhere; it everywhere keeps alive, by secret agents, Jesuits, or others, the assailant spirit of Papistry; it feeds the luxury of the most demoralised court in Europe, in the midst of a famishing population."

not be recalled till the expiration of three years.

Mr. Mazzini next speaks of the intellectual state of the Pope's subjects. He asks of English travellers, held at Salem, on the 27th of March last, for the purpose how many peasants have they met in the Popedom that could read and write? At the Congresses of Science that have assembled of late years in different parts of Europe, not a single professor has been seen of thirty-two clergymen, as representatives of thirty-seven for John Smyth, Butterworth's-buildings. Meetings from the Papal States. And all this, the mass of parishes and having been exhorted by Dean Wocheler of will be held every Monday evening in the council material and moral pestilence, afflicting this wretched population, is based on a phantom no longer believed in, that has ceased to have faith in itself. "Conceive," says Mr. Mazzini, "the state of a creed-distrusting they proceeded to business. The debates were warm and people, curbed, domineered over, burdened by an army of priests manifesting faith only in force, who surround themselves with Swiss and Austrian bayonets, or, in the name of Curist, muster brigands

from the galleys!"

Religion-I speak of Papal Catholicism-is, in the Roman States more than elsewhere, lifeless: lifeless in the educated classes as a consequence of the enlightened age; lifeless in the people as wanting a symbol—as wanting a something representative. Who in that country is ignorant that the nomination of Christ's vicar depends on ambassadorial intrigue, and that the direct or indirect ceto of Austria, of France, or some other power, throws into conclavial nonentity the so termed chosen of the Holy Spirit? Who is ignorant that long since the King strangled the Pope; that diplomacy masters theology; devotceism. that the notes of foreign plenipotentiaries have inspired briefs to the clergy of Poland, to the bishops of Ireland? Which motu-proprio of a Pope but insults the infallibility of his predecessor? Who at Rome but can point out the mistresses of the cardinals? or who in the provinces but can point to the agents of the prelate-governors, shame- with as little delay as possible. lessly trafficking in all that can bring money to themselves or their masters? How, dizzied in this whirlpool of scandal, of hypocrisy, of dilapidation, can man preserve

solemn treaties :-

In 1831, an insurrection, internally victorious, was quieted by Austrian intervention: but the insurgents remained in possession of their arms, their position and places of strength. A capitulation was signed at Ancona on the other, covenanting a full and entire amnesty for with an almost forgotten, long-disused pomp. Proceslegate a latere: that is to say, clothed with every powerrationem redditurus. The 26th might have furnished a pretext for parties who would have been glad to look upon him as at that date still in the power of the insurgents: is put in requisition to furnish the illiterate with so much he spontaneously ratified the capitulation. Ninety-nine connivance of Benvenuti himself, who for the purpose persuaded 22 captain to break a contract, embarked on for between himself, his abettors, and his opposers, a regular passports, signed by the pontifical authorities and publications, pro. and con., are said to be in circulation; of the capitulation. On the part of the insurgents every article was observed; they surrendered their arms, the fortified places were given up, the insurrectionary flag

"Italy, Austria, and the Pope. A letter addressed to Sir James Graham, Bart. By Joseph Mazzini." Londors U. Albanesi, 8, Queen-strett, Golden-square; Cleave, Shoelane; Hetherington, Holywell-street; Watson, Paul'salley; and Strange, Paternoster-row.

pulled down. On the 5th of April, when the country was entirely at the Papal mercy, the Pope declared the capitalation null as far as regarded himself. Ordinances of the 14th and 20th of April organised a bitter prosecution against those who had been, however slightly, accomplices, favourers, or approvers of the insurrection. The ninety-nine passengers of the Isotta were stopped on the high sea, by the Austrian Admiral Bandiera-(whose two sons expiated their father's wrong against the Italian cause, by pouring out their blood in martyrdom, on the 25th of July, 1844, at Cosenza)—taken back to Ancona, and from thence to Venice, to the prisons of Austria, against whom they had committed no attack : from which

Of the Duchy of Tuscany Mr. Mazzini says :-

In the Duchy of Tuscany—the only Italian state in which the corruption of a mild despotism has been pre-ferred to the system of terror elsewhere dominant—one of our first authors, Nicolini, published his tragedy of Arnaldo da Brescia: for two days it had a free sale; on the third the whole impression was seized, at the instance of the court of Rome. In the same Duchy, a native restored the house formerly inhabited by Alfieri, and added an inscription, lauding the great poet for his love of Italy: the Tuscau censorship found in it nothing objectionable: but the Austrian Ambassador demanded its obliteration. and the Government obeyed.

Mr. Mazzixi thus sums up the general state of Italy :—

Misgovernment and foreign despotism in Lombardynisgovernment and the worship of an imposture in the Popedom-you have only, sir, to apply these three things to entire Italy, and you will have got the truth. The Pope is the cross, the pommel of a sword, of which Austria is the point; and this sword hangs over all Italy. The Pope clutches the soul of the Italian nation; Austria the body-whenever it shows signs of life: and on every member of that body is enthroned a petty absolute prince, viceroy in turn under either of these powers. Three despotisms in place of one!-without any of the advantages that sometimes accompany despotism, when national, and when operating on a grand scale.

PROGRESS OF THE GERMAN REFORMA-

We copy the following interesting particulars of the progress of the "New Reformation" in Germany from the Continental Echo, just published :-

Perhaps for the desirable progress of the Catholic reform movement, the most hopeful occurrence which I have to relate is the decision of Dr. Theiner to separate from the Roman Catholic Church. This, for the latter, severe blow, was hastened, as so many others have been, by the indiscreet zeal of the diocesan Vicar Latussek who towards the end of April wrote demanding a contradiction from Theiner, of "the reports in circulation respecting his intended junction with the German Catholics, failing which, their truth would be taken for granted, and his excommunication follow." Theiner, it is said, replied, he would not give the demanded declaration: that the chapter might do its pleasure as regarded him; but if it decided on hostile measures, he had five statements ready, which he likewise would lay before the public, and which might, perchance, be neither agreeable nor beneficial to the chapter! The threatened breach was apparently healed through the intervention of Dr. Ritter (canon of the cathedral), but on the renewal of similar reports in the newspapers, and when a reprint of some of Theiner's works, written assuredly in no ultramontane spirit, began to appear, Latussek again launched a threatening letter against the priest of Hundsfield, which occasioned his inviting his patron and church wardens to meet him on the morning of the 17th June. He then declared to them his resolution to lay down his office in the Romish Church, and to give immediate intimation to that effect to the diocesan vicar. This he several minutes. Mr. O'C. then commenced one of on the heads; for as to some, their power and the part accordingly did, and his immediate suspension, and conthe most powerful and energetic speeches on the given time return to the bosom of the Church), followed,

The character of Theiner, whether as general scholar, thoroughly trained theologian, eloquent writer, long experienced priest, and expert controversialist, joined to his blameless life and orthodox creed, make him the very man needed by the Catholic reformers at the present crisis. Invitations from Berlin and Leipsic, with very considerable temporal offers (which, however, may well be deemed uninfluential with the man who had voluntarily laid down the richest cure in Silesia), have been declined for the present, though in the most friendly terms; and a gratifying testimony to his value, especially to their cause, is expressed in an address presented to him, in the name of the Breslaw Catholic reformers. on the 27th ultime. He has, without exactly accepting any pastoral charge among them, announced his determination to remain for the present in Breslaw, regarding Silesia as the cradle of the new reformation (he himself. beyond all question, having been its first mover in years gone by), and it is perhaps a no less wise than natural resolve, since nowhere else can his influence and example be expected to work so powerfully as in his native province, and among his former clerical associates, many of whom are believed to be of kindred mind with him, as to the necessity of reforms in the Roman Catholic

Another, and no less powerful motive, which may conspire to retain Theiner for a time in Breslaw is, probably, is avowed resolution not to submit so quietly to the sentence of excommunication. Should it really be fulminated against him, as others have done, the peculiarity of his position, and the terms which the Roman hierarchy may find necessary to keep with him, will be understood from the following statement which has appeared in the according to caprice, for, whatever they may do, they can-Bremer News, under the head of Breslaw, June 28th : "It is a fact that our present prince bishop, Mons. de Diepenbrock, has long corresponded with the celebrated Dr. Theiner on the possibility of effecting a separation from see 'Peter's rock,' 'rolled out of Germany." This interesting correspondence is now in Theiner's possession. The rigidly papal part of our chapter is aware of this, and Dean Ritter, with several other satellites of Rome, drove in all haste to Hundsfield, on the same day in which necessary to deprive of their employments, but whom | Theiner sent in his abdication, to try by all and any means to rescue these dangerous documents out of his hands; but he was far too much on his guard to be endinals, or on such as have rendered secret services to trapped, and had, foreseeing the demand which might be made on him, previously deposited the important papers with a Government bureau. It is easy, therefore, to conpensions have often been granted to the brigand chiefs of the Campagna, who covernment with the Government bureau. It is easy, therefore, to conceive with what eyes the descrition of Theiner is regarded Government for a life-income, proportionate to the by the Romish party, especially as he has openly declared his intention of meeting every attack which may be made treasury "maintains a large part of the congregation upon him, by an open and fearless discovery of ecclesi-

> of the Catholic Church. spreading far and wide. In addition to the testimony borne to that necessity by the pastors assembled at Radelfzell on the 23rd of April, may be noted a meeting of the clergy connected with the rural deanery of Linzgan, of conferring on an archiepiscopal pastoral letter which called their attention "to the present excitement prevalent in the Roman Catholic Church." The meeting consisted parishes, and having been exhorted by Dean Wocheler, of will be held every Monday evening in the council Heberlingen, to a faithful, candid, and yet calm and room to receive subscriptions. they proceeded to business. The debates were warm and keenly contested, yet the longer the discussion lasted, the more evident it became that a large proportion of the disputants continued to be animated by the spirit which prevailed during the whole of Wessenberg's administration of the (then) diocese of Constance, and for some years after his removal. After many hours spent in a fresh interchange of sentiments, the majority agreed on the following heads of desired improvement .-

1st. The re-introduction of diocesan synods, according to ancient ecclesiastical regulation.

2d. Revision and suitable alteration of the Catholic public worship. 3rd. An improved system of education for thelogical students with special reference to the inculcation of a spirit of Christian love, and the avoidance of a distorted

4th. The abrogation of the compulsory celibacy of the clergy.

Regarding these points, the resolutionists beg respectfully to inform the superior church courts of their decision, and to entreat the summoning of a diocesan synod

to the German Catholics I recently mentioned, although not yet deprived of his professorship, has been forbidden to give lectures either publicly or in his own dwelling, "until Here is a specimen of the faithlessness of the Papal a decision be finally come to, respecting the consequences Government, and its utter disregard of the most involved in his defection from the Church of Rome." The question is likewise now pending, whether Dr. Regenbrecht, in Breslaw, shall be dismissed from that univer-

But while the Popish party thus shrink from suffering their followers to come into contact with enlightened opon the 26th of March, between the members of the Pro. posers, they challenge, as it were, Protestants to the comvisional Government on one side and Cardinal Benvenuti bat, by exhibiting all the mummeries of their worship all those implicated in the rising. The cardinal was sions no less than pilgrimages are the order of the day, Kuights, nobles, and high-born dames are seen prostrate an alter ego-in the language of Rome, Deo et non nobis in the street when the host is carried past; the highest clergy display a zealous humility in officiating in the most common Church services; and every possible device on the 27th, free, and invested with supreme authority, show and shadow, as may supply the lack of substantial instruction. For the more intellectual there are books of the most compromised of the insurgents, with the enough furnished, both in prose and verse. The German ago-events now of constant occurrence.—Glasgow booksellers should strike a medal in honour of Ronge, board the Isotta, under the Papal flag, furnished with golden literary harvest is being reaped; upwards of 300 regular passports, signed by the pontifical authorities and publications, pro. and con., are said to be in circulation; Feb. 9th, 1844.—Mr. Holloway; Sir,—The Lord has and yet Austria and Bavaria do their best to stop, Saxony permitted to be wrought a wonderful cure of a cancer and some other powers to turn the current. The two and some other powers to turn, the current. The two former prohibit all which bear on the controverted sub-feet perhaps wisely arguing, that as publications hostile were open at once. The faculty declared the case ject, perhaps wisely arguing, that as publications hostile to the new opinions must at least advert to the state-ments they contradict, some portion of the poison must mended the use of your Pills and Ointment, which in be imbited with the antidote. But, debar as they may, a short stace of time made the breast as sound and

Chartist Intelligence

LONDON.
City Locality.—Mr. Cooper's lecture on Sunday evening last, was one of the most numerously attended of any that have been given in the City Chartender of the that tist Hall: in fact, the attendance was so great that it was impossible for many to obtain sittings; an inconvenience that will be obviated on the night of the next lecture. Mr. Cuffay was unanimously called to the chair, and introduced the lecturer in a few weighty and most appropriate sentences;—prior to which, the City Chartist Choir, accompanied by the audience, sang "The time will come when wrong shall end," one of the "People-songs," composed by the lecturer during his imprisonment. The singing was a matter of "heart and voice," so carnestly was it accepted by the audience. Mr. Cooper's lecture occupied two hours and a half in the delivery: after a philosophical introduction on the difference between barbarism and civilisation, and on the varied character of civilisation itself,—the country of Egypt was described geographically, and its agriculture and manufactures, its social and domestic customs, pointed out. The gigantic monuments of the land of Cham-its sepulchres, statues, paintings, and mummies-with sepulchres, statues, paintings, and munimics—with the mysterious character of its old religion—(which the lecturer ayowed he believed to be the parent of modern religions,)—the craft of its priests, its castes and despote institutions, were severally pictured to the mind in graphic and forcible terms. The audience repeatedly manifested their delight at the instruction thus imparted, and when the Chartist chaunt "Truth is growing," had been sung, the meeting broke up.

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST! HALL .- The quarterly meeting of the Lambeth district of the Chartist Cooperative Land Society was held on Sunday evening last. There was a good muster of shareholders present, and seven shares were added to the list; which now numbers 140. The money paid for shares in this district already amounts to nearly £60. It was agreed that a levy of one penny per month should be paid by each shareholder for the purpose of defraying the district expenses. The committee particularly request the shareholders to bring their cards with them for the future, so that mistakes may be avoided.

THE CHARTER AND THE LAND .- Mr. Stallwood delivered a public lecture on the above subject, to the members and friends of the Westminster locality, at the Parthenium Rooms, Saint Martin's-lane, or Sunday evening, August 10th. At the close of the lecture several questions were asked and answered. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer for his services, and the meeting dispersed.

MANCHESTER. Mr. O'Coxnon's Visit.—Sunday last was a proud day for the democrats of this town. It had been made known that it was the intention of Mr. O'Connor to deliver a lecture in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday evening, on the all-absorbing subject of the "Land and its capabilities." The spacious hall was crowded in every part. At the hour appointed, Mr. John Sutton, a factory slave, was unanimously called to the chair, who opened the business by a few appropriate remarks. The meeting was then addressed for a short time by Mr. Dixon. During the time Mr. D. was speaking, Messrs. M'Grath, Doyle, Clark, and Wheeler, entered the hall, and were loudly cheered. The members of the Executive then severally addressed the meeting. Just as Mr. M'Grath was about to conclude his address, Mr. O'Connor entered the hall, when the meeting rose en masse, and continued cheering until he took his place on the latform. After the cheering had subsided, Mr. M'Grath concluded his able address by calling on hose who differed with them on this question to come forward manfully and meet them before the public and discuss the question fairly. Mr. O'Connor, on rising, was again enthusiastically cheered for pleasure of hearing him deliver. He spoke for two hours and an half in a strain of the most thrilling eloquence, and sat down much applauded. Mr. Dixon moved, and Mr. Whittaker seconded, the following resolution :- "That we, the inhabitants of Manchester, do hereby return our hearty thanks to Mr. O'Connor and his brother officers of the Chartist society; and likewise to the whole of the directors

for their attendance here this evening." Carried

o'clock, much gratified with the evening's proceedings. YORKSHIRE. WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING .- This meeting was held, according to notice, in the Working Man's Hall, Halifax, on Sunday, August 10, when the following persons were present from the following places, and handed in the several sums following for the Executive:—Bradford, 6s.; Mr. J. Alderson, Halifax, 1s. 7d.; Mr. T. Crowther, Dewsbury, 3s. 4d.; Mr. Wm. Hey, Littletown, 3s.; Mr. M. Stubley, Lower Warley, Is.; Mr. John Wood, Sowerby Helm. 3s. 02d. Mr. B. Rushton was called to the chair. The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which, on the motion of Mr. Stubley, seconded by Mr. Crowther, were confirmed. A long conversation on the Land plan ensued, which ended in a determination to have a conversational meeting on the subject (at the New Holland Small Farm village, Wilsden, near Cullingworth), on Sunday, August 31, to commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons who feel interested in the Chartist Co-operative Land Scheme are invited to attend. The company will inspect the small farms there cultivated on Mr. O'Connor's plan, after which they will hold a conversational meeting to discuss the merits and answer all objections to the same. The following resolution was passed :- "That we, the delegates here assembled, are impressed with the necessity of the Executive bringing out a Chartist Almanack for 1846, and continuing it each succeeding year; secing the teetotallers have their almanack, the League and other parties have theirs, and that, therefore, the Chartists should have an almanack. We, therefore call upon the Executive to prepare an almanack for 1846, at a moderate price, containing such an amount of condensed information as to them appears best calculated to promote our cause." After the transaction of other business the meeting adjourned to the second Sunday in September.

BRADFORD. On Sunday the members of the Chartist Council met in their room, when a new council was elected for the ensuing quarter. John Rogers was elected secretary; to whom all communications for the Chartists are to be addressed as follows:—John Rogers,

Atkinson's-houses, Wharf-street, Bradford, On Monday evening a meeting of the Chartist Land Co-operative Society was held in the large room. Butterworth's-buildings, when thirteen new members were enrolled. It was proposed to get up a tea-party to commemorate the establishment of the Co-opera-tive Land Society in Bradford. All commmunica-tions to be addressed, Tailors' Joint Stock Society,

ASCENT OF MR. AND MRS. GREEN FROM VAUXHALL GARDENS.—The fancy fair and carnival al fresco in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victualiers' School Kennington-lane, was repeated on Tuesday at Vaux-hall, when Mr. Green and his lady ascended in the Albion balloon, in the presence of at least 6000 spectators, from the Waterloo ground. At about halfpast six the aerial machine was distinctly visible for some time, and at length disappeared, taking a southerly direction. The gardens were crowded, and it was calculated that at no period could there have been less than 10,000 persons. The children of the school were in attendance, and a poetical address, written for the occasion by the secretary of the institution, was spoken by the senior boy. The band of the Grenadier Guards and the yager brass band were in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. Green, after a delightful aerial trip of about an hour, effected a safe descent at Eden Park, Beckenham, Kent, the seat of Edward Lawford, Esq.; and Mr. and Mrs. Green, after having been hospitably entertained by Mr. Lawford, were conveyed by that gentleman, in his carriage, to the Green states that the balloon on leaving the gardens greater altitude than 2800 feet.

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, &c. BROMPTON.-The western wing of this beautiful structure will be ready for the reception of patients in the early part of next June. This portion of the building will contain every requisite for the health and domestic comfort of the patients. The funds in hand suffice to meet four out of the six instalments, together with the heavy expense of enclosing, draining, preparing, and laying out the ground.

A Porpoise AT GLASGOW .- Yesterday morning a large porpoise was observed making its way up our harbour, and within a hundred yards of the Broomielaw Bridge. A marine visitant of this kind is rare, even at Greenock; but the presence of a porpoise within the very royalty of Glasgow is, we believe, altogether unprecedented. It is, however, not more remarkable than the arrival and sailing of ships from 600 to 700 tons burden at and from the Broomielaw would have been considered a few years Herald August 11.

CANCERED BREAST .- Extraordinary Cure by Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Tatton, Southampton, or abscess of twelve years' standing in my wife's light will make its way, if not through windows, at least as well as ever it was in her life, and this after every through chinks, large enough at least to show the dark other means had failed. Signed, Richard Bull, Boot

Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN: OPERATIONS.

For the Week commencing Monday, Aug. 21st, 1843. [Extracted from a Diany of Actual Operations on five small farms on the estates of the late Mrs. D. Gilbert, near Eastbourne, in Sussey; and on several model farms on the estates of the Earl of Dartmouth at Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them what labours ought to be undertaken on their own lands. The farms selected as models are—First. Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of five acres each, conducted by G. Cruttenden and John Harris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six acres: one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at Jevington—all of them within a few miles of Eastwaite, Fourth. Several private model farms near the same place. The consecutive operations in these reports will enable the curious reader to compare the climate and agricultural value of the south with the north of

"Can you keep a pig? You will find a pig the best save-all that you can have about a garden; and he will pay you well for his keep." - The Rev. R. W. Kyle's

the time and season, which we subjoin.

Note .- The school farms are cultivated by boys, who in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, give three hours of their labour in the afternoon for the master's benefit, which renders the schools SELF-SUPPORTING. We believe that at Farnly Tyas sixsevenths of the produce of the school farm will be assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master, who will receive the usual school fees, help the boys to cultivate their land, and teach them, in addition to reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christmas may be divided, after paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and be made thus indirectly to reach their parents in a way the most grateful to their feelings. BUSSEX.

Monday—Willingdon School. Boys carrying wheat and oats. Eastdean School. Holyday for the boys, master, reaping wheat, liceing turnips.* Piper. Carrying wheat. Dumbrell. Reaping wheat. Tuesday Willingdon School. Reaping wheat. Eastdean School. Boys thrashing peas, turning barley, and planting cabbages for the winter. Piper. Thrashing wheat. † Dumbrell. Reaping wheat. ‡ VEDNESDAY-Willingdon School. Boys reaping red wheat. Eastdean School. Boys cleaning the school, the pigstyes, emptying the tank. Piper. Thrashing wheat. Dumbrell. Rainy day, attending the cows, &c. Thursdax—Willingdon School. Boys reaping red

wheat. Eastdean School. Boys emptying the portable privy tubs, carrying contents to the land, and the tank of the pigstyes. Piper. Thrashing wheat, and mending lucerne with cow liquid.

Entrar—Willingdon School. Boys reaping red wheat, Eastdean School. Boys reaping wheat, turning it

to dry, and tying it up. Piper. Cleaning wheat, and reaping barley. Dumbrell. Mowing barley and oats, reaping wheat. ATURDAY-Willingdon School. Boys reaping red wheat, and carrying liquid manure to the rye, about to be sown on stubble. Eastdean School. Boys emptying the portable privy pails, and tanks. Piper. Reaping barley. Dumbrell. Mowing seed

COW-FEEDING.

tarcs, and reaping wheat.

Dumbrell. One cow grazed in the day, and fed in the stall at morn and even with 40lbs. of cabbages till Friday, the remainder of the week with mangel wurzel leaves. Another cow and heifer entirely stall-fed on 164bs. of tares per day during

Willingdon School. Cows fed upon the second cut of clover and white turnip. Piper. Cows fed upon white turnips and lucerne.

HARVESTING GRAIN CROPS .- This was the subject

for discussion at the monthly meeting of the Maid-Co-operative Land Society, for their indefatigable stone Farmers' Club, on Thursday evening last, at exertions in pushing forward the object of that the Star Inn; C. G. Whittaker, Esq., in the chair. The subject was discussed about this time last year, when it was resolved that bagging was the best mode unanimously. The meeting broke up at eleven of cutting wheat; after that mowing was recommended, reaping being considered the least desirable mode to be practised, and to this opinion the members present still adhered. It was recommended that the sheaves should be small, and that the crop should be cut a little before it was rine. An experiment was detailed in which portions of a field of wheat were cut three weeks, two weeks, and one week before it was considered absolutely ripe; also one week and two weeks afterwards, the result of which was that the best sample. The Wiltshire composition for the destruction of rats was strongly recommended by a member who had tried it. The Spalding variety of wheat was very highly spoken of. One member had grown of it as much as eight quarters seven bushels An incidental discussion took place on the merits of patent felt as a covering for stacks in lieu of thatch. but many objections were stated against it, both on the ground of expense and inapplicability. The preference seemed to be given to storing wheat in barns, in opposition to stacking it, and by way of corrobora-tion, it was mentioned that the wheats of Norfolk and Sutfolk, where they have little barn room, fetch a lower price in London than those of Kent. It was, however, admitted that the difference of price in favour of Kent was more in winter than in summer: The following resolution was ultimately agreed to: Rosolved,—That it has been found desirable to cut wheat before it becomes sickle-eared, and other grain rather green. That if men can be got to bag wheat well, it is best to bag; the next best plan is to mow; but both bagging and mowing must be done well, or dirt will get into the sample, from the stalks which are torn up by the roots. That corn should always be made up in small sheaves. That when winter threshing is required, wheat threshed after having been kept in the barn is generally better than that kept in stack; but that for summer threshing the sample is rather improved by being stacked."—Maid-

stone Journal. THE WAY TO DO GOOD .- The Hon. Capt. T. Thurlow, brother of Lord Thurlow, having recently purchased an estate at Elmswell, a portion of it has been divided into 28 allotments for the labourers, who took possession in the beginning of last month. In three weeks the allotments were converted from a wilderness into a garden, with a prospect of a good crop of potatoes, each man having been liberally supplied

with manure by the same kind hands. THE NAKED BARLEY, OR BARLEY WHEAT. - This valuable grain is worthy of the serious consideration of the agriculturist, as returning a greater profit than the barley in general cultivation; and, if grown side by side, will yield more bushels, more flour for human food, and 25 per cent. more beer, and also will feed more stock, because-1. It contains more flour than any other grain, rice only excepted. 2. It weighs more than 60lbs. per bushel. 3. The flour is whiter and sweeter than common barley flour. 4. The flour absorbs more water than other flour: consequently, it produces more weight of bread. 5. Bread made from any barley flour is better made into thick cakes; and if from a fourth to an eighth of an ounce, of carbonate of soda is dissolved in the yeast, it improves all bread, and takes the bitter taste away.
6. By plain boiling, it is good food for children. 7. The malt made from it increases in measure more than from common barley. 8. The malt will make in seven days less than common barley. 9. It can be made one month earlier and one month later than from common barley. 10. It weighs considerably more than the malt from common barley. 11. The quantity of beer made from this malt is 25 per cent. more than from common malt, and is of finer flavour.

in quality as well as quantity.-Northampton Herald. REAPING WHEAT. - IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. - It is asserted by Mr. Hannam, a clever and experienced farmer, of North Deighton, near Wetherby, Yorkshire, that considerable loss arises from the mistaken practice of reaping wheat when "dead ripe;" and this assertion he proves by the following experiments. -In 1840, he reaped three large sample varcels of wheat as follows:—No. I. Green, cut August 4th;
No. II. Raw, cut August 18th; No. III. Ripe, cut
September 1st. When threshed and carried to market, they commanded the following prices:—No. I. 61s. per quarter; No. II. 64s. per quarter; No. I. of s. per quarter; No. 11. of s. per quarter; No. 111. 52s. per quarter. In 1841, he cut five half-roods of wheat as follows:—No. I. Very Green, Aug. 12th; No. II. Green, Aug. 19th; No. III. Raw, Aug. 26th; No. IV. Raw, Aug. 30th; No. V. Ripe. Sopt. 9th. These samples were first shown at the Wetherby Agricultural Society's show on Sept. 22d, 1841, when an extra premium was awarded to sample No. 111. The wheat, from which the last three samples were taken, was then ground and dressed, by Mr. John

* It is better always to hoe your turnips three times, and then go over them with the hand, f Chaff.-Take care of all your chaff, &c., when you

winness corn of any kind, and preserve it for mixing with your boiled turnip mash for the cows in winter. † The wheat is reaped close to the ground, after being quite ripe, and set up six sheaves in a shock,

results (omitting fractions) came out :-

	GRAIN.	FLOUR.	Polland.	BRAN.	Cut.
No. III.	100 lbs.	80 lbs.	5 lbs.	13 lbs.	Raw, Aug. 26
_ iv.	100 —	77 —	7-	14 —	Raw, Aug. 30
- v.	100 —	72 —	11 —	15 —	Ripe, Sept. 9

draw to it the attention of the farming body.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.*

A DIGEST FROM THE LECTURES OF PROFESSOR BRANDE. 1. It is a remarkable fact, the fewness, as it were of the elements which are concerned in the structure and functions of organic bodies. There are a set of perhaps, between fifty and sixty elementary bodies; but it will not be necessary, in these lectures, to bring prominently into notice more than about six of them. It is the truly wonderful changes and adapta-England. The Diary is aided by "Notes and Obsertions to the purposes for which combinations of these vations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for are required that attention will be more particularly directed.

2. We are in the habit of talking of the ultimate and proximate elements of organic bodies; and the meaning of these terms is probably sufficiently evident. By the term ultimate elements, is meant those things nto which all organic matter can be finally resolved. Heat any organic substance without the access of air, and it will be found that charcoal, or carbon, remains. This is an elementary body; it cannot be resolved into any other form of matter, and therefore it is one of the ultimate elements of organic matter. Other elements are those forms of matter which are called oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen; these are gascous bodies. Hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon, to which may be added sulphur and phosphorus, are the ultimate elements which will chiefly come into view in they are comparatively insignificant in proportion; they are phosphorus, sulphur, iron, and some other substances. Oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon are, however, the leading elements, and they are commonly the most abundant in vegetable bodies; but nitrogen makes its appearance in most cases, when animal matter is examined. In by far the greater number of proximate elements of animal bodies, nitrogen is much importance, and of great interest, to ascertain whence this nitrogen is derived. It constitutes a very large part of the substance of graminivorous animals; yet it is a curious circumstance, that the plants and roots on which they live contain very little of it, and it may almost be regarded rather as an accidental, than a constant, ingredient in their composition. Nitrogen is essential to animal life; it is necessary to the development of almost all plants; and it forms, as to quantity, the principal element in the atmosphere.

3. With regard to proximate elements, these are substances which can be separated by certain chrinical processes, and which can be identified as having some lefinite and peculiar character, and also certain definite compositions. For instance, resin is one of the called proximate component parts of organic bodies. Now, in all these substances-resin, sugar, starch, and oil-there are only three elements-carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen; but they can be grouped together in such a way, as to lead to some very extraordinary conclusions respecting the families of organic bodies, wheat more especially—a substance is found identibeen brought into notice, or established as a physiological fact, by Liebig, a very distinguished German chemist, to whom we are greatly indebted for many

important discoveries in organic chemistry. 4. Then there is an important, and very curious question, that will have to be discussed in these lectures. Take, for instance, the growth of an acorn; we see it, in the progress of ages, giving rise to the gigantic oak, and we are naturally led to ask, Whence this enormous accumulation of matter? The acorn is planted in a certain spot of earth, and in the course of a hundred years it is found to have accumulated three or four tons of solid matter, in consequence of the growth, as it is called, of the vegetable. Now it is, of course, a very interesting question whence this matter is derived. If we say it is derived from portion cut two weeks before it was ripe produced the the soil, we find that the soil remains very much the same at the end of the growth of the tree, as it was at the beginning; we trace no great abstraction of matter from it; and although, no doubt, there is a portion of the tree-a considerable portion of itlerivable in a particular way from the soil, yet it is from the air that this great accumulation of matter is principally derived. Thus we find that trees grow in and derive subsistence from, that which supports animals also. We find that the leaves of vegetables are, in fact, aerial roots, as it were, continually taking up substances from the atmosphere to contribute to the vegetable's nourishment and growth,—substances which, if they were not so abstracted, would exterminate animals by their accumulation. 5. Now, when the atmosphere performs this very important part in the growth of the vegetable bodies, -when the vegetable bodies are essential to the

nourishment of the graminivorous tribes,—and when

these, in their turn, are essential to the carnivorous animals, it will be an interesting matter of inquiry— (and a great deal of attention has been lately paid to it)—what are the substances in the atmosphere that can be so nutritive?—and how are they arranged? 6. Of course, therefore, an accurate knowledge of the composition of the atmosphere as an essential and pleasing branch of organic chemistry; and, in order to form just notions of the parts performed by the soil and the air respectively, we must look carefully into the composition of plants themselves, and see what substances and what elements belong to the air, what belong to the soil, and what are common to both. By looking in this way into the composition of vegetables, we shall be able to draw some very curious conclusions. There are certain elements absolutely essential to the culture and growth of vegetables generally, and there are others which are essential to particular vegetables only, and they may be called accidental or occasional. For instancecarbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, are essential to vegetables generally; but in certain vegetables, in addition to these four elements, we find sulphur. Now it is a curious fact, that in the common mustardplant, sulphur is an essential element, and without it the mustard cannot live. We find that in wheat, phosphorus is an essential element, and without it wheat cannot be cultivated. Then again we find wheat, or clover, or barley, or oats, growing in particular soils, will occasionally take up particular substances: these may not be essential, but still we find, in some particular cases, that there may be some accidental ingredient, that appears to contribute very materially to the production and growth of the plant. There is one point always to be kept in remembrance—and that is, that there is no life or vitality in matter which is dry, or deprived of water that water, therefore, is an essential part of organic matter. Then, again, as has already been stated, there is no organic body which does not yield carbon, hydrogen, or oxygen, and, superadded to these, is nitrogen, which is as necessary to vegetables as to animals,—without which, in fact, as active plants, vegetables could not exist. The bark of vegetables may contain starch, sugar, or gum, and we find that

these substances do not contain nitrogen; still we find nitrogen when we take a vegetable as it is grow-12. Three bushels will seed the land as well as four ing, with all its juices in perfection. Another of other barley. 13. It should be sown in March or substance which may also be called essential to Beckenham station of the Croydon Railway. Mr. time for a following good crop of turnips. 17. It only all contain it essentially. Take, for instance, the ore German Catholics I recently mentioned, although of the German Catholics I recently mentioned although of the German Catholics I recent seldom lodges, and is not subject to disease. 20. as the carbonate of lime is to the egg-shell. The Each acre of this barley produces about one third stems of these vegetables are rendered straight, hard more food. N.B.—The produce of this barley, both and durable, and are unaffected by the moisture in quantity and weight, surpasses all others; and, as which surrounds them, by the small quantity of silica regards its malting qualities, and extract of sac-charine, is even superior to the best Chevalier barley and the strength of the stem may fairly be said to depend principally upon the silica contained in it. The silica is very small in quantity, but when haystack is burned a hard stony body is found as the result of combustion, and this, in fact, is glass which is a compound of the silica with the alkaling matter of the grass. In wheat we have phosphate of lime, or bone earth; there is a considerable quantity of this in the grain of wheat, showing that phosphorus is an essential ingredient. If vegetables are burned, we have what are called ashes, and these ashes contain

> * "Organic Chemistry signifies the chemical history o the various proximate principles which have been observed in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and which are there associated together, so as to produce a peculiar structure, termed organic, such as is never seen in any of structure, termed organic, such as is never seen in any of the products of the mineral kingdom. Gum, sugar, starch, woody fibre, albumen, fibrine, gelatine, and all those numerous substances of which plants and the bodies of animals are composed, constitute those proximate principles which are the products of animated nature."—Dr. D. B. Reid,

in the vegetables, but it existed as a salt, and, by

burning, that salt is decomposed. Kelp and barilla

† Silica-or silex-constitutes the principal ingredient of flint, of the sand of the sen and of the desert, and of niany rocks and minerals. Quartz is composed of silica nearly pure. Silica, in comb nation with the fixed alkalies —potash or soda—forms the basis of that inestimable pro--potusit or socia-

Hardcastle, miller, of Wetherby, when the following water)—are formed by burning vegetables, and many vegetables are burned expressly for their ashes. Then we come to chlorine and iron :- in fact, all the ele-ments that we find in the blood and in the flesh of graminivorous animals, must, of course, have been

derived from vegetables.
7. Thus, we find, one kind of vegetable production contains silica, another contains phosphorus, another contains sulphur, and so on; and though the qualities of these substances so contained are very small, yet they are principally derived from the soil: hence the necessity of giving to the soil those inorganie consti-tuents which particular crops require. The matters, therefore, about which we have been talking, begin to assume an aspect of considerable importance; for, by attending to the matters contained in particular crops,—by ascertaining how far these are essential to them, how far they exist in the soil, and how far they do not exist, or can be added economically and proitably to the soil, a great door is open to agricultural mprovement upon chemical principles.

(To be continued.)

Market kntelligence.

ery little, if any, improvement has taken place in the weather since our last; in the neighbourhood of the metropolis heavy showers have fallen from time to time, and a great quantity of rain appears also to have been experienced in different parts of the kingdom towards the close of the week. The reports respecting the appearance of the out-standing crops have become increasingly unfavourable, and it is now very generally asserted, that however auspicious the remaining part of the summer and autumn may prove for reaping and gathering in of the wheat, the yield must fall short in quality, as well as in quantity, of that of average years. This opinion may, on the whole, be well founded, but there are many mitigating circumstances which greatly lessen the hazard of an energy search of feed being fall. the course of these lectures. Oxygen, hydrogen, and of any erious scarcity of food being felt. Hitherto carbon, are found in all organic matter; nitrogen is the crops of all kinds of corn, excepting wheat, profound in by far the greater number of the products of mise a good, if not a large return; that of wheat, organisation; and certain other elementary bodies though likely to be deficient per acre, may, from the will also have a place in these investigations, though | great breadth of land under this grain, after all yield nearly, if not quite, an average quantity; and as the farmers seem still to hold plenty of old wheat, we do not apprehend very high prices, unless, indeed, the month should finish as unfavourably as it commenced. At Mark-lane to-day we had an immense show of wheat, there being, in addition to the 10,000 grs. reported, some 4000 or 5000 grs. fresh up by land carriage samples from the neighbouring one of the constituents. Now it will be a question of counties. So abundant a supply of home-grown wheat was hardly expected by the millers, and it had the effect of rendering buyers unu-ually cautious in their operations. In the early part of the day factors refused to accept less money than on this day week, and though they afterwards consented to submit to an abatement of 2s. per qr., they only succeeded in placing a comparatively small proportion of the supply, by far the greater bulk remaining unsold at the close of business. The inquiry for free foreign wheat was of quite a retail character, and to have made extensive sales a similar decline to that on English must have been acceded to. Good Dantzie wheat in bond continued to be firmly held at 50s, per qr., and other sorts at corresponding terms; there was, however, much less inclination to enter into speculative investments than last week, and but very few proximate elements of vegetables, so is sugar, so is bargains were closed. Town-made flour could not starch, so is oil; these are combinations, which are be bought below previous prices, but ship flour was, owing to the liberal nature of the arrival, the turn cheaper. The few parcels of English barley exhibited were held at slightly enhanced terms; so unimportant, however, was the demand, as to render it impossible to establish any advance on former rates. Malt was saleable in retail, and superior samples and the orders to which they belong. In sugar, in starch, in gum, and in wood, the ultimate elements day last. With a very small supply of English and are such, that their composition may be expressed as Scotch oats, with less than usual from Ireland, and represented by charcoal and water. In all the es- only a moderate quantity from abroad, factors reculent and nutritive vegetables-in the grain of sisted any decline from previous prices; the dealers were therefore very cautious in their operations, and cal in all its chemical properties, and in its chemical though really fine corn maintained its former value, constitution, with animal matter, containing nitro-gen. This has long been known, but it has only lately were the turn cheaper. There was very little passing were the turn cheaper. There was very little passing in beans and peas; these articles were, nevertheless, fully as dear as at any period of last week. Canary-

> LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, AUGUST 11.—During the past week the imports of ive stock from abroad for this market have been moderately extensive, though not to say large, they having amounted to 104 oxen and cows, togethers with 140 sheep and 14 calves, from the William. Jolliffe and Batavier steamers from Rotterdam. Comparatively speaking, these arrivals, though there have been some useful animals amongst them, have not been to say first-rate. To-day we had on offer 60 beasts and 50 sheep, all from Holland. At the outports about 150 beasts-100 from Holland and 50 from Spain—have been landed and disposed of in the several localities. Fresh up to our market this morning, we received a full average number of beasts from our various grazing districts, and in which a slight improvement in quality was noticed. Owing to the prevailing changeable weather, and the thin attendance of buyers, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, and in some instances the quotations had a downward tendency. However, the primest Scots were disposed of at 4s 4d per 8lb., yet a total clearance was not effected. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 800 Scots, homebreds, and shorthorns, from the northern districts 400 shorthorns from the worthorn districts 400 shorthorns from the worth of the short districts and the short districts an tricts 400 shorthorns, from the western and midland counties 700 of various breeds, from other parts of England 300 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, 310 horned and polled Scots. Although we had an increased number of sheep on offer, it was by no means large for the present season. Prime old Downs moved off steadily, at full prices; but all other breeds were a slow inquiry at late rates. The arrival of lambs from Leicestershire being on the increase, the lamb trade was dull at a reduction in value of 2d per 8lb. For calves we had a slow demand, yet the quotations were supported. The pork trade

seed was dearer, and caraway seed somewhat cheaper

than on Monday last.

By the quantities	of 81b.	, sink	ing th	e offi	ıl,	1	
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nferior coarse beasts	•		3	0	. 3	4	
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rime Scots, &c			4	2	4	4	
oarse inferior sheep			$\sim \tilde{\mathbf{a}}$	G	3	10	
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luarter-old store pigs,	each -		. 16	. 0	20	∙ @	

Beasts, 3,016-Sheep and Lambs, 23,810-Calves, 164-Pigs, 320.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, AUGUST 9 .- We only had a thin supply of grain in our market to-day, and I the prices were rather higher than last week. Wheat t sold from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; oats, 3s. to 4s.; barrey, , 4s. to 4s. 3d.; beans, 5s. to 5s. 3d. per bushel.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, Aug. 9 .--In the early part of the week the weather was very y showery and unseasonable, but on Thursday and ves-sterday it was of a more favourable description. In-1-fluenced by the languid accounts from London and dother leading markets, the demand for either wheat it or flour since this day week has not by any means is been of so lively a character as previously noted; 1; but, in the transactions which have occurred, no to change in prices was observable. Both oats and out-tmeal, on the contrary, being in moderate supply only, y, commanded more attention, and for each rather er higher rates were realized. At the market this is morning the business passing in wheat was on a a limited scale, and the turn of prices was generallylly in favour of the buyer. For flour a moderate demanded was experienced, without variation from the currencyicy April. 14. It ripens in 80 or 90 days only. 15. If vegetables, is silica. Many of them contain it sown without grass, it can be harvested in two or three days. 16. If sown early, it may be harvested in it. The grasses, reeds, rushes, canes, and bamboos.

On this day se nnight. Onts continued to meet a a ready sale, and must be quoted 2d. per 45lbs. dearer er three days. 16. If sown early, it may be harvested in it. The grasses, reeds, rushes, canes, and bamboos. vance of fully 1s. per load. There was a consideratrable fall of rain prior to and during market hours.

> LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, Aug. 11.-1.-We have had a larger supply of cattle at market to to day than of late; a great portion of second-ratratt quality. Any thing good met with ready sale at las lass week's prices; inferior quality met with dull sale ac an a little decline in price. Cattle imported into Liverven pool from the 4th to the 11th of August :- Cows 21591593 Ualves 113; Sheep 9926; Lambs 899; Pigs 3786786) Horses 79.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, AUGUST 11.-11.--There has been a good supply of wheat and flour frontron Ireland, but small of other articles. Since last Tuel'ue day the weather has been cold and unfavourable fie file the crops coming to maturity, and on Saturday vy ve had incessant and heavy rain, which continued up up the following morning; the appearance is now mo mon potash; not that this alkaline matter existed as such settled, with a warmer temperature. The transansan tions in wheat and flour during the week have bee bee less extensive, the millers and dealers observing son son caution in their purchases, and on Friday bo bon articles were sold on rather easier terms. A ver ver (from which soda is extracted by the action of good demand has been experienced for other descrisori tions of grain and pulse for transit into the interioerica Irish oats have been sold at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. pl. pb 45lbs. Grinding barley 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per 60lb 60lb Canadian peas 35s. to 36s. per 504 lbs. 'Indian' coi"con 28s. to 30s. per 480 fbs., and Egyptian beans at 34s. 34s. 35s. per 480 lbs., which is an improvement of 1s. to : to : per quarter on each. Oatmeal has brought an san or vance of 1s. 6d. per load, and some quantity has bees bee taken on speculation. The operations in bondbondd articles, on speculation, have been to a moderate ate tent. Stettin and Rostock red wheat has brougrouge 5s. 10d. to 6s, and fine Dantzie 7s. per 70 lbs. Unit Uniti

States flour has been sold at 23s. 6d. to 24s. per barr barr

and not much on sale.

DEMOCRATIC SUPPER.

I Dem Democratic Supper was holden at the Angel Inn, bibber-shier-street, Blackfriars-road, on Monday last, great gust 11th, to celebrate the auniversary of the nnatiomation of the Democratic Association of 1838-39. shbouldhould have been holden on the 10th, that being day, day, but the 19th falling on a Sunday, rendered a whop adoption of the day following instead necessary. Alt eight eight o clock the supper was announced to be ddy. dy. The chair was taken by Mr. Julion Harnoy, apportoported on his right by Mr. William Rider, one of York Yorkshire delegates to the Convention of 1839: I on I on his left by Mr. Thomas Cooper, recently a elever lever in Stalford Gaol for his devotion to the cause CCharChartism. A considerable number of the fair sex need seed the meeting with their presence. A short The Chairman said he had much pleasure in call-me after the commencement of the supper Major ing on their old friend Major Beniowski, a man who naniouniowski entered the room, and was warmly reaved fred by his old friends and comrades.

The The viands having been disposed of with a zeal on ee pare part of each and all, which fully proved that they outlived the mistakes of those who were misinformed, nasidensidered democracy a "kuife and fork question," and the slanders of those who, traitors themselves. dd that the cloth having been removed, the second part t the the evening's business commenced by

The The Chairman saying :—It was customary on occanms lins like the present to give one of two standing austs-asts—the Sovereige, or the sovereign people. He ruld ald not hesitate as to which he should select. learlear, hear.) It might be appropriate for aristocrats, skinsking in the smiles of royalty, and profitmongers, the lived by ministering to the luxuries and selfish pricprices of a court—it might be well for those classes dri drink "the Queen," and bellow "God save the nectucen"-but for Democrats, who had nothing to do slandered; he had been used most unjustly by men ith ith rayalty but the questionable pleasure of helping who would not grant him a trial, or any means of pay for it it would be much more appropriate to proving his innocence—nay, more than that, his rinkrink "the People," and shout "God save the rights accusers had never offered to prove their accusations. rinkrink "the People," and shout "God save the rights If mi man!" (Cheers.) The days of old-fashioned ralificalty had gone; loyalty to individuals went out ith ith the Stuarts; was smothered in blood at Culoderoden; and the loyal man now was loyal to his coun- him. He had suffered much, he had drank of the chalice try ary and the principles of liberty. (Applause.) The of misery to the very dregs; he had been famishing abedherents of the Stuarts, though mistaken men, were with hunger and cold; he had been homeless and all conconest; they believed in the right divine of kings, and and proved their faith by the offering of their blood | England and renounced this country for ever, but indind their lives. They were fearfully mistaken; but hether were to be respected for their sincerity; whereas, in in the other hand, the privileged and not-bellied ascascals who now beast of their loyalty at their feeds mdmd guzzlings, cared nothing for Victoria, except as the head of a system by which they profited, and werwere enabled to riot in wrong and robbery. They wowould just as soon have for the head of that system MicNick the younger of Russia, or Curistina and 1921.

sheshe-brute of Spain; and would just as soon toast them, a brother in the cause of universal motion.

the hoshese worthies as they did Victoria. (Hear, hear.) (Great cheering.) He believed that much of the odium which had been cast upon him was between the content was called a foreigner—at least This chairman then proceeded to criticise the "Q" Queen's speech," delivered on Saturday last, his circinarias therein being warmly applauded. The hahairmin concluded by saying that most of the comparany present had been engaged in the movement for habe People's Charter since its commencement, and heheir reception of the toast he was about to give

. "The Sovereignty of the People, as defined in the Peoplole's Charter. To the establishment of that measure as diche law of the land, we pledge our untiring exertions arantil success crowns our efforts.

bebe struggle :-

Mr. HENRY Ross responded to the sentiment. He felelt proud to have the honour of appearing amongst ththem that evening; the sight of the excellent Democrerats who surrounded him, and the recollection of wishat they had done in former years, inspired him with hope and renewed vigour, and really made him tefcel ten years younger. (Cneers.) The sentiment blue had to respond to was a noble one: it recognised tithe only rightful sovereign, the people, and pointed ownt the way by which that sovereignty might be estabilished. That way was through the obtainment of the l'eople's Charter. (Cheers.) But how was that CCharter to be obtained? Not by using the mealyumonthed language of expediency; not by cringing to the "respectables," and weighing every word before tthey gave utterance to it, lest it should alarm the ggenteel Reformers; not by carrying on a mere mechanical agitation, meeting and talking, but talking racthing to the purpose, and doing nothing at all. ((Cheers.) To get the Charter they must enlist the sympathies of the masses, and to do that the people

must be spoken to in language they comprehend something like the spirit of the Democrats of 1839 must be revived if they would succeed. (Applause.) Mr. Ross then spoke at some length on each section of the toast in succession, in one of the ablest common sease addresses it was ever our good fortune to bear, and which elicited the warm applause of the company. He concluded by expressing his hope that such meetings would be held often. If the Democrais would promulgate their principles, and revive cathusiasm for those principles, they must come before the public and address the public; by so doing are felt assured they would materially hasten the obtainment of the Charter, which was the only means by which they could hope to establish the sovereignty

tist chorus, assisted by the whole of the company.

of the people. Mr. Coores sung "Rule Britannia," with a Char-The Channes said the next toast, relating as it require some explanation, as all present had not been members of that society. The chairman then entered into a lengthy review of the various popular associations which had existed in the metropolis from 1830 1633, including the National Union of the Working Classes, the Trades' Union, the Metropolitan Radical Association, the Central National Associatien, and the Working Men's Association. Having explained the causes that led to the farmation of the Democratic Association, the chairman said the principles of the association were jet to be explained, wherein it differed from other but they differed with other bodies, or rather one particular body, as to the modus operandi; they repudiated all reliance on the middle class, and all connection with the shopocracy; they further avowed that all the means which oppressors employ to keep the oppressed in bondage, the oppressed were justified was not confined to mere questions of policy; the Democrats went beyond all other parties in the around of the extreme but righteous principles of political and social equality. They were Chartists, but they were "Chartists and something more." (Cheers.) What more they were was sulfi ciently signified by the day they selected for the anniversary of their Association—the 10th of August. That day was memorable for two great events—the exerthrow of the French Monarchy in 1792, and the proclamation of the famous constitution of 1793. They did not hesitate to adopt that day, because it tory; they loved their country, and gloried in the history of their ancestors, but they were so far cosexercites as to be willing to adopt the great days, the great events, and the great men of all nations publican—he always had been, and he felt assured he cheers.) But Republicanism was a very vague term-Emight mean anything from Venetian oligarchism to simple Democracy, where the people met in public assembly and made their own laws, without the in-tervention of representatives. They wanted something more defined than the word Republicanism, and they found it in the Constitution of '93, in adopting that a very excellent trinity in unity. (Applause.) The chairman then entered into a brief exposition of be great principle of the Constitution of '93, the rinciple which confided to the people the actual making of the laws, the members of the national asembly only devising and framing the proposed enactree. (Cheers.) But it might be asked why com- workmen in the land.

meetings like the present they would spread abroad a When tyrauny and slavery alike shall pass away,

And morn shall break, and man awake, in the light o a fairer day. (Loud applause.) The chairman concluded by giving the following

Democratic Association of 1858-59 be our hope and our guide, until the rights of man are triumphantly esta-

had been infamously caluminated, and suffered themselves. (Hear, hear.) The Major had, however, and the slanders of those who, traitors themselves, wilfully plotted his ruin. (Cheers.) His presence at this festival proved his unshaken fidelity to the good cause, while the reception his friends had given him proved that they who knew him best trusted and

onoured him. (Loud cheers.) Major Beniowski, who was received with renewed cheering, said—He hardly need tell the meeting how grateful he was for the kind reception they had given him. But a few days ago he little anticipated the pleasure of ever again addressing his brother Democrats. Most of them knew how cruelly he had been He would say nothing more on that subject now, but he did not renounce his resolve to wring justice from those who had denounced him, or affected to suspect but friendless, and in this state would have left that, had he done so, his enemies would have said behold the proof of his guilt." (Hear, hear.) True, he had retreated for a time as a wounded man must retreat, but he had remained in England, and now he was stronger than ever. (Cheers.) By his own abilities and industry he had carved out for himself an honourable means of living. He was no longer wretched and powerless, and now he rejoiced he could once more stand before them, and with that was made one of the pretexts for suspicion. The idea called nationality was a delusion and a fraud; men of all countries were brothers, and it was his duty to aid Englishmen in the struggle for their rights, as it was the duty of Englishmen to aid his rorould prove that they were yet as zealously devoted countrymen in their contest for freedom. (Cheers.) to to the obtainment of that great measure, despite pro- | The aristocracy of all nations were in union; they cared nothing about nationality, neither did the mer-chants and profitmongers, why, then, should the peo-ple? (Applause.) Major Beniowski here entered tescention and persecution, mistakes, failures, and brereacheries, as they were when they first engaged in nto a review of the state of parties at the time of the formation of the Democratic Association, denouncing in withering language those who were playing the part of humbugs at that period. Coming to the present time, he observed it had been said that the Democratic Association was defunct; it might be, as an organised body, but its spirit still lived, and let but its banner be uplifted, and hundreds would speedily rally round it. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman then gave the third sentiment :-"The Northern Star, the people's organ. May the light of an honest press illumine the minds of the masses, and teach them how to retain as well as obtain the blessings of equality and liberty." Mr. Rider, who was warmly received, in rising to

they had enjoyed, any still felt a gust for dainties in the shape of a dish of finely-turned periods, garnished with flowers of rhetoric, they would, so far as he was concerned, find themselves disappointed. He had been too much accustomed to porridge-enters to qualify him to cater for silk-lined stomachs. What they would get from him would be very plain, and in the same strain as they sung in concert some six years ago, when he had the pleasure of becoming personally acquainted with the Democrats of London, and of leing initiated into their most honourable order. Since they last met, he acknowledged he had been an idle soldier, doing no duty, and allowing his arms and accoutrements to contract both dust and rust; nevertheless, not having deserted the regiment, he did not stand before them with a fear of Democratic Court Mart al, or the nine-tailed cat, be fore his eyes. He might be interrogated as to the reason of his political idleness, and from the observations made by the friends who had preceded him. and from the oneness of opinion that pervaded the assembly, on what were once delicate points, he felt bound to explain the cause of his inactivity, prior to adverting to the points centred in the sentiment he was called upon to support. The real and only cause did to the Democratic Association of 1833-39, would of his inactivity, then, was sickness—a severe and protracted sickness; not corporeal, but mental, and produced by the contemplation of the duplicity, tergiversation, apostasy, and black-heartedness of those who had surreptitiously, and for sinister purposes, wormed themselves up to leadership among the people. More injury had been done to the cause of the millions by pseudo-patriots, than by all the opposition, persecutions, and prosecutions of avowed opponents. They well knew what a nest of unclear airds were gathered together in Bolt-court the last time he had the honour of meeting the London Demogratic Association; and they knew full well the bodies. The members were Chartists, for they amount of good that resulted from the chirping Mopted the Charter at the outset of their career; and fluttering of that heterogeneous assemblage. The hard-earned pence of the working men were recklessly expended, and time killed by the reading of old Acts of Parliament, culled from some chandler's stock of waste paper, and which was equally as irrelevant to the object of their mission as would be the reading Cock Robin or in using against the oppressors. But the difference | Tom Hickathrift. But it wiled away the time, and kept up the game of picking. At length the working men saw the dodge—the supplies were diminished, and in proportion to that diminution the ardour of the patriots abated. Had money continued to be poured into the treasury, these birds of prey would have sat on their wind-eggs to this very moment. Most of the members of that Convention sprung up among us like mushrooms, they danced like meteors, and they vanished like vapour. May we never see their like again. (Cheers.) However, there were a few good men and true in that "parliament." I am proud to say there is one here (pointing to the chairwas a day not famous in English, but in French his | man). (Cheers.) He, as an extreme left man, did not get many pickings; he did not ape the effeminate things in St. Stephen's; he did not blink the truth; he did not run, like some of the crew, on hearing the sound of £100,000 ringing through the land, to echo the into their political calendar. (Applause.) By adopting the 10th of August of 1792, they avowed themost the Whigs. No; he went forth without money selves to be Republicans. (Cheers.) He was a Read without scrip, proclaiming the principles of Democracy, and he yet stands immovably fixed on always would be to the day of his death. (Loud the rock of political truth; yet able and willing, on all meet occasions, to fight the good fight of freedom. (Applause.) Their chairman had enemies in their own camp; but they had slain themselves with their own weapons, and here he was at the head of a well-trained Democratic band, unscathed and undaunted. (Loud applause.) With respect to the sentiment he (Mr. Rider) was called upon to respond the great principle of which they avowed themselves to, he must say that the committee had placed him Memocrats, so that they were Chartists, Republican in a novel position. It was like placing a shopman Chartists, and Democratic Republicans; he thought | behind the counter to puff his master's goods.

(Laughter.) There were, no doubt, thousands in the metropolis who were adents in the art : but he could not simper and smile, and cut the demisemiquavers of those gentry. These might be indispensable adjuncts in a profit-mongering establishment, but as his master was not a profit-monger, he dispensed zents, leaving it for the people themselves by their with ladies' men, or decoybirds. Nevertheless, as the Grees votes to sanction, amend, or reject the customers had called upon him to try his hand, unhairman continued. In this principle consisted he should do if standing in the position of a servingthe great superiority of that constitution over all man emptying the shelves of silks and satins for the sthers he had ever heard tell of. Possessing such a inspection of some Lady Trollop, or Miss Selina berties. a people could never be deprived of their berties. But institutions based on such a principle, a nation's existence must be eternal, and eternally made of the very best materials, by the very best materials. personate the anniversary of a defunct association? for all climates, and suited to all shades of combe would answer, for the purpose of keeping alive plexion and conditions of life, save thieves, tyrants, and promulgating the principles of which that asso- tax-eaters, and such like vagabonds, who ought to be sation had been the representative. (Applause.) It whipped naked through the world. (Great applause.) Its firm texture had entitled it to the preference given consider what we will do with it afterwards," but it by that portion of the community carrying the badges of honest industry—blistered hands, fustian laster was a means to an end, but what was the jackets, and unshorn chins. (Cheers.) It is also of ad? Were they agreed as to that? did they think of a fast colour, which not all the waters of prosecution 12 They must do so if the Charter was to be of any running between the throne and Joe Mitchell's, can real benefit. The Charter was an axe to cut down wash away, or even produce a shade of change. Its he tree of corruption-a power to pull down the like cannot be purchased in any other house in town trougholds of despotism; but of what use would it or country for love or money. It bears away the to destroy the upas of corruption unless they knew Bell. It shines more brilliant than the Sun (as every to plant the tree of liberty? or pull down the Spectator and Observer must confess), and the Traabric of despotism, unless they knew how to build veller knows there is not its equal on the Globe.

ber were prepared for the future all they could and the Age in which we live. The Star had its xpect to result from the Charter would be that origin in the same town as himself-the once bet the best, with universal suffrage nearly nighted town of Leeds, where the working men were niversal wrong would exist, as was the case in the wont to be led by the nose, like asses, by the "Great Inited States at this day. Of the acts and deeds of Liar of the North." Every sincere friend of the be Democratic Association, he would only say that it people was maligned by that infamous vehicle of Whigas successful because its members called things by gery, and the misrepresented might as well look for beir right names, and enunciated principles which, blood in door nails as justice at the hands of the eing in accordance with universal right and justice, Whig pander. But the Star arose in the very focus

appeals as the present, assured as he was, that im-! their local affairs into their own hands. The Star was portant results would flow therefrom. (Cheers.) By now fixed in the great metropolis of the world, and was in reality the people's organ. Men of other nations knowledge of the rights of man, and hasten that walked by its light, and experienced the benefit of its influence. (Cheers.) But let it be borne in mind, that, as the people's organ, it had to combat faction -singly it had to contend against a host: therefore it must be sustained by the people, as it had hitherto been. By the people it had been made invulnerable

to every attack, and by the people it would retain its power over those who conspired to compass its destruction. The sentiment alluded to the principles propounded in the Star-those of Equality, but as the assembly were mostly veterans in the cause, he need blished, and despotism in every shape is for ever overnot trespass on their time by expatiating on that portion of the subject; they were already taught, and were proof against fraud and sophistry of every description, come from whatever quarter it might. As he was anxious to hear Mr. Cooper he would sit down terrible persecution even from some of the Chartists by observing that the proprietor and present conductors of the people's organ had been sufficiently tried, and found faithful to their trust, and honest in principle—the principles they propounded were honest and just, and it remained with the people to push on to the attainment of the Charter and the Land, and all good things would follow to the full esta-

blishment of pure Democracy.
The chairman then gave "the health of Joseph Mazzini, and success to the Democrats of all nations. Mr. Coopen (author of the "Purgatory of Snieides"

rose to speak to the toast. No Engli-hman gloried more in his nation's list of greatmen than he (Mr. C.) did. He would feel ashamed did he not glory in the names of the incorruptible and brave Hampden, the martyred Sydney, the incomparable Milton, the upright Cartwright and Hunt-nor less in such patriotic orators as Chatham the elder, and Erskine, who wrote their names on the page of England's history with the sunbeam of their own peerless eloquence. and did not depart, in their manhood, from the Democratic sentiments of their youth, like the renegades Burke, and Wyndham, and Pitt, and Burdett. Yet, when names like that of Joseph Mazzini are mentioned, they ought to despise the narrower feeling of nationality, and merge their sympathies in a broad and enlightened philanthropy, embracing the patriotism of every land and every people With all his fond partiality for the good and great among his own forefathers, a true English Democrat feels an unspeakable glow of the heart while pondering on the deeds of glorious Tell—that matchless peasant, who broke the fetters of his fatherland and whose name would echo in songs of liberty, as long as the eagles gazed undazzled at the sun while they soar above the Alps of free Switzerland-(great applause); nor is he less powerfully and nobly affected while dwelling on the brightness of Kosciuski's burning glory, and the woes of weeping Poland (Enthusiastic applause.) The honoured name contained in the toast was enrolled in this shining catalogue of European patriotism: Joseph Mazzini had won lasting honour, not only for his true-hearted love for beautiful, but oppressed Italy, his celebrated fatherland-but for the high-spirited resolve, and intrepid perseverance with which he hunted the infanous letter-spy through all his false and diabolical attempts to east the base and bloody stain of murder upon him. Mazzini had triumphed : he had substantiated his own truth and high honour; while the English Fouché was doubly tarnished with infamy, and would be remembered with detestation by the latest posterity. All honour, then, to Joseph Mazzini! and may the remnant of his life be filled with happiness derived from the knowledge that the cause of Italian liberty, in which he had struggled so long and ardently, was nearer and nearer a splendid and permanent success. (Cheers.) The toast further breathed a wish for "the success of the Democrats of all nations." The word "Democrat" chosen by the association whose establishment they commemorated to night, was a word of grand associations. for it came from noble old Greece—the immortal land of Thermistocles, and Aristides, and Miltiades: it breathed of the glorious struggles of Marathon and Salamis; it raised up the thrilling image of Leonidas and his respond to the sentiment, said—Being a plain, homespun Yorkshireman, the audience need not expect fearless 300, who fell, a forlorn hope, at Thermopylæ; any curled, frizzled, or dressed-up oration from him. and it told of the proud Persian humbled, and of large club, and swore the most desperate oaths he would If, after the substantial repast, and intellectual feast | Kings and their arrogance brought low-but of a have the lives of both his wife and witness; and so viowhole people exalted to freedom—and that people the noblest that ever lived beneath the sun for eloquence ought to be dearly cherished for its associations. As a large ingot of tin from the premises of Mr. Cond, Democrats, they possessed a name under which they could embrace as brothers, the shades of the patriotic dead of all countries, and the patriotic living of every land: as Chartists, they love a name dearer than life to many, for it had been sanctified by suffering. Nothing seemed to him so cowardly, so ignoble

as the renunciation of a good name, because it is displeasing to those whom the world calls "respectable." A really good man, and truly patriotic, though somewhat timid, said to him (Mr. Cooper), the other day, "Why do you call yourself the Chartist" on the title-page of your book? Do you not think it will prejudice some people against it?" I answered, "Sir, I care nothing for that; the name is dear to me, for I have suffered for it; and since my enemies imprisoned me for being a Chartist, they shall never have the name from me: on the contrary, I will place it before their eyes as often as ever I can." (Enthusiastic cheers.) With unsubdued and unabated zeal for the Charter, as an Englishman, he felt proud, however, of the broader name of Democrat, when reflecting on the noble struggles of patriots in other lands, and most cordially responded to the toast given

by the chairman. (Prolonged cheering.) Mr. KNIGHT also briefly addressed the meeting, responding to the sentiment; but as we had not the pleasure of hearing him, it is impossible for us to give even an outline of his remarks. "The health and speedy restoration of Frost,

Williams, Jones, Ellis, and other exiles," was the con-

cluding toast. Mr. Mox responded in a very sensible and feeling

Mr. Ross then proposed that the 4th of November, the birth-day of the patriotic Henry Hunt, should be celebrated as a Democratic festivity, by a supper, in celebrated as a Democratic festivity, by a supper, in countrymen for help, and a great number of Irishmen a similar manner to the anniversary they were then can out of their houses, armed with sticks, pokers, and met to celebrate. The proposition was unanimously adopted, and the committee which had acted for this occasion was appointed (with power to add to their numbers) to make arrangements for the Henry Uunt festival.

Mr. Coopen briefly stated his desire that a perma-

nent fund, to be called the "Veteran Patriots' Fund," should be formed, for the relief of individua's like Daddy Richards, Thomas Rayner Smart, Allen Davenport, Preston, and others, whose venerable age, infirmitics, sufferings, and labours in the cause of liberty, rendered it lamentably discreditable to the working classes that they should be neglected, and perhaps have to end their days in a bastile, if not speedily placed out of fear of want. The subject had been one of deep and earnest thought with him in imprisonment—he had already mentioned it to several patriotic friends in London, and he trusted it would now be received with approval. Major Beniowsky immediately tendered 10s, as the first subscription, and Mr. Cooper was requested by the company to make a definite motion on the subject; which he did, by proposing that a public meeting be held in the City Chartist Hall, on Monday night, September 8th, to determine on the establishment of a fund for the permanent roliof of suffering patriotic individuals, above sixty years of age, to be called the "Veteran

Patriots' Fund." The motion was carried unanimously, and all present were pledged to use their efforts towards procuring support to the intended fund. In all £1 ls. 10d. was subscribed towards it in the room. The good feeling and hilarity of the meeting, by singing and agreeable conversation, was kept up till midnight; and the friendly and ardent Democrats separated with the resolution to use increased energy in spreading the everlasting principles of truth and

Singular Case.—A short time since, a young man being supposed from his features to be a native of France, had been taken before the French Consul, who having interrogated him in French, received answers by signs. The young man having intimated that he believed Boulogne to be his birth-place, was forber life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her father to attend, and unless he procured is to reconcile all parties, and to promote peace and her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a long period to her life, she should be committed for a gendarme, who was to lend his assistance in endeanier, who had embarked some time back on board the this supposition. From his gestures it is supposed that he was present at the intentional sinking of a vessel, and that his tongue was cut out to prevent his disclosing what he knew. Two things appear certain one, that he is not a native of Boulogne, and the other, that he is but little removed in intellect from idiocy. The authorities are busy in investigating this affair, but it is still involved in mystery .- Galig-

SALE OF SLAVES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEOLOGY.

Police Intelligence.

MONDAY, -SHOCKING DEGRADATION, - A man name

Thomas Passield, who is what is called a "scullehunter," or "chance" porter, was brought before the Lord Mayor charged with having cut his own throat in a fit of drunken

ness, or rather of madness, the result of drunken habits

MANSION HOUSE.

The prisoner, it appeared, had been left a legacy of about £60 or £70 by a relative a short time ago, and had never been sober down to the time at which he made the attack upon his own life on the 7th of last July. His female child, a poor half-starved wreiched looking creature, aged about four years, had been dragging out a miserable the benevolent poor people about the locality, who looked upon their neglected little fellow creature with great com-passion. The child was in the habit of wandering about the streets while the father was smoking and drinking in what were called the "flash cribs" of the City, and used to wait upon the stairs until it pleased him to return home and open the door of his room, which contained nothing in the shape of furniture or bed-ciothes except a thread-bare old blanket, a box, and a pail, On the night of the 7th of July the poor infant was found waiting upon the stairs, and some of the lodgers having had reason to suppose that the father was in his room, an attempt was made to gain admission, but those who tried the experiment were obliged to break open the door before they succeeded. Upon entering, they beheld a ghastly spectacle. The unfortunate drunkard had deposited the greater part of his person in the box, and was bleeding from a severe wound in the neck, which hung over the pail; and cash to the amount of between £20 and £30 was found in a corner of the room, the remnant, it was supposed, of the property he he had been left by his relation. The prisoner, upon being asked what account he could give of himself, replied that he had been completely unconscious of what had happened; that he had some disagreement with a female relation, which put him out of sorts, and he took drink to get rid of the trouble; but what further took place he really could not say. He, however, vowed that he was very sorry for what had occurred. The child, when the prisoner was carried to the hospital, was placed in the care of a female named Mary Miller, who treated her with remarkable ten derness. The mother, it was stated, has been some time dead, and the neighbours expressed much anxiety that the Lord Mayor should interfere to prevent the cash found in the room from being squandered by the prisoner. The prisoner was remanded for a few days.

Tuesday .- An Impostor .- A woman namedAnnl'egrim. who had the appearance of the wife of a decent tradesman was brought before the Lord Mayor. - R. Webb (police man No. 659) stated that as he was walking along Worm-wood-street he saw the defendant, apparently in great agony, rubbing her knee at the door of a hall. She was very loud in her lamentation, and, upon being questioned, said she had had a violent fall, and had sustained desperate mischief. Witness took her to the station-house, and caused her to be examined by a surgeon, who told her to rest a little, and she would soon get over the injury, if she had been injured. In the station-house she became ap parently a greater object of compassion, for she complained of pains in both legs, and it was considered necessary to take her, on account of her agonies, to the hospital. She became extremely violent upon the stretcher, but was at last deposited in a bed in the hospital, and examined by Mr. Travers, who, after due investigation, stated that nothing whatever was the matter with her.—The Lord Mayor: You charge her, then, with being an impostor?—The policeman said there was no doubt at all that she had complained of pain for the purpose of exciting compassion; and there was reason to believe that she had been lately engaged in stripping children of their clothes in the unfrequented lanes and alleys .- She was remanded for a

TUESDAY. - SERIOUS CHARGE. - George Humphery Bryant was placed at the bar before Mr. Henry, on charge of being drunk and wilfully setting fire to the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Odell, No. 59, Hill-street, Walworth Mrs. Odell deposed that on the evening before, the prisoner, who had lodged at her house for upwards of twelve months, came home very much intoxicated, very much illused his wife, shamefully abused her (witness), and threatened to burn the place down. He then went up stairs, but after stopping a few minutes returned down again and exclaimed, "I have set a light to your house." Witness, in consequence, ran up stairs, and upon entering the apartment occupied by the prisoner and his wife, she found the bed and bedding on fire. She instantly flore some water on the bed, and, with the assistance of her servant, succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it had done any serious mischief. Had she not gone up so soon, and acted so promptly, she (the witness) had no doubt whatever the house must have been burnt down. The prisoner, after making the declaration she had before mentioned, about setting a light to the house, went away, but returned in about a quarter of an hour, armed with a lent and determined was his manner, that they were both obliged to lock themselves up, in the first instance, and then escape from his rage by getting out of the front winplumber, in High-street, Camberwell. He was remanded to a future day to give the officers an opportunity of tracing the property.

MONDAY .- BRUTAL AND COWARDLY MANSLAUGHTER. Michael Carroll, a felt-maker, aged 26, of No. 3, Taylor's-place, Old Ford, Bow; Patrick Foley, of No. 2, Taylor's-place, 19; Martin Banim, 28, of Windmill-place, Old Ford; Martin Keenan, 68, and Daniel Keenan, his son, 39, Ford; Martin Keenan, 68, and Daniel Keenan, ms son, oo, of the same place; were bought before Mr. Broderip, on a can possibly be, as nearly seven years subscription of the same place; were bught, before Mr. Broderip, on a charge of manslaughter, the first with causing the death charge of manslaughter, the first with causing the death trough will testify; but I am sorry trough evil report," will testify; but I am sorry with aiding and abetting Carroll: The two Keenans, Banim, and Foley were described as labourers. The first witness called was Richard Smith, who said he was blacksmith and lived opposite the gas works at Old Ford. On Saturday night he was in the Dog and Partridge, Highstreet, Bow, with some friends, and he left there a few minutes before twelve. After walking a short distance, they stood in the middle of the road, just before parting with each other, and were in conversation together a stone was thrown from the direction of the house occupied by the Keenans, which struck a young man named Kingdom on the back of the head, and inflicted a severe wound. The blood flowed copiously from the wound, and Kingdom appeared to be in great pain. Witness and another person named George Williams went to the door of the house from which they suspected the stone was avail, and as they were not likely to obtain the name of the man who threw the stone, they left the house, and were about to part, when Carroll made his appearance and challenged Williams to fight. He accepted the challenge, and they began fighting. Williams appeared to be getting the best of it, and closed with his adversary, who then bit him in a most savage manner, and severely injured him, and Williams was compelled to let go. The fight was about to be renewed when Carroll called upon his countryper for help and a great number of Lichard other dangerous weapons, and made a desperate attack on witness and his party, who were unarmed; and they were overnowered by numbers and compelled to retreat They halted by the railway arch at Old Ford, and were soon afterwards joined by a man named Thomas Smith, who said he had been interrupted by a party of Irishmen, near the Five Bells, where they left Carroll and his friends, much beaten with a poker. While they were talking, James Bristow, the deceased, and another man, who were on their way home, joined them, and he advised them and his own party to remain where they were until the Irishmen became quiet and had gone to their homes : but some of them determined upon going back, and he ac-companied them. On arriving at the place where they had left the Irishmen, he saw Carroll lurking about, armed with a heavy kitchen poker, which he attempted to conceal under his coat when he saw them approach. Thomas Smith immediately exclaimed, "That's the man who struck me with a poker in Bow." When Carroll found he was discovered, he ran towards his own dwelling, and Bristow passed it, and was about twenty or thirty yards away, when Carroll and another man came towards him, and Carroll struck him a tremendous blow on the side of the head with a poker, and felled him to the ground. Eight or ten Irishmen, armed with all manner of weapons and some without any, then made another furious attack on witness and his friends, and they were obliged to return to Old Ford, where they remained for some time, and missed Bristow, who they afterwards understood had managed to get up and crawl to the station-house. When they saw him again he was being led home between two policemen, and appeared very much exhausted. By that time the Irishmen had disappeared, and he heard no more of them. Mr. Broberip said he should remand the case until Monday next. SOUTHWARK. Tuesday .- Attempt at Suicide, -- Hannah Clarke, a

young female, the daughter of a respectable man, was brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with attempting to commit suicide. She was arrested by a policeman on the previous night, when about to throw herself into the that she would not be deterred from carrying her object of suicide into effect .- The policeman said she was the daugh ter of a man in good circumstances, and that she ab sconded from home about twelve months since, and went about eighteen years of age, meanly dressed and unable to live under the protection of a man who had since been to speak, from his tongue having been cut out, was transported for highway robbery; that as soon as he was landed at Boulogne from a London packet. He had been taken up in Edinburgh for vagabondage, and und abandoned herself to a life of infamy; that her father hains announced from his features to he a native of was even now willing to take her home, but she rejected all entreaties of that nature. - The magistrate remanded France, had been taken before the French Consul, who the prisoner until Saturday, and said that notice should

was engaged for a considerable time in hearing charges vouring to discover the young man's parents. All of assault, two of which, of an aggravated description, attempts have hitherto proved ineffectual, and no- were preferred at the instance of two women against two its benevolent influence far and wide, is the sincere to-day; it has now abated, but still has a very unattempts have hitherto proved ineffectual, and nothing can be discovered from the young man himself, as he can neither read nor write. His conduct was at first so exceedingly violent, that it was found necessary to place him in confinement. It was supposed Martin, by a young woman named Mary Rogers, from sary to place him in confinement. It was supposed Martin, by a young woman named Mary Rogers, from quired by the lodges according to law is very trifling; and therefore the members who chosen to have the members who chosen to have the members who chosen to have the members and wine, is the sincere wish of your obedient servant.

W. S.

P.S.—I would remark that the large sums paid for regalia by the members is voluntary, as what is required by the lodges according to law is very trifling; loss. 0d.; beans and peas, and therefore the members who chosen to have the members who chosen to have the members who chosen to have the members and the proposed that about a fortnight ago. whose statement it appeared that about a fortnight ago and, therefore, the members who choose to buy these Malton Corn Market, Saturday, August 9.— Irma; but the real Fournier arrived at Boulogne woman were quarrelling together. On that occasion she within the last few days, and of course put an end to (complainant) interposed, upon which the defendant, who was armed with a poker, made a blow at her head. She raised her right arm to guard her head, and was struck with such violence between the elbow and wrist, as to inflict a wound there as well as on the top of her head. The wounds were of such a serious nature, that she was obliged to be conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where she was confined until that day, being unable to quit the ward. She here exhibited the marks of the injuries she sustained on the occasion. The defendant endeavoured to palliate his offence by saying that he was intoxicated. -We find the following notice of a public sale, in the and that, in wresting the poker from the complainant, he the just murmurings of disapprobation. The despot Savannah Republican of March 3, 1845. After de- by accident struck her over the arm; that he regretted commences his system of tyranny by gradual encroach-Savonnah nepuvican of march o, 1949. After the by accountence, but the liquor was the cause of it. ments upon his intended victim's liberty. Under the notice adds—"Also at the same time and place, the fol- Mr. Cottingham said the condition of the complainant mask of friendship he proceeds onwards, until he has, notice adds—"Also at the same time and place, the following negroslaves, to wit, Charles, Peggy, Antonett, even now, a fortnight after the outrage, evinced the by treachery and cunning, gained all he desired, leaving barry, September, Maria, Jenny, and Isaac—levied serious nature of the attack, and that it was miraculous his victims nothing but the bare recollection of their

Martin, preferred by Mary Coombe, who stated that as she of C. S. Ratcliffe and the Board of Directors; one of was walking along the New-cut on the preceding night, whose grand schemes was to make an inquisitorial exthe defendant, who was walking with another man, knocked up against her, and nearly threw her down, suspending whole Districts, and threatening all others with the same sanguinary punishment, should they dare to sailant why he acted in such a manner towards her, and flinch from bowing to their arbitrary will. Our General had scarcely time to utter the words, when he doubled Laws state that all proposed alterations in them are to aphis fist and struck her a severe blow on the mouth, that pear infull, and circulated with the January Report of the had the effect of loosening several of her teeth. He was Unity. This rule—the principle of which is allowed by all to. in the act of running away, after having committed the be essentially necessary to the well-being of a free commucowardly assault, when he was pursued and taken into nity—has been violated at the last A. M. C. The excencustody. The defendant said that the complainant was tive have resolved among themselves to alter the Finanabout to strike him for accidentally pushing against her, cial arrangements of the Order, and for fear of their with him in tatters in a garret in the neighbourhood of and that in warding off the blow her mouth came against self-opinionated views being thwarted, they merely made to the form of their self-opinionally received assistance from his knuckles, but that he had no intention of hitting her. his knuckles, but that he had no intention of hitting her. The magistrate, having severely commented on the cow- they been submitted to the test of being fairly canvassed ardly nature of the assault, inflicted a penalty of £5 on through the Unity, that their intentions would not have it, was committed to gaol.

CLERKEN WELL.

WEDNESDAY .- INGRATITUDE AND ROBBERY .- Arthur of the fact, that by altering our financial arrangements, Frayne was charged with stealing £25 in gold and silver, they were treading upon the vitals of the Unity, thereby two gold rings, and a gold pin, the property of William Fernes. The prosecutor is a warehouseman in the City, and, actuated by motives of humanity, had, although in (the executive) have been sincere in their views of the very humble circumstances himself, shared his bed and state of the Unity, they would have recommended that board with the prisoner, who was, when he craved his the surplus fund of the Order should have been assistance, in destitute circumstances. The prisoner's distributed among those Lodges and Districts that habits were so irregular that the prosecutor was obliged were in a state of pecuniary embarrassmentto dismiss him, and a day or two after his room was requested them to retrench their expenditure, and broken into, and the above-mentioned money and jewel- pointed out the vast sums of money they wasted on lery abstracted. The prisoner, who alone knew where regalias and other things not necessary for our governthe box containing the property was placed, was seen ment. The following will perhaps shew the reasons :coming out of the house on the evening of the robbery. From 1839 to 1845, the principal men of the executive lle was remanded.

WEDNESDAY,-CHARGE OF STABBING,-Eliza Avern, a

WORSHIP STREET.

and wounding her husband, William Avern, a cork cutter, living in Keale-street, Spitalfields. It appeared from the statement of the husband, who had lost his right eye, and cause. We wished justice to be done us, and for that had several sears upon his face, that he had been married about 25 years to the prisoner, but her temper was so violent and ungovernable that he had led a life of constant disquiet and unhappiness nearly the whole of that time, Between nine and ten years ago she stabbed him so dangerously in the side that his life was for some time unjust and sinister proceedings of a body who have bedespaired of, and on a subsequent occasion, in the course of an altercation between them, she attacked him with a dinner fork, and stabbed him in the right eye, the sight of which had been totally destroyed. She had since then repeatedly assailed him in a similar manner, and he bore the marks of her violence upon almost every part of his person. On his returning home rather late on the preceding night, he handed to the prisoner the amount of his day's carnings, but recollecting afterwards that he getting at the same time, that the parties they uphold are had to purchase some cork for his business, he requested appropriating as much of his earnings to themselves as her to return a small portion of the money, which she positively refused to do, and on his repeating the request she became greatly excited, and seizing a knife from the table made several rapid thrusts at him, in warding off iside a long statement of the poverty of the Unity. These which he received a severe cut on the thick part of the are the men the District Officers are determined, whatever right shoulder. He arrested her arm as she was about s the consequence, to uphold. We did expect, in a circular to repeat the blow, and after a violent struggle gave her emanating from them, to have had some explanation as into custody. Mr. Bingham said he should order her to to the future Financial arrangement of the District. The be brought up again, that the case might be completed following is the most we can glean: "It has been supagainst her.

HAMMERSMITH.

WEDNESDAY .- DESPERATE IRISH RIOT AT KENSINGTON -James Murphy, James Connor, John Cotter, and Timothy M'Carthy, four Irishmen, the two former living in Jennings's buildings, Kensington, and the other two in Marylebone, were charged before Mr. T. Paynter, the sitting magistrate, with having been concerned with a number of other Irishmen not in custody, in a desperate riot in the town of Kensington, on the night of Sunday last. Murphy, Connor, and Cotter were each committed to hard labour for one 'calendar month, and M'Carthy was ordered to find bail in two sureties in £10 each, to appear at the sessions. Several other persons engaged in the riot, which was an extraordinary one, and disturbed the whole town, were sentenced to imprisonment.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Donegall-st., Belfast, Aug. 6th, 1845. Sir, -As some reports of proceedings in connection with the Manchester Unity of Independent Odd Fellows have appeared in the Star of Saturday last, and some previous numbers, and as such statements are calculated, if suffered to pass unnoticed, to do much mischief to the order, and consequently to the working classes generally, I have thought it necessary to trouble you with a few remarks thereon. I should have done so sooner, but supposed some one more competent than myself would have done so. The importance of the subject to the working classes will be a sufficient guarantee for the insertion of this communication. I am as strong an advocate for

which the leaders of this movement are actuated. There appears to me to be more of personal pique and disappointment, than that pure love of principle which should be the main spring of the Reformer. All that has been said, one assertion excepted, viz. 'the scale being founded on a false data,' to me to be totally beside the question; and if it is the good of the order they are seeking, why not have availed themselves of those means the laws of the order so amply afford for remedying supposed or real grievances? If the resolutions complained of, as passed by the late annual committee, can be shown to be inimical to the well-being of the order, and the thrown, and asked for an explanation of such a dastardly majority of the members will it, by laying the matter outrage, and were grossly abused and threatened by the lawfully before the board of directors, the operation Irish people in the house. Finding remonstrances of no of the offensive resolutions could be suspended until the next A. M. C., which would be the proper plan for settling the dispute. As regards representation, I consider the system to be all that any reasonable man can wish. Every district can send a deputy to the annual committee; and

> be raised against it. As we have 4000 lodges in the unity, if each was to send a deputy to the committee. I think we should have a legislative assembly with a vengeance. This would indeed be "odd." Most of the speeches and resolutions hitherto published appear to be directed against the officers of the order. If they have been unfaithful to their trust. let them be exposed, and suffer accordingly. I would be the last man to throw a cloak over their sins if they be guilty. If they have been guilty of "job. bery" or peculation, let the proper steps be taken to put a stop to such proceedings; and let them be

those districts who have more than 1000 members

two deputies, and so on for every 1000 members one

deputy; and as these deputies are elected by the re-

presentation of each lodge in quarterly committees

of the districts, I cannot see what valid objection can

treated as every man should be who would defraud such an institution. Their removal from office and disgrace would be a warning to those who would come after them. I send with this a copy of the last " quarterly report;" and you will see by it that there are other

causes for this, more than appear at first sight, and which I fear are not very creditable to the parties concerned. Upon calm reflection, the resolutions taken by the A. M. C. are calculated to place the order on a more firm and durable basis, without contracting to any extent worth naming, the benefits of the order. The reductions apply chiefly to the funeral gifts for members' wives; and I am of opinion that a man should not be looking for a large sum at the death of his wife, he having the same means to support himself as before. I think the women might look with some degree of suspicion upon men who are over anxious on this point. When a man is sick and unable to work for his family, and also when the on Thursday, for not consuming the smoke of their widow and the fatherless are left unprovided for, as steam-engine furnaces. is too often the case among the working classes, then | Sample for Onion Growers.—There are now is the time when assistance is most required; and on those occasions the sick and funeral gift; rebottom, of Mill Brook, in Staley, near Staleybridge, river at the London-bridge stairs. When the defendant on those occasions the sick and funeral gift; rewas placed at the bar before the magistrate, she exclaimed main nearly the same as they were Those attents. main nearly the same as they were. These alterations | fifty-one onions, of the Charlotte kind, the produchave not been made without notice; every lodge tion of one single root. All the above are in a perin the unity having been made acquainted with the feet and healthy condition. - Manchester Courier intended change long previous to the meeting of the Glasgow committee! What more could be done? Our laws are not irrevocable. We have an annual state of the weather buyers are cautious, and conseparliament, in the A. M. C., that can alter and quently there has been only a moderate business duration. perience dictate; so that there is no excuse whatever and Tuesday, the demand for all descriptions of goods working classes, may come out of the present trial held for more money. No alteration in other grain unscathed; and that it may long flourish to spread | Since Saturday morning it has rained heavily till

"tomfooleries" have themselves to blame. I am no We have had a limited supply of wheat and oats offer-

ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INDEPEN- 11d. to 12d. per stone. DENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

"Coming events cast their shadows before."

BRETHREN,—So soon as the executive government of any community attempt to rule with an iron hand, and proceed to carry out their self-opinionated views by unconstitutional means from that mounts were be bound to constitutional means from that mounts were believed. constitutional means, from that moment may be heard business doing. teng in accordance with universal right and justice, refer understood and appreciated by the working sense. The Democratic Association was not faultless, fell into the mistake of hoping for too much within the mistake of hoping for too much blow on the head, she must have been deprived of life. But the principles of that saw the deformity of the Idol they had blindly were court, in favour of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina and The magistrate then inflicted the full namely of the Synod of South Carolina a sociation were, and are, unexceptionable, and were the shipped—they renounced their idolatry—saw they logical Seminary of the Synod of South Carolina and defendant, and in default of payment he was committed.

The magistrate then inflicted the full penalty of £5 on the defendant, and in default of payment he was committed.

The magistrate then inflicted the full penalty of £5 on the defendant, and in default of payment he was committed. sociation were, and are, unexceptionable, and were the shipped—they renounced their model, and were the shipped—they renounced their model, and were the shipped—they renounced their model, and in default of payment he was committed were men, and now, through the instrumentality of Georgia v. said Henry T. Hall. Conditions eash, defendant, and in default of payment he was committed pendent Order of Old Fellows, if its members allow themaid Henry T. Hall. Conditions cash, decrease, and for two months. The next charge was against William selves to be governed by the selfish and capricious whims Omnos II milli Series :

amination of the funds, &c., of every Ladge in the Unity; a slight allusion to their views, knowing well that had the defendant, who, having expressed his inability to pay been approved of. It would be a gross libel upon them were we to say that they are ignorant of the nature of our Order: they are no such thing. They were not ignorant endangering its very existence; and ere long, their motive for so doing will be glaringly apparent. Had they have been paid for Regalias, Printing &c., upwards of £36,000, independent of what they have received from private individuals. Why should we tamely submit to be middle-aged woman of masculine appearance, was placed made the tools of men, whose sinister motives are so very at the bar before Mr. Bingham, upon the charge of cutting apparent? They say you must reduce your Charitable Gifts. Do they hint in the least about retrenching your expenditure on Regalia ? No. Let reason answer the purpose waited respectfully upon the District Officers (110 threats were held out) to request them to call a general meeting of the District, in order that every man should understand how far the alterations affected him. They have since issued a circular, condemning us in no very respectful language, for during to openly complain of the

> traved the trust reposed in them. Why did the District Officers refuse to call a meeting, more especially after the very strong feeling displayed at the last Quarterly Committee? If their cause is pure, why cringe from fair discussion ?-why uphold the conduct of men who have always been aliens in feeling towards us ? They boast of being the poor man's friend ! forthey possibly can. Strange anomaly! On one side ap. pears a recommendation from the Board of an increase of salary to £300 per annum, for C. S. Rateliffe; on the other posed that the alterations proposed limits the wife's funeral money to £5. It is no such thing; the £5 is merely mentioned to show the principle of the matter.' Why not tell us distinctly to what extent the alterations will affect us? Again they state; "Where grievances exist. take a proper and constitutional method of redressing them." Where is the prospect of success? They, the executive, have too much influence and power to leave us any hopes of revoking their decisions. They again say: "We are able to prove, that, by a trifling increase in the contributions, the same payments might be made." If an increase of contribution be necessary, we can arrange that question without being coerced by the Board of Directors. They refer us to the present and past position of the District-granted; and it will be seen that the District was never in a more prosperous state than at present, and for the last three years we have been gradually decreasing our expenditure:

The District Officers have suspended the Duke of Norfolk and Union Lodges. We know not why they should have selected them; at the same time there are many others (which they are not ignorant of) of the same opi-

It would be tiring the patience of the readers of this, were we to extend the argument to the length the importance of the case demands. It is in contemplation to hold a meeting of the members of the District, due notice of which will be given, when we hope that every member in the District, who possibly can, will attend. Bear in mind that if you tamely submit to the usurped power of the Board of Directors, that the Widow and Orphan's Fund must be abolished, the Funeral Fund reduced to £10 for a member : £5 for his first wife : the widow of a deceased member nothing. We again call upon you to come forward. Now is the time or never. The man who tamely submits to be enslaved deserves to bear any burthen his task-masters would impose upon him.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, OF LIVERPOOL AND OTHER DISTRICTS. GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS, - Circumstances have arisen in the Order which call for immediate investiga-

The parties named below having formed themselves into a Provisional Committee, for the purpose of examining into the bearings of the Financial Schemes of the Glasgow A. M. C., beg leave to state that they have carefully weighed well the whole plans as submitted, and do not hesitate to pronounce them as a most unjust and uncalled-for interference with the internal affairs of Lodges, as guaranteed by the general laws of the Order, in the management of our financial arrangements.

We beg also to state that we do not wish or desire to up-root or desiroy any of the useful parts of our valuable and esteemed Institution, but simply to remedy existing abuses, and to co-operate together for the purpose of managing "our own house at home" on the most economical principles; and to do justice to our brethren without levying on their funds for the support of those who do not render any real service to the Order, but who, on the contrary, are a disgrace to the Unity.

FIRST .- We propose that the Liverpool District secede immediately from the Manchester Unity. SECOND.—That we establish ourselves as the "Inde-

pendent Order of Odd Fellows," and we earnestly solicit the zealous co operation of every Lodge, and District in the Universe, so that the principles of our noble Institution may be fully carried out-free from extravagant and useless expenditure—free from the trammels of men who have betrayed the confidence we reposed in them, by their uncalledfor persecutions and utter contempt for the rights and liberties of the members of our Order.

THIRD.—That all the Lodges joining this Unity do, contribute their fair proportion for the purpose of establishing District Funeral Funds, for the decent interment of deceased members and their wives, and for granting suitable relief to the widows and orphans of our

departed brethren. FOURTH. - That the scale of gifts be fixed by a committee of one or more members from each lodge. FIFTH. - That when properly organized, immediate steps be taken to enroll the Funeral Funds; and that Lodges be recommended to enroll their By-Laws; and that proper officers be appointed immediately to carry the

above objects into effect. By order of the Provisional Committee.

P. G. STANLEY, Secretary, [A grand aggregate meeting was to be held on Thursday evening, in the Queen's Theatre, to consider on the foregoing proposed resolutions. It was confidently expected by our informant that they would be adopted. The Eccles District has joined the Manchester and Salord Brethren, against the Board of Dire tors.] -----

Consume your Own Smoke.—Several persons were fined 40s. each at Manchester Borough Court.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- In consequence of the

amend what the circumstances of the time and ex- ing the week. In the cloth halls, both on Saturday

this institution, which has long been the pride of the small supply of oats and beans, both these articles are

advocate for them, but would let every man please ing to this day's market, and no alteration in price. Barley nominal. Wheat, red, from 52s. to 60s.; white ditto, 58s. to 64s. per qr. of 40 stones; oats, YORK CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9 .- The

weather in this neighbourhood continues very unsettled. We have a moderate supply of grain here this morning; that, combined with the very rainy morn-

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great Windmillstreet, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Pro- 'roprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by 1 by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon. lonstreet, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newing- ingtons in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 340, 340, Strand, in the Parish o St. Mary-le-Strand, n the the City of Westminster

Saturday, August 16, 1845.