SPAIN.

We direct the reader's attention to an article in our seventh page, from the Tyno Mercury, on Spanish affairs. The following news, dated Madrid, Oct. 3rd. tends to confirm the views of the writer in the Mercury :- "Representations against the new taxes continue to be sent up from different parts of the country. Barcelona, Logrono, Malaga, and Ponte-vidia, have petitioned within these few days against them. A collector was shot by the people in the neighbourhood of Valencia, and the intendents of that province is said to have taken three hundred agents into his pay to force the payment of the taxes there. The accounts sent in by the provincial authorities to the government, are, however, regarded in ministerial quarters as being on the whole of a favourable character, as regards the ultimate payment of the contributions, though in many places there is great difficulty in getting the municipal authorities to render the assistance required from them. The Opposition journals continue to describe the difficulties as almost insuperable, and the Tiempo alludes to a report circulated in various quarters. that a "corte de cuentas," or stoppage of payments, is contemplated by the government.

Madrid, Oct. 5 .- There is a perfect full in politics for the moment, the great experiment of the new system of taxation is now under course of trial, and upon its success or failure will probably depend the fate of the existing government. It is pretty evident, that let the conduct of the ruling powers be as arbitrary as it may, and however retrograde their policy may be, the general apathy and unconcern that pervade the masses, to an extent that baffles all calculation, make it probable that the march of the government will not be materially arrested by any outbreak of popular discontent. But it is quite a different thing when a large amount of direct taxes ship on printing be restricted to the prevention of has to be collected from an inactive and impoverished people. There is no doubt that the chief reason which induced the Spanish people to put up so quietly with the despotism of Ferdinand was, that his pecuniary demands were comparatively small; and pecuniary demands were comparatively small; and infact, when Garay attempted to impose a direct has to be collected from an inactive and impoverished in fact, when Garay attempted to impose a direct government commence a system of social improvetax of a similar nature to that now laid on the ment in the spirit of the age.

country, the opposition was so great that he was We take the following from the Times:—One of compelled to withdraw it. It remains to be seen whether Senor Mon will have better success. Madrid, October 7. - Messrs. Lopez, Madoz,

to be shot by the Supreme Tribunal, to which the ber, and 300 soldiers of the line, drew up on the cause, arising out of the conspiracy of July at Square of the Theatre. The Carabiniers having the conspiracy of July at Square of the Theatre. The Carabiniers having the square of the Theatre. Malaga, had been referred, were executed on

BRIGAND BRETON, THE BUTCHER OF BARCELONA The Political Chief of Barcelona has resigned, in consequence, it is said, of some slight received at the hands of General Breton, who is playing the tyrant there at a great rate, shooting, banishing, and im-prisoning in a most summary manner—one day beating an alcalde, another arresting his own officers on the most frivolous grounds, and conducting himself, in short, as if he had lost his senses, which is the most charitable explanation of his strange proceedings.

MADRID, OCT. 8.—More INFAMOUS ACTS OF THE INFAMOUS GOVERNMENT.—The Government has just committed one of those acts of arbitrary oppression which, in truth, is the characteristic of Narvaez's cabinet. It has summarily dismissed the president of the tribunal which, on the previous day, honourably acquitted MM. Cortina, Madoz, Lopez, and the other deputies. What hope can there be of justice in a country where magistrates are thus punished for doing their duty. The Government has gone further. It has given orders to restrict counsel in the discharge of their duties. This vindictive affair has created great disgust in Madrid. The Eco del Comercio announces that Colonel Lorenzo Milans del Bosco has been unexpectedly arrested. No reason has been alleged for the arrest, but, says the journal, no one is safe where the authorities do not scruple to throw any citizen into prison on anonymous in-

SPAIN AND SPANIARDS.—Extract of a letter from have very false notions about Spain and the Spaniards. The country is considered to be infested during some months' residence and excursions into the country, this is not the fact; the people generally being what you may call "canny folk." But yet one only has taken place for some time past, and that was no rise of the people. It appears the government heard of certain parties wishing to raise an emcute; what did they do? sent some spies as pretended friends amongst the people, who stated they knew for certain that a regiment was only waiting to see the people armed, when they would join them and bring about a revolution. Thus they persuaded the poor fellows to go in a body to meet the soldiers, which they were foolish enough to do. The soldiers in the meantime were under arms, prepared, and ordered to fire on any strangers who should enter the barracks. The consequence was, eight or ten warm enthusiastic patriots were made victims, as

in the face he is like to go into fits. PORTUGAL. LISBON, OCTOBER 3.—A REVOLUTIONARY CRISIS AT HAND.—The financial embarrassments of this country are fast approaching to a crisis, or rather a catastrophe. This has been long foreseen by all reflecting men, who have watched the prodigal course of government, devotiong its cares solely to the means of perpetuating its power, satisfying the exorbitant pretensions of its supporters, and in providing for a rainy day, when the official sun should cease to shine on its members. For the last three years this administration has kept itself in power entirely by loans. anticipations of revenue, and transactions in the money market, and the shifting of stock between Lisbon and London. The annual deficit in the meantime has gone on increasing, not only on account of excessive taxation defeating its own fiscal purpose, but on account of the unwholesome stimulus given to on account of the unwholesome straining given to money jobbing operations, and the taking away of capital from agriculture and commerce for investing in stock-jobbing transactions and money-lending companies. The exactions of the government have pressed heavily on both classes. They have laid on enormous import duties, varying from 200 down to 15 per cent. on foreign manufactures, not for the protection of native industry, but for the the view of attributing the state of national disconthe affairs of this country especially worthy of notice. In all ranks and conditions of life, there is an universal complaint of impoverishment, and in the midst of this general distress and decline of trade and agriculture, there are men about the Government and in it, who are making large fortunes suddenly, and making no secret of the affluence thus suddenly acquired. There is, moreover, a strong support for this administration out of the country, exercised in Belgium, Austria, and England, and especially the support of the foreign minister of the latter, of Lord Aberdeen, is counted on and boasted of by the Cabrals, as their principal stay at boasted of by the Cabrals, as their principal stay at court. The tendencies of Lord Aberdeen to absoper court. The tendencies of Lord Aberdeen to absoper cwt. The Diet, however, has not been able to Congress at the opening of the session. The new stead of the realities which their name imports, and subject, remain unaltered; though the question of and President Polka. to the promotion of the views connected with those the duty on cotton twist remains open for future decitendencies, the imperial interests of England and sion. the material interests of Portugal are sacrificed. Of Lord Aberdeen's policy in 1828 there is but one opi- quarter entitled to the highest confidence :-

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inevitably lead to the bankruptcy of the State, and worsted,' and 'worsted and cotton mixed,' will be a private letter:—"Monte Video July 22nd.— to be accomplished by the carrying out of the Coton the fall of the restored Throne. These evils are raised from thirty Prussian dollars to jify dollars per countries have transpired since I last addressed you. with marked attention by a large and respectable by temporary expedients, which must augment the mischief of the crash whenever it does come. Dan-gerous precedents are now familiarly talked of, but the state of things when the war of the restoration commenced was not so desperate as it now is.

goods, such as figured Orleans, Alpaceas, Paramattas, Merinos, Saxonies, Amazonians, Lamas, Damasks, Pantaloon stuffs, &c. &c.; and it will be a serious blow to that important branch of trade, which three ITALY.

THE RECENT INSURRECTION.

We take the following from the Morning Chro-We have received a copy of a manifesto issued by the princes and people of Europe. The document, which is ably drawn up, gives a short account of the many attempts made by the Italians since 1816 to acquire a share of liberty similar to the rest of Europe. It closes by declaring that the Liberals in the Roman states wish to respect the authority of the Pope as head of the universal church, but in order that they may respect and obey him as a temporal sovereign, they demand—I. That a general amnesty be granted for all political offences committed since 1821. 2. That the civil and criminal codes be modified and assimilated to those of the codes be modified and assimilated to those of the other civilized nations of Europe; that the proceedings in the courts be public; that trial by jury be introduced; and that confiscation and the punishment of death for treason be abolished. 3. That the tribunal of the holy-office exercise no authority over the laity, nor over those having jurisdiction in the ecclesiastical courts. 4. That political offences be tried before the ordinary tribunals. 5. That the municipal councils be elected by the citizens, and approved by the sovereign; that the provincial council be elected by the sovereign, from a list presented by the municipal council, and the supreme council of persons to be proposed by the provincial council. 6. That the supreme council of state reside at Rome, and have the superintendence of the public debt, and that it have a deliberative vote on all questions respecting the taxes and the expenditure of the state, and be consulted on every other. 7. That all public functionaries, and all oivil, military, and judicial functionaries, shall be considered as seculars. 8. That public instruction be under the direction of the bishops and clergy, to whom religious education is reserved. 9. That the restrictions of the censor-

our private letters from Faenza, of the 29th ult. brings some further particulars of the insurrectionary movement at Rimini. It was on the 23rd, Cortina, and others, prosecuted for participation in at four o'clock in the evening, that a number of perthe revolt of Alicante, had been honourably ac- sons, armed with muskets and fowling-pieces, assembled on the Square del Corso. The authorities More Morders.—The two sergeants of the pro-immediately called out the garrison, and shortly vincial regiment of Jacn, who had been condemned afterwards the Swiss and Carabiniers, 100 in numwere assailed in the streets by the latter. After an engagement of an hour, the result was still uncertain, when the troops of the line, who had remained passive spectators of the conflict, wheeled to the left, and sided with the insurgents. The people and the soldiers then fraternised, and appointed a provincial junta of Government. The Carabiniers lost ten killed and wounded, and the Swiss two killed, and the insurgents had six men hors de combat. On the following day the small towns of St. Archangelo and Savignano followed the example of Rimini. There, likewise, the Carabiniers offered some resistance, which was, however, speedily subdued. At Pesaro, Perugia, and Ascoli, and generally throughout the Marches, the utmost agitation prevailed. The Constitutionnel publishes the following letter

from Florence, dated the 29th ult.:—
"The news of the insurrection at Rimini reached the Romagna and Tuscany on the 24th. The emigrants on the frontier immediately assembled near Madigliana, where they were joined by other patriots from Faenza and the legation of Ravenna. In the morning of the 25th they amounted to about 300. At their head were Counts Beltroin, Biancoli, Bagnacarello, and Pasi, of Faenza, M. Mazzai de Castel Bolognese, Dr. Andreoni, of Bologna, Major Baldi, the brothers Mintaneri, and others. They first moved towards the frontier country, called the Balze, and seized the post of the customs, with the arms, ammanition, and provisions which they found there. The next morning they intended to march upon Brisighella, but the continual rains had flooded the river and rendered it impassable. This gave the paths of the usual meagre and unsatisfactory character. The question of war had been universally decided in the negative. It was rumoured that official relations would shortly be resumed with Mexico. The domestic affairs of the United States at noon to-day, bringing seventy-three passengers. The advices are from Canada and the United States at noon to-day, bringing seventy-three passengers. The advices are of the usual meagre and unsatisfactory character. The question of war had been universally decided in the negative. It was rumoured that official relations would shortly be resumed with Mexico. The domestic affairs of the United States at noon to-day, bringing seventy-three passengers. At their head were Counts Beltroin, Biancoli, Bag-Madrid, October 7, 1345.—The English certainly river and rendered it impassable. This gave the papal government time to send a strong column, composed of the Swiss guards, carabiniers, and customwith banditti, and the people nearly as dangerous house guards, to meet them. On the 28th, in the from their revengeful spirit. As far as I have seen morning, a musket-shot fired from an advanced post warned the insurgents that the troops were advancing from the direction of Faenza to surprise them. The patriots immediately took yet, although it is years since the banditti were up their arms and fell upon the soldiers, who were heard of near Madrid, no farmer or traveller ever about to beat a retreat, when a body of pontifical enters Madrid from the country, should it be only volunteers, coming up from Brisighella, attacked for two miles, without a gun slung to his saddle, them in flank. The band thereupon retired upon which, I have no doubt, gives rise in a great measure the mountains of Aperano and San Casciano, by which, I have no doubt, gives rise in a great measure to the romantic "tales of travellers." Again, you have frequent reports of disturbances at Madrid, and had one man killed and four wounded, and the troops had one man killed and four wounded, and the troops four killed and ten wounded. All the persons abovenamed distinguished themselves, and particularly Count Oreste Biancoli, M. Marizari, and a young man named Joseph Compedelli. Two other bands, of one hundred each, were formed about the same time, near Pistoia, one under the command of the brothers Colombarrini, of Bologna, who had served in Spain, and the other by M. Piva, of Modena. Several young Tuseans of distinguished families formed part of these two bands, which entered the province of Bologna near the baths of Bella Porretta. Cardinal Gizzi, legate of Forli, caused eighteen persons of that town to be arrested, and ordered all the troops to be kept within the barracks. In the affair of Rimini, on the well as the surgeon of the regiment (by accident).

The correspondent of the Times, I hear, is so patriots and the carabiniers, in which both timid a man, that if a Spaniard but look him hard sides reckoned many killed and wounded. We have just learned that Bagnacarrella and Russi, in the province of Ravenna, made movements on the 27th. The sound of cannon has been heard in the direction of Ravenna. We are also informed that troops were sent off to Rimini, where they arrived on the 27th, in the morning. The insurgents had evacuated the town, to continue their proceedings in the

Marches and in the Ambria." The Augsburg Gazette says that the Archduke Frederick of Austria, on learning the disturbances at Rimini, sent three ships of war from Trieste to the coast of Romagna, to prevent the escape of the insurgents. The Austrian troops, of whom a large body is assembled on the banks of the Po, made no movement on the occasion, but they were prepared, it is said, te enter the Roman states, had the insurrection at Rimini not been so promptly put down. Later accounts from the Romagna state that tranquillity has been completely restored at Rimini. The insurgents had taken the route to Borgosan-

Sepulchro, in order to reach Leghorn, where they been sent to Roca St. Casiano.

9, announces that the troubles in the Roman states of slaves to be paid for them by the state, in the had entirely ceased, and that the insurgents who had event of their emancipation." sake of increasing the custom-house receipts. The balance of trade against Portugal by their fiscal mismanagement is now about 3,000 contos a year. The revenue is falling off, the people are pressed for taxes, and the discontext has arrived at a pitch that threatens to break down all before it. Indeed, the fact is so well known, that the ministerial journals are now daily denouncing plots and conspiracies, with the view of attributing the state of national discontext. had taken, under this circumstance, a most unlooked- consists of various personal letters, addressed by not take place, and gave orders for embarking the refugees in a vessel lying in the port of Leghorn, and to land them at Marseilles. This decision had excited the greatest enthusiasm at Florence, and the Grand Duke whenever he approved in public was being the letters are from B. F. Butler, now united States district attorney, and the whole book completely exposes the political wire-pulling of the tent to the acts of the Opposition leaders, and, strange to say, they connect the latter with Miguelite machinations. There are two things in relation to to land them at Marseilles. This decision had excited

by the warmest acclamations.

We take the following from a contemporary:-We sively known as a distinguished actor in the late regret to announce, on high authority, that the Ger. Canada rebellion. Legal proceedings have been man Commercial League, or Zollverein, has, at its session at Carlsruhe, resolved, after much discussion, to increase the import duties on figured goods, "all Mackenzie announces that he has another work in worsted," and "worsted and cotton mixed," from 30 preparation which will be printed, and at the city of

The following is a communication received from a

"Under this head will fall all Bradford fancy years ago we were fortunate enough to ward off.

"Plain goods are not mentioned, and it may therefore be presumed that their rates will not be altered for the present; neither is anything stated respect-ing worsted yarns. Cotton twist and linen yarns will not be altered, as the delegates from the various

8 groschemiper cwt. on cotton twist, which, how-ever, was not accepted by Bavaria, Yurtemberg, and Baden, who demanded a much higher rate. The protocols were left open on this question for later renewed discussion.

THE LEIPSIC MASSACRE. — The Leipsig Gazette publishes the official report on the affair at Leipsic in August last. The report states that Prince John did not order the soldiers to fire upon the people, but it does not say by whom the order was given. M. Ronge at Frankfort .- Frankfort, Oct. 5 .-Yesterday morning at nine o'clock M. Ronge, accompanied by M.M. Kielmann and Dovial, his two colleagues in the German Catholic Church, arrived here. The Protestant population of the place, principally the lower classes, met him outside the town, and formed a procession to escort him to his hotel. At cleven o'clock M. Ronge preached in the Reformed German Church, which was placed at his disposal by the parish authorities. The Sonate had taken measures to prevent any disturbance of the peace on the occasion. After service M. Ronge and his friends returned to their hotel, which is situated in the quare where the colossal statue of Goethe is placed. M. Ronge soon afterwards appeared upon the balcony of the hotel, and shortly addressed the persons as-sembled. He alluded to the reception he had met with wherever he went, and said that such tokens of assent and support were not to be taken as a homage paid to him as a man, as he had done nothing to merit such honours, but that it was to be taken as the adherence of the people to the new reformation, which was now commencing, and of which no man could see the end. M. Dovial, a young, enthusiastic, and eloquent priest, next addressed them, and his speech, in which he interlarded allusions of a local character with peculiar effect, especially in regard to Goethe, whose statue was before him, made a strong

impression on his hearers. of the country, to which M. Falkenheim, the minister of the interior, answered that the state could not acknowledge an inherent right in foreigners to reside within the limits of Saxony. He added, that several foreign literary men had been the object of criminal prosecutions, that others had no passports, and that several were totally without means of existence. The commission appointed by the first Chamber has just made its report on the decree of the government concerning the German Catholics. The committee is of opinion that the Protestant churches should be given to the German Catholics, and that the clergy should be allowed to celebrate marriages, baptisms, and funerals, but that the Protestant registers should be the only authorities. These measures will not give satisfaction, as the New Catholics will have to continue to pay the sums raised for the benefit of the Catholic church. It is supposed the New Catholics will protest.

UNITED STATES. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—The British and North American Royal mail steam-ship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived in the Mersey with the usual mails the bursting of the boiler of the steamer Dayton, at Arkansas, with soldiers on board, just arrived from New Orleans. Most of the troops had been landed, or the consequences would have been more fearful Between thirty and forty persons were on board eight persons were killed on the instant, and seventeen wounded, several of whom were not expected to survive. The steamer, which was an old one, sank in deep water.

THE ANTI-RENT DISTURBANCES .- The number of anti-renters in prison is said to be from 350 to 400, and from 75 to 100 will be indicted for the murder of Steele, the sheriff. The rest are charged with distur-

bances only, and will be fined in various sums. The trials are proceeding. BRUTAL AND INFAMOUS PERSECUTION OF THE MOR MONS .- A letter in the .St. Louis Republican from the editor of that paper, dated at Warsaw, September 17, represents the state of things among the Mormons, or rather among the bands of lawless men who had assumed the title of Anti-Mormons, as most deplorable. They were carrying fire and faggot into the Mormon settlements in all directions, and did not confine themselves to the Mormons only, but laid waste the dwellings of all those suspected of favouring those fanatics. Down to the night of Sunday, the late the fanatics. Down to the night of Sunday, the late the fanatics of Whigs and Tories for power,—the institution of triangular and the reight of william the fourth, rapidly, but energetically, describing the rise and progress of the National Debt,—the struggles and contests of Whigs and Tories for power,—the institution of triangular and the reight of william the fourth, rapidly, but energetically, describing the rise and progress of the National Debt,—the struggles and contests of Whigs and Tories for power,—the 14th, it is stated that sixty houses had been burnt down in Adams and Hancock counties. The Anti-Mormons had entered into an extended combination, and announced their determination not to stop short of the expulsion of every Mormon from Hancock county, in which is Nauvoo; and it was apprehended that a conflict would result between the two parties. The Origon Question.—There has been another large "Oregon meeting" held at Paris, Illinois, when strong resolutions were adopted, to the effect that not one inch of the territory be given up. Also, 'Resolved .- That no portion of the North American continent should be subject to the colonization of the monarchical governments of other countries."

THE TEXAS CONSTITUTION .- Another mail from Texas has brought a very important document, being the constitution of the new state of Texas, that is, as one of the states of the United States. In most of its details it resembles the constitutions of

"There is to be no imprisonment for debt. "The Legislature of the state of Texas is not to charter any bank. (In this particular it is rather ultra-democratic.)

hoped to embark. In Tuscany, a party of 100 men were forced to lay down their arms, and they have allowed a seat in the Legislature. "The Legislature to have no power to emancipate slaves without LATER NEWS .- A letter from Florence, dated Oct. | the consent of their owner or owners; and all owners

Duke, whenever he appeared in public, was hailed day. How the letters came into Mackenzie's possessional day. sion is a mystery. The general impression, however, is that he found them in some of the locked deposi-GERMANY.

THE ZOLLYEREIN.—ADDITIONAL IMPORT DUTIES.—

Ve take the following from a contemporary:—We since the

The Hon. J. White, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, had committed snieide. IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE RIVER

Early this month General Lopez, who, under the orders of General Paz, crossed the Parana, and entered Santa Fé by surprise, killed some 500 men, and made many prisoners. Echogne, the governor of that province, one of Rosas' creatures, narrowly escaped with his life. The forces under the command of Prudencio Rosas, brother to the bloody dictator, revolted, and 500 or 600 passed over to Lopez. Pazfell the insurgents at Rimini, and addressed to the whole of the inhabitants of the Roman states, and to Worsted goods will, with few exceptions, have to ing him, he will at once march on towards Buenos Avres. This news caused great consternation at movement against Garzon, one of the best of Rosas'

> them that Mr. Ouseley and Count Deffaudis de-manded their passports from the Buenos Ayrean Go-vernment, and left the Buenos Ayrean territory on the 1st of August. They landed at Monte Video on the 2nd, and one of their first steps after their arriving there was to address a manifesto to Senor Santiago Vasquez, the Monte Videan Minister of foreign affairs, and to cause it to be published for the information of the public. The manifesto sets forth the attempts made by the British and French Governance a powerful and truly eloquent appeal on behalf of a powerful and truly eloquent appeal on behalf of ments to establish peace between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. The acceptance of their mediation by the latter, and rejection by the former. The manifesto defends the conduct of the foreigners who have taken up arms in defence of Monto Video; insists upon the maintenance of "the perfect and absolute the charge of ambitious designs propagated by the partisans of Rosas against Britain and France; and pledges the British and French Governments "to to suppose that the sum in the aggregate will be combat, now and ever," the domineering and illegitihandsome. mate influence attempted to be set up by Buenos

Ayres over Monte Video.
This manifesto has been followed up by the seizure of Admiral Brown's blockading squadron. The "Admiral" himself and the crews of his yessels have been packed off to Buenos Ayres. The French and English squadrons have also established a strict blockade of the Bucco, of Colonia, and of the other ports in the Monte Videan territory through which General Oribe derives all his supplies, except those of beef, which he obtains by plundering the country, and have landed from 1,500 to 2,000 French and English marines—a force quite sufficient to deprive Oribe of all chance either of taking the city of Monte Video, or of remaing for any length of time in the Monte Videan territory.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. (From the New York Sun, Sept 20th) onamber of Deputies to-day, several petitions were presented, demanding the union of the German Catholic church. The deputy Brockhaus inquired why so many foreign literary men had been several petitions were counter wave in favour of free government, which cur Yucatan correspondent predicted a few weeks ago, has been set in motion. The nativistic curles of the counter wave in favour of free government, which curly so many foreign literary men had been several petitions were counter wave in favour of free government, which curly so many foreign literary men had been several petitions were counter wave in favour of free government, which curly so many foreign literary men had been several petitions were counter wave in favour of free government, which curly so many foreign literary men had been several petitions were counter wave in favour of free government, which curly so many foreign literary men had been several petitions were counter wave in favour of free government, which curly so many foreign literary men had been several petitions were constant to the counter wave in favour of free government, which curly so many foreign literary men had been several petitions were counter wave in favour of free government.—The once more in the enjoyment of an enlightened system of self-government, for the faithful administration of which their own stalwart frames and virtuous lives are the surest guarantees. This gratifying intelligence comes to us by the brig Joseph Atkins, Captain Higgins, at this port, twenty-six days from Tobasco, Mexico. On the 9th of last month the Yucatanese, under Gen. Barneo, took possession of a Mexican schooner of war, and having placed on board of her all the Mexican functionaries and board of her all the Mexican functionaries and soldiers in that State, ordered her captain to sail with them for Vera Cruz, whence she departed immediately. She had been despatched by the Mexicans to levy men and money for the Texian war, but the people of Yucatan had suffered too much already from the oppressive tyranny of the central government; an immediate separation was resolved upon and carried out in the manner stated, without shedding a drop of blood. The State government was at once changed to a national one, retaining all the republican principles which have distinguished the citizens of that

> ALGERIA. CAPTURE OF A BODY OF FRENCH TROOPS BY ABD-EL-KADER.—The French Government has received accounts of further disasters in Algeria. By Le Cerbère steamer, which arrived at Toulon on the 9th, despatches were received from General Lamoriviere, which announce that on the day after the de-struction of Colonel Montagnae and the 450 soldiers under his command, Abd-el-Kader suddenly attacked a body of French troops, in the neighbourhood of Tlemcen, with such overwhelming force that 200 French troops and 60 Suaves laid down their arms, and were carried off as prisoners.

Chartist Intelligence

LONDON. LAND SOCIETY.—The members of the City District met on Sunday evening last, according to announcement, for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of other business; Mr. Wyatt, jun. was unanimously elected as sub-secretary, and Mr. Dunn as sub-treasurer for the district. The secretary will and in elucidation of the scheme. I was listened to attend every Sunday evening at six clock to any other than the importance of our present movement, and in elucidation of the scheme. I was listened to attend every Sunday evening at six clock to a sub-treasurer for the district. attend every Sunday evening at six o'clock, to enroll members and to receive instalments. City Locality.-Mr. Cooper's tenth lecture, last

Sunday night, was attended by a crowded audience.

Mr. Fraser was chosen chairman, and after one of the "People-songs," ending with the burthen "We'll rally around it again and again," had been sung, introduced the lecturer by a very forcible and eloquent speech. Mr. C. traced the reigns of William the institution of triennial, and then of septennial parliaments,—of the "Property Qualification," and of the church-building schemes of Harley and Boling-broke, the Deist!—narrated Marlborough's wars, and the court intrigues of the Duchess and Mrs. Masham, -the ludicrous, but popular career of Dr. Sacheverell -the famous south-sea bubble, -the rebellions of the Earls of Mar and Derwentwater, in 1715, and of the Young Pretender in 1745;—sketched the idiot portrait of "Farmer George" and the "Heaven-born Minister," and their reckless engage ment in the war with France,—the separation of the American colonies,—the villanies of "carotid-artery cutting Castlereagh" and his compeers,—the profligacy and vices of "the Prince Regent," York, and Clarence,-bloody persecutions of liberty which brought Brandredth, Despard, Thistlewood, and others, to the gallows ;-described the circumstances which lead to the Reform Bill, and gave rise to the demand for the Charter. In conclusion, the lecturer the old states; but the following points deserve descanted on the unwise quarrels which, in his opinion, had been the chief hindrances to the People's movement,-recommended an avoidance of them for the future,—and a more determined avowal and active spread of Chartist principles, by all who profess them, as the surest means of advancing truth, and bringing about that "consummation devoutly to be wished"—the enactment of the People's Charter into a law of the land. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.-A meeting of

the above body was held on Sunday, October 12th, at the Hall, Turnagain-lane. Mr. Lawrie was unanimously called to the chair. The accounts were brought forward.—Messrs. Mills and Stallwood wer

Marylebone Whittington and (Whitechapel Somers Town	at,,	•••	•••	0	7 5 4 4	0 1 0 0
Lambeth City	"	•••	•••	0	$\frac{3}{1}$	11 6½
Camberwell	*	•••	•••	0 - £2	1	$\frac{6}{1\frac{1}{3}}$

EXPENDITURE. Including printing, rent of place of meeting, postage, secretary's salary Balance in hand ... 0 12 7½

> £2 13 17 EDMUND STALLWOOD, } John Mills, Auditors. John Simpson, Treasurer. JOHN ARNOTT. Secretary.

Mr. Sir pson was then unanimously treasurer for the ensuing quarter, and Mr. Pettit, of Sor ers Town, secretary. The meeting adjourned until Sunday next, October 19th, at three o'clock in

audience.

TEA PARTY.—On Saturday, the 11th inst., a public tea party took place in the National Charter Association room, Bentinck-street, for the laudable object to commune together, and discuss the several points of rendering some little assistance to the bereaved submitted to them in the late excellent address of the and beloved partner of the patriotic and expatriated Board of Directors, and such other points of alteration revolted, and 500 or 600 passed over to Lopez. Pazfell upon a force under Lagos, comprising about 800 men, tastefully decorated, with portraits of many of the so that there may be a good understanding throughout movement against Garzon, one of the best of Dassell and staunch advocates of the rights of the people. At half-past six o'clock p. m. upwards of one hundred and fifty persons sat down to a substan-Ayres. This news caused great consternation at the smiling faces and the apparent relish with termined to convene the meeting for Sunday the 9th Buenos Ayres. Rosas is said to be furious, and his Mashorquero friends savage, and somewhat crest-before them, there can be little doubt but that Brighouse has been named as the place of meeting: tial tea, with all the necessary et ceteras : and from fallen. He had cut off all communication with his they did ample justice. After tea Mr. Christopher reserves, encamped some three or four leagues from the city, that they might remain ignorant of Paz's successes.

Liverrool, Oct. 13.—We have received, by way of Brazil accounts from Manta Video to the other than the wind ample justice. After tea hir. Ohristopher Doyle was unanimously elected to the chair, who opened the business of the evening, and concluded by expressing his hope that his hearrers would never forget that one portion of their duty, as Livenpool, Oct. 13.—We have received, by way of Brazil, accounts from Monte Video to the 7th August. They are most important. We learn from children of those who were suffering in the cause of parties likely to attend, being easily accessible from Who avaning a Hebden-bridge, Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, and amusements were of the most pleasing and gratifying character. Many patriotic songs were sung, and recitations given, and those who loved the joyous dance had their fair share of it. About ten o'clock Mr. William Aitkin, a thorough going and disin-

Mrs. Ellis. The sum of fifteen shillings was subscribed. The amusements were again resumed, and continued until midnight, when a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and the parties retired highly satisfied with the proceedings. In addition to what has already been collected for Mrs. Ellis, it is independence of Uruquay (Monte Video);" repudiates the intention of Mr. Aitkin and a few friends to go round the town, and solicit the aid of those who have not as yet given anything, and there is every reason

> On Sunday Evening a second tea party was held in the same room, when about sixty persons enjoyed a comfortable tea, after which Mr. Doyle delivered a lecture upon Co-operation, and the benefits likely to accrue to the working classes of this country, if they would unite heart and soul to carry it into practice. The lecturer received the cordial thanks of the meeting for his services. There is at present a very strong branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society held in Ashton.

THE LAND.—A public meeting was held at the Saracen's Head, on the 12th of October, to discuss the merits of "the Chartist Co-operative Land Society." Mr. C. French having been called to the chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting, and called on Mr. II. A.Donaldson; who, on rising to propose the formation of a branch of that society. desired to express the heartfelt gratification it at- Church Row, Bethnal-green, at eight o'clock.—forded him to see the Chartists of Warwick once Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackhoathmore aroused from their apathetic slumber, and he hill, at eight o'clock. was proud of that opportunity publicly to express the ! intense interest he felt in the success of Mr. O'Connor's philanthropic views. In reference to the important subject before the meeting, he begged to assure them that for many months past he had caufrom the slavish fear of want and destitution which hourly embitters the nauseous draft of the poor working man's life. He would ask every thinking man to inquire, "Is there any movement in the political, commercial, trading, or religious world of our day, that presents the slightest hope of a better condition for him in this generation; or for the millions ever, save the one they were met to consider. Mr. D. then proceeded to point out the many advantages proposed by the Co-operative Land Society; and having read the rules, recommended the plan for the adoption of the meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. W. Charles and commended. by Mr. W. Clark, and carried unanimously. Several shares were subscribed for, and it was resolved that the next meeting should be held at the Saracen's Head, on the 19th instant.

MR. CLARK'S TOUR. To the Chartist Body.-Friends,-I have had

some excellent meetings during the last week—all of Sunday evening next, Octhem held in furtherance of the Land plan. On taken at half-past seven. Monday, the 6th inst., I went to KIDDERMINSTER: and, though the weather was very unfavourable, I had a good meeting, which was held in the large room of

one of the inns of the town. Mr. Holloway, a noble and enthusiastic Chartist, was unanimously called to attentively, and was frequently cheered during the delivery of my address. After I had spoken, Mr. Flynn, of Bradford, was introduced, and made a brief but sensible speech. I was very glad to learn that this gentleman was doing much good amongst the Carpet Weavers, by inducing them to join the National Trades Union. I am fully of opinion that if able men, like Mr. Flynn and others, were employed to go through the country and explain the measures propounded by the late Trades Conference, that much good would be the result. I was very much cess. There is, I can assure you, my friends, plenty of room for the exertions of such men. I enrolled several at Kidderminster, and sold a great number

On Tuesday evening I lectured here in St. Mary's Hall, a fine gothic building, which was kindly friend, Mr. Parker, Silk Weaver, was at the hour appointed (eight o'clock) to preside over the meeting, which he did in a most satisfactory manner. The granted by the mayor on the occasion. My worthy meeting was the most numerous one I ever saw, with the exception of that called to hear Mr. O'Connor some twelve months ago. I explained the Land project to them, and they seemed to be highly satisfied with it. I was informed that my address would be the cause of inducing many persons to join the Society. There is already a pretty strong branch PERSHORE.

This is a beautiful spot, situated in the heart of Worcestershire, in the centre of a purely agricultural district. The town, or village, contains about three thousand inhabitants, all depending upon the farmers and labourers of the surrounding neighbourhood for their maintenance. I reached this place on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of attending a meeting at night. There never had been such a thing as a Chartist meeting in the place before, and many of the inhabitants thought that I was going there for the purpose of eating them all. A great services; all communications to be addressed to Mr. meeting was expected, and no doubt the meeting would have been a great one but that the rain fell as though it never intended raining again, and the consequence was, that the meeting was not so large as it otherwise would have been. It was a pretty good one, however, and I had the satisfaction of converting many of those who were present to the gospel according to common sense. I reserve the details according to common sense. I reserve the details noon, in Butterworth-buildings.

Bumingham.—The members of the Chartist Co-Bumingham.—The members of the Chartist Association will be held on Sunday, November 2nd, at two o'clock in the account of the Chartist Association.—The members of the Chartist Association will be held on Sunday, November 2nd, at two o'clock in the account of the Chartist Association will be held on Sunday, November 2nd, at two o'clock in the account of the Chartist Association will be held on Sunday, November 2nd, at two o'clock in the account of the Chartist Association will be held on Sunday, November 2nd, at two o'clock in the chartist Association will be held on Sunday, November 2nd, at two o'clock in the chartist Association will be held on Sunday, November 2nd, at two o'clock in the chartist Association will be held on Sunday, November 2nd, at two o'clock in the chartist Association will be held on Sunday will be held on the chartist Association of how the agricultural labourers are treated by the "bull-frog" farmers, as well as much that you will find to be interesting on the small-farm system.

REDDITCH, meeting in the evening, held in a splendid room attached to one ci the largest inns in the town. Mr. W. Parker, tailor, presided on the occasion. I entered into the question of the Land, and at the will lecture here on Tuesday evening next. close of my lecture succeeded in establishing a good Trownsings.—On Wednesday evening in the land, and at the will lecture here and deliver a least of the land, and at the will lecture here and deliver a least of the land, and at the will lecture here on Tuesday evening next. branch of the Land Society.

BROMSGROVE.

On Friday evening I lectured to a very attentive audience in the large room of the Queen public-house, and had the gratification of establishing a branch of our Co-operative Society, which I have no doubt will go on and prosper. I have since lectured at Bir-mingham and at Worcester. I shall lecture here (Cheltenham) to-night; Wotton-under-Edge to-morrow night; and will forward an account of my success next week,-Thomas Clark. BRADFORD.

meeting, a conference should be called as early as possible, as there are numbers of persons anxious to join the society, who declare they are deterred from so doing until the result of such meeting is known; we, therefore, consider the 1st day of December a proper time for such meeting, and request the directors to fix on their day for the second line of the december. tors to fix on that day for the assembling of the delegates." "That this meeting approves of the proposal of Mr. Pitkeithley, to hold a West Riding delegate meeting of the members of the Chartist Cooperative Land Society, and consider Brighouse as the most convenient place, and Sunday, the 26th inst., a proper time to hold such meeting." "That a public meeting of the members of this association be held on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon in Buttowerth building to elect deleafternoon, in Butterworth-buildings, to elect delegates to the forthcoming meeting." "That conversational meetings be held in the society's room every Sunday, to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon.

340, Strand, Sondo.

HUDDERSFIELD. GENERAL MEETING OF THE YORKSHIRE MEMBERS OF THE LAND SOCIETY.—The members of the Land Society residing in Huddersfield have been holding correspondence with the other members resident in Yorkshire relative to a general meeting of the whole, Conference of Delegates in the month of February next. From the unanimous response made to their applications from nearly every town, they have de-Brighouse has been named as the place of meeting : but a room large enough for the purpose could not be obtained. Dewabury, under all the circumstances, is the most likely place, as there is a room in the hands of our Dewsbury friends which can be had Leeds; and about equi-distant from Keighley, Barnsley, and Holmfirth. When the arrangements are perfected, due notice will be given, with a sort of programme of the subjects that will be submitted for

Forthcoming Meetings.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. Meetings for the purpose of enrolling mombers and transacting other business connected therewith are held every week on the following days and places: ZUNDAY EVENING.

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road, at half-past six o'clock.—City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, at six o'clock.—Histminster: at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at half-past seven.—Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven-Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely. -Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lissongrove, at eight o'clock precisely—Maryichono: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past

MONDAY EVENING, Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth,

at eight o'clock precisely.

Newcastle-upon-Tyno: This branch of the Chartist
Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of
Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and enrolling members. Mr. M'Grath has been lecturing here, and has done good service to the cause. TUESDAY EVENING.

Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat,

Marylebone: at the Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at eight precisely.

LONDON.—CITY CHARTIST HALL.—A discussion will tiously marked the progress of events, and, after the be held on Sunday morning, in the Chartist Hall, most careful consideration, he felt most fully convinced that the Co-operative Land Society held out subject, "Are the letters written and published by the most certain, and the only available means that could be devised to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, and to rescue them from the grinding oppression that merciless capital and the cupidity of its holders engendered, as well as to relieve them from the grinding oppression that merciless capital and the cupidity of its holders engendered, as well as to relieve them politan District Council will meet for the despatch of politan District Council will meet for the despatch of business.

CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, Turnagain Lane.-Mr. Cooper's eleventh lecture, next Sunday night (Oct. 19th), to commence at seven o'clock precisely. Subject :- The French Revolution, from its commencement till the period of Napoleon's ascendancy : characters of Mirabeau, Necker, Lafayette, Egylite, who are toiling from year to year for a bare physical Sieyes, Condorcet, Brissot, Madame Roland, Marat, existence?" For his part he could see none what-

LAMBETH AND SOUTHWARK .- The adjourned meeting to consider the rules, with a view to the ensuing Conference of the Chartist Co-operative Land Scciety will be resumed at the South London Chartist Hall, on Sunday evening next, October 19th, at seven

WESTMINSTER .- This division of the Chartist Cooperative Land Society will meet to discuss the rules I the society, with a view to an early conference of the several divisions of the society, in the front room of the Parthenium Club, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on Sunday evening next, October 19th; chair to be

UNITED TRADES SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY .- Mr. John Skelton, the lecturer appointed by the above association, will deliver an address on the objects sought to be obtained by the united trades, in the large hall of the Parthenium, St. Martin's-lane (previous to his departure on his mission to the provinces), on Sunday evening next, Oct. 19th; to commence at half-past seven precisely. CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH, - A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, October 20th, at eight precisely.

HAMMERSMITH .- A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brookgreen-lane, on Tuesday evening next, October 21st, at eight precisely, when the discussion on the necessity of issuing political tracts will be resumed. Westminster.—A convivial meeting, with a dance,

will take place at the Clock-house, Castle-street, Leicester-square, on Tuesday, Oct 21st, at eight o'clock, for the benefit of Mr. Llewellyn. South London Chartist Hall.—The adjourned discussion on the Chartist Land Plan will take place pleased to learn that Mr. Skelton, of London, was about starting on such a mission. I wish him suc-MARYLEBONE LOCALITY .- Mr. Cameron will lec-

ture on Sunday evening, October 19th, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road.

Manchester.—Carpenters' Hall.—Mr. J. R. Cooper will lecture in Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday (to-morrow), at half-past six in the evening. Subject—"The Moral and Intellectual Advancement of the afternoon, and in the evening, at half-past six. Mr. Dorman, of Nottingham, will lecture on Sunday, November 2nd, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on "Tectotalism;" in the evening, at half-past six, on the "Social and political commotion of Nations working for the Millions a purer and happier state of heing." of being.'

LEEDS .- Mr. J. R. II. Bairstow will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening, October 19th, in the Bazaar, Briggate; to commence at half-past six o'clock. BATH.—UNITED TRADES ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the trades of Bath will be held at the Grapes Tavern, on Thursday evening next, October 24th, at half-past seven o'clock. Several delegates from the trades of Bristol are expected to be present.
South Lancashire.—Mr. Dorman, of Nottingham,
having been engaged to lecture at Carpenters' Hall,
Manchester, on Sunday, October 26th, would be happy to attend at any locality in the district (after that date) that may feel desirous of engaging his R. Radford, 8, Violet-street, Hulme, Manchester.

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING WILL

BIRMINGHAM.—The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will meet at the house of Mr. Walter Thorne, 111, Rea-street, at eight o'clock on

Monday evening next.
Todmorden.—Thomas Tattersall, from Burnley, will lecture on Sunday next, the 19th inst., at half-On Thursday I visited this place, famous for the manufacturing of needles, and fish-hooks, and had a Subject: "England and her Institutions." Baiston.-Mr. Thomas Clark will lecture here on

Sunday evening next. BATH.-Mr. Clark, of the Executive Committee,

TROWDRIDGE.—On Wednesday evening next, Mr. T. Clark will attend here and deliver a lecture on the subject of the Land.

MR. CLARK wishes all parties requiring his services to write to him at once, at Snow's Coffee House, Temple-street, Bristol.

MR. M'GRATH'S route for the ensuing week :-Arbroath, Saturday and Sunday, the 18th and 19th inst.; Dundee, Monday and Tuesday; Forfar, Wed-

LANCASHIRE MINERS.—The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held at the Unicorn Inn, Little Lever, near Bolton, on Monday next, October 20th; chair to be taken at eleven o'clock Lord Aberdeen's policy in 1828 there is but one opinion entertained in Portugal by men of all parties, with the exception of some of the Miguelite leaders—with the exception of some of the Miguelite leaders—that it was the means of inflicting on this country a five years' civil war, and a foreign debt of nine millions sterling. The policy that is now pursuing will lons sterling. The policy that is now pursuing will lons the long to the nighest connidence:

| A Lecture was delivered in the Carpenters' Hall, and a foreign debt of nine millions sterling. The policy that is now pursuing will lons of the States accounts from Carlsruhe, coming from very lates accounts from Co-operative Land Society was delivered in the Carpenters' Hall, and a foreign debt of nine millions accounts from Carlsruhe, coming from very lates accounts from Co-operative Land Society and States accounts from Co-operative Land Society was delivered in the Carpenters' Hall, and the same day, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several other gentlemen. The Chart of the afternoon.

| A Lecture was delivered in the Carpenters' Hall, and the coming of Sunday last, by Mr. Avaes Squamon Blockade or Original Reform likely lates accounts from Co-operative Land Society was delivered in the Carpenters' Hall, and the forence or the following resolutions were unani-levely for the fortnight, including general contribution is 1s, 4d. per member. A LIST OF BOOKS, NOW PUBLISHING BY B. D. COUSINS, 18, DUKE STREET, LIN-COLN'S-INN-FIELDS, LONDON.

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Lovelace, 35, King-street, Regent-street; Russell, 4 Store-street, Bedford-square; Thomas Newton, 16 at 29, Church-street, Liverpool; Messrs. Robinson, 11, Gree side-street, Edinburgh; and by all booksellers. At home daily till three; evenings, six till nine. On personal interview sufficient. Syphilis and Secondar

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wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy all doubt.—Farmers' Journal. comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill! This, Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients, too constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that | frequently administered by the profession; indeed, strong deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases symptoms that berray its approach, as the various affect of this complaint. The proprietor of the above ointment, tions of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir- after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy,-was regularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since, without the slightest return of the disorder, over a This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken period of fifteen years, during which time the same Aberbefore persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in nethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring number of desperate cases, both in and out of the proshould bear enstamped upon it the physical characters prietor's circle of friends, most of which cases had been under medical care, and some of them for a very consi-Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle derable time. Abernethy's Pile Ointment was introduced for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had to the public by the desire of many who had been perectly healed by its application; and since its introduction the fame of this ointment has spread far and wide. Even the medical profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that Aberprinciples throughout the body, even penetrating the nethy's Pile Cintment is not only a valuable preparation,

minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina- but a never-failing remody in every stage and variety of tions, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating that appalling malady. Sufferers will not repent giving it a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names.

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Strand; Hannay and Co., 62, Oxford-street; Hunter and mists and medicine venders in London. THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.—The existing House of Commons may continue in being till the autumn

remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams of 1847, and from actual appearance there is no reason to conclude that it will be dissolved much before that AT THIS SEASON of the year, we know of no greate r drawback to our enjoyment than the customary return of those seasonable afflictions, corns and bund

time sufferers by these tormenting evils. We do formerly, owing to the astonishing cures effected by the extended use of Paul's Every Man's Friend; and our present object is to point out to those unacquainted with the good results of this application, short space of time, without confinement or the least exposure.

that by its use they will certainly acquire not only ease to their feet, but, from personal experience of its undoubted efficacy, they will derive as perfect and as permanent a cure as though no such disorder had ever troubled them. The remedy is simple, and consists. merely of a plaister, renewed as occasion may require, and but few are necessary to rid the victim of all his pains. They may be obtained of any respectable Chemist or Medicine Vender in the king dom, and at so reasonable a price that the poorest person has it in his power to shake off this painful plaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general and increasing growth. The plaister is sold in occupation. Medicinus and he formanded to smart and increasing growth. occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of boxes, at 1s. 11d. each; or, in large boxes, containing the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

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Poetrp.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. NO. XY.

"CHILDE HABOLD." In the notes is the third canto of this immortal poem [see Murray's one volume edition] we find the following from the pen of Sir WALTER SCOTT:-The first and second cantos of "Childe Harold's Pil. grimage" produced, on their appearance in 1812, an effect front of Stafford Gaol, during the two years I remained appeared within this or the last century, and placed at course, I could not witness: on one occasion, only, once upon Lord Byron's head the garland for which other when, on account of the early hour and season of the men of genius have toiled long, and which they have gained late. He was placed pre-eminent among the literary men of his country by general acclamation. It was repeating the testimonies of reflecting men who have atamidst such feelings of admiration that he entered the tended executions, as to the hardening effect of those public stage. Everything in his manner, person, and conversation, tended to maintain the charm which his genius had flung around him; and those admitted to his conversation, far from finding that the inspired poet sunk the second, third, and fourth occasions, we became cominto ordinary mortality, felt themselves attached to him, paratively unconcerned. And, when I was left a solitary not only by many noble qualities, but by the interest of a mysterious, undefined, and almost painful curiosity. A created a few bitter thoughts of the abhorrent and uncountenance exquisitely modelled to the expression of feeling and passion, and exhibiting the remarkable contrast of very dark hair and eyebrows with light and ex- all my dislike of the brutal transaction was vain. And pressive eyes, presented to the physiognomist the most within ten minutes after the death-bell had ceased interesting subject for the exercise of his art. The pre- I actually caught myself humming "Ye Banks and dominating expression was that of deep and habitual thought, which gave way to the most rapid play of fea-

gloom interrupted even his gayest and most happy mo-The following stanzas form the opening of the third

tures when he engaged in interesting discussion; so that

tiful alabaster vase, only seen to perfection when lighted

up from within. The flashes of mirth, gaiety, indigna-

tion, or satirical dislike, which frequently animated Lord

Byron's countenance, might, during an evening's conver-

sation, be mistaken, by a stranger, for the habitual ex-

pression, so easily and so happily was it formed for them

all; but those who had an opportunity of studying his

features for a length of time, and upon various occasions,

both of rest and emotion, will agree that their proper lau-

guage was that of melancholy. Sometimes shades of this

canto :-Is thy fair face like thy mother's, my fair child! Ada! sole daughter of my house and heart !* When last I saw thy young blue eyes they smiled, And then we parted-not as now we part, But with a hope .--

Awaking with a start, The waters heave around me, and on high The winds lift up their voices: I depart, Whither I know not; t but the hour's gone by, When Albion's lessening shores could grieve or glad min

Once more upon the waters! yet once more! And the waves bound beneath me as a steed That knows his rider. Welcome to their roar! Swift be their guidance whereso'er it lead! Though the strained mast should quiver as a reed, And the rent canvas fluttering strew the gale, Still must I on; for I am as a weed, Flung from the rock, on Ocean's foam to sail Where'er the surge may sweep, the tempest's breath p vail.

He, who grown aged in this world of woe, In deeds, not years, piercing the depths of life, So that no wonder waits him; nor below Can love, or sorrow, fame, ambition, strife, Cut to his heart again with the keen knife Of silent, sharp endurance: he can tell Why thought seeks refuge in lone caves, yet rife With airy images, and shapes which dwell Still unimpaired though old, in the soul's haunted cell.

'Tis to create and in creating love A being more intense, that we endow With form our fancy, gaining as we give The life we image, even as I do now. What am I? Nothing : but not so art thou, Soul of my thought! with whom I traverse earth, Invisible but gazing, as I glow Mix'd with thy spirit, blended with thy birth

And feeling still with thee in my crush'd feelings' dearth. Yet must I think less wildly :- I have thought Too long and darkly, till my brain became, In its own eddy boiling and o'erwrought A whirling gulph of phantasy and flame: And thus, untaught in youth my heart to tame, My springs of life were poisoned. 'Tis too late! Yet am I changed; though still enough the same In strength to bear what time can not abate And feed on bitter fruits without accusing Fate.

In the stanzas following the above, the poet "adopting more distinctly the character of Childe Harold than in the original poem, assigns the cause why he has resumed his Pilgrim's staff, when it was hoped he had sat down for life a denizen of his native country." That cause was his domestic unhappiness, which we shall not now further allude to. We cannot give the whole of the stanzas, but select the following, in which the poet, speaking of the "Childe." describes himself :--

Where rose the mountains, there to him were friends Where roll'd the ocean, thereon was his home; Where a blue sky, and glowing clime, extends, He had the passion and the power to roam; The desert, forest, cavern, breaker's foam, Were unto him companionship; they spake A mutual language, clearer than the tone Of his land's tongue, which he would oft forsake For nature's pages glass'd by sunbeams on the lake. Like the Chaldean, he could watch the stars Till he had peopled them with beings bright As their own beams; and earth, and earth-born jars And human frailties, were forgotten quite: Could he have kept his spirit to that flight He had been happy; but this clay will sink Its spark immortal, envying it the light To which it mounts, as if to break the link That keeps us from you heaven which woos us to its brink But in man's dwellings he became a thing Restless and worn, and stern and wearisome,

Droop'd as a wild-born falcon with clipt wing, To whom the boundless air alone were home: Then came his fit again, which to o'ercome, As eagerly the barr'd up bird will beat His breast and beak against his wiry dome Till the blood tinge his plumage, so the heat Of his impeded soul would through his bosom eat.

THE FATE OF REFORMERS. [From "The Occan Flower." By T. M. Hughes.] O Man! thou art the mystery of the world, A compound of the vile and the sublime, A fine creation all to chaos hurled,

A thing of opposites, of pearl and slime! The glorious likeness of a God is there, But, an, the mirror blurred and broken lies, Distoring every feature-yet how fair-Worm of the Earth and angel of the Skies!

Thy life through error's maze doth wildering pass, Thy truths most precious doubt encircle's round; Thy judgments, singular and in the mass, Are feeble, wavering, prejudiced, unsound, And they who labour most in thy behoof Are victims of thy persecution most;

Thou enviest, hatest, jeerest, stand'st aloof From those who fill discovery's foremost post. New ages do them justice. Thou in life Dost stone thy benefactors—venomed Sloth; Yet moved this planet round, 'mid worldly strife, With Galileo and his jailors both!

Art thou indeed, then, worthy of the toil, The mental anguish, and the nervous shock, Of those who, Earth to enlighten, drudge and moil !-Prometheus, answer, chained upon thy rock! Answer, great Hercules, thy labours done, Rewarded with the Centaur's poisoned robe;

Give answer, Theseus, all thy laurels won, Consigned to torture neath the passive Globe; And answer all that went before their time Amassing knowledge and diffusing light; The branded Pariahs of every clime-The dungeoned victims of a keener sight;

Whose mighty souls seemed formed for higher orbs, And casual dropt upon this humbler earth: Yea, answer He whose grief all grief absorbs, Divine "disturber" nailed for Sion's mirth! Answer, thou Globe, and show beneath thy sod,

Upturned and smiling in eternal youth, The bones of all the martyred saints of God, And butchered worshippers of Freedom, Truth! ribed, maligned, reviled, and hunted by The thing miscalled Society, a tear

Might dim, but all in vain, the martyr's eye: A conscience pure transcends all human fear. And this shall be your fate till ends the world. Ye who would be Reformers! would expose Error or vice, Truth's sunlit flag unfurled, And fearlessly defy her cruel foes.

Yet, oh, despair not, great and generous souls, But bold pursue your tasks of human love; To thankless mortals multiply your doles,

And trust for your reward from powers above!

Reviews.

THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES. A PRISON RHYME IN TEN BOOKS. By THOMAS COOPER, the Chartist. London: J. How, 132, Fleet-street. (Continued from the Star of October 11th.) The "Sixth Book" is a wonderful and perfect per-Formance; we defy the most captiously-inclined critic to

daughter of my house and heart, it is now rumoured, is the writer of 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation,' the writer of 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation,' which has run through four editions."

Which has run through four editions."

Besides these, there are Hannibal, in the characters described in the previous fime, on the 25th of April, 1816, attended by William fime, on the 25th of April, 1816, attended by William fime, on the 25th of April, 1816, attended by Canto 1; his physician, Dr. Polidori; and a Swiss valet."

And isn't it a vicissitudes incidental to the life of an author rabsis. In this physician, or the characters described in the previous fime, on the 25th of April, 1816, attended by William fime, on the 25th of April, 1816, attended by William fime, on the 25th of April, 1816, attended by William fime, on the 25th of April, 1816, attended by William fime, on the 25th of April, 1816, attended by William fime, on the 25th of April, 1816, attended by William fime, on the 25th of April, 1816, attended by William fime, on the 25th of April, 1816, attended by William fime, on the 25th of April, 1816, attended by William fime, on the 25th of April, 1816, attended by William fime, on the 25th of April, 1816, attended by William fine thing—I know you don't think so, but isn't it?—to by his pen, but its fluctuations were likewise aggravated know that all that's been done, and all that's to do, will be done, because Englishmen have left off cutting other disposition. When a boy, "The History of the Rogues make."

Fletcher and Robert Rushton, the yeoman and page of books. Poor Saul is quite willing to give up royal men's throats? That peace has done it all? If they and Rappareez, and the lives of pirates, robbers, and himself.

find a fault in it, unless indeed he should be a reli- mockeries for the advancement of the general good; oughtn't to set up a dove with an olive branch at every smugglers; received a greater matter on which to ground his cavillings. As to beauties," the puzzle is not to find them, the puzzle is to select a few stanzas out of the hungical and thirty-all beautiful, contained in the "Book," which shall give the reader something like an idea of this portion of the poem. We give the following from the "notes," as a necessary introduction to the opening stanzas:—

upon the public, at least equal to any work which has in it. The entire procedure in any one instance, of and my fellow-prisoners with paroxysms of distress,-on prisoner, the sound of the death-bell, for the last time, civilized nature of the impending tragedy; but a kind of Braes o' Bonny Doon!" Now, a more sensitive and excitable human creature than myself, perhaps, does not exist: but there is the honest fact—such as startled me a brother poet compared them to the sculpture of a beausefulness of capital punishments as "impressive moral lessons" make what they can of it.

> Blood! blood!-Ye human hell-hounds,-when, oh Will ye have had your fill? The hazy morn Hath scarcely dawned upon this grisly den Of demon Power, ere you poor wretch forlorn Is led to slaughter :--led !--nay, fainting, borne Unto the ladder's foot! Murder by law, In licu of med'cine till his wits return, And pity, for a creature whose brain-flaw rged him, ev'n while he wept, to lay his infant low!

It is the death-toll: there! they bear him on! I climb to read the lesson through my bars .--Hah! curse upon thee, priest!-is it well done, That thou, a peace-robed herald pattering prayers, Dost head the dead-march ? Trow'st thou not it jars With that sky-message which proclaimed, thou say'st, "Peace and Goodwill to Man" !-- aye, that it mars The face of mercy to behold thee placed There, in grim state, 'tween spears with crape, in mockery,

graced ? 'Tis passed,-the bloody cavalcade: Farewell, Poor pale, weak, fellow-worm! 'twill soon be o'er,-Thy tearful pilgrimage. 'Tis done!-the knell Ceases; and though I, happ'ly, see no more Of the fell tragedy,—the sullen roar Of groans and execuations, pierces through My dungeon-grating,-for the gazers pour The heart's involuntary curse on you, le hireling butchers who now "give the law its due"! Addressing the priests, the poet says :-What tyrants leave unranquished in the mind By threat of chains, the gallows, flame, or sword,-Ye humble by your Hell!-

Was I not blind-To judge ye inconsistent ? True accord Subsists between your new and elder "word." Ye throw away no part: it is because,-With cunning shrewder than the simple horde O' th' laity,-ye ken the penal clause Blends in one spirit fierce the old and late Jews' laws.—

Hell-fire-coercion-for the ingrate hard Who will not love the God set forth as high, Vast, indescribable, in his Love's regard For Men! "Love him-or He will magnify "His glory by consigning thee to die "In ceaseless flames an ever-living death!" O Christ! how can I love what doth outvie All tyrannies in horribleness of wrath-This monstrous Thing derived from an old monster Faith?

Thine, Galilean, is of all earth's creeds The greatest marvel! Wonder at thy toil Of tears, self-sacrifice, and love succeeds Each step we tread with thee-till this dread foil Unto thy moral beauty doth despoil The yearning heart of its impassioned hope: Death-stricken, blighted, doth the soul recoil From its tempestuous wish to love thee: droop It must in doubt ;—and to its bourne in darkness grope

Alas! thy repetition of that most Enslaving of all slavish thoughts-a Hell Wherewith the Priest may threat to tame the ghost Of him who dares in mortal life rebel Gainst Faith or Kings—restrains the heart's love swel Rushing to centre in thee, and reveals To Reason that thou couldst not burst the spell Of Circumstance-which ev'n the mightiest seals In impotence: we do but act as she impels. In the midst of his reveries the poet is startled by bserving the destroying arts of the spider; this

painful sight induces some startling but perfectly rational reflections on the priest-taught dogma of a universal Providence unchangeably just and good: which dogma appears to the poet to be exceedingly Hah! murderous spider!-when I watched thee spread Thy cobweb yestermorn, it did relieve A dreary prison-hour to mark each thread From thee, thou magic artisan, receive

Its facry texture: while I saw thee weave That dædal miracle, this poison-thought Rose not that now impelleth me to grieve Much more than to admire-to grieve and doubt, s, in a torment-web, like thy poor victim, caught!-Priest! dost thou smile, beholding how the web Of thought, involves, at length, its devotee, And lays him, helpless as a limber babe, At Mystery's feet? Oh! I will slander thee No more: if Nature hath a Deity, The Bible doth not slanderously limn His portraiture: Author of agony The living book doth, hourly, picture Him: The written-thrones a Slaughterer 'tween the Cheru

bim! 'Tis clear; who tries the Faith by Nature's test,-O modern Stagyrite !- between thy creed And Her must own " Analogy" confest.-Submit thee, then, vain doubter !- since decreed It is that life consists of things of greed And things to be their prey,—submit and bow 'To Him who made them thus: back, that may lead Thee to the Faith in which, thou dost allow, The Deity is drawn with Nature's girded brow! Priest! I will answer thee with that free soul These bolts and bars have only served to thew .--Forty short summers towards my earthly goal Have I now journeyed,—and, for me, but few More summers can remain: Wrong to eschew, And Right to choose, with heartfelt earnestness, How can I lack dispose,—while, to my view, The grave is yawning in its cold duresse o close what tyrants leave of my clay's feebleness?

Priest! I have felt by turns from earliest days, As well as calms, the tempest of the brain: Fervid devotion, and the wild rapt blaze Of ecstasy in prayer; ascetic pain And fasting; midnight book-toil to obtain The key to facts-knowledge of tongues of old; Weighing of evidence-grave,-long,-again; With constant watchings how Man doth unfold What is the impress true he bears from Nature's mould ;-And this, in humbleness I would declare, And yet with courage, is my only Faith :-Goodness alone, with its blest, yearning care,

Is worshipful—for Goodness only hath Power to make good and happy things of breath And thought. If Man can be transformed Wholly to virtue,—punishment and wrath,— Taught by all priests that on the earth have swarmed,-Must be untaught; and Man by Love to Right be charmed.

Goodness alone is worshipful.—Not what Gives life, but what gives happiness is good. I cannot worship what I own a blot To be in my own nature—hasty flood Of feeling that with ireful hardihood Would rush to do what I would soon regret: Nor can I worship, priest! thy Shapes of Blood, Or Nature's cause of Pain :-- if to beget ove in the soul these fail—shall worship, there be met

I cannot worship what I cannot love. If this be vicious, priest! shew me the way To virtue: I will own,-if thou dost prove ly error: but, till then, I humbly say, I think the error thine. To resurvey, For proofs of Deity, great Nature's face, Drawn, yea impelled, unto Mind's latest day, I shall be by Her wonders ;-but-th' embrace Of All-pervading Goodness,—shall I find It's trace? I say not that there is no God: but that

I know not. Dost thou know, or dost thou guess ?-Why should I ask thee, priest? Darkness has sat With Light on Nature,—Woe with Happiness— Since human worms crawled from their languageless Imperfect embryons, and by signs essayed To picture their first thoughts. 'Tis but excess Of folly to attempt the great charade To solve; and yet the irking wish must be obeyed!

The poet next re-introduces us to the assemblage of renowned suicides. The following amongst other characters figure in this book-Demosthenes, Whose lightning tipped tongue Had made Greece glorious unto farthest time, Had Socrates ne'er lived, nor Homer sung, Nor Marathon been found beneath her clime :

THEMISTOCLES, Whose name with Salamis shall live

his only regret is, that, in his mortality, he was railway terminus, I'm an impostor. doomed to be a king. In the three following stanzas from his speech, Bible-readers will find some rather toughish "nuts to crack :"-

When Samuel, in my sight, to pieces hewed The royal Agag, whom I longed to save-I saw that when Jehovah had a feud With his poor human worm, He would not wave His claim to justice—but, upon the slave Who dared to step between His holy wrath And the doomed victim, He would vengeance have-Slow-signal-sure! The Everlasting's path Who can find out ?- who comprehendeth what He saith !

His prophet did my humble head anoint, And said the Lord had chosen me to rule : Exterminating war God did appoint On Amelek, next :- His ways are wonderful! When I besought, at His Divine footstool, Pardon for weakness, Agag's holy slayer Said God did not rep. int like man !- How dull Are our perceptions !- Did he not declare Me monarch, and repent ?- He who refused my prayer? All-all is mystery! I sough't no thrones :-

My father's asses, as I, following, roamed O'er the wild wilderness-if on me shone The cheering sun, or sterile Nature gloomed-A kingdom seemed to me :--but I was doomed To know the mockery of earthly bliss !-Aud is not Sheol mockery ?- We are wombed In dread and doubt-fearing to do amissand to do well, lack power to burst our destinies!

Mr. Coopen's "notes" are very interesting, some of them being in themselves complete though brief histories or biographics of celebrated characters. The following is a specimen:-

CLEANTHES Is a noble Greek example of mind triumphing over difficulties. He was at first a "fisty-cuffer"—as the old translators phrase it, in the edition of Diogenes Lacrtius 'made English by several hands:" 1696-"but coming to Athens, with no more than four drachmas in his pockets, and meeting with Zeno, he betook himself most sedulously to the study of Philosophy, &c." "By night (says Enfield, who renders Laertius more elegantly) he drew water as a common labourer in the public gardens, that he might have leisure, in the day-time, to attend the schools of philosophy. The Athenian citizens observing that though be appeared strong and healthy, he had no visible means of subsistence, summoned him before the court of Areopagus, according to the custom of the city, to give an account of his manner of living. Upon this, he produced the gardener for whom he drew water, and a woman for whom he ground meal, as witnesses to prove that he subsisted by the honest Labour of his hands. The judges of the court were so struck with admiration of this singular example of industry and perseverance, that they ordered ten minæ to be paid him out of the public treasury-which, however, Zeno would not suffer him to accept. Cleanthes was for many years so poor, that he was obliged to write the heads of his

master's lectures upon shells and bones, for want of money to buy paper."-The suicide of this philosopher, at a very advanced age, was singularly quiet and yet heroic. His physicians recommended fasting for some disease with which he was afflicted; and having abstained from food for two days, although he had thus subdued his disorder, he refused to eat again, saying that since he had travelled so far towards the end of life he would not go back again-and, accordingly, died by voluntary 'total abstinence.'—The testimonies to the elevated morality of his life are abundant.

In this book eloquent and truly postical speeches in favour of equality are put into the mouths of De-MOSTHENES, THEMISTOCLES, CLEANTHES, CAIUS GRAC-CHUS, LYCURGUS, and others. The speech of Lycurgus concludes the book; we give the following extracts therefrom :-

Error, from human ignorance darkly sprang. As children misname things, and shout or shrick, From pleasure or affright-so mankind sang, In rhapsodies of joy, the golden streak Of morn; and, when they heard the thunder speak. Bowed down in awe, and wept. Infants in mind, They marvelled—and made gods of visage meek Or terrible, and, then, to them assigned Rule o'er the sun and cloud, the sky, and sea, and wind.

Thrones, likewise, sprang from human ignorance:-Nature's rude elements presented war For Man: rocks, earth-flames, ocean's vast expanse, Storms, forests, savage beasts, were found to mar Man's ease or rest : on every side a bar Opposed itself, alike to further good, Or present peace :- then, he an exemplar Was held who overcame, by hardihood, Lion or bear, horrors of cavern, flame, or flood. Such were old Earth's primeval monarchs: kings, Leaders, by courage-holding simple sway-

Of larger means for nourishing man's clay. O Mithridates, when I heard thee say Some were born natural leaders, unto these I turned—the chiefs of patriarchal day— Comparing them with lords that Earth now sees-The puny hildings man approaches on his knees! Cities were built, and man subdued the soil :-But, now, Craft grew, and seized on mystery-Life, death, sun, stars-all that the sons of toil Saw without comprehending ;-and with glee, Secret but strong, saw Man a devotee Become, credent and humble-reverent laud

If sway they held-by useful compassings

Rendering unto the Priest as lowlily As to the gods this minister of fraud Said he heard speak—while men him listed, overawed. Then, between Priest and King grew contest rife For mastership; and Ganges and old Nile-Whose sacred servants foremost led the strife-Beheld the proof, in many a mighty pile That decked their marges, how completely Guile Could triumph over Strength. But, in the end,

Altar and Throne felt it unworth the while To waste each other-since, they shrewdly kenned The prey enough for both :- so King called Priest-his friend!

Long, dreary, miserable years have fled-Since the foul compact first was ratified, By Priestcraft placing on throned Kingship's head, With hands in recking blood of victim dyed, The gaud of gold-the sign of kingly pride-Long, dreary, suffering, weeping, wailing years :-Oft have the bruised and trampled sufferers tried To rise ;-but the Priest's curse woke inward fears, And they bowed down again unto their toil with tears

Say ye, Right's triumph, like a dream, shall fade, 'Neath swift rewaking vigour of throned Power !-Monarchs, be not deceived! Right, now, hath aid From Knowledge-hid by priests in secret bower, And when thence 'scaped, caught, and to dungeon-tower By them condemned-yea, to the fiery flame!-They knew not of her high immortal dower, The veritable Phænix-whom to tame, Or to destroy, will ever mock old priestly aim! Lo! she hath ta'en young Freedom by the hand-And, in the strength and comeliness of youth, Supplanting Craft and Power in every land, And heralding the reign of Love and Truth, They go. Yet little reek they of the growth Of Right and Knowledge, who the glorious pair Regard not:-the besotted shapes uncouth That dream, like age-cramped spiders in their lair,

Their cobweb safe—though winds sport with it in the air. And, brothers, here we solemnly obtest The Sovereignties of Nature that the toil We will not end, till Men and spirits blest Hold general jubilee!—

He said ;-and, while He stretched aloft his hand-from motley pile And throne, great souls arose, and instant raised A hand aloft—each with a godlike smile!— And light empyreal from each essence blazed, Until I woke—with the bright vision soul-bedazed!

(To be Continued.) DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGA-ZINE-OCTOBER. London: Punch Office, 92, Fleet-street.

In chapter xviii. of the excellent story of "St.

that oddity, the misanthropic, benevolent mustinmaker, Capstick, now retired from business, and the inmate of a country residence, which this would-be modern Diogenes has christened with the name of the "Tub." Bright Jem, the kind-hearted linkman, is amply redeemed from all imperfections by the excellent spirit and noble object of the author. "Cromwell in the Shades" "needs no ghost" to recommend the article. The article entitled "The Englishman in Prussia" we gave in this paper of the 4th inst., under the head of "The Prussian Despotism." The seventh chapter of a "History for Young England" has for its subject "Early English Churchmen." The article is ably written, and shows the writer to be intimately acquainted with the subject on which he writes. This "history" is the most valuable we

have ever read, as regards England, and our only regret is, that the writer did not begin at the beginning, instead of commencing with the Conqueror. Every youth should read this excellent "history." "The Hedgehog Letters," "The Philosopher Married," "The Confessions of a Quack," and "reviews" of several new works from the remaining contents of this number. We take the following extract from the "Liedgehog Letters:"-

BAILWAYS. There's nobody in town, and nothing in the papers but * Can it be true? We mud the following in a late number of the Family Herald:—"Lady Lovelace, 'Ada, fair daughter of my house and heart,' it is now rumoured, is daughter of my house and heart,' it is now rumoured, is and Dixus "the latest Greek." Of Romans there a good many flies caught and gobbled up, by those who the writer of 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation,' are Cato, Caius Gracchus, Curtius, and Brutus spin it. plans of railways, that in a little time will cover all Eng-

Yes, grandmother, peace has done it all! Only think ing the period of his desultory studies at Trinity College, of the iron that had been melted into cannon and round Dublin, he gave but little indication of character, save shot, and chain shot, and all the other sorts of shot. such tokens as appertain to that of a good-hearfed, that the devils on a holiday play at bowls with !- if the worthless fellow; and, although the professions of diviwar had gone on—all the very same iron that's now nity, law, and medicine were successively set before him, peaceably laid upon sleepers! Think of the iron that neither of them was found suited to a genius which

had been fired into the sea, and banged through quiet would have its own time and its own way. The former people's houses, and sent mashing squares and squares of proved a course for which he had no vocation; and such men-God's likenesses in red, blue, and green coats, was his modesty and ingenuity in that particular, that

Well, I should like the ghost of Buonaparts to get up stances which manifested the native warmth and husome morning, and take the Times in his thin hands. If manity of his disposition, and certain others which forehe wouldn't turn yellower than ever he was at St. Helena! shadowed the nature of his future career : for, when put There he'd see plans for railways in France-belly France; to the shifts for the means of paying a tavern score, he as I believe they call it—to be carried out by Frenchmen would write a ballad and carry it to the sign of the Reinand Englishmen. Yes; he wouldn't see 'em mixing bayonets, trying to poke 'em in one another's bowels, that a few tons of blood might, as they call it, water its amount of five shillings in payment for such a production. laurels-(how any man can wear laurels at all, I can't tell, they must smell so of the slaughter-house!)-he wouldn't see 'em charging one another on the battle-field, but quietly ranged, cheek-by-jowl, in the list of directors! Not exchanging bullets, but clubbing together their hard with the like ill success, he proceeded over a considerable

Consider it, grandmother, isn't it droll? Here, in one convent to another, earning his night's entertainthese very lists, you see English captains and colonels in ment, after the manner of a roying student of the fifcivilise and add to the prosperity of Frenchmen. * won't it be a little hard to catch us asleep? For you see, and the bonds are made of railway iron!

first to make lint, and cry over the sons of glory, with its face, although it was made of the best bronze. When lend her a chamber-pot full of coals." George the Fourth is made to hear the news—(for kings are so very long before the truth comes to 'em)-he'd

the nothing that men think him. We fear that Douglas Jerrold is over sanguine as to the moral and beneficial effects likely to flow from the union of English and French speculators in forming railroads in France. Still the above noble the man flagged; and the buoyant disposition that had not say, that with the spirit of those ideas we cordially tension to urge the last few steps towards the goal, in concur. In expressing our fears that Douglas Jerrold is over-sanguine in his belief in the continuance of heart remained true and tender to the last. He still peace, and the rapid progress of general union, we do played with the children, and "taught the dog to beg;" not do so without cause. We have on former occasions commented on the detestable spirit animating the war-journals of France, and we now invite the pocket to a poor ballad-singer. "Some of the company reader's attention to the following specimen of Anglo-observed and remarked on his lavish bountifulness.

phobia on the part of the National: entente cordiale a great deal too far. Travellers who pass ingale. by Barantin, near Rouen, may see on the aqueduct (the National, no doubt, means viaduct) of the railway the been, certainly, a great degree of cowardice on the part of the local authorities who could tolerate such improprieties. By what right is an English flag displayed? On those scenes of virtue, without affectation of pathos only the French flag, and there can be no other in France. adorned." It is of little consequence whether the works in masonry be done by English or by Chinese. They are made in France, and for France, and that is enough. It is to be hoped that the superior authorities will give orders to their subordinates to prevent this English flag from coming to insult the susceptibilities of French nationality by its presence. This right de banniere, which the English thus abuse, is not an affair of indifference. If it were, the

their pretensions .- National. The above is a specimen of French nationality run crazy. The National professes to be an advocate of 'progress;" its politics are, we believe, Republican, and "something more;" but, judging by the above paragraph, we must consider the National as the organ of retrogession, rather than of progress. It would lead the world back to the "good old times" the substitution of fraternity instead; but French Republicans, that is such Republicans as the writers in the National, would let loose the hell-hounds of war, and cover the earth with carnage and tears for the purpose of exalting the French flag! The writer SIMMONDS' COLONIAL MAGAZINE -OCTOBER in the National evidently would make this exhibition in France of a bit of English bunting on the top of a drinking booth a casus belli between the two nations! Is this miserable barbarism a specimen of the much vaunted French civilisation? If so—

"O, shame to thee, land of the Gaul." For ourselves, we carnestly desire the fraternity and desire this, that we protest against the rabid trash | that would be a labour, though a pleasing and profitof the writer in the National.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE-OCTOBER. London: J. Clayton, 320, Strand. Of "The Dead Guest," continued in this number, we can say nothing, as not having seen the first and second numbers of this (the new) series, and, there-Giles and St. James," the reader is re-introduced to all things" evidences deep thought and sound sense on the part of the writer, combined with a hopeful belief in human progress. In saying this, we speak of the article generally; there are exceptionary chiefly valuable for the beautiful illustration heading it. "The Poorhouse Fugitive," being a sequel to "Bob Thin," in the September number, is most "The Poorhouse Fugitive," being a sequel to tastefully and beautifully illustrated. "The Past, the Present, and the Possible," is continued, and if the narrative of the writer is really a history of his own experiences, then, indeed, is "truth stranger than fiction;" but whether truth or fiction, the story of our cosmopolitan friend is very interesting. "Mr. Zigzag" continues his delightful "Recreations." Chap. xi. gives an account of "Sayes Court, Deptford," the residence of the celebrated "Every," and chap. xii. describes "Green-Arbour Court," sometime the London residence of the good-hearted OLIVER GOLDSMITH :-

" For shortness ealled Nolla Who wro te like an angel, and talk'd like poor Poll."

This is a charming chapter. The notices of the life and eccentricities of our beloved Oliven are most interesting, and we are strongly tempted to quote the entire chapter; we must, however, content ourselves with the following extracts:—

MEMOIRS OF AN UMBR'ELLA—By G. H.

Rodwell. Part III. London: E. Mackenzie,
111, Fleet-street.

ter share of his attention than the more regular sources of the truction; and durthis period of his life were mingled with many circumdeer, in Montrath-street, where the Dublin Cainach of the time was always ready to furnish him with the Green Arbour-court was the first settled London abode of Goldsmith. Having passed two years in the study of medicine under the elder Monro, at Edinburgh, where he and Junior, to be very pretty fellows .- Punch.

portion of the Continent; at one time travelling from

company with French riscounts and barons, and I don't teenth century, by the exhibition of his scholarship; at know what, planning to lay iron down in France, to another, piping merrily for his supper at the humble * door of some cottage in the sunny and music-loving The Prince Joinville is now and then looking about our land of Italy. The wanderer had landed at Dover, forcoast to find out, it is said, which is the softest part of us, lorn and destitute, and was presently engaged in that in the case of a war, to put his foot upon us. Poor fel- most melancholy of all pursuits—the search for employlow! he's got the disease of glory; only, as it sometimes ment in London. This may be supposed to have been the happens with the small-pox, it has struck inwards; it most trying period of Goldsmith's whole life; and when, can't come out upon him. When we've railways laid about ten years afterwards, he began a story, to the surdown, as I say, like a spider's web all over the country, prise of a brilliant party at the house of Sir Joshua Reynolds, with "When I lived among the beggars of Axejust like the spider's web, the electric telegraph (inquire lane," it was probably a reminiscence of the very time what sort of a thing it is, for I havn't time to tell you), when he wandered from one druggist's shop to another, the electric telegraph will touch a line of the web, when humbly soliciting employment of any description. An down will come a tremendous spider in a red coat with obscure chemist had at length taken compassion on him, all sorts of murder after him! Mind, grandmother, let us and the result had been a brief sojourn at the corner of hope this never may happen: but when folks who'd mo- Bell-yard, near the Monument. The next transition had lest us, know it can come about, won't they let us alone? been an essay in the character of a physician on the Depend upon it, we're binding war over to keep the peace, Bankside, Southwark, upon the strength of the degree of bachelor in medicine, supposed to have been obtained You'd hardly think it-you who used to talk to me at Louvain, and by the help of Sleigh, a former fellowabout the beauty of glory (I know you meant nothing but student at Edinburgh. But Esculapius was not propired coats and the fine epaulets; for that, so often is wo- tious to this erratic disciple; and, in spite of the suit of men's notion of glory, tho' bless 'em, they're among the green relvet and gold, bought at second hand, to enhance the dignity of his professional appearance, and gashes spoiling all their fine feathers)—you'd hardly although, in consequence of a patch which was disco-think it, but they're going to put up a statue to the man vered in the coat after the bargain was concluded, the who first made boiling water to run upon a rail. It's quite | hat of the physician was invariably held so as to cover true: I read it only a day or two ago. They're going to the left breast during a consultation, still the lack of his denunciation of the "Government Education" fix up a statue to George Stephenson, in Newcastle. patients or fees had induced a speedy termination of this scheme. Could not Peel, to propitiate him, esta-How you will cast up your dear old eyes when you hear adventure, and thus probably saved the lives and consti- blish in one of the proposed Colleges a Professorship of this! You, who've only thought that statues should tutions of some of the King's liege subjects. This was of Billingsgate, and confer the appointment-with be put up to Queen Anne, and George the Third, and his followed by an attempt to fulfil the duties of an usher to an adequate salary—on the learned and vituperative nice son, George the Fourth, and such people! I should a school at Peckham; but the tricks of the young gentle- gentleman ?- Ibid. only like a good many of the statues here in London, to men, "the drudgery by day, and last, not least, the only like a good many of the statues here in London, to men, "the drudgery by day, and last, not least, the be made to take a cheap train down to Newcastle, to see misery of being obliged to sleep on the same pillow with How are the mighty fallen! On Saturday [I say, it. If dirty as they are—and dirty as they were—they a Frenchman, who stunk him dead with rancid poma. give us a little stimulant to help us through this wouldn't blush as red as a new copper halfpenny, why, tums," had completed the disgust of the doctor, and melancholy story]-On Saturday (sniff) the p-r-ince those statues—especially when they've queens and kings finally drove him to Green Arbour court, and the daily met a most havful haccident-[More g-gin-gin is in 'em—are the most unfeelingest of metal! What a lot drudgery of a literary life. It was here that Malone of mangled bodies, and misery, and house-breaking, and found the doctor, "employed in writing his 'Inquiry cident! Before going up to town—[oh-woh!]—his wickedness of all sorts, carried on and made quite lawful into Polite Learning, in a wretchedly dirty room in highness was innocently a-coming down stairs—lit by a uniform, may we see—if we chose to see at all— which there was but one chair; and when, from civility, wasn't after dinner, or, if it was, that makes no difabout the statue of what is called a conqueror! What this was offered to his visitant, he himself was obliged ference. He was a comin' downstairs (sniff, sniff, firing of houses, what shame, that because you're a to sit in the window. While they were conversing, some and oh-woh-woh) his dear little foot s-lipped and woman, I won't more particularly write about—we might one gently rapped at the door, and, on being desired to d-o-wn, down tumbled the Royal Sportsman like a look upon under the statue, that is only so high because come in, a poor ragged little girl of very decent behaviour 1-ubberly stag! Staggered and exflunctified, he was it has so much wickedness to stand upon! If the statue entered, who, dropping a curtsey, said, 'My mamma picked up by himselfor the regal maid-of-all-workcould feel at all, wouldn't it put up its hands, and hide sends her compliments, and begs the favour of you to maid-of-all-work-which means the maid what don't

No one had ever met poverty and toil with a manlier like to gallop off to the first melter's, and go at once into spirit than Goldsmith did; the immense catalogue of his obscure productions, ranging from the history of empires even to that of "Goody Two Shoes," attest his indefatigable industry and patient endurance of unworthy their notice at Portsmouth. We defy competition, toil. But such exertion will produce a reaction. The however, against the "old blocks" presiding over our mind of the author had lost its elasticity; the spirit of naval department, although it was said that the old ideas do honour to the heart of the writer. We need carried him through so many trials was not of sufficient sight of which he fell. But, if the spirit flagged, the and it is told of him, that, being at a dinner-party, he suddenly ran out into the street to give all he had in his 'Oh,' said he, 'you were all saying she sung sweetly, but The French and English Flags. - A very strange you did not perceive the misery of her notes." He only, fact has been pointed out to us, to which we call the who had felt the thorn in his own breast, could detect attention of the public, for it pushes courtesy and the the sorrowful secret in the song of the wounded night-

On the 14th of April, 1778, Oliver Goldsmith departed English flag raised by the side of the French flag. The from a life of many sorrows, with some bright glimpses French flag, indeed, does not appear to be admitted at all excepting by tolerance, for it occupies the left. It has also been remarked that at the time of the Rouen races in the struggle. His last act as a physician was a fatal the English flag was hoisted on all the booths occupied by one; for his final prostration was hastened by an over-Englishmen. What is the meaning of this importation of dose of a powerful medicine of his own prescription. He English colours into the middle of France? There has was buried in the Temple Church, and his monument is in Westminster Abbey; but thousands who have never seen it have a better in their own hearts when they recal account of works done in France? Is it because these without extravagance, and of wit and humour without works are conducted to some extent by Englishmen? We offence or license, which embellish his works, of whom should like to know in that case if in England the French | the great moralist has said, he "left scarcely any kind flag is tolerated in the same way? In principle, there is of writing untouched, and touched none but what he

> This number of the Illuminated contains also a review of Mr. Coopen's "Purgatory of Suicides." The notice is a favourable one.

We last month expressed our unqualified admira tion of this Magazine, which we now repeat. The literary matter is of a healthy and high-toned cha racter; the writers do not strain after effect, but English would not show themselves so persevering in achieve effect purely by the natural strength of their literary ability. As regards its literary contents. this Magazine may compete with any similar pub lication extant; but as regards its illustrations it is beyond comparison the best of all the monthlies. I is from the first page to the last a thing of pencilled poetry and artistic beauty. After a somewhat lengthy career of unfortunate management, the Illuminated is now in good hands, and if the public when nations savagely slaughtered each other for the | will only give it a fair trial, it cannot fail to achieve honour of a wretched rag of bunting, christened with the title of "flag," or "banner." French Republicanism teaches the abolition of nationalities and nestly hoping that our commendation may not be in vain, we warmly recommend this Magazine to the

London: Simmonds and Ward, 18, Cornhill. This month's number contains such a variety of matter interesting to the general reader, as well as to the politician, the colonist, and the intending emigrant, that we have had some difficulty in getting through the one hundred and twenty pages and up wards, contained in a single number of this magazine Indeed, we must candidly confess that we have not common union of all nations, and it is because we read the entire of the contents of this number, for able one, greater than we have time to devote to. Most of the contents, however, we have read, and, generally speaking, we must express our approbation and admiration of the articles we have perused. The opening article is a continuation of the "Notes on the Sandwich Islands," by ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE, Esq. "The Missouri River" gives a succinct account of that celebrated American stream. Next follows fore, not having seen the commencement of the story, the Agriculture of Hindostan." This is followed by a continuation of the interesting articles on the Liberated African Establishment at St. Helena." From the pen of the intelligent and talented editor of "The Hobart Town Courier," we have a highly in- 2. Anything tart is a sharp affair, but a churchwarden the "Tub." Bright Jem, the kind-hearted inkman, now an old and withered man, is hermit-companion of the ex-muffinmaker. An accident brings St. Gites in contact with these two, though up to the close of the chapter he has not informed them who he is. This chapter is made the medium for some he is. This chapter is made the medium for some of the most beautiful thoughts ever given birth to by any writer. "Serving the People" is a good article, containing much wholesome truth. "The Fiery Tongue," though not to be rated very high as a poem, is amply redeemed from all imperfections by the extinct of the extinct and interesting account of "An Excursion to the Welling-passages we cannot accord with; the beau ideal of a reformer, sketched in this article, is hardly to our liking; it strikes us that a true reformer "should be reformer, sketched in this article, is hardly to our passages we cannot accord with; the beau ideal of a reformer, sketched in this article, is hardly to our liking; it strikes us that a true reformer "should be graphical and general description of "The Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town, and its environs," is given in this number. Comparatively speaking, but little is too in this number. Comparatively speaking, but little is that a saucepan is a warmor. 5. A man who is liking; it would take a long story indeed to tire us it is too brief; it would take a long story indeed to tire us it is loom in this country of this least talked of, but written by the author of these "Sketches." "The Widow of Lyons," is a short but pleasing story, is a maply redeemed from all imperfections by the extinct the part of the care of the Recursion to the Wellingto Falls, Van Dieman's Land." A valuable topour of "The Cape of Tone Cape of The Cape of the standard and general description of "The Cape of the standard and general description of "The Cape of the standard and general description of "The Blow of The Cape of Tone Falls, Van D almost veiled from the denizens of the mother country. baker's oven is a browner. 8. A puncheon of spirits Perhaps the gem of the present number is the article is frequently a rum article, but a large glass is a entitled "The Crescent City," by CHARLES HOOTON, | rummer. It is destined to be a still greater, no one can doubt.
Articles on "The defenceless state of England,"
"New Zealand," "The Temples of the Ajunta,"
"Statistics of Van Dieman's Land," "The Island of Cuba," "Bytown (Canada) and its environs," with some minor articles, form the remaining contents of this number, which cannot fail to add to the already widely extended namelacit Esq., describing the principal features and character-Colonial Magazine. We had marked several passages for extract, but want of space prevents us giving

AN UGLY CUSTOMER.—The most effective Roland according, we believe, to Lord Byron-for the Olivers of an abusive hackney-coachman is calling him an ugly fellow! It is known to have been the boast of Mr. O'Connell, that he could drive a coach-and-six through an Act of Parliament, nor is his fluency in opprobriousness less notorious; and in the terpitude which he attaches to the reproach of ugliness, he hired to be killed at so many pence a day—only think when, in after life, he happened to be asked to pray at a shows a further affinity with the brotherhood of the what would have been this wicked, I will say it, this friend's house, he declined the office on the plea of not whip. In the course of an invective against the what would have been this wicken, I will say it, this blasphemous waste of metal—that, as it is, has been made into steam-engines. Very fine, indeed, they say, is the roar of artillery; but what is it to the roar of steam? I never see an engine, with its red-hot coals and its clouds of steam and smoke, that it doesn't seem to me it clouds of steam and smoke, that it doesn't seem to me it clouds of steam and smoke, that it doesn't seem to me it clouds of steam and smoke it is clouds of steam and smoke, that it doesn't seem to me it clouds of steam and smoke it is clouds of steam and smoke it is clouds of steam and smoke it is clouds of steam and s like a tremendous dragon that has been tamed by man to ciency of Master Noll, who was now dedicated to the carry all the blessings of civilisation to his fellow-created studies preparatory to a degree in the healing art. The ugliness, we think, was once brought against the womanness discusses, and other dilemmas that distinguished men of England: no matter for that either.—" Ugly" would seem-though the fact is certainly otherwiseto be the worst word in the O'Connell dictionary. Mr. John O'Connell, the Tydides of Erin, can find no more insulting epithet to apply to the Commissioner himself. Whether that gentleman is an ugly man or not, we imagine that the Agitators, father and son, have found him an ugly customer. He has done not a little to spoil their trade; still, we wonder that either of them should have called him ugly, since, by his revelations of the wretchedness of the Irish peasantry, from whose hard hands is wrung the "Repeal Rent," he has proved them both, O'Connell Senior

A GRATUITOUS CATHEDRAL -- A great panic, we understand, has been occasioned amongst the clergy of St. Paul's by an announcement which has gone the round of the papers, to the effect that the Very Reverend the Dean of Winchester had caused the Cathedral of that city to be opened, a certain time daily, to the public, gratis. The clerical showmen, it appears, are afraid that they will be expected to do likewise, and are in the greatest alarm for their twopences. Twopence, they argue, is in itself a small sum; but twopence every five minutes or so comes to a round one in the course of a day. Really the Dean of Winchester should have reflected before acting as he as done. He should have considered, that if he does not care about money himself, there are other Deans who love it dearly, and to whom the slightest loss is heart-rending. He has evidently no ear for Cathedral music: that is to say, the chink of cash. But he should have regarded other tastes than his own before endeavouring to abolish it, and to silence those silver-toned harmonies, than which to the feelings of certain churchmen, the "long-drawn aisle and fretted vault" can resound with no strains more soothing.—Ibid.

A RAILWAY PANIC .- The Boulogne News emphatically calls upon the public to refrain from railway speculation, on the ground that many schemes will be unfinished for want of the necessary iron. To say the truth, we do not anticipate a stoppage from want of iron, though we expect there will some day or other be a frightful smash for want of tin.—Ibid.

A SUITABLE APPOINTMENT .- O'Connell is loud in

do no work whatsomdever at all. He was p-y-icked up, and-[only to think-lend us your cotton wiper: oh-o-o-o-woh]—his blessed ancle was—out of jeint!

-Joe Miller. Superfluous!—The Admiralty have lately been experimentalizing on some new blocks submitted to ones were more likely to be cracked than the new

A Dangerous Enemy.-We advise our naval commanders to be on the look-out, otherwise they are likely to fall foul of an ugly customer. We perceive that one of the French admirals just appointed to a command, is Rear-Admiral De Hell! Whoever encounters the gentleman may therefore expect warm work .- Ibid.

A Useful Hint.—It may not be understood among the public generally, that anybody breaking windows, renders himself liable to the "Panes and Penalties Act."—Ibid.

EMIGRATION .- Emigration is at a discount in the city. The Lord Mayor was asked the other day how he should like to speculate in the colonies. Gibbs replied that he should make "a very bad settler!" Some are Born to Pay, others to Receive.-"Prince Albert refuses to pay £200, the rate and arrears of rate, due for his farm at Windsor."

Since Prince Albert refuses his rates to defray, Alleging excuses which call forth our laughter, An overtaxed people who still have to pay, Will rate him-at nothing-for ever hereafter. AN ANDOVER DITTY,

DEDICATED TO MESSES, LEWIS, NICHOLLS, AND HEAD. I'll sing you a modern song That was made by a modern pate, Of three jolly commissioners, Who lived on the poor's estate: And eat and drank, and paid their way With many a parish rate,

While a drunken master gave relief To the paupers at their gate! Three cheers for the three commissioners, " Kings" of the modern time. Their hall so fine was hung around

With Poor Law manifestoes, And rules and regulations, For pitching into pauper foes! And there their worships sat at ease, With what consciences, heaven knows And inwardly prayed that the master would give Each pauper a bloody nose! Like three tender-hearted gentlemen.

Commissioners of the modern time! When winter old brought frost and cold They opened house to all: With courses three they fed the great, With bones they fed the small! Nor was the houseless wanderer Ere driven from the door,

Though, once within, he was twenty times Worse off than he was before! All along of the three commissioners Christians of the modern time! But fraud, though sweet, must end at last, And sure the hour is nigh: And every Poor Law case proclaims The official life must die!

They'll lay them down reluctantly-Give up office with a sigh, While paupers glad dance round their couch. And curse the charity Of the three l'oor Law commissioners, Samaritans of the modern time! Now surely this were better far Than all the new parade

Of oakum picking-crushing bones-And starving what God made! And much more economical Since poor-rates must be paid To let them have the benefit For whom the rate was made, And not the three commissioners. Or any of their trade!

Positives and Comparatives .- 1. A basin of Scotch patmeal is thick, but the head of a fool is thicker.

A FACT FROM YANKRE-LAND .- The following con-

A REPUDIATOR EXTRA.—A far-west man, who had his newspaper bill sent from Boston, replied, "I never ordered the paper; and if I did, I have paid for it; and if I have not paid for it, I never will, cos it's now run out of date."

GIVE A REASON.—Phrases which did well teresting, and we are strongly tempted to quote the entire chapter; we must, however, content ourselves with the following extracts:

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

The carcer of Goldsmith was marked, not on the discontinuous by his pen, but its fluctuations were likewise aggravated by the wayward tendencies of an unsottled and romantic disposition. When a boy, "The History of the Rogues and Rappareez," and the lives of pirates, robbers, and mentioned the present part is a comic song, entitled "The Captor of the Rogues and Rappareez," and the lives of pirates, robbers, and mentioned the content ourselves which did well-mouth formerly, now only excite a sneer if does hered to formerly, now only excite a sneer if does hered to formerly, now only excite a sneer if does hered to talk to the operatives about "our put and our "glorious constitution," and our "glorious constitution," and our "glorious constitution, on respect for either; but one must take linguar to the Guard," composed by Mr. Rodwell. The Captor of the Guard, "composed by Mr. Rodwell. The Captor of the Guard, "composed by Mr. Rodwell. The Captor of the Guard, "composed by Mr. Rodwell. The Captor of the Guard, "composed by Mr. Rodwell. The Captor of the Guard, "composed by Mr. Rodwell. The Captor of the Guard, "composed by Mr. Rodwell. The Captor of the Guard, "composed by Mr. Rodwell. The Captor of the Guard, "composed by Mr. Rodwell. The Captor of the Guard, "composed by Mr. Rodwell. The Captor of the Guard, "composed by Mr. Rodwell. The Captor of the Church," and our "glorious constitution, and our "glorious constitution, our object in the church," and our "glorious constitution, our object in the church," and our "glorious constitution, our object in the church," and our "glorious constitution, our object in the church," and our "glorious constitution, our object in the church," and our "glorious constitution, our object in the church," and our "glorious constitution, our object in the church," and our "glorious constitution, our object in the church," and ou

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Derbyshire. SECRETARY. Stillingfleet Locker, Esq. A SSUMING the Northern Terminus of the Ere-wash Railway as its origin, this Line will pass through localities totally unprovided with Railway accommodation, into the populous manufacturing districts of Laucashire. It will continue the impor-

name, from Alfreton, in Derbyshire, where it will be a recipient of traffic from the Cromford canal-communicating with the Codnor Iron Works, and obeying the course of the river Derwent, and continuing along the Dinting Vale, enter Yorkshire in the vicinity of Saddleworth. In its course, it will pass through or near to Matlock, Ashbourne, Glossop, Mottram, Hyfield, and Duckenfield, in reaching which point the Manchester and Sheffield Railway will be intersected, and the Huddersfield Canal-Railway passed near to the Rochdale Station of the danchester and Leeds Railway. It is unnecessary to state here the character of the

country from Rochdale to Blackburn: it will be sufficient to observe, that it is the seat of those manufactures to which England owes her accumulating wealth. The Line will proceed thence through the Great London and Leeds Direct, and of the the East Langashire Railway, in the vicinity of or near to Whitworth and Rossendale, and fall into Haslingden.

A Branch will be thrown out of the trunk Line, from the Junction with the East Lancashire Line near Haslingdon, by Low-Moor and Bacup, to Todmorden.

The Erewash Extension will be the only direct route from the centre of Derbyshire to the great manufacturing towns and chief sea-ports of Lancashire. It will traverse a valley-district adorned with the most picturesque scenery, and, at the same time, rich in mineral produce. It will communicate, laterally, with several trunk Lines of Railway, and will be fed by no less than five working canals—the Cromford—the Manchester and Sheffield—the Hud- Fine Pearl Gunpowder..... dersfield—the Manchester and Leeds—and the Liverpsol and Blackburn.

To the multiplication of advantages which intersecting Railways and Lines of still-water navigation, are compelled to afford, the throwing out of Branches from the Line itself, in so many directions, will add dense population in the localities traversed is considered, there is every reason to conclude that an ample remuneration for vested capital will be ob-

By following the courses of rivers, which, in this instance, fall in with exact direction of the projected Line, highly favourable gradients are obtained for a considerable part of the length: and every other section of the country, upon a preliminary survey, has been reported as more than commonly practicable. While the return for capital cannot be questioned, and the necessities of the district demand accommodation, the expenditure must necessarily

fall below the usual amount for works of equal magnitude. To identify this project with that of the Erewash Valley, although not included under, or belonging to

the same Executive, it is proposed to allow Subscribers in that Company shares in the Erewash Extension: the number to be regulated by the interest retained in the elder project. The Deeds will provide that no Call shall be made on the Shareholders beyond the Deposit now paid, until the Act of Parliament is obtained; and power

will be taken in the Act to allow four per cent. interest upon all Calls. Prospectuses, Maps, and Forms, may be had at the offices of Hull Terrell, Esq., Solicitor, 30, Basing-hall-street, London; G. Cressy Hall, Esq., Solicitor,

Alfreton; George Henry Richardson Cox, Esq., Spondon, Derbyshire; and the following Share Brokers:-Messrs. Taunton and Bush, 26, Austin Friars ; Mr. T. Uzielli, 75, Old Broad-street ; Messrs. Pulley Brothers. Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street London; Mr. W. Wren, Preston; Messrs. Flint and Tootel, Hull; Mr. W. Mason, Bradford; Messrs. Grayston and Earle, York; W. Croniem, Halifax Messrs. T. N. Bardwell and Sons, Sheffield; Mr. S. Eyre, Derby; Mr. T. Boardman, Blackburn; Mr. Lemon, Bath; Mr. Henry Carr, Colchester; Mr. William Allbutt, Hanley.

Applications for shares must be accompanied by references to a Member of the Provisional Commit tee-to the Solicitor or Local Agent-to some person of known respectability—or to the applicant's banker in London or elsewhere.

Notice.-No further applications for shares in this Company can be received after Wednesday, October

Offices of the Company, 44, Finsbury-circus. FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. To the Provisional Committee of the Erewash Valley Extension, and Rochdale, Blackburn, and East Lancashire Junction Railway Company. Capital, £1,750,000, in 87,500 shares of £20 each. Deposit, £2 2s. per share.

Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me shares of £20 each in the above Company, and hereby undertake to accept the same, or any portion of that number you may allot me, and to pay the deposit of £2 2s. per share on them, as well as all future Calls, also to sign the Parliamentary Contract and Subscribers' Agreement whenever required.

Dated Nam e at full length Re io ence Place of Business (if any) Profession or Business Reference Profession and Residence of Referee

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that no further Applies for the control of Applications for Shares in this Company can be plication to

after which the allot ments will take place. By order,
STHLINGPLANT LOCKER, Sec 44, Pinsbury-circus,

EREWASH VALLEY EXTENSION AND ROCHDALE, BLACKBURN, AND EAST LANCASHIRE JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the offices of this Company are REMOVED to 44, Fins bury-circus.

STILLINGFLEET LOCKER, Sec. October 9, 1845.

TO TAILORS.

By approbation of Her Most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness Prince Albert. THE LONDON and PARIS FASHIONS for Autumn and Winter, 1845 and 1846, ready early in October, by READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London ; Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, London, and may be had of all Booksellers wheresoever residing; a very superb Print, representing the most splendid exhibition in Europe, an Interior View of the Colosseum, Regent's-park, London. This exquisitely executed and beautifully coloured Print will be accompanied with fullsize Dress, Frock, and Riding Coat Patterns; also, Patterns of the New Fashionable Polka Frock, and Locomotive Riding Coats, and an extra fitting Fashionable Waistcoat Pattern, with every part complete, and a full explanation of the manner of cutting and making them up; also 9 extra plates, including 3 sectors, 4 for cutting faucy coats, for waistcoats, the other for cutting Cont Collar Patterns, in proportion, for all sizes, so that any person may complete the whole in the most correct manner. without a previous knowledge of any system of cutting whatever. Price (as usual) the whole, 10s., or post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, 11s. System of Cutting, 25s; Patent Measures, 8s the set. Patterns, post free, is each; to be had of all booksellers. For particulars, see "Townsend's Parisian Costumes," 'Gazette of Fashion." "London and Paris Magazine of Fashion," the "London and Country Press," &c.

> TO TAILORS. Just published.

ONDON and PARIS FASHIONS for the Autumn and Winter, 1845, by T. GOOD, 6, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London. The most super b plate ever published—19 figures, representing the most fashionable garments, particularly the new style paletot over-coats, both single and double-breasted, six patterns of garments—viz., two sizes of paletot, two dress coats, the Parisian style vest with skirts, and shooting vest; full and particular report, &c., &c. Price 10s. 6d. for the one season, or 20s. for one year, including an intermediate report, summer and winter, with every necessary information throughout

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TO THE EMBARRASSED,-IMPORTANT. THERE are thousands of persons who have struggled L long against the force of misfortune, but few are aware that by a very recent Act all small traders owing | ment Covers, debts not exceeding £200, farmers, and all others owing to any amount, can be entirely raised from their difficulties at a small expense, and without imprisonment or bankruptcy. All such Mr. Weston begs will apply to him at Moira-chambers, 17, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, by ton; Market, Weather, Tide, and other Tables; Accietter or personally. Persons summoned for small debts should apply immeshowing the speed of air currents, and a mass of other

diately, as they may thereby save themselves from fre-

quent and lengthened commitments to prison. TEETH. MASTICATION and Articulation Improved and Guaranteed,—Messrs, DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentists, 123, Pall-mall, opposite the Haymarket, and 1, New Bridge-street, corner of Fleet-street, continue to supply teeth, guaranteed never to discolour, break, or decay, and effectually cured. Stopping decayed teeth. Price 4s., Sunderland; and Mr. Cleave, Bookseller, Shoe-lane, Davis's Hern:astican: all persons can use it themselves, Fleet-street, London.

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as full directions are enclosed, and can be sent per post.

tant Line from which it borrows the prefix of its | The cheapest place in London for Teas and Coffees is at the Warehouse, 24 and 25, Regent Street, Westminster near the Vauxhall Bridge Road.

THE Proprietor, E. WARMINGTON, takes this opportunity to return thanks for the liberal support he has the Parliamentary Committee. received since he opened the above premises: and to those who have not yet favoured him with their patronage, E. W. most strongly solicits a trial, feeling assured that the articles sold at the warehouse, both in price and quality, will give universal satisfaction. Goods in any quantity | land; and Mr. Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London. sent free to all parts of London and the suburbs; and persons in the country, by remitting a Post-office order, will find their instructions faithfully attended to.

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ROCHDALE, BL. ACKBURN, AND EAST LANCASHIRE TUNCTION RAILWAY and control of the funds and affairs of the Society. payment of five Annual Premiums) to attend and vote at all General Meetings, which will have the superintendence Full particulars are detailed in the Prospectus, which, with every requisite information, may be obtained by ap-

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useful information. To Advertisers this will be an invaluable medium of communication, the circulation each year, since it was first published, having never been less than 10,000! stitched to the Almanack; and in all probability will be read by every Miner in Great Britain.

Orders and Advertisements received at the Miners' old stumps, or giving any pain. A single tooth, 5s.; a upon-Tyne; Mr. McColl, Bookseller, South Shields; Mr. N.B. No Advertisements will be received after the 28th of October.

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To be had at the Miners' Advocate Office, Side : Mr. T. Horn, Music Seller, Grey-street; Messrs. P. France and Co., No. 8, Side, Newcastle; Mr. H. HeColl, Bookseller, South Shields; Mr. James Williams, Bookseller, Sunder-

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Bull ?" Tim Swallow-whistle the Tailor; or "Every dog has his day." . Master Zerubbabel the Antiquary; and how he found out the "Noose larning." Dorothy Precroft's preaching; or "Charity begins at

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The Minister of Mercy .- " Merrie England" no more. Signs of the Times; or One Parson and Two Clerks, Published also by Mr. How, Fleet-street, about to remove to 209, Piccadilly.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1845.

THE PRESENT GAMBLING MANIA. ITS PARALLEL IN THE TULIPOMANIA OF 1634. the rising mania for "gambling" in Railway shares, tions it was set down by many as "a foolish croaker" you cannot cast the eye in any direction, that you do not see alarming evidence of the truth and foresight of Half Credit Rates of Premium, by which m ans Assu- the Star's warnings and observations. Where is there now a "best possible public instructor" to be found that is not preparing the public for that derangpaying up the arrears and interest, and the difference ingre-action which we pointed out as a certain consequence of the measures then initiated, even while there was yet time to have prevented them, had there been courage enough in the administration to grapple with the incipient difficulty and nip it in the bud. But now; now that the mania has been out all society; now that it has sucked in hundreds of parties, who at the time we spoke, looked upon the ready and wholly-honest press of England is genequences that await them. For speaking in time. mischief is done-when the warning can be of no sort of possible earthly use; for speaking now, when all power of prevention is gone, and when even the possibility of guarding against the awful consequences of the gambling infatuation has departed; for speaking now, under such consequences, the press of England is acquiring a character for "wisdom," for "foresight," and for "truthfulness" enough to make it, like our whole blessed order of things,—" the envy bubble speculations of the day; and the full tale of explain stock-jobbing. of surrounding nations and the admiration of the "consequences" we must endure. What those will world."

Having repeatedly uttered the warning; having re- similar causes less extensively applied.

sure to follow; having put our numerous cautions on world. In England we have had a pretty full share record, we lest the matter without further public of it, at the times and occasions enumerated above notice, to watch the developement of that which we and also in our LOTTERIES, which were eventually had done our best to crush in the shell; but which suppressed by law out of a pretended regard to the the "oreat statesman" now in power dared not to national character of our people. America also has tackle, for fear of upsetting the whole of our "stock"- had her share: and her share of CONSEQUENCES based system. That developement we have now too, both in depreciation of property, and in depreseen: and we are constrained to confess that lively ciation of national character, REPUDIATION is as the danger appeared in prespective to us; all- the natural offspring of gaming. To talk of "honour" engulphing as the mania threatened to be, the reality in relation to a gamester, is to confound truth with has far exceeded the most gloomy picture of its extent falsehood. Light is not more opposed to darkness that the mind was then able to form. At the pre- than is all gaming to honour and rectitude. The sent moment we have schemes affont—companies very foundation of gaming is rotten— DISHONEST. formed-shares taken, and "selling" at a premium, Gaming is the chance of obtaining, or losing that for for projects which require for their realization up- which no equivalent is or can be given. This is in wards of £700,000,000 of money! There has been its very nature nefarious—dishonest. So universally 'subscribed" by the reckless speculators and is this known and ferr to be the case, even by the A discharge to Debtors is nowimperative, gamblers a sum of money to provide facilities for most infatuated of gamblers, that they will not part transit, equal to the National Debt of England, with their losings, if all chance of gaining them back which it is notorious there is not money enough in again has passed away! Let the game be but run the whole world to liquidate! Of course the reader out-and all chance of winning gone; and your rewill fully understand the meaning of the term "sub- riest gambler will REPUDIATE! And why should scribe," as applied to Railway and other gambling he not? The very principle that justifies his acceptprojects. It does not mean that the money has been ance of the "birthright of his brother," without even paid-but only 'PROMISED: and he will hardly giving "a mess of pottage" in exchange, will justify nounced by the Press, and confirmed by every visitor need to be reminded that in these things there is his refusal to be stripped of all he possesses, without a vast difference between "promise" and performance. any equivalent from the stripper. Nay, in relation The Bank of England "promises" to pay all its notes to "honour," and "honesty," and "morality," the "on demand;" while it is notorious that it could refusal is by far more honourable than the acquiesand Mountain Torrents, Superb Conservatories, Gothic not, even now when it has such a stock of bullion in cence. It is true that such a course is a direct in its coffers, meet one half of its engagements were it fringement of the "laws of gaming;" and proves the called on. To expect that the "subscribers" of man a scoundrel who resorts to it, after he has submost magnificent of all the temples which nature has the £700,000,000 for Railway purposes at home and abroad, could realize in practice half of what they have promised, or even one seventh of it, is to be very innocent of political and economical knowledge indeed. Why, if the infatuated dreamings of the least sanquine speculator could be realized, the NATIONAL DEBT would be a flea-bite merely, which we should be silly to care for. If there was anything like £700,000,000 of unemployed capital in the country, ready to be "subscribed" in less than two or even five years for the formation of Railways, we could pay off THE DEBT, without difficulty or derangement to any one "interest," in less than ten years. And yet, is it not as notorious as that the sun shines at mid-day, that to pay the interest of this said Depr only, has plunged the nation into dangers and difficulties unheard of before in the history of states? Is it not notorious that the exaction of £60,000,000 annually for the interest of the Deer, and for the Establishments which that Debt renders necessary, has humbled us, as a people, before the world; has tied our hands on our backs, and forced us to tamely put up with insults and wrong from all the "strong" powers of the earth? There is France in Algeria, bombarding Mogadore-making war on the EMPEROR of MOROCCO ther use than to ornament gardens; which is ex--engaged in a series of conquests which will mate-

rially interfere with our "interests:" and yet we dare not say "muff," but are compelled to look Advertisements will be printed on coloured covers, and | inactively on the "war of extermination," "free" only to indulge in the forlorn hope that the barbarous hordes led on by ABD-EL-KADER will be power- the most precious metals. This trade was not carried Advocate Office, Side; Mr. Horn, Music Seller, Grey- ful enough to drive the "conquering hosts" of on throughout all Europe, but in some cities of the fixed without springs or wires, without extracting the street; Mr. France, Bookseller, No. 8, Side, Newcastle- France into the sca. There is Texas—annexed to Netherlands; particularly Amsterdam, Haarlem, set, £5. Loose teeth fastened. Scurry in the gums James Williams, Printer and Bookseller, Bridge-street, our most powerful RIVAL,—the United States: and Utrecht, Alkmar, Leyden, Rotterdam, Enkhuysen, this, too, in spite of the threats and bluster of and Meedenblick; and rose to the greatest height in Mexico, OUR "ALLY" whom we are bound by the years 1634-5-6 and 7. For a root of the species treaty to aid; and in spite, too, of the threats in Eng- called "viceroy," the after-mentioned articles. land, when annexation was first proposed, that the valued as below expressed, were agreed to be deli-Yankies should "not be permitted to accomplish their object." But there Texas is, -ANNEXED! A THE INSECURITY OF THE DAVY LAMP, AS The Oregon territory is already occupied! The RELATING TO COAL MIKING," in which will be Calfornias are set on, and the preliminary preparations engaged in for another annexation! Mexico itself is in imminent danger of passing into the hands -bound hand-and-foot together with the Deet, and incapable of doing more than utter quiet despairing grumblings, against the acts which tarnish our 'national glory" and reduce the national power.

of the "Great Republic;" and here we are, tied up Should we remain thus passive, had we so many hundreds of millions of unemployed capital in the land, as our Railway promoters have "subscribed?" Should we let THE DEBT crush us into the earthhumble our pride-make our bull-frogedness lick the very dust, had we the means at command that these "men of metal" have made themselves "responsible" (!) for? Should we present the humiliating often sold for 2000 florins; and it once happened that spectacle of a nation in "periodical" ruin; with there were only two roots of it to be had, the one at manufactures prostrate; with traders in the Gazette; with work-people starving; with every tenth man a this species one agreed to give 4,600 florins, together pauper; with gaols abounding; with crime increasing six times over in titty years, while the population has not doubled: should we present this spectacle before the world, as a consequence of our DEBT, had we the millions amongst us that the Railway madfolks have put down on paper? If there had been half of the means in the country these folks have PLEDGED themselves to produce, would Sir Robert Peel have proclaimed in the face of day that the limits of taxing the producer (FROM WHOM ALL WEALTH SPRINGS) had been passed; and that it was now impossible to wring the LOST. Some of the poorest people gained in a few £60,000,000 a-year out of him; and that therefore those who had "accumulated" wealth must give up a portion to enable them to retain the rest? But some tavern was selected, which served as a 'Change. that have been made are but the acts of madmen. madly engaged in: pledges which it is utterly impossible to redeem even to a seventh degree: and pledges of which the non-fulfilment, as well as the of those whom the law ought to have restrained,

This has ever been the case—the result—from all former national manifestations of the gambling pro-WHEN first the Northern Star drew attention to pensity. The present is far from being the first occasion of the sort; and our governors have therefore and predicted the direct consequences both to con- no excuse for not having nipped it in the bud, other and never wished to receive. Another sold roots siderable numbers of the parties directly engaged in than that the whole superstructure of State is built which he never possessed or delivered. Oft did a it, and to the nation at large from the derangement on a gambling foundation; and that to interfere nobleman purchase of a chimney sweep tulips to the in the money-market sure to follow on such transac- would be to endanger the entire social fabric. If amount of 2,000 florins, and sold them at the same time there had been no experience to appeal to, as to THE | to a farmer; and neither the nobleman, chimney-sweep, who was sounding alarm without cause. But a very EFFECTS which national gambling are certain to nor farmer, had roots in their possession, or wished to continually accumulating from Premiums fully sufficient to few months have passed over since then; and now produce, the inaction of Sir Robert Peel would possess them. Before the tulip season was over, more have been more desensible than it is: but with the roots were sold and purchased, bespoke and promised "light of other days" before his eyes: with history to be delivered, than in all probability were to be in his hands; with his own experience to appeal to, his conduct, in relation to the present rage for Augustus' was not to be had, which happened twice, CRIMINAL, and affords of no defence other than that above set forth. Had he not the experience of 1835 and of 1825 to guide him? Was he not an actor on the political stage at both periods? Could he have forgotten the awful consequences allowed its full growth; now that it has attained its on both these occasions, from the gambling manias delivered in six months, at the price of 1,000 floring. full strength, and is somewhat on the wane; now then set in? Was it possible for the years of gloomy Suppose that at the end of that time, the price had that it has spread its contaminating influence through- depression, with their SWING FIRES—their riots risen to 1,500 florins; in that case the nobleman did their emutes—their insolvencies—their "raina- not wish to have the tulip—but the merchant paid tion"—their "calling on God to put an end to unen- him 500 florins. If the price was fallen, so that a gambling practice with horror; now, that it has durable sufferings before morning:" was it possible root could be purchased for 800 florins, the nobleman made certain of all the mischief it can effect, the ever- for Sir Robert Peel to have forgotten all these paid to the merchant 200 florins. In all these cirthings? Had he not the history of the South Sea cumstance, however, no one ever thought of deliver rally sounding the note of alarm, and warning the bubble within his reach? Could he have lacked in ing the roots for of receiving them. In proportion as reckless speculators" of the tremendous conse- formation, as to what has been the consequence of more gained by this traffic, More engaged in it: and former "manias" to obtain fortunes without pro- those who had money to pay to one soon had money to rewhen these evil consequences might have been pre- ductive industry, had he taken trouble to seek for ceive of another; as at faro—one loses on one card, and vented or guarded against, the Northern Star was it? And with such information in his hands, was wins on another. The whole trade was a game at dubbed a "croaker:" for speaking now, when the he not a pusillanimous minister not to try to save his hazard, as the Mississippi trade was afterwards, and country from the dire inflictions certain to be entailed, as stock-jobbing is at present. High and low-priced if the incipient mania were allowed to develope tulips were procured, that the rich and poor might itself? The plea that he dare not do so, for fear of gamble with them. Whoever is surprised that such upsetting the whole apple-cart" of Government, is a traffic should become general needs only to reflect a splendid testimony as to its stability, and of the upon what is done where lotteries are established, by righteous foundation on which it is grounded!

> really be,-how heavy and how devastating,-time For the last few weeks we have been somewhat alone can reveal. But some idea may be formed from silent spectators of the gambling transactions. looking back at what has been the result from

peatedly traced the operation of the mania up to its | The mania for gambling seems to have periodic elimax, and shown the tremendous consequences developements in different portions of the civilised scribed to these laws-and, by his acceptance of "winnings," pledged himself to abide by them ; but of this the gamester is not entitled to complain. Before a man can engage in gaming transactions at all, he must be scoundrelised in nature; and if a scourdrel acts as a scoundrel is expected to act, and as his nature prompts him, it is not for other scoun-

drels to taunt him and reprove-but it is for honest men to try to mend the whole batch, Perhaps the most interesting as well as the most INSTRUCTIVE lesson as to the course of national gaming, and its demoralising consequences, is given by BECKMANN, in his history of the Tulipomania of the seventeenth century. Many people of the present day are not aware that the mania for gambling fixed itself at that period on the harmless Tulip with equally as great avidity as it has now fixed itself on Railway schemes, or as it did in the beginning of the eighteenth century on the South Sea bubble. But such is the fact : and in the history of that period we may trace our present course-and anticipate some of the consequences sure to flow out of the present enormous developement of the evil.

"The Tulip," says Beckmann, which is of no farceeded in beauty by many other plants, and whose duration is short and very precarious, became, in the middle of the seventeenth century, the object of a trade such as is not to be met with in the history of commerce, and by which its price rose above that of

"Two lasts of wheat ... " Four do. rye " Four fat oxen " Eight fat swine "Tlelve fat sheep ... " Two hogsheads of wine ... " Four tons of beer ... "Two de. butter ... "One thousand lbs. of cheese "A complete bed " A suit of clothes " A silver beaker "Total for one Tulip 2,500!"

"Tulips were afterwards sold according to the weight of the roots. Four hundred perits-(a weight less than a grain)-of the tulip 'Admiral Liefken.' cost 4,400 florins. The species Semper Augustus. Amsterdam, the other at Haarlem. For a root of with a new carriage, two grey horses, and a complete harness. Another agreed to give twelve acres of land for a root. Those who had not ready money. promised their moveable and immoveable goods, house and lands, cattle and clothes. The trade, ix WHICH 60,000 FLORINS WERE SOMETIMES CLEARED IN ONE MONTH, was followed not only by mercantile people, but also by the first noblemen, citizens of every description, mechanics, seamen, farmers, turf-diggers, chimneysweeps, footmen, maid-servants, and old clothes women. AT FIRST EVERY ONE WON. AND NO ONE months houses, coaches and horses, and figured away like the first characters in the land. In every town why pursue the inquiry further? The PLEDGES | where high and low traded in flowers, and confirmed their bargains with the most sumptuous entertainments. They formed laws for themselves, and had notaries and clerks."

The object of these speculations, however, had nofulfilment (were that possible) is equally sure to thing to do with the desire to possess or cultivate the bring ruin upon hundreds of thousands, and paralyse | plant; IT was a mere caming for money, and totally all the productive energies of the country. The unconnected with the feelings which prompted the nation will have dearly to pay for the reckless pranks | first purchasers. It was a theme which drove the grave, the prudent, the ponderous Dutchman as wild as ever did the South Sea bubble his more excitable and less calculating brother, John Bull. "A speculator," continues our authority, "often offered and paid large sums for a root which he never received. found in the gardens of Holland; and when 'Semper gambling, charged as he is with the destinies of this no species was oftener purchased and sold. In the industrious and endeavouring people, is REALLY space of three years, more than 10,000,000 florins were expended in this trade in only one town in

To understand this gambling traffic it may be necessary to give the following illustration. A nobleman bespoke of a merchant a tulip-root, to be which trades are often neglected and even abandoned, The "full infliction," however, we are doomed to because a speedier move of getting fortunes is pointed bear. Full play has been accorded to the gambling out. In short the tulip-trade may very well serve to

At length, however, THIS TRADE FELL OF A SUDDEN. Among such a number of contracts, MANY WERE BROKEN. MANY HAD ENGAGED TO PAY MORE THAN THEY WERE ABLE. The whole stock of the adventurers was consumed by the extravagance of the winners. New adven- | The People of Hawick v. The Duke of Buccleuch .-turers no more engaged in it; and many becoming sensible of the odious traffic in which they had been engaged, returned to their former occupations. By these means, as the value of tulips still Full. AND NEVER ROSE, the sellers wished to de liver the roots in natura to the purch sers at the prices agreed on; but the latter PRISED TO TAKE THEM OR TO PAY FOR THEM. The bubble thereupon burst: and to end the displates that arose, the tulip dealers of Alkmar sent deputies to Amsterdam, where a resolution was passed in February, 1637, that all contracts made prior to November, 1636, should be null and void; and that in all made after that date purchasers should be free on paying ten per cent. to

"The more the peeple became disgusted with this trade, the more did complaints increase to the ma gistrates of the different towns; but as the magi strates would take no cognizance of such complaints the Dutch Government interfered, and a decree was passel, ordering that every seller should produce and offer his bulbs to the purchaser, and in the event of the latter refusing to receive them, the vender had it in his power to retain his tulips, and sue for damages. R was also ordered that all contracts should rendin in force 'till further inquiry could be anade. But as no one could foresee what judgment would be given respecting the validity of each contract, the buyers were more obstinate in refusing pay ment-then before; and venders, thinking it safer to accommodate matters amicably, were satisfied with a small profit instead of exorbitant gain: and thus ended this extraordinary traffic, or rather gambling.

What a parallel this, to the transactions of our own times! How well it "keeps" in all its points. First the extravagant price paid for bubble "shares" in moonshine; then in the number of parties of ali classes drawn into the vortex, raixing up aristocratic -and plebeian blood in a game of disreputable "chance;" then all gaining, AND NONE LOSING, while the game was going up; then the crowds of fresh adventurers to do as the first batch had done,-realize houses, coaches and horses from nothing; then the "traffic in things which never had existence, and which never will exist; and the purchase and sale of more roots [for which read SHARES-" Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield Union" to wit] than were to be found in the country; then THE "PANIC"!-brought on by the number of contracts, and FROM PARTEES HAVING ENGAGED TO PAY MORE THAN THEY WERE ABLE: then REPUDIATION !and ruin; and then an end of the gambling for the

How alarmingly in "keeping" is the picture of the PAST with the present? What the FUTURE will be, -time will reveal!

Meantime, we may indulge with the Bublin World in a "peep" at some of the probable effects of the "intense" speculation on our monetary affairs. This will enable the reflecting to prepare in some degree for the "coming time":-

It should be evident to every thinking mind that independently of the results which are inevitably consequent upon the extent of the existing speculations, they will produce in another point of view an evil of great magnitude not generally discernible-but which was one of the greatest causes of the panic and wide spreading Bankruptcy that followed the first outbreak of the Railway mania in England. It is this :- In England there is no-note circulation under all purposes of Kailway outlay, because nearly the whole capital is expended in paying for Labour, weekly, in small sums to each of the thousands of mechanists and labourers employed, as well in the construction of the Railways as the manufacture of the Rails, Locomotives, &c.-&c., the sam paid to each individual being always of an amount requiring gold or silver. It must be clear, therefore, that in proportion as the construction of Railways extend the circulation of bullion must increase—and that that increase can only be supplied from the coffers of the Bank of England-for the capital in gold held by the banks throughout the country is rarely, it ever, more than sufficient for the local demand-consequently the bullion in the national Bank must diminish in exact ratio as the works of the Railways of England advance. Worse-to a very great amount this gold is diverted into lower channels than usually; it is circulated amongst the meanest grade of dealers, namely, those who supply the commonest necessaries of life to the working class so numerously employed on the Railways, and it remains circulating from hand to hand, paying for and representing small transactions for a considerable period before it amounts to cums inconvenient by their weight as bullion; when for convenience sake only, it is paid back into the Bank and converted into notes, which requires a long time to accomplish even after the increased demand caused by increased labour. And this is not a theory—it is a fact proved by the experience of the past. What an immense amount, then, of gold will be required for this extra circulation-when the sum already determined upon to be expended in Railways exceeds forty millions-and the average time for completion of the work is something about two years-within which period, of course, these Forty Millions must be supplied.

Now the next demand upon the bulion of the country can be at once understood. It is for the shares subscribed in England for the continental Railways, amounting to the enormous sum of Ten Millions. It is plain these shares must be paid for in gold only-and if any return be ever received, it cannot be, at all events, for some years-while the bullion will be immediately drawn from us. . Here, then, is about Fifty Millions of Money to be supplied in two years, or three, at the very utmest, and it is evident that in the firstinstance, at all events, gold must be the seedium of payment. We almost fear to ask where it is to come from? The nation vaunts of its prosperity with some fifteen millions of gold in the coffers of the Bank-the remaining amount in the country being merely what is necessary for its

This was written before we had the full developement of the scheming projects. In addition to the FIFTY millions thus shown to be needed during the next two years, there will-have to be paid in February next upwards of £40,000,000, as deposits on New schemes! Verily, we may wonder where the money is to come from?! though there is not much difficulty in imagining what the end will be!

To Readers & Correspondents.

To Agents, Scescribers, and Readers .- For some time after our location in the metropolis we were inconvenienced by having the paper machined away from the printing-office where it was "set." This arose from the machines we had at Leeds having to be removed and re-erected Much disappointment to the readers was the consequence, both in bad printing and late arrivals. Another cause of delay was in having the printing and publishing office so wide apart. Letters intended for one place were constantly sent to the other; and all the arrangements we could make did not prevent mistakes arising from this source. This has determined us to eoncentrate our operations. The printing machine is now at work in our own office; and we have further determined to publish there also. In future, therefore, the "setting," printing, and publishing of the Star wili be done under one roof. This will involve no change to the agents and subscribers, only in the addressing of their communications, and the greater punctuality with which their orders can be attended to. All communications must, therefore, in future, be addressed as follows:-

Orders for the paper and advertisements, to F. O'Conuor, Esq., 17, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, Loudon.

Communications for the paper, to Mr. Joshua Hobson. Editor Northern Star,

Office, 17, Great_Windmill-street. Haymarket,

All orders for money must be made payable to Mr. O'Connor, at the Charing-cross Post-office.

DIXON FUND .- The committee beg leave to tender their thanks to the subscribers of the following sums, viz.:—Burnley, per John Gray, £1 4s.; Stockport, per Wm. Bennet, £1 17s. 7d.; Pant-Blyddyn, per J. Auty, 1s.; Heywood, per James Leach, £1 5s. 5d.; Dudleypark, per George Ramsey, 5s. 3d.; dyers and printers, Pin-mill, 5s. THE LAST BARD OF BREFFNI .- Received. Shall appear as soon as we can find room.

THE MILLOCRATS AND THE "LAW." - SELFISH AND COWARDLY CONDUCT OF THE SHOFOCRACY .- We have received the following communication from a correspondent:—Hawick, Oct. 13.—On the 30th June last a public meeting of the inhabitants of this town, called by the magistrates, on a requisition of 200 householders, was held (the Town Hall being found too small to hold even the half of the people wishing to attend the meeting) on the open space in front of the Free Church. None of the magistrates being present, Robert Rae, a working man, was called to the chair, and the meeting elected a committee, and instructed them to use all diligence in procuring information as to the bye-roads or paths which had been illegally shut up, and to procure legal advice how to get them again restored to the public. The meeting then adjourned, and met again on the 14th July, when they gave in their report; the meet-ing then unanimously resolved to use every legal mode to regain the bye-roads which had been unjustly taken from them, and empowered the committee to raise subscriptions for that purpose. After the meeting was again adjourned a number of people went to one of the roads recently shut up, and in accordance with the legal opinion of an eminent lawyer removed the obstructious; the barrier was put up again in a few days in a more subthe barrier was put up again in a few days in a more substantial manner, but, even before the workmen had left, the people tore it down again. For this offence twelve Redditch... have been held to bail, and are to be tried on Wednesday, before the Sheriff, and a host of witnesses J are summoned against them. The road being through the property of the D. ke of Buccleugh, every effort will be made to punish them. The committee also found it Mr. Rogers necessary to interfict some erections, to extend a factory built on a part of the common lands of the town. These buildings, if finished, would block up a road, and interfere with the right of the inhabitants to the use of the ground for recreat o 1, bleaching and drying clothes, &c., a right which they have enjoyed from time imme-morial. After a few days the Sheriff recalled the interdict, allowing the buildings to be proceeded with at the risk of the parties, till the case was judged, on condition of their leaving a road ten feet wide in the line claimed. The buildings went on, and the law-suit went on also, till a few days ago the Messrs. Laidlaws commenced operations for laying a shaft across the road; the Sheriff was immediately applied to, to stop them, in terms of his own interlocutor, and he cited them to appear before him for examination, a full week Brighton, per W. Flower. after, thus allowing them full time to complete their operations. Upon knowing this, the people took the law into their own hands, and went and removed all the obstructions from the road-way in a quiet but effectua manner, doing no damage to the materials. This brought the Sheriff quickly to the town, where he spent all Wednesday last in examining evidence on the "outrage," as they are pleased to call it. The call of the wealthy millocrat was quickly responded to, while the application of the committee was in a manner neglected they being all working men. At the beginning of thi movement, such of the middle classes as were spoken to seemed very favourable, and promised their assistance but, as on all former occasions they have, with a very few honourable exceptions, entirely deserted, and left the battle to be fought by the workers. Indeed, they would not have acted consistently if they had done otherwise. This is just another instance, added many former ones, of the folly of working men putting their trust in the provises of the middle classes; and it is to be hoped it will have this good effect, that it wil teach a few more of the workers this wholesome lesson—that if ever the condition of the workers is to be improved, or any of their rights regained, it must be by their own exertions, and not by means of those who have an interest in keeping them as they are. MATTER OF FACT MAN.—We have not the means

reference at hand.

T. F.—Every geographical dictionary of England contains the information our correspondent seeks. Mr. Cobbett published one a few months before his death; and we doubt not but that it is still on sale by the pre-

sent publishers of Gobbett's works. W. Dixon, Manchester, is assured that no one can regre more than we do the irregularities that have arisen in the publishing arrangements of the Star since its loca-tion in London; but they nave been caused by circum-stances which it did not fall under our province to after or controul. Whatever the ill-natured "friends," of whom Mr. Dixon speaks, may think or say to the contrary, we beg to tell him, for their satisfaction, that the cause of the delays that have taken place has not, in any one instance, been with the conductors of the paper nor can any aiteration in their arrangements conduce to a more regular publication, or it would be gladly made We make hold to say, that there is not another newspaper in the kingdom where attention on the part of the con-ductors is more exact, than on the Star—or where the convenience of the printers is more studied and accom modated. The delays of which Mr. Dixon complain have arisen from a series of mishaps in the printing office, for which perhaps nobody is blameable—but which have been anything but pleasant to any party concerned. We hope we have now passed them.

follows :- If the facts are as he states them, it is time somebody looked about them. The factory inspector had better see to it: or some ugly questions may be put respecting him in the House of Commons. Our cor-respondent says:—Having for some time observed the relating to one manufactory, and leave it to you to make what remarks you may think proper. The Act chacts that no person under 18 years of age shall work in any actory more than sixty-nine hours in one week. In the factory in which I are employed, it is a common practice for youths under that age to work fourteen, fifteen, and even sixteen hours per day; and they are at the present time working from six in the morning till nine in the evening: out of which one hour is allowed for meals, namely, half an hour for breakfast, and half an hour for dinner. If any time is lost notice should be given to the inspector, if it is required to work extra hours to make up for such lost time; but this is never done here The inspector visits the town about twice a year, but he never goes into the factory—he merely walks into the counting-house, and examines (or pretends to examine a time book, kept by the master or manager. The work-people do not know him. I do not remember his entering the factory more than twice since the act was passed and it is a common remark with the working men "What is the use of a factory inspector? we never se him-it is only putting the country to a useless expense. Yet these men are so much the slaves of their employer that they are afraid to speak openly. If any remarks you may make should instigate the inspectors to perform their duties in accordance with the Act, it will be con ferring a benefit on the manufacturing operatives of the

. B., Deptrond, asks,—Would it not be advisable to call the attention of the Chartists to the forthcoming November elections for "Town Councillors," so that the might be prepared with candidates? For if it is intende

man has paid rack-rent for a period of fifty, or even ten times fifty years, the property he rents should belong to another. And he should then ask himself, if he had the means of purchasing property, whether he would be con-tent that the payment of the rent yearly, for the space of twenty years, should entitle another person to

"own" it?
C. K., Kirkintillock.—Let all the facts of the case b embodied in a memorial to Sir James Graham, the Se cretary of State, particularly those that are dwelt on signed by all the influential parties they can get to attach their names: but particularly by those to whom the facts are known. Then it must be forwarded to the Sir James, who, no doubt, will attend to the circumstances brought under his notice. COMMUNIST, BERWICE-ON-TWEED, should send his

claim to the assignees of the Rational Society, who will no doubt, meet it along with all others, to the extent o the means placed in their trust for the purpose. 3. T., NEWARK.—The best book on gardening that we are acquainted with, is Cobbett's.

AGENCY FOR THE NORTHERN STAR IN EDINBURGH, Messrs. W. and H. Robinson request us to state, that the Northern Star is regularly supplied by them at their wholesale and retail book and news depot, 11, .Greenside street, Edinburgh.

Thornton's Small Parm, near Huddersfield.—With much pleasure we give insertion to the following:-Sir,-Being much pleased with the account you gave of Mr. Thornton's small farm, in the Star of August 30 I felt a great desire to see and hear for myself. mentioned this to a number of friends, who were all anxious to go with me; we hired two spring carts, and on Sunday last twenty persons, all Chartists, set out For Paddock, near Huddersfield: the morning was dull and misty until we got about one-half of our journey, when the sun made his appearance and a glorious fine day we had. About twelve o'clock we got within two miles of Huddersfield, here we put up the horses, and after we had refreshed ourselves with the good things the house could afford, we proceeded on to Paddock, where we arrived about one. Mr. Thoraton was in the field; he received us in a very friendly manner, and, although we were all strangers, he treated us with field is well arranged; there are now growing, cabbages, turnips, rape, common grass, and Italian rye

grass, in separate plots; the last is short of a quarter of an acre, which has been cut three times this season. and is now ready for a fourth cutting. He has four said one cutting of the rye grass would feed four cows three weeks, at which rate four cuttings would feed the same number for three months, or one cow fortysoon convinced that the report in the Star was a cortrouble of publishing the results of his practical expe-

ABRAHAM GREEN, ROCHDALE, wishes to know the addresses of Mrs. Ellis, Richard Tattersall, and the secretary of William Dixon's relief fund. J. B., Herwoop.—Your poetry is inadmissible. W cannot afford to waste space for comments on the

it in its dying throes.

W. TRAUGHTON, HOLME.—The shilling was acknow ledged in the Star of October 4th, under the head of stroyed—thirteen families, amounting to sixty-two "Dixon Fund." Was it intended for that fund or for Mr. Richards ?

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. PER MR. O'CONNOB.

Selby, per J. Bryan
Wootten-under-Edge, per R. Lacey
Dudley, per W. Rankin
Warrington, per S. Travers
Chorley, per W. Wilkinson

Greenock, per R. Burrell.. Kidderminster, per G. Holloway.. Stockport, per T. Woodhouse Barnsley, per J. Ward ... Norwich, per J. Hurry ... Leeds, per W. Brook Heywood, per J. Dewhurst Macclesfield, per J. Warren Huddersfield, per J. Stead Shelton, per H. Foster pair of sugar tongs, mustard spoon and fruit knife, with the letter "L" in cypher. Bradford, per J. Alderson Glasgow, per J. Smith
Hamilton, per J. Weir
Yeovil, per J. G. Abbott
South Shields, per J. Patrick Artichoke Inn Locality, No. 1, W. Flower

4 J. Hancock, Lamberhend-green .. 0 Mr. Weller .. 0 4 Mr. Wilmore SHARES. as. Smith 1 6 Somers Town 0 4 0 Sudbury ... Mr. Caughlan 6 Mottram ... Westminster 2 0 0 Lambeth CARDS AND RULES. 0 5 10 Kidderminster South Shields 0 1 4 Darlaston. Newcastle-on-Tyne 0 0 10 Coventry ... 0 0 Thomas Martin Wheeler, Secretary.

PEB GENERAL SECRETARY.

INSTALMENTS.

Blackburn, per W. Sutcliffe

Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Manchester, per J. Murray

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER MR. O'CONNOR. Norwich, per J. Hurry ..

VETERAN PATRICTS' FUND, PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Marylebone 0 3 0 Newtown Class, t 0 1 6 Bishop's Wear-Whittington & Cat 0 1 6 Lamberhead-green 0 2 6 Wootten - under on Northern Star 0 Edge .. 0 5 Hanley & Shelton 0 10 Do., a friend .. 0 0 6 Sowerby Helm .. 6 2 41 Lower Warley .. 0 2 1 VICTIM FUND. Wootten-under-Edge

DIXON FUND. Wootten-under-Edge I beg to call the attention of the sub-secretaries in each

Wootten-under-Edge

VETERAN PATRIOTS' FUND.

district to the immediate necessity of raising the levy of threepence on each member, in order to defray the expenses of the ensuing Conference. This business must be done at once, and the money remitted to me; and in pro-portion to the number of paying members in each district ill be the number of representatives allotted to them, taking the scale of 200 members to a representative. The balance sheet is now being printed; but in answer to several inquiries I have to state, that the item of salaries is at the rate of 10s, per week for the services of Messrs, Clark, M'Grath, and Doyle, and £1 per week for the secretary: this sum being deducted from their salary as members of the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association; the item, Local Committees, is the expenditure of the various sub-secretaries and treasurers for Postoffice orders, bank orders, postage, stationery, &c., &c., all which are defrayed by the Board of Directors. Frior to the balance sheet being issued, it will be audited by the uditors of the National Charter Association appointed by the late Convention. Immediately upon the arrival of Messrs, O'Connor and Doyle in London, a definite day will be paid for the assembling of the Convention. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER.

Accidents. Offences. & Inquests.

of this nature, which may turn out to be one of fatal consequence, occurred at Hotham-street Bridewell contents entered the bridge of the unfortunate man's | Field was pronounced to be in a precarious state. nose, and passed, as was subsequently ascertained, in a slanting direction through his head. He was placed on a mattress in the Bridewell, and surgical assistnight the doctors were unable to extract the ball, and consequently to pronounce any opinion as to the probability of the man's recovery. There is every reason to fear that the pistol was loaded with ball or a large slug, for the wound is of such a nature as would have slug has been extracted from the second pistol. It was rumoured on Monday that both the pistols had made during the past summer through the south of England. The three prisoners, on being booked, tained that their real names are, Emanuel Bromilow Thomas Benbow, and Thomas Francis Russell. The latter, who had the sum of £23 upon his person, fired

the shot. One of them states that he is a medical man, and another that he is brother to a timber merchant; Russell is an attorney. The unfortunate police-officer is an Irishman by birth. On Monday the parties charged were brought before Mr. Rushton and a bench of magistrates, when Benbow and Bromilow were charged with forcing open the door of a person called Wothing, in Hill-street. They made no defence. The bench, after examining Wothing and one of the police-officers, took up the case of Russell, who is an attorney. He defended himself, and cross-examined each of the witnesses with considerable coolness and self-possession. He endeavoured to show that the occurrence was of an accidental nature, and that he had expressed his gratitude to Providence after it was over that it was no worse. Some evidence was also given to the effect that the wounded man, before the trigger was pulled, moved forward as if for the purpose of pushing the pistol aside, and that it was at that very moment the eport was heard. After an investigation, which lasted nearly three hours, Russell was ordered to be remanded, and the same bail as before was taken for the due appearance of Bromilow and Benbow. The policeman still remains in a dangerous position. The ball has not yet been extracted. On Wednesday Mr. Rushton liberated Mr. Russel from custody, on tending bail, himself in £300, and two sureties in

FATAL ACCIDENT OFF BATTERSEA. - On Monday evening, between five and six o'clock, another melancholy and fatal accident took place nearly opposite the Red House Tavern, Battersea, by which an tleman, who was very highly connected. Examined elderly gentleman named George Rutten, of the the remains of his gallant friend soon after the last Vauxhall-bridge-road, lost his life. It seems that the witness gave the alarm. The pistol appeared to unfortunate deceased and a friend hired a small have been recently discharged. On opening the lips pleasure boat for the purpose of proceeding down the the whole of the upper jaw was found to be completely river. They were rowing very gently down with the shattered, and the ball, which was subsequently exwith a heavily laden barge. The force of the collision turned their boat, a "funny," completely over, immersing them in the water instantly. An alarm or other by accident. He was a particularly high was immediately made by the persons who witnessed the accident on shore, and several boatmen rowed to the greatest kindness. He showed us his stock and the spot, but before they could get to them the de- nard said he was strengthened in his opinion that ceased had disappeared. The other gentleman was

the head-part of the barge. IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER LORD ASHLEY'S ACT AT AIRDRIE.—A number of fresh cases of females being employed in the pits at the Shotts came on for the ramrod with his hand, he had applied the teeth very fine cows; they are in excellent condition. He trial on Friday week, in the Court-house of Airdrie, at the instance of J. Muir Steel, Esq., before Messrs. Kid and Rankine, justices of the peace, when John Beveridge, Alexander Gillies, William Gillies, and eight weeks. There is herbage growing that will last | Hugh Bennett, were placed at the bar, found guilty until Christmas. With these facts before us, we were as libelled, and fined in the lesser penalty of £5 each, with costs. It is understood that a number of females

several shopkeepers, and occupied above as dwellinghouses. The fire was first observed about three on

was still burning on Friday afternoon. BURGLARIES AT NOTTING HILL.—On the night of

silver salt spoon; from Mr. Read's, two £5 Bank of England notes, two sovereigns, and two shillings in ditto, a gold ditto, with the word "Regard" set on it in various coloured stones, and two silver salt is estimated at 400,000f. spoons; and from Mr. Lewis's a silver tenspoon,

out on the premises occupied by Mr. Bates, as a workmen had been at their work as usual, and Mr. Bates had not left the premises more than half an hour before he was alarmed by the fire issuing through The shop being situated in the midst of the framework knitters, and that part of the town being with the engines were quickly on the spot, but not in time to subdue the devouring element. At ten o'clock valuable stocking frames was enveloped in one awful Hockley; although the premises were edged in by other buildings, fortunately none took fire. We learn that the building, the property of Mr. Kelk, was insured, but the frames, &c., belonging to Mr. Bates and others, were not. The estimated loss is £1,200.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Sunderland, Oct. 15.

A very distressing accident occurred here to-day. Nothing satisfactory has, as yet, been ascertained as by which four lives have been lost. About noon, as to the origin of the fire.

legs being severed from the body. No blame is Dnear ampier. attached to the company's servants.

NEWGASTLE-ON-TYNE .- FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT. -On Tuesday morning, about half-past four o'clock, while Robert Saunderson, an engine-driver, aged thirty-four, was engaged cleaning an engine, at the Carlisle station, in this town, another engine came to the fever. He died last night about half-past ten in collision with the one he was superintending, and, owing to his being in a stooping posture, crushed his head so severely as to cause instantaneous death. in the afternoon of the same day, an inquest was ield at the Locomotive public-house, near to where the accident occurred, when, after an investigation and Rogers, continue well. before W. Stoker, Esq., the coroner for the borough, a verdict of Accidental Death was returned. ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—Between five and six

clock on Wednesday evening, a man named gun, cocked, pointing in the direction of the footpath. | part of the crew. field remonstrated with him upon his reckless conduct, when the man assailed him in a grossly violent Shooting a Policeman at Liverpool .- An affair manner. Field proceeded onward about a dozen yards, and on turning round was alarmed to find the fellow aiming at him. In an instant he discharged neighbouring streets, and in the act of attempting to | bleeding prefusely from the head. Fortunately Mr. break open a door. Upon being conveyed to Hotham- Thompson, a publican, living in the Commercial street Bridewell they were searched, and upon the road, came up and secured the ruffian, who, with person of one a brace of pocket pistols were found. | police assistance, was lodged in the station-house has been trampled on by the manufacturers in this district, without any notice being taken of it by the inspectors, I am induced to send you one or two facts have put those present upon their guard, for as our out of inspectors and pronounced him to be have put those present upon their guard. for as our out of inspectors are all time to great the person upon whom they were discovered seems to have put those present upon their guard. for as our out of inspections are pronounced him to be have put those present upon their guard. The pistols were laid upon the counter for a minute | Hegave his name Philip Ernst, dyer, of Pundersoninformant states, he distinctly declared, in an audible entered the fleshy part of the head and the right side voice, that they were leaded. Immediately after, and inflicted a wound one inch and a half in extent however, the youngest of his companions seized one Ernst's friends visited him at a late hour, but he of the vistols and fired at police-officer No. 418. The evinced no remorse at his situation. At ten o'clock

SINGULAR DEATH OF AN OFFICER IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—A very considerable and painful excitement has for the last few days prevailed in the village was at first supposed. ance was speedily procured. The wound bled pro- of Elstree, near Edgeware, from the general rumour usely. Subsequently he was conveyed to the Infirmary that Lieutenant-Colonel Edward James Metcalf, of in Brownlow-street, where he lay during the whole of the Royal Horse Artillery, had been killed in a duck Monday in a very precarious state. Up to Monday by a brother officer: that the body had been removed by a brother officer; that the body had been removed to his residence in the dead of the night, and that it was the intention of his friends to conceal the affair from the public, and to bury the corpse without an investigation of the circumstances leading to his slug, for the wound is of such a nature as would have been inflicted with a charge of that kind, and a large believed it. This report was so current that everybody believed it. The parish authorities lost no time in making the necessary inquiries, and succeeded in ascertaining that the report of the unfortunate genbeen loaded for the last six months, and that the tleman having fallen in a duel was without foundaowner had carried them with him upon a tour he tion, although he had died from the effects of a pistol bullet under circumstances of the most singular and afflicting nature. Notice was immediately forwarded to the coroner, and a jury, consisting of the most respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, was st mfordshire, when the following evidence was given in ing them home to house them this morning, I find the clucidating the melancholy affair: - William Iloward greater part of them tainted with the rot. I have just attend a party. Witness heard him go out in about | so long existed, the prospect is indeed melancholy." an hour after, and he (witness) then went to bed. In a short time his master returned and again went into his room, but did not remain long before he left. Witness went to sleep, and did not hear any more of him during the night. At about seven o'clock the custom, to call the deceased, when upon entering he was astonished at finding two candles burning in the bed, nor had he been, from the undisturbed state of the bed-clothes. Upon looking behind the screen which divided the room, he discovered the deceased sitting on the sofa, with his head reclining over the side, weltering in blood, which appeared to come from his mouth, although the lips were closed, and he was quite dead. Witness gave an immediate alarm, and hastened to procure the attendance of a surgeon, who, on arriving, declared the deceased to have been dead some hours. The deceased was undressed, with the exception of his drawers and stockings. Witness ifterwards found the pistol now produced in his drawers, which were hanging about his legs.—Captain Robert Maynard was next examined: He stated that he was well acquainted with the unfortunate genstream, when they by some means came in contact tracted, had lodged in the back of the head. Witness was confident that the deceased never intended suicide, but that his death was caused someway spirited man, and the last in the world to commit self-murder. In answer to questions, Captain Maywhich we returned him our warmest thanks. The fortunately saved from a watery grave by clinging to had made of the pistol. Upon looking at the ramrod the death was accidental from the examination he he found it was very difficult to remove, from which he believed that the deceased was about to draw the charge of the pistol, and finding he could not shift

and in doing so the lock must have caused the pistol to go off and produced the dreadful event. After the deceased was accidentaly shot." FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS .- From eight o'clock on Tuesday night to four o'clock on Wednesday rect one. More than that, Mr. Thornton is a scientific are still in the pits round Airdrie, but from the active morning, no fewer than eight fires occurred in difthan has visited it for many years, three large lefty ing on the appearance of smoke, raised an alarm, the obliged. I am, Sir, yours truly, Wm. Hames. Old-the fire took place embraces part of Inglis-street and ham, October 14, 1845.

BRAHAM GREEN. ROCHDALE, wishes to know the adclothier, and others, from which it spread to two of one, were received in safety by the crowd below, lands adjoining, possessed on the ground floor by that one having fallen upon the pavement, and been severely injured. The fire progressed so fearfully that the only means of escape left for the other par-"blethering bitches" who figure in the National Deformer. Rhyme and reason are alike lost upon those contemptibles. Besides, the wretched Deformer is near contemptibles. Besides, the wretched Deformer is near contemptibles. only became aware of their danger by the peus in consequence of the road being up for the formation they slept being ignited, and were glad to make their escape in their night clothes. The whole their escape in their night clothes. The whole chine could be brought in front of the premises. stroyed—thirteen families, amounting to sixty-two individuals, having been burned out. Great loss was the other end of the lane, and being placed under also sustained in the shops beneath. Mr. M'Kay, the windows, the whole of the residents were enabled merchant, referred to above, is said to have suffered to leap upon it, and thereby escaped a horrible death. to the extent of nearly £5,000. It appears there is The engines of the parish, the London Brigade, and only one fire-engine in Inverness, and it was all but the West of England Company, promptly attended, useless. We learn by a private letter that the fire and were quickly set to work, but the firemen were

succeeded in carrying off from Dr. Waggot's a plain laws, and carried away an entire forest of young trees. On the 14th, another catastrophe of the same nature occurred immense masses of rock were silver, a pearl necklace, an ivory brooch, a cornelian rolled into the valley, the inhabitants of which flee in the greatest consternation. The damage done

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A YOUNG LADY .- On MORday night the usually quiet village of Byford (a few miles from Hereford) was thrown into the greatest ALARMING FIRE AT NOTTINGHAM. -At nine o'clock agitation and alarm, in consequence of Miss Eller on Tuesday evening last, the neighbourhood of Davies, a very interesting and pretty girl, having Barker Gate was seriously alarmed by a fire breaking been shot at. She was picked up (the exact spot is not mentioned) insensible, and bathed in blood, which framesmith's shop. It appears that the forgers and flowed from the left arm and shoulder, which are fractured, and she lies in a very dangerous state. I quantity of blood was also traced down the meadow and over a stile at the back of the house. the window from the middle floor of the building. so that some one cise besides Miss Davics must have been wounded, as she was not in that direction. It is supposed that the penetrator afterwards densely populated, great numbers gathered to the attempted his own life. For nearly three years past alarming scene of conflagration. The fire brigade a gentleman paid his addresses to her, but was reected on account of a previous engagement; he then ieft England, but returned again, and renewed his the extensive building, with upwards of two hundred addresses in a most threatening and resolute manner she vainly endeavouring to avoid him. Her friends, volume of flame. At this time every effort was made | seeing that he still pursued her, thought that she had to arrest the fire's progress, but all to no purpose; better receive his addresses, which I believe she did in less than an hour the floors, with the roof and the but it appears that she received information that he frames, and other valuable property, fell in with one had formerly led a very gay life, and he was again simultaneous crash. The sight at this time was awfully grand; large flakes of fire were seen to ascend state of mind, and confined; he used then to say over Wool-aliey into Count-street, and to the foot of that he would shoot her; that she should never have

-A very distressing accident occurred here to-day s usual when the weather is favourable, the pupils of ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY .- Au Dr. Cowan, of the Grange Academy, near this town accident of a very frightful nature, though happing proceeded to the sca-beach for the purpose of bathing unattended by fatal results, took place upon this line | On this occasion thirty-eight went down, accompanied on Friday evening. Itappears that the company are by four teachers, and they bathed at a short distance erecting a stage or wharf close to the rail, between from Hendon. There was rather a heavy ground swell, Bath and Bristol, and within a mile of the former and two boys named Baird and Lennie were swept out city, in order to afford increased facilities for the of depth by a strong sea. On their dangerous situation landing and unloading of coals brought from the pits | being observed by Robert Baird and Mr. Special, one at Radstock, for conveyance along the line. On the of the tutors, they rushed to the resistance of their evening in question two labourers with a waggon and juvenile friends but they were both swept away by horses were so employed, when the down train came the ebb current, and neither of them being able to along at a rapid rate. The engine-driver shut off swim, they were all drowned. By this time Mr. the steam when he perceived the obstruction, but the Wilson, the senior tutor, who was bathing at a short train, carried forward by its own momentum, ran distance came up, and succeeded in drawing Lennie into the waggon, which was fortunately thrown off out of the water, but he was then quite dead. Robt been most disastrous. The labourers were both of age; they are sons of Sir David Baird, whose resiknocked down and seriously injured, one having his dence is near Dunbar. Lennic is ten years of age, shoulder fractured. One of the horses was killed, the | and the son of Mr. M'Alpine Lennie, of Dulswinton,

> THE PESTILENCE ABOARD THE ECLAIR. Sherness, Saturday.
> Mr. Saunders, the pilot who brought the Eclain ound here from Portsmouth, has also fallen a victim o'clock, and was buried in the quarantine-ground this morning. Lieutenant Isaacson is a little better, but not yet out of danger. Dr. Coffey and the other sufferers on board the Worcester are going on quite favourably. The medical attendants, Drs. Stewart SUNDAY. Dr. Rogers was attacked yesterday afternoon, and

ing. One other fresh case has occurred since vester-Frederick Field, carpenter, of Wood-stroet, Clapton, day. Dr. Heath of the Dwarf, having volunteered observed a young man holding in his hand a loaded watch any symptoms of disease among the healthy

> WIGAN ELECTION .- On Thursday, Captain Lindsay, Conservative, was elected member for Wigan, in the room of Mr. Greenall, lately deceased.

FAILURE IN THE POTATO CROP OF TRELAND.

Most alarming accounts of the failure of the staple shire of Ireland—have appeared in the recent numbers of the local papers. So long as there was room to hope that these statements were exaggerated, we forbore alluding to the subject; but from the multiplicity of corroborating testimony, in the shape of etters, some bearing the signatures of gentlemen of skill and experience in such matters, which have since been published, it is greatly to be feared that | the calamity will be much more severely felt than Mr. Cooke Colles, of Kilworth, thus writes :-

"I regret to state that I have ascertained, beyond a doubt, that the panic concerning the potato crop is but too justly founded. Within a few days I have had several trials made on both good and bad land, and the result has been my conviction, that in this district at least every potato field of what may be termed the main crop, is more or less attacked by the rot. That it is on the increase is evident; and the prospect for the poor is dismal, both for food for this season and seed for the following; the early settings have nearly escaped, and all that are bad are of the white kind, which, I am sorry to say, is the universal crop of this country." A correspondent writing from the neighbourhood

"I am sorry to tell you that almost the whole of the erop of polatoes in this neighbourhood is diseased. 1 moned to the inquiry, at the Artichoke Inn in the village, before Mr. Osbaldeston, the coroner for H. rtexamined. - The witness stated that he lived as | heard that Mr. Payne, who took the precaution of pulling groom to the late Colonel Metcalf. He occupied the the stalks, had his crop in a wretched state also. The

Another, who dates his letter from Skull, writes-"In West Skull the appearance of the potato crop was their late ones, as the early were never better. Last next morning he went into his room, as was his usual | Monday, at the fair of Skull, a report was circulated that the potatoes were all lost; the consequence was that many examined their gardens, and, sad to tell, found sockets of the candlesticks, and his master not in the report too true, as every field is more or less injured; in some, half the potatoes are lost, others less. Four gentlemen shooting yesterday went through a considerable part of the country, and in almost every potato field tried some stalks, and found a considerable number of potatoes injured, even under the soundest and bestlooking sta ks. Some farmers tried the potatoes boiled, first cutting off the black or injured part; they found no objection to eating them; but if boiled without cutting off the damaged part, it is impossible to use them, as the damaged part injures the water, and gives an unpleasant smell and taste to all,"

Mr. Dillon Croker, of the Castle. Mitchelstown. has addressed the following important communication to the editor of the Constitution; the letter is dated

"I came here from Quartertown yesterday, and am

labouring under the delusion that the unfortunate pestilence had not reached them, and that all their potatoes were sound; but, alas! in a drive of 11 Irish miles this day, from here to Mr. Massy Dawson's, I found every field more or less affected. Having had Lord Kingston's carriage, I stopped on the road wherever I saw the farmer digging potatoes. I asked if the crop was sound. Invariably was I answered 'they were perfectly so,' but on going into the field I had little trouble in speedily convincing each that such was not the case, having in most instances shown that the plague had made fearful ravages. One farmer had a great number of men at work, and was, in the usual way, pitting the potatoes, good and bad together. I told him the consequence would be a total loss, and that speedily, if he did not alter his plan. The poor fellow exclaimed, 'What shall I do, Sir ?' I recommended him at once to stop the digging, and put all the of his lower jaw to a small ridge near the top of it, hands he had to open the pits, and carefully separate every potato that he even suspected was diseased. My much discussion, the jury returned a verdict-"That advice he instantly followed, and said he would further rience. If you think the above worthy a place in your tenements being destroyed by fire, involving the loss valuable journal, by inserting it I shall feel much of property to a great extent. The locality in which slumber, but not before the flames had laid hold of sandard near the same question. A third tells his readers to use slumber, but not before the flames had laid hold of sandard near well may be advise that all tiplens should sawdust-as well may be advise that all tinkers should be set to work to make separate cases for each tuber? therefore, dry earth seems to me to be the only thing that every farmer can procure, as the season is now approaching forgetting the potatoes out of ground. I fear to offer an opinion as to whether they should dig them at once, or let them remain for some time longer: it is hard to say what should be done. In high dry ground I would let them remain for a few weeks, hoping that those which are now infected will be totally gone, and that those which have escaped may be put up without fear of loss. The great difficulty of selecting at present the tuber in which the disease has appeared from those which are really sound, is such that I would say-do not dig out at present. On theother hand, many that are only partially meeting to bestir themselves, and sat down amidst gone may be used for feeding pigs. The question then loud cheers.
is, which are we to consider, the present loss or the future calamity, to my poor countrymen, when perhaps want arrives—God forbid that it should ever border on famine. For my own part I have no hesitation in saying, that if we even saved one month's food for the people, we should unable to get the flames extinguished until the whole throw present emolument and pigs overboard. I will, of the stock in trade, the furniture, and other effects therefore, let my crop remain in ground, a large portion of BURGLARIES AT NOTTING HILL.—On the night of were consumed, and the building nearly destroyed.

2 10 10 Sunday last, the houses of Dr. Waggot, No. 1, Norland-terrace; Awful Catastrophe.—The Basle Gazette pub-.. 0 18 0 and Mr. Lewis, No. 13, on the same terrace, were lishes intelligence of the slipping of a mountain in field can be found in which the disease is not more or less burg'ar ously entered by thieves, who, however, only the Grisons on the 7th inst. It occurred at Buscli- to be discovered."

The Cork Reporter has still more distressing ounts of the positive failure of the crop, -not mere, n Cork, but in the adjacent county of Kerry. The abject was brought before the notice of the Fermoy Board of Poor Law Guardians by one of their body, Mr. Stephen Barry, who threw outseveral suggestions

t) meet the alarming evil. Since the above was in type we have received inormation that the disease is ascertained to extend brough the counties of Louth, Down, Antrim, Galway, Limerick, Armagh, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Carlow. The accounts from these several districts are of a most distressing character. The correspondent of the Times, writing from Dublin on Tuesday ast, says :- "There appears to be no longer any room to doubt that the failure of the staple crop of this country is complete; and that it will require prompt and energetic measures to soften a calamity which hreatens consequences more disastrous than any rom which Ireland has been afflicted for many years. The accounts from all quarters tell the same tale. The infection seems well nigh universal. Fields which present the most healthy appearance one day ere the next discovered to be irretrievably ruined, the produce not being fit food even for beasts." A amine throughout the country seems to be inevitable. t is stated that Government Commissioners are at he present examining into the state of the potatoe rops in the neighbourhood of Clonmel and in the ounty of Cork, and, we trust, that Ministers will ose no time in having the condition of the crop carefully examined in all parts of Ireland, and if the statements in the Irish papers are found to be true, that they will immediately adopt the necessary means for preserving the people from the horrible fate which therwise must befall them.

THE TEN HOURS BILL.—LORD ASHLEY IN MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, Wednesday, Yesterday, Lord Ashey met a deputation of two operatives from each nill in this town at the Brunswick Hotel, for the ourpose of laying before them what course he inended to pursue, and to receive their opinions as to he general state of the question, and how far, if at all, they had been benefitted by the interference of he Legislature. There were about 400 delegates present. At the request of the operatives Mr. Joseph Gregory, calico-printer, took the chair. There were dso a number of gentlemen present who are favourable to the reduction of the hours of labour, including extensive mill-owners, also Mr. Brotherton, M.P., and the Rev. Mr. Huntington, incumbent of St. John's.

The Chairman briefly opened the proceedings, and called upon his Lordship to address the meeting. Lord Ashler then rose and said, he was exceed-

ngly happy to once more have an opportunity of

meeting them for the purpose of talking upon those

subjects that they had so very near at heart, but he should have been much more happy had he been able to have met them for the purpose of congratulating them on the great victory which he hoped would finally crown their efforts in the cause. But as he was not fortunate enough to do that, he could only say that he was happy to meet them once more, that hey might take council together, and see in what manner they could carry on the great struggle which they had been so long engaged in. (Applause.) It appeared to him unadvisable,—nay, more than unadvisable—rash, to have introduced the measure last. session of Parliament. When he proposed to do so was dangerously ill last night, but is considered he encountered the very greatest reluctance from better to-day. Lieutenant Isaacson died this morn-many of their own friends, from many, in fact, of the best friends of the cause. It was thought unadvisable to introduce it after it had been debated, diswhile passing a field near Temple Mills, Homerton, his services, has been put on board the Revenge to cussed, and rejected in the preceding session. Another reason for the postponement of the bill at the beginning of last session was, that he had no ground on which he could actually stand, because at that time no petitions had been prepared for presentation, and it would have been almost impossible for him to have opened the question, unless he was prepared to show to the house successful candidate was opposed by a Mr. Thicknesse, that those whom he professed to represent cordially at half-past one on Sunday morning. It appears that the gun, and Field fell to the ground. In a few minutes about that hour, three very respectably-dressed persons were found drunk and disorderly in one of the ensued; during which both fell into a ditch, Field say, 273; Thickness, 211; Majority for Lind-tions been presented in time, the House of Commons was so completely absorbed in railway legislation that it would have been impossible to have attended to them. But he was not disposed to allow the next session to pass away like its predecessor (cheers), because he thought that they were in a far better state food of the Irish poor in the county of Cork—the York- of preparation. The petitions that had been presented at the close of the last session were a sufficient basis on which to stand for the commencement of operations in the next. With regard to the railway question, which threatened to be far more formidable than during the last session, he would say that they must endeavour to forestall it by giving notice for leave to bring in a bill on the very first night of the opening of Parliament to shorten the hours of labour in the manufactories. (Applause.) Now, if the people were ready upon that point, he was quite eady to serve them with the best of his humble energies (applause); and, God willing, if he should have health and strength, he would not fail to give that notice, and exert his humble abilities to carry the measure to complete and entire success. But he had now to consider what were the hopes of success in the next session. Now, their hopes for success, if they made careful inquiry, would be found to be certain, and by no means diminished. They would derive very great evidence as to the state of public feeling on the question from a comparison of the difficulties which stood in their way when the bill was first introduced, and those which opposed their progress now. When the bill was first introduced, many said "For what purpose do you introduce this measure? it will never be carried; you will never be attended to; it is all time thrown away; you may as well save yourself the trouble." Now-a-days we hear nothing of language of that sort. He had a them, and they all seemed perfectly sound; but on bring- | great deal of advice afforded him as to the desirableness of patience. He was desired not to be too eager, not to press forward just now, but to take to himself the delightful consolation that if he only waited his time the thing was inevitable. Now, that was a very room immediately under that of his master. On alarm amongst the poor people about here is great; and great change. It was said at one time, that there Saturday night last, the 11th inst., witness saw him unless the Almighty see it well in His wisdom to provide was no hope whatever; but now the opinion of a great go into his apartments for the purpose of dressing to some substitute for the esculent on which poor Paddy has portion of the members of Parliament and the public generally was favourable to the measure.—they, in act, said it would be a matter of great expediency, nay, he might say of necessity, to pass this ameliorating measure. If they looked abroad, they would find that hey were not singular in their desires; they would find by a document which reached this country a few nonths ago, a copy of which Lord Ashley forwarded to heir excellent friend who had acted as secretary. that even in America, even in the district of Lowell, which was supposed to be without spot or blemish. they were so entirely dissatisfied with the system of ong hours of labour, that they presented petitions to he local Legislature of Massachusetts, praying for a limitation of their time of working. He knew that the same feeling prevailed in Prussia; they were tware that the Government of that country listened to the remonstrances of the people, and reduced the hours of labour to ten hours a day for all persons inder 16 years of age, and he (Lord Ashley) had received from Prussia a statement on the authority of some of the greatest manufacturers as to the good effects of that enactment. The master manufacturers n that statement declared that physically, morally, and financially, the effects were so beneficial, that they wondered they could at any time doubt the good esults to arise from the enactment, which was in consonance with the principles of humanity. (Apgrieved to say I found all in this part of the country plause.) Now, he was very anxious to hear the ppinions of those before him on this question, beause on those opinions did he, in a great measure, pase his hopes of success. He was very anxious o hear from them what had been the effect in their town and neighbourhood of the admirable experiment which had been made by their friend Mr. Gardner, of Preston, in the limitation of the hours of labour, because, if it could be shown that those were not isolated experiments, but such as could be made with equal success in every mill in the kingdom. then he considered they had every reason to ask the egislature to pass the measure they had so much at heart. But he was told by many that the experiments in Mr. Gardner's mill were not applicable to other mills. He was told that there existed a great lifference in the weaving departments of the mills in this district, and that, in fact, were the time in those mills to be diminished, the amount of produce would be diminished in the same proportion. He was told that although the spinners themselves do, what I believe to be the only thing that can be done, might be benefited, yet that the masters would by those who dig them, viz., to make the pits very narrow, sustain a loss. He should therefore like to have and put more dry earth than potatoes in them, so as, if the opinion of those persons present upon those possible, to prevent one from touching another. All that points, because they were practical men, and rect one. More man, and understands well the business he is engaged in; he is likewise well adapted to give instruction to those who have not had an opportunity of studying the science of agriculture, and we hope he will take the trouble of publishing the results of his practical expension.

The one attended in different parts of the metropolis. The one attended of the metropolis is essentially necessary to have them put up, or mixed with the greatest destruction of property took place with some dry substance that will absorb moisture, and we hope he will take the the put down.

Great Fire at Inverness.—This town was on science of agriculture, and we hope he will take the the potatoes separate from each other. One recombining no inverted in different parts of the metropolis. The one attended is essentially necessary to have them put up, or mixed the subject. He believed that they would be able to show that the exepiments which had been made were draw's included a chymist's shop, belonging to Mr. Hunt, 82, the property took place with some dry substance that will absorb moisture, and we hope he will take the Wednesday week subjected to a calamity greater than eight fires occurred in different parts of the metropolis. The one attended is essentially necessary to have them put up, or mixed with the greatest destruction of property took place is essentially necessary to have them put up, or mixed the subject. He believed that they would be able to show that the exepiments which had been made were those with the greatest destruction of property took place is essentially necessary to have them put up, or mixed to give correct statements on with the greatest destruction of property took place.

Great Fire at Inverness are the property of the metropolis. The one attended to give instruction of property took place.

Great Fire at Inverness are they were practical mends sand; but where, may I ask you, are 99 out of 100 isolated one. He had recently read the report of the to procure it? Another, dry slaked lime-to this query I factory inspector, and his observations in reference to Mr. Gardner's mill, and in that report he stated it was his opinion that the experiment in that gentleman's mill had been worked fairly, and that there was no reason why the same result should not follow in other mills. He was glad to learn that Mr. Horrocks, of the same town, had introduced the short hour system into his mills, and that the result was satisfactory. He (Lord Ashley) had, with a view to the carrying of the question, abstained from any interference in the great political questions of the times; he had given himself up entirely to the cause (hear, hear); and, by so doing, he had sacrificed many political friends, and he had closed against himself the pleasure and benefits of many honours.

> At the close of his Lordship's address, the chairman of the Short Time Committee moved a vote of confidence in and thanks to Lord Ashley, which was

(Applause.) The noble lord concluded by urging the

put and carried with loud cheers. Mr. Brotherton and Mr. Huntington, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, also addressed the meeting

at some length. Several operatives addressed the meeting, after which thanks were voted to the chairman, and the delegates separated.

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ways.

court.

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William Holt, Esq.

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, OCT. 13.— The past week's arrivals of English wheat, barley, cats, beans, and flour have been, the time of year cats, beans, and nour have been, the time of year considered, on a very moderate scale; but those of peas have proved extensive. Of Irish oats, only a limited quantity has been received; while the total imports of all grain of foreign produce has been below average ones. Fresh up to-day, coastwise as well as by land-carriage and samples, only a moderate supply of wheat of home produce came to hand, and that for the most part of middling quality. The and dealers at Manchester; and, yesterday, here, show of samples was, therefore, scanty, owing to several speculative purchases were made in both free which the increased attendance of buyers, both town and country, and the unfavourable accounts received respecting the harvest in the north of England, the wheat trade ruled brisk, at an advance in the currencies obtained on Monday last of from 1s. to 3s. per qr., being an improvement on Friday's rates of quite 1s., and at which most of the parcels on offer were speedily disposed of by the factors. Still, how-ever, the trade did not close so briskly as at the opening of the market. The show of free foreign wheat was by no means large, there being much inquiry for that description of grain; holders were firm, and would not sell, except at a rise of from 2s, to 33. per qr., at which amount of improvement a large business was transacted. For corn under lock there was a good speculative inquiry, and 1s. to 2s. per qr. more was paid for fine wheats. Although there were no orders on the market for the purchase of either barley, oats, beans, or peas for shipment to the continent, those articles were steady, and previous rates were well supported. The supply of English barley was very small; hence the sale for it was somewhat sold.

day 4000 bales have been sold, including 500 American on speculation. The quotations of Friday last are very fully supported. On Friday 3000 bales were sold. active, at a rise in the quotations of 1s. per qr. For the best parcels of malt, we had a ready demand at 1s. per qr. more money; while the value of other kinds was freely supported. Comparatively speaking, very few samples were unsold at the market's close. We had a very short supply of oats on sale. For all kinds the sale was active, at 1s. per qr. moro money. The best parcels of beans commanded an advance of 1s. per qr.; other kinds being held at extreme figures. Of peas the sale was by no means advance of 1s. per qr.; other kinds being held at extreme figures. Of peas the sale was by no means large, at late rates. Flour steady, and most of the millers were asking higher figures.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED IN MARK-LANE. BEITISH GRAIN. Shillings per Quarter.
Wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 61 to 71 ... 66 to 75 Ditto, red ... 57 Suffolk and Norfolk, red .. 60 67 .. 59 65 white 68

Lincoln and York, red .. 60 Northumb. and Scotch .. 63 32Malting Distilling Grinding 31 33 extra and Scotch, Angus, 25s 6d to 27s 6d; potato, 28s 6d to 29s 6d; Irish feed, 22s 0d to 24s 6d;

Beans .. Ticks Harrow, small .. 41 48 boilers 54 White 58 Gray and hog Norfolk and Suffolk Flour Town-made (per sack of 250lbs Buckwheat, or Brank english beeds, &c.

Red clover (per cwt.) White clover (per cwt.) Rapesced (per last) .. £26 FOREIGN GRAIN. Shillings per Quarter. Free. Wheat .. Dantsie and Konigsberg 68 extra 74 .. 52 - 57 Ditto ditto .. 61

28

- 64 .. 42 - 47 Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 59 - 67 .. 43 - 47 Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 57 - 63 .. 43 - 45 Ditto, soft Odessad Taganrog, hard 54 — 57
Ditto, soft — 51 — 59 ... 39 — 45
Canadian, hard ... 57 — 60 Ditto, fine Beans Peas ... White, 40 to 56, gray .. 42 — 46
Flour ... Dantsic and Hamburgh

AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 9th to the 15th of October. Wheat Burley Outs. Rye. Beans, Peus. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. Aug 30, 1845... 56 6 30 0 22 4 35 5 42 1 38 4 Week ending Sept. 6, 1845... 57 0 29 4 22 2 35 4 41 2 39 11 Neck ending Sept. 13, 1845... 56 6 29 9 22 8 33 4 41 8 33 4 Week ending Sept. 20, 1843... 55 10 30 0 22 4 35 7 42 1 36 9 land Railway, otherwise called the North Midland Railway, in the parish of Beighton, in the county of Week ending Sept. 27, 1815. 54 1 31 8 22 10 33 5 42 0 36 5 Railway Derby. Week ending Oct. 4, 1815 ... 52 6 31 0 22 3 33 2 42 10 37 0 Aggregate average of the last London averages (ending

Oct. 7, 1845) 57 6 31 2 22 3 33 10 43 6 43 10 aties ... 17 6 8 6 6 0 9 6 1 0 4 6 tensive supply of foreign stock has been again im- diverging communication or branch commencing by ported for the market since this day so night, thirty-one oxen and twelve pigs having been received from Plamburg; 164 oxen and cows, 428 sheep, and three calves by steamers from Rotterdam. The oxen and sheep came to hand in a very middling condition; but the cows are of considerably improved quality. To-day there were on offer 174 oxen and cows, together with 396 sheep, chiefly from Holland. The former were chiefly disposed of at from £14 IOs, to £18 5s.—the latter 32s. to 34s. per head. The arrivals of beas ts from our own grazing districts, fresh up this morning, were again extensive, but generally speaking of middling quality. For the primest Scots, &c., the demand was steady, at fully last week's quotations—viz., from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per Slbs., but the middling and inferior breed were a slow inquiry, at barely stationary prices. From the Northern counties we received about 1,600 scots. From the Northern counties we received about 1,600 short-horns; from the Eastern districts 300 Scots. home-bred, and short-horns; from the Western and Midland counties, 500 Herefords, Devons, Runts, &c.; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; from Scotland, 90 Scots, and from Ireland 100 beasts. The numbers of sheep were moderate. The best half-breeds sold steadily. With other breeds the trade was inactive. In prices we can notice no alteration. For calves—the numbers of which were by no means large—we had a slow sale at Friday's currencies. Pigs were in good request, and prices well supported.

s. d. s. 2 4 2 2 10 3 3 6 3 Second quality Prime large exen 3 10 Prime Scots, &c. Coarse inferior sheep 3 10 4 6 Second quality Prime coarse woolled Prime Southdown . 4 10

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal.

4 5 4 4 3 6 4 4 6 4 18 0 30 3 10 4 4 8 5 16 0 22 Large coarse calves . Prime small Suckling calves, each Large hogs Neat small porkers Quarter-old store pigs, each

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE.
(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)
Beasts, 3,818—Sheep, 22,630—Calves, 163—Pigs, 321.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, Oct. 11 .- We only had a thin supply of grain in our market to-day; and there was an advance on last week's prices. Old wheat Sir William Young, Bart., Westbourne-terrace, Hyde sold from 9s. to 10s.; new ditto, 7s. to 10s.; oats, 3s. to 4s.; barley, 4s. to 4s. 9d.; beans, 5s. vd. to 6s. vd., per bushel.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, Oct. 11.

There was again a considerable fall of rain in this neighbourhood on Monday and Tuesday, but subsequently the weather has been of a more favourable character. The increasing complaints of injury, sustained by the crops in the backward districts have. however, imparted a corresponding degree of firmness Sir James Eyre.
to the trade, and a good demand for flour has been George Frederick Muntz, Esq., M.P., Ley Hall, experienced during the week at (in most instances) a further improvement in prices. Oats and oatmeal were in steady request, particularly the latter article, and realized very full prices. At our market this morning a fair amount of business occurred in the best descriptions of new and old wheat, and on such we raise our quotations 2d to 4d, por 50 lbs. we raise our quotations 2d. to 4d. per 70 lbs.: damp and inferior parcels were extremely difficult to quit.

tive demand, were the turn higher. Both old and new oatmeal were much inquired for, and fully maintained the currencies of this day week. Beans were held for an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, Oct. 13.— With exception of a limited quantity of oats, there has this week been a liberal supply of grain, meal, and flour from Ireland. There was no particular change in the value of wheat and flour until Saturday, when a good business was done in both articles to millers wheat has brought 9s; new, red and white, 8s 4d to 8s 8d per 70lbs.; United States flour, in bond, has sold freely at 27s 6d to 28s per 196 lbs, for superfine brands, and Canadian at 34s to 35s per barrel. The market has become so bare of Oats, that, with a very moderate demand, prices have gone up 1d to 2d per bushel: 3s 6d is now wanted for good old mealing qualities, and there are few or none under 3s 5d per 45lbs.; new comes forward slowly; a parcel from Wexford was sold at Friday's market at 3s 4d per 45lbs. Old oatmeal is in request at 28s to 29s., and new at 30s to 30s 6d per load. Barley, beans, peas, and

Indian corn have each been held for very full prices. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MONDAY, Oct. 13 .-On Saturday the sales amounted to 2500 bales. Today 4000 bales have been sold, including 500 Ameri-

THE MANCHESTER ATHENEUM SOIREE .- In addition to the distinguished persons who have already accepted the invitation to the soirée on the 23rd instant, Mark Lemon, Esq. (the editor of Punch), and Gilbert A'Beckett, Esq., one of its most distinguished contributors, have expressed their intention to be present. With these gentlemen, Douglas Jertised, and observe, much to the credit of the Manchester people, that the foremost names are those of the men of genius who have been invited-C. Dickens, D. Jerrold, Mark Lemon, Gilbert A'Beckett, Charles Knight, Samuel Lover, and then come the members of Parliament for the borough, and some of their distinguished townsmen and neighbours .-Morning Chronicle.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS .- The accounts from all the naval arsenals of the kingdom agree in stating that 30 unusual activity prevails at present in the fitting out 27 of vessels of way of avery description. of vessels of war of every description; and we have machinery who are working for the government, informing them that the machines which they have in black, 22s 0d to 24s 0d; potato, 23s 0d to land for government must be ready at the precise time fixed, and that, if they are not, the full penalties time fixed, and that, if they are not, the full penalties for the breach of contract will be enforced against them. This activity in preparing the means for defensive warfare is accompanied with equal activity 48 in fortifying the naval stations of the empire, so as to render them safe against any sudden attack. Coupling all these circumstances with the sudden movements of the squadrons in the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Seas, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the government considers war a possible event. and that it is placing itself in a position to meet any difficulties which may arise on either side of the Atlantic.—Liverpool Times.

FORTIFYING THE COAST.—A detachment of sappers and miners arrived at Hayle last week, and proceeded to the parish of Zennor, where they have been engaged in repairing a battery, and report states that guns of heavy calibre are to be mounted .. 61 - 65 .. 44 - 48 along the coast are to be visited by this party of sanners and miners, and that Castle 70 .. 46 - 51 a signal station.—Pensance Gazette.

SHEFFIELD AND LINCOLNSHIRE

JUNCTION RAILWAY.

JUNCTION RAILWAY.

HEREAS, Notices were duly published in the month of November last in the las month of November last, in the London Gazette, the Sheffield and Rotherham Independent, the Nottingham Journal, the Derbyshire Courier, the Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury, and the Lincoln Standard Newspapers, that application was intended to be made in the then next ensuing Session of Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Company and to give to sail to porate a Company, and to give to such Company power to make and maintain a Railway, commencing Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 42 to 44

Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigsberz

Per Quarter. of Clarborough, otherwise Clareborough, in the County of Nottingham, and thence by means of two diverging communications or branches, one of such communications or branches to commence by a Junetion with the said main Line, at or near the said place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise Welham Whinleys, in the said Township or Hamlet River Trent, in the Parish of Beckingham, in the said County of Nottingham; and the other of such communications or branches to commence by another Junction with the said main Line, at or near the said place known by the name of Whinleys, otherwise Welham Whinleys, and to terminate at or near the High-street, in the Parish of Saint Mark, in the City of Lincoln, and County of the same City.

And also to make and maintain a Branch Railway from and out of the said intended main Line of Railway, in the Parish of Handsworth, in the West Riding of the said County of York, to join the Mid-

And also to make and maintain another Branch Railway from and out of the said intended main Line of Railway, in the Parish of Aston-cum-Aughton. otherwise Aston with Aughton, in the West Riding six weeks 55 6 30 2 22 6 33 11 41 10 37 10 of the said county of York, also to join the said Mid-ondon aver-Railway, in the said Parish of Aston-cum-Aughton, otherwise Aston with Aughton.

And whereas, such application was made in pursuance of the aforesaid Notices, and the Bill for Loxpox, Smithfield, Monday, Oct. 13.—An ex- making the said Railway (save and except the said ported for the market since this day so'unight, a Junction with the said main Line, at or near the

Dated this 10th day of October, 1845.

SMITH AND HINDE,
HAYWOOD, BRAMLEY,
AND GAINSFORD,

Sheffield.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF NAME. THE CHESTER AND WOLVERHAMPTON

RAILWAY

Will in all future advertisements be called THE DIRECT LONDON AND LIVERPOOL RAILWAY COMPANY. DIRECT LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

RAILWAY, (By a Junction from Chester to Wolverhampton,) THROUGH NEWPORT AND WHITCHURCH. (Provisionally registered pursuant to 7th and 8th

Vict., c. 110.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 cach. DEPOSIT £2 2s. PER SHARE.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
The Right Honourable Lord Dunboyne, Belle Hatch House, Henley-on-Thames.

The Honourable A. F. Berkeley, M.P. 6, Springgardens. Sir John P. Millbank, Bart., Halidane Hall, Yorkshire.

Park; a Director of the East India Company, and of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railway Sir William Twysden, Bart.; a Director of the Chep-stow, Forest of Dean and Gloucester Junction

Railway. Sir John J. Hansler, Saffron Walden, Essex; Deputy Lieutenant of Essex, and a Director of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railway.

Staffordshire. Wynne Ellis, Esq., M.P.; Chairman of the Leicester and Bedford, and a Director of the Grand Union

and several other Railways.

John Parkinson, Esq., F.R.S., 80, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park ; a Director of the Irish Great Western,

Flour, meeting a brisk sale, must be noted fully 1s. Thomas Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A., 37, Upper Grosper Grosper Grosper Grosper Sack dearer. Oats, upon a moderate consumptive demand were the turn higher. Both old and Construct Western About Park; a Director of the Irish Angleston Bailway. Great Western, the Reading and Reigate, and Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railways. Lieut.-Col. Gillies, Porchester House, Bayswater. Rear-Admiral John Wight, Teignmouth, Devon.

James Russell, Esq., Gloucester-place, Portman-square, London, and of Windsor; Director of the Great Leeds and London Approximation. Major-General Wright, R.E., Gloucester-place, Port-man-square; Director of the Great Leeds and

London Approximation. William Chance, Esq., Spring-grove, Birmingham; Deputy Chairman of the Birmingham and Leicester Railway, Director of the Trent Valley Midlands the Manchester and Southampton Junction, and Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railways.

the Huddersfield and East and West Coast Direct Railway. William Shaw, Esq.; Director of the London and Birmingham Extension, and Worcester and Warwick Railways.

Rowland Hill Mackenzie, Esq., M.D.; a Director of

William Seymour, Esq., Montague-place, Russell-square; a Director of the Grand London and Dublin Approximation, the Southampton, Manchester

and Oxford Junction, and of the Rugby, Derby and

Manchester Railways. Alexander Prince, Esq., 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields; a Director of the Tring, Reading, Basingstoke and Barnet, and North Metropolitan Railways, and one of the Provisional Committee of the West Midland, Manchester and Southampton Railway.

Dr. William Wilson, R.N., Cob Croft, Dartford.

Joseph Alexander Bicknell, Esq., Brandon Cottage,
Bristol; a Director of the Oxford and Worcester

William Wilkinson warden, Esq.

SOLICITOR TO THE COMPANY.

Thomas Gibson Brewer, Esq., 13, Gray's-inn-square. Extension and Chester Junction Railway. Wellington Ross Seymour, Esq., Conservative Club, London; a Director of the Rugby, Derly and Man-

chester Railway.

Francis Ewart, Esq., 4, Brick-court, Temple; a
Director of the Great Leeds and London Railway. ames Witham, Esq., Eaton-square : 2 Director of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railway. David Wheatcroft, Esq., Buckland Hollow, Derby shire: a Director of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railway.

William Holt, Esq., Great Coram-street, and The Elms, Watford; a Director of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester, and Lynn, Wisbeach and Peterborough Railways.
Joseph W. Moore, Esq., Sandon Lodge, Avenueroad, Regent's Park.

William Pople, Esq., Stanhope-street, Regent's Leicester: Messrs. Ellgood and Harrison. Park. Captain Seth Fisher, Junior United Service Club. David Bryan, Esq., Northampton; a Member of the Provisional Committee of the Midland and Eastern

Counties Railway. Josiah Heale, Esq., 3, Gray's-inn-square; a Director of the Exeter, Dorchester, and Weymouth Railway. George Wilson, Esq., Director of the Great Western Extension Railway.

James Ellis, Esq., Ravenswood House, Bromley, Kent. George Worgan, Esq., a Director of the Goole and Doncaster Railway. W. Stuart Farquharson, Esq., D.C.L., Spring Field House, Honiton, Devon; on the Provisional Com-

mittee of the Great Western Extension Railway.

Captain W. Cousens, R.N., a Director of the Goole and Doncaster Railway.

George Lawton, Esq., Ditchleys Hall, Essex.

John Hervey, Esq., Elliott House, Blackheath.

Captain Hansler, Saffron Walden, Essex. Francis Ingram, Esq., St. John's Wood Terrace.
Samuel Smith, Esq., Southampton-buildings, on
the Provisional Committee of the Great Western

Extension. Charles Green, Esq., Baker-street, Portman-square, a Director of the Gloucester and Aberystwith Thomas George Smith, Esq., Doughty-street, Mcck-

lenburgh-square; a Director of the Rugby, Derby Railway, and consequently the smallest expenditure and Manchester, and of the Lynn, Wisbeach and of capital. Peterborough Railways. Stanhope Dawson, Esq., Cookham, Berks.

W. A. Hill, Esq., Lonsdale-square; Deputy Chairman it interferes but slightly with existing Railway inof the Gloucester and Aberyswith Railway.

William Henry Halpine, Esq., Grafton-street, Fitz-roy-square; a Director of the Tring, Reading and Basingstoke Railway. John Barber, Esq., Gray's-inn; a Director of the Tring, Reading and Basingstoke Railway. John Harrison, Esq., Eastbourne, Kent; a Director of the Cheltenham, Oxford and Brighton Junction

Railway.

— Wight, Esq., Marylebone-street, London; a Director of the Cheltenham, Oxford and Brighton Junction Railway.
Nicholas Mc Cann, Esq., Parliament-street.
Henry Chaytor, Esq., Clervaux Castle, Darlington.
Major Adair, United Service Club.

Railway.

John Robinson, Esq., Silcoates Cottage, near Wakefield; a Director of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester; Bradford, Wakefield and Midland; and Midland Junction Railways. Leeds and York; and Midland Junction Railways.

Samuel Simpson, Esq.. the Greaves, Lancaster; a Director of the Manchester and Leeds Direct and of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railways. James J. M'Swiney, Esq., Sandal View, near Wakefield; a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester; the Sheffield, Barnsley, and Wakefield; Wakefield and Harrowgate; and Whitby, Pickering, Thirsk and Great North of England Rail-

John Bloor, Esq., Tutbury; a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway. Ed ward Lucas, Esq., Mount-street, Birmingham; a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester

John Campbell Dicker, Esq., New Hall, by Neston, Cheshire; Director of the Birkenhead and Holy head, and of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester

day of Dated this Name in full Residence Trade or Profession ...

THE GREAT EUROPEAN RAILWAYS' COMPANY.

[The portion of the Earth comprehended under this title covers an extent of 3,700,000 English square miles, and embodies a population of 236,000,000 souls. No part of England, however, will be included in the operations of the present Company.]

(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED PURSUANT TO 7th AND 8th VIC., CAP. 110.)

THE ACTUAL PAID UP CAPITAL WILL BE ONE MILLION STERLING; IN SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Deposit, 10s. per Share, being the highest amount allowed by the Provisions of the 7th and 8th Vic., Cap. 110. OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, LONDON. [A more detailed Prospectus, containing the names of the Trustees, the Board of Directors, and a most

powerful Provisional Committee, with a complete list of the Bankers, Counsel, Engineers, Solicitors, Secretaries, Share-brokers (London and Provincial), with all the officers of the company, is in course of formation, and will shortly be ready for delivery.]

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MID the many and the mighty records of man's discoveries in the arts and sciences which owe their A MID the many and the mighty records of man's discoveries in the arts and sciences which one can't existence to the unceasing energies and boundless wealth of this commercial empire, posterity will search in vain the historical monuments of departed ages, to discover one more wonderful or valuable in the annals of a nation's greatness, than the iron roads of the nineteenth century—those magnificent highways of commerce, which, extending in every direction their gigantic trunks and literally countless branches, and intersecting in its length as in its breadth the entire Kingdom of Great Britain, are, to the extent of some thousand miles momentarily transported with almost lightning rapidity, by the potent agency of Steam. thousand miles, momentarily traversed with almost lightning rapidity, by the potent agency of Steam.

Most truly has it been observed that "the philosophy of railroads is only now beginning to be compre-

hended by the universal world; daily and rapidly they are developing new an important views of society; they are, in fact, self-sustaining social instruments, that by cheapening innumerable commodities, and diminishing the cost of transit, are not only increasing consumption, but crea ng, as it were, in savings new

enterprise, new capital, new wants."

If any changes yet await them (and, doubtless, there are some), they are changes merely of progression leads the adoption of railroads must become from one stage of improvement to another; but sooner or later the adoption of railroads must become universal, though the broad guage, by reason of its supposed increased safety, with increased speed, should ultimately clash with the narrow, and the maximum of our present velocity should become the minimum of speed hereafter, for while an engine manufactured in 1844 cannot accomplish the **dist** nice between London and Liverpool in less than six hours, we behold another constructed in 1845 traversing the same space in less than four.

The assertion may appear, at first mention, astounding to those quite unacquainted with the fact, and in happy ignorance of the great advantages of railroads, even as investments, yet so highly remunerative has been the actual interest only point by Reiller and the actual interest only point by Reiller and the actual interest only point by Reiller and the actual interest only point of the content of the cont been the actual interest only, paid by Railway Companies on the amount of money called for up to the present time, that the effect has positively been to create a new and independent property for Railway Shareholders, over and above the gross amount of capital advanced by them, of upwards of

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS STERLING. comparatively in miniature, viz., the construction of Railroads; in other words, to accomplish by steam sterling combinations of capitalists of the present day. power a still more gigantic scheme of passenger traffic on land than those extensive fleets of steamers, known one-fourth of the shares in the present Company was the various Foreign Steam Steam of the shares in the present Company was the various Foreign Steam Steam of the shares in the present Company was the various Foreign Steam of the shares in the present Company was the various Foreign Steam of the shares in the present Company was the various Foreign Steam of the shares in the present Company was the various Foreign Steam of the shares in the present day.

which to the extent of several thousand miles throughout the world, still await the immediate application only of British enterprise, combined with British capital, to be effectually and successfully carried out.

An engineering staff, on a scale of liberality sufficiently great to meet the magnitude of the undertaking, and as perfect in its several appointments as the very highest order of merit (supported by unexceptionable testimonials), can constitute it, will accompany a chosen body of the Directors throughout their travels to guide their judgment on scientific questions and the propriet matters, such as earth-works, costs

guide their judgment on scientific questions, and to report on engineering matters, such as earth-works, costs of construction, and the precise nature of the several soils and gradients. The Directors purposely omit all mention of engineering difficulties, because, with the single exception of physical impossibilities, experience daily proves that they resolve themselves into the simple question of expense, and consequent amount of interest, and are therefore, more properly speaking, matters for the special consideration of financiers (rather than of engineers), by whom they will be fully debated and disposed of

With a view to ensure not only names of high commercial standing, and possessing likewise extensive influence with Foreign States, but also practically efficient working Directors, the Executive of this Company has been constituted liberally remunerative; thus every Director will feel that in his own personal services lies the secret power of rendering the present project only the first of a series of eminently successful undertakings, in the interest of all of which he must necessarily participate.

Every grant for a Railroad secured by the successful negotiations of this Company, will be constituted a separate and distinct Railway Company, and every holder of Shares herein will be entitled to the call at par of a proportionate number of the new shares in every Company, according to the number he may possess the Northampton, Banbury and Cheltenham, and Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railways.

James Consterdine, Esq., Rosin Hall, Manchester; a Magistrate, and a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway.

John Groom, Esq.; Member of the Town Council, Northampton, and a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway.

John Groom, Esq.; Member of the Rugby, Derby, Northampton, and a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway.

John Groom, Esq.; Member of the Rugby, Derby, No further call, under any circumstances, will be made by rectors shall have actually obtained the present of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway.

James Consterdine, Esq., Rosin Hall, Manchester; The Bankers' receipt will be given to each Subscriber on payment of his deposit, which receipt must be exchanged for a certificate at the Office of the Company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the exchanged for a certificate at the Office of the Company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the exchanged for a certificate at the Office of the Company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the exchanged for a certificate at the Office of the Company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the exchanged for a certificate at the Office of the Company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the exchanged for a certificate at the Office of the Company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the exchanged for a certificate at the Office of the Company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the exchanged for a certificate at the Office of the Company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the company within twenty-one days after the date fixed for the company within twenty-one days after th

and Manchester Railway.

James Osborne, Esq., Ashbourne, Derbyshire; a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway.

T. S. Richards, Esq., 59, Baker-street, Portman-square; a Director of the Great Western, Southern, square; a Director of the Great Western, Southern, square; a Director of the Great Western, Southern, square; a Director of the Great Western, Southern, square and sallway.

T. S. Richards, Esq., 59, Baker-street, Portman-square; a Director of the Great Western, Southern, square; a Director of the Great Western, square; a Director of the Great Western, square; a Director of the Great Wester per share, nor in any other Company until such time as the Dr. and then only when such second payment liminary ministerial concession of some foreign line of Railway, a gioinal denosit money or fourth

From the period of the concession of any line of Railway obtained by this Company, and until such entire line is opened, interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be paid half-yearly to the Subscribers on Ienry Orton, Esq., King's Newton, Derbyshire; a Director of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester the amount paid up by them in every such subsequent Company.

Subsequent to the opening of each and every entire line for traffic, the profits in every Company but the present one (wherein the deposit money is expressly guaranteed to be returned when the several lines of Railways for which it is advanced shall be obtained) will be divided as follows :- First, a sufficient sum shall be set apart as a sinking fund, for the gradual return of the entire capital to the Shareholders; secondly, a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid to the Shareholders on the amount of the respective Shares thirdly, the surplus will be divided into twentieths, of which 17-20ths will belong to the Shareholders, and be divided among them in equal proportions as a further dividend, and the remaining 3-20ths will be paid as follow: 1-20th will go to the formation of an accumulating fund, to be annually divided and placed to chester Railway.

Thomas Byrom, Esq., Wigan; a Director of York as follow: 1-20th will go to the formation of an accumulating fund, to be annually divided and placed to and Lancaster, Liverpool and Leeds Direct, the the credit of all Shareholders in the present Company, and the remaining 2-20ths will be paid as an world be considered by the credit of all Shareholders in the present Company, and the remaining 2-20ths will be paid as an world be company, and the remaining 2-20ths will be paid as an annual remuneration to those individuals through whose services such concession shall have been chiefly annual remuneration to those individuals through whose services such concession shall have been chiefly annual remuneration. be determined at the first general meeting of the Subscribers to such Company.

Each Director in the present Company will be eligible for a seat in the Direction of every new Company the capital of which shall be subscribed by the original Shareholders, provided always that he possess his share qualification therein,

The entire management of the affairs of each Company will be vested in a Board of Directors, and will consist of a Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and twelve other Directors (triennially elected), who shall have nower to appoint one of their body as Resident or Managing Director (under certain restrictions) in the various countries contributing the several grants, and the foreign interests of all such Companies will be again represented by twelve Resident Directors in each foreign country (giving a majority of two in favour

The deposit of 10s. per share will be invested in approved securities, and the interest arising therefrom will be carried to a fund for defraying in part the expenses of the Company connected with its general management.

Although the act of subscribing for shares in any of the subsequent Companies which may result from the present one, has been expressly stated as being quite optional on the part of a Subscriber hereto, it is, perhaps only proper to state, in addition, that on any occasion of an original Shareholder declining to take such new shares, and relinquishing his right of claiming shares in every new Company, he will be at perfect liberty to withdraw his original deposit money on giving thirty-one days' notice to that effect; and the Directors expressly guarantee that the total deduction for expenditure (at home and abroad) shall not ultimately exceed from five to ten shillings on each deposit; these expenses, however, will be defrayed, as they are incurred, in equal proportions by the various Companies establised from time to time through the successful negotiations of the present one, and thus the full amount of the original deposit will be returned not only without any deduction, but with the addition of the various bonuses.

The bonus (annual or commuted) given by every Foreign Company for each separate act of concession will The bonus (annual or commuted) given by every Foreign Company for each separate act of concession will be carried, as before explained, to an accumulating fund, for the benefit of the Shareholders in this Company (through the aid, in fact, of whose capital the caution money deposited with Continental States for securing the concessions of such foreign lines will have been primarily, although temporarily, advanced), and will, when all the various lines are conceded for which the Directors intend to propose the necessary advance of capital, be divided in proportion to the amount of deposit money advanced by each original Shareholder which deposit will then be returned in full, together with all accumulations.

A subscription for one or more shares in any Company will carry with it and imply an adhesion to the statutes, rules, and regulations of such Company, and to all rights and privileges thereto attaching; but it has been rendered optional on the part of Shareholders herein to accept or decline such shares previous to his or her act of subscription. also a Direct Liverpool and Birmingham Rail-

Negotiations of a highly important nature with several Foreign States will, in a very brief period, be fully and unreservedly communicated to the Shareholders; and, without a more direct reference at the present time, to the objects actually contemplated, it may, perhaps, not be considered premature to state that a whole distance to Birmingham. From thence it pro- short time only will elapse before the announcement of some most important accessions to the interest of the ceeds to Wolverhampton either on the Grand June- present Company.

tion. or on the Wolverhampton, Dudley and Birming- THE ANNEXED STATISTICAL SUMMARY of all the Nations and States comprised in Europe (England alone excepted), carefully and expressly compiled from Official Sources, containing the Names of the great European Countries, their Capitals, their Superficial Area in English Square Miles, the Amount of Population to each Square Mile, the Population of the Chief Cities, and the Annual Revenue of each Country in Pounds Sterling, will convey some idea of the Extent of Territory from which the Directors

1-	Chester.	will Select the Choices	t Portions on which	me 19ea of the £ to pursue their (Operations	erritory	from	which the	e Directors
le	At Chester the Direct London and Liverpool Railway proceeds on the Chester and Birkenhead Railway to Birkenhead. It is proposed to establish at Birkenhead a Steam			Capitals.	Superficial Area in English Square Miles	ation.	o Eng.	ution hief es.	Revenue in Pounds
	Ferry gratis to Liverpool across the Mersey, so as to unite both towns into one. This Railway has the advantage of passing through				Superficia Area in English Square Mi	Population	Pop. to Square	Population of Chief Cities.	Storling.
n n	the towns on its route, without materially increasing the distance.	The Kingdom of France	Franceincluding	}	201,000	34,136,677	167:3	909,126	13,000,000
a, h	The principle of she Direct London and Liverpool Railway, as in the case of the Rugby, Derby and Manchester Railway, is to obtain a Direct through	The Russian Empire	Corsica European Russia including	St. Petersburg	2,110,000	56,500,000	26.7	(476,000	G,000,000
-	Line between some of the most populous districts in the kingdom, with the least possible amount of new		Poland	Vienna	91,550	18,034,565		150,000j 350,000j	
ď	Railway, and consequently the smallest expenditure of capital.	The Austrian Empire	Hungary	Prague	20,238	13,117,000 4,128,000			14,000,000
n	The Direct London and Liverpool Railway opens up an entirely new District, at the same time that it interferes but slightly with existing Railway in- terests.		Transylvania	Venice	18,000	1,963,485 4,707,000 36,950,000		21,000	
d	The maps, plans, estimates, and other documents required by the standing orders of Parliament will	The Kingdom of Prussia The Kingdom of Spain	Prussia		107,894	15,293,271 12,268,774	141.7	272,000 220,000	8,000,000 9,400,000
e	be lodged with the Parish clerks, the clerks of the peace for the counties, and the parliamentary offices, on the 24th day of November, being six days within	The Kingdom of Norway and Sweden	Sweden	Stockholm	170,715	3,107,772 1,194,827	18.3	84,000 23,000	2,000,000
r n	the time required by the regulations of Parliament. A preference in the allotment of Shares will be	The Ottoman Empire	European Turkey		180,000	4,302,599 15,000,000	83.3	500,000	3,000,000
a	given, to the extent of 15,000, to the original Share- holders in the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Rail-	The Kingdom of Holland The Kingdom of Belgiam		Amsterdam Brussels	13,598 13,214	2,915,596 4,242,600		213,000 106,000	5,000,000 3,941,930
n	way Company, on their sending in their applications	The Kingdom of Portugal	Portugal	Lisbon	36,510	3,549,420	97	260,000 5 350,000	1,500,000
	for the same. A proper reservation of Shares will be made for	The Kingdom of the two Sicilies	Sicily	Naples Palermo	12,000	8,000,000		140,000	4,013,030
	the London and Birmingham, Chester and Birken-	The Swiss Confederation The Kingdom of Sardinia	Switzerland	Berne	15,233 29,102	2,188,009 4,650,368		20,000 114,000	3,700,000 2,944,000
ę	head, and Warwickshire Railways, being the Railways by means of which the project now submitted	The Kingdom of Denmark		Copenhagen		2,333,265		120,180	1,659,792
d d	to the public is the most Direct London and Liver- pool Railway that can be made.	GERMANIC CONFEDERATION,*	average and a second						1
1-	As the applications are exceedingly numerous, a	The Kingdom of Saxony		Dresden	5,759 7,759	1,636,190	284	70,000 38,000	1,000,000
a	very early day will be named for closing the lists. In the mean time applications for Shares may be	The Kingdom of Wirtemburg The Kingdom of Hanover	Hanover	Stuttgard Hanover	14,726		114.7	28,000	1,320,000
r	addressed to the Solicitors, or any of the Agents of the Company in the following form.	The Kingdom of Bavaria Grand Dukedom		Munich Carlsruhe	29,537 5,851	4,315,469 1,231,319		107,000 20,500	2,500,000 820,115
-{	FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.	Grand Dukedom	Hesse	Darmstadt	3,858	721,550	187	23,000	446,112
d	Direct London and Liverpool Railway.—Capital,	ElectorateGrand Dukedom	Luxemburg	Cassel Luxemburg	3,243 2,700	793,130 184,760		31,000 11,000	160,211
a	£1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each. Deposit, £2 2s. per Share.	Grand Dukedom	Mechlinburg Schwerin	Schwerin	1,531	478,800	99	13,000	208,333
d	To the Provisional Committee of the Direct London and Liverpool Railway Company.	Grand Dukedom	Strentz	Strelitz	997	87,820		10,000	50,000
;- 1-	Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me Shares in the above proposed Railway, and I	Grand Dukedom	Kniphausen	Oldenburgh Weimar	2,417 1,421	269,347 247,603	i	6,000 10,000	111,369
-	agree to accept that, or any less number that you may please to allot me, and I undertake to pay the	Dukedom	Holstein	Glucstadt	3,710	476,950	128	5,939	254,463
l-	Deposit of £2 2s. per Share on the same, and to sign	Dukedom	Brunswick	Wisbaden Brunswick	1,802 1,526	391,651 251,000		7,000 36,000	266,666
ر, ا	the Parliamentary Contract and Subscribers' Agree- ment, and all usual and necessary Deeds when	Dukedom	Saxe-Cobourg Gotha	Gotha	816 509	140,060 122,717		14,000 12,600	105,833 65,208
	required.	Dukedom	Saxe-Meiningen	Meiningen	888	152,640	171.6	6,000	31,083
r	Dated this day of 1845.	Dukedom		DessauBernburg	318 297	61,480 46,920		11,700 6,000	70,899 50,000
}	Name in full Residence	Dukedom	Anhalt-Koethen	Köethen	254	40,200		6,000	29,166
-	Trade or Profession	Principanty	snausen	Sondershausen	318	55,810	175	1,000	28,125
r	Place of Business Reference in full	Principality			340	66,130	154	4,100	98,899
	RAILWAYS' COMPANY.	Timespanty	Hochingen	Hechingen ,,	127	20,200	1		
.V	RAILWAIS COMPANI.	Principality		Sigmaringen Liechtenstein	275	42,990		1,600	27,083
c	overs an extent of 3,700,000 English square miles, and	Principality	Lippe-Schauenburg	Buckeburg	212	6,520 27,600	130	1,800 2,000	21,665
a	t of England, however, will be included in the opera-	Principality	Lippe-Detmold,	Detmold Greitz	445 148	82,970 31,500		2,500 6,192	55,883 19,583
st	ANT TO 7th AND 8th VIC., Cap. 110.)	Principality	Reuss 2	Schleitz	297	72,050	242	5,000	40,833
_		Principality Landgraviate	Hesse-Homburg	Korbach Homburg	466 106	5,680 24,000		2,200 3,000	43,125 17,708
	E ONE MILLION STERLING; IN SHARES	Free City	Hamburg	Hamburg Bremen	148	153,000	104	121,000	229,106
	EACII. wed by the Provisions of the 7th and 8th Vic., Cap. 110.	Free City	Lubeck	Lubeck	106 127	42,000 26,000		41,000 2,600	40,000
	ST. HELEN'S PLACE, LONDON.	Free City	Frankfort	frankfort-on- the Mayn}	85	63,936	752	49,000	68,000
es t ^	of the Trustees, the Board of Directors, and a most f the Bankers, Counsel, Engineers, Solicitors, Secre-	The Papal States	Italy	Rome	17,218	2,732,036	158	154,000	2,000,000
al	I the officers of the company, is in course of formation,	Grand Dukedom Dukedom	Tuscany	Florence	8,381	1,436,785	176	97,500	275,834
		Dukedom	Modena and Massa	Modena	2.090	403,500	192	36,000 27,000	113,000
	NNOUNCEMENT. scoveries in the arts and sciences which owe their	Dukedom Principality	Monaco	Lucca	116 52	168,900 7,000	134.0	24,000 1,200	75,000 5,000
les	s wealth of this commercial empire, posterity will	The Kingdom of Greece	Greece	Athens	15.000	900,000	ี 60	17,000	2,489,550
ลย	es, to discover one more wonderful or valuable in the e nineteenth century—those magnificent highways of	Republic	Cracow (in Poland)	Cracow	496	208,041 102,465		17,000 37,000	147,507 49,000
٠ و	igantic trunks and literally countless branches, and	Republic	Andorra (in Spain)	Andorra	192	8,000	41.1	2,000	
K	ingdom of Great Britain, are, to the extent of some htning rapidity, by the potent agency of Steam.	Republic					919.4	100	·
ey ph	y of railroads is only now beginning to be compre- are developing new an important views of society;	The Directors of the Connegotiations for such number	ipany are unwilling	for a moment it	should be	e imagine	d the	t they exithin its	ontemplate

negotiations for such numberless concessions as the vast extent of territory embraced within its sphere of action might pre-suppose, although they have selected almost illimitable boundaries, on which to pursue their already carefully defined course of action; they distinctly state, the choicest and most eligible portions only of judiciously selected countries will, at any time, be suffered to receive their deliberation, that the decisions of each Director will ever be based on financial deductions, and that no ultimate judgment will be carried out (having reference to the application of railroads to particular countries or localities) which shall not pass the entire Council Board with perfect unanimity, and without the presence or the protest of a single dissentient vote.

The brief but successful history of railroads has not hitherto presented such a combination of favourable The brief bitt successful history of railroads has not hitherto presented such a combination of favourable circumstances as the present Company offers for the consideration of capitalists. The merely nominal deposit of one-half per cent, on all original shares—the highly important fact of the first deposit money on all such shares being fixed as the final payment thereon—the consequent impossibility of any second call being made on the original Shareholders—the vast extent of territory embraced within its sphere of action—the large amount of capital at the command of the Directors—the solid, safe, and sound nature of the Company as an investment—the guaranteed return of any deposit at 31 days' notice—the great advantages to subscribes by priority of claim in right of call are allowed at army with the option of prioriting any to subscribers by priority of claim, in right of call of all new shares at par, with the option of rejecting any portion thereof—the high and influential character of the Board (practically efficient working Directors The primary and the principal, object of this Company is to accomplish, on the more extensive field of constituting the executive)—the ultimate return of all deposits without any deduction whatever, and continental Europe, as well as in our British possessions throughout the world, what England, with all her lastly, the almost certain division of very many accumulated bonuses among the Shareholders by way of wealth and all her properties have continued the constitution of the properties are constituted this angle of the constitution of the properties are constituted this properties have constituted this angle of the constitution of the properties are constituted this properties are constituted the properties are constituted the properties are constituted to the properties are constituted the properties are constituted to the properties are constituted the properties are constituted the properties are constituted to the properties are constituted the properties are constituted the properties are constituted to the properties are constituted to the properties are constituted the properties are constituted the properties are constituted to the prope wealth, and all her energies, has, from her very limited extent alone, only succeeded as yet in carrying out interest for the original deposit money—alike combine to constitute this undertaking one of the most

power a still more gigantic scheme of passenger traffic on land than those extensive fleets of steamers, known as the various Foreign Steam Navigation Companies of England, have hitherto maintained at sea.

With such important views, and national as well as individual interests sincerely at heart, accredited Directors, with ample resources at their command, in several instances most favourably connected, in all practically and intimately acquainted with the various localities they are destined to proceed to, will be specially delegated, on behalf of the Company, to enter into negociations with Continental States and British and Foreign Governments, and by contracts of the most favourable nature for the interest of Shareholders in the present Company, to secure the concession of the many exceedingly valuable lines of railway which to the extent of several thousand miles throughout the many exceedingly valuable lines of railway which to the extent of several thousand miles throughout the many exceedingly valuable lines of railway which to the extent of several thousand miles throughout the many exceedingly valuable lines of railway which to the extent of several thousand miles throughout the many exceedingly valuable application.

cant so soliciting.

The detailed Prospectuses, containing the names of the Trustees, the Board of Directors, and a most powerful Provisional Committee, with all the officers of the Company, will shortly be issued from the Company's Offices, St. Helen's-place, London, where foreign noblemen and gentlemen, connected with European Courts, may communicate with the Directors.

By order of the Board,

JOHN SINNETT,

ALFRED EASTON,

Secretaries.

St. Helen's-place, August 30th, 1845.

** No attention will be paid to any application for shares unaccompanied by reference either to a Director of the Bank of England, a Director of the Hon. East India Company, a London or Provincial Banker, a Director of the present Company, or Member of the Provisional Committee; and no application will be received on other than the printed forms issued by the Directors, which will shortly be ready with

Responsible parties desiring Prospectuses may rely on having copies forwarded to their addresses, either by entering, previously, their names in the Prospectus Book at the Offices of the Company, or by written intimation; but the Directors desire it should be distinctly understood that indiscriminate distribution is not intended to be resorted to.

* In an official statement of the capital embarked in Railways in Germany, it is shown that the lines already one pleted cost 586,820,000 dollars, and that the shares of these undertakings, in 45 cases out of every 160, are at good premiums; in only three instances are any lines below par

Foreign Movements.

- " And I will war, at least in words, (And-should my chance so happen-deeds), With all who war with Thought!"
- " I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."-BYRON

A very interesting book has just appeared at Leipsic upon the present organisation of the "Society of Jesus." The author, who has deemed it prudent

to conceal his name, announces, in the introduction to his work, that he has only obtained the majority of the documents of which he has made use at conrules relative to the noviciate, the system of instrucprescribed by the statutes.

which body all the members are classified, from the sesses a residence and a college at Niville, in Belgium, General, who holds absolute power, to the lowest and a residence at Aire, in France. It had, in brother, charged with the most menial domestic 1841, at Buenos Ayres, a mission, a residence, and

The details furnished by these two parts of the work consist of the republication, or the publication, of the "constitutions" of Ignatius Loyola, which a Paraguay, Uruguay, La Plata, Brazil, New Granada, recent edition, published in 1843, has submitted to and Chili. The most important ones are the resithe notice of France.

The third part is especially interesting at the present period, and the information which it divulges brothers. relative to the condition of the Society of Jesus, in the various countries of the world, has never yet been published in so complete a form. It contains facts and figures, of which the following is an ab-The various establishments of the Society of Jesus

are comprised under the following rubrics:-1. The "professed houses," which possess neither estates nor fortune, and in which live in common the Father Jesuits the professed members of the

2. The "residences," which are establishments of less importance, and which have a right to possess property.
3. The "houses," properly so called, which are experimental establishments in countries into which the

society has tried to penetrate.

4. The "missions," which are only formed by isolated Jesuits, employed to sound the soil, and to favourable circumstances that may present themselves. A mission, by the adjunction of new mem-

bers, gradually merges into a "college," or a semi-nary of the society, a noviciate establishment, or a residence. The "seminaries" are special establishments, in which the society gives theological instruction.

As to the members of the society themselves, they priests, amongst whom are included all the professed

thers employed in domestic services and the worldly

business of the establishment. In 1626, 86 years after its foundation, under its bered in Europe 29 provinces, viz.,—4 in Italy, 2 in Sicily, 1 in Sardinia, 5 in Spain, 5 in France, 3 in Belgium, I in Scotland, I in Ireland, 5 in Germany, and 2 in Poland. Out of Europe it had founded 5 and 2 in Poland. Out of Europe it had founded 5 and 2 in Poland. and 5 in America.

These provinces included 803 establishments in

France, 2,156; Belgium, 1,841, &c.
Those who resided out of Europe were thus distri-

America, Mexico, New Granada, Peru, Paraguay, Brazil, and Chili.

In 1710 the Jesuits possessed 612 colleges, 157 pensionnats, 59 noviciates, 310 residences, 200 mis-

In 1749 they had S9 professed houses, 669 colleges, 61 noviciates, 176 seminaries, 335 residences, and 273 missions. The personnel of the society amounted to 22,589 members, including 11,239 priests. The documents relating to latter years are not so

It is known, that in spite of the Papal bull, the

society of Jesus continued publicly to exist in Russia. Between the 18th General, L. Ricci, who died on the 23rd of November, 1775, two years after the suppression of the society, and the 19th General, Thaddeus Brzozowski, elected on the 2nd of September, 1805, in consequence of the bull of Pope Pius VII., re-establishing the society, the records of the order register four other chiefs, who succeeded each other during that interval, with the title of "Vicars-Gelevice of England has 20 missionaries at Calcutta.

The English Government extends its protection as neral in White Russia."

It is now forty years since the society was officially re-organised. Its progress was at first slow and states of Europe: and endeavoured to take root there under a different name from that of the "Society of destined for China. Jesus." Towards the close of the Restoration it bemore, in order to allow the storm which then growled to pass over; but it soon regained its courage, and it spruck, Tarnopol, Neusandeck, and the "noble" now openly proclaims its original intention to reconits splendour. The check that has just been admiwell as the hopes and the exertions of the society in split. The boxes wise and the formula at the formula nistered to its ambition in France by the firmly expressed will of the country could neither discourage it, nor cause it to renounce its plans. It is a struggle which will be prolonged under a different form. It is, therefore, interesting to know, with exactness, the numerical strength which the Jesuits are employing at the present moment in France and other countries, and to ascertain, by authentic statistics, their most contain 11 priests, 32 novices, and 17 brothers,

The society has now no longer the forty-four pro-vinces, 960 establishments, and the 22,000 members | There were several Jesuits in the kingdom that it could proudly enumerate in the 17th and 18th of Bavaria, in the year 1841, but the accounts more centuries. But its power is increasing every year; recently rendered appear to be incomplete. In it is scattering its seeds in all directions, and it indulges in sanguine hopes that time will fructify them. In and out of Europe the Society of Jesus at present possesses fourteen provinces—those of Rome, it may be able to undertake anew the conquest of Sicily, Naples, Turin, Spain, Paris, Lyons, Belgium, England, Austria, Germany, Ireland, Maryland, and

On the 1st of January, 1838, it had in those pro-the space of half-a-dozen years, there has been an increase of 60 establishments and 1,066 members! In 1844 this increase was still more rapid. In the seven provinces of Rome, Sicily, Turin, Spain, Paris,

Lyons, and Belgium, the only ones whose advices have already arrived in Rome, the order has received, between the 1st of January, 1844, and 1st of January, 1845, 394 new members. The receptions had, moreover, lately become so numerous, that Father Rotham, General of the order, thought it necessary to allay this fever of increase, and pointed out its tant consist of the college and the pensionnat of dangers to all the provincials in a circular dated Georgetown, in Columbia (15 priests, 13 novices, and

The province of Rome numbered in January, 1841, purpose of training priests for the necessities of Germany. It has also there a college and a residence composed of 49 priests, 69 novices, and 42 brothers, a noviciate, properly so called, composed of 8 priests, Francisco of a noviceate, properly so called, composed of 8 priests, Francisco of the third province of Maryland contained 109 Jesuits in 1841, against 121 in the year 1844. degree; a noble pensionant, and a seminary in which against 121 in the year 1844. pagation of the faith.

a grand noviciate at verona, and residences at which abounded in 1841, to Galloro, Brescia, and some other cities of the Roman 1841, to 18

The province of Sicily, which included 251 Jesuits Missouri. in 1841, now possesses 272. The principal establish- On examining the above statistics, which are de-

leges and pensionnats at Aosta, Chambery, Genoa,

siderable sacrifices, which he thought it his duty to country has been of late years the theatre. On the Toledo, Seville, Pampeluna, and Valencia, of whom The second part relates to the internal organisation of the society, and publishes the hierarchy, of into other countries. The province of Spain pos-

two colleges, including 24 priests, 12 novices, and 14 brothers. These establishments have since been dispersed. It has also residences in South America, dence of Cordova, and the college and the noviciate for his rival and successor. The people of Spain are of Bogota, which contain 11 priests, 5 novices, and 6

the northern part of France. On the 1st of January, allegiance is in many regiments beginning to waver. 1841, it included 291 Jesuits, and as many as 420 on the 1st of January, 1845. In Paris itself they had a residence and a seminary, containing 23 priests and brilliancy of a rocket, will "fall like the stick," and residence and a seminary, containing 23 priests and 10 brothers; at St. Acheul, a noviciate and a residence, in which there were 15 priests, 20 novices, and 14 brothers; residences at Strasburg, 6 priests and 2 brothers; at Angers, 10 priests and 3 brothers; at Bourges, 6 priests and 3 brothers; at Quimper, 6 priests and 4 brothers; at Quimper, 6 priests and 4 brothers; at Vannes, 6 priests and 5 brothers; at Vannes, 6 priests and 6 brothers; at Vannes, 6 priests and 7 brothers; at Vannes, 6 priests and 8 brothers; at Vannes, 7 priests and 8 brothers; at Vannes, 7 priests and 8 brothers; at Vannes, 8 priests and 8 brothers; at Vannes, 9 priests and 9 brothers; 9 priest 7 priests and 3 brothers; at Lille, 5 priests and 2 brothers; at Liesse, near Laon, 6 priests and 3 brobers; at dissensions by which this once happy realm is torn to Rouen, 6 priests and 2 brothers. They had, at Laval, a rovicinte and a seminary, containing 77 Jesuits, of whom 28 were priests, 35 novices, and 14 brothers. At Issenheim, in the department of the Upper Rhine, keep the General constantly acquainted with any they possessed a residence and a noviciate, created a short time since, and which contained, on the 1st of January, 1845, 7 priests, 9 novices, and 12 brothers. As the colleges are not open to them in France, they have founded one on the frontiers of the kingdom, namely, at Brugelette, in Belgium. This college is dependent on the province of France, and contains 19 priests, 35 novices, and 11 brothers. The province of France has still 19 Jesuits, employed on a mission may be divided into three great classes,-1, the in Granada, and 8 in China; and it possesses, in North America, two establishments, in which are members; 2, the scholars and novices; 3, the bro- collected 19 priests, 35 novices, and 11 brothers. These are the noviciate of St. Mary and the college of Louisville, in the state of Kentucky.

The province of Lyons includes the southern par sixth General, Mutius Vitelleschi, the society num- of France. It contained 290 Jesuits in the year 1841, residences in Turkey, 2 provinces in the East Indies, thers; at Dole, 13 priests, 13 novices, and 9 broling in their wrath, and chivalrous by 1 in the Philippine Islands, 1 in China, 1 in Japan, there; at Grenoble, 6 priests and 3 brothers; at Margarette and 1 in their wrath, and chivalrous by the Philippine Islands, 1 in China, 1 in Japan, and 2 brothers; at Margarette and 3 brothers; at Marg seilles, 8 priests and 5 brothers. There were at Tou- national ballad and song; but destitute of the comlouse a residence and a noviciate, 16 priests, 27 mercial and acquisitive spirit, and all agreed in one the year 1626, and 960 in 1640, thus classified:—26 novices, and 16 brothers; a residence, and a house of thing, viz., always to keep arms in their hands, and professed houses; 222 residences; 51 noviciates; 48 the third degree, at Lalouvese, 7 priests and 4 bro- never to suffer their rulers to oppress them with fiscal seminaries; 542 colleges; and 71 missions. The in- thers; a noviciate at Avignon, 13 priests, 1 novice, regulations at variance with their inclinations and struction of youth was then almost everywhere in their hands, by means of the colleges. They had 105 of them in Spain, 79 in France, 91 in Germany, of Lyons had also 39 Jesuits in Africa, of whom 17 of Scotland and Ireland; but, in Spain, this is the

The province of Belgium is one of the most floubuted:—510 in the East Indies, 128 in the Philippine rishing at the present time. There were 319 Jesuits small given sum, which they collected the males and Islands, 30 in China, 140 in Japan, and 1,316 in 1841; there are 472 in 1845. The noviciate of handed over to Government. A people acting this Tronchiennes contains 129, of whom 18 are priests, 80 novices, and 31 brothers. They have colleges at Alost, Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent, Louvain, Namur, Liege, Tournay, and Kattwyk; residences at Bruges, Contains and Kattwyk; residences at Bruges, Tournay, and Bruges, Tourn sions, 80 professed houses, and they ruled in 80 Courtray, and Mons; missions at Amsterdam, the extra-revenue in Spain, and was really powerless. the province of France; and the college of Nivelle to the people against the meditated encroachments of the province of Spain.

Charles, Philip, and their successors. Hence came the bigotted attachment of the Spaniards to their the province of Spain.

the residences do not bear, generally speaking, the names of the towns in which they are situate, but the stealthy; it silently instructed itself into the various | views; and it is even assisting them (the Jesuits) at

The province of Austria and Gallicia contained 268 gan to raise its nead, and to adopt bodger inclined of least allurement, when the revolution of 1830 came, and least lea Jesuits in the year 1841, against 310 in the year the noviciate of Starawics, the colleges of Linz, In-

college of Lemberg.
The province of Germany includes Switzerland as hesides colleges at Siom, Estavayer, and Schweits. The civil war has thrown open to them the gates of was a Jesuit, who died at the commencement of Germany, the influence of the Society of Jesus is exercised upon that country through the instrumentality of the German college which it has established at Rome, for the purpose of there forming secular priests, destined to be disseminated in Germany, in Hungary, and in Switzerland. Between the years 1822 and 1842, 125 priests educated at this college were stationed in the various countries of Germany, and 64 in Switzerland. They are there as devoted instruments or advanced guards of the society.

The vice-province of Ireland numbered 63 Jesuits in the year 1841, against 73 in the year 1944. They possess in Ireland the colleges of Clongowes, Tollabey, and Dublin. They have recently established a second "house" in the last-mentioned city. The province of Maryland includes the establish-

ments of the society in Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. The most impor-Georgetown, in Columbia (15 priests, 13 novices, and late Runjeet Singh, to our already pretty extensive 26 brothers), and the noviciate of Frederickton, in "Indian empire." This "annexation"—which in the state of Maryland. Since the year 1840 they India is quite, as it seems, an allowable thing—is The province of Rome numbered in January, 1845, of whom 269 have further founded at Frederickton a college and about to commence. The last Indian news is that were priests, 201 novices, and 232 brothers. It is in a mission. The other establishments are rather the young and feeble boy monarch of Lahore, Rome that the General of the order resides, and points of observation and foundations for the future. Ghoolab Singh, has applied to the British for "prothere, also, are concentrated the principal establishments. The society has there its most important ments. The society has there its most important professed house, as well as a college for the special professed house and the missions of St. Thomas, Newtown, St. Inigoes, granted. To a good neighbour one can refuse nothing the form of the special professed house and the missions of St. Thomas, Newtown, St. Inigoes, granted. To a good neighbour one can refuse nothing the form of the special professed house and the mission of the professed house and t

The other establishments of the province of Rome! Mountains, and adjoining countries. It possesses company in Leadenhall-street, who are such good chiefly consist of colleges, through the medium of the college and the pensionnat of St. Louis, and the which the Jesuits are masters of the instruction of college of St. Charles, in Louisiana, the noviciate of which the Jesuits are masters of the instruction of college of St. Charles, in Louisiana, the noviciate of again bring us in collision with Candahar and Affwhich the Jesuits are masters of the instruction of youth. Such are the colleges of Camerino, Fano, Fäenza, Ferrentino, Ferrara, Fermo, Forli, Modena, Spoleta, Tivoli, Orvicto, Loretto, and Verona. Since the commencement of the current year (1845) are priests, 37 novices, and 41 brothers. The respectively appeared a college at Venice, another at they have opened a college at Venice, another at they have opened a repriest of the current year (1845). They have besides the missions, composed of one or two fathers; the most part, of missions, composed of one or two fathers; the most part of the Realty Mountains. college the mission of Malta. They have, besides, considerable is the mission of the Rocky Mountains, a grand noviciate at Verona, and residences at which is composed of five priests and six brothers.

ninety-eight Jesuits (thirty-two priests, thirty-six centuries ago, more than 2,000 missionaries in the novices, and thirty brothers); the noviciate of Sor- Indies, in Japan, and in America; proselytism in rento, the noble college of Naples, the college of distant countries is now little more than a commercial Salerno, that of Benevento, and that of Lecce.

In the province of Turin the number of the Jesuits The "Association for the Propagation of the Faith" increased between the 1st of January, 1841, and the 1st of January, 1845, from 379 to 428. They have in 1st of January, 1845, from 379 to 428. They have in 250 movines, and 61 brothers that the latter consented sionnat, including 81 Jesuits, of whom 31 are priests, 1st of January, 1st STATISTICS OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

| Stonnat, including 81 Jesuits, of whom of all process, and 19 brothers; a professed house at infidels. The field of battle which the Jesuits have Genoa; noviciates at Chiari and at Cagliari; colchosen in the 19th century is Europe;—Europe, of Faraley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide Cagliari, Nice, Novara, Sassari, San Remo, and at Voghera. Since the commencement of the year 1845 a new college has been opened at Massa.

The establishments of the province of Spain have been disorganised by the political events of which that been disorganised by the political events of which that the province of t

which has shaken off the yoke of papal domination, other possessors of field gardens, by showing them hardly anything changed in the provinces of France. | acres : one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John make in order to be certain of their authenticity. Ist of January, 1845, there were 113 Jesuits dissemi- The fathers are there divided into small groups; Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at The first part of the book contains an expose of the nated in Spain, more particularly in the dioceses of they are neither less numerous, less active, nor less Jevington—all of them within a few miles of Last-1st of January, 1845, there were 113 Jesuits dissemi- The fathers are there divided into small groups; wealthy; and their apparent dispersion has become, bourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaithtion, and the mechanism of the religious observances of were priests, 6 only novices, and 57 brothers; 96 with the Government, a pretext for inclining still prescribed by the statutes.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

[From the Tyne Mercury.] It is now becoming tolerably clear that the present state of affairs in Spain cannot long continue. Narvaez is following in the wake of Espartero! The causes which at last wrought the sudden downfall of the last, are at work to produce the same catastrophe now beginning to be more disgusted with the present orothers.

The province of Paris is composed, with Paris, of retains its allegiance; but it is believed that "good night" to Narvaez!

What (the reader will here exclaim) is the meaning name of the Government changed year after year, and yet we see no one party in power which seems to be efficient, in the least, to heal the divisions and pieces. This is the grand enigma; this is the marvel; this is the mystery; and unless some explana-tion can be given of this, it is useless to talk about Spain at all.

Of this sort of remonstrance, if made, we fully admit the justice. We admit that without such explanation, the affairs of Spain are a disagreeable and lisgusting puzzle, where much that is revolting is mixed up with all that is bewildering; and where the ups and downs of the actors remind one more of a grotesque puppet-show than a scene of actual life. The explanation required, however, we shall attempt to give, and thus it is :-

Spain has, from the time even of the Romans, been nhabited by a peculiar race, whose origin is involved in mystery. They were probably of that tribe called "Celts," by which France, Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland were at some remote period peopled, and which still exist in Ireland, in the Highlands of Scotland, and in Spain, without much admixture of other races. They all have the same national features of distinction. They are an excitable, fierce, and war-like race; dividing themselves into clans or small divisions; eruel in their wrath, and chivalrous by The number of the members of the society amounted in 1826 to 45,493; of whom 13,369 were stationed in the provinces of Europe. Spain included in her territory 2,962; Germany, 2,283; Italy, 2,256; France, 2.156; Belgium, 1,841, &c. the chief of which was, not to pay any taxes save a Hague, Nimeguen, Dusseldorf, and in the state of The provinces governed themselves by their ancient Guatemala in America. The college of Brugelette laws. The Church, which was immensely rich in belongs, as we have already informed our readers, to domains, took care of the poor, and invariably backed

This brought about the introduction into Spain of

flower here, and shortly after was so in France. ceeding Governments in Spain, and which will continue so to do, until it shall itself be destroyed. No vernment, Espartero or Narvaez, Christino or Modewell as the hopes and the exertions of the society in the German states, exclusive of Austria. There will neither submit to pay taxes, nor to have their by a state of rest would make a good return for the with the rain, remain in the soil, and are brought were in this province 245 Jesuits in the year 1841, against 273 in the year 1844. The college, noviciate, and pensionnat of Friburg in Switzerland, contain 134 Jesuits, of whom 44 are priests, 60 novices, and 30 brothers. They have at Brieg, in the canton of the Valais, a college, a noviciate, and a pensionnat, which Valais, a college, a noviciate, and a pensionnat, which will neither submit to pay taxes, nor to have their by a state of rest would make a good return for the driving and John are brought to pay taxes, nor to have their by a state of rest would make a good return for the province 245 Jesuits in the year 1841, and yea Valais, a college, a noviciate, and a pensionnat, which fleeces, and ferment those wines, that exceed in finemost of the troops are raised, and they serve as long Dresden, the confessor of the last King of Saxony tion of the Spanish people is, however, we repeat, was a Jesuit, who died at the commencement of to suffer no government long to exist that is opposed to suffer no government long to exist that is opposed to the Fueros and the Church; and this determina-tion will shortly wreck the present wretched Camarilla that rules in Spain. Narvacz was obliged to give up the pillage of the Church in order to get power; but he has retained the debt, and his troops must be paid, or down he goes at once. Hence the desperate efforts of Senor Mon, his Finance-minister, to collect tribute at the bayonet's point; and hence that spirit of resistance which is now about to wreck

> once warned our readers that it would be found a matter advisable and necessary to "annex" the Punjaub; that is to say, the rich territory of the

THE GAME LAWS.—ABOMINABLE CONVICTION.—On Saturday week, Thomas Higgins, of Ackworth, was summoned before the Wakefield magistrates for an The province of Sicily, which included 251 Jesuits in 1841, now possesses 272. The principal establishments of the society in this province are the professing-honse, the noviciate, and the great college of Palermo. In these three establishments reside 169 Palermo. In these three establishments reside 169 Jesuits, of whom fifty-three are priests, sixty novices, and fifty-six brothers. They have, besides a noble and fifty-six brothers. They have, besides a noble college at Palermo, the colleges of Alcamo, Caltacollege at Pa In Albania and the kile of Syra.

The province of Nagles numbered 258 Jesuits in 1841, and 279 in 1844. Their principal establishments are the grand college of Naples, which includes ments are the grand college of Naples, which includes enough took possession. Higgins was fined in a

Agriculture and Porticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS. For the Week commencing Monday, Oct. 23rd, 1843. Dumbrell-the former at Eastdean, the latter at waite. 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 England. The Diany is aided by "Notes and Observations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for the time and season, which we subjoin. "The wisest men—the greatest philosophers—after in

the most grateful to their feelings.] SUSSEX.

MONDAY-Willingdon School. Boys digging for wheat, and the master drilling. Eastdean School. Seventeen boys digging up potatoes, gathering up haulm, and stones. Piper. Sowing wheat, in drills six inches apart, and two or three deep. Dumbrell. Digging up potatoes and carrying manure. Tuesday - Willingdon School. Boys carrying out manure. Lastdean School. Boys digging for wheat, and clearing off swede turnips. Piper. Sowing wheat in drills. Dumbrell. Digging up potatoes, heifer drawing dung.

Wednesday — Willingdon School. Boys digging for wheat. Eastdean School. Boys emptying the pigstye tank, digging for and sowing wheat. Piper. Sowing wheat. Dumbrell. Digging, mixing dung

Thursday — Willingdon School. Boys digging and drilling. wheat. Eastdean School. Boys drawing rods of tares, * storing in the cellar mangel wurzel

FRIDAY-Willingdon School. Boys digging for wheat, Eastdean School. Boys sowing tares, digging for wheat, gathering mangel wurzel leaves and stones. Piper. As before. Dumbrell. Digging up carrots,

COW-FEEDING.

Piper's. In addition to other food, is given two gal- four feet first, and then when these drains have acted lons of carrots per day.

Dumbrell's. One cow staked in the rye grass, and fed in the stall morn and even, on mangel wurzel leaves for four days. Stall fed with mangel wurzel clearly shown that deep drains will act more promptly on lands that have been already shallow-

cow and heifer staked on clover, and morn and drained. even fed with potatocs, carrots, and oat chaff, for PIG FEEDING.

of barley and pease-meal, moistened with milk in flowing till it finds other water to resist it. sufficient quantity to make it of a drinkable nature, The greatest possible objection to shallow drainage to be the best; the pigs must be rung to make them lie quiet; the stye must be warm and airy, and the heat and manure, and carries it away through the thriving; heither can they near exposure to cold winds, or cold rain, or sleet, or snow—they must be kept out of all these. This is not sufficiently attended to: on many farms you see them lying in heaps shivering with the cold; in such cases thriving is out shivering with the cold; in such cases thriving is out after a superior lightness and by capillary attraction.

Thus the depth of drainage influences vegetation, warmth being carried down from the surface is laid up in store, and re-ascends the surface with the containing of the cold; in such cases thriving is out the cold; in the cold is out the cold in the cold i The documents relating to latter years are not so complete. On the suppression of the order by Pope Clement XIV., in 1773, the greater portions of these fragments was destroyed, and those that may be still extant are kept with great care in the archives of the Countries; the colleges and the residences do not bear, generally speaking, the Countries and the residences do not bear, generally speaking, the Countries and the residences do not bear, generally speaking, the Countries and the residences do not bear, generally speaking, the Countries and the residences do not bear, generally speaking, the Countries and the residences do not bear, generally speaking, the Countries and the residences do not bear, generally speaking, the Country monarchs, who would have fleeced both.

Thus the depth of drainage influences to: on many farms you see them lying in heaps shivering with the cold; in such cases thriving is out of the question; and, on the other hand, I have seen them immured to the height of four feet, with a low.

Deeply drained land receives and ave fleeced both.

Had it not been for the discovery of America, and ceiling above them, leaving a space of a foot and a soluble parts of the manure we apply to the surface, mames or samts only. Thus, there are the colleges of St. Ignatius, St. Aloise, the Holy Apostles, St. Ignatius, St. Aloise, the Holy Apostles, St. Mary, St. Michael, St. Stanislaus, St. Hugo, St. George, St. John the Evangelist, St. Thomas of Canterbury, the Immaculate Conception, &c. Their of St. Thomas of St. Ignatius 20 priests, 26 novices, and 14 brothers. The England has 20 priests, 26 novices, and 14 brothers. The England has 20 missionaries at Calcutta. The England has 20 missionaries at Calcutta. The England has 20 missionaries at Calcutta. The England has 20 missionaries at the Protestant missionaries at the Protestant missionaries at the Protestant missionaries at the Protestant missionaries, when the spanish treasury was empty, and the king a plant to show the protest of the monarchs of air; in this case they looked the use of plants by cappration and a soluble parts of the manure we apply to the surface, for some centuries, lowever, they derived immenses or surface, the solution, the properties of the manure we apply to the surface, for sout and a soluble parts of the manure we apply to the surface, soluble parts of the manure we apply to the surface, for sout and and seads them up again for the use of plants by cappration and espillary attraction. Water is not made and prover the second miscally and prover of lieat downwards and upwards in spill, and the second surface, the consumptive subjects, and never arrived at any size or weight for their per surface, the solution was undermined by being solly, and the door been an open-barred door, a current of air; in this case they looked and sends them up again for the use of plants by corporation and espillary attraction. Water is not made and upwards and upwards and upwards in deep constantly in a postilential atmosphere; where-some proventies are province of England has 20 noisionaries at Calcutta. The England has 20 missionaries at Calcutta. The England has 20 missionaries at Calcutta. The England has 20 missionaries at Calcutta. The England has 20 mi their well-doing than dry feet, a dry bed, and sweet air. They wallow in mud, it is true, in the summer, the present moment to found a new college especially the "Funding System," which then was in full to get a coat to shield them from the sun and flies; but that only proves that they require protection "Loans" to an immense extent were borrowed under from excessive heat and the teasing of flics; and all

> running about to pick up dropped offal; but where the pigs are regularly fed with a sufficient supply, it troughs, and replace it with meal and milk, or water. alkalies and alumina. It will sometimes happen, from change of weather or

small spread of hairs at the end. Let the breed be in has shown its evil effects in numerous other places, more inclined to make flesh than fat, and fine in the There are many advantages attending a knowledge grain. Another peculiarity should be ascertained : of the substratum, so various are its qualities, and so

ral Gazette.

of capillary attraction diminishes. Capillary attraction acts powerfully and injuriously near the surface earth's diurnal revolution. in two ways—first, by keeping the rain water from descending to the shallow drains; and, secondly, by * TARES.—Now drill your second crop in by hand, with a wheat hoe, and scatter a little manure in every drill.

mysterious action of deep draining.

A sponge will hold water, by capillary attraction, till its pores are filled, and a large sponge will hold more than a small one; consequently it is longer in getting wet and longer in getting dry. The earth when drained is in fact a sponge—the deeper the drains the greater the body of water it will hold; and for if these sands or silts rest on an impervious basis are onth six and water are the feed of when the control of the sands or silts rest on an impervious basis are control of the sands or silts rest on an impervious basis are control of the sands or silts rest on an impervious basis are control of the sands or silts rest on an impervious basis are control of the sands or silts rest on an impervious basis are control of the sands or silts rest on an impervious basis are control of the sands or silts rest of the sands or silts rest on an impervious basis are control or sands or silts rest or sands or silts as earth, air, and water are the food of plants, the of hard gravel or solid clay, the capillary power of larger the sponge the more tood it contains. Now the surface soil draws up the water most injuriously we all well know that water passes through earth and to the roots. This was found to be the case on one runs away out of the drains, but we must never field on my farm, which was considered to be a hot forget that it will only do so when more has fallen | dry field, but was found, on digging holes, to require than the earth chooses to retain by capillary attraction. You may drop water drop by drop on a sponge or loaf sugar, and none will escape till the porcs are all filled; but then it refuses to receive any more, and the rest is carried away. The same thing occurs precisely in drained land.

In deeply drained land but little rain will pass through the drains during the spring and summer. It is retained to moisten this large sponge, and rise by capillary attraction and be carried off through the vain seeking for happiness in every variety of pursuit, surface as steam or vapour. In shallow drained land the small sponge) plants are quickly dried up in a Note.—The school farms are cultivated by boys, who hot summer, or drenched in a wet one; and as roots in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, only search amongst the porous earth for their food, give three hours of their labour in the afternoon for of course they not only get less food, but are subjected the master's benefit, which renders the schools self-surporting. We believe that at Farnly Tyas six-spheric vicissitude. It is a seeming contradiction, sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be that deep drains should discharge more water and assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master more quickly than shallow ones; such is however, the who will receive the usual school-fees, help the boys to cultivute their land. and teach them, in addition to reading, writing, de., to convert their produce into bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christman may be divided, after, payiny rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and be made thus indirectly to reach their parents in a way the most arateful to their feelings.]

more quickly than shallow ones; such is, nowever, the water will fact. In a very long or deep sponge, the water will drip through at the lowest end, the force of gravity overcoming partially that of capillary attraction: of course, this dripping permits its absorbing more water at its surface. In a short or shallow sponge, little or no dripping takes place, because the capillary power is too strong; consequently when filled it will absorb less at the surface, and more must run off. It is absorb less at the surface, and more must run off. It is notorious, that in very porous vegetable soils, shallow drains are of little use, for spring or bottom water passes by them and rises in preference to the surface, by the force of capillary attraction, and by the plants

called bog pipes.

Old hands at spring draining known the fact, although I never heard the caused named, and always recommended deep drains. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the statistics of capillary attraction to state how deeply it acts, but we know quite well that its power varies with the character of the soil. Farmers like chalk in heavy land, because chalk has strong filtrative and non-capillary powers. There are abundant instances of loose sands, gravels,

bogs, or mellow soils, always wet and cold, because resting on an impervious bed of clay, the water ascending by the power of eapillary attraction, which overcomes its gravity; the water will in such cases rise many feet above its level, depending on the commanure for wheat, cleaning pigstyes. Piper. The same as yesterday. Dundrell. Drilling fourteen reds of the soil. It can only be reads of the soil. It can only be removed in this case by cutting into the dease or non-capillary mass. In cases of spongy soils, practice has shown that we must load them with heaviest earths, to squeeze out their moisture and diminish their capillary power, to make the drains act. A piece of loaf sugar or a sponge readily illustrates the facts I have mentioned, that water has its force or potatoes, heifer dung carrying.

Saturnax — Willingdon School. Boys digging for and drilling wheat. Eastdean School. Boys emptying portable pails, classing the school, planting cabbages. Piper. As before. Dumbrell. Mixing dung bages. Piper. As before. Dumbrell. Mixing dung bages. Tiper as before. Dumbrell with the collection of extreme depth at which drains will act in pure clays, is an important one, and seems to hinge on the depth to which cracks will extend in hinge on the depth to which cracks will extend in the collection. such soils. It is easy to try it, which I shall do; my own opinion is, that even in very strong clays water

The principles of drainage are affected by the laws three days, the remaining three stall fed with of gravity. The drain-pipe is full of air—the earth turnips, potatoes, and out chaff: above it is full of water; the superfluous water, beyond what the earth retains by capillary attraction, In fattening pigs, I have always found a mixture and displace the air from the pipe, and continue

sun not suffered to scorch their backs, as thin-skinned drains, or allows it to pass off the surface, whilst in white pigs are blistered by it, which not only renders deeply drained land the heat carried down by the them of an unsightly appearance, but retards their water is taken from the water by the colder subsoil, thriving; neither can they bear exposure to cold and retained to rise again to the roots and surface by

Farmers who consider how worthless is the second mashing of their malt, or the second water from their

tea, will hardly allow the essence of their manure heaps to run away down their ditches with the water from their roofs, or down shallow drains. We must not forget that roots will follow retreating water and deprive it of their food; but the same roots

matter what the form, or what the name of the Go- motion. In a farm it may be very well to have some attraction from the too proximate floor of a shallow In a soil drained six or eight feet deep the saline

exactly suit quarter porkers; it is too heating, and washed into the drains and carried away to the open ness those of all other countries. In the towns and cities there are a class, noisy and worthless, who have supported the existing governments from hope of gain, or love of undefined change; from these men strength of the barley and pease-meal by adding an equal quantity of pollard, week are not liquous in my masned into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting, and wasned into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting, and wasned into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting, and wasned into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting, and wasned into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting, and wasned into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting, and wasned into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting and into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting and into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting and into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting and into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting and into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting and into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting and into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting and into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting and into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting and into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting and into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting and into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting and into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting and into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting and into the drains and carried and, to me of interesting and into the drains and carried and carried and carried and and carried equal quantity of pollard; wash or pot-liquor is un- that are of inappreciable value as food for plants.

wash—but have been obliged to take it out of their retention of moisture, such soils being deficient in

It has been objected that in certain soils the filtraother causes, that the pigs get costive, and are off tion of water would abstract from them their metallic their food. In such a case I supply them with a little properties, and encrust, or choke up these small pipes. green food, according to the season of the year,—as a lit is possible in an occasional instance, and in course few cabbage leaves, lettuces, or potatoe-tops, or with potatoes, and mangel wurzel; if, on the other hand, no valid objection to the general rule of their success they are purged, I have a sod dug from the road-side in the majority of soils. Instances too may occur and given them, or, which I sometimes think is where the supply of water from springs, or from some this Government, and which will wreck every other and given them, or, which I sometimes think is where the supply of water from springs, or from some that shall tread in its steps. This is the secret of better, I let them into a yard where there are cinders, neighbouring ground, may be more than a small pipe that shall tread in its steps. This is the secret of "Carlism," which merely means the recognition of a Government that will destroy the Jews, and preserve the Fueros and the Church; and nothing short of this will ever (or we are much mistaken) produce even a twelvement of quiet in Spain.

"A NEW MENU WE have more than" better, I let them into a yard where there are enders, mould, and brick, and chalk rubbish. I think very little of garden stuff as a means of keeping a pig in a good growing condition; it is no help further than of this will ever (or we are much mistaken) produce even a twelvement of quiet in Spain.

"A NEW MENU We have more than" better, I let them into a yard where there are enders, mould a where there are cinders, mould a produce a carry, rendering it necessary to employ a larger pipe, or several smaller ones side by side, or on each other. This also can only now and then occur. The satisfying occasionally the cravings of hunger; sows will do on it, or on grass, if there can be added daily a fall as an average from the clouds on a given space i a feed or two from the wash-tub. As I keep sows, I a given time.

"The whole evertom of deep drainage in heavy land"

may as well add my management of them. During The whole system of deep drainage in heavy land the time of gestation their diet is restricted to articles is dependent on its cracking by contraction. These the time of gestation their diet is restricted to articles that will not produce obesity, for sows, as well as cows, are apt to be attacked with what is called the milk-fever; and, besides, unwieldy sows have not that command over their movements that sows with a less proportion of flesh have, and are very likely to crush many of their young ones. For the first fortinght, the sow is fed in such a manner as to leave off with a good appetite; and no better or more forcing food is given than fine pollard or coarse middlings: food is given than fine pollard or coarse middlings; tion, each fissure draining the soil adjoining it, until impression in the upper region of our town is, that it the whole mass of earth to the floor of the drains bed is a "bewitched dish;" but we opine that chemists, can take the milk as fast as the sow can supply it, comes a network of fissures. Once established, filtrathe intermediately upon analysation, would be able to account for these the finest middlings or oatmeal, or sometimes boiled tion, capillary attraction, and evaporation, must go curious appearances by the accidental presence of the milk as fast as the sow can supply it, comes a network of fissures. Once established, filtrathe upon analysation, would be able to account for these curious appearances by the accidental presence of the property of the sound of

degree; a noble pensionant, and a seminary in which missionaries are trained for the society, for the propagation of the faith.

The other establishments of the province of Rome.

The other establishments of th I always recommend a barrow pig, as growing to a larger size than the spayed sow pig, and in being far would be in many cases, enormous. A bed of calcasuperior meat to an old spayed sow. These remarks, with what I forwarded to you before, are about all I can remember for a brief sketch. In choosing a pig, look out for one with a wide open chest, well filled up from the ears to the tail small tood and with beeded back springs, or surface water, and caused a up from the cars to the tail, small toed, and with headed back springs, or surface water, and caused a meat in the fore arm down to the knee, and in the ham down to the hock—tail fine and short, with a may give upward vent to a spring, which being pent may give upward vent to a spring, which being pent

the breed should be famed for broad backs and small different from the surface soil. It is the opinion of the breed should be famed for broad backs and small different from the surface soil. It is the opinion of two vessels near the Fawe leles were also covered entrails—large-bellied pigs do not pull down the scale. two practical drainers I am acquainted with that with ashes. According to letters which have been You have now such a lecture on pigs as I sometimes subterranean water generally runs east and west, so give to my inquiring friends.—J. Steel, in Agricultu- that by cutting our drains north and south we are more likely to intercept them. Probably it may not be the rule in every county, but I have noticed such DEEP DRAINAGE IS BETTER THAN
SHALLOW DRAINAGE.

Because capillary attraction is stronger than cuttings, in clay or strong soils parallel with sandy cuttings, in clay or strong soils parallel with sandy to be the case on my farm in several instances. The fact is worth observing, or we may make many useless Because capillary attraction is stronger than cuttings, in clay or strong soils parallel with sandy the last sixty years. The latest accounts are of the soil, the force of gravity increases, and the power of capillary attraction diminishes. Capillary attraction diminishes. Capillary attraction diminishes.

There can be no doubt that the increased luxuriance well as on the quantity and quality of their food. I am of opinion that plants breathe, masticate, stroyed."

drawing up from the sodden bed of the too proximate | digest, and exercte with precisely the same results as shallow drain the free or superfluous water. Enter- ourselves, and decay and are decomposed in the same taining these ideas I applied to Mr. Parkes for an | way as we are. They also repose as we do, and during explanation, or rather confirmation of them, which | that repose digestion and consequent increase is as he has most philosophically and correctly afforded in apparent with them as with us. Like ourselves the annexed letter, which divulges the subterranean | plants will not send their roots to be drowned or to be secret, and explains satisfactorily the hitherto burned; therefore, by deep drainage, we guard them against both, and afford them an abundant supply of food. No doubt they obtain oxygen by their roots

braining. Sands most particularly require deep drainage, because their capillary powers will effectually counteract the operation of shallow drains. Many farmers know practically the difficulty of getting water out of sand, although they do not know the

There are very few lands on which the drains cannot be placed four feet deep, where there is the desire to cut deep drains. For instance, suppose a field is basin shaped, or higher at the sides than in the centre, the drains could be carried with the fall to the centre of the field, and there fall into a main drain, carried through the higher parts of the field by a deep cutting, to some distant point of fall, or to a deep woll or swallow hole.

In deep drains there is no danger of pipes decaying, because the temperature is nearly uniform, seldem varying ten degrees, and of course never touching the extremes of winter frost or summer heat.

I. J. Mecui.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tucsday's Gazette, October 14, 1845.) Robert J. Chapman, Clapham, Surrey, market gardener—James Smith Williams, of 6, Clement's lave, Lombardstreet, City, master mariner—Thomas Ashworth and Michael Septimus Keyworth, of Manchester, common brewers—Henry George Gibson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chemist—Thomas Fielder Shillam, of Dudbridge, Glouestershire, wool broker.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED. John Scott, of Birmingham, gun maker, final dividend of 44d. in the pound, payable, at 72, George-Street, Manchester, October 28, and every following Tuesday.
William Jones, of Acton, Middlerex, grocer, first dividend of 7d. in the pound, payable at 13, Old Jewry, October 15, and two following Wednesdays

James Farren, of Nine Elms Surrey, corn dealer, second dividend of 3d. in the newest speaking to 12. Old Jewey dividend of ad, in the pound, payable at 13, Old Jewry, October 15, and two following Wednesdays.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED. At the Court of Bankruptey, London. James Penfold, of Goring, Sussex, farmer, November 5, at half-past 19—James Inrray, of Old Fish-street-hill, Upper Thames_street, stationer, November 4, at one—Thomis Eastwood, of Brighton, grocer, November 6, at

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before November 4.

John Burbury, of Leek Wootton, Warwickshire, maltster—James Mabbs, juw., of Chichester, baker—Henry
Decinns Walker, of Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, innkeeper
—Thomas Eastwood, of Brighton, Sussex, grocer—Thomas Langston, of Manchester, share broker-John Brain, of 16. Winchester-place, and late of Hofford-square, Pentonville, copperplate dealer-John Smith, of St. Dunstan's-In the Country.

John Wood, of Cardiff, Glamorganshire, banker, November 5, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Bristol—Thomas Holyland, of Manchester, woollen cloth manufacturer, November 6, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Willingdon School. Cows feeding on white turnips, will filtrate much below four feet; but possibly, to eashire, wine merchants, November 4, at twelve, at the enable it to do this, it would be most secure to drain Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—James Spencer, of Denholme Carr, Yorkshire, worsted piece manufacturer, November 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankrupter, Leeds— Thomas Bousfield, of Lincoln, ironmonger, November 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Leeds—Tom Walter Green, of Leeds, Lookseller, November 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Leeds—Thomas Smallwood, of Binningham, received Navember 6, at eleven, at the Court minghum, crocer. of Bankruptey, Birmingham—Joseph Lewis, of Birmingham, eard manufacturer, November 5, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Birmingham—Benjamin 8, Jones, of Wrochwardine-wood, Shropshire, grocer, November 5, at haft-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Birmingham—William Heary Bates, of Birmingham, factor, November 5, at eleven at the Court of Bankruptey Birming-rember 5, at eleven at the Court of Bankruptey Birmingvember 5, at eleven, at the Court of Bankrupey, Birming-ham—Thomas Hoxton, of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, iron founder, November 18, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Birmingham—James Bennett, of Little Birch, Herefordshire, cattle dealer, November 5, at half-net dealer, and the Court of Bankruptey. past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Birmingham— John Herring and William Herring, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, November 5, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the

James Edward Smirk, of Broad-court, Bow-street, Covent-garden, victualler, November 5—Charles Joues, of Adstock, Buckinghamshire, salesman, November 4—William Verey, of High-street, Kingsland, victualler, November 5—William Paysley, of Woolwich, Kent, hat maker, November 4—William Maton, of Fore-street, City, leather seller, November 5—Thomas Clerk Smith and Richard Hayes, of 13. Henrichts-street, Covent garden, hotel Hayes, of 13, Henrichta-street, Covent-garden, hotel keepers, Nov 4—Frederick West, of Southampton, bootmaker, November 5—John Redden, of Cambridge, coach builder, November 6—James Cousens Wolton, of Halstean,

James Bizzey, Thos. Penton, and John Humphrys Papps, of Stroud, linen deapers (so far as regards John Humphrys Papps, of Stroud, linen deapers (so far as regards John Humphrys Papps)—Henry Hollis and Thomas Walford, of Liverpool, tea dealers—Wisliam Ralph Buchanan and Henry Grainger, attorneys—Abraham Bass and R. Sweeting, of Burton-upon-Trent, Stafferdshire, attorneys—Llewelyn Evans and Evan Williams, of Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, cabinet makers—Fred. Farrar and George Herbst Lake, of 12, Godliman-street, Doctors'-commons, attorneys—R. Davis Rea and Hugh Casement, of 95, Upper Thames-street, City, and Essex-street, Whitechapel, cheesemongers—John Keeves Pountney and Thomas Pountney, of Birmingham, curriers—Thomas Stamford Pountney, of Birmingham, curriers—Thomas Stamford Woodley and Isaac Young, of Cambridge, grocers—John Wright and John Linwood, of Pontefract, linen drapers— William Marvin and James Marvin, of Hilperton, Wilt-shire, bakers—Samuel F. Ibbotson and William Frederick Boston, Lincolnshire, tanners-Edw. Manton and John Francis Power, of Chettenham, wine merchants—John Henry Moreton and Henry Hellier, of Leadenhall-mar-ket, meat salesmen.

PROLIFIC INCREASE. - At the usual season, a single palatable to pigs during the process of fattening on meal. I have tried various liquids—mutton broth, the liquor from a round of beef, and good kitchen and physically giving them a greater aptitude for the low born abligation of heavier carths and lime is indispensable, chemically and diving last week the produce was set, whole, in a field at Hebble-bridge, near Huddersfield, by John Turner, stone-mason; and physically giving them a greater aptitude for the low born abligation. 22 lbs, of fine large potatoes were reaped. The sort was what is denominated "Farmer's glory," and the 'set" weighed 2 ibs. when planted. Had care been taken of the plant during growth, and the layers properly covered, it is believed the increase would have been nearly twice as great.

A Curiosity .- An ordinary earthenware dish, purchased at the Cambrian pottery, in this town, about sixteen months ago, by Williams, a tailor, residing in Goat street, has excited a considerable portion of curiosity in the minds of some of our townspeople during the past week. It appears that a short time since a great number of small crystalized substances, having the appearance of flowers, or miniature mush-rooms, were observed to grow out of the dish, breaking through the hard glazed surface. One or two of these grew to the extent of an inch, but were accidentally broken. Others are now budding forth, covering nearly the whole surface of the dish. The taste is very similar to that of common salt. The rice, when it can be procured at about Ss. or Ss. 6d. on regularly—improving the soil from year to year, are given three times a day. The little pigs are cut when five or six weeks old; the sows are

I would strongly recommend every agricultural im—

Cambrian.

Enurries of Mount Hecla. - The Hamburgh Borsenhalle of the 7th inst. contains the following communication from Copenhagen, under cate of October 4th :- "The English journals have ah eady stated that the largest of the Orkney isles was, during a violent storm from the north-west on the night of the 2nd ult., covered with fine ashes, resembling ground pumice-stone; and that it was thought they had been driven by the wind from Mount Heela, in Iceland, as similar appearances had been observed during several years. We now learn that on the same or the following night the crew of a vescel, bound to this port from Reikiavik, observed, whilst about eighteen English miles from land, volcanic flames on the southern coast of Iceland. On September 3.4. received here an earthquake occurred on the previous day in the west, north, and east portions of Iceland. More recent intelligence has arrived from the southern part, and it appears that the cruption was a more violentone than any that had taken place there during which occurred ninetcen years ago. The extent of the fall of sand and ashes is not yet known, but it is There can be no doubt that the increased luxuriance ascertained that the populous districts adjacent to of plants is dependent on the depth of drainage as the volcano have not been seriously injured, except that the grass plots near the mountains were de-

Police Entelligence.

WIENESDAY .- CHARGE OF FELONY .- Benjamin Brooks alborse breaker, was brought before Sir W. Magnay, Bart., for final examination, charged with stealing a horse and gig, value £50, which he hired from a livery stable. keeper, and sold for £15, subject to redemption before a certain day. Sir W. Magnay gave it as his opinion that the prisoner originally contemplated stenling the chaise. and therefore he felt it to be his duty to let a jury have the opportunity of determining whether the hiring was bona fide or not. The prisoner was committed for

MANSION HOUSE.

TEESDAY .- Two "Bab wse."-The following curious case occurred before the Lord Mayor :- On Tuesday, a with having stolen a Mir of shoes. The prosecutor, a shoemaker, stated that the prisoner walked into his shop, looked at a pair of shoes, and suddenly disappeared. The shoes disappeared at the same time. The prisoner said his character was without blemish, and nothing could exceed the soundness of his integrity, as his employer could testify. The Lord Mayor : Very well; we shall send for your employer, and make further inquiries about you. A policeman, who subsequently made inquiries about the prisoner, said thieves, and had been in custody on previous occasions forward.-Here a very odd-looking person, who said his -The Lord Mayor : Pray what sort of character is the prisoner !- Brightwell : Character! why he is in my serknow that he was !- Brightwell: Why, yes, he was in for a bottle and two pints of wine on the night in quesyou say that he is a proper character !- Bright- in disguise." The prisoner was remanded till Friday. well: I am willing to take him back, if your lordship will discharge him .- The Lord Mayor: There is quite enough against him to justify me in committing him as a rogue and vagabond; and I shall do so. What do you think of a little correction ?-Brightwell: I believe a little confinement will do him good, my lord. It will be a lesson to him how he meddles with other people's property in future .- The Prisoner: Oh, do you say so, old fellow! Well I'm blest if that an't a good un. Now won't I open upon you. Please you, my lord, I confess I stole the shoes, and inis old thief knowed it, and took them to the shop of a woman of the name of Sharpe, and tried to sell them to her. What do you think now, old fellow ?- The Lord Mayor: What do you say to that witness !- Brightwell looked quite blank upon hearing the accusation; but declared that he had himself never done anything dishonest, however it might appear .- Subsequently Mrs. Sharpe appeared, and stated that the man had certainly offered a pair of shoes for sale, but, as she did not want them, she refused to make the purchase. She, however, lent him 1s. 8d. upon them, and he afterwards released them .- The prosecutor said there was a singular circumstance connected with the robbery. The very shoes which were stolen had been made by the man, and been actually brought home by the boy who had just acknowledged that he had stolen them .- The Prisoner: Yes; he know'd his own work .- The Lord Mavor: Why. you must just step from the witness-box to the bar .- The Boy: Ay, this is just the place for him (laughter) .- The prisoners were then remanded, and the Lord Mayor directed the police to make further inquiry.

FEIDAL.—THE TWO "BAD UNS" AGAIN.—Upon being brought up again for examination the boy and his master were placed at the bar together, and the inquiry was regularly gone into. There was, however, nothing further stated in confirmation of the charge as to the counivance but it was distinctly proved that the boy was what the police called a "bad un." The Lord Mayor then committed the boy for three months as a rogue and vagabond and discharged the man, regretting that such testimony as would have legally proved his guilt, the moral evidence of which nobody could doubt, could not be brought

SATURDAY .- ROBEING EMPLOYERS .- Wm. Ladd and W. Milley, two respectably-dressed young men, were brough before the Lord Mayor in custody of policeman George Scott, No. 569, charged with robbing their employers. Messrs. Moses, Levi, and Co., wholesale slop-sellers, of Nos. 2 and 3, Aldgate. Richard Kelly deposed that he was in the employ of the firm of Moses, Levi, and Co. From information his employers had received, they suspected they were robbed by persons in their employ, and street. The prosecutor is lodging at the house called assistance of a policeman in private clothes, which having obtained, they last night proceeded to search the men as they were leaving their employ for the night. In so doing, he distinctly saw the prisoner Milley, who was employed as a cutter in the establishment, with a person, and instantly ran from the room like a greypiece of moleskin under his coat. He immediately took it from him. Benjamin Paine said he was in the employ of Moses, Levi and Co.; he last night assisted in searching the men; he distinctly saw the prisoner Ladd deliberately drop one of the pieces of Holland now produced, from his person, he (Paine) immediately collared him, and pushed him into the counting house. On his way to the counting-house, he said, I did not drop it. With respect to the other prisoner Milley, he saw the witness Kelly take the piece of moleskin from under his coat: was standing about four yards from Milly at the time .-Policeman 560, deposed that he had been employed to assist in the search of the men in private clothes; that as soon as he conveyed the prisoners to the station-house he searched them, and, wrapped round the body of Ladd. beneath his shirt, he found a third piece of Holland, now produced. The three pieces of Holland were of the value of 5s .- The prisoners were fully committed for trial.

LEAVING EMPLOY WITHOUT NOTICE .- George Tabron was summoned to show cause why he left the employ of Benjamin Bateman, a brass-founder of Abchurch-lane. without previous notice. Mr. Bateman deposed, that he had engaged defendant, and that he had left his emplor on Saturday last without any notice, and that he had left some work unfinished. It was the custom of their trade to give notice of leaving employ. He paid wages by the week. He gave defendant 28s. per week. Tabron said, when he engaged with Mr. Bateman he did not stipulate to give any notice; and he had also told him that his wages were to be thirty-three shillings per week He went to work on a Wednesday, and worked until Saturday, at the rate of ten hours per day, when Mr. Bateman only paid him at the rate of 28s. per week; he again stated that his wages were 33s. per week; he again went to work on the Monday morning and continued until Saturday night, when Mr. Bateman again only paid him 28s., and he left; he should have finished the piece of work he had commenced had not Mr. Bateman set him about other work. His lordship said defendant had rendered himself liable to three months' imprisonment and hard labour, but under the circumstances he should determine that the defendant should return to his employ. and that Mr. Bateman should give him 33s. per week These terms being accepted, the parties left the court

BOW STREET.

SATURDAY .- RIGHT OF PASSING THEOUGH THE LOW THEE-ARCADE. - A prostitute, named Barrington, was charged with creating a disturbance in the Lowther arcade. The beadle of the arcade proved the charge, and added that the arcade was infested with such characters, and the inhabitants were, therefore, desirous of ascertaining his worship's opinion upon the right of the inhabitants to exclude parties from the building. They contended that it was not a public thoroughfare, and that they had, therefore, the perfect right of excluding whomsoever they thought proper. Mr. Hall said, the arcade doubted very much whether the inhabitants had the be decided by an action at law. He discharged the pri-

TUESDAY .- ROBBERY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE .- A housemaid at Buckingham Palace, was placed at the bar for final examination, charged with stealing a quartity of wearing apparel belonging to the clerk of the kitchen in the establishment.-It appeared at the last examination soner if she had observed any person in the apartment, and being answered in the negative, he communicated the circumstance to Inspector Steed, who is constantly on duty at the Palace, and who, being directed to make search for the property, found in the prisoner's trunk a bag containing forty-two duplicates relating to a quantity | Clark, a young man, seventeen years of age, described as of wearing apparel, among which was one relating to the article in question, and other property belonging to the prosecutor. The prisoner was shortly after questioned from the gallery of the Victoria Theatre at Mr. Fawcett dually ond collectively to work for nothing less than at Windsor Castle about the matter, but she gave no other account than that the entire of the duplicates did not he preceding night, near the contract than that the entire of the duplicates did not he preceding night, near the contract the first the first themselves; and further, we are determined not being taken into custody, the end of the piece called the street themselves; and further, we are determined not being taken into custody, the end of the piece called the street themselves; and further, we are determined not being taken into custody, the end of the piece called the street themselves; and further, we are determined not being taken into custody, the end of the piece called the street themselves; and further, we are determined not being taken into custody, the end of the piece called the street themselves; and further, we are determined not being taken into custody, the end of the piece called the street themselves; and further, we are determined not being taken into custody, the end of the piece called the street themselves; and further, we are determined not being taken into custody. not belong to her, and being taken into custody, the enclusion of the piece called Juck Sheppard, and while the tire of the articles were found at different pawnbrokers in performance was going forward, he at the time being the tempts to violate the said August list." Moved by Pimlico and Westminster, where they were pledged in only person on the stage, was as near as possible being the name of Anne Brown a few days previous .- Mr. struck on the head with a ginger-beer bottle. He was Woutner said, that it was useless for him to attempt standing at the moment a short distance from the footcombating against the evidence, as he was certain the lights, and the bottle, which was thrown from the back prisoner would be committed for trial on the charge, but there were two other cases against the prisoner entirely that some of the liquid from the bottle went over his face. unconnected with the palace, and as they were very He added that the audience expressed their disapprobadoubtful he submitted that the court ought not to enter- tion of such a wanton act, and a general shout being tain them.—Mr. Twyford said that he was given to un- raised against the offender, in a short time afterwards derstand by the clerk that the other cases were of a much | the defendant was taken out of the gallery and given into more serious nature if possible, for it could be proved that custody. The bottle was here produced unbroken. on a late occasion, the prisoner paid a visit to her sister, David Blake, a youth, was then called, and he stated that living in the service of a medical gentleman residing in Pentonville, and during her temporary absence from the Victoria Theatre to witness the play of Jack Sheppard, apartment she contrived to steal two silver table-spoons, for which the unoffending party had been discharged from the defendant, who was sitting within two seats of him, her situation without a character; and not content with committing such a heartless robbery, she paid another visit to a second sister, living as servant in the family of a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of the Regent's-park, where she also contrived to steal two other silver table-spoons, and as the property, which could be traced to the prisoner, could be identified, he considered that the ought to be remanded for that purpose. - The prisoner, who said nothing in her defence, was ordered to be remanded for a week.

WEDSESDAY .-- A MEMBER OF THE "SOCIETY FOR THE

bar of a public-house (he did not know where), on Tuesthe woman "if she would like to reclaim her character," upon which she asked him to go home with her, and he treat her to some drink, and he sent out for a pint of wine. They drank it together, and he then sent for more; he custody. The value of the property was about £25. In lad named William Young, was brought up, charged the course of a long cross-examination the prosecutor admitted that he was not sober at the time, but indignantly denied that he was the sort of man to go into a brothel, if he knew it. He could not swear that he did not drink

the young man was in the habit of associating with their course, the society gave them a character, and tried months' imprisonment. The defendant, not having the to get situations for them. He remained with the prifor robbing.—The Lord Mayor: Let his employer step soner about half an hour. He did not give her any money, nor did he pay anything for the room. Constable name was John Brightwell, appeared in the witness-box. F 46, and another officer, deposed to having gone to the prisoner's lodgings in Shire-lane, after apprehending her in the street, and discovered the watch, chain, and seals vice, and he is a good character ensugh .- The Lord concealed between the two mattresses in the bed-room, Mayor: Do you mean to say that you never knew him to and the prosecutor had since identified the room as well be imprisoned for robbery?—Brightwell: I believe he as the stolen property. The keeper of the brothel, a womight have been charged.—The Lord Mayor: Don't you man named White, stated that the prosecutor sent out trouble. I believe. That is, I think he was locked tion, and that when he left with the prisoner they were up for a while.—The Lord Mayor: And how can both very tipsy. He had represented himself as a "lord

> MARLBOROUGH STREET. SATURDAY. - HIGHWAY ROBBERY. - Emily Wells, : good-looking young woman, respectably dressed in mourning, was charged with highway robbery under the following circumstances:-Between one and two o'clock this morning, as Mr. Henry Davenport was proceeding along Oxford-street, accompanied by his brother, they came up to the prisoner, who was standing conversing with a powerful young man. They had placed themselves in the middle of the footway pavement, so that any persons walking arm-in-arm togother would be obliged to separate to pass by them. As the prosecutor and his brother were doing so, the prisoner and her confederate pushed in a violent and insulting manner against them, and directly afterwards the latter closed with Mr. Davenport's brother, no doubt with the intention of rifling his pockets, but Mr Davemport beat off his assailant, and compelled him to take to his heels. In the meanwhile the prisoner forcibly thrust her arms under the prosecutor's coat, and then abruptly left him. Nearly directly afterwards he missed his watch from his waistcoat pocket, and found that his silver guard chain had been torn asunder. The prisoner was then running away as fast as she could, but he (witness) pursued her, raising a cry of "Stop thief!" which she joined in as she ran. She was, however, secured by a police-constable of the C division, but on being searched at the station-house, the watch was not found on her. Mr. Hardwick said it was a case to go to a jury, but in order to allow time for the apprehension of the prisoner's confederate, he should reman! her for a few days.

TUESDAY .- HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- William Menzies was brought before Mr. Hardwick, charged with highway rob bery. Mr. William Minchin, No. 7, Denmark-street, ar bery. Mr. William Minchin, No. 7, Denmark-street, an elderly gentleman, stated, that he was about to enter his house last night between twelve and one, when the prithe gas-lamp to look at it, when the prisoner put his hand against his waistcoat, and gave him a sudden push, which threw him on the ground, and then ran off. Prosecutor got up immediately, and discovered that his watch and chain had been stolen. He gave the alarm immediately, Miners of Newcastle; from the Hydraulic Pressers and the prisoner was shortly afterwards taken into custody by a constable. The prisoner, who denied that he was the person who had given the letter to the prosecutor, WORSHIP-STREET.

SATURDAY .- CHARGE OF ROBBERY .- Mary Smith, aged twenty-three, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Broughton, charged by John Wilkinson with stealing a watch from his person, in a house of ill-fame in Wentworth they consequently sent to Tower-street station for the the Horse and Groom, near this office. The prisoner accosted the prosecutor, and solicited his company. He refused, but ultimately consented, and accompanied her to some house, but didn't know where. While in the company of the prisoner, she took the watch from his hound. He asked the proprietor of the house where she had gone to, but could not learn. A bill was ultimately printed, describing the property; and upon the prosecutor afterwards meeting the prisoner, she ran away from him again. The prisoner was remanded.

TUESDAY,-HORRIBLE OFFENCE .- Edmund Adolphus Hughes, 16 or 17, an apprentice from the Orphan Asylum, was fully committed to stand his trial upon the capital charge of violating the person of a little girl named Emma Life, seven years of age, the daughter of a master bootnaker, in Manor-place, Haggerstone. QUEEN SQUARE.

WEDNESDAY .- CONSPIRACY .- THE ROYAL BELGRAVE LYING-IN INSTITUTION. - Maria Locke, the wife of the manager, surgeon, accoucheur, &c., of the Rayal Belgrave Lying-in Institution, 25, James-street, Buckingham-gate, and Edwin and James Locke, her sons, were placed at the bar for final examination, charged with defrauding Mr. Gawthorp. of 79, Tothill-street, of several able gentleman is one of the Society of Friends, and had been adjourned, quite sufficient had been made out to call upon him to send the accused before another tribunal for that purpose. The witnesses were then bound over to indict the prisoners at the Central Criminal Court for conspiracy. After some discussion about bail, the prisoners were ultimately required to find two sure. ties in £40 each. The accused were sent to prison.

HAMMERSMITH.

MONDAY. - MURDEROUS OUTRAGE ON A WOMAN. labouring man, named John Leydon, was brought up in the custody of the police before Mr. G. Clive, the sitting magistrate, charged on the police sheet with having committed a most murderous and outrageous assault upon a woman named Anne Wheeler, who is now lying in St. George's Hospital, without any hopes of her surviving. Inspector Smith, T division, stated that the case was a most serious one, the unfortunate woman being covered with bruises from head to foot, and several of her ribs were fractured. He had sent that morning to the hospital to know the state of the wounded female, and had learned that she was as bad as she well could be. The following certificate had also been sent :-

"St. George's Hospital, October 13, 1845. "This is to certify that Anne Wheeler is an in-patient, and is at this time afflicted with severe contusions of the

head and face, and fractured ribs.

"G. Cockburn Hyde, for A. Johnson, " House Surgeon. George Laugston deposed that he lived at Holn age, in the brick-fields, Gloucester-road, Kensington. on Saturday night, after paying his men their wages at the Coach and Horses public house, James's-street, Kensington-square, he saw his daughter standing outside with Anne Wheeler, who had a child in her arms. They both ultimately went home with him, and sat and had some beer. relled with Anne Wheeler and struck her several times, after which he left. Anne Wheeler remained and laid on Sunday morning he was awoke by hearing the front window smashed in, and saw the prisoner in the room, and saw him drag Anne Wheeler off the bed, and after knockhad been open uninterruptedly to the public, and he ing her down and beating her dreadfully, jump on her as doubted very much whether the inhabitants had the right they appeared to claim; at all events, whosoever stopped parties in the arcade, would do so at their own peril. In his opinion, it was a question which could only be decided by an action at law. He discharged the pri- after kicking the woman out of doors, left her quite insensible. Witness being unable to assist Anne Wheeler ually went into the Fulham-road, and at the Admiral Kep-pel public-house hired a cab, and with the assistance of two policemen, conveyed her to St. George's Hospital. The prisoner was not apprehended until Sunday afternoon. The prisoner in answer to the charge, said he had been seven years, andhad had three children by her. For some that a great coat being missed by Edmund Heale, clerk of the kitchen, from his bed-rom, he inquired of the pri-soner if she had observed any person in the apartment, Langston. He further explained that it was in a fit of jealousy and rage at her refusing to go home with him

TUESDAY .- A TREAT FOR AN ACTOR .- Jeremiah a sailor, was placed at the bar before Mr. Jeremy, William Urick Smart, and supported hy Frank Mirpart of the gallery, came so close to the side of his head on the preceding night he was in the gallery of the that while the performance was going forward he heard frequently hiss, especially when Mr. Saville (the Jack Sheppard) made his appearance on the stage. At length, when the piece had nearly concluded, and the hero of the drama was about to meet the fate which awaited him, he (witness) distinctly heard the defendant hiss with all his might, and then saw him snatch up a ginger-beer bottle which appeared to be at his feet, and standing up, threw it with all his force straight at Mr. Saville on the stage. At the moment he flung the bottle the defendant made

use of an indecent expression, and then resumed his seat

in money, at a house in Shire-lane. The prosecutor | gallery, and the defendant was pointed out to him as the | THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS AGAIN. in the same light in which he has always been seen- | Samuel Green and John Wells fighting for a bone stated that he was a builder, residing in Regent-street, man who had thrown the ginger-beer bottle on the stage. Lambeth-walk. He met with the prisoner outside the He desired the defendant to accompany him, but he refused with an oath, and when he (the constable) went to day evening between nine and ten o'clock, and entered take him out by force, he saw him drop two other gingerinto conversation with her. Being himself a member of beer bottles, similar to the one thrown on the stage, on "Society for the Suppression of Vice," to which he the floor of the gallery. The constable added that the had subscribed for thirteen or fourteen years, he asked | defendant made a very determined resistance, although | defendant made a very determined resistance, although two cases appear to unter exceedingly, the one being acperfectly sober, and continued throughout to assert his oused of staroing and ill-treating the paupers, and the officer has been summarily dismissed from his ber Cole dying in the place which used to be called the consented. On reaching her room she requested him to fendant): This is a very serious charge. What have you to say; the witnesses speak positively as to the fact of your being the man ?-Defendant said a n a i sitting next shortly afterwards left the house to seek for a cab, but to him had thrown the bottle, and he was mistaken for found that both his money and his watch had been stolen that person.—Mr. Jeremy asked the defendant what he in any respect by any person, to his utter astonishment from him. He apprised a constable of the fact, and the was, and where he lived ?-The answer was, that he had prisoner was in the course of a few hours taken into been an apprentice on board the Spring, bylonging to enclosure:-North Shields, but that vessel having sailed without him, he had been about London living with his friends at Camden Town, until she returned. He added; that he wanted to see Jack Sheppard, and that was the reason he came to this side of the water, but he did not go there to them the result. In obedience to such instructions, I with the prisoner at the public-house where they met, with the intention of doing any person an injury .- Mr. His only object in speaking to the woman was to induce | Jeremy said that an assault of the very worst kind had her to abandon a life of prostitution for a better state. been proved against the defendant. He (the magistrate) The members of the Society for the Suppression of Vice did not think he would be doing his duty in protecting the usually endeavoured, on meeting with unfortunate wo- public from such acts, if he did not inflict the full penalty men like these, to convince them of the iniquity of their the law allowed, namely, £5, on the defendant, and that mode of living; and whenever they were disposed to alter in default of paying it, he should sentence him to two means of paying the fine, was accordingly sent to gaol. WANDSWORTH.

FRIDAY .- BONE CRUSHING AT THE KINGSTON UNION. -William Bell, a miserable-looking man, about 50 years of age, was charged before Mr. Paynter with wilfully destroying fifteen squares of glass in the Kingston union. Robert Hogg, the porter, said the prisoner was admitted on the previous night as a casual pauper. On that morning he was allotted 15lb, weight of bones to crush, but instead of completing his task, he went to another part of the bailding, and broke fifteen panes of glass. When asked why he committed such an act, he said it would be a job for the glaziers. Mr. Paynter then asked the prisoner what answer he had to make to the charge. Prisoner: It is more easy to break glass than boncs .-Mr. Paynter asked how the bones were crushed. Was a mill used ?-The porter said that they were crushed by a pestle and mortar. -- Mr. Paynter: Do you have any complaints made by the paupers. Do they object to crushing these bones !- The porter said there was no objection raised if the bones were dry and free from smell, and they had been so this year. Mr. Paynter observed, that the prisoner did not appear to have made any complaint at the time of the nature of the work he was set to do, and, however he felt himself aggrieved, he had not gone the right way to remedy the evil. He saw nothing in the case to induce him to do otherwise than severely punish the prisoner, and he, therefore, should send him to prison for a month, with hard labour.

Trades' Mobements

LANCASHIRE WEAVERS .- A general delegate meeting of the operative Hand-loom Weavers of Wigan and the surrounding districts was holden on the 12th who had been sent out to organise the weaving dis-tricts of Cheshire and Derbyshire. The delegates him. reported highly favourable accounts of the cagerness manifested in all the places they had visited for the adoption of union. A vote of thanks was given to both delegates for their faithful discharge of their

UNITED TRADES ASSOCIATION .- A meeting of the central committee of the above body was held at their office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, October 13th, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, M.P., in the chair; every member of the committee was and the Makers-up of Manchester; from the Plasalso sent in their adhesion to the association by letter:-the Joiners of Birkenhead; the Ropemakers of Liverpool; the Shoemakers of Derby; the Framework Knitters of Leicestershire, and the Bricklayers of Liverpool. A delegate from the Shoemakers of Chesham, Bucks, was present at the meeting, who stated that the truck system prevailed to a considerable extent in that town; that the Shoemakers had held a public meeting, and that he was deputed to gain information with a view to their joining the great Trades movement. A communication was made from Manchester to the effect that a district of the United Trades Association was formed in that town, and that others were in the course of formation in its suburbs. A letter from the city of Bath was read, stating that the Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, and Gilders, had resolved upon calling a public meeting of the trades of that city, and that the co-operation of the trades of Bristol was expected by delegation. The committee resolved that Mr. John Skelton, the lecturer, should leave London for his tour in the north, on Tuesday next, October

LANCASHIRE MINERS .- A public meeting of the Lancashire Miners was held on Monday, Oct. 6th, at the house of James Lomas, Bull's-Eye-lane; Mr. Joseph Holford in the chair. Spirited addresses were delivered by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and Harris. Mr. Welsby, one of the "coal kings" of the neighbour-hood, issued a decree that if any of his men attended has lately sat upon the Short Time Committee, at the same time that he is compelling his men to go to work at four in the morning and work till seven at

STRIKE OF THE SHOEMAKERS AT BROMSGROVE,-We much regret that the employers, Messrs. Green, Darley, and Reid, still continue to oppose the just and reasonable demands of their workmen, and have adopted the mean practice of supplying their customers with slop work for bespoke, They have also been to other towns to engage work-men under the pretence of good wages, &c. We therefore trust that no one will be entrapped by them, so that they may see the necessity of speedily settling the differences existing, which are so injurious to the

interests of both masters and men. BARNSLEY WEAVERS .- IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEET-ING .- A public meeting of the Linen Weavers was held, according to announcement, in Mr. John Pickering's yard, on Monday last. October 13th, to take steps to arrest the progress Richardson and Gelden are making in their nefarious attempts at reducing the miserable pittance the Weavers are receiving for their toil. Mr. John Fairclough was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the meeting by reading the placard, and stating that all parties should have a fair and impartial hearing. A long letter was read from Mr. Thomas Lee, one of Mr. Richardson's "travellers," the substance of which was, that he regretted that he could not attend the meeting, which was his full intention, could he have been at home at the time, and that there was no necessity for bring wages any lower, as it would be detrimental to all connected with the trade, and that there ought to be a wage tariff, that no manufuacturer could violate with impunity. He added that the great fault lay with the weavers themselves, in allowing the small manufac-turers to break through the list price, and that the opposition to Mr. Richardson was unfair, as he did not desire to lower wages, but only to stand on an equal footing with those he had to compete with. Mr. Frank Mirfield, the well-known foeto oppression, and fearless defender of the rights of industry, in a speech of sterling eloquence, went through the whole history of wages, and the relation that workmen and manufacturersstand to each other, and to the workmen. Mr. William Alexander followed. The speeches of these two gentlemen ought to be circulated through the whole nation. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to by all the Weavers in the town and neighbourhood—for, although they were not all present at the meeting, yet steps had been previously taken to ascertain the opinion of every individual :- "That it is the opinion of the Linen Weavers of Barnsley, in public meeting assembled. that any further reduction in our wages is uncalledfor, and absolutely unjust at the present time, when the trade is acknowledged to be in a flourishing condition." Moved by Alfred Haughton, seconded by Thomas White, seconded by John Wood, and supported by Messrs. Alexander and Vallance .- ' That as the manufacturers have heretofore agreed to a uniformity of wages, and as Mr. Gelder has so frequently violated his word, it is the opinion of the meeting that we demand of him in writing to pledge nimself to the committee of the trade to pay to the August list; and in the event of him refusing, that we resolve to strike his weavers for the January list." Moved by Æneas Daley, seconded by Robt. Woods, and supported by Frank Mirfield.—" That these resolutions be printed, and a copy sent to each manufacturer." Moved by Frank Mirfield, and seconded by the meeting.—"That a report of this meeting be sent to the Northern Star. Nutional Reformeri and the three Leeds papers, with a request from this meeting that the report sent together with the resolution be published whole and entire." Moved by James Sykes, seconded by John Vallance—John WARD, Sec., pro. tem.

lase, October 11th, at the house of Mr. Joseph Ibberson, the Golden Lion Inn, Cheapside, Halifax, Lodge No. 163 (the Widows' Repose), of the Bolton United amidst the execrations of those who witnessed the Ancient Order of Odd Fellows, twenty-eight brothers SUPPLESSION OF VICE" ROBER OF THE "SOCIETY FOR THE amidst the execrations of those who witnessed beca Coleman was charged with robbing Mr. A. Gasby stable who attended the theatre, stated that on being business, the evening was spent in social conviviality, and which with gold of the company broke up in good order. of a warch, with gold chain and seals, and about £2 19s. apprised of what had taken place, he went up into the and the company broke up in good order.

THE CONTRAST TO THE ANDOVER CASE.

perfectly sober, and continued throughout to assert his cused of surroung and an entering the pattern, and treating the pattern, and treating the mith too much situation by the authorities at Somerset-house, after an o'dead-house," next the bone-crushing room. Mr. Parket innocence of the alleged act—Mr. Jeremy (to the de-It appears that Mr. Ayres, who had been master from which time no complaints were ever made of his conduct

on the 29th of July last received the following letter and Highgate, July 28, 1845.

inquiry concerning the matters referred to, and to report Thursday, the 7th of August.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Assistant Poor Law Commissi

CHARGES, &c 1. The food consumed in the workhouse, and the account rendered of that consumption, to be satisfactorily aplained. The contractors to be examined, and their bills and books produced. The same as regards the cloth-

Mr. Ayres.

particularly those to the master of the workhouse for conveyance of prisoners, and the number of days occupied 3. As to the management of the distributions of the daily rations to the inmates of the workhouse. How their

when they leave the house. Who attends at the hours of 4. The number of children belonging to the master and matron of the house that have been and are residents in the house, the state of such residence, and how supported 5. The general conduct of the master and other servants

own clothes are taken care of, and what returned to them

of the union to the inmates of the house. When Mr. Parker was at Andover, he made great complaints about the vagueness of the charges brought dangerous tendency to benevolence. Mr. Ayres, the late I picked the bones for want of enough victuals, They against his client, M'Dougal; the above document is a master, and filled his situation for upwards of ten years, were not fit for food, but we were glad to pick them. fine specimen of legal perspicuity. He seems to have and declares himself ready to bring forward "a host had not half enough to eat; the men were always com. been sensible of this, for he did not attempt to go further of influential gentlemen to speak to his character," into the charges than to "ascertain" that the master had M Dougal, whose crime was alleged to be that of robbing the given away too much bread, and was generally too liberal poor, had at least the opportunity of vindicating himself They powdered as soon as they were touched. We could testimony to the kind treatment she received when at minimizing the food of the poor may be patronized, but Hungerford, as contrasted with that she experienced the offence of adding to the legal allowance is so rank in enough to support them. The master said he knew it, under M'Dougal.

On the 7th and 14th of August Mr. Parker attended and examined the chaplain, the medical officer, the nurses, and some of the inmates; indeed, all such wit. humanity is at once regarded as a disqualification to the nesses as he thought proper; and, as far as I have been able to learn, no act of cruelty, neglect, or immorality provisions, pursue the female paupers with licentious have examined respecting the abominations of the bone. was proved against the master, or attempted to be proved advances, give way to habits of intoxication, and yet be crushing business, and I have a list of thirty-four others by any of the witnesses. Indeed, I am told, in answer to questions put by Mr. Halcomb, the chairman, and other who could distribute more than the legal quantity of inst., at the Railway Tayern, Chapel-lane, Wigan, guardians, Mr. Parker stated that the fault with which in order to receive the reports of the two delegates the charged Mr. Ayres was giving the paupers too much present Poor Law.

> The board of guardians not hearing anything from Mr. Parker in the mean time, on the 3rd of September last passed the following resolutions :-

> That, in future, on the master leaving the workhouse to turn as soon as he shall have transacted such business. It appearing by Mr. Ayres's "Provision Check Receipt and Consumption Book," that 427 gallons of bread had been consumed in the workhouse in excess of the legally authorised consumption of bread during the quarter end-ing 21st of December, 1844, it was resolved that a special meeting of the guardians of this union beheld on Monday, the 15th of September, at eleven o'clock, at the board-room, and that Mr. Ayres be required to attend on that

terers of Deptford; and from the Paper Stainers language towards Mr. Palmer, a ratepayer of Lambourn, would not have sanctioned his recommendation. They of York and Clarence (William IV.), the Duke of and Bricklayers of London. The following trades and Mr. Ayres having admitted the fact, but urged some admitted that one of their agricultural and accommendation. ving trades and Mr. Ayres having admitted the fact, but urged some tion by let-extenuating circumstances, ordered, that he be required to prove such circumstances at the special meeting on the 15th inst., and that Mr. Palmer be requested to attend at the same time to substantiate his charge.

liberal to the paupers with the bread, but denied that he was guilty of any improper conduct. He also stated that the excess of bread was overrated, there being upwards of 150 gallons to his credit not allowed for. The guardians, at their special meeting on the 15th of

September, passed the following resolutions :--That this board is of opinion the governor of the work house be reprimanded for his carclesmess in the consump-

and careful in future.

That Mr. Palmer not attending as requested, the board having heard Mr. Ayres's statement and his witnesses, fully excuse the language Mr. Ayres admitted having used to Mr. l'almer, and altogether reject the charges Mr.

It was now supposed that the matter was settled, nothing of a serious nature having been proved against the master; but on the 17th of September Mr. Ayres received from Somerset-house a formal letter of dismissal. signed "George Nicholls" and "Edmund W. Head." giving no other reason than that they "deemed him unfit for the office;" a communication which was as astounding to the majority of the board as it was to the At a subsequent board meeting Mr. Parker was present,

and was asked if any charge of dishonesty was proved against the master? "No," he replied, "but he has not conformed to the dietary regulations; he has given away to the paupers the property of the union, which did not belong to him."

The chairman and most of the guardians (all, except four persons, I believe,) voted in favour of Mr. Ayres being retained, and expressed their surprise at his dismissal and the alleged grounds for it. Mr. Parker asked Mr. Ayres if he would give in his

wife's resignation of the office of matron, which he refused to do. He then said that he would give her notice to leave. Mr. Arres inquired why? Was she unfit to be matron

Mr. Parker replied,-" No; but I shall not keep her

Mr. Ayres then pointed out to Mr. Parker how many years he had held the office of master without a complaint being made against him; that the provision-book had been examined and signed every week by the clerk; that the committee of accounts had passed it every quarter; that a quarterly sheet was sent to the commisioners; that the auditor had passed the accounts, and that Mr. Parker himself ought to have checked him because he was doing wrong; but the fact was he had not visited the house or inspected the accounts and books. Mr. Parker was very angry at all this, and told Mr. Ayres that he ought not to try to get other people into trouble. He said, however, that he should have dismissed the auditor had he not resigned.

Mr. Ayres has been invited by some of the ratepayers at Andover to put up for the vacant office there. He mentioned this to Mr. Parker, who told him the Poor Law Commissioners would not sanction his appointment; besides, it was of no use to try, as there was a great

favourite in the field already. Up to the day on which Mr. Ayres received the first letter from Mr. Parker, dated the 28th of July, he was totally unaware that there was any charge against him; that his coming to Andover was a great misfortune, was but it appears that the Rev. J. Sloper, curate of West Woodhay, whose name was familiar with the public a few years ago in connexion with some very peculiar circumstances, had been holding a private correspondence with the commissioners, upon the authority of which Mr. Parker was directed to act. In justice to Mr. Ayres, the board and himself applied for a copy of that secret correspondence by which he was assailed, but it was refused, as was also any statement of the specific grounds of his dismissal.

I understand that the inmates exceedingly regret it, and were nearly all in tears on the day he left. On this most shameful exercise of authority, for

being too good to the poor, the Times well observes :- |

engaged at Andover, when we find him mixed up in a new master will be elected. There are upwards of thirty another very disgraceful business at Hungerford. The candidates for the office. particulars of the former case have already nauscated the public, and it is not necessary to refer to them just now, yet closed. Friday is the day appointed for winding up fare, a number of dresses worn by them, sang several than a number of dresses worn by them. lation and depravity. The master of the Andover Union ment. The usual technicalities and requirements of a had earned his right to the patronage of Somerset house by pushing the starvation principle to its utmost limits.

A man who could succeed in getting something for himself out of the stinted dictary of the paupers was a treasure to the Poor Law Commissioners, who recognized treasure to the Poor Law Commissioners, who recognized the starvation principle to its utmost limits.

MORE OF THE BONE-GNAWING ABOMINATION.

I have taken the following additional evidence with reasure to the Poor Law Commissioners, who recognized to the starvation principle to its utmost limits.

MORE OF THE BONE-GNAWING ABOMINATION.

I have taken the following additional evidence with reasure to the Poor Law Commissioners, who recognized treasure to the Poor Law Commissioners, who recognized I have taken the following additional evidence with re- about eleven. in M'Dougal a parochial genius, who might almost have spect to the bone-crushing :got blood out of a stone, and who certainly achieved the Peter Alder, aged sixty three.—I am a labouring man,

The Hungerford case, in which Mr. Parker has lately not food enough. We could not sleep at night for hunger. been engaged, though in some degree affording a contrast I did not get half enough to eat. I have seen the men to the Andover affair, presents the Assistant-Commissioner quarrel about the possession of the bones. I remembe

Contemporaneously almost with the inquiry at And- became the advocate of the master of the union, who had Poor told us we had skilly in the mornings, which we die over into the conduct of the master of the workhouse robbed the paupers of part of their scanty allowance of not get until he became a guardian. I consider home over into the conduct of the master of the workhouse rooted the paupers of part of the conduct of the master of the breaking very hard work, as hard as thrashing, there, Mr. Parker was engaged in prosecuting charges food; and at Hungerford he oppresses the master of the breaking very hard work, as hard as thrashing; ay, there, Mr. Parker was engaged in prosecuting charges rood; and at flungerfold he oppresses the master of the Hungerford Union. But the union, who had exceeded the quantity of provisions pretwo cases appear to differ exceedingly, the one being acscribed for the immates of the workhouse. In the latter
the cattle bones, such as leg bones and others. I remem. inquiry by the guardians, who acquitted him of every did not send for me to examine me about the bones, but charge brought against him, except that of having acted I was one of the men who were called out about them by the formation of the union, upwards of ten years, during with too much kindness to the paupers, in giving them Mr. Hugh Mundy and others who visited the house some with too much kindness to the paupers, in giving them. dr. frugh sature, and the beer and tea by my age, but occasionally more food than the Poor Law allowed them. lobbing the inmates of the Andover Union of their never had any,—except half-a-pint when I was loading allowance was only doing the work of the Commissioners at a somewhat quicker rate than they would have done it about the withholding of the beef allowances on the day themselves, and the offence was regarded at Somerset- before Christmas-day last. Sir, In transmitting to you a copy of certain charges against you, I desire to acquaint you that I have received than punishment; and Mr. Parker certainly did instructions from the Poor Law Commissioners to make all he could to let M Dougal feel that his conduct all he could to let M Dougal feel that his conduct house several times. I go about collecting bones of all had been appreciated at head quarters. For the master kinds, and then sell them, two or three hundred weight at to them the result. In obedience to such instructions, I have made arrangements to commence the inquiry at the of the Hungerford Union, who gave the paupers more a time; sometimes half a hundred weight. I have had workhouse at Lambourne at ten o'clock in the forenoon of food than the law strictly allowed, nothing short of summary dismissal has been considered adequate punishment. It has been found necessary to impress on his mind, as I have sold horse bones to the workhouse. When I have well as on the minds of others who might be betrayed delivered bones I have seen the men come and crave for into acts of humanity by his dangerous example, that a marrowbones, and take them away. The bones were Poor Law Union is not the place in which persons in generally in a bad state, and smelt so that I could hardle authority are to give way to benevolent impulses. A few bear it myself. As soon as I got home I washed my care ounces more bread than the regulation dietary prescribes out. I did not think some of them fit for a "Christian" may, it is feared, pamper pauperism to an alarming ex- to break, much less to cat. Hannah Mason has come to tent, and is certainly calculated to interfere with the principle assented to by two of the bishops, that if a labourer ciple assented to by two of the bishops, that it a labourer said often that she was all but starved to death in the manner in which the accounts are kept by all the out of the workhouse is in a condition just above starvathe house, and she would be very sorry to see my children 2. The manner in which the accounts are kept by an entering sorvants of the union, their salaries and other payments, tion, the pauper in the workhouse should be reduced to there. She said she would be glad if I or any one starvation point, in order to make the position of the latter worse than that of the former. It seems that bread s, after all, the only article of which the master of the Hungerford Union has been prodigal, and yet the distri- 7th of November last, having been there just two years bution of a few additional gallons of this first necessary to a day. I went in through distress, having been our of life has been made the ground for depriving him of his employment. Little acts of oppression against paupers at bone-crushing a good deal. I have seen the men have before now been made the ground of mere warnings and reprimands to the guilty parties; but a piece of have done so myself. Some were fresher than others, humanity is thought so utterly out of character in a master of a workhouse under the present Poor Law, that which came from Mr. Northeast. They were very nast, he is dismissed, lest he infect the whole class with his in his distribution of the rations. It will be recollected from the charge; but the master of the Hungerford Union that one of the witnesses examined at Andover bore has no mercy shown him. Peculation may be excused, and

> STILL MORE OF THE ANDOVER UNION. DISMISSAL OF THE NEW MASTER.

ANDOVER, OCT. 11. This being board-day, every body was anxious to know what the guardians would do with respect to Price, the brated character died, in his 77th year, on Tuesday, transact any business for the union, he be required to re- | new master, recommended to them by Mr. Assistant-Com- at his residence, 4, Lower Grosvenor-street West. missioner Parker, after the disclosures which had come to | An attack of paralysis was the immediate cause of his their knowledge of his previous conduct and character in | death. Mr. Jackson was born in London, and was similar situations.

W. Smythe, who appears to be most desirous of becoming the successor in that seat of his rev. colleague,
Mr. Dodson.

Was into the state of the most desirous of besoon after defeating Mendoza, established a school
at 13, Bond-street, not only for giving lessons to his
numerous pupils, but for the introduction of such

The clerk read a letter from the Poor Law Commisday to explain the excess.

Mr. J. A. Williams, having made a statement to the board that Mr. Ayres had used threatening and abusive the previous conduct and character of Price, or they be arena. He received the encouragement of the Duke of York and Clarence (William IV.), the Duke of Austin, was sent down to Oxford some time ago to in- of Worcester (the present Duke of Beaufort), Marquire into the conduct of the master there, and that he quis of Tweedale, Lords Byron, Craven, Somerville, had forwarded to them an official report, which they had Barrymore, Pomfret, and Fife, Sir W. W. Wynn, not examined until the present time, having understood, Colonel Berkeley (now Earl Fitzhurdinge), Mr. at the period of Mr. Austin's inquiry, that as soon as it commenced the master resigned, and that therefore the IV., at which Mr. Jackson and seventeen of the charges against him were not investigated, and required most distinguished prizefighters of the day, were no further notice,

similar explanation, saying he had heard that Price had most effectively, he retired from public life, remainresigned because he wished to leave his situation at Ox- ing still, however, the frequent companion of nobleford, and not because of any charges being brought men and gentlemen who felt desirous of maintain-

letters, as I have been able to collect it from good autho- associate and "boon companion" his company was rity; but I should have preferred publishing the letters courted by men of distinction. Mr. Jackson was a at length. A majority of the guardians, however, persist in excluding reporters, and endeavour by all means they can use, and even by threats of bruto force, to prevent the guage and demeanour a gentleman. He lived and disclosuse of the most trivial circumstances. For this died in easy circumstances, and his property will be conduct their board has been aptly designated by one of inherited by his niece, his constant attendant. - Globe. the ratepayers, "The Andoverian inquisition." Mr. Lamb, the clerk to the union, is prohibited from giving copies of documents, or allowing them to be taken, if not by a formal order, at least by demonstrations of opinion, which are equally significant and effective. In this instance it would have been but an act of justice to publish the letters of the commissioners in extenso; and they have to thank their Andoverian friends for being deprived of that

But I cannot suffer the extraordinary explanations, of which I give you the substance, to pass without a remark or two. The fact, which they admit, that they had ninety hours. He was taken home in a wretched deemed it necessary to send down Mr. Austin to inquire condition, but still retaining his consciousness, and is into certain charges against this person, although an entire now gradually recovering. His discovery was quite investigation of them might have been evaded by a accidental, although the whole neighbourhood turned resignation, ought at least to have induced them to consult the report sent up by their official investigator before they recommended him, or sanctioned his recommendation as master of the Andover Union. But do the commissioners never read the public newspapers ? Nearly all the facts in that case were brought out at first by the Oxford board of guardians, and published in the local

papers. Besides which, it was in consequence of the official report of the board of the evidence taken by them sent down Mr. Austin to institute an inquiry; which inquiry he carried on for some days, examining several jury having passed a severe censure upon Price for neglecting a pauper who was found dead in the house. This serious censure induced Mr. Austin to pause for the purpose of making a special report to the Poor Law Commisthe commissioners would do, Price prudently resigned. the reputation that individual earned there? Was that individual right or wrong in saying that he had been individual right or wrong in saying that he had been "jobbing about for the commissioners?" Lastly, was he not at Southampton before he was transferred to Andover? And what was he doing there? His own statement to the guardians this day, when endeavouring to show them that his coming to Andover was agreat misfortune, was this:—he said that he was engaged in organising a ROYAL ADELLIDE GALLERY.—On Friday evening we visited this designtful place of entertainment, and were happy to find a numerous and exceedingly respectable audience present, who testified their approbation of the several entertainments by frequent bursts of hearty plause. On entering, the establishment presents to the view of the visitor a remarkably light and next appearance; and in addition to the fountains, scientific models. district union school for the boys belonging to the various unions; for this purpose a hulk was to be sent down and moored off somewhere between Portsmouth and Southampton, on board which all the union boys were to be shipped, and there they were to be kept and educated.

is undoubtedly true, for in their letter received this morning the Poor Law Commissioners recommended that he should be forthwith dismissed. Mr. II. Mundy proposed a resolution in accordance with that recommendation, but it was opposed by a majority of the guardians, on the ground that the election of a new master would take place next Saturday, and Price would be retained only a Captain Cook's visit, as well as other method of the wind and also the "Hunter of Tyrol," in each of which she was notified by a gentleman, who gave a topographical description of the islands, and a most interesting history of the country; in the course of which he dwelt much on the fertility of the soil, its produce—such as they place next Saturday, and Price would be retained only a Captain Cook's visit, as well as other methods was introduced by a gentleman, who gave a topographical description of the islands, and a most interesting history of the country; in the course of which he dwelt much on the fertility of the soil, its produce—such as they have been a produced by a gentleman, who gave a topographical description of the islands, and a most interesting history of the country; in the course of which he dwelt much on the fertility of the soil, its produce—such as they have been a produced. The "New Zealand Chief" was introduced by a gentleman, who gave a topographical description of the islands, and a most interesting history of the country; in the course of which he dwelt much on the fertility of the soil, its produce—such as the course of which she was not also the "Hunter of Tyrol," in each of which she was not conference. is undoubtedly true, for in their letter received this morn-We know not whether it may be considered as a com- a resolution in accordance with that recommendation, pliment or otherwise, but it seems to be the fact, that the but it was opposed by a majority of the guardians, on Poor Law Commissioners, when they have any unusually the ground that the election of a new master would take dirty work on hand, select Mr. Parker as the assistant place next Saturday, and Price would be retained only a Captain Cook's visit, as well as other navigators who had dirty work on hand, select Mr. Parker as the assistant best qualified for doing it. This person seems to be engaged as a sort of Mephistopheles in ordinary to the infernal powers at Somerset-house, and he is apparently regarded as the confidential agent for carrying out the evil principle of the Poor Law in all its most atrocious severity. He seems to have had two black jobs on hand for his masters almost at the same time; for he has searcely concluded the affair in which he has been are aged at Andover, when we find him mixed up in

except for the purpose of showing that Parker at Hunger- the accounts. I understand that another letter from the songs in their language, danced, &c. He then came along the income the songs in their language, danced, &c. Ford has been a creature perfectly consistent with the Parker who rendered himself notorious at Andover. In had consulted their solicitor, who were of opinion that as person, which was curiously tattooed. He has published their solicitor, who were of opinion that as the latter place he was employed as the tool of the Comfar as the evidence has gone no charge of embezzlement a narrative of his life, which may be had in the gallery missioners to stifle inquiry into the atrocities of the Poor could be legally proved before a jury. This is nothing Law, and to defend to the utmost the miserable delinquent new: it was pointed out to Mr. Wastleto by his factorial was the incomparable "dissolving views" and "the ar-Law, and to defend to the utmost the miserable delinquent new; it was pointed out to Mr. Westlake by his friends trepe," which must be seen to be appreciated. to whom the system had afforded opportunities for pecuwhen the system had afforded opportunities for pecuwhen the trap was laid to make him prosecute an indictrangements appear excellent, the attendants civil and obliging, and altogether we know no place in Loudon

analogous task of extracting sympathy from the hearts I came out of the workhouse about March last. I was of the Commissioners. It was only when they found their own unpopularity, if possible, on the increase through their identification with their protegé, that, with the selfishness which is the grand essence of the principle they represent, they uncerimoniously threw him overboard. The Commissioners are like the brute who takes board. The Commissioners are like the brute who takes and eat it. I have done the same. The bones generally affectionate care of its young till in want of a meal, when were stale and bad; they stank very much; we could Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, or 17, Great winding are at HALIFAX.—Opp Fellows' Dinner.—On Saturday it does not scruple to devour them. M'Dougal was hardly bear the smell sometimes. We smoked tobacco defended as long as it served the purpose of the Com- to keep off the stench. The offal and marrow were so missioners to befriend him, but when it was no longer bad that a person out of the house would not eat them. their interest to espouse his cause he was unhesitatingly I didn't mean that it he had a bellyful, but if he had half a bellyful. Hunger was too sharp for the people; they had

namely, as the active and energetic supporter of the Poor and others complained of not having victuals enough to namely, as the active and energetic supposter of the 1001 and other score and guardians, but got no redress, his in all its most revolting features. At Andover he some of the visiting guardians, but got no redress, his bone-dust away. This witness confirmed the statement

Charles Archer.—I am a hawker. I have collected bones and sold them to the late master of the union work. bones brought to me by children, but I did not buy them, my house at different times, and lodged there six months. She said often that she was all but starved to death in would take her out of the house. She would do any thin. sooner than be there.

William Walter, aged 62 .- I left the workhouse on the of work a long time. While I was in the house I worked gnaw the bones, and pick the marrow out of them, I some stank very badly. I remember the horse bones and stank "miserable" after the stuff came to be heated plaining of it. Bone-crushing I consider very hard work. I saw some human bones among the rest at one time. almost squeeze them to dust with our fingers. It was said they came from the churchyard. Some of the men used to complain that the victuals they had were not the eyes of the Commissioners, that they will hear no but could not go beyond his orders. Colo and Ashton died defence from the official who is suspected of having com- in the dead-house, next to the bone-house. I was over @ mitted it. Even a mere proneness to err on the side of before I left the house, but did not get my allowance of beer, which I ought to have had.

master of a Poor Law union. He might filch from the The last named makes twenty four persons whom I worthy of the confidence of the guardians ; but the man who can give similar testimony. The practice is still carried on, and, as the winter is approaching, and there bread is at once disqualified for holding office under the will be less demand for labourers, many who have been out of the workhouse for a few mouths will be compelled to return to this disgusting occupation; and most probably must have recourse to the same disgusting means of mitigating the pangs of hunger.

DEATH OF JACKSON, THE PUGILIST. - This cele-

the son of the eminent builder by whom the arch The chair was taken possession of by the Rev. G. was thrown over the old Fleet ditch. Mr. Jackson, men as had either distinguished themselves in com-Queensberry, Earls Albemarle and o further notice,
Mr. Assistant-Commissioner Parker had written a of Westminster Hall and Abbey, which they did against him connected with his conduct in his situation ing the old national sport of boxing, and who, there. I give the purport of the explanatory passages of these | conduct of the exhibitants deserved. As a private

AN UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION .- A young man named Porter, who resides within a mile of Reeth, in Swaledale, was out the other day with his dog for the purpose of hunting rabbits. The dog having run two rabbits into a hole amongst some stones, Porter made an effort to widen the place, and had thrust his hand and arm into the hole, and just got hold of a rabbit, when the stones gave way and closed him in so fast that he could not stir his head or arms or body -only his legs were uncovered. In this extraordinary position he was discovered, after being buried for

THEATRE ROYAL, MARYLEBONE,

On Monday evening last the favourite nautical drama of the Death Ship was revived, for the first appearance this season of Mr. John Douglass, the enterprising manager and lessee, who was greeted on his cutric by a crowded house with every demonstration of hearty English welcome. Mr. Douglass sustained to perfection the in the case being sent to the commissioners, that they character of the gallant coxswain, Dick Drake. In the course of the piece he introduced his celebrated pantomimic hornpipe, and a better piece of pantomime we have witnesses, and stopping only in consequence of a coroner's never witnessed. The performance elicited thunders of applause. Mr. Douglass is a worthy successor to T. P. Cooke, and, since the retirement of that gentleman, decidedly the best representative of the honest and gallant Jack Tar on the English stage. He was very ably supsioners. While the guardians were waiting to know what ported by Mr. Rayner, as the pirate Hawkharst; Mr. Ne ville, as Enoch Sly, a Yankee pedlar; Mr. T. Lee, as Peter Is it possible to reconcile these circumstances with their Bull; Mrs. Neville as the persecuted Edith; Mrs. Campprofessed ignorance of the man's former career at Oxford? bell, as Francisco; and Miss L. Pearce, as Lucy Laurel-all Can they affirm that they never heard of his doings at played admirably. The piece was well put on the stage, Farringdon, and how he was burnt in effigy there? Did the dresses were appropriate, and the scenery really good they never hear of the workhouse at Lambourne, and At the conclusion, Mr. Douglass announced the piece for repetition amidst repeated plaudits.

ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY .- On Friday evening w

ance; and in addition to the fountains, scientific mo paintings, steam engines, &c., there is the atmospheric railway, the electric eels, the weighing machine, promenade concerts, &c. Mr. A. Sedgwick ably presided our the musical arrangements: his handling of the according exhibited great professional skill; in fact, he all but made the instrument speak. A Miss Palser's dancing was because I all mains and the control of the control Since the inquiry at Audover, however, Sir James Graham, whose plan he understood it was, had altered his mind, and "knocked it all on the head;" so that now he had lost both masterships.

Price's statement of the effect with regard to Andover and also the "Hunter of Tyrol," in each of which she was

BANKRUPTS.

street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmin or at the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles street, Brandous street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New 19, street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New 135, ten, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 319, Strand, in the Parish o St. Mary-le-Strand, in the Parish o St. Mary-le-Strand, in the Parish o St. Mary-le-Strand, in the City of Washington.

City at Westminster. Saturday, October 18, 1845.