Chartist Entelligence.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NA-TIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION met at the office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, on office, 14, Southampton-street, Tuesday evening, September 24th, in consequence of the Marylebone meeting taking quence of the Marylebone meeting taking visual night, of quence or the marylebons meeting traing place on Wednesday, the usual night of meeting. Mr. Edward Miles in the chair. The Edward Miles in the chair, Edward Miles in the chair cards, to form a locality in that being the chair of the committee of the first party of the committee of the chair of the same says and the committee of the committee of the chair of the committee of the committee of the committee of the chair of the committee of the committee of the committee of the chair of the committee of the committee of the committee of the chair of the chair of the committee of the chair Derby, Swanwick, Belper, Codnor-park, Butterly, Alfreton, and Sutton in Ashfield. It was resolved to hold a camp meeting on Holbrook Moor, on the return of Mr. Ernest Jones from Scotland; other business was brought before the meeting, which was postponed to the next delegate meeting to be held at Derby, to give an opportunity to Tutbury, Greatly, Swadlincoate, Barrowash, and any other place that may think fit to send delegates. Mr. John Moss, secretary, boot and shoemaker, 81, Parker-street, Derby.

South Shields .- Mr. Ernest Jones visited this town on Monday, the 23rd-Mr. Wakeman in the chair—and in his usual eloquent style delivered a soul-stirring address to a crowded meeting, in the Town Hall, strongly enforcing the necessity of a firm union of the working classes, for the attainment of their political and social rights. The lecture was Jones, Barrister, was invited, and has conlistened to with great attention, and was loudly sented to deliver a lecture on the 8th of the subject."—The Council then adjourned until applauded by the meeting; a goodly number promised to take out cards at the Council meeting, on Monday evening next, at Mr. Dryden's School Room, Mill Dam, South Shields. After the lecture, Mr. W. Robinson, shoemaker, in a neat speech, enforced upon cheering the lecturer, but to show their attachment to the principles advocated by Mr. Jones, by at once joining the Charter Association, and concluded by presenting to Mr. Jones the following address, which was seconded by Mr. John Bell:-

crime than that of having advocated the rights and interests of the suffering and toiling millions of this unhappy land. You, honoured sir, having seen the serf-like condition of the wealth producers, had the manliness and courage to declare their wrongs, and for this, the tyrants cast you into the felon's dungeon; but even then they could not chain your thought, nor stay the mighty torrent of democracy. Sir, we rejoice to think that even then you could hold communion with the spirits of the mighty dead—such as a Hetherington, a Hunt, a Marvel, and all who have suffered and died, struggling for the liberties of their fellow countrymen. Sir, we sympathise with you in all your trials. Go on, noble sir, in the cause in which you have embarked, and may the day speedily arrive when your labours shall be consumated by the enactment of that documay you live to enjoy the smiles of an affectionate wife and loving children; and that your name may live in the hearts and affections of a grateful people, while those of your and is the earnest prayer of yours,

"Signed on behalf of the South Shields National Charter Association, "WILLIAM ROBINSON."

Mr. Jones briefly returned thanks for the kindness shown towards him; a vote of thanks was then moved by Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr A. Morton, to the brave men of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, for the punishment inflicted on the butcher Haynau. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting broke turer. On the removal of the cloth Mr. J. Watson gone lower and lower until he had arrived at an in-

Ernest Jones, Esq., delivered an interesting Sunderland, by friends present from those places, lecture to a numerous meeting, held in the and an understanding arrived at of the utility of them for less than he would fifty years ago. (Aplante man and an understanding arrived at of the utility of them for less than he would fifty years ago. (Aplante man and an understanding arrived at of the utility of them for less than he would fifty years ago. (Aplante man and an understanding arrived at of the utility of them for less than he would fifty years ago. (Aplante man and an understanding arrived at of the district as plause.) Mr. Jones then adduced a number of station of the land hung the salvation of the people. occasion. The lecturer dwelt at considerable soon as possible. At the public meeting, which was tistics to prove the alleged declension of England, It was the source from which all wealth sprung. length on the decline of the working class in had the pleasure to witness a full house, and a classes. He next turned to the decreasing duration of landholders in 1770, and the great reduction that the scale of comfort, and showed clearly to spirited reception, the cheering continuing for some every thinking mind that they were fast sinking, and becoming more and more, mere tools was called upon to preside, who, having read the ism; and contrasted the miseries of the working quence of their having been drawn from agriculfor the use of the other classes of society, who were living on their toil; and that the only remedy for this state of things was the obtain- evening by a close and well-digested view of the men and the governors of the day, were—free trade, could they support themselves by spade labour, but lecture the following resolution was passed, amid the cheers of the meeting :- "That this meeting, viewing with abhorrence the efforts of despotism to repress the rising democracy of Europe, and believing that all men are rulers, to better their condition; showing that be found to keep England employed. Protection of landed prosume all over the world, hail with delight the same all over the world, hail with delight the state of same an over the world, han with designt the conduct of the men in the employ of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, in lashing Marshal Haynau—the dastardly woman flogger of Austria—through the streets of London, and thus reading a lesson to tyrants at home, and the streets of London, and thus reading a lesson to tyrants at home, and the streets of conduct of the men in the employ of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, in lashing Marshal Haynau—the dastardly woman flogger of Austria—through the streets of London, and thus reading a lesson to tyrants at home, and the people of this country, ridiculing the wastelland corn monopolists—but that protection by sending the which consisted in the working classes protecting the idea of improving our condition by sending the which consisted in the working classes protecting the idea of improving our condition by sending the which consisted in the working classes protecting the idea of improving our condition by sending the which consisted in the working classes protecting the idea of improving our condition by sending the which consisted in the working classes protecting the idea of improving our condition by sending the idea of improving our condition by sending the wasted on doubt, in due time, the people would enjoy the fruits of the earth. (Applause.)

Mr. S. M. Kydd rose, rapturously applauded, and said that the resolution moved and seconded by his friends Stallwood and Ruffy was a philosophical, being preferable to depending for support we think this the idea of improving our condition. The idea of improving our condition of the country is the idea of improving our condition. The idea of improving our condition of the country is the idea of improving our c their kindred abroad." After the meeting, our colonies or elsewhere; comonstrating, by re-manus of the country, and various other sources, that gration, let them begin at the top, not at the bot-nothing more monstrous than the system which ference to history, and various other sources, that gration, let them begin at the top, not at the bot-nothing more monstrous than the system which between forty and fifty friends sat down to a two acres of land would keep a family, whilst the tom of the scale. Let the parsons and lawyers, and kept those unenfranchised who produced all the good substantial supper, and when ample just number of acres available in this country was eleven those above them emigrate; but let us keep our men wealth, and paid all the taxes. That resolution intice had been done to the good things, several Reformers' songs were sung. G. Ramsay presided during the evening; and the whole passed off to the entire satisfaction of the

THE ROUTE OF MR. ERNEST JONES. Ernest Jones will be at Aberdeen, Satúrday, September the 28th, Dundee, Monday, the 30th. Kirkealdy, Tuesday, October the 1st. Edinburgh, Wednesday, the 2nd.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

William Rider, Publisher

meeting was held in the Arcade long room, on Tuesday evening—Mr. T. Lonie in the chair—to hear a lecture from Ernest Jones, Esq., on the best means of permanently removing the poverty, crime, and destitution existing in this country. Mr. Jones moved a vote of thanks to the brave men in the employ of Messrs. Barclay and Co., for their reception of Haynau, which was carried. Three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Jones, three for Barclay and Perkins's draymen, and three groans for Haynau, the Austrian butcher. The lecture gave the most model at the motion of Messrs. W. A. Fletcher, and two shillings and two stought, the delegate action in the cause of the People's Charter. Mr. Balumont proposed, in a few words, the following resolution:—"That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby given to the men in only sum their localities may have in hand for this fund on Sunday next, in order that it may finally close. Profess of Chartism.—Mr. Jeffery reported, that him self and Mr. Bligh, had made arrangements for a carried amidst loud cheering.

Mr. J. Harris seconded the motion, and it was then announced that Mr. Jones would be the second week in October. The meeting are due and are hereby given to the men in the cause of the People's Charter.

Mr. Balumont proposed, in a few words, the fill with the cause of the People's Charter.

Mr. Balumont project, in a few words, the fill was produced in four following resolution:—"That the hearthy on suntheir localities may The lecture gave the most unbounded satis-it was resolved:—"That the delegates inquire through their localities, if they have any, and what

Association took place on last Monday evening, ing -viz, Camden Town, Kentish Town, Hamp-

SHEFFIELD.—A meeting of the council was held on Sunday evening, in the Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-street, when Mr. Higginbottom was unanimously called to the chair. After the secretary had settled the meeting not to be satisfied with merely the financial part of the proceedings, letters were read from Glasgow and Rotherham; from come on a tour into the West Riding after his rethe latter place wishing a district to be formed, comprising Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, and Worsbro' Common. On the Motion of Messrs. Royston and Whaley, it was resolved: -" That it would give us great pleasure to co- opened the proceedings by giving out a Chartist "ADDRESS TO E. C. JONES, ESQ. operate with our Rotherham friends." On the Mymn, commencing thus:—
"RESPECTED AND HONOURED SIR,—It is motion of Mr. Cavill, and seconded by Mr. "Great God, is this the patriot's doom, Shall they who dare defend the slave with feelings of unbounded pleasure that we Hague, the secretary was instructed to corwelcome you to this town, after the long im- respond with Feargus O'Connor and Ernest prisonment you have suffered, for no other Jones, Esqrs., immediately. Thanks being voted to the chair, the meeting was adjourned ing upon the working men of Leeds to do their to Sunday, September 29th.

Dolphin, Old-street, on Sunday, September the 23rd, Mr. Warden in the chair, when it was moved by Mr. John Blake, and seconded by Mr. Johnson :- "That in the opinion of this locality, for the better organization and government of the National Charter Association, we lity for the better organization and government of the National Charter Association, we lity for the better organization and government of the National Charter Association, we lity for the better organization and government of the National Charter Association, we lity for the better organization and government of the National Charter Association, we lity for the better organization and government of the National Charter Association, we lity for the better organization and government of the National Charter Association, we lity for the better organization and government of the National Charter Association, we little for the better organization and government of the National Charter Association, we like the means of their removal. He stallwood thought the only remedy was the Peoof such Conference. Other business being done they were enabled to make upwards. The working and hence the necessity of having men of their own the meeting separated.

ing last—J. Nieass in the chair—the following things to enter—a very different matter to bringing Session and repealing it the next; by the treatment consumated by the enactment of that document called the People's Charter; for which ment called the People's Charter; for which conded by Mr. Williams:—"That the thanks things across the gates when they were opened. The present prosperity of English manufacturers improving the condition of the labouring classes, you have so nobly laboured and suffered. Long of this meeting are due to the men of Barclay but as soon as the despots had gained the upper let was social rights; and having the condition to discuss social rights; and having the condition was proposed by Mr. Williams to enter—a very different matter to bringing Session and repealing it the next; by the treatment things across the gates when they were opened. Mr. Slaves of this meeting are due to the men of Barclay but as soon as the despots had gained the upper let was social rights; and having the condition was proposed by Mr. Williams to things across the gates when they were opened. Mr. Slaves of this meeting are due to the men of Barclay but as soon as the despots had gained the upper let was social rights; and having the condition was proposed by Mr. Williams the total was proposed by Mr. Salves across the gates when they were opened. Mr. Slaves in and repealing it the next; by the treatment things across the gates when they were opened. Mr. Slaves of the condition was proposed by Mr. Salves across the gates when they were opened. Mr. Slaves of the condition was proposed by Mr. Slaves of the condition was proposed by Mr. Salves of and Perkins's brewery, for giving to that inhuman butcher Haynau, a specimen of the feeling would again press wages down and down to starvator industrial Home Colonies, to an exchange for which the democrats of Great Britain entertain towards all tyrants, and notwithstanding were in a state of comparative prosperity, was the real wealth of the nation, and to a national system land, idle capital, is it not monstrous that there our enemies will sink into ever lasting infamy, the abuse of the Times and other advocates of time for them to organise, and make preparations of secular education; these obtained, and not before, the continental despots, the Bankside brewers and draymen will be ever remembered by the Chartists of Brighten with feelings of admit of them to significantly and make preparations of the destitution and misery to the working classes. How is pleasure in moving the resolution. (Cheers.) Chartists of Brighton with feelings of admi- Shopkeepers, by the operation of competition, were

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The Chartists of this town pjoyed a rare treat in hearing, on Sunday night, a been invited to visit these northern towns. The meeting was called for six o'clock, but several perance-hotel, and took tea with the talented lec- acted and re-acted against the operative, who had private property. (A Voice: Alter the law, then.) dresses were given, illustrative of the position of did not act upon the upper classes; the lawyers had respect. (Cheers.) He knew how titles to BIRSTAL.—On Wednesday, the 18th inst., the Chartist cause in Newcastle, South Shields, and not reduced their fees; the parsons would not cure land had been obtained, yet he was not one who bill convening the meeting, introduced Mr. Jones classes with the reckless expenditure upon royalty tural pursuits, and placing women and children in amid the repeated cheers and plaudits of those as-amid the repeated cheers and plaudits of those as-sembled. Mr. Jones entered on the business of the the people's miseries, as propounded by the states-paupers on the land, and thus proved that not only and statistically; proving that there was no evidence of progress or improvement in the condition of the England would manufacture for all the world; working classes. He then passed in review the whereas all the civilised nations of the world were of the proposed reform, and properly so, too; but different schemes propounded by the people's now manufacturing for themselves. It was quite it was essentially necessary that the people should vantage for the people of this country, ridiculing prietors and corn monopolists—but that protection Let this be done, and the Charter gained, and he our colonies or elsewhere; domonstrating, by re- hands of the country. If they were to have emi- philanthropic, and all-embracing one, and he knew

HAMILTON.—A meeting of the Chartist the following places, and report it at the next meetwhen it was agreed to, that Mr. G. Julian Harney be requested to visit this place when on his tour. At a previous meeting Ernest I love, Repristor, was invited and has consented to deliver a lecture on the 8th of the subject."—The Council then adjourned until Sunday afternoon, September 29th.

> REVIVAL OF CHARTISM.-MR. ERNEST JONES IN LEEDS.

(From the Leeds Times of September 21st.) On Thursday evening, Mr. Ernest Jones, who has large body of working men, holding the opinions enunciated in the People's Charter.

Mr. Wm. Brook was called to the chair, and

Be hurled within the prison's gloon To fit them for an early grave?'

The CHAIRMAN then addressed the meeting, callduty in supporting a man who had suffered incar- to man. (Hear.) This was further confirmed in the real workers have two sets of paupers to main-

in a continual race as to who should sell the cheap- he knew there were those who denied that the est; and how was this to be done? Neither of these people possessed any rights, especially a right to most excellent address from Mr. E. Jones, who had cut down the wages of the working men; and the properly said, that "philosophy, the Scriptures, working classes, by this same principle of competifriends met at four o'clock at Mr. Johnson's, Tem- for less wages; and, by these means, competition people ever would be free while the land remained was called to the chair, when several short ad- conceivably miserable state. But this competition meeting had been convened to ask assistance in that their souls for less; the king would not govern would re-seize it by force, but would take legitiheld in the Lecture-room, Nelson-street, Mr. Jones and the deteriorated condition of the working (Loud cheers) Mr. Ruffy here stated the number

proceedings at a quarter before ten o'clock.

DEMOCRACY IN MARYLEBONE AND

A public meeting, convened by the Emmet Brigade, was held in the Literary Institution, Carlislestreet, Portman-market, on Wednesday evening,

Mr. Hunniball, who was called to the chair, apologised for the absence of Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, on account of the melancholy death of his eldest son. Mr. Stallwood, amidst the loudest applause, came forward and said, the resolution the committee had drawn up was worthy of the Emmet Brigade. It was as follows:--" That philosophy, the scripand all appertaining thereto, to be the property of the whole people, but of which the conspiracy of scriptures verified this conclusion, for in the first the "mere hewers of wood and drawers of water?" chapter of Genesis, verses 27, 28, 29, 30, they would the producers of wealth for others to enjoy? Workinheritance. Now the three classes appeared united of your own order on the other, who are compelled dilate upon the political and social causes of the Hyams, &c., with their eternal cry of cheap, grind- way into the pockets of the aristocratic idlers and BRIGHTON.—At a meeting held at the Run- to organise or agitate, as free trade would ensure not represented in the Legislature was proved by you will never obtain them. We tell you plainly, but as soon as the despots had gained the upper ter Association, to discuss social rights; and having hand or liberty triumphed, foreign competition gained the Charter, they might then look forward Mr. D. W. RUFFY, in seconding the motion, said

mously. A vote of thanks was given, by acclamaevening

TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE.

vail over persecution and falsehood, we have stood firm, and we now earnestly appeal to you to aid us in forwarding this cause of Political and Social

"People's Charter," will be effective for your purpose; that is the only measure, in our opinion, that the House of Commons.

this? Why should such a state of things exist? They could not if you were to act unitedly and determinedly: your disunion is the great cause of

your wretchedness. "The fault, dear brothers, lies not in our stars, tem. We contend earnestly and sincerely for the natural and inalienable rights of man,-rights anterect and universal—the right of man to live, to labour, and to enjoy the fruits of his labour-rights have no right to withhold. The evils we contend peration will be the holding of public meetings and ectures when necessary; the distribution of tracts, ment of political power. At the close of the relative well-being of the working classes at the protection, and emigration. Free trade, though true could leave a surplus to aid others. This fact fully union, brotherly love, and self-respect among our lecture the following resolution was passed, present time with times gone by, argumentatively in principle, would not give permanent prosperity, showed that the country might most pleasantly be order. We do not pledge ourselves that all the plans we have enumerated will be carried out immediately, that can only be done so far as we receive closed the proceedings.

support from you. We think we have said sufficient to convince you but confident that the stand we have taken has truth and justice for its foundation, we bide the issue with a certainty of success. With truth on counter?" Rally round this, the true Working

Aberdeen, Saturday, September the 28th, Dundee, Monday, the 30th.
Kirkcaldy, Tuesday, October the 1st.
Edinburgh, Wednesday, the 2nd.
Falkirk, Thursday, the 3rd.
Tilliconlary, Friday, the 4th. Tillicoultry, Friday, the 4th. Alexandria, Saturday, the 5th. Paisley, Monday, the 7th. Hamilton, Tuesday, the 8th. Glasgow, Wednesday, the 9th. Kilmarnock, Friday, the 11th.

Further dates will be given next week. I much regret that any misunderstanding

ties in all such districts where none at present exist, small meetings in the public-houses in this town and as this meeting is convinced that it is only by orga- neighbourhood. At the appointed time, Mr. John nisation and democratic association, that great Wall was called to the chair, and stated that he political rights and social privileges can be hoped a fair hearing would be given to every person obtained."

Mr. John Arnott seconded, and Mr. Elliot sup-speaker was Mr. Bradshaw, who said, he came for Mr. John Arnott seconded, and Mr. Elliot sup-speaker was Mr. Bradshaw, who said, he came for ported the resolution, which was carried unani-the purpose of demanding that the men of Nottingham should send a deputation to Minster, to settle tion, to the chairman and the meeting dispersed, the difference between them and Mr. O'Connor, and evidently delighted with the proceedings of the that that gentlemen should be invited to meet them. Mr. Sweet, addressing the chairman, said : Sir, I feel very much surprised that Mr. Bradshaw should come here at this time and make such a demand upon this branch of the Land Company; it would have been far more reasonable for him and his BROTHERS,—From the long silence which has shrouded our movements many of you will have magined the Chartist Association had ceased to magined the Chartist Association had ceased to was the next speaker; he complained that no rent have an existence, but we assure you such an as- had been demanded of him—that he did not know sumption is contrary to fact; although our ranks what he had to pay—that no lease had been given have been weakened and much thinned by desertion, our association has maintained its vitality. viz., £18, was demanded instead of £12—that they Firm in our belief that our principles are based on had been repeatedly promised such lease on paytruth, and conscious that truth will ultimately prement of rent, but those who had paid had not received their leases; and after a long and wearisome statement, which the members evidently were very tired of, he sat down.—Several questions were then Democracy.

At a time when apparent prosperity seems to the the persons whom he had named, had paid the reign among you we may be blamed for inviting you whole of the rent due before asking for the lease, and the lease are the lease asking for the lease asking f once more into the field of agitation; but we warn and wishing to know his reason for refusing to pay you that this prosperity is only apparent and tem- the directors the rent? To the first question porary, not real and lasting. The time will come, he would not give an answer; to the second, come on a tour into the west inding after his rethe whole people, but of which the conspiracy of
lease from prison, attended a meeting in the front
kings, lords, priests, and profitmongers, had deroom of the Bazaar, Briggate, and was met by a
prived them, and to the benefits of which they could
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want of work and of the necessa prived them, and to the benefits of which they could only be restored through such a reform of the Legislature as should be based on the principles of the People's Charter." (Loud cheers.) That resolution proclaimed great truths; there certainly was a time when neither kings, lords, priests, or profitmongers existed. In that day of man's primeval equality, the Land, and all belonging thereto, must, of necessity, have been the property of the whole people; the scriptures verified this conclusion. for in the first money than his rent came to for four acres and a ing-men are you not acquainted with the fact that good house; and yet he did not appear to be very desirous of being just to his brother shareholders, ceration for the cause they all had at heart. the 24th psalm; but a race of priests, kings, aristo- tain,—the idle aristocracy, the cormorants of by whose means he and others had been placed FINSBURY.—A meeting was held at the Old Ceration for the cause they all had at heart, one find the cause they all had at heart, one find the cause they all had at heart, one fair, one fa Mr. Ernest Jones then came forward amidst a against the wealth producers, the result of which unwillingly to be idle through the prevailing false be paid, he would at once have paid the money into storm of applause, and addressed the meeting at to them was but too well known; and the last class system? Out of an estimated annual production of the hands of the Directors of the Company, the considerable length. He said that he proposed to appeared the worst of all, as witness the Moses, the 620 millions, 500 millions, or thereabouts, finds its only proper parties to receive it. Mr. Beattie did not attempt to unsay what he had formerly spoken. -At this stage of the proceedings, a young man of the working bees who have produced the whole; the name of Place, a resident of New Radford, a. recommend the Executive committee to call, as soon as possible, a general Conference, and the members of this locality pledge themselves to subscribe One Pound towards the expenses of the Poople's and though there had been occasionally small to subscribe One Pound towards the expenses of the Poople's and though there had been occasionally small to subscribe One Pound towards the expenses of the ladder for every step of the representation, the members of this locality pledge themselves and though there had been occasionally small to subscribe One Pound towards the expenses of the ladder for every step of the received to be the means of their removal. He contended that for the past fifty years the condition of the speaker here entered and it will become even worse unless you bestir into an exposition of the principles of the People's done the intent of New Radford, a contended that for the past fifty years the condition of the principles of the People's and it will become even worse unless you bestir into an exposition of the principles of the People's and though there had been occasionally small that for the past fifty years the condition of the principles of the People's and it will become even worse unless you bestir into an exposition of the principles of the People's and though them, of the estates, got upon his legs, and made the following statement:—That he knew the houses at the local triples of the produced that for the past fifty years the condition of the principles of the People's and it will become even wrose unless you bestir into an exposition of the principles of the People's and it will become even wrose unless you bestir into an exposition of the principles of the People's and it will become even wrose unless you bestir into an exposition of the principles of the People's and it will become even wrose unless you bestir into an exposition of the principles of the People's Charter. (Cheers.) The become even wrose unless you bestir into an exposition of the principles of the exposition of the princ and that Mr. O'Connor had stated two or three the propertied classes; you must put your shoulders various sums, until now he declared they had cost men of England were implored by their rulers not order in the House of Commons. That they were to the wheel, work diligently and perseveringly, or him £150 each, thus making to himself £80 upon ning Horse Inn, King-street, on Monday eventhem continuous prosperity. But free trade was the treatment of the bakers appeal, by the bringing that small reforms will not be of much benefit to thousands pounds in his debt, when he was never only a negative good: it only opened the gate for in and passing a bill for the factory workers one you; that no political measure, short of the worth four thousand pounds in his life. (Cries of worth four thousand pounds in his life. (Cries of 'Shame, shame.")-Mr. Sweet said, he felt surwill ensure a full, fair, and free representation in to order; his was an exparte statement, and ought not to have been made in the absence of the person This is an appeal from working men to working accused; no proof had been produced of the dis-nen, and we trust it will not be made in vain; be honesty of Mr. O'Connor, and he felt determined now to tell Mr. Place, that, in the first place, if he discover the anomalies of your position. With idle knew his statement to be true, he, himself, was a scoundrel in withholding the facts from his fellow shareholders; and, secondly, that he was like al the rest of the assassins, who, when they could not destitution surround splendid palaces. How is bleed Mr. O'Connor any longer, turned round upon him, and, coward-like, stabbed his character in his would have forcibly ejected Mr. Place from the room, but Mr. Sweet hoped that no violence would be committed, for that was what their enemies own mind but the friends of Messrs. Beattie and his great cause, the cause of truth and justice. We | Co. had found the necessary materials for them to scamp about the country.—The chairman hereupon abdicated his seat, but, before doing so, Mr. Mott promised the allottees he would do ?-Mr. Hall answered by saying, that it was not in Mr. O'Conwhich aristocracies, whether of land or capital, nor's power to do what he had promised, seeing that the government, the press, and a portion of the gainst are the monopoly of the people's soil, a allottees, had used all their energies to prevent false system of currency, and the ruinous system of him. - In the midst of the bustle, the Minster trio competition which is crushing us down more and made their exit, when Mr. Sweet was called to the more—the idol before whom nearly all bow and chair, and the following motion, moved by Mr. Wardley, and seconded by Mr. Oldknow, was carried unanimously :- "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the character of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the forming a local Election and Registration Com- M.P., stands unimpeached, and that we put implicit confidence in his honour and integrity, and earnestly request him to enforce from the allottees ment classes, and by endeavouring to promote on the various estates of the Company the rent now due, and if such allottees neglect, or refuse to pay order. We do not pledge ourselves that all the the same, that they be, as soon as possible, ejected therefrom."-A vote of thanks to the Chairman

Monday, September 16th, the residents on the Dibden-hill estate (the property of Mr. Baum,) near vest Home Festival. The bill of fare consisted of a dinner and tea. Having received an invitation to as your apathy and indifference. We have stated attend the same, we left O'Connorville (where we reside,) accompanied by several friends, to partake of the good things provided for the occasion. We proceeded through Newland-park, a large track of land, which, we understand, is locked up in Chancery, and which would, if cultivated, be the means of giving a comfortable maintenance to many presided during the evening; and the whole passed off the these centire satisfaction of the fiscal assembled.

Sources Town.—A discussion was held at the Bricklayer's Arms, Tombridge-street, on Sanday evening, on the respective lines of policy hald down by the National Charter leads assembled. The street of the Bricklayer's Arms, Tombridge-street, on Sanday evening, on the respective lines of policy hald down by the National Charter leads assembled. The street was the removed of the special discovery of the street was the removed of the special discovery of the street of the special discovery of the street of the special discovery of the street of the special discovery of the special dis celebrated as the place where Milton wrote a portion of his Paradise Lost, where we could command a view of the Dibden-hill estate, which presented a League, agreed with the general policy of the league and the concoctars of the Charter League had not shown sufficient grounds of complaint, to warrant shown sufficient grounds of complaint, to warrant them in attempting to start a new, and consequently, in many respects a hostile body. The speakers on the side of the League were heard in reply to each consecutive speaker on the art of the opposite side, and must have felt gratified the attention and forbearance displayed by their opponents.

New yound be tree, the remover would, there never would there were nereasing to carry people for matter withing the said of the medical dometration on an admittent with the said of the medical democracy on a first morth of social democracy on a first mort with the said to said the work of the people will defined the work of the never increasing to carry people from the roots of kee

FRANCE. PARIS.—The committee of permanence held sitting on Thursday which was numerously attended, and presided over by M. Dupin. Interpellations were addressed to the Minister of the Interior upon the organisation and proceedings of the Society of commune of Lavazan from the exercise of their the Dix-Decembre, and a vehement debate took

Foreign Entelligence.

place on this subject. A letter of the 5th, from Naples, in the 'Evenement, announces disorders in Calabria, and says that the port of Cotrone was being bombarded by a frigate of war.

THE CONSTITUTION .- In the 'Peuple' of Friday M. Proudhon falls foul of M. Girardin for his readiknow the constitution of 1848 is but a rag, but would have the country barter it for the promise of a hat.'

At present it is impossible to present a complete account of the votes of the councils general on the subject of revising the constitution. Out of eightyfive departments (that of the Seine meets at a latter of the constitution. But all the councils in which the question has been brought forward have not decided in favour of the revision.

· The 'Courrier de l' Isere' publishes the following telegraphic despatch from General Castellane, at Lyons, to the Prefect of the Isare:

· Order is re-established in the canton of Loriol. The disarming directed with intelligence and firmment of the line, is readily effected. The women themselves bring the arms to the Mairie. Some revelations have been obtained. A part of the guilty men have taken refuge in the department of the Ardeche. The northern cantons of the Drome and the communes adjoining the department of the Vaucluse are now tranquil.'

be done or said, if it is a wrong to have struck mulgated in virtue of the motu proprio. the butcher of Batthyany, it is a crime to glorify

M. Leon Faucher has arrived in Paris. At a din-Bonapartism.

THE REFUGEES IN ENGLAND.—It is reported that General Lahitte had addressed a note to the English government on the subject of French refugees, over whose machinations he demands a strict surveillance on the part of the British authorities.

has been swept away. Two men have been arrested at Perigueux on a

charge of incendiarism.

sassinate the President of the Republic at Stras-The director of the 'Siecle, was sentenced by the

Paris Assize Court on Saturday to three months' to excite hatred and contempt of the Government. the English cemetery at Florence. SATURDAY.—The main object of attention in

the prince received at Wiesbaden, and upon the im- tiquities of the Capital of the Christian worldportance of this voyage in a political sense, the Diamila belongs to a highly respectable family.' manifesto declares that the Count of Chambord repolicy of the party is not to be considered as repre-Marquis de Pastoret, and the Duke of Cars. It is tion, occupies only the third place in this list of the legitimate ministry in petto.

M. de Larochejacquelin has addressed a letter to the leading legitimist papers, insisting upon the necessity of recognising the national will as the base of all sovereignty, and showing that this

SUNDAY.—The gerant of the 'Siecle' was yesterday found guilty of a libel on the President of the gardens of St. Cloud were supplied to the Presideut for the use of the Elysee without being paid for.

It is asserted that the Prefect of Police has determined to interdict every ascension in a balloon which is not intended for a scientific object, and, consequently, all such dangerous ascensions as are

Monday.—The press is occupied to day with judging the Wiesbaden manifesto and the reply of M. Larochejacquelin. The 'Union' is anxious to explain away the official character of the first document, which it affects to regard simply as a confidential communication by M. de Barthelemy to the legitimist electoral committees touching the Count of Chambord's sentiments on the subject of an appeal to the people. The 'Assemblee Nationale,' organ of the fusionists, is extremely reluctant to admit the official character of the circular, which, if recognised, would operate in cooling the tendencies of that paper in favour of legitimacy. Sure able tofly, was lately arrested as the commander of Orleanist paper, like the 'Debats,' instead of helping the partisans of the elder branch to hide the unlucky tear in their policy which has been revealed by this blundering publication, charitably insert their fingers to make it larger, and insinuate with contemptuous pity the incorrigibility of the who wait upon the princes of the elder house, and house, at any rate according to the suspicions of the impossibility of a restoration in that sense, the police, who, having made an unsuccessful noc-The ministerial press is silent. The chief assailant turnal search on the premises for the colonel, deof the manifesto is of course the 'Gazette de France,' which has advocated the appel au peuple, so strongly condemned by the Count of Chambord's exponent, M. de Barthelemy. The editor of that bers of which, male and female, have just been paper, M. de Lourdoueix, has started for Frohsdorf to gauge the amount of official countenance given bible having been found in the house. The council to the circular at head quarters. On the whole it of censure continues its odious labours, and fresh is manifest that in the great body of legitimists enemies are continually being raised up against the this untoward publication has caused great disgust government by the destitution and expulsion of emand vevation, particularly as regards the revelation ployes in the finance, lottery, and salt and tobbacco of the names destined to figure in the legitimist cabinet, if the cause s ould ever triumph. M. de possible to write sceret satire alone serve as a safety Barthelemy, whose name is attached to the cir- valve to carry off the superfluous bile of the Rocular, has been five years secretary of the electoral mans. The last sally of Pasquino, which I have committee of the Right. Hence the evasion which remarked posted up on the walls in manuscript. is would pass off the whole affair as an electoral in- as follows, on the principle of Zadig's poetical effustruction. The name of De Barthelemy has produced much confusion. It turns out that the signer of the circular is the secretary of M. de

Tuesday.-The 'Moniteur du Soir' contains an article, which is considered as a sort of manifesto of the Elysee. The following passage is the most important of this document: - 'If the National Assembly should refuse to proceed to the immediate revi-

The Prefect of the Haute Garonne has published every description throughout the department. suspended the mayor and deputy-mayor of the laws of Siccardi. The papers of Sardinia of the

Three Socialists (one of them a Bavarian refugee) were arrested on Saturday last at Valences government. in the department of the Drome, by the Commissary of Police of that town, on the charge of attempting to seduce the army.

The strike of the journeymen carpenters at Toulouse still continues. They have made out a

that rag covers the nakedness of France, and you Les Mutuellists, were tried by court-martial at Lyons thrown into prison, and many up to the present day proceeded. on Saturday last. After a trial of four days the accused were acquitted.

A person who had been employed at the Tuilleries after the revolution of February was convicted had not succeeded in his mission, and was on the a few days ago by the tribunal of Dijon (Basses eve of returning to the Sardinian capital. Alpes) for stealing articles of much value from period,) sixty-four have deliberated on the revision the Palace. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A private of the 4th Regiment of the Line was entenced by court-martial in Paris on Tuesday to six months' imprisonment, for having cried Vive le Rouge!'

The 'Constitutionnel' says that the Governments of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony have concluded a convention for the establishment ness by Chef-de Batallion Olivier, of the 32nd regi- of electric telegraphs. They have further agreed upon a general tariff, by which the price is reduced filty per cent.

ITALY AND THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, SEPT. 11.-Two edicts have just been promulgated by the Secretary of State, Cardinal Antonelli. The first contains the announcement of HAYNAU AND HIS ADVOCATES .- The 'Presse' the institution of the council of State, in conformity says, in allusion to the glorification of Haynau in with the first articles of the Pope's motu proprio of be laid before the English Secretary for Foreign certain organs of the English press which has fol- Sept. 12, 1849, and settles the number of persons Affairs, demanding redress for the recent outrage lowed the martrydom of that hero among the vats who are to compose that body, with their functions upon General Haynau. of Messrs, Barclay and Perkins:- 'If this demon- and privileges, The second edict contains the new stration was regrettable, it must be granted that it regulations for the ministry, in order, as is set forth of the 18th inst., prohibits the circulation of the has been justified by the scandalous glorification in the preamble, that the operations of the ministers which braves this justice of opinion. Whatever may may be in harmony with the laws about to be pro- and provinces of the Austrian empire in which the

SEPT. 12.—The promulgation of the two edicts f Cardinal Antonelli has produced great irritation. They have been everywhere torn down, trampled newspaper shall be found, shall be tried by courtner, given in his honour on the 15th inst by the and covered with dirt. The paper money has fallen martial, and punished according to the provisions of Prefect of Limoges, M. Faucher replied to a toast three per cent. in consequence. M. Pinelli is still military law. It is said that the Austrian governproposing his own health by an eulogy of the Presi- at Rome, awaiting instructions from his government. ment intends to exclude in a like manner almost dent and his government, which is significant as a Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a note to M. de all the better class of German newspapers. The conspicuous instance of an Orleanist embracing Spinola, Sardinian charge d'affaires at Rome, on l' Deutsche Zeitung, the Constitutionelle Zeitung, the subject of Monsignor Franzoni's imprisonment. and the Weser Zeitung, are marked for imme-The assassin of Count Rossi has been at length diate prohibition. arrested.

British diplomacy in Italy has experienced a severe loss by the recent death of our minister at Florence. It had been hoped that Sir George Serious damage has been occasioned in Perpignan | Hamilton's health, long in a precarious, state had by an inundation. The bridge over the river Basse been gradually improving during the course of last year, but on the night of the 3rd inst., whilst undressing to go to bed, a blood-vessel broke in his lungs, and he vomited blood to an alarming extent. A journeyman tanner has been arrested at Bar- His brother, Mr. Charles Hamilton, was immedisur-Aube on a charge of having conspired to as- ately at his bed-side, and the medical aid of Professor Zanetti and Dr. Harding was promptly procured, but, in spite of their efforts, Sir George expired at two in the morning of the 4th, in the arms of his brother's son-in-law, Count de R--. imprisonment and 2,000f. fine for an article tending He was interred, according to his express wish, in

Another letter from Rome, of September 14th, the political world to day is a circular of the legi- says:— Signor Diamila, formerly employed in the would exercise in case of intervention in Hesse by the Danish boats and the steamer already making complaints of want of rain are general throughout timist party, of which a vast number of copies Vatican library, was condemned on the 12th, to the any other government. ruck off and sent for distribution into gallies for twenty years, for having stolen a large the departments, by the care of M. Barthelemy, se- quantity of precious medals from the collection cretary of the club of the Rue Monthaber, of under his superintendence. These robberies, perwhich M. Berryer is the president. This docu- petrated more than two years ago, were detected ment may be considered under an indirect form, as by the commission appointed by General Oudinot, the official manifesto of Wiesbaden, from which immediately on his entrance into Rome, to examine principle in government. watering place it is dated on the 30th of August. the condition of public monuments, and ascertain the After dwelling upon the numerous adhesions which damages inflicted upon the works of art and an-

SEP. 15.—M. Pinelli has obtained, by the interpudiates absolutely the system of an appeal to the cession of M. de Rayneval, a second interview with people, as implying the negative of the great na- his Holiness. He is said to have proposed on the tional principle of hereditary monarchy. It repeats, part of his government the following singular aras the main maxim by which the party is to be rangement of the differences with respect to the guided, the words of the farewell speech of the archbishop's imprisonment:-The Kings of Piedprince,- Inflexibility as to principles, conciliation mont have enjoyed from time immemorial the prias to persons.' Finally, after declaring that the vilege of presenting a cardinal for nomination at the consistories held for electing members to the sacred sented by any individual or organ of the press, it college. Victor Emannuel is to propose at the con-Duke of Levis, General St. Priest, M. Berryer, the of Turin. This, at least, is the report credited here.

An increase of public taxes will soon be ordered by the present residence of the Elector. to be observed that M. Berryer, of plebian extract the government. Every individual exercising liberal . A letter of the 17th from that city, says :- 'It aparts, shopkeepers, &c., will have to pay so much pears that the Elector is driven to his last wits to per annum. The duty on salt will also be aug-

was known there on the 14th. The list proposed | Elector is of this opinion, but declares that he can by the Opposition journals has won the day; but only abdicate in favour of the Grand Duke of Hessedoctrine is not new, but has always been the rule the most important feature of the election lies in the Darmstadt. In this inclination he is supported by circumstance that Signor Cosims' Vinni, late Pre- his Austrian and Bavarian advisers.' sident of the Legislative Assembly of Tuscany, is at the head of the list, with 1,206 votes out of 1,383. Republic, and condemned to three months' impri- The Opposition journals look upon this fact in the sonment and a fine of 2,000fr. The libel con- light of a protest on the part of the people of Flo- He would not set out till dark, in order to be safe. sisted in stating that the vegetables from the rence in favour of the existence of the Constitution, which, according to general belief, was seriously

> A letter from Bologna of the 16th inst, announces hat, in consequence of an order from Rome, the Lombardo-Venetian journals and the 'Corriere Italiano' of Vienna are no longer permitted to enter the Papal territory. Numerous acts of violence and oppression are

menaced.

laily perpetrated; and a melancholy catalogue of sufferers and prisoners testifies the zeal of the police that of Colonel Pichi, who commanded the regiment Unione' during the war, and who would not leave Rome until he had given up the military chest in his possession, and shown that his accounts were in perfect order, which he did satisfactorily, handing over to the competent authorities the regimental who made interest for him to be allowed to stay at ter, the colonel, who was so unwell as to a Republican Corps, taken to the Castle of St. Angelo, and condemned to twenty years of the gallies. A literary man of great merit, Signor Gigli, gianelle,' 'Biblioteca delle famiglie,' and other useful popular works, has been placed in solitary confinement for no other crime than that of having clared that he must have been warned in time, and took off the nephew instead as a hostage. A more serious offence is that of a respectable family residing on the Piazza di Sant Eustachio, all the memdragged off to prison on account of a Protestant

Now that it is dangerous to complain, and im-

'Death to Pio Nino Mazzini For ever The Republic is The mildest governmen The most infamous government Is that of the priests Down with Priestly power For ever. The dominion of the people

Reading straight down we find 'Death to Maz-

had been burned by the people.

TURIN, SEPT. 18.-The Croce di Savoia WEDNESDAY.—The Prefect of the Gironde has to the Pope, praying his Holiness to sanction the to depart amidst the violent cheers of the crowd. 14th announce that all the prelates in that afternoon the Elector ventured to show himself island, with the exception of the Bishop of Cag- here, and spent several hours with the Austrian Amliari, were ready to submit to the orders of the

> for that of Franzoni, the Archbishop of Turin. NAPLES SEPT. 14.—POLICE PERSECUTIONS.—

> are ignorant of their crimes. Advices from Turin announce than M. Pinelli. who had been sent on a special mission to the Pope.

LOMBARDY.

It was stated some days since, that, at the camp and that an officer had been killed. Subsequent regiment also took part in the affair, and several superior officers were killed or wounded. It is said that the camp has been broken up; that a Croat regiment has been sent beyond the Julian-Alps, and that the 'Honved' incorporated in the Hunvances in the Austrian ranks.

Advices from Vienna, of the 16th inst., from well-informed quarter, state that the Austrian go vernment has forwarded to London a despatch, to

A decree of the Military Commander of Vienna. Cologne Gazette' in Vienna, Hungary, and all parts state of siege has been proclaimed. The military commander of Prague has announced that every person in whose possession a copy of the prohibited

Berlin, Sept. 17 .- The 'Staats-Anzeiger' of this day contains the proclamation of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, by which, in pursuance of the judgment of the court of arbitration, the constitution is abolished. Looking at the names of the members of that tribunal, nothing was to be expected. The whole proceeding is regarded as a contemptible fraud. For the sake of a dozen or two of aristocrats in Mecklenburg the world is to stand still, and the people are to be condemned to an eternity of feudal institutions. SEP 19.—The Prussian troops which stood near

Wetzlar are now drawn up on the outside of the Hessian frontier, so that Prussia occupies the great movement through the state in every direction, a take us in tow. power which, also secured to her by treaties, she

Manteuffel, who is journeying through the provinces, is received everywhere with distinguishing marks of popularity. He is regarded as the most liberal member of the cabinet, indeed, as the only one who exerts himself to uphold the constitutional

SEP. 21.—No change has taken place in the state terrupted for a single moment, and there has been authorise compulsory measures, native or foreign.

A ministerial ordinance was published on the 19th removing the government to Wilhelmsbad, the court and authorities of which are supposed to be warned against resistance to authority, and called upon to obey the Prince's command.

The authorities remaining at Cassel having renames as the personages enjoying the confidence of sistory of the 21st Monsignor Franzoni, provided his solved to resist their activity to the administrative without bursting. The fight was kept up for about the Count of Chambord the following persons: the Holiness recall that prelate from the Archbishopric measures immediately necessary, the denouement of one hour and a half; at its termination the steamer the present crisis is to be looked for from Frankfort,

> find a way out of the present difficulty. Yesterday his eventual abdication was discussed as the only The result of the communal elections of Florence | apparent way of escape from imminent danger. The Another Frankfort letter, of the same date, says

> > - Yesterday evening the Elector set off for Hanau with two loaded travelling-carriages and servants. He felt himself insecure even here; his adjutant, Lieutenant-Colonel Kellenborn, applied yesterday to the senate for a guard. This morning the Elector received Marshal Schirnding, Colonel Ruff, and Major Czwikowski, a circumstance which has set the public upon thinking of Bavarian and Austrian intervention. It is expected that the electoral army will be compelled to disband, as there is no money in the military chest; the officers have received no pay for September, and the privates cannot be paid

fter the 15th.' A letter from Cassel, dated September 16th, says We learn that the King of Hanover has decidedly declined to interfere in this state. A guard of twenty-two now stands before the palace just as when the Elector is present. General Bauer maintains two sentinels before his door, as if to show that he still considers himself Commander-in-Chief. It is, however, well known that he is firmly resolved not to go to Bockenheim. The permanent commitevidence necessary to convict General Bauer, the indictment against whom was dismissed by the general auditoriat yesterday. It is stated that before setting out for Hanover the Elector and Hassenpflug exchanged high words; the former was fain to give way, after Hassenpflug had exclaimed, Very well; then let your Royal Highness pay me, and I will go. old periwig school of gentlemen-usher statesmen kept his uncle, Colonel Barba, concealed in his In front of the Leipsig-gate, through which the Elector passed to go to Hanover, stands a handpost, with the inscription 'To Muenden.' Some wag has written underneath, 'To Bockenheim,' in

> commemoration of the Prince's circuitous route. SEP. 20. -All is perfectly quiet. The municipal elections are just over. The successful candidates are constitutionalists to a man. We have correspondence from Cassel of the 20th.

> A letter, dated the 19th, says:-The order removing the sent of government has

> at length appeared, countersigned by the eternal three, who will, it seems, continue their hardy violence until the arm of justice reach them. What is more important, the directors of this arrondissement, as well as those of that of Hanau, have ordained the election of a new Chamber in the room of that dissolved. A battalion of the guards left Cassel this

morning for Hanau. The Frankfort and Hanau railway stations have been guarded by military for the last two days.

A letter from Fulda, of the 19th, says :-'The council and senate of this city have resolved

to indict Mackenrodt, the burgermeister, for pub-

bureaux are to be established in the old town-

ment of the Nievre, has been disbanded and dis lative to the stamp duty, and that the public records sulting and abusive epithets, shouting, Take the dog out! Kick him down! Knock him on the head! But no act of violence of the kind was a proclamation prohibiting all clubs and meetings of announces that six bishops having assembled at committed, and the identity of the British Ambas-Villenovetta, resolved to adopt an humble address sador being established, Lord Cowley was allowed A Frankfort letter, of the 21st, says :- Yesterday

bassador and other members of the Austrian diet. after which he returned to Wilhelmsbad. We are The Archbishop has been arrested, and his all astonished by a report, which derives a certain trial will follow the same regular course followed degree of authenticity from its origin, that negotiations are in progress for a joint intervention of Prussia and Austria in Hesse. It is impossible to con-Every day continues to add to the number of victims ceive of Prussia entering into any such proposition ness to sacrifice the constitution. He says — I tariff of wages, to which the masters cannot submit. Who for the last ten months have been dragged from without renouncing the idea on which her entire Twenty members of a new secret society, called their homes by the midnight gendarmes and sbirri- foreign and domestic policy has since March, 1848,

We hear to-day, on pretty good authority, that an Austrian jager battalion is marching from Bohemia to enter Hesse.

HESSE-DARMSTADT.

DARMSTADT, SEPr. 16 .- To-day, again, the sitting of the Chamber was ungraced by the presence of any one member of the cabinet. Probably M. at Somma, a Croat regiment had fired on the staff, Dalwigk is satisfied with the laurels gained by his opening address, and now devotes himself exclusively details, said to be derived from authority, state that to foreign affairs. M. Frank withdrew his motion this affair was still more grave, since a Hungarian for strengthening the fluance committee, very much to the surprise of the Chamber.

Melchior brought up the report of the finance comress. Desertion is also said to be making rapid ad- financial measures of the government, denounces a in the public streets. number of abuses, and defends the right of the The British cruisers still continued to capture vesvernment proposition, and not to renew the permis- guns of the fort. of the constitution have been violated by the acts of by a majority of thirty-four. the government, and to present a solemn protest against those acts, in the name of the nation:

FRANKFORT, SEP. 24.—The pretended diet has declared the refusal of taxes in Hesse Cassel an offence calling for the intervention of the federal power, summonses the electoral government to restore the legal situation, and reserves the right of adopting further measures. In case of opposition to the collection of taxes under the new decrees 10,000 Hanoverian and Wurtemburg troops are to march into the electorate. The chiefs of all the government departments have protested against the late ordinance calling upon them to execute the former decrees. The council of Hanau has addressed a spirited remonstrance to the Elector.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. HAMBURG, SEPT. 18.—There has been no renewal

of fighting since the so-called successful achievements of the 12th and 13th. The Holsteiners occupy the same positions which they held prior to their ad-A private letter, of the 18th, gives the fol-

lawing particulars of an engagement of gun-boats, the Island of Fohr: We left the Island of Fohr after six Danish

We had not proceeded far when we perceived

towards us. We made for the other side of the shal- Upper, Central, and Western India. lows, and they were compelled to desist from the pursuit. When we had got about a mile from the cited much interest in India. The local press geneshore we saw, a second Danish Steamer, the rally advocate the appointment of a cotton commis-Geyser, pursuing us. We prepared for action, and sion. within about half an hour the Geyser was within range of our guns. The fight began about eleven o'clock. Our gun-boat No. 4 greeted the steamer of affairs at Cassel. The peace has not been in- with a bomb. The answer was a broadside, not one ball of which did us the least damage. The after the fifth it was plainly perceivable that the of a disposition to retire; this, however, we prevented, by placing ourselves in the line she would have to pass for that puraose. Her crew were thus compelled to defend themselves as best they might, favourable to the government. All persons are They succeeded in extinguishing the fire on board. and repeated their broadside. A bomb from the steamer now struck the boat No. 4, knocked down several of the crew, and fell behind the guns was entirely riddled, the engine disabled, and no hospital at one time, and about thirty-five have died one was to be seen on deck. Just as we thought of fever. the steamer was in our power and our men were going out to take possession of her, we saw the six loss was made up of four killed and seven wounded. Our men fought bravely, and a hearty hurrah went up whenever a shot from our boats was seen to take effect. One of our crew, a native of Altona, fortune, he struck up the national song, 'Schlesing it until a few minutes before he died. His last words were, 'Oh, my poor mother.' Our four deceased comrades were buried this afternoon, when officers and men paid the last honours to their valour. The injury sustained by our boats is unimportant, and may be repaired in about two days.'

> PORTUGAL. the departure of the mail from Lisbon, that he had taken refuge in the house of the British minister. Not a word had been mentioned in Cadiz relative to the Iberia having been fired into.

> All know the unceremonious way in which the Duke de Saldanha has been deprived of all his places been sfloat for some days; one was that the duke would head a deputation to the Queen on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of the prince royal, insisting upon the removal of the Count de Thomar from office; and that, in the event of refusal, a rising was immediately to take place, depose the Queen, proclaim the Empress regent, and a marriage would ultimately take place between the Queen's eldest son and the Empress's daughter; thereby cutting the thread of all the Count de Thomar's projected notions of the union of the two countries by a marriage with Montpensier's daughter. The court was alarmed, and at a council the arrest of Saldanha was debated; but nothing has been The troops have for some time past been ready in

> their quarters for any emergency; and it is said the King sent for Don Carlos de Mascarenhas, the commandant of the municipal guard, and asked him it he could depend upon them. Don Carlos told him the guard could be depended on as far as the peace of the city was concerned: but if the Duke de Salwould be the conduct of the guard. All these things are asserted with confidence.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES. - By a letter from Constantinople of the 3rd, it appears, that accord-

to the convention between the Porte, Russia, and Austria, the Porte engaged to keep under its guard the Hungarian refugees for a year, conceiving that period to begin from the time when they The result of the municipal elections has been sought refuge in the Ottoman territory, unless the Illustrated by Twenty-Six Anatomical Engravings on the bighest degree in the period to dear the control of the municipal elections has been sought refuge in the Ottoman territory, unless the Illustrated by Twenty-Six Anatomical Engravings on published to-day, and is in the highest degree im- tranquillity of Hungary was anew troubled within published to-day, and is in the figurest degree important. The Constitutional party has gained a that period. But as everything is tranquil in the signal victory; of forty-eight members. bly should refuse to proceed to the immediate revision of the constitution, Louis Napoleon would not hesitate to make an appeal to the entire people, from whom he received his mandate.'

All the newspapers appear this morning with signatures attached to the leading articles. In order to avoid the frequent obtrusion of the reader, after the first signature, the attention of the reader, after the first signature, the attention of the reader, after the first signature, the attention of the reader, after the first signature, and some we mut Deam to state of siege, and for issuing at the instigation of Gen. Schirmer, and of 500 piastres (125f.) was to be distributed to each an order suppressing the local journal.'

The Italians rejoice in the humiliation with which Marshal Haynau met in London, and, mindful of the atrocious horrors committed at Bressia, by his angularly orders, regret that the brewers did not neighbouring suburb of Wilhelmsbad. Their dwelling is guarded by 100 soldiers. The ministerial line by the same writer.

M. Hochgesant, the director of one of the numeone joint stock companies for California, called the
californiane, has just been arrested on a charge of
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UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The steam ship America has brought the following intelligence.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 11.—The House of Representatives have rejected all amendments or modifications | the whole subject critically and philosophically inquired proposed by the pro-slavery party on the proposed measure of admitting California in its entire and free state into the American Union, and have recognised it as the 31st state of the republic. The senators nominated at the late state election in the territory have also been admitted to Congress.

In the Senate, nothing of importance has transpired.

The principal item of general news is the increasing excitement connected with Jenny Lind's appearance before the New York public. The first concert tickets had been sold, producing 30,000 dols.

of Mr. Justice Rowland from the bench created a vacancy, which has been filled up by the appointment of the Attorney-General, Mr. Lasontaine, who is succeeded in office by the Solicitor-General, Mr. the evening; and on Sundays from cloven to one.—Consul Drummond. tonto. /

There are later dates from Rio Janeiro in our present advices. These are brought down to the 29th of July, at which time the greatest excitement prevailed amongst the populace, which was finding blood, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating vent in all manner of excesses towards British resi-In the Second Chamber, on the 21st. M. Mullerdents. An attack was also apprehended on the part mittee on the resolutions moved by the minister on of General Rosas. Troops were being concentrated at a certain cure fo 1 scurvy, scrofula, and all cutaneous crupthe first day of the session, prolonging the grant of Rio. Several foreigners who had been mistaken for tions. Its active principles are transmitted by the medium garian regiments have been committed to the for- taxes to the end of 1850. The report refused the Englishmen had been attacked and severely handled

> Chambers respecting supplies, a right which the go- sels bearing the Brazilian flag and engaged in the vernment had attempted to under-estimate. The slave trade. The cruisars had in some instances encommittee advise the Chamber to decline the go- tered the harhours, and made seizures under the very is saved, also in £5 cases, by which will be saved £1 12s.

> the Parliament and ministry. The committee recom- later date than that given above. The Fugitive life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary mend the Chamber to declare that certain provisions Slave Bill had passed the House of Representatives

INDIA AND CHINA.

throughout. The civil war in the Nizam's territory has been terminated by the result of a battle fought for 33s. at Akote on the 20th of July, in which the Nizam's troops utterly defeated and dispersed those of the refractory Nawab of Ellichpore. Another explosion of an ordnance flotilla oc-

curred on the Ganges, near Chuprah, on the 10th a acket of July. The fleet consisted of about thirty boats, of which upwards of half were loaded with gunpowder. Twelve boats are lost—seven with 1,800 Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s, per box. barrels of powder on board, exploded, and five sunk. advance at Dinapore, and having all escaped injury. An outrage most disgraceful to the civilised character of the district has occurred at Alipore, in the Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta; it originated Brother Chartists! Beware of " Wolves in Sheep' in some Sepoys of the Alipore Militia (off duty) having got a well-deserved thrashing from the inhabitants of that locality for insulting respectable tations of these medicines by youthful, self-styled doctors, who copy this announcement, assume foreign names, and which took place on the morning of the 17th off women of the place. The Sepoys fled to their lines dare to infringe the proprietor's right by making truthless for assistance, whereon their comrades turned out, gun-boats and a steamer had arrived there and if it had been an enemy's town taken by storm. The IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF landed 500 infantry. It was about five o'clock; court of inquiry appointed to report on the conduct and, as a dead calm was prevailing, we were com- of the Sikh state prisoners at Allahabad have come As adopted by Lallemand, Ricord, Dislandes, and others military road, which secures the freedom of her pelled to get the commander of the steamer Kiel to to the conclusion that a plot existed for the rescue of the Hospital des Veneriens, and now uniformly of the Attarree Sirdars.

There has been another full in the monsoon, and

Hong Kong, July 24.—Her Majesty's screw propeller sloop Reynard, Captain Cracroft, arrived | constitution. here from the mouth of the Peiho river on the 17th. no popular demonstration of any kind tending to six first of our bombs fell into the steamer, and as some suppose, Lord Palmerston, to the Emperor. with the Author's observations on marriage, its duties Geyser was on fire. The steamer now made signs | Mandarins, who came down from Teen-Sign, a town about nine miles from the mouth of the Peiho (100 | happiness during the full period of time allotted to our from Pekin), and who gave a receipt for the letter, species. not couched, however, in the most courteous lan-

> They were told, we understand, that all communications must be made, as formerly, through the Viceroy at Canton, to whom an answer would be sent, and to whom therefore they were referred. Sickness among the European troops has been or the increase, as many as 160 men have been in the

Our accounts from Melbourne extend to June gun-hoats advancing, towed by a steamer, and 10th. In addition to the mineral discoveries forwith them a corvette. We now thought it time to merly noticed, we observe that lead ore had been retire before this greatly superior force, and had to met with. The appearance of catarrh among the see the Geyser taken off by another steamer. Our sheep in the western district had caused consider- lie, as it has the two-fold advantage of plainness, and being able alarm. A coal company had been formed at written by a skilful and duly qualified man, who evidently Melbourne; nearly all the capitalists of that town and Geelong were expected to join. On the day following the announcement, every share was subscribed for.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Hobart Town journals to the beginning of June notice an improved condition of the financial and the state prisoner, has obtained permission to reside in Launceston. Mr. John Frost, the chartist. had been lecturing in Hobart Town on the evidences of christianity. The unpaid magistracy were about to exhibit to the local govenor their disapproval of the steps taken in reference to the them from the horrors of an existence protracted amidst The only news worthy of notice is that Saldanha system of transportation. The Launceston Exhas been within the last few days dismissed from aminer gives currency to the rumour that no inevery office save that of commander of the forces; considerable number of the unpaid magistrates and a rumour was in circulation on the morning of are prepared to resign office. It is said they will act in concert, and distinctly declare that they cannot, as honourable men, act longer under a government, which has proved recreant to its promises, insulted the entire body of colonists, and degraded the community in the eyes of the world by the continuance of transportation. Nor can this be wondered at. After years of remonstrance and emoluments for opposing the administration of against the practice, the colonist have been forced the Count de Thomar. Most serious rumours have to accept the Neptune's cargo of felons driven from face and body; he has had perhaps unusual facilities for the shores of another country. A solemn declaration and appeal; has been made by the colonists to the British nation on this subject.

> THE CROPS.—The rain which has fallen during the week has done immense service to the pasture land. The green crops have also derived great benefit from it, as they were materially injured by the dry weather. Save in a few di tricts of the country all the corn is stacked in the haggards, with till cured. August has operated favourably on the potatoes. Dundalk Democrat.—In the early part of the week we had some heavy rains; yesterday was beautifully fine, and this day promises a continuance of dry weather. Much rain now would be very injumost susceptible of the disease, such as lumpers. &c. The corn crops are gathering in fast, and new oatmeal becoming abundant. There is an im-

clairroyante playing successfully a game at cards danha headed any movement, he could not say what with an experienced person. His eyes were tightly bandaged, and no one present believed he could

> General character of SYPHILUS, STRICTURES, Affections of the PROSTRATE GLAND, VENEREAL and excitement, &c., followed by a mild, successful and expeditious mode of treatment.

Steel. New and improved Edition, cularged to 196 pages, ust published, price 2s. 6d; or by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d. in postage stamps:

"THE SILENT FRIEND," a Medical Work on Venercal To prove the genuineness of which Dr. Testinostates and cast from the persons themselves. month, the Porte has manifested the intention of restoring Kossuth and his companions to liberty. dec., with a PRESCRIPTION FOR THEIR PREVENTION; For that purpose, measures were taken to place at physical exhaustion, and decay of the frame, from the effects to indict Mackenrodt, the burgermeister, for publishing the ordinance imposing the state of siege, and for issuing, at the instigation of Gen. Schirmer, of 500 piastres (125f.) was to be distributed to each of Markhara, and directions for obviating certain disquality of 500 piastres (125f.) was to be distributed to each of Markhara, and directions for obviating certain disquality of 500 piastres (125f.)

acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the work should not escape the reader's notice. Part V. is devoted to the consideration of marriage and its duties. The reason of physical disqualifications, and the causes of unproductive unions are also considered, and

The Authors as regularly educated members of the Medical Profession, having had long, diligent, and Practical observations in the various Hospitals and Institutions for the relief of those afflicted with Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Stricture, Venereal and Scorbutic Eruptions of the face and body, have perhaps had AN UNUSUAL opportunity of witnessing their dreadful and destructive consequences in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical necessity of sound judgment in such serious cases, and have ing seen the injury that has arisen from the carelessness and neglect of its study, Messrs, R. and L. PERRY have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies and the relief they have consequently been enabled to ren der to their fellow creatures, is fully testified and gratefully was to come off on the evening of the steamer's departure, and consequently we have no details but up to the period of her leaving the port. Five thousand to the period of her leaving the port. Five thousand to the period of her leaving the port. tages, yet, from what they have experienced in inquiring Some changes have lately taken place amongst into the nature and causes of these infectious complaints the government officials in Canada. The retirement ous and inveterate) they have always entertained the possibility of their prevention and removal.

Messrs. R. and L. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight in tation Fee £1. THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE AN ANTI-SYPHILITIC REMEDY.

searches out and purifies the diseased humours from the sons labouring under the consequences which inevitably follow contamination is undeniable, and it also constitutes of the circulating fluid throughout the entire frame, and even penetrate the more minute vessels, removing and expelling in its course all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, so as altogether to eradicate the virus of disease, and expel it with, the insensible perspiration through the medium of the pores of the skin and urine. Price 11s.; or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, barenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands BOMBAY, Aug. 5.- India continues tranquil of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price 11s per bottle, or four quantities in one

The £5 cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Essence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which a wantage is applicable only to those who remit £5, for

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS Gleets, Stricture, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs,

Patients are requested to be as minute and concise as possible in the detail of their cases, noting especially the The crews discovered the fire in time, and escaped. duration of the complaint, the mode of its commencing, its Suspicion attaches to the native boatmen, from the symptoms and progress, age, habits of living, and position circumstances of their having received their pay in in society. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

N.B.—Medicine Vendors can be supplied by most of the

> Clothing ! !" Sufferers are earnestly cautioned against dangerous imi-

assertions, and advertising a spurious compound unde and proceeded to treat Alipore and its inhabitants as another name, the use of which will assuredly bring annoy-TREATMENT.

practised in this country by
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dressed to all those who are suffering from Spermatorchæa abuse, that most delusive practice by which the vigour and manliness of life are energated and destroyed, even before

It contains also an elaborate and carefully written ac-

treating gleet, stricture, syphilis, &c. Plain directions for the attanment of health, vigour, and consequent The work is illustrated by the detail of cases, thus ren

adviser of all who may be suffering from the consequences of early error and vice-a work which may be consulted

Author, (free) by post for sixteen postage stamps. nately for our country, a more efficient (because certain) mode of treating these deplorable complaints is at last in troduced; and we hall the time as not far distant, when such diseases shall be comparatively unheard of; we would earnestly recommend all parties offlicted with any kind of generative derangement to avail themselves of the

This is a work of superlative excellence, and one we should recommend to the perusal of all; in fact the infor either sex who contemplate marriage.—Record. 'Many a man, who unmarried and miserable, is now en-

whole of his studies to this class of diseases, the lamentable neglect of which by ordinary medical men, and their futile attempts at cure by mercury and other equally

tures, Gleet, Veneral and Scorbutic eruptions, Hence he is enabled confidently and conscientiously to undertake the removal of every symptom

to unless they contain ten shillings in cash, or by Post-office Order, payable at the General Post-office, for which advice and medicine will be sent. l'atients corresponded At home for consultation, daily, from ten till one, and

Country patients wishing to place themselves under-

four till, eight (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous ar-

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, DE BILITY, STRICTURE, GLEET, &c. R. BARKER'S PURIFIC PILLS

(of which there are useless imitations under other titles) have in many instances effected a cure when all consent of the FACULTY as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for the above dangerous com-plaints, and diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs generally, whether resulting from imprudence or otherwise, which, it neglected, frequently end in stone of the blacker, and a lingering death! It is an established fact that most cases of gour and rheumatism occurring after middle age, are combined with deceased urine, how necessary is it then, that persons thus afflicted shound attend a these important matters. By the salutary action of ON THE PREVENTION, CURE, AND these pills on acidity of the stomach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renal secretions, there-Affections of the PROSTRATE GLAND, VENEREAL and by preventing the formation of stone; and establishing SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS of the face and body, Mercarial for life a healthy performance of the functions of these excitement, &c., followed by a mild exceed of the functions of these

be obtained with directions, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per lox, through all Medicine Vendors, or should any difficulty occur, they will be sent (free) on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. Barker, 48 TESTIMONIALS AND CASES.
To prove the genuineness of which Dr. B. solicits inquiry

from the persons themselves.

Thomas Chatty, Butterliegh, Tiverton, had, from an Apparent complication of disorders kept his ked for many weeks, and was 'given up' by the doctors in the neigh-

bourhood, who were alike puzzled; as a last resource he was persuaded to try a 2s. 9d. box of these pills; long before they were finished he was enabled to 'walk out and about," and is now happy in adding his testimony to their astonishing properties.
Robert Johnson, Ludlam-street, Bradford—'Your valuble pills have so improved my friend in Scotland that he

has solicited me to send him another box, which he feels assured will cure him; you can use our names as you think proper, that other sufferers may be convinced of their value. —Direct to Mr. John Farquhar, weaver, &c., Kiu-

THE EXODUS OF THE PEOPLE. Labour and liberty are for ever one; In man's true life their work is jointly done! Behold they have descended

Through ages and through centuries, Since Moses first through parted seas, Led forth the ransomed Israelites— And taught the tribes in one great nation blended, The decalogue of human rights! Through the long pilgrimage of forty years—
The cloud by day—the pillar of fire by night—
Leading their trustful sight:— On to the goal of all their hopes and fears-On to their Paradise bright, THE PROMISED LAND!

Wandered that chosen band. The land-the earth-this was the glorious goal Which armed each valiant soul ;— The LAND which God had given them for their Which they through ron should win,-

This was the mighty heritage which alone Led them through desert Zin. Those Hebrew multitudes were outled Through cloven waters! They were fed With Heaven's unstinted bread! And not for one, but all, the bounteous feast was spread:

Priest-Levite-ay, or Publican-It mattered not—'twas bread for man! That pilgrimage is a parable for the world! Tyrants may read it when from empire hurled— Slaves may behold the Sinai flame of God-And tread the dust in which they once were trod; That pilgrimage is the gospel of the poor, Teaching Heaven's holiest mandate-to endure-Proving God's promise infinitely sure-That pilgrimage is prophecy for all time-Thus through all ages, and in every clime, The People have been wandering—toiling on! But, ah! not yet the Promised Land is won-Not yet-and not till right has conquered might Shall Canaan's borders bless the people's sight! A. J. H. D.

OUR EARLY LOVED.

BY FRANCES BROWN. Our early loved-how their memory clings To the hearts that love no more! Like a rose that still in its sweetness springs, Where a garden's pride is o'er; Though the weeds and thorns may long have defaced The place of the perished flowers.

Yet that lingerer gladdens the cheerless waste With the bloom of its brighter hours! Our early loved—hath their after path From our steps far parted been! Hath the hand of power, or the flame of wrath, On life's barriers risen between! Yet still, in our dreams, their shadows come, O'er the parting waste of years, Though the path is marked with many a tomb, And its sands are wet with tears! They come with a light left far behind

On the distant mountain's brow, Where the sunrise shone on the waking mind That is dark with shadows now; But ever as the morning star returns To brighten the evening shades, The lamp of their memory brighter burns, As the spirit's daylight fades. Our early loved-have we found them changed In the gloom of our winter days;

estranged. Till they scarce returned our gaze? But far in the land where storms or time Can no longer sear or chill, In the light of our memory's cloudless clime We shall find them changeless still!

And their bright locks blanched and their looks

Hath the grass on the grave grown rankly green

Where we laid, so long ago, Our first affections, all unseen, In their deep and quenchless glow? Alas! for the dust so darkly piled O'er the bright but buried gem; But safe are the treasures death hath sealed-"For there comes no change on them ! We may love again, and the later ties Of life may be bright and strong; But if broken, never in memory's eyes Will their fragments shine so long: And the shrines of our childhood's stainless faith, We may leave them far and cold, But the heart still turns to the stars of youth

Keviews.

With a love that ne'er grows old!

History of the United States of America, from the Discovery-of the Continent to the Organisation of Government under the Federal Constitution. By RICHARD HILDRETH. 3 vols. New York: Harper. London: Low.

This is, we believe, the first attempt at a complete history of the United States. "No colonies, are such facts as these: that, numeother work on American History," says the rous as were the tribes of Indians with whom author in his Preface, "except mere compends | the early settlers came into contact, the total | Polytechnic Institution. and abridgements, embraces the same extent number of Indians inhabiting the whole of time; none comprehends the same circuit territory of the United States east of the of inquiry, or has anything like the same plan Rocky Mountain can at no time within Euroand objects. Nowhere else can be found in pean record have exceeded 300,000 individuals; the same distinct completeness the curious and that the oldest town by many years in the instructive story of New England theocracy— United States is St. Augustine, in Florida, the financial, economical, and political history of founded by a Spanish colony in 1594—the sethe colonies and the revolution—the origin and cond being Santa Fe, founded also by the Spashaping of our existing laws and institutions, intellectual development of our people." The John Harvard, a clergymau, with a sum of about down the narrative to the establishment of the press in America was set up in the same town in it to the present time.

One great fault in Mr. Hildreth's work is, the total population of the various Anglothe method of its arrangement. Instead of dividing it, in the first place, into books, or sections, each book or section comprising some only 434,600 souls. The following passage respecific portion of the history capable of being lating to the currency of New England is not detached from the remainder—and then sub. uninteresting:—
ordinately into chapters—Mr. Hildreth lets the
Such coin as the narrative straggle on as it best can through brought with them quickly went back again in payno fewer than forty-eight chapters, continued ment for imported goods; but so long as the emiin unbroken series over the three volumes. felt. * * The sudden stop to immigration, occa-Nor could a division into books have been so sioned by the political changes in England, caused a difficult. Anglo-American history prior to great fail of prices, and a corresponding difficulty in 1788-9 very readily breaks itself up into three paying debts. Taxes had all along been paid in periods, each having a kind of independent grain and cattle at rates fixed by the General Court; and grain, at different prices for the different unity: the period of primitive colonisation, rent sorts, was now made a legal tender for the paycommencing with the discovery of the Ameri- ment of all new debts. To prevent sacrifices of can continent, and terminating in the early property in cases of inability to pay, corn, cattle, part of the eighteenth century—the period of and other personal goods—or, in defect of such the intercolonial wars, as Mr. Hildreth calls goods, the house and lands of the debtor, when that is of the were between the English taken in execution—were to be delivered over to them, that is, of the wars between the English the creditor, at such value as they might be apand the French in America, extending from praised at by "three understanding and indifferent praised at by "three understanding at by three understanding at by the praised at by "three understanding at by three understanding at by th about 1690 to 1760, when Canada was annexed to the British dominions—and the period debtor, and a third by the marshal. * * Beaver of the struggle for independence, extending from their value as a remittance, they held the from 1750, or thereabouts, to 1733, or, more next place to coin. Musket balls, at a farthing

properly, to 1789. Perhaps the best portion of the work, as it of a shilling. A more available currency was found stands, is that which goes over the ground in the wampum or peage-cylindrical beads, half an of the first of the three periods above mentioned. This appears to have been the most carefully written. The spirit in which the value of this article from the Dutch of Manhattan, story is told is also remarkably fair. The and they soon found it very profitable in trade with Puritans-" often rude, hard, narrow, super- the Eastern Indians-the shells of which it was stitious, and mistaken," as Mr. Hildreth made not being common north of Cape Cod. Prethinks them, "but always earnest, downright, dium, first in the Indian traffic, and then among manly, and sincere"—are treated with evident the colonists generally. Three of the black beads, respect and liking; and only now and then, or six of the white, passed for a penny. For con-There is, notwithstanding, occasionally, a bit rather than as a historical view of the primiof interesting writing. Take for example, the tive condition of the Anglo-American settleaccount of the trials for witchcraft in Massa- ments, that Mr. Hildreth's work is to be consichussetts, in 1688-92:-

While Andres was still governor, shortly after Increase Mather's departure for England, four mies during the second great era of Angloyoung children, members of a pious family, in Boston, the cldest a girl of thirteen, the youngest a boy not five, had begun to behave in a singular manner, barking like dogs, purring like cats, seeming during the first. Regarding New to become deaf, blind, or dumb, having their limbs particular, Mr. Hildreth says: strangely distorted, complaining that they were pinched, pricked, pulled, or cut; acting out, in fact, the effects of witchcraft, according to the current notions of it, and the descriptions in the books renotions of it, and the descriptions in the books referred to. The terrified father called in Dr. Oakes, a zealous leader of the ultra-theocratic party, who vances were kept up; their institutions were revered; forms and habits remained—but the spirit gave his opinion that the children were bewitched. The oldest girl had lately received a bitter scolding from an old Irish indented servant, whose daughter she had accused of theft. This same old woman, she had accused of theft. This same old woman, she had accused of theft. This same old woman, she had accused of theft. This same old woman, she had accused of theft. This same old woman, she had accused of theft. This same old woman, she had accused of theft. This same old woman, she had accused of theft. This same old woman, she had accused of theft. This same old woman, she had accused of the spirit which have nothing to recommend them but the rectal same of the spirit was gone. The mere ordinary objects of human audacity of their ignorant or unscruptious compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would political squables with royal governors, land spectrum or unscruptions compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad have with the delicate stomach of an invalit, or play sad have with the delicate stomach of an invalit, or play sad have with the delicate stomach of an invalit.

dered valuable.

American History—that of the Intercolonial

Wars-was not the same as it had been

during the first. Regarding New England in

from indications no doubt given by the children, | torial and personal aggrandisement, had superseded was soon fixed upon as being the witch. The four ministers of Boston and another from Charlestown and that absorbing passion for a pure theocratic comhaving kept a day of fasting and prayer at the monwealth, which had carried the fathers into the troubled house, the youngest child was relieved. But the others, more persevering and more artful, continuing as before, the old woman was presently arrested, and charged with bewitching them. She had for a long time been reputed a witch, and she even seems to have flattered herself that she was one. Indeed her answers were so "senseless," that the magistrates referred it to the doctors to see if she were not "crazed in her intellects." On their report of her sanity, the old woman was tried, found guilty, and executed. resting occasion, he had a zealous representative in his son Cotton Mather, a young minister of twenty-five, a prodigy of learning, eloquence, and piety,

whilst men, abandoning both faith and reason,

count it their wisdom to credit nothing but what

they see or feel. How much this fond opinion hath

gotten ground in this debauched age is awfully ob-

servable; and what a dangerous stroke it gives to

settle men in atheism is not hard to discern. God

is, therefore, pleased, besides the witnesses borne

to this truth in sacred writ, to suffer devils some-

the mouths of gainsayers, and extort a confession from them." The ministers add their testimony to

the truth of Mather's statements; which they com-

mend as furnishing "clear information that there

book was presently republished in London, with a

exhibit similar pranks. As in the Boston case, a

witch, was rewarded by the girls with the accusa-

tion of being herself the cause of their sufferings.

The neighbouring ministers assembled at the house

and attention, did not long want imitators. Seve-

ral young girls, and two or three women of the

neighbourhood, began to be afflicted in the same

way; as did also John, the Indian husband of Ti-

lent at Salem, entered with gr

sexes, occupies several pages.

therefore, than those which had tended the planting of the colonies, that their destined heroes and defenders—the Franklins and the Washingtons of the eighteenth centurypassed their youth and manhood. Enthusiasm was extinct; and a prudent, formal in-Though Increase Mather was absent on this inte- the change—or as it appeared to many, the degeneracy—that one or two men in whom the old spirit lingered, or was rekindled, made it thing shall have its dew. the aim of their lives to renew and propagate recently settled as colleague with his father, over Boston North Church. * Cotton Mather had it. Of these by far the most distinguished was sisting all acids and cutting glass like the diamond, Jonathan Edwards; the greatest thinker, are now being found in California. taken a very active part in the late case of witchperhaps, that America has yet produced—but hippopotamus at the Zoological, a period of only craft: and that he might study the operations of diabolical agency at his leisure, and thus be furof whom we defy the most quick sighted reader fourteen weeks, has been 226, 998. nished with evidence and arguments to establish its reality, he took the eldest of the bewitched children to obtain the slightest notion from Mr. Hildreth. Assistants of his, in his Herculean New York and Boston by magnetic telegraph is now home to his own house. His eagerness to believe attempt to bring back religious fervour and reduced to two cents (one penny) for each word. The invited imposture. His excessive vanity and strong sincerity among a population of half a million distance exceeds 200 miles. prejudices made him easy game. Adroit and artful beyond her years, the girl fooled him to the top of of persons, were the two Wesleys and Whit- York, from California, of a mammoth block, a mixhis bent. His ready pen was soon furnished with field: the Wesleys, it is true, rather through ture of quartz and gold, weighing one hundred and materials for "a story made all up of wonders:" their disciples than directly—for during their ninety-three pounds.

THE PROPRIETORS of CONTRIBUTIONS OF CONTRIBUTIONS which, with some matters of the same sort, and a sermon preached on the occasion, which he preexert much influence. The "Great Revival," sive of omnibuses, pay about £90,000 a year in sently published under the title of "Memorable Providences relating to Witcherafts and Possessions." with a preface, in which he warned all "Sadducees" that he would regard their doubts for vance in its own more spontaneous direction. the future as a personal insult. Cotton Mather Franklin, rather than Jonathan Edwards, was was not the only dupe. "The old heresy of the the type of the growing American character sensual Sadducees denying the being of angels either good or evil,"says the recommendatory prein the period of the intercolonial wars. face to the book, signed by the other four ministers of Boston, "died not with them," nor will it,

those metaphysical disputes, that spiritual vision,

It was among a colder set of influences,

wilderness.

Of these wars there were four: the first return of King Louis to Munich. lasted eight years, or from 1690 to 1698,—the second twelve years, or from 1701 to 1713,the third eight years, or from 1740 to 1748,and the fourth six years, or from 1754 to 1760. The second volume of Mr. Hildreth's work is in great part taken up with an account of these wars, and of the progress of the colonies times to do such things in the world as shall stop during the seventy years over which they ex- cidedly bad. Tea and coffee, sir, are hurtful. tended. Here, even more than in the preceding part of the work, have we to complain of wire Ru the extreme insipidity and dulness of his nar- might be said, that parsons are preaching for them

is both a God and a devil and witchcraft." The rative. preface by Baxter, who pronounced the girl's case so "convincing" that "he must be a very obdurate Sadducee who would not believe it." * The Hildreth relates the struggle of the colonies for bewitched girl, as she ceased to be an object of popular attention, seems to have returned to her section of Anglo-American history. Here, former behaviour. But the seed had been sown on pose that the reader who desires to inform bank, sure." years, three young girls in the family of Parris, minister of Salem village, now Danvers, began to undertook, by some vulgar rites, to discover the for him by Mr. Hildreth. More than this we cannot say. For masterly portraits of the men of the revolution,-Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, &c.,—or for profound apprecia-

Public Amusements.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

tuba, warned, it would seem, by the fate of his wife. Parris took a very active part in discovering This inimitable establishment continues to atthe witches; so did Noyes, minister of Salem, detract thousands of visitors, by its varied exhibitions scribed as a learned, a charitable, and a good man. of genius and art. On our recent visit we heard A town committee was soon formed for the detection of the witches. Two of the magistrates, resimatter. The accusations, confined at first to Tituba "The fiery ordeal," was exposed and exploded. The and two other friendless women, one crazed, and juvenile portion of the audience was treated to the other bed-rid, presently included two female barley sugar, made by the lecturer dipping his members of Parris's church, in which, as in so hands with fruit into boiling sugar on the spot. many other churches, there had been some sharp Thirdly,—We were charmed with the Tyrolese airs, dissensions. The next Sunday after this accusa- of the "Alpine singers," who sung in their native tion Parris preached from the verse—"Have I not tongue, clad in all the romantic simplicity of their chosen you twelve, and one is a devil?" At the parise hills. The Alnine singers are three in numnative hills. The Alpine singers are three in numannouncement of this text, the sister of one of the ber, two males and a female: the latter beautiful accused women rose and left the meeting-house. The two were accused immediately after, and the in person, and possessing a most charming voice, by which she captivated her audience, and sucsame fate soon overtook all who showed the least ceeded in eliciting more than one encore. After disposition to resist the prevailing delusion. The witnessing the "doings," of the diver and the matter had now assumed so much importance that diving bell, the evolutions of the electric cels, and the deputy governor proceeded to Salem village, with five other magistrates, and held a court in the the wonders of the Photographic art, as shown in innumerable portraits, we had a lecture from professor Backoffner on electricity, with numerous experiments, which at once astonished, delighted, The remainder of the history of this deluand electrified the audience. The dissolving views sion, which spread all over Massachusetts, and in the large theatre, embracing beautiful pictures involved the deaths of many persons of both in the Morea, Cape Town, Fingal's cave, the dripping well of Knaresbro', the Rock of Gibralter Among the miscellaneous points of informaand the caves in the interior of the rock, containing tion contained in the part of Mr. Hildreth's a battalion of Infantry; and concluding with the brilliant and ever changing chromatrope, which work devoted to the early history of the various elicited loud and repeated bursts of applause. To our readers who are lovers of science, and admirers of the fine arts, we say, fail not to visit the

THERAPEUTICS. -The history of medicine is by no means cond being Santa re, founded also by the Spadenned as failures. Medicines themselves are the subjects in iards in 1582; that the first college in America unsettled; in fact, that it has no established principles. state and national—the progressive social and was Harvard College, Cambridge, endowed by that it is little more than conjectural? 'At this moment,' three large volumes already published bring £800, in the year 1639; that the first printing witness the mass of contradiction on the treatment of even one disease, namely, consumption. Stroll attributes its fre-quency to the introduction of bark. Morton considers bark down the narrative to the establishment of the Production Republican Constitution—that is, to 1788-9. In two more volumes the author is to continue In two more volumes that it is to continue In two more volumes that it is to the following articles have already been lodged in the an effectual cure. Restablishment of the following articles have already been lodged in the bonded warehouse, at Calcutta:—A large eastern arising from solitary habits, youthful delusive excesses, and that the following articles have already been lodged in the bonded warehouse, at Calcutta:—A large eastern arising from solitary habits, youthful delusive excesses. very remarkable for tunefulness;" and that inflammatory disease — should be treated by bleeding, recommended vinegar as the best preventative of consumption. Dessault and others assert that consumption is often recommended foxglove as a specific. Dr. Parr found fox-glove more injurious in his practice than beneficial. Such Such coin as the emigrants to New England gration was kept up, the inconvenience was little to be derived from the root of an African plant, somewhat similar to our honeysuckle. It appears to possess propernumerous testimonials from parties of unquestionable re spectability, have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhean nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, ness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, crysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient paralysis, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremour, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the men." one chosen by the ereditor, another by the skins were also paid and received as money; and, head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores each, were at one time a legal tender to the amount inch long, of two colours, white and bluish black, made by the Indians from parts of certain sea shells. The people of Plymouth first learned the use and ander Stuart, of Ross, a cure of three years' nervousness London, who was cured of twenty-seven years dyspepsia i lege, Cambridge, who, after suffering years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr of one hundred and sixty named to do it in the contract of the level sently it came to be employed as a circulating merespect and liking; and only now and then, when in duty bound as a modern and an American—as, for example, in behalf of representative freedom, religious toleration, and such matters—does the author put in any protest of his own. On the question of Negro slavery ablition. On this, however, as on every ablition of the subject treated of, his expressions are as customary and commonplace as may be.

There is, notwithstanding, occasionally a late and the matters are more as a may be.

Taking from the mitters are destinated as a modern and an American—as, for example, in behalf of representative freedom, religious toleration, and such the matters—does the author put in any protest of his expressions are as a modern and an American—as, for example, in behalf of representative freedom, religious toleration, and such that there is a modern and an American—as, for example, in behalf of representative freedom, religious toleration, and such that there is a modern and an American—as, for example, in behalf of representative freedom, religious toleration, and such that there is a matters—does the author put in any protest of his own. On the question of Negro slavery his beauting in black. A fathon of black, twice as much; but, as the equition of Negro slavery and the number of beads to the product of the stomach, they wondoness, the subjects as the sequence of the functions of these organism of the subjects in the soft of these organism of the subjects and indigence of the functions of these organism of the subjects and indigence of the stomach, they wondoned the form does the form of these organics of the stomach, they wondoness, the state, that there, that there, they are the most of the stomach, they wondoned the form of these organics or the subjects as necessary of disconting the curve of the stomach, they wonded the proper in the air like a feather, to the height of the move of these organics; the s 10,000 other well known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du BARRY and Co., 197 New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been the tried in vain for many years and all hopes of recovery abandened. 'A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and testimonials from parties

Varieties.

QUACK DOCTORS.—Somebody calls quack doctors The drivers of the last stage of consumption." A curious steamer has been built in Delaware, U. S.; being held together by iron hoops alone. THE FUNERAL procession in New York, in honour of General Taylor, was seven miles in length.

A WATER FILTER.—The Cincinnatians, when their water is too thick with mud, are in the habit of filtering it through a cane bottomed chair. Sensation. - I O U are the vowels which create more disagreeable sensations in the minds of honest differentism had succeeded. So decided was men, than all the rest of the alphabet put together. An Honest Lawyen.—There is a lawyer down east so excessively honest that he puts all his flower

pots out over night, so determined is he that every-CHRYSTALS .- Magnificent chrystals, capable of re-

THE NUMBER of visitors since the arrival of the

THE COST of transmitting despatches between

RECENT ACCOUNTS announce the arrival at New

THE PROPRIETORS of hackney carriages, excluthe shape of duty to the government, and the cabhowever, was but temporary in its effects; and Anglo-American society preferred to ad- of £300,000. GIGANTIC STATUE.—The gigantic statue of the

King of Bayaria is now placed on the hill of Sainte Theresa, near Munich. The bronze of the statue has cost 92,6000fl or 234,000fr. The statue has taken eight years to cast, and is to be inaugurated on the "JIM, WHY is it that a musician's strains are al-

ways heard so much less distinctly when he plays alone, than when in a band?"-"Why, I didn't know it was so-suppose it must be because he plays Hor DRINKS.—Tom Toper was asked what he

thought of the effects of hot drinks on the system. Hot drinks, sir," said Mr. Toper, "are bad, de-And even hot punch—when very hot—I suppose is

WITH RESPECT to the goods of this world, it that lawyers are pleading for them—that physi-The same kind of objections lie against the cians are prescribing from them—that authors are remaining portions of the work; in which Mr. writing for them—that soldiers are fighting for them but that philosophers alone are enjoying them.

An Irish Crier.—"O yis! O yis!" cried an

however, owing to the unity of the subject, the store on Market Street, a large brass kay. I'll not A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL .- A most interesting himself in all the particulars, military or discovery has been made in Russia, between Dorpat physician pronounced them bewitched, and Tituba, an old Indian woman, the servant of Parris, who find that they had been scrupulously collected calefactory as coal. It is of a yellowish brown colour, with white spots, and is the subject of much specula-

tion, being said to be of a much earlier geological period than any known coal field .- Mining Journal. MRS. PARTINGTON says, that when she was a gal, she used to go to parties, and always had a beau to fasted, and presently a general fast was ordained throughout the colony. The "bewitched children," thus rendered objects of universal sympathy the reader must go elsewhere.

see used to go to parties, and always had a beau to extort her home. But now, says she, the gals undertuned the reader must go elsewhere.

see used to go to parties, and always had a beau to go all such declivities; the task of extorting them home, revolves on their dear selves. The old lader drew down her specs, and thanked her stars that she had lived in other days, when men were more palpable in depreciating the worth of the female sect.

"No Compliments."—An aged divine was often obliged to avail himself of the assistance of probationers. One day, a young man quite vain of his accomplishments as a public orator, officiated, and on descending from the desk, was met by the elder of genius and art. On our recent visit we heard a lecture on nova motive railways; and we had a ride by the train. Secondly,—A lecture on chemistry, said the parson, "now-a-days I'm glad o' anybody." said the parson, "now-a-days I'm glad o' anybody." A Pauper's Wardrobe. - At Keswick, a few days ngo, an old female pauper's effects were at her death livided into upwards of 300 lots, and amongst her hoarded goods were no less than 115 pairs of stock-

ings, 17 bedquilts, 12 cotton gowns, 3 silk gowns, 8 hats, 9 shawls, 3 silk scarfs, 34 chemises, 25 sheets, 18 cars, 30 lockets, 12 blankets, 1 silver watch, 3 silver thimbles, and several silver spoons. The sum realised amounted to between £30 and £40, which THE PREMIER'S HOLIDAYS. - "Punch" thought while describing a Premier during the holiournal, and contrasting it with the reality, that the supposition was the correct description; for Lord John Russell was, one day last week, observed in nimself with his children, in sending up paper alloons into the air, and chasing them over the lawn.

DURING THE hunting season, the Laird of Logan ras favoured with many visitors. On one occasion, party assembled at his house more numerous than isual, and such as to excite the fears of his houseteeper for accommodation during the night. In this laird, what am I to do wi' a' thae folks. I wonder they hae nac mair sense than come trooping here in dizens; there's no beds in the house for half o' them!" "Keep yoursel easy, my woman," said

the laird, "I'll just fill them a' fou, and they'll fin' beds for themsels." A Mississippian Oak.—A Mississippian was bragging to a Yankee of the fertility of the soil of his region. To give a practical illustration of his subject, he said, that he went to the woods to cut down an oak tree. After he had chopped for about a week or ten days, he thought ke would take a walk round the tree, just to see how much he had cut. When he got to the other side he saw another man chopping on the same oak. "I say," says our friend, "how long have you been cutting?" "Just three weeks," says the stranger. The tree was so big round that

they did not hear the sound of each other's axes!inflammatory disease — should be treated by bleeding, purging, cooling medicines, and starvation. Salvadori says it is a disease of debility, and should be treated by covering of finest cashmere shawl cloth, embroidered all over with gold and silver. An etui of beautiful opaque, gold bound, the top forming a radient centre, set in diamonds and rubies. A magnificent couch and six chairs, of carved ivory work, presented by the Nawab Nazim to her Majesty. A couch cushion worked in gold and silver thread with the names of the other letters in pearls of large size. One hundred and twenty life-size figures, representing the various a miserable death! occupations of Hindoos, with working implements complete. And a very extensive stock of native jewellery and gold ornaments, from Delhi and

> STRONG WATER. - A friend of ours, says the Medical Times, was attending a union paper patient. She ache, giddiness, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, was suffering from some variety of ulcer on the leg, dry cough, lowness of spirits, &c., &c. It is admirably water was considered the most fitting application was suffering from some variety of ulcer on the leg. Water was considered the most fitting application-internal medicine unnecessary. Thinking the woman might not apply the water, he gave a letion made of tinted water. The woman complained that it was too strong, that it caused extreme pain. Our friend bid her put two tablespoonefuls of water with each tablespoonful of the lotion. She assured him the next day that it now answered very well, caused no will be sent scourely packed from the Establishment, on repain, and seemed to be doing her good. THE ECCENTRIC Dr. Byles had, at one time, a remarkably stupid Irish girl as a domestic. With a look

Cuttack

and voice of terror he said to her, in haste-"Go and tell your mistress that Dr. Byles has put an end to himself." The girl flew up stairs, and, with a face full of horror, exclaimed, at the top of her lungs-'Dr. Byles has put an end to himself!" The astonished wife and daughter rushed into the parlour -and there was the Doctor, calmly walking about with a part of a cow's tail, that he had picked up in the street, tied to his coat or cassock behind. SINGULAR EXPERIMENTS WITH ELECTRO, MAGNE-TISM -Dr. Page, of Washington, United States, is

now exhibiting his new application of Electro Magone hundred and sixty pounds, to dance without sup-

provement, and "the experiment of a machine of

for many years one of the contributors to the great and many other complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest recpectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—Morning Chronicle. Du Barry and Co., 127 New Bond-street, London; also of Barclay, Edwards, Sutton, Sanger, and Hannay, and through all greeers, cle-mists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the Kigdom. Caution.—The name of Messrs, Du Barry's invaluable Food as also that of the form have been closely imi-English Reviews, thus discourseth on the folly of the universe, every wind of Heaven strikes into his Food, as also that of the firm, have been closely imiblood the coldness of death; his soul floats from his tated that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact nated that invalues cannot too carefully look: at the exict spelling of both, and also Messrs. Du Baray's address 127 New Bond street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Arabian Revalenta, Lentil Powder, or other spurious compounds of pease, beans Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless God are flaming above and beneath. Is this a creature to make for himself a crown of glory, to deny his own flesh, to mock at his fellow sprung from that dust to which both will soon return? Does the proud dust to which both will soon return? Does the proud die? When he reasons is he never stopped by diffication of the property of the provided and the provided body like melody from the string; day and night, as

culties? When he acts is he never tempted by pleasure? When he lives is he free from pain? When he dies can he escape the common grave? Pride is not the heritage of man; humility should dwell with frailty, and atone for ignorance, error, and imperfection.

Brother Chartists Beware! "of Wolves in Sheeps Clothing. RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A

TRUSS!! THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE is DR. DE ROOS' REMEDY, of which there are numerous dangerous imitations; sufferers are therefore earnestly cautioned against a gang of youthful impudent self-styled doctors, some of whom have lately left the dough trough, and others the tailors' board, who dishonestly counterfeit this discovery, adopt a multiplicity of names, both English and Foreign, for obvious reasons forge testimonials; profess (under the name of a lady as sumed for the purpose), amongst other wonders, to tell the character of persons from their handyriting, produce whiskers, &c., in a few weeks, and by assertions the most absurd and conflicting, have recourse to the basest practises to victimise the public.

Testimonials from numbers of the Faculty and patients who have been cured of Rupture, establish the efficacy of DR. DE ROOS' REMEDY in every case hitherto tried. It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, confine ment, or inconvenience, applicable to both sexes, and all

Sent free with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 7s. cash, or by Post Office order, payable at the Holborn Office. A great number of Trusses may be seen, which were left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy.

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N.B.—PATIENTS AFFLICTED WITH RUPTURE will

N. B. Letters of inquiry should contain two postage

Brother Chartists! Beware of "Wolves in Sheeps Clothing! !" Sufferers are carnestly cautioned against dangerous imi-tations of these medicines by youthful, self-styled doctors, tations of these medicines by youthful, sent-styled doctors, who copy this announcement, profess to cure complaints for 10s, only, and dare to infringe the proprietor's right by making truthless assertions, and advertising a spurious This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings.

Part the Fourth bring annoyance and disappointment.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT. As adopted by Lallemand, Ricord, Dislandes, and others of the Hospital des Veneriens, à Paris, and now uniformly practiced in this country by

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THE MEDICAL ADVISER, 144 pages, an improved edition of which is recently published written in a popular style, devoid of technicalities, and addressed to all those who are suffering from Spermatorrhoa, Seminal Weakness, and the various disqualifying forms of premature decay resulting from infection and youthful abuse, that most delusive practice by which the vigour and fruitful ground. After an interval of nearly four interest is better kept up; and we should supbe afther tellin' ye what it is, but it is the kay of the manliness of life are enervated and destroyed, even before bank, sure."

be afther tellin' ye what it is, but it is the kay of the nature has fully established the powers and stamina of the It contains also an elaborate and carefully written ac

count of the anatomy and physiology of the organs of both sexes, illustrated by numerous coloured engravings, with the Author's observation on marriage, its duties and hinderances. The prevention and modern plan of treating gleet, stricture, Syphilis, &c. Plain directions for the at-tainment of health, vigour and consequent happiness during the full period of time alloted to our species. The work is illustrated by the detail of cases, thus rendering it what its name indicates, the silent but friendly advisor of all who may be suffering from the consequences

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should recommend to the perusal of all: in fact the information therein conveyed is quite essential to those of 'Many a man, who unmarried and miserable, is now enduring in silent sorrow the penalties of former folly (perhaps committed in ignorance,) had he possessed such a book as this, would have been a happy husband, a honoured parent and useful member of society."—Dispatch. days, as he is "supposed to be," in his last week's affections, frequently prevent persons applying for assist-ioneral, and contrasting it with the reality, that the auce, until great mischief has been inflicted on the constiwork will teach such persons the evil of delay, and lead them at once to seek that assistance which alone can save front of Mr. Maule's house at Birnam, enjoying them from the horrors of an existence protracted amidst long enduring wretchedness, both mental and physical.

Lasting benefit can only be reasonably expected at the hands of the intelligent and practical physician, who, de-parting from the routine of general practice, devotes the whole of his studies to this class of diseases, the lamentable neglect of which by ordinary medical men, and their futile attempts at cure by mercury and other equally

From the great extent of Dr. De Roos's practice for many years, and his former connexion with the various institu-tions, both in London and Paris, for the relief of these af tures, Gleet, Veneral and Scorbutic eruptions, &c. of the face and body; he has had perhaps unusual facilities for observing the pecularities and consequences of each particular stage. Hence he is caabled confidently and conscien tiously to undertake the removal of every symptom (not excepting the most inveterate or long standing) in as short time as is consistent with safety or return of money. Country patients wishing to place themselves under to prevent trouble, no letters from strangers will be replied to unless they contain £1 in cash, or by Post-office Order, payable at the Holborn Office, for which advice and medi cines will be sent. Patients corresponded with till cured.

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and removal of the foregoing symptoms, and as a re-storative of manly vigour, whether deficient from early imprudence, or residence in hot climates, &c. From its properties in removing all disorders of FE. MALES, such as leucorrhæa, or "the whites," head whole system,) and soon restores the invalid to sound a depressing tendency) have failed; hence its almost un paralelled success.

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quiry from the persons themselves.

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grateful were I not to make you acquainted with this won-derful cure, exected by your medicines after every other means had failed .- (Signed) -J. H. ALLIDAY .- To Professor Cure of Acute Rheumatism of Four Years Standing. Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Pitt, Dudley, January

testify to the truth of this miraculous case. Three years

have now elapsed without any recurrence of the malady,

and the boy is now as healthy as heart can wish. Under these circumstances I consider that I should be truly un-

thank you for the benefit I have received from your pills and ointment which have completely cured me of the rheumatism, under which I suffered for the last four I had tried every kind of medicine that was recommended without receiving any being. I at last thought I would give your medicine a trial, and purchased from Mr. Hollin, chemist, of this town, two boxes of pills, and two of ointment, and in three weeks, through them and the blessings of God, I was restored to health and strength, and am now as well able to walk as ever I was in my life. I am well known in this parish, having been sixty-five years in it, with the exception of ten years I served in the 24th regiment of foot,—(Signed)—John Pitt.—To Professor Hollow

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Output

Description:

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Charge anything from the stomach, and no appetite whatever, with many other disagreeable symptoms all over a mere medical man was able to benefit me, and I believe that the means are the means and the means are medical man was able to benefit me, and I believe that the means are medical man was able to benefit me, and I believe that the means are medical man was able to benefit me, and I believe the means are medical man was able to benefit me, and I believe the means are medical man was able to benefit me, and I believe the means are medical man was able to benefit me, and I believe the means are medical man was able to benefit me, and I believe the means are medical man was able to be more active than most men of fifty.—

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Standing. One of the most eminent surgeons in Lima (the capital One of the most eminent surgeons in Lima (the capital of Peru) had a child covered with ringworm for more than six years; in vain he exhausted all his art in his endeavours to effect a cure. Not succeeding, he consulted among his brethren, the most celebrated medical practitioners of the city, but nothing was found to do the child service. When he was persuaded by Mr. Joseph P. Hague, the English chemist and druggist, residing at No. 74, Calle de Palacio, to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which was done, and after using six larre nots of the Oiutment with done, and after using six large pots of the Oiutment, with a proportion of the Pills, the child was radically cured, to

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THOMAS COOPER.

I beg to inform the readers of the above-named Periodical

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Delegate Council will hold their usual weekly meeting at By approbation of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and H. R. H. Prince Albert. NOW READY,

> THE LONDON and PARIS FASHIONS for AUTUMN and WINTER 1850-1, the most splendid and superbly-coloured PRINT ever before published by 12 Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; and by G. BERGER, Holywell-street, bury-square, London; and by G. BERGEL, Holywell-street, Strand. This exquisitely engraved Print will be accompanied with Riding, Dress, Frock and Shooting Coat Patterns, all of the newest and most fashionable style, and every part fully illustrated both for Cutting and Making-up. Also the registered Cape and Cloak-Paletot for persons of all nations, the most convenient garment every before introduced, and will admit of great variety in cutting and making up to every particular available. making-up: every particular explained. Registered according to act of parliament, by READ and Co., 28th August, 1850. All persons purchasing the Fashions are at liberty to make and sell the same; and all other persons not purchasing the fashions, by sending 3s. for the Pattern and printed information, for that and all other particulars respecting Style and Fashion for the present season. The beautiful and richly-coloured Print is exhibited in the Royal Exchange, London. Price, with all the Patterns and informations complete, 10s. Sold by Read and Co., 12 Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand : and all booksellers in the United

READ and Co's, Patent Measures now become universally adopted, price 5s. the set, with every explanation re-specting their utility and use. Registered patterns, of any description, sent to measure, 1s. each, post free. (Ladies

READ and Co's. New System of Cutting will supersede everything of the kind before conceived. Terms and all particulars sent post free. Instructions in Cutting for all kinds of Style and Fashion, so that any person may per form equal to having forty years experience in a few hours. Habits performed for the trade. Busts for fitting coats on. Boys figures, &c., &c. Post-office orders, and post stamps to any amount taken as cash.

LAND AND COTTAGES FOR TEETOTALLERS

THE OWNER of several landed estates, (one of which is only ten minutes ride from London superior quality at from £2 to £4 per acre, and cottages of from £4 to £10 per annum, to Pledged Teetotallers with a good character. Not less than one acre, nor more than four, will be allotted to one family, except under peculiar

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

THIS excellent Family PILL is a Medicine of long-tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of do well to examine into the truth or falsity of the long list the stomach and bowels, the common symptoms of which of testimonials which these arrant ignoramuses publish to are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick head ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after meals, dizzi-ness of the eyes, drowsiness, and pains in the stomach and bowels, indigestion, producing a torpid state of the liver, and a constant inactivity of the bowels, causing a disorganisation of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectufrom the Blood. This being the case, the grand object of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain is to keep this precious fluid (the blood) in a pure and its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each

giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

during their use. By regulating the dose according to the age and strength of the patient, they become suitable for every case, in either sex, that can be required; and for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most

INSTANTLY CURED WITHOUT PAIN OR OPERATION. THE APPLICATIONS OF DR. PEAR-

SON'S wonderful discovered remedy in all cases of Deafness enables sufferers of either sex, even an infant or Deafness enables autierers or ettner sex, even an minut or most aged persons, to hear a watch tick at arms length and general conversation, although having been afflicted with deafness for thirty or forty years, without the use of any instrument, or possibility of causing pain or danger to a child many of whom born deaf, with persons WEEKLY JOURNAL BY ROBERT OWEN.

On Saturday, the 2nd of November, will be published the First Number of

robert owen's weekly journal PRICE ONE PENNY.

A Periodical intended to instruct all classes in the system can be peaceably superseded by universal wealth, justice, and happiness.

To be had of all Booksellers in Town and Country.

THE RECENT WORKS OF ROBERT OWEN May be had of Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange; Watson, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row; and Vickers, Holywell-street, London.

Portraits of Patriots.

The readers of the "Northern Star," and the Democratic party generally, are informed, that there is now a re-issue of the various Steel engravings lately distributed with the "Northern Star." They consist of

Kossuth. MEAGHER, Louis Blanc. MITCHEL, SMITH O'BRIEN. ERNEST JONES, RICHARD OASTLER, Joun Frost.

These Engravings have excited the admiraion of every one who has seen them. They are faithful portraits, and are executed in the most brilliant style. Price Fourpence each. There has also been a reprint of the under-

mentioned portraits, which have been given away at different times with the "Northern Star," and which are striking likenesses, and executed in the most brilliant manner-ANDREW MARVEL. WILLIAM COBBETT.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR, HENRY .UNT, PATRICK O'HIGGINS, F. O'C MNOR, BRONTERRE O'BRIEN, W. P. ROBERTS. J. R. STEPHENS, There is also a re-issue of the two large prints.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1839. THE PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION, by Mr. DUNCOMBE, in 1842."

To be had of J. PAVEY, Holywell-street.

PORTRAIT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL,

This admirable likeness of the Great Statesman, is now ready, and may be had of any of the Agents, price the same as the previously published Portraits.

London Agent, Mr. Pavey, Holywell-street,

PORTRAITS OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

This Magnificent Historical Engraving, printed on a whole sheet, containing Portraits posed to the natural instincts, and the

Agents who have not furnished the Publisher with a list of the numbers they require, Prints shall be immediately forwarded.

To Correspondents.

Nottingual.—James Sweet begs to acknowledge the receip of the following sums for the Winding-up Fund:—Mr R. Watson, 1s; Mr. T. Smith, 6d.; Mr. T. Hasketh. 6d. Mr. Horner, Newport, Mon.-We should have sent the portraits, did we know where we should send them for in-

The same to other Agents. Mr. SMITH, Brannope.—It is sent to Mr. Fisher, bookseller, West-street, Leeds. Mr. E. Howard, Hull .- Twopence each for postage. There is every probability of their being spoiled by being sent Mr. A. Barnett, Dundee .- They were sent for enclosure early last week. Mr. G. Wilson, Alloa.—Your present quarter terminates

on October 12th. Mr. W. FAVILL, Salford .- Your letter is forwarded to the Directors, 144, High Holborn: THE LACEY FUND.—Received from Mr. John Arnott this week, £2 lbs, 2d, Erratum—In last week's Star appeared the following sum—"Messrs, Rees and Paver, 2s." It

should have been 3s. The Polish Refugee Fund.—The monies for the above fund will be acknowledged next weeck, -WM, DAVIS, D. L., Jersey.—We are much obliged for your information and regret that it came to hand too late. We should be glad to hear from you again, should anything occur worthy of notice. BEN" and "MILL OPERATIVES."-Received.

Mrs. M. J. GILBERT.—Received.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850.

A FREE PRESS. In proceeding with the consideration of the

measures that ought to be passed by a People's Parliament, we come next to a Free Press as the natural and appropriate compliment to the system of National Education, outlined in our last article upon this subject. The spirit of Protestantism, and the defence

by John Milton of "the liberty of unlicensed phases. printing," prevented the introduction into this country of the continental censorship; but different administrations, from the time of QUEEN ANNE, have sought to attain, and, to a serious extent, have succeeded in attaining the object of a censorship - that of restricting the rights of political discussion to a favoured class, by the indirect medium of official burdens and restrictions. A stamp duty on newsstatute book, having been re-enacted in 1836, strong hand of the law. Famine and pestilence,

prohibition of newspapers of the class which wards; this broken, stricken, despairing, out versal mother the necessaries of existence, he exist in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, cast, beggared remnant, did not seem to have is but an outcast in the world. They feel that at the price of one penny, three-halfpence, nerve and sinew enough in them to join in a lif the land is to be held any longer by a priand twopence. In those islands, as in the fresh agitation. United States, there are few families without a newspaper at home. In Great Britain and Ireland it is only by frequenting a public-house —and not always then—that a poor man can than those of the mere peasant class, and, paupers and slaves; and that the agitation for read the report of a trial by jury. He must for almost the first time in the history of Ireobey the laws without discussing them, or land, Irishmen seem to have consented to sink learning the nature of their operation. The privilege of postage conferred by the stamp sities, and to forego their religious discords, would be a fair consideration for the penny, if the stamp were optional; but as the stamp must be paid—whether postage be required or misery and wretchedness of the people of Irenot—the postage privilege becomes a benefit land that that Tenant-right League, which to a few only of the London journals, and promises to become so powerful, has arisen amounts therefore to another newspaper restriction, as affecting the diffusion of intelligence of local interest. The competition of the so much of power and importance, shows how leading London journals, delivered by Govern- strong the motives must be, which have sufment carriage free, so aggravates the mischief ficed to bring together in even the appearance of the stamp in the case of the Provincial of amity, those who have hitherto been almost Press, that a local daily paper cannot be main- as irreconcileable as fire and water.

the United States.

opinion. The Revolution of 1848, not only ental fable, in France, but throughout Germany and If the priests are in earnest, then they can Italy, gave birth to a free unstamped press, give to the Tenant-Right League a power, and the avidity with which the people every- which no government, however averse, can

shackled now than at any former period. If any one lesson can be more clearly deduced from the experience of the past than another, it is, that all such violent and arbiand political questions which are now agitating the minds of the millions. In the United States, the leading men of all parties feel that blood of the despairing workers. Education, and a Free Press, are the two cracy would be a terrible power to deal with. As the people are certain to achieve their

A People's Parliament, elected by, and rethere can be any objection to a Free Press. A People's Parliament would abolish the newspaper stamp duty, and the duty on advertisements. It would remove all the restrictions ened public opinion, and of reflecting, accu-

IRISH AGITATION.

It was thought by some people that the fire meeting at Enniscarthy, mentioned at greater of agitation which, from time to time, for length in another part of our columns. many years has blazed so fiercely in Ireland. had burnt itself out. That tribune of the people—O'Connell—who used to gather them together by thousands on their native hills, and political information, still remain on the and Ribbondmen are pressed down by the with additional penal clauses of great severity. too, have swept with the wings of the destroy-That measure was one nominally for the re- ing angel over the ill-fated isle. Thousands duction of the newspaper stamp duty to a net of the boldest hearts and strongest arms of sum of 1d. from 4d., with a discount of twenty | Ireland, despairing of peace in that abode of

sessed by the youngest and smallest towns in help of the priests. The insurrection of Ballal. ingarry, so easily put down by a few police.ce. The effect of the existing Press Laws is, in short, to give a practical monopoly in the diffusion of intelligence to a few capitalists — pro- Smith O'Brien have been somewhat besides less prietors of London daily journals, too often in- a convicted felon, had not the priests arrived ed ter ested in its distortion, and to suppress the with spiritual terrors, and alarmed by the be principles and practical measures by which alone natural safety valve of popular discontent; in Protestant and freethinking opinions of some active poverty, injustice, and misery of the existing consequence of which those in power are con- of the most influential among the land. consequence of which those in power are con- of the most influential among the leaders, s, tinually misled as to the state of the public held back the people from the standard of of mind. A duily newspaper, speaking of the feel- revolt; but now, the pastors are the first in in ings of the working classes, representing their the field, and all the vast machinery of religion in interests, advocating their views, and correct will be put in motion, to urge the people on to to ing the misrepresentations and calumnies destroy one of the institutions of the country, y heaped upon them by the Capitalist Press, Only those who know the Irish mind inti-idoes not at present exist, and never can exist mately, can understand the power religion has as in this country under the present state of the over the impulsive devotees who kneel—at Ca-ttholic altars. It is not, as with the colder n It is scarcely possible to estimate all the Protestant, a mere seventh-day matter, it enevils attributable to this source. By deceiving ters into their lives, and becomes a part of f the Administration and the Legislature as to their politics; and their pastors, disowned by y the real state of public feeling, it produces in Government, and treated comtemptuously by their minds a feeling of false security—causes the clergy of an establishment, which has no a fatal postponement of needful Reforms, hold, even upon the respect, much less the and becomes thus the proximate cause of affections, of the people become to them as the violent and sanguinary Revolutions. Nothing veritable ministers of the Almighty; and contributed so much to the sudden overthrow when they raise the banner, are followed as of the throne of Louis Philippe as the implicitly and as devoutly as ever Mahomet severe censorship, which, in fact, muzzled the was by those who were in search of a paradise, press, and prevented the utterance of public peopled with the black eyed houris of Ori-

where availed themselves of it, showed how afford to disregard; and we may make sure earnestly they hungered and thirsted after the that, in this instance at least, they have their information and the mental stimula thus pro- hearts in the work. As men they could not vided. To the honour of the Revolutionary have been indifferent to the scenes of oppres-Governments, they gave unlimited and un- sion and tyranny under which their country. licensed power to all parties to publish and men were daily suffering. Their hearts must maintain their own opinions in any manner have been as callous as the rocks which form they thought proper. They were not afraid their mountains, if they had not bled at the to let truth and falsehood grapple, for they scenes of distress which have never been absent had the faith of glorious John Milton—that from their eyes. They could not have stood at truth could never be put to flight in a free the bedside bedside did we say ?—we mean and open encounter. The reactionary party, by the heap of dirty, mouldering straw, upon as soon as they regained their supremacy, which some famine-stricken wretch, or some reverted to the old repressive system. The victim of man-bred fever and pestilence was press was again placed under vigorous super- breathing his last, while wife and children vision, prosecutions, fines and imprisonment, stood round, with grief rendering yet more or summary suppression by armed force, have haggard their hunger-wasted faces and been resorted to everywhere on the Continent, shrunken limbs, without a deep curse bursting as the means of propping up Governments out of their human nature, at the system hated by the people. The press is more which worked, or permitted such atrocities; and they could not have looked around upon that land, among the most fertile of all the lands of the earth—a land capable of supporting ten times the present number of its inhatrary measures must fail. In due time popular tants in plenty and happiness—they could not discontent, thus forcibly pent up, will burst have seen drove after drove of fatted beasts, forth in a destructive explosion, scattering and ship load upon ship load of golden grain, on all sides the wrecks of institutions op sent from the very charnel house of famine to the abode of comparative plenty, so that the of all the American Presidents, is now ready inalienable rights of humanity. The very insatiate cry for "rent! rent!" might be best and most effective instrument of good satisfied, and the gaping jaws of moneygovernment, is a thoroughly Free Press. Its mongers, and usurers, and such vile creatures influence is of the most salutary kind in pro- as fatten and swell upon the misery and downare requested to do so at once, when the ducing a reading and an orderly population. fall of the workers, without feeling that land-Besides this, it provides the proper medium lordism had squandered its resources in defor the peaceable solution of the great social bauchery; and at the last gasp of its profiigate and reckless existence was seeking to prolong it's life, by sucking the very heart's

> The priests must have been either more or great guarantees for the successful working of less than men, if they could have seen this Democratic institutions. An ignorant demo- and borne it tamely; and besides, the very existence of their order was at stake, and they could not afford to stand by passive spectators. rightful sovereignty in the future, it will be The Protestant clergyman, belonging to a wise in Governments and Legislatures to pro- church richly endowed by laws, can do without vide, betimes, for their proper education, and a congregation. Perhaps, indeed, sure of the means by which, at all times, public their pay, the less souls there are for them to opinion may be expressed without let or hin-shrive, the better they are pleased. They can drance. Newspapers are less expensive and manage to get on without being disturbed from less mischievous revolutionisers than barricades their port wine after dinner, or their snug bed at night, to ride over miles of mountain or bog, to comfort the last hours of a dying sinsponsible to, the whole people, would have no ner, but the Catholic priest is in a very diffeinterest in stifling public opinion. It is only rent position. The existence of a peasantry when despots or oligarchies usurp supreme is to him a necessity. He must have a flock. power, and assume to make their whims, The voluntary, or semi-voluntary offerings, caprices, or fancied interests the standard by upon which he exists, come, for the most part, which society is to be regulated—the objects from among the poorest in the land. Every to promote which it primarily exists—that cabin levelled to the ground by a remorseless middleman of a remorseless landlord-every small farmer's crop seized, or cows driven for arrears, substracts something from his income -and every death or emigration diminishes now imposed on newspapers, to prevent an his congregation. The temporal as well as evasion of those duties, and it would enact the spiritual condition of the people, is bound such improved laws of newspaper copyright up with his own self-interest, and putting out and responsibility, as would tend to raise the of sight that even the very blackest hearted character of the Press, while extending its in- and most callous of men could not live among fluence. By such measures, a really Free an affectionate peasantry in the same way as Press would be enjoyed by the nation, which the Roman Catholic pastor lives among his would perform, simultaneously, the two impor- flock, without, to some extent, sharing in their tant functions of creating a sound and enlight- joys, sympathising with their troubles, and being touched by their miseries, we see sufficient rately and faithfully, that opinion, in all its of mere worldly reasons, to account for the priests sinking, for the time, their old religious bitterness, and joining with the "black north" in a bold struggle for the attainment of tenant right for all Ireland, heralded in by the vast

> > Of course, landlordism, both here and in

Ireland, shrieks out its universal affright at

the idea of an attempt to interpose between the lords of the soil, and the slaves who till it. They papers was first imposed in 1712 by the 10 pointing to their mountains and valleys, rivers regard it as an impious interference with the ANNE c. 19. The amount was a halfpenny on and plains, tell them, that that glorious land most sacred of rights, that those who, through a half sheet; a penny, if not exceeding a ought to be their own, while Celtic tongues long centuries, have abused the usurpawhole sheet. The mischievous and repressive responded with the shouts of "Repeal," and tion, dignified by the legal name of a constitueffect of the tax was immediately made evi- "Ireland for the Irish," has "gone down to tional trust, so as to make it the means of subdent by its extinguishing the Spectator of his fathers," and the mantle which he wore serving their own indolence and debauchery, Addison and Steele, at that time decidedly has not fallen to any of his descendants. The and inflicting ruin, expatriation, and death, the best publication issued by the Press. The SMITH O'BRIENS and MITCHELLS of a later upon hundreds of thousands—whose crimes, worst portions of the laws, passed with the day, are prisoners in that vast prison house- or errors, or both, have been the means of view of indirectly restricting the diffusion of the Australian continent; and Orangemen wrecking the happiness of a warm-hearted people, and desolating one of the loveliest of Gon's creations-should not be called to an account for their past miscalled stewardship, but be prevented from making of it, in the future, such a Moloch as it has been in the past. Their outcries reach even up to the heavens per cent. off, to which it had risen from the horrors, have fled from the star of the west, to which have so long looked down upon their time of Anne. But it had become impossible that great community in the farthest west, misdeeds. Forgetting the wrongs of property, to collect a higher duty, and it was admitted which is spreading abroad its vast arms over they appeal to its rights; and ask, who dare tions of the urinary passages, and, if taken after too free at the time by the Chancellor of the Ex. the best half of the world, and are there adding to meddle with them as clamorous as foul the natural state of research and there are the system to the property of the passages and there are the system to the property of the chancellor of the Ex. the best half of the world, and are there adding to meddle with them as clamorous as foul the natural state of research and there are the system to the passages and there are the system to the passages are the system to the passages and there are the system to the passages are the system to the syst CHEQUER (Mr. SPRING RICE, now Lord their own sense of wrong, and there avow birds of prey, scared in affright from the car-MONTEAGLE), that the sale of unstamped thirst for vengeance to that flood tide of discase upon which they have been battening. journals, published in defiance of the law, had like for England, and jealousy and hatred of And well may peasant landlordism, in tremextended to 200,000 weekly. These were all her power, which pervades every current of bling horror, clamour thus, and be afraid; for sacrificed to the interests of the stamped feeling, manifested by our Anglo-Saxon the day if not of retribution, of reckoning, Press by the 6 and 7 WILL. IV. c. 76, which cousins across the Atlantic; and those who is coming to them and theirs, and that quickly. gave the most severe and summary powers of are left behind, hunted from their homes by The eyes of reformers of all countries, as well suppression, and, in point of fact, renders it the tools of landlordism, the roof tree pulled as of Ireland, are turning to the land as the impossible for any unstamped periodical to down almost as soon as they have left its only means of securing the temporal salvation complexion.

Impossible for any unstained periodical to shadow, nestling upon the ruins of their own of the people. They feel that without a right best medicine that can be taken during pregnancy; and for children of all ages they are unequalled.

By a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet, or confinement the during pregnancy; and in motion the despotic powers with which it is not upon the soil, man is but an pent up in the overcrowded workhouses of alien in the land of his birth; that without bankrupt unions, and rotting in their fever during the does proceeding to the people.

The penny stamp is equivalent to a formal during their use. By regulating the does proceeding to the class which wards; this broken, stricken, despairing, out. vileged aristocracy, that aristocracy must hold paupers and slaves; and that the agitation for Tenant Right in Ireland, where the trust has been overmuch abused—to England, where it has been abused more than enough-will be as certain as the progress of an epidemic, which, propelled by natural laws, roves resistlessly from east to west, and no man staying its march. In fact, this Tenant Right, giving the people some sort of hold upon the earth, rests upon a wider basis than a mere Irish agitation, which is but a sign heralding the advent of Justice to the nations of the earth; and before that cry the demou of class desdotism first holds his breath in terror, and then

The landlords and their organs wish to know why the law is to be invoked to regulate their tained even in such towns as Manchester, And this same union which serves to mark bargains with their tenants, any more than has cured thousands of most inveterate cases at the Ear Infirmary and in Private practice, in the presence of the wealthy amporiums of manufactures and companies at work, goes far to en- any other sort of commercial bargains? "The

stuns us with his outries.

the surprise of the whole medical profession. The name of the parent, from motives of delicacy, is withheld.— Lima, 13th of November, 1849.

and will give a graphic description of what he has wit nessed of the social condition of the working classes during his recent tour. To commence at eight o'clock. N.B.—Those agents who have not sent their returns o the number of members enrolled, and also the monies in hand received for cards of membership, are most respect fully and earnestly solicited to forward the same to the General Secretary, as early as possible.
Signed, on behalf of the Committee, JOHN ARNOTT, General Secretary. Brother Chartists Beware! "of Wolves in Sheeps Clothing. RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE

Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

On Sunday evening (same date) Mr. T. M. Wheeler will

lecture at the King and Queen, Foley-street, Portland

commence at half-past eight o'clock.
On Monday evening, September 30th, a public meeting will be held at the City Hall, 26 Golden-lane. Messrs.

Fussell and Wheeler, with a deputation from the Demo-

cratic Propagandists, are expected to attend and address

ing. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

On Tuesday evening, October 1st, a Working Man's Hall will be opened in Church-fields, Greenwich, Messrs. G. W. M. Reynolds, S. M. Kydd, Bronterre O'Brien, and

other friends to Democracy are expected to attend. Chair

o be taken at half-past seven o'clock. Admission free. On the same evening, Mr. J. J. Bezer will lecture at th

lace. Subject: 'The Evils of a Standing Army.' To

is DR. BARKER'S REMEDY. of which there are numerous dangerous imitations; sufferers are therefore earnestly cautioned against a gang of youthful impudent self-styled doctors, some of whom have lately left the dough trough, and others the tailors' board, who dishonestly counterfeit this discovery, adopt a multiplicity of names, both English and Foreign, for obvious reasons; forge testimonials; profess (under the name of a lady assumed for the nurpose), amongst other wooders, to deal the sumed for the purpose), amongst other wonders, to tell the character of persons from their handwriting, produce whiskers, &c., in a few weeks, and by assertions the most absurd and conflicting, have recourse to the basest prac-

tices to victimise the public. Testimonials from numbers of the Faculty and patients DR, BARKER'S REMEDY in every case hitherto tried. It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, con-inement, or inconvenience, applicable to both sexes, and

Sent free, with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 7s. cash, or by Post-office Order, payable at the General Post-office. A great number of trusses may be seen, which were left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense suc-

cess of this remedy.

N.B.—Letters of inquiry should contain two postage Address, Alfred Barker, M.D., 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. At home for consultation, from 10 N.B.—PATIENTS AFFLICTED WITH RUPTURE will

THE BLOOD

gull the unwary.

5th, 1847.

Our bodies have been entirely formed, are now forming, and will continue to be built up during Lfe healthy state, for without this purity, disease will show



It is universally admitted that this Medicine will purify the Blood better than any other, and will con

Copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Drury, Bookseller,

Sir,—I, Charles Foster, ground-keeper to Henry Shep-pherd, Esq., do this day, October 5, 1847, attest to the fol-lowing statement: 'Having been ill a long time, proceeding from pain in my body, attended with considerable fever, very faint, sick in the morning, without being able to dis charge anything from the stomach, and no appetite what-N.B.—The truth of this extraordinary statement can be vouched for by Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, 22, Market-place, Hull. February 20th, 1850. Bow, Lincoln, and it affords me great pleasure to inform you that the one box entirely cured me, and I am now enand not so lively as usual, I immediately have recourse to old Parr, and a couple of his pills bring me right. The astonishing effect Parr's Pills have had upon me is such that I can scarcely believe that I am the same man I was a few months ago: I felt then as though my life was nearly ended; now, I feel hearty, and able to undertake any description of work and exertion, without feeling that excessive fatigue I did previous to taking them. It is really and truly new life to me: I have given this statement voluntary, for the benefit of those of my fellow creatures who know nothing of old Parr's wonderful pills. I remain. sir. tirely restored in health; but whenever I feel less active, know nothing of old Pary's wonderful pills. I remain, sir, yours respectfully, Charles Foster.—Lincoln, October

> Sirs.—The above case has been given me this day from the lips of Mr. Charles Foster, who came for two boxes, and who was not disposed to go away without sending you word for the benefit he has received. I remain, yours, &c., James Drury. In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp,

To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

which is pasted round the sides of each box, in WHITE which is pasted found the sides of each box, in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND. Without this mark of authenticity, they are spurious. Sole Proprietors, T. Roberts, and Co., Grane-court, Fleet-street, London; and sold Whelesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; also by Barclay and Sons, Farring don-street; and Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; and water! by at least one agent in avery town in the United retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most of the respectable dealers in medi-cine. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each, 'The Life and Times of Thomas Parr,' may be had gratis, of all agents, both in town or country.

Applicants must state their former pursuits, prese trade, number in family, and amount of capital at command, and forward the same to Mr. HALLETT, at Plummer's Farm, Colney Hatch, Whetstone, Middlesex. No letter answered unless it contains a penny stamp.

Price 1s. 13d. per box.

These pills are particularly efficacious for the stomach Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache,

carried of by their immediate use.

For FEMALES, these pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and gives a healthy and juvenile bloom to the

of all ages whose cases had been, by the old treatment. pronounced incurable, after the use of this new discovery have had their hearing perfectly restored.

Dr. Charles Pearson, Consulting Surgeon of the Ear In. firmary for the cure of Deafness, begs to offer this valuable remedy to the public from benevolence rather than gain, and will forward it to any part free on receipt of a letter enclosing five shillings and sixpence in postage stamps or money order, to Charles Pearson, M.D., 41, Sand Pits, Birmingham. Dr. Pearson daily applies his representations. mingham. Dr. Pearson daily applies his new remedy, and

firmary and in Private practice, in the presence of the most eminent of the Faculty who have been utterly astomost eminent of the Faculty wh merce are deprived of any advantages post no great movement can succeed without the land or let it alone: why, then, should the

CONSTITUTIONAL REVOLUTIONS.

limited, it is possible that it may be abolished.

A short time ago the prospects of the progressive party on the continent were by no means brilliant. It would seem as though the tide was turning in favour of democracy. The small state of Hesse Cassel has had a revolution, which embodies a principle, and sets an example well worth the earnest study of all who hold the opinion, that oppression can only be quenched in blood. There are far more effective weapons for its destruction, than any to be found stored up in arsenals, or fabricated in the manufactories of cannon, muskets, powder, balls, and bayonets. It is true that those latter are more impromptu, and appear to succeed more rapidly; but what is rapidly won is as easily and speedily lost. All noble and permanent growths are slow. Hesse Cassel secured a constitution twenty years ago, when the revolution of 1830 sent CHARLES IX. on his travels, and placed a CITIZEN KING on a throne, surrounded with republican institutions in France. The steady, slow, but sure genius of our German cousins has, since that time, mastered the art of constitutional governments, and when the ELECTOR, under his natural instinct for despotic domination, stimulated by Austria, and the contemplation of rampant absolutism, made an attempt to subvert the constitution the other day, he signally failed. Upon a small scale, the story is that of our CHARLES I. He was determined that he would not rule through a Parliament, nor would be be dependent on monies granted by the representafives of the people. He called to his assistance an unscrupulous and unprincipled fellow, who rejoices in the euphonious name of HASSEN-PFLUG, and having delayed the assembling of the legislative body until the time they should have adjourned, asked for a grant of money in a lump. The Legislature constitutionally asked for a constitutional budget, whereupon ELEC-TOR and Minister rode the high horse, declared the capital in a state of siege, proclaimed military law, ordered the journals to be seized, and played the other pranks which we are so familiar with, upon a larger scale, elsewhere. The cool constitutionalists of Hesse Cassel. however, did not trouble themselves to fly to arms. They refused the supplies. They ap pealed to the constitution against both the ELECTOR and Minister, and finally, in company with another HAYNAU, these scoundrels were obliged, without a shot being fired, to decamp with a speed, and in a panic, which throws even the late "Mr. SMITH," of the Tuilleries into the shade. As to HASSENPFLUG, it appears that the poor wretch will not even be allowed the eclat of being a political offender. In his endeavour to escape, he was arrested on a charge of forgery, and will be tried as a common criminal. Verily, if the people everywhere knew how to husband their

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN

their tools who domineer over them.

FRANCE. Louis Napoleon appears to have made but a sorry investment of the £100,000 bribe for his complicity in disfranchising one-half of the electors who placed him in the Presidential chair. After his two tours, he has returned to Paris out of pocket and "out of luck." Another quasi royal "progress" to the south, with the usual stereotyped triumphal arches, manufactured speeches, and all the rest of the unreal phantasmagoria "got up' to imitate veritable public opinion, was projected-it is said, absolutely determined upon. But travelling expenses in that style are high, and the purse of our "ex-special" is low. He has "run the length of his tether' at present, and the not overbright idea of Napoleonising France by fetes and receptions, is doomed to failure for want of money. Nor is it very likely that the parties who support him in power merely as a warming-pan for their own more cherished pets-either Bourbon or Orleanist-will grant another "dotation" to be Spent in like manner. They have fulfilled Hull 1s—A few Reds, per W. Hoare 2s—R. Hamer, Radtheir part of the compact in the conspiracy Man, Radcliffe Bridge 6d—T. Hamer, Radcliffe Bridge 6d—a Working Man, Radcliffe Bridge 1s. against the Constitution. The money has been paid, and the would-be Consul or Emperor has no further pecuniary claim upon them. As to personal or political claims, it dent happened on the 10th of September, after a is well known that not one of those who for the last twenty years have wielded political power in France, ever recognised them on the was covered with loose stones. Lieut. Charles B. part of Louis Napoleon. They looked upon Parke, Royal Marines, belonging to her Majesty' his candidature for the office of Chief Magis- ship Bellerophon (a nephew of Colonel Parke, C.B

that position, it was simply because they be-

theirs, in the same sense as a man's labour or peal to the Conseils Géneraux to pronounce skill is kis. The land is only their's as a trust, on the desirability on a revision of the constiskill is ass. The land is only their s as a lady tution, which was intended to favour the pro- has prevailed among the workmen in the first place, abuse that trust, the law must interpose, to jects of Louis Napolkon, and possibly enable and secondly, from the practice of the coalowners in make them feel that they have duties as well him to seize a permanent position by a coup underselling each other at the various markets,) is as rights. The occupier, in such a country as d'etat, has not only failed in that respect, but night plan to come au the various markets,) is Ireland especially, is not free to take their has, we hope, laid the foundation of a new with (we may anticipate) the usual results, namely, land or let it alone. He must either take it political regime in France. Their decision has or starce; and that necessity enables them to been by no means so distinct as it was eximpose such unholy terms as their avarice, or pected to be. The statistical resume of their their love of power, may please to dictate, and conclusions exhibits every variety of opinion; to make the peasantry their slaves. Such a and taking the whole together, although a power is not fit to be entrusted to such men as considerable number have pronounced in landlords have proved themselves to be: it is favour of some revision of the constitution, does not blink the matter, but at once admits that unfavourable to the independence, the pros- even those councils uniformly suggest, that the plan projected will benefit the proprietors of perity, and the morality of a people, and, any revision must be made within the limits therefore, the law ought to interfere. And, of the constitution, and by constitutional further, that the law is not called on to inter- means. Here then we have a direct and grafere especially with them. It has been com- tifying refutation to the repeated asserpelled to interpose between grasping manufactions of the correspondents of such jourturers, and crushed factory operatives; be- nals as the Times, Chronicle, et sui genus tween merchants and their sailors; between omnæ, that the people of France were griping usurers and reckless borrowers; and surprised into the adoption of a Republican not one of those classes is more unable, or so form of Government by a small sect of enthu-well exclaim, with the frogs in the fable, "gentleunable, to make fair terms for themselves, as siasts, or worse, who had no real support or men, this may be pleasing to you, but it is death to the Irish peasant—not one has by its tyranny sympathy from the mass of the French people. so called for restraint, as the Irish landlord. The question has been deliberately and com-And let them take heed, too, that the law pletely tested, under every advantage, on the must, sooner or later, interfere, or lose its Royalist side. M. CARLIER and his police force, and leave the task to other hands, have violently and unconstitutionally supwhich would, perhaps, deal with them less ten- pressed every vestige of popular liberty. The derly than any Tenant Right League is liberty of public meeting, of petition, of the likely to do. The trust may not only be Press—all the outlets, in short, of public opi- industrious collier of his few remaining comforts, or nion have been stopped up as far as the Elysée; its instruments and its abettors could himself and family in the social scale. The first effect that object. The Republican party have been exiled, fettered, and gagged in every possible shape; and yet what is the end of the Royalist appeal under such cowardly circumstances? The general effect of these municipal lowing digest of their proceedings, have taken the decisions is, that although they would gladly proper steps to save themselves from the evil consee improvements of details, they advise a firm hold on the main body of the Constitution. This is a very different judgment from the one pression has done its work, and roused them to active wishfully anticipated by the Napoleonists. It is gratifying, not more on account of the immetion of the working miners. Several lodges have been diate result, than the fact, that these Councils chened, and an agent appointed to go on the errand of gratifying, not more on account of the immehave shown both the capacity and the will to grapple with the political questions of the day. those whom he has visited. On the 16th we held another The nearer Republican France approaches in this respect to Republican North America, the all seem animated with the same feeling, viz., that union is greater guarantee is there for the permanence necessary, to prevent the destruction which competition of Republican institutions. But, besides this new and powerful obstruction to the success of any of the plotters against the Constitution, there is almost an insurmountable one in the Constitution itself. It creates but one Legislative Chamber, and enacts that no organic changes shall be effected in its provisions, ex- tricts are viewing the question properly, and would cept upon the sanction of the Assembly, at seem to be anxious to right themselves whilst they three successive deliberations, to be conducted have strength to do so. at one month's distance from each other, and

decided, in each case, by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the House. the exciting game of politics in France. If and we may safely calculate upon the brave men of there is to be another revolution, it must be Lancashire sending their quota; thus, if Yorkshire one of Force, for avowedly selfish and dynastic chief Mining districts of England and Scotland.

| Nr. Underhill said, this was a singular case to have the greatest satisfaction in knowing, that the last, except it was more aggravated in its native purposes. The old system of two Chambers purposes. The old system of two Chambers, It will, therefore, be the obvious duty of those which gave Napoleon the means of achieving districts who have not, as yet, moved in the matter, utterly deficient in number or qualification. these objects by fraud, is destroyed. On the three occasions when the late Emperor made the Constitution the means of elevating himself, and by their representative take their share in disposing of the business which will necessarily come the Conference, when the foundation of the late the conference in the conference we know also that Mr. E. Perry has signally here, and to take the position you do, I think Mr. Perry has acted towards you like a gentleman, and if before the Conference, when the foundation of the late the conference in the conference we know also that Mr. E. Perry has signally here, and to take the position you do, I think Mr. Perry has acted towards you like a gentleman, and if you desired the conference we know also that Mr. E. Perry has acted towards you like a gentleman, and if you persevere the magistrates will commit you, one of them. This proceeding produced the great conference we have a solution of the conference we have a s and nullifying its own enactments, the Upper general union will be laid, which shall spread the kery and misrepresentation, he has entrapped therefore you had better speak to your attorney on consternation among the passengers. The fire at and Smaller Chamber was the immediate instru- | glad tidings far and wide of the miners' anticipated ment by which he effected his object. But the redemption from the destructive consequences of nephew of his uncle" has no such dangerous individual and general competition. weapon in his hands, even if he had the daring genius and the iron will to use them, which, in hours of work each day; the number of days they the former case, invested their possessor with the work each week, and the approximate quantity of Legislative Assembly we doubt if a single tricts. score can be found to lend themselves to the advancement of Louis Napoleon's interests, except with a view to their own. Every party but his is represented there, and, although the factious are numerically the majority when united against the Republicans, yet, as a party, the latter are the strongest body in the chamber. The differing and contradictory objects which each of these factions have in Flanigan, seconded by Mr. J. Joyce, the following view, will prevent them from cordially uniting resolution was unanimously adopted:-"That the refor the destruction of the Republic, until they think that some one of them has a clear by us on the 7th instant, not having appeared in the chance of a majority; and the moment they Northern Star, this meeting directs the secretary to had achieved their point, they would find write to Glasgow, and other political bodies who and of course a minority for all practical pur-

Upon a review of all the facts, we are impressed with the belief, that the French Reeasy matter to dispose of the few tyrants and public is in no immediate danger, and that tempts against its integrity to succeed. If it can by any means be maintained, the future is full of hope for Europe. A Republic of 30,000,000 is utterly incompatible with the maintenance of despotism like Austria and Russia on the same continent.

poses of Government.

MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1850.

WINDING-UP OF THE LAND COMPANY Received by W. RIDER.—W. Fiest, Fletching 1s.—W. Breach, Lewes 6d.—Chorley Branch, per W. Wilkinson 10s

-Nottingham, per J. Sweet 2s-Chafford, near Tunbridge Wells, per A. Warren 4s. Received by W. Rider 0 17 6 TO LIQUIDATE THE DEBT DUE TO MR. O'CONNOR-

ON ACCOUNT OF OAKUM PICKING. Received by W. Rider.-Whittington and Cat 3d. FOR RED REPUBLICANS. Received by W. Rider.-W. Breach, Lewes 6d. FOR THE IRISHMAN NEWSPAPER.

THE CASE OF THOMAS JONES. Received by John Arnott.-A Friend, per Mr. Martin 6d Collected at the King and Queen, Foley-street 3s 01d—J. L.,

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT MALTA. - A serious acci

state of the road turning towards Sa Maison, which

trate, simply in the light of a very ridiculous one of her Majesty's aides-de-camp), was thrown joke, and must, no doubt, have been equally in the head as to bring on frightful convulsions and surprised and chagrined when the man they total insensibility, though no limbs were fractured. had looked upon as a political imbecile was Happening to be riding at the time with the assistmade the "trump card" for the time being. ant-surgeon of the same vessel, Mr. Culhane, who If they have since tolerated his continuance in forthwith conveyed to the civil hospital at Floriana (about half a mile off) on a sofa, where every aid lieved that it gave time for the ripening of that art could suggest was immediately rendered, their plots for the restoration of the respective and, after sitting up with him throughout the night, dynastic branches to which they are attached. his brother officers had the satisfaction of seeing Taking the actual state of affairs at the present moment in France, its aspect is, favourable to sound political progress.

Think, favourable to sound political progress.

We do not see anything that actual state of affairs at the present moment in France, its aspect is, we the morning of the 12th he was sufficiently recovered to act on board the Bellerophon, and with these postulates the which left on the following day for England. Taken the morning of the 12th he was sufficiently recovered to act on board the Bellerophon, and with these postulates the which left on the following day for England. Taken the sufferer gradually return to consciousness. On the same day for the south to be treated for his eye-to aid one of his friends under curious circumstant to aid one of his friends under curious circumstant the morning of the 12th he was as hopeless as it is beneficent; but we have seen your glorious triumphs in scores of in-the morning of the 12th he was as hopeless as it is beneficent; but we have seen your glorious triumphs in scores of in-the morning of the 12th he was as hopeless as it is beneficent; but we have seen your glorious triumphs in scores of in-the morning of the 200 from the sufferer gradually return to consciousness. On the sufferer gradually return to consciousness. think, favourable to sound political porgress.
We do not see anything that seriously menaces the existence, and the gradual consolidate, and the first of practically and peaced by a stimulation of the Republic, under each peaced by a term in a door to house the terming of the whole people in the art of practically and peaced by acting in contrast (Incomplete) and a season hoard the fellerophon inmediately after.

There is no doubt that a box of vivo persons, caused the whole of the government of brance are eagerly watching for an opportunity of breaking from the Heplitic, and eager to respect the government of Prace monarchical; but the surround the Republic, and eager in mode of the surround the Republic, and eager in the down the surround the Republic, and eager in the down the surround the Republic, and eager in the surround the Republic in the surround the Republ the robbery was known, warrants were issued for gaged may not have produced all the result their arrest, but they did not reach Have until their arrest, but they did not reac

THE MINERS OF THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir, -The mining industry of this country (at all times a sufferer by the unwise competition which nised plan to carry out the principle of cheapness reduced prices for working, and consequently lower

wages for the poor collier. To any unprejudiced or disinterested parties who may have read a book published by W. Laird, Esq., addressed to the Chairman of the Dock Company of Liverpool on the export coal trade, the above specified results will be obvious, inasmuch as the writer the docks immensely, and insure a successful competition with all other coal-shipping ports.

may be benefitted at the expense of the same order on the eastern side, this project may well apply, and would warrant an assumption of its practicable lity and success. But what will be the position of the working miners in both the western and eastern sides, or of any other who may be within the range of the direct effects of such competition? They may

Sir, the attention of the great body of miners must necessarily be directed to this question Something must be done to stop the downward course of wages; to prevent the coal-owners of Lan-Durham, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and of Scotland and Wales, by their insane mania for cheap ness and underselling each other, depriving the of the chance to better his condition and elevate step in the right direction is an organisation of the whole Mining body. To this point, then, I would direct their attention, and with pleasure present to their notice the well-timed example of the men of Nottinghamshire, who, it will be seen, by the folsequences of continued competition:

Bobber's Mill, near Nottingham. DEAR SIB, -The miners here are on the move again; opand adopted certain resolutions relative to the organisamercy—to persuade the miners to rally round the standard of union, and whose services have been well received by delegate meeting, and I assure you that the spirit of the threatens to entail upon all. After the collection of the expense, it was resolved to appoint a delegate to the ensuing Conference to be held at Newcastle, October 14th. T. Watson is appointed agent; John Morley, president; and myself, secretary. The work seems to go on well and Yours, &c., GEO. GOULDER, Secretary.

Thus we see that the miners of the midland dis-

I have another letter from Ayrshire, in Scotland, detailing the effects of the late strike, and showing the inutility of fighting the masters single-handed. Ayrshire will, however, have a delegate at the Con-This introduces a totally new element into ference; Staffordshire has also elected its delegate;

Delegates will come prepared with a tabular

statement of the average wages earned, and the imperial purple. In the 750 members of the the stock of coal on hand in their respective dis-Yours, &c., M. Jude, Secretary.

IRISH DEMOCRATS.

The London branch of the Irish Democrats held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday evening, at the City-hall, Golden-lane, Mr. John Collins in the and other places. On the motion of Mr. John Knox solution expressive of our determination to continue themselves opposed by all the other parties, informing them of such determination." Several speakers addressed the meeting, some subscriptions were paid in, some persons proposed for member-

ship, and the meeting terminated. [A report of the meeting was received at this office; but no resolution. We presume the omission was a mistake.—ED. N. S.]

THE REFUGEES.

On Monday evening a ball and concert took place at the Assembly Rooms, Hampstead-road, for the Several national and patriotic songs were sung, and Mr. T. Brown made an animated appeal on behalf of the exiles to the country at large, not to leave these brave men to be entirely supported by the men of London. The London democrats had taken for their accommodation, and would soon laugh at the assistance of Stuart and Co. (Great applause.) Several British soldiers were present, who contributed to the funds, having previously paid the price of admission. Three cheers were given for the exiled brethren, and three groans for Ilaynau, when dancing commenced, which was kept up until a late hour. Great praise is due to the

RESIGNATION OF MR. T. BROWN OF THE

committee for their excellent arrangements.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER

[consequence of ill-health, member of the Executive. For the honour you conferred on me I return my sincere thanks, but feelings towards my brethren in office, and assurances to you, members of the society, that I will not cease to work, as far as in me lies, for the attain-

farewell as one of the Executive.

THOMAS BROWN. Sept. 27th, 1850.

A MOCK COUNT .- An Italian, who is an exile in tion of Rome, has just been arrested under very singular circumstances. A few days ago a banking house of the quarter Feydau received from a correspondent at Rome directions to pay a sum of about 400f, to a Count de P---. Two days after a person presented himself, and stated that he was the count: he was almost blind and was led by one of his friends. He was called on to prove his identity, which he did by producing a passport; he was then asked for his title of credit, but he said that he had mislaid it. He added that he was to leave

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., President. Established 1845. "FIAT JUSTITIA."

"If it were possible for the working classes, by combining among themselves, to raise, or keep up the general rate of wages, it need hardly be said that this would be a thing not to be punished, but to be welcomed and rejoiced at."

The grossly one-sided partiality of British

law, whereever and whenever labour and capital appear in antagonism, is seriously aggravated by its administration by an irresponsible provincial magistracy. We hold that the judicial proceedings which

have recently transpired before the Wolverhampton bench of magistrates, at the suit of To the capitalists of one side of our island who the two Perrys, to be an outrageous violation of personal liberty, and a foul blot upon the name of justice.

The case of Charles Haynes we believe to be one of unequalled atrocity; and we blush with shame at our unsuccessful efforts to snatch that honest man from his unmerited, and we still think, illegal imprisonment.

It is true that the form of the agreement, for the slightest conceivable violation of which be valid in law. It is true he has emerged in body, and untainted in mind; but there is cles. the feeling rankling in his breast of an unmerited insult inflicted, of a grievous wrong endured, and an unappeased and unappeasable desire for justice, in which the Central Comhim if it be possible.

They are advised that the whole proceedings would be instantly annulled, if brought before any one of the judges of the land; there is not a shadow of a doubt of their technical illegality, and the question of further proceedings is now under the serious consideration of the Central Committee. But, whatever course they may be ultimately advised to pursue, as to the past, it is clearly manifest that some decided steps must be taken to protect our members from a successful repetition of these mutual consent. The agreement does not say that legal persecutions.

The cases of Sweet and Caddick, reported in this week's Star, are much of the same character with that of Haynes, evincing on the part of George Perry the most cool and deliberate tyranny, in seeking to force men to work for him against their will, and in violation of every semblance of freedom or of liberty. He who, with a pistol at my head, forces me to surrender my purse, is no more a robber than he who forces from me my labour against my will, and without any adequate consideration. But, surely, the Messrs. Perry cannot suppose that they will be permitted to accomplish their dishonest purposes by means like these! We orders with their present hands, who are by paying the expenses he could do so. into his employment, are something like the matter. "Falstaff's ragged regiment"—the very scum and refuse of the trade, who will assist him in getting rid of his tin in a double sense; he will have to pay them with one description for spoiling the other. In the meantime, every finish up their orders, or as their notices expire.

The trade was never known to be so busy, and we very shortly expect to find a shop for every one of our members. Under these encouraging circumstances, we can almost afford to laugh at the extravagant outlay of money, wit, and character, exhibited in these extraudicial performances.

We have received several commendatory etters upon the firmness and perseverance with which this contest has been conducted by the grateful for these flattering acknowledgments. We believe we shall have rendered a service to the Tin trade of Wolverhampton of a recognised book of prices. That in Wolverhampton the prices have been for years disgracefully low, and has been the subject of complaint throughout the trade. That the book we have now adopted, and intend having, is, in every respect, what justice would demand but let it be borne in mind, that our book is not, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unalterable. At the same time, we think there is much virtue in the old axiom-"There is wisdom in moderation.'

we know of no cause, save the absence of combinative effort, why, instead of towns lists, or books of prices, we should not go for but others are scandalous." Perry: "If you

Not only do the trades of this country reuire that a stop be put to that ruinous war not do so now I am getting old. of competition which the capitalists wage with each other at the expense of, and to the deep injury of labour; but a long and painful experience has taught us that there are schemes and devices whose name is legion, by which water, for twenty-one days. labour is robbed of its reward, other than by direct reductions. For such grievance we Union, and we again urgently invite the trades mockery. The fault lies not with the justices, but hereby most respectfully tender my resignation as of Great Britain to seriously ponder upon those who appoint them, and those who advise their present condition and future prospects, office has its duties as well as its honour, and and to awaken from that fearful and fatal finding I am now incapable of performing them, torpidity in which all their natural energies I, on principle, think it just to you, and to our appear to be entranced. We have frequently common cause, to resign my trust. With best contended, and shown through the columns of this journal, the Labour League, the reports and other works emanating from this ment of our righteous end, I fraternally bid you Association, that the working classes possess by law, the undisputed right, by combination, not only to place their own value upon their own labour, but to dictate the leverage which can lift labour into its rightful, legitimate position, and place it in posprivileges. The great Lord Bacon has said, For a Nation to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it;" but here is pre-supposed an homo-

WOLVERHAMPTON POLICE COURT. Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Magistrate present : Mr. Underhill. William Sweet was charged by George Henry Perry, of Temple-street, with neglect of work under verbal agreement, said to have been entered into on the 20th of June. Mr. Fleetwood, on the the agreement, on the ground, that an old agreement, entered into in 1843, was still in existence, therefore the defendant ought to be discharged on the present warrant. The magistrate's clerk, Mr. Bolton, taking this view of the case, the bench lismissed the charge.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19. Magistrates present: Messrs. Warner and Neve. William Sweet was charged with neglect of work under a written agreement, which had been signed years and six months' notice, and on the part of the he adopts to realise his purposes. master to find the defendant full and regular employment; at making certain articles mentioned therein at certain prices; and giving him one

Mr. Fleetwood objected to the agreement being received as evidence, inasmuch as it was not stamped, asMr. Archbold had recently given it as his opinion, that an agreement could not be received as evidence, if it did not contain a stamp. The objection was overruled by the bench.

Mr. G. Briscoe, being sworn, said, he was foreman at Mr. Perry's and was witness to the signers Haynes was unceremoniously handed over by have worked for Mr. Perry eighteen or twenty the accommodating Wolverhampton justices years. He (Sweet,) entered into a fresh agreement to the contaminating society of felons and on the 29th of June last, when he stated he was cutpurses, is said, by high legal authority, to perfectly satisfied with the prices. He was making to look upon-too revolting for contemplation. oval melons, which are not mentioned in the agreefrom the Stafford bastile uninjured, we hope, in hody, and ment to serve. He said he was willing to serve for error of his doings, and be induced to concede, and, twelve months; there was nothing said about artific future, to respect the rights of his workmen as

defendant had entered into an agreement subsequent fair day's wage for a fair day's work.' This is all to this, it must be considered at an end, in addition that is asked for in the book submitted by the Tin desire for justice, in which the Central Com-mittee sincerely participate, and which they of putting the defendant on other work than that believe to be their highest duty to obtain for described in the contract, and he looked upon this surrender." We ask no more, and we will take no as a means to trick the workmen, which was perfectly disgusting.

Mr. UNDERHILL.—I consider, before arguing the using the language he has in the presence of so many

Mr. FLEETwood.—The language used in this court against me the other day by Mr. Perry was unwar-rantable, and had this conduct took place a few years ago, his (Mr. Perry's) premises would have

Mr. Underhill said, that the agreement could be he shall not make any other article which is not have received the subjoined account of the wreck mentioned therein, and, as he has done so, he has of the Superb on the Minquiers Rocks, which ocbeen a consenting party, therefore it does not inva-|curred on Tuesday, and which resulted in the loss The magistrates having retired for a short period,

they returned with a decision in favour of Mr. Perry, but they hoped that Sweet would return to his work if Mr. Perry agreed to take him. Mr. Underhill agreed on the part of Mr. Perry,

Mr. WARNER said, I am sorry to see a respectable man like you here on such a charge, but I hope Mr. Perry's leniency towards you, will induce you to re-G. PERRY v. CADDICK.

Mr. Caddick was charged with neglect of work, under a verbal agreement, on the 29th of June. CADDICK refused.

He did so, and agreed to go to work and pay the

expenses.

The above cases require some explanation to enable the reader to fully understand the position, as the evidence is so loose and unsatisfactory, as decent man he has, stung with indignation at well as the threat to commit before the warrant his dirty proceedings, are leaving him as they was read, or any evidence produced. This mode of procedure is so contrary to our notions of justice that it ought to be brought under the notice of the Home Department. In the case of Sweet, he has been working under

contract for years. which not only the man, but Mr. Perry deemed cancelled in consequence of a departure from its provisions; and as here, as in a simiar case, Perry v Bladen, the magistrates only reight, but as an accommodation to the employer, which the workmen generally acceded to; yet, the agreement of Sweet is still in force.

Central Committee. We feel proud and is not shown by the evidence; but when I inform fter eleven on the Monday, to attend the feast at Willinhall, where his wife then was, and that by half-past twelve on the same day, two miles and a scarcely to be appreciated, by the enforcement | half on the road, he was seized by a constable on a special warrant for leaving his work an hour before, steam up, came off to our assistance, with her brought back to Wolverhampton, and incarcerated owner, Mr. Maples, on board, and took us all from special warrant for leaving his work an hour before, istrate, he was liberated late in the evening on bail. Caddick's position was this. He has worked for Messrs. R. and G. Perry several years, and in the and some of the crew remained on board the cutter week previous to Saturday, June the 29th, Mr. Perry asked him to be hired; the man refused, on given to the passengers on their arrival at St. the ground that he "intended to commence busi- Heliers, by hundreds congregated on the pier exness for himself." Mr. Perry said he would give him till Saturday to think it over.

On that day he was again asked, and he again a National Book for every trade in Great should not commence business (or words to that effect) should you have any objection to stay twelve Caddick: "No, if things were settled but, as I was not hired in my younger days, I wil

This is the conversation (according to Caddick' upon which, before any evidence was adduced, he was threatened to be committed; and upon which Mr. Perry received a high eulogium for mildness in not sending this man to the treadmill, on bread and Having recorded the facts, we leave them for

the public to judge and pass sentence upon such conduct and trickery to ensnare men, and keep believe their is no efficient remedy but National them as slaves to their tyranny. Law like this is I am, your's repectfully,

THOMAS WINTERS. Birmingham, Sept. 17th, 1850. s Central Committee-man of the National Associatending parties are right, and which are the most terms, regulations and conditions under to blame (I mean when called upon to mediate bewhich they consent to barter it with the not for a moment suppose that it is always found Capitalist. This valuable right has been too that the workmen are entirely in the right, and tween the employer and the employed). We canlong suffered to remain in abeyance. It never that the employer is altogether wrong; but no can be effectively exercised by local or doubt you sometimes discover that both sides are sectional efforts. National Union is the only a little tinged with selfishness. When a case of both are in the wrong, but at the same time are desession of these long-withheld, but priceless termined not to acknowledge that they are sohence the difficulty of reconciling them; and were it not for the many proofs we have on record of your complete success in matters of this description, we should be almost ready to conclude that your task

on the part of those who were the b. this man, held by him for a term of years, to warat his discretion, what, in the name of common sense and common justice is? "If this is not enough to move the hearts of you, gentlemen, if this audacity will not induce you to strain a point, why, I must tell you plainly, that if this course of part of the defendant, took an objection against things is permitted, I shall be unable to undersell my neighbours in the market-I shall no longer be able to add more to my stock of wealth than I can obtain by fair and honourable means. This is a state of things I cannot endure; and if I cannot pay what price I like for labour I must give up my business; but I am determined in this case I will have law, as last week I was compelled to give way to justice, and my victim escaped; but this week I will have law, and this man (Haynes) shall go to gaol." Such is the mode of reasoning Mr. Perry's in 1843, binding the defendant to serve for three whole course of policy indicates, and which, in fact, I am amazed that any being should be found so lost to all shame—so utterly destitute of self-re-

spect, as to permit himself to be arraigned before the bar of a reflecting public, with so glaring and so unjust a case. As a Christian, how very consoling it must be to his mind when he retires to rest and reflects that, through his conduct, a man has been incarcerated in a felon's gaol for the unpardonable crime of striving to obtain a fair price for his industry. How sweet the thought, when gathering his family around him, to know that he has been the honoured instrument of tearing from of the agreement, and the defendant worked until a wife her only protector, and from a family its head ast Monday, when he left. Cross-examined—I and only support. I envy not the man's feelings who can so relentlessly hunt and prosecute a fellow man for no earthly reason than to gratify a thirst for revenge. But, sir, the picture is too sickening We turn from the subject, hoping he will see the in future, to respect the rights of his workmen as he requires that they should respect his, in the Mr. Fleerwood argued, that as Mr. Perry had same manner as his own neighbour, and every other sworn on Tuesday, and Mr. Briscoe to-day, that the honourable employer is willing to do, and give "a less; and for this we trust the Central Committee, the men of Wolverhampton, and the whole force of Mr. Undernith.—I consider, before arguing the the National Charter Association will be brought to point, that Mr. Fleetwood has done much harm by bear, and continued, until they have succeeded, and come off triumphant.

I remain yours, dear Sir, On behalf of the Wire Drawers of Birmingham Mr. Wm. Peel JOHN HOLMES.

WRECK OF THE SUPERB STEAMER.

SOUTHAMPTON, SEP. 25 .- By the steamer Courier, Captain Goodridge, just arrived from Jersey, we

of eleven persons, who perished in smooth water and in broad daylight. The particulars are drawn up by some of the survivors, who have reached Southampton by the Courier steamer :-"We regret to have the painful duty of announcing the loss of the steamer Superb, Captain Priaulx, and of eleven of the passengers and crew, on the Minquiers Rocks, and very near to the identical spot on which the excursion steamer Polka was run to save the lives of the passengers a week ago. turn to your work, which you can do by paying the expenses, otherwise we shall commit you.

The Polka was also under the command of the same master. The Superb left St. Malo for Jersev at half-past seven o'clock, on Tuesday, and did not take the usual course; but, it is believed, with a view to making a shorter passage, took the course so distressingly fatal. She struck violently at half-

past nine o'clock a.m. on the sunken rocks, and immediately filled with water, her bows having been thrown on the rocks caused her to heel over, throwing the passengers on the starboard side of the Mr. Warner.—I am exceedingly sorry to see you vessel. The captain, it is said, immediately here, and to take the position you do, I think Mr. ordered the boats (of which there were only two) to the same moment was extinguished by the water, and an immediate rush was made for the other boat; but all who entered it found a watery grave, for there is reason to believe that the plugs were not in the boat, and they got off without an oar. The consequence was the boat was seen to be gradually sinking without possibility of relief, and the countenances of those unhappy persons presented a scene of horror beyond description, for they sank shortly in smooth water. Upon the remonstrances of Mr. Hamilton and others the captain returned to the wreck, assisted on board by a adder from a point of the rock, not, however, until after his boat had swamped, being capsized by his leap from it. Fortunately the tide was falling fast, which soon left the ship high and dry on the rocks; but the scene of anguish and alarm baffles descripsignals of distress were successfully made to the cutter Jupiter, about five or six miles off. The wind being light, two hours elapsed before and saved the lives of all excepting those who rushed to the boat and two children, who were unfortunately thrown overboard by the shock as the which had just come from Shoreham, having her

> "It is due to a lad, one of the crew, to mention that he behaved with great gallantry and courage. When others were giving way to despair he set to work to make a raft, which he accomplished in less than half an hour. He also ascended to the masthead to give signals. We regret we cannot give his

MARSHAL HAYNAU.—A public meeting was held on

on board the cutter at about five in the afternoon;

but on approaching St. Heliers harbour in the dark.

she also touched the Oyster Rock, to the further

alarm of the surviving passengers, already ex-hausted by their fearful sufferings. Captain Priaulx

cited the warmest thanks, and a more providential

escape is perhaps hardly on record. The passen-

gers lost were-Mr. Gossett, and wife, Mr. Jack-

son, son, and daughter, Mr. Rattenbury, Miss

Price, Mr. Sedgwick, Belot Cook Palmer, a fire-

man, and Patrick, a boy. The survivors are about

Wednesday evening in the Old Manor Court-rcom. to express approval of the conduct of the Bankside draymen, in their treatment of Marshal Haynau. the first resolution, which denounced all war, especially aggressive war, and referred to the cruelties practised by Marshal Haynau. He said that as he had violated the laws of our common humanity by insulting the virtue and pure affection of woman, he had forfeited all claims to the brotherhood of Englishmen. Mr. D. Willis seconded the resolution. Mr. G. D. Mantle, in a lengthy speech, referred to the atrocities which had recently been committed by the Austrians in Hungary, and concluded by demanding three cheers for Kossuth, an appeal which was enthusiastically responded to by the meeting. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. J. R. Cooper moved the second resolution, which thanked Messrs. Barelay and Perkins's workmen, for having respected the life of a marking him with infamy, and manifesting spontaneously the horror and disgust with which his crimes had inspired them. Mr. Lindsay, Secretary to the Tailors' Co-operative Store, seconded the resolution, replying to the arguments of the Times and Morning Chronicle, urged against the alleged inhumanity and want of hospitality manifested in the attack upon Haynau. The second resolution A NICE PARTY OF FOUR .- On the 18th inst. a person residing in the Rue des Poulies was sent for

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK. - In the week ending last Saturday, the deaths registered in the London districts were 858, a result which, com paratively, must be considered as a favourable indi cation of the state of the public health. In the same week of 1846, there were 863 deaths; in that of 1847, 1,169; in 1848, 1,038; and in the same week of 1849 were 1,981. The average of ten corresponding weeks, corrected for increase of population, is 1,105; and the present return shows a decrease of 247 on the estimated weekly mortality. In last week seven deaths were registered from small pox, and four of the sufferers were persons of twenty-five years and upwards. Measles was fatal to 10 children, scarlatina to 30, and hosping cough to 29. Of these three complaints the two former exhibit less than the average mortality. Typhus was fatal to 38 persons; intermittent fever, ren ittent fever, infantile fever, and rheumatic fever were each fatal in one case. In the corresponding weeks of four years (1846-9) the deaths from typhus were respectively 34, 111, 58, and 73. Diarrhoen and dysentry continue to decline; in the last four weeks the numbers have been successively 128, 85, 85, and (in last week) 61. Cholera is returned in two cases. Last week 112 persons died of phthsis or consumption, which approaches very near the weekly average number. From other diseases of the respiratory organs the deaths were SS, about the usual amount. The widow of a law clerk died in the Metropolitan Almshouses, Ball's Pond, at the advanced age of 100 years and 11 months. The births during the week were 1.374 in number. - At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday; the mean of the whole week was 29.851 in. The daily temperature varied little during the week; it rose towards the end; the mean was 58.4 deg., which differs not much from the average of corresponding weeks of seven years. The wind blewfrom the north east on the first four days; afterwards generally from the south-east.

FATAL ACCIDENT. - Between nine and ten c'clock on Saturday morning last a lofty scaffolding, erected in front of the house No. 23, Commerceplace, Brixton-road, occupied by Mr. Alvey, stationer, came down with a terrific crash. There were two bricklayers and a labourer on the upper platform, all of whom fell on the footway pavement. The labourer, who escaped with some slight bruises, was taken to his own home, but the bricklayers received such serious contusions that they were immediately removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where one of into it. Large printed posters have been stuck up them, named Cooper, died in the course of the day. The other man, whose skull is fractured, is considered in a very precarious state. SUICIDE THROUGH JEALOUSY .- On Saturday last

an inquest was held by Mr. Carter, at the Europa Tavera, Church-street, Battersea, upon the body of Catherine Ketcher, aged forty-two, who committed snieide by hanging herself with a piece of whipcord. seemed to be about twenty-five years of age, said he that it was feared the corn merchants would be was a working chemist; that on the 19th inst. a daughter of the deceased by a former husband came to him from their lodgings, and told him his wife had got some salts of lemon, with which she intended to destroy herself. Witness told her not to make herself uneasy about it, as salts of lemon would only make her sick. Shortly afterwards he was informed that his wife had destroyed herself; he immediately ran home and found the deceased hanging by a thin cord to a brass hook in her room. She had often threatened to commit suicide, but he had no idea that she was in earnest. She was of an exceedingly jealous disposition, and he believed this had driven her mad, although there was not the least ground for her suspicions. The witness, while giving his evidence, was greatly affected. The daughter of the deceased having given similar testimony, the jury returned for their verdict that the deceased committed suicide while in a state of temporary mental derange-

DEATH OF A FEMALE BY TAKING SAVINE.—On Saturday last an inquest was held by Mr. Baker, at the Crown, Mary-street, Kingsland-road, upon the body of a married woman, named Harriett Cole, aged thirty-four, who had been deserted by her husband. and had died from the effects of a medicine called savine, which she had taken for the purpose of pro curing abortion. Mr. J. Nicholls, surgeon, Queen'sroad, Dalston, stated that the deceased, during the last three weeks, had daily called upon him with one of her children who was unwell. Deceased herself made no complaint. On the night of the 18th inst. his attention was called to her. He found her in bed at her lodgings. She was suffering severely from in-ternal pains. He heard from a female in the house that she was in the family way, and that it was supposed she had taken a decoction of savine to procure an abortion. She was fast sinking. He gave her some medicine, and she rallied a little. She died the following morning. He had made a post mortem examination of the body, and found the stomach in a state of inflammation, which was sufficient to cause death. The uterus contained a factus about three months old. The inflammation of the stomach might have been caused by a decection of savine. In many cases life has been sacrificed by a person taking it to procure abortion. Mr. Finer, parish surgeon of Shoreditch, stated that a few weeks ago the deceased called upon him to request that he would give her something to destroy the child with which she vas pregnant. She offered him any money if he would, but he refused. Eliza Cleverly, a single young woman, stated that on the 17th inst. she accompanied deceased to a herbalist's at the corner of William-street, Shoreditch, where she bought twopennyworth of savine. She boiled it in some water, and on the following afternoon she drank it. Soon after she was taken very ill, when witness went for a dector. Verdiet, "That the deceased died from an inflammation of the bowels, caused by taking a decoction of savine, and the jury cannot separate without expressing a strong opinion that great blame is attached to herbalists and others indiscriminately vending such articles.

DEATH FROM CHOKING.—On Monday Mr. Certer held an inquest at the Marlborough Arms public house, Camberwell, on the body of William Barton, aged sixty-seven, who died under the following circumstances:—The deceased was an inmate of Camberwell workhouse, and on the 19th inst., while in the Infirm-ward, the nurse brought in a quantity of boiled beef and potatoes to supply tweive men. The deceased went to the table, and while the nurse was at the other end of the ward he took up a piece of meat and endeavoured to swallow it, but became black in

length and one and a half wide. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.-A desperate attempt was made on Saturday last upon the life of Mr. Cureton, who holds an official situation in the British Museum, as purchaser of coins, medals, and other antiquities, residing at No. 81, Aldersgate-street. It appears that three men, very fashionably attired, cailed at the house, and inquired of Mr. Wilson, a tailor, who resides in the lower part of the house, whether Mr. Cureton was at home. Mr. Wilson told them they would find Mr. Cureton in the second floor. The three men immedia:ely went upstairs, and in about a quarter of an hour they were seen by a woman in the bouse coolly walking downstairs. Some few minutes afterwards Mrs. Wilson went upstairs with the milk for Mr. Careton's tea, when, upon entering his room, she found the unfortunate man lying on the floor quite black in the face, and perfectly speechless. There was a considerable pool of blood at his feet, and the blood was also running down his face from a wound in the head. Mrs. Wilson at first thought he had been seized with an apoplectic fit, and immediately sent for Mr. Brand, a surgeon. That gentleman promptly attended, when he found Mr. Curcton inrestored to consciousness. He then said that the three men who had called upon him baving inquired handing a chair to one of the men the other two went his neck, which pressed as tightly as a vice. They

a silver capped and jewelled watch, and a box of cigars. A reward of £50 was on Sunday offered for the apprehension of the villains. Should the parties offer the coins for sale, there is no doubt that they will be apprehended; and although the property is worth from £300 to £400 to Mr. Cureton, yet, should it be transferred to the melting pot, it will probably not realise as many shillings for o'd silver. The police belonging to the City and metropolitan divisions were actively engaged during Monday in endeavouring to trace out the guilty parties, but up to nine o'clock at night no tidings of them could be obtained. Mr. Careton is perfectly convalescent. The three men who committed the robbery and attempted

the murder can be easily identified by numerous persons in the house, should the police be fortunate enough to apprehend them. ANOTHER FIRE AT THE MARK LANE EXPRESS Office.—On Monday night about twenty minutes to nine o'clock a second fire broke out at the Mark Lane Express Office, in Norfolk-street, Strand. Since the occurrence of the fire that took place lately in the same office a strict survey of the premises has taken place. Previous to closing on Monday night, on proceeding to examine a back room on the second floor, used as a waste paper depot, a cupboard was discovered to be in flames. An immediate alarm was given and the parish engine being almost immediately n attendance the fire was confined to the place in which it broke out, a large amount of paper being consumed. The room in which the fire occurred is immediately over the spot in which the former out-

break took place. THE FIRE IN MARK-LANE. - Since the occurrence of this destructive fire the surveyors of the various insurance offices have adopted precautionary measures for preventing the fall of the portions of the large warehouses left standing. The huge and unsupported walls bulged during Friday, and large poles, such as are used in the formation of scaffold ing, were placed against them, to prevent them from toppling down. On Saturday last, however, notwithtanding the precautions used, one of these walls which was upwards of 100 feet high, about 100 feet long, and two feet thick, fell with a tremendous crash against and into the body of the Corn Exchange. A portion of the roof of the Exchange was carried down, and immense beams of timber, nearly as thick as a man's body, were broken by the weight that fell upon them as easily as if they had been no thicker than common matches. A great number of men were immediately set to work in clearing the Exchange of the mass of brickwork which had fallen over the walls and stone pillars, as far as the centre of the building, with the word "Dangerous" upon them. A strong muster of police are kept on duty, to prevent persons from running into danger. During the whole of Sunday a large body of men were employed in pulling down the upper portion of one of the walls of Messrs. Hayter and Howell's large premises on the south side of the Corn Exchange. This Mr. John Ketcher, the husband of the deceased, who portion of the warehouse was considered so insecure

thousand tons weight of bricks had been removed.

and there is now no fear of any additional mischief to the Exchange. A wooden boarding has been placed across the further end of the building, and canvass sheets have been laid over those portions of the roof which have been destroyed, so that in those portions of the Exchange not injured the market can be carried on as usual. Up to a late hour on Sunday night a large body of fire remained unextinguished in the ruins, although enormous quantities of water have been continually poured on them by the firemen. On Sunday the flames had obtained possession of a quantity of soldiers' clothing, and it is still supposed that some days must clause before they are completely extinguished. The subjoined returns will convey an idea of the tremendous character of this fire. They are the actual amount of insurances on the buildings and warehouses consumed, and also on the contents, which had been warehoused by numerous merchants in the City. The three warehouses belonging to Mr. Joseph Barber, in Seething-lane, burned down, were insured by Mr. Barber for Accordingly, a large body of water was discharged £10,000 in the Phoenix office (a sum inadequate to at these houses, and with good effect. At two o'clock rebuild the premises). They cost the East India Company £23,000 to erect, and for solidity there were few buildings in the metropolis to equal them.

The Borbon was further insured to the extent of the loss is estimated at between £2,000 and £3,000. All the loss is estimated at between £2,000 and £3,000. All the £2,500 in the Alliance office on goods stored by him in the front warehouse, which he occupied, and there appear to be other insurances of parties to whom property belonged, amounting in the whole to £8,000. The whole of these sums are considered by the office a total loss, making in all £20,000. The two back warehouses of Mr. Barber, which were rented by Messrs. Smith and Co., warehousekeepers, and contained an immense stock of merchandize. It was divided among the undermentioned merchants, who were insured to the extent severally detailed :- Messrs. Gold and Rigg, merchants, Mark-lane; insured in the Phœnix and Alliance offices, for £30,000. Messrs. II. S. Samuel and Co., of Fenchurch-street, in the Alliance office. for £7,000. Messrs. Taylor and Sons, of Crossstreet, Finsbury, in the Alliance, £3,000; Imperial £2,500; Church of England, £2,500; and Monarch offices, £2,000. Mr. Holste, merchant, of Finsbury square, in the Alliance office, for £3,000. Mr. Samuel Simon, of Old Broad-street, in the Alliance

Crutchedfriars, in the Phonix office, £17,000. Messrs. Cox, Hegh, and Co., of America-square, in the Union, £5,000; and Guardian, £5,000. Messrs. Jones, Mark-lane, in the Phonix, £3,300. Messrs. Hailbirt and Co., in the Phoenix, £2,000. Messrs. Adler and Co., in the Phonix, £1,000. Messrs. Bruxner and Co., of Mincing-lane, same office, £2,000. Messrs. Spencer and Co., of Fenchurch-street, same office, £2,500. Messrs. Plimpton, Gracechurch-street, same office, £1,000. Mr. Alfred Davis, of Houndsditch, in the Sun, £3,000. Mr. Biggs, of Lawrence Pountney-hill, in the Sun, £1,000. Mr. Powell, of Lime-street, in the Sun, man and his family were ledged and provided for at residence of the suspected party, Mr. George Boddy, for £3,000, and General, £2,000. Messrs. Scott the police station, and a summons was issued against and took him in bed at nearly twelve o'clock on and Bell, of Alderman's-walk, in the Church of the relieving officer for refusing and neglecting to England, £3,000. Messrs. Vibers, Crutchedfriars, in same office, £300. Mesrrs. Phillipps and Co., Finsbury-square, in the Sun, £3,400. In Marklane-Messis. Hayter and Howell, army packers (whose warehouses were destroyed), are insured in the Sun to the extent of £21,000. Messrs. Gilbert the face and fell down insensible. Mr. King, the Strand, on goods destroyed in Messrs. Hayter's prehouse surgeon, was called in, and made every effort to mises, in the Union office, £1,500. Messrs. Alluutts house surgeon, was called in, and made every shorts of dislodge the meat, which had become firmly fixed in the windpipe. The deceased died in about five minutes, and when the medical gentleman removed hix, £3,500. The wine-reliars of the firm escaped fixed to be three inches in the found it to be the found it to be three inches in the found it to be three inches in the found it to be the found in the found i injury. Several corn factors and solicitors, who tenanted portions of these premises, are reported to be insured, but the various amounts have not yet been ascertained. Very little salvage is expected to be cleared from the ruins of Messrs. Barber's warehouses. They have been given up to Mr. Toplis, sen., the agent of the several offices interested, who, with another gentleman, has taken the most

office, for £600. Messrs. T. P. Lloyd, of Abehurch-

lane, insured in the Alliance, £13,000; and Guar-

dian office, £8,000. Messrs. Storey and Co.,

bish; but as yet their efforts have failed on account of the body of fire that still rages in various parts. THE ORPHAN CHILDREN OF FREEMEN.—The committee appointed by the Court of Common Council for carrying into effect the act of parliament for boarding, cluthing, and educating 100 children of immediately behind the proof house, was strewed freemen met on Monday in the Guildhall, and chose with fragments of the roof, and bricks were pro-Mr. W. S. Hale, whose name has been so prominently attached to the City of London School as one of the most active promoters of that great institution, as chairman. The committee agreed to have Had the stock been sufficient to move this from its

prompt steps to recover all the property supposed

to remain buried beneath the immense mass of rub-

plans and elevations prepared forthwith for the in-Mysterious Deatin.-On Wednesday, Mr. II Wakley held an inquest at the Robinson Crusoc, Earl-street, Lisson-grove, on view of the body of sensible. He forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the sensible by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the sensible by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies by the forthwith applied remedies, but it was believed by the forthwith applied remedies by the fort mason, living at 48, Devonshire-street, stated that deceased, whose husband was a carpenter and unwhether he had by him a crownpiece of William and dertaker, separated from her, and allowed her a tion of this borough took place on Monday in front Mars, and being answered in the affirmative, he certain sum per week, occupied the front kitchen, of the townhall. The candidates were, Mr. Seyasked them to take a seat, and whilst in the act of and lived alone. About half-past seven o'clock on mour (Free-trader,) and Mr. Savage (Protectionist.) Monday morning witness had occasion to go down The proceedings were marked by more than usual behind him and placed a portable instrument round | the kitchen stairs, when she saw deceased's room | violence. The first half hour after the arrival of the door open, and deceased lying on her back on the candidates was spent in vociferations, so that by the from that time he had no recollection of what hap- side, and her clothes above her knees. Thinking pened. The fellows, finding that Mr. Cureton was her asleep, she shook her, but touching her face.

The Provinces. Attack

Loss of Life NEAR LIVERPOOL .- On Saturday morning last a sudden gale burst upon the barks outside the Mersey, during the chopping round of the wind from the eastward to the westward. Several river-gigs were out at the time, and two or more were swamped. One life alone was lost, however, so far as we have yet learned; and it would appear that great credit is due to the Captain of the Jenny Lind steam-tug, who by his exertions saved several men from a melancholy death.

FALL OF A GRINDING MILL AT SHEFFIELD .- On

the establishment, of Messrs. Walters and Co., of Globe Works, Sheffield, was thrown into great confusion and alarm by the sudden fall of a great part of their grinding-mill. The building is three stories high, and the part which fell consists of three rooms. measuring about fifty by twenty-four. On the ground-floor the heavy grinding was conducted; on the first floor the grinding of a lighter character, and on the top floor the light grinding and the buffing. The first floor rested upon four very flat brick arches. Each arch sprung from a strong castiron beam, which crossed the room, and was supported in the centre by a metal pillar. A number of workmen were engaged at the time on each floor of the building. The men on the ground floor observed a falling of dust from one of the arches, immediately followed by a crack and a gradual settling down of the brickwork. The men on the first floor also heard the crack, and perceived a sinking of the floor beneath them. Both these sets of men rushed to the other end of the place, and escaped unhurt. The men on the top floor also heard a noise, but not supposing it to be anything unusual, took no notice till they found the floor sinking and the windows breaking from the giving way of the outer wall. Several of them escaped to one end of the building and slided down the chain of the crane to the ground. But before the others could escape two of the arches supporting the first floor broke in, pulling inward the outer wall from the floor to the roof, and the floor of the top story. Several of the men in the top room were involved in the ruins. They were quickly extricated and conveyed to the infirmary. It was found that one of them, named John Heathcote, had sustained a compound fracture of the left leg; another, named William Crownshaw, had received a severe concussion of the brain and nervous system, besides various bruises. Two others suffered from contusions of a slighter character With regard to the cause of the accident, it would appear that the grinding stones and troughs on the first floor were of considerable weight, and that water from the troughs kept the brickwork of the arches almost constantly in a moist state. It is supposed that the brickwork first gave way, which throwing the weight obliquely upon one of the ironbeams, caused it to snap off close to the wall, thus bringing down the arch on each side of it. Happily, the engine of the mill was stopped as soon as the accident occurred, or the damage must have been afraid to transact their business in the Exchange on much more extensive. Monday. Up to nine o'clock on Sunday night some

Another Fire at Gravesend .- At about halfpast one o'clock on Saturday morning last, smoke was observed by a police-constable to issue from 25, Queen-street, Gravesend, occupied by Mr. Drayton, linendraper. On looking further he saw flames bursting from the shop window, and at once gave the alarm. The town engines in a few minutes were brought to the spot, and at that time the houses Nos. 25 and 24—the latter occupied by Mr. Curtis, clothier-were enveloped in flames. The inmates had barely time to escape, through the assistance of some pilots and watermen, who, fortunately, were celebrating the triumph of the Rosherville Regatta, at the George Tavern, fronting the opening of the Market-place into Queen-street. Mr. Ridge (ex-Mayor) and several other gentlemen having arrived, the former sceing that it was useless to attempt to save the burning bouses, directed the firemen to apply themselves to prevent the extension of the fire to the adjoining houses, No. 26, in the occupation of Mr. Edwards, grocer; property is, as we learned, insured. It appeared that about ten o'cleck, when the pilots and watermen arrived at the George Inn (close to the site of the fire,) a great quantity of fireworks had been let off in the street in front of the Inn, and at the end of the market-place, opposite the burnt houses, and it s conjectured, that, though the shops were shut at the time, some rocket or other firework had, by some means or other, found its way into Mr Drayton's premises, where the fire was first observed. On the occasion of the late fire in High-street, the mob collected was so ill-conducted as to call forth the strongest censure of the bench of magistrates. On this occasion they conducted themselves creditably, and every assistance was willingly rendered by the men in whatever way it was required. CONVICTION OF A POOR LAW OFFICER.-Last Sa-

turday a man named Adam Uriah Bryant, a tin plate worker, with his wife and female child, who were head. Nothing has been heard of the robbers.still, a member of a Livery Company in London, and whose appearance indicated that neither he nor his wife belonged to the common class of tramps, ap- fastened. plied to Mr Thomas Walton Mayer, the mayor, to whom he detailed the particulars of his case. The to be relieved. The officer still refusing assistance, the mayor, as a magistrate, and also an ex officio guardian under the Poor Law Act, made a formal the parties. Mr. Tilsley still refusing to comply, the obey the order. The case was heard on Monday before the Mayor, and Mr. J. Nickisson, and Mr. W. Dutton, when Mr. Tilsley's defence was that he had acted upon the order of the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner and the Board of Guardians, which was to refuse relief indiscriminately to tramps. The magistrates considering that no order from any body of officials could override the authority of an act of Parliament, fined Mr. Tilsley 20s. and costs for neg-

lecting and refusing to obey the order sent to him

The magistrates gave Bryant pecuniary relief to assist him and his family on the road. EXPLOSION AT THE PROOF HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM. -An accident which was well nigh attended with fatal consequences occurred at the Proof-house, at Birmingham on Monday. Preparations were being made for testing a number of gun barrels, when, from some cause or the other, an explosion took place, the roof of the building was blown off, and two men seriously injured. The life of one is despaired of. The concussion caused the destruction of many windows in the neighbourhood. The Proof House in this respect is sadly damaged, and the adjoining premises of Messrs. Peyton and Hicklin. working chemists, have suffered to some extent. The surface of the Birmingham canal, which runs pelled to the distance of nearly one hundred yards. The magazine in the centre of the Proof House yard, a massive stone fire-proof building, was usinjured. foundation, the consequences would have been terrible. The last explosion of the kind took place thirty-two years ago, but on that occasion little personal injury was inflicted. The business of the Proof House (so commodious are the premises) will not be materially checked, so that the gun trade of Birmingham will not be seriously inconvenienced.

Poole Election .- The Nomination .- The ceremony of nominating candidates for the representa-

of Sir John Guest, as had been insinuated.

ling, daughter of the late Captain Dolling, R.N., and sister of Lieutenant Dolling, R.N., now commanding the Nautilus, naval apprentices' brig, in the Sound, On the 20th inst. the young lady went to the beach, which is near the Sound and Breakwater, for the purpose of bathing a favourite little dog, and was absent about four hours. Mr. and Mrs. Elworthy, out in a lodge occupied by hop pickers, on the farm on being informed that the dog had returned without of Mr. Joseph Pettett, of Style Bridge. 'An old its mistress, became alarmed, and on sending to the man, one of the hoppers, sleeping in the lodge, was beach at Bovisand, the lifeless body of the unfortunate lady was discovered floating near the rocks, from which it is supposed she must have slipped in reaching to catch the dog.

Saturday morning last, about half-past nine o'clock, THE MURDERS BY POISONING IN ESSEX.-New PORT, ESSEX, Sept. 21.—Sarah Chesham, the alleged poisoner of her husband. Richard Chesham. and two children, underwent a final examination at the gaol of this town this day, before Mr. B. Wolfe, Captain Henry Byng, and Colonel Chamberlain. At the close of the investigation the bench consulted. and announced to the prisoner their intention of committing her for trial at the next assizes for feloniously intent to kill and murder.

WE HAVE heard it remarked by a gentleman well informed on the subject, that it is feared our manufacturers are too exclusively devoting themselves to to introduce a bill to prevent so dangerous a traffic the production of the finest qualities of fabrics, and from being carried on in the present store-house. It neglecting the lower and middle qualities, which are really of greater importance as articles of commerce. and in which prizes may be gained as well as in the highest qualities. We believe it would be peculiarly desirable for our Yorkshire manufacturers to strive after excellence in the medium qualities, as it is in those that they possess the greatest advantages.-Leeds Mercury.

THE BROUGHAM "FORAY."-The recent struggle in the river Eamont continues to be the sole topic of conversation in Penrith. Discussions on the merits of the case are now the order of the day. The antianglers are stubborn in their opinion that the watchers will have to sweat for their attempt on the netters. Complaints for an assault have been laid in the name of old John Robson, of Eamont Bridge, against seven of the watchers; and five informations nave been laid by the other party against the netters, for netting with a net the mesh of which was illegal. All the men who have been in the habit of making living by netting are of course on Lord Brougham's side. They drink his health with loud cheers, call him the finest fellow in Europe, and make their boast that he has now become one of their supporters. They are confident that his lordship will annihilate the Angling Association—that he will order all the spiles to be taken up half way across the river, as far as Mr. Tufton's liberties extend; and already, in perspective, they see the free trade principle applied to the rivers, and John de Penrith flying over the hills, leaving them "in calm possession" of their newly acquired rights. On the other hand, the anglers are equally proud of their position. They have made a bold stroke at high game. The informations are laid. Public opinion is on their side, and should the complaint against them for an assault be made out, the magistrates can but inflict the penalty. They therefore know the worst, and are determined to fight the battle manfully. It is a question of right

the result. There has not been such a stir in Penrith since the navvy riot. THE LIVERPOOL CABMEN. - We believe the cab question will be "amicably arranged," the committee recommending an increased rate of fares, and

certain regulations for the better government of the vehicles and drivers. ROBBERIES AT BIRKENHEAD AND TRANMERE. - OR Saturday morning last, about three o'clock, Mr. Gladstone, of Clifton Park, was alarmed by hearing a noise as if of thieves in the lower part of his house He immediately arose, and upon reaching the top of the stairs, perceived a man whom he struck on the shoulder, and knocked down stairs. He instantly created an alarm, and three or four men were heard to escape, but in such a hurry that a coat, cap, and a pair of shoes were left in the house or in the garden. It was found that all the plate had been packed up ready for removal. The burglars had effected an entrance by forcing open the scullery window, which they reached by means of a st ladder, and they got clear off. Word having been passed to the policeman at the Woodside Ferry, the officer on duty observed a young fellow, without shoes and hat, coming, for the purpose of proceeding to Liverpool. His trousers were wet up to the knees; and as he could not give a very satisfactory account of himself, he was locked up. The prisoner, who gave his name as Burns, but who is well known to the Liverpool police by the name of Patrick Flannigan, has been brought up twice, in private, before Sir Edward Cust and Mr. Maddick, when the shoes found at Mr. Gladstone's were iden tified as being his; and it is also understood that he was seen the previous evening to come from Liverpool, with some other thieves. On the same evening, Mr. Richard Taunton, of Claughton, was knocked down and robbed somewhere near Taunton-street, whilst on his return home. He was robbed of his gold watch, some silver, and other articles; and, in addition, was badly hurt about the travelling from Manchester to London, entered New- On Tuesday night there were no less than three eastle under-Lyne entirely destitutute, and made ap- attempts at burglary in Leicester-terrace, Canningplication to Mr. Tilsley, the relieving officer, for street, Birkenhead; but the thieves, it is believed, relief. Assistance being refused, the man, who only gained an entrance into one house, where they from documents in his possession had been, or was got but trifling booty, and, being disturbed, they decamped. The entrance was effected by removing the coal grids, which had been carelessly left un-

ROBBERY OF WATCHES .- About the 25th of Aug. Mr. Francis Hebden, of Northgate, Halifax, missed mayor wrote to the relieving officer, informing him several watches from his workshop, but could not that he considered the parties destitute and fit objects exactly tell how they had been taken. Suspicion was directed to a respectable young man, but fearful lest the proof might be defective, preceedings were deferred until more complete evidence could order upon him to give relief in food and lodging to be obtained. This week every requisite has been secured, and Detective-officer Rawson went to the Tuesday night. He had in his possession at the time a Geneva lever watch, silver dial, No. 12,225 and eight other watches were found at Bradford. Boddy was brought up at the Town Hall, and fully committed to the sessions for trial, Mr. Hebden having identified the watch found on him as his property. There was also a second-hand watch produced which Boddy had given to a person with whom he was acquainted, and which Mr. Hebden identified as one left with him to be repaired. Boddy made a long rambling explanation in his defence which only served to establish his guilt.

Notice of appeal was given against the conviction. JUVENILE CRIME AT LIVERPOOL. - A number police constables are placed on special duty in' the neighbourhood of St. John's Market on Saturday nights for the purpose of detecting pickpockets and young thieves; for the more effectual working of the system they are attired in plain clothes. On Saturday last they succeeded in making an unusual number of captives. Among others made by Williams was that of a child named George Hannah. This little fellow, whose head scarcely reached so high as the top of the dock, was taken in the very act of picking the pocket of a lady named Dixon, who resides at the Old Swan. He had succeeded in abstracting four shillings and a penny from Mrs. Dixon's pocket; when Williams searched the lad he had eight shillings and three halfpence in his pockets. A woman who represented herself to be the child's mother, stepped forward on his being placed at the bar, and with much apparent sorrow legged for his release, as she was not aware that any of them. her child was pursuing such a course of life. She was, however, reminded by Mr. Parkinson, that the boy had been charged a short time ago with having picked pockets. Mr. Rushton said he feared the prisoner was a profitable child to his mother, and after some deliberation, committed the boy for two or three urchins were detected stealing eggs

from one of the stalls. COTTON MILL ON FIRE AT MANCHESTER .- A cotton mill, in Silver-street, Manchester, built seventy years ago, and one of the oldest in existence, was on Saturday partially destroyed by fire. The building was eight storeys high, and the property of Mr. William Hill, Isle of Man, but is held on lease by Messrs. E. and H. Tootal, silk manufacturers, who let it off with engine power to about nine or ten sub-tenants. A private watchman first observed the amount of property taken away by the thieves.

He states that two of the three men appeared deeply engaged together, and after minutely examining the coin which they had inquired about, they desired to the footsteps afterwards twice up and down the stores, and left eye.—Ann Butler, another fine iron steamer wint the storks, and unmistakeous appeared d be shown a half-crown of the same reign. At that stairs, all was quiet.—Mr. Gardner, surgeon, moment Mr. Cureton noticed that one of the men Church-street, Portman-market, said that on being countenances and attire of the leaders had been loss of about £200, which was not covered by in
the effect that Mr. Stuart Wortley will not re-introthat one of them is suffering acutely from an attack.

There is all to refer to say the effect that Mr. Stuart Wortley will not re-introthat one of them is suffering acutely from an attack.

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There is all to require the same reign. At that Deceased be found her to have been thoroughly smeared with eggs, some one let loss of about £200, which was not covered by in-

property must have been destroyed. The fire is the act of 1835 has been repealed. supposed to have originated in the sixth storey. 00was on a visit to Mr. J. E. Elworthy, of Bovisand | cupied by Mr. William Percival, rule manufacturer, whose loss does not exceed £50; but the cause of

the fire cannot be ascertained.
Fire at Marden.—On Monday night a fire broke very severely burnt, and the stable, cow-house, and part of a haystack destroyed. The property belonged to the Earl of Cornwallis. THE LIVERPOOL GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES .- About fortnight ago, government sent down Lieutenant Colonel Waters, of the Royal Engineers, to exa-

We have strong reasons for assuming that Colonel Water's report will confirm the opinions of the inhabitants of Liverpool, that an explosion may take place, and that destruction would then be spread far and wide. We therefore hope, as an act of parliament stands in the way of the removal of these danadministering to the deceased a certain poison with gerous neighbours, that government will intimate to the proprietors their wish that no more gunpowder be stored there, and also that it is their intention, immediately on the assembling of parliament is no guarantee, because no explosion has occurred for a long period, that none will occur. See the dreadful catastrophe which has taken place in Spitalfields, with a small quantity, and think what would be the effects of an explosion of sixteen thousand barrels of gunpowder !-- Liverpool Mercury. A BROTHER AND SISTER DROWNED .- On Tuesday last an inquest was held at. Wetwang on the bodies

of Ann Elizabeth Wardell, aged three years, and Robert Wardell, aged fifteen months, children of Robert Wardell, labourer, who had been drowned on the previous day. Harriet Wardell, the mother of the children, deposed: On Monday last I went to glean in a field of Mr. Hill's, and took my two children with me. I left them under a hedge with some other children, and went off to glean. About one o'clock they both came over to the side of the field where I was. I gave them some cake; set them under a hedge, and told them to wait until I got another glean, and then I would take them home. A pond was near where I left them, but it was fenced off. About a quarter of an hour after I went o the place where I had left them, and I said, Have I two little bairns here," as I usually did was surprised at not receiving an answer. I then began to look about, and on going to the pond I discovered the legs of one of the children projecting out of the water. I immediately got them out, and called to the people in the field. Mr. Clement, surgeon, was immediately sent for, and used every enleavour to restore animation, but without effect. In the absence of information as to how the children got into the pond, the jury returned a verdict of

EXPORTATION OF ARTISANS AND MACHINERY. Three persons started on Wednesday morning from Barnsley station on their way to Russia, for the purpose of superintending the establishment of some extensive manufactories. One of the three has for many years occupied the important post of against might, and the public are anxiously awaiting pattern maker in the extensive firm of Messrs. Tayor and Sons of this town; another has been employed as a foreman bleacher; and the third is a young mechanic from the Old Foundry. The machinery that they are going to creet was sent off about two months ago, and had been made at Manchester, Leeds, and Barnsley. Their engagement is for three years.

Wales.

AT THE weekly meeting of the board of guardians of the Swansea Union, held on Monday, there was not a single application for relief from one of the seventeen agricultural parishes comprised in that union. The only applications made were by persons residing in the town, and those numbered only two. Some months ago the business of the board generally engaged the attention of the chairman and guardians from ten to four in the afternoon. For some weeks ished so much that the business has not detained them more than a few hours. Such has been the effect of free trade in the Swansea Union.—The Cambrian.

Doubee Murders at Languarne Carmarthen-

suire.—The coroner's inquest on the body of Rebecca Uphill, housemaid in the the family of J. Severne, Esq., of Brixton, near Langharne, and whose death was supposed to have been occasioned by arsenic, administered to her by the cook in the same family, was resumed on Monday before G. Thomas, sen, Esq., the coroner, and on the same day an inquest was commenced on the body of contains the following:-"Great excitement has Mary Ann Severne, the lady of J. Severne, Esq., prevailed in the neighbourhood of Mellifont and who died after a very short illness, on the 21st of the symptoms which follow poisoning by arsenic. The case mainly rested on the testimony of Mr. Herapath, the analytical chemist. That gentleman deposed that on examining the viscera he found extensive general inflammation all over the stomach and the intestines, but more particularly at the great curvature of the stomach. Upon subjecting he contents of the stomach and duodenum to gravi tation, he separated a portion of white arsenic The evidence having been closed at near midnight. the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of white arsenic wilfully administered to her by the cook, which was stated to be tantamount to a verdict of wilful murder against Elizabeth Silby, who will be forthwith sent in the county gaol to await her trial. The second inquest on the body of Mrs. Severne commenced during the day, and the body exhumed and examined by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Hughes, of Carmarthen, who found extensive marks of inflammation. They handed over the vessel to Mr. Herapath. That gentleman immediately commenced an analysis in the church vestry, and succeeded in discovering the presence of arsenic, and the inquest was subsequently adjourned, to give time for a more perfect analysis, and for the production of the necessary evidence. The facts which have transpired in reference to the case of the mistress are these :- On Sunday, the 21st of July, Mr. Severne went to church, leaving his lady at home in her usual health. On his return, he found her dreadfully ill suffering from sickness and relaxation, accompa nied by violent pain. A surgeon was sent for, who considered her seizure cholera, but in little more than four hours after her first seizure, she died No suspicions were at the time entertained, but it is now remembered that no one was with her during both ends an immense mound which was to meet, her illness, and that she had partaken of nothing which was not prepared for her by the cook. As may be supposed, these revelations have thrown the

Scotland.

and alarm.

nted immediately adjacent to the wharf, was burned

A SEVERE STORM visited- Glasgow on Sunday, which lasted more than an hour. Several accidents | quately describe. The men working there were, for resulted from the lightning, in two of which the some seconds, struck dumb with amazement, and escape from instant death was most miraculous. A considerable portion of the slating of Bartholomew's | quick influence of an electric shock as the animal Mills, near Barrowfield Toll, was torn from the roof glided by. 'Come, boys,' said the engineer, after trial. At the time the above offence was committed, and thrown to the ground. The chimney was also recovering his presence of mind, 'let us push on two or three urchins were detected stealing eggs demolished.

Night and day, THE MAILS NORTHWARD from Perth are to be ac-

celerated after the first October, a circumstance likely to produce great convenience to Aberdeen and CITY OF GLASGOW SCREW STEAMER, -GLASGOW,

at Greenock at half-past seven last night, and, wait ing for the flood tide, reached Glasgow at two carried it off in pieces to Mr. Verling's establisho'clock this morning, making a run of fifteen days ment, where it is at this moment being converted and two hours. She brings sixty-three passengers into oil. And thus the great sea servent is no more. then gave him a violent blow over the right eye, and floor, her bonnet and shawl on, her bands by her time the sheriff appeared the most noisy of the the flames, and gave notice to the fire-police. Mr. and a valuable freight. The City of Glasgow had Should any one doubt the truth of the above stateparties were hoarse. The address of Mr. Ledgard, Thomas Rose took about half a dozen engines to severe weather for two days after leaving New York, ment, let him but visit this place, and he can conbanker, in proposing Mr. Savage, was listened to the spot. And though flames were issuing from and lost some of her topmasts; but after clearing vince himself. He will find the gap closed; the improvement by the special particular to the spot. And though flames were issuing from and lost some of her topmasts; but after clearing vince himself. insensible, no doubt imagined that they had deprived him of life. They then removed the instrument from his neck, and after stripping the place of coins, medials, &c., of the value of £300, they decamped. Mr. and lost some of her topmasts; but after clearing five or six windows in front, he succeeded in saving the banks of Newfoundland, she had a fine run across the Atlantic, with light winds, and averaging to have been dead some time. Any one might have dals, &c., of the value of £300, they decamped. Mr. and lost some of her topmasts; but after clearing five or six windows in front, he succeeded in saving the banks of Newfoundland, she had a fine run across the Atlantic, with light winds, and averaging to have been dead some time. Any one might have dals, &c., of the value of £300, they decamped. Mr. are the street door, which was consequently and forth to be an all one of the banks of Newfoundland, she had a fine run and finding it to be quite cold, she raised an alarm, five or six windows in front, he succeeded in saving the banks of Newfoundland, she had a fine run and finding it to be quite cold, she raised an alarm, five or six windows in front, he succeeded in saving the banks of Newfoundland, she had a fine run and finding it to be quite cold, she raised an alarm, five or six windows in front, he succeeded in saving the banks of Newfoundland, she had a fine run when a surgeon was sent for, who pronounced her have been dead some time. Any one might have to have been dead some time to be a surgeon was sent for, who pronounced her have been dead some time. Any one might have a surgeon was sent for, who pronounced her have been dead some time to be a surgeon was sent for, who pronounced her have been dead some time to be a surgeon was sent for, who pronounced her have been dead some time to be a surgeon was sent for, who pronounced her have been dead some time to be a surgeon was sent for, who pronounced the banks of Newfoundland, she had a fine run when a surgeon was sent for, who pronounced to be a surgeo Cureton perfectly recollected seeing the instrument tening to the street door, which was consequently mencement of a row of the most discreditable nather than the top storeys, but a wooden hoist near the ticipated by the Atlantic and the America. All the Cureton perfectly recollected seeing the instrument as the men were passing it towards his neck; and seeing the window, heping in that way to raise an alarm, but before he could do so he was deprived of all power. On Sunday night Mr. Careton, was all power. On Sunday night Mr. Careton, was all power. On Sunday night be window, seeing her after being discovered as stated by the last witness, in the amount of the manner in which he was treated, and the manner in which he was treated, and the amount of property taken away by the thieves. The black loaves exhibited by the Blues are not clear account of the manner in which he was treated, and the ment of a row of the most discreditable nar discreditable nar the top storeys, but a wooden hoist near the part of a row of the most discreditable nar dis

moment Mr. Cureton noticed that one of the men | Church-street, Portman-market, said that on being did not enter beyond the step of the door. There is now no doubt that that party was watching to see whether any one came up or went down the stairs. Mr. Cureton, thinking that probably he was a friend Mr. Cureton, thinking that probably he was a friend Mr. Cureton, thinking that probably he was a friend and not enter beyond the step of the door. There called to attend deceased he found her to have been thoroughly smeared with eggs, some one let loose a surance. Messrs. Whitther and Fullalove, cotton was not covered by insurance in the Lower House the Bill to Legalise Margrane of the men | Church-street, Portman-market, said that on being thoroughly smeared with eggs, some one let loose a surance. Messrs. Whitther and Fullalove, cotton due filed to attend deceased he found her to have been thoroughly smeared with eggs, some one let loose a surance. Messrs. Whitther and Fullalove, cotton printing did not enter beyond the step of the door. There called to attend deceased he found her to have been thoroughly smeared with eggs, some one let loose a surance. Messrs. Whitther and Fullalove, cotton printing actuery from an attent of the following that probably he was a friend at the court of the men of the mount of the coeurrence of a family of flour, and gave the carefully shifted the appearance of a family of flour, and gave the carefully shifted the mount of the occurrence of a family of flour, and gave the carefully shifted the mount of the occurrence of a family of flour, and gave the carefully shifted the mount of the occurrence of a family of flour, and gave the carefully shifted the mount of the occurrence of a family of flour, and gave the carefully shifted the mount of the occurrence of a family of flour, and gave the carefully shifted the mount of the occurrence of a family of flour, and gave the carefully shifted the mount of the occurrence of a family of flour, and gave the carefully shifted the mount of the whether any one came up or went down the stairs. Mr. Cureton, thinking that probably he was a friend of the others, and not interested in the purchase of an analystics, asked him to be seated, and at the sum time he turned round to hand him the chair he had been sitting on a few minutes previously. The instrument was at that juncture passed round his neck. It was formed by lashing two life-preservers together. The property taken away was deposited in sundry pieces of Oliver Cromwell, King Alfred, and nuplected of Oliver Cromwell, King Alfred, and nuplected of Sir John Guest, as had been insinuated.

**Sol Covered by insurance in the Yorkshire of a December of a factor of a December of a factor of the many thousands the special of the many through dispartment of a family of the other, and not interested in the subject, that that gentlemen the appearance of a family of the other, and not interested in the purchase of inside they as a friend of the read of the sake of the many thousands the solid of covered by insurance in the Yorkshire of the men, and no naturalist could despect of the men, the special of the sake of the many thousands the solid of covered by insurance in the Yorkshire of the many thousands the solid of covered by insurance in the Yorkshire of the many thousands a training cloth in the chair he had the subject to the amount of £250 and they insurance in the Yorkshire of the many through dustrial nate rested in the subject, that that gentleman the subject to the amount of £250 and they insurance in the Yorkshire of the many thousands the fall of the subject of the many through of the cerim than are employed distinct the subject of the many through of the subject o Had the sixth or any of the lower floors been much sult of two sessions in the Lower House, where 320 is no such person as Roger W. Travers residing in

DEATH BY DROWNING .- PLYMOUTH .- Miss Dol- burnt the weight of steam looms in them would members have in different stages supported the have broken the bearings, and the whole of the measure, agitation on this subject can cease untitil

Ireland.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH .- Another dio-tocese, has fallen into the hands of the fortunateter Whigs. The Mail announces the death of these Right Rev. Dr. Stopford, Lord Bishop of Meath, h. This melancholy event took place suddenly on there 18th inst., at Ardbraccan, his lordship's residence inim the county Menth. The deceased prelate was ele.e. vated from the archdeaconry of Armagh to the seese of Meath during the vice-royalty of Earl de Grey... Dr. Stopford has been long labouring under the ef-ffects of disease of the heart.

mine and report as to the magazines at Walla ey. THE HARVEST, -It is curious to observe the al. l. tered tone, from despondency to confidence, mani-ifested in many of the reports from the country, respecting the produce of the potato and others crops. The Banner of Ulster, for instance, remarks s that many of the large cultivators who, during there past week, have been raising the early-planted pootatoes, declare that there does not appear to bee one-fourth of the gross produce affected by disease,; whilst some descriptions are most abundant andd prime in quality. The same journal states that oats s exceed an average, and that wheat is much superior r to the very deficient crop of last year. The Ballyshannon Herald contains an equal gratifying account t of the crops in the county Donegal. That journal! says :-- "Disease in the potato is stayed; those which escaped the blight continue safe, and those but partially injured are not getting worse. All I other crops are excellent." The Waterford News s reports from that county that the farmers are not sending their potatoes to market "because they are fit to keep," in consequence of which they have advanced in price from 6d. per stone up to 8d. and 1

THE IRISH LINEN TRADE.—The Banner of Ulster reports a dullness in the staple trade of the northern province, owing to the very high price of the raw material in this as well as in the cotton manufactures. The complaints on this subject are increasing, whilst the most strenuous efforts are made to augment the supply of flax by extended cultivation in the southern and western counties.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—The Council of the "Irish

Tenant League" have published the rules which

have been agreed to, and which set out by stating that the object of the Tenant League is to draw the attention of the Legislature to the present state of the law, as it affects the relation of landlord and tenant, and to pray for an amelioration of that law. upon such grounds as men of reason and experience may approve." It then disclaims "all right or pretension of right to represnt the people, or any number of the people," and proceeds:—"The Tenant League professes to be, and is an independent association of peaceful subjects, united by a common sense of the sufferings under which they themselves, in common with the rest of the industrious people are suffering, and by the operation of which the agricultural population is fast resolving itself into the three classes of frighted emigrants, imprisoned paupers, and dismayed inhabitants: united also by a common desire to apply their nowers and faculties to the discovery of some potent remedy for this national affliction; united by a common belief that this remedy lies in a careful, impartial, and perfectly honest revision of that code by which (aided by accidental circumstances) the tenantry have been unjustly subjected to an unlimited power in the hands of the landlords, and finally united by a firm determination to expose this evil and all its concomitants, and by every legal and constitutional effort to seek a remedy while the country retains the power of recovery. * To stop the flight of the working swarm from the invaded hive, to unite them and all else that is sound and virtuous in the community into one grand association whose object is the

peaceful, legal, and constitutional exertion of the undoubted right of her Majesty's subjects of this realm—to petition her Majesty and both houses of Parliament for the redress of what they feel to be a pernicious public grievance, exercising this undoubted right with the most scrupulous observance ast the number of applicants for relief has dimin- of every existing law, and with a sincere determination to propagate peace, harmony, and good will, in the room of bloodshed, controversy, and rancour." It is also stated that there is to be a council of 120 persons to be nominated, in the first instance, at a general meeting of the League, and means are to be taken by the council to collect the sum of £10,000 to carry on the operations of the League. The Nation gives the opinions of Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, Q.C., and Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, on a case submitted to them, as to the

CARRYING AWAY CROPS .- The Newry Examiner Townley Hall since Monday last, in consequence of July last, and whose death was preceded by all a large quantity of corn which had been under restraint having been on the previous night scutched and carried away forcibly, while the bailiffs, two in number, were tied back to back and placed in such a position as to be unable either to rescue the corn or give an alarm. The corn was seized at the instance of Mr. T. B. Balfour, of Townley Hall, by his agent, Mr. Richard C. Henry, of Rathneestanhouse, county Louth, on a farm in the occupation of Mr. James Reagh, situate between Townley Hall and Mellifont."

legality of the rules.

An investigation was held at the petty sessions of Mell, on Wednesday last, when two persons, James Roach, a publican, and Thomas Dyas, a labourer, were bound over to take their trial at the quarter

sessions of Ardee. GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.—The vacancy in the roll of stipendiary magistrates has been filled up by the appointment to the place of a brother of Mr.

Francis Scully, one of the members of the county of Tipperary, and a general supporter of the present government. ENCUMBERED ESTATES .- Twenty-four petitions for

the sale of estates have been lodged in the Encum-

bered Commission Court during the week ending on

the 17th instant, including one from the trustees of the late Earl of Blessington, making a total of 1,229. THE SEA SERPENT CAUGHT!-The Cork Examiner contains the following account of the capture of the sea serpent at Youghal, which has been furnished to that journal by Mr. William Linchan of the drainage works :- " For the last three years a work of great magnitude has been carried on here, under the Drainage Commissioners, which had for its object the recovering a large tract of land from the encronchments of the sea. Hundreds of men, of horses and donkeys have been employed there raising from and be united at the centre, for the total exclusion of the waters. Latterly this has been drawing to a narrow channel, and the rush of waters through village of Langharne into a state of great excitement it at each tide was really terrifie. Boats going up the river have been whirled into it with a violence that defied all the exertions of the rovers. On Saturday last all was in readiness for the final closing of the gap-planks, piles, boats, and rafts, laden A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred at Renfrew on Sa- with heavy stones. As Mr. Larking, the superinturday last. A large shed, used for purposes con-nected with the branch railway from Paisley, situ-mound, ordering the men, a mighty animal was seen moving up the harbour, its head about ten feet down, together with a dwelling-house and stable erect above the surface of the water, and its flaming which abutted on one side, and a stack of hay that eyes turning quickly in all directions. It was the stood close on the other. In the stable were seven famous sea serpent. On reaching that point of the horses, belonging to Mr. Adair, the lessee of the channel opposite the works (it was then nearly high line. We regret to say it was impossible to rescue tide) the animal seemed to feel and to like the rolling current, and it glided in on its surface through the gap with a majesty which no words can adethose at the extreme points near the water felt the and even Sunday, did they labour incessantly at

filling up the gap, while the monster was performing strange evolutions in the still water inside. Then was the large sluice opened to let out the confined lake; and gradually were left bare the scaly sides Monday .- This fine ship arrived, from New York, of the serpent. On Monday morning the animal was dead on the dry slab, and the men of the works

communication, addressed to the Waterford News,

this part of Ireland—no yacht sailed owned by a been left at the Coast Guard Detachment near Horn Rock, nor have my men, or the fishermen along the coast, heard of or seen such a monster. I am sorry the public and the editor of the Cork Constitution should have been so shamefully hoaxed by persons from Bandon whose names are known.-I am, sir, your obedient servant, James Travers, Lieut,

REPRESENTATION OF CORE. Mr. Serjeant Mur-Fagan of his intention to retire as soon as the new registry shall be available," has announced his intention to commence his canvass of the constituency of the "beautiful city" on his return in the

THE CUFFE-STREET SAVINGS BANK .- The morning Exchequer on the subject of the Cuffe-street Savings Bank. Pressed by the importunities of the unfortunate depositors, Mr. Reynolds requests information as to the time when the sum voted by parliament will be in course of payment, to which application Sir Charles Wood replied, "That an inin my judgment, is due by the entire nation." nolds would not promote the subscription, says:

ter's campaign commenced on Monday at a great numbers in its ranks nearly the whole mass of the C.C.; the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Presbyterian minis-

-On Sunday morning, at the Vice-regal Lodge, Phonix Park, the Countess of Clarendon was safely

America.

bulary went to escort the sheriff, or his bailiffs, in them the police fired, when one of the people was shot dead and several wounded.

"The last account of poor Mitchel is supplied in leave, and on account of his delicate health will be horse and car, into which they lifted them, and conallowed to reside at Bothwell, where he can enjoy

CROP LIFTING.—The Cork Constitution contains morning a number of men assembled on the lands of Mondonnel, near Rathcormac, accompanied with horses and cars, and cut down a field of barley, which they carried off. The landlord in this case season demands it, and draining and improving their of the Hon Mr. Colley (Mr. Ross) went on the land and offered the tenant a reduction of twenty-five refused he made another, offering him the entire surrender, but neither offer would be accepted. This is a very poor return to an indulgent landlord. be. A few weeks previous 300 men with reaping hooks went on some wheat lands in the same neigh THE LATE ATTACK ON THE POLICE AT ENNISNAGE —Nothing further has transpired as to the hope of recovery. The two other policemen are still seriously indisposed—indeed one of them danger

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CORK AND BANDON RATE. WAY.—On Monday, at the Chetywnd Viaduct was hoisted to the top of one of the pillars, and was about being laid on its bed, when one of the men

HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY MISTAKE.—The following singular adventure is related in the French jourparty of gentlemen met a few days since for a day's shooting, in the neighbourhood of Monlooking the high road. At about two o'clock in the morning, one of the inmates hearing a noise, raised lish the death penalty. The subject has, within a cry that their vehicle was being stolen. The few years, assumed a practical bearing, which is cut. The first of the party on the spot immediately seized the horses' heads, and stopped the carriage a verdict of guilt in such cases is undoubtedly owing and cocking their guns they levelled them at the sions it is felt that the pity which is excited in driver. The latter personage, together with the | behalf of those who have been found guilty of the individuals inside the carriage, were seized with crime, and sentenced to death, has the effect to cast terror at this demonstration, and precipitating themselves from their seats rushed off into a neighbouring coppice, where they were presently lost pathy for the victim, and the punishment affixed to sight of. Congratulating themselves on the recovery of their carriage, the sportsmen returned with it in and thus, too, when a victim has been launched into triumph dead beaten, but swelling with pride at eternity, many find it difficult to discriminate betheir exploit. It was now determined the carriage should be safely secured in the ceachbouse, but the legislature whether the time has not come when what was their surprise at finding the place already we should blot from our statute book that relie of a occupied by their own carriage, which the servant had placed there the night before, without their prisonment for life." knowledge. The cry of "thieves," which they had considered as the height of audacity on the part of the travellers, was now accounted for, and the gention of rollbery on the republic's highway, accompanied with violence and other aggravating circum
LEMPORTATION OF TALLOW.—It has been directed

LEMPORTATION OF TALLOW.—It has been directed stances, it was deemed expedient before retiring to that the weight of tallow of and from the British

and this morning was seen walking on the promenade, dressed in plain clothes, and accompanied by an officer. He has the air of a dejected and desbraved the censure of the world and of his own heart, has made a deep and melancholy impression upon the old man. He is about leaving for Gratz, Where his family is residing."

DESPERATE, AFFRAY, WITH THE POLICE AT ENNISNAGG, IRELAND.

The Kilkenny Moderator brings the subjoined par- During the night of the 20th instant a serious and

"A sensation of the deepest horror and regret was spread throughout our city on Thursday, the Friday last from Bristol and Bath to the metrobrutal manner as to be left for dead by their assail- conveniently long and heavy train, it was deterants. It appears that at twelve o'clock on the night | mined to send on the passengers by two trains, one | and chapels of Brentwood. of Wednesday, constable Kelly, with sub-constable Arthur Holmes, and William Reardon, proceeded from the Stoneyford station, on patrol duty, and having had some cause of suspicion that an attempt | also intended to observe the same arrangement on tween the Lord Mayor and the Chancellor of the at robbery was likely to be made at Ennisnagemill, they took up a position under the shelter of were formed at the Paddington station; but when some trees at the northern end of the old bridge of the hour for departure drew close, the excursionists Ennisnagg, having the mill in view at about fifty vards distance. The night was, unfortunately, very wet, in consequence of which they were buttoned up in their watch coats, beneath which are worn their to take their places in either train. The trains were vestigation into the pass-books and accounts of bayonets and cartridge pouches, which cannot thus started with punctuality, and the first reached its individual depositors must precede any payment; be readily got at. They carried their carbines, but and the first step was necessarily to appoint proper persons to conduct this inquiry. Till this has been done no step whatever can be taken for any payment. * You will recollect that in the payment. * You will recollect the payment. * You will *. You will recollect that in the re- wards them, having descended the hill on the left a quarter of an hour. It was not fated, however solution of the committee it is expressed that the bank of the King's River, by a pathway leading sum to be voted by parliament should be in aid of from the new road to Kilkenny. Four of these men local subscriptions; and this resolution, I think, were a few yards in advance of the other two, and renders it necessary that an endeavour should be made to raise a subscription in Dublin for this purpose." The Lord Mayor, in a lengthy letter, object to charitable endeavour should be upon their approach the constable challenged them, civilly asking, what was their business out at that passer. The Lord Mayor, in a lengthy letter, object to charitable subscriptions and the constable challenged them, and the constable challenged them, civilly asking, what was their business out at that passer is the constable challenged them, civilly asking, what was their business out at that passer is the constable challenged them. jects to charitable subscriptions, and says :- "Re- make any courteous answer; but one of them, after collecting the case, the plain case made out for full a time, said, rather sulkily, that they were going to twenty minutes which had elapsed between the payment from the public Exchequer, I cannot, con- the fair of Bennet's-bridge. This response, even passing of the two trains. The effect of the collision sistently with my notions of duty and justice, be a more than the dogged manner of the men, aroused party to any appeal to my fellow citizens for con- the suspicion of Kelly. He told them they could ing at its full speed it must have been direful. The tributions towards the liquidation of a debt which, not be intending to go to Bennet's-bridge, as they engine and tender were thrown off the line and run in my indoment is due by the entire nation." were turning their backs to it in the direction in down the embankment into the field below, where After a lapse of six days, the Lord Chancellor re. which they were moving, and, interposing himself the engineer and driver were thrown off with vioplied, and, having expressed regret that Mr. Rey- in their passage, he demanded that they should stand and account for themselves. Immediately -"I shall now take the necessary steps for inves- two men seized him, one of them pinioning his tigating the claims of depositors, and the payment arms and the other striking him. He called to his but for the fortunate breaking of the chain which of such sums as the vote of parliament enables me comrades to fix their bayonets, but whilst they were coupled the fourth and fifth carriage. The first in the act of doing so, and almost instantaneously, their sides by the grasp of one fellow whilst the meeting held at Enniscorthy. The new movement others forced their carbines from them and struck ably injured, could not be extricated until the roof a fireman. Was a fitter on the Birmingham line. them with them on the head. The struggle must had been broken off with a sledge hammer. A lady, Roman Catholic, aided by a large proportion of the have been a desperate one, as the roadway of the named Lewis, who was said to be the wife of the Presbyterian clergy; while the old one seems to be bridge was quite torn up by their feet, pools of high bailiff of Bath, received a concussion, and was abandoned to the harmless guidance of Mr. John blood lying about, and a portion of the parapet for a time insensible, but she is now happily consi-O'Connell and the half-dozen tradesmen who make wall, in two places, broken down. Holmes suc- dered out of danger; a lady residing in the same nal at the twelfth post on foggy days. That signal ment of the debt he owes to the parish may be com- in the houses of industry; their ill-conduct or idleholyday every Monday at Burgh-quay. The chair ceeded in knocking down the man who had caught city had her collar bone broken; a third received was up. Saw the ballast engine; saw it at the was taken by Mr. Thomas Meyler, of Harris-town, him, but he was immediately thrown upon him, and some severe injuries of the arm and side. Dr. W. The principal speakers were—the Rev. Mr. Meyler, in their struggle upon the ground they grappled for B. Herapath and Mr. H. Biggs, of Bristol, received ter; the Rev. Mr. Bell, Presbyterian minister; Mr. Holmes having, he thinks, stabbed his assailant and several others were less severely injured. The Power, the Rev. Mr. Murphy, the Rev. Mr. Deve- more than once, whilst he also received some stabs | mail train arrived at Wootton at its proper time, reux, parish priest; Mr. Lucas, Dr. M'Knight, Mr. himself in the face, and the fellow bit his chin and but the down line had been so injured that it could Waddy, &c. The specches were exceedingly able, nose in a shocking manner. Reardon received a not proceed. Mr. Brunel, the engineer, and Mr. to say wargumentative, and elequent, and were received blow from a carbine behind, which knocked him Burton, of Bristol, superintendent of the company's pulled up. with enthusiastic applause. The resolutions were over the parapet of the bridge, though not into the police, were passengers by it, and rendered every similar in their import to those recommended by water, and the force of the fall rendered him sensethe council of the League to be adopted at county less. The two men who had been engaged in the three hours the mail train took as many of the exmeetings. The meeting, which did not terminate encounter with him then turned to aid their two cursion passengers and carriages as it could accomite consisted of two seconds, two thirds, one first, until half-past five o'clock, was followed by a public friends in the attack upon the constable, who, being modate, and proceeded on its way to Bristol, where and a van; left Ingateson at eleven minutes before dinner in Nuzum's hotel, which was attended by a a strong and determined man, was making a fierce it arrived just before five o'clock. How the horse- eight; took out his watch and looked; they were great number of gentlemen who took part in the resistance. The poor fellow's great effort seemed his pouch for the purpose of loading his carbine, which he appears to have retained for a long time. main line, is crossed at a little below its junction gatestone and Shentonfield. After passing Shendelivered of a daughter. The Countess and infant if from his fingers, on the top of a cartridge, but he the horse box and a luggage truck were on this that when his original assailants were reinforced, as above stated, he was soon overpowered. His carbine was then taken and broken by the blows prevent their accidentally rolling from their positive windstea two of three times where there there was to do the direct windstea two of three times where there are not the windstea two of three times where there are no and three whistles were blown. of the Association was held in Conciliation Hall as above stated, he was soon overpowered. His yesterday, Mr. W. P. O'Connor in the chair. The carbine was then taken and broken by the blows rent for the week was £16 0s. 61d., which included which it was used for the purpose of inflicting on tion. The policeman having charge of the station with this that the purpose of inflicting on the purpose of inflicting on the station with this the ruffians has been given into custody. On Monday an inquiry whistless was the proper signal. Knew nothing of meal, potatoes, coffee, butter, cheese, and milk. RUMOURED COLLISION BETWEEN THE POLICE AND Kelly and Holmes, and tore stones from the parapet bench of magistrates at Swindon. At the conclusion was brought to a standstill at about four posts is observed, finds in the ordinary wages of labour a authority of a civil c haracter, appointed to such following :- "Yesterday (Tuesday) a report was able of further resistance on the road. The con- Bassett was convicted by the magistrates in negcurrent in our city of a collision attended with the stable became insensible, but Holmes, though much at the Commons of Ballingarry, between the police one of the ruffians exclaim to the others, after they had several times jumped on Kelly's body, and himself, 'They are done for now; run boys.' They then making a distress, and that an armed mob having ran in the direction of Stoneyford; and he, finding that his carbine lay by him on the road, by a desperate effort succeeded in loading and discharging

yards of the place where the struggle occurred, and an Australian paper, which aunounces the arrival the noise of the shot brought the inhabitants out to of the Neptune convict ship at Hobart Town, and ascertain the cause. These people finding the policestates that John Mitchel has received his ticket of men weltering in their blood, proceeded to get a veyed them to the barracks of Stoneyford, scarcely half a mile distant, where the professional assistance of Dr. Bradley was promptly obtained. Mr. the following: "At an early hour on Sunday Shirley, of Stoneyford, also despatched mounted messengers to the police of Kells, Callan, and Kilof the ruffians, but, unfortunately, without success. Early in the day Mr. Joseph Green, R.M., and gentlemen of the locality; however, very little information was obtained, we believe, tending to throw a light upon the outrage, or reveal the parboth sufficiently collected, their statements were which the honourable gentleman is well known to all displaying other wounds; whist the former was discovered lying on the roof of a truck some complains more of the pain suffered from the manner in which his limbs were mangled by the fellows torn and spotted with blood, which showed that bourhood, where there were eight bailiffs in jumping upon him than of the bayonet stabs in charge, and cut down and carried off all the wheat the face, of which there are two or three, and the Poor Kelly's case was obviously the worst of all. a few hundred yards westward from the station. and the doctor seemed to have little hope that he would survive. His head is mangled in the most from the extent and nature of the injuries reshocking manner, and swellen to a great size, his ceived there can be no doubt that death was inmust have been inflicted with a sharp instrument, such as a billhook or hatchet, it being a severe cut He was not altogether unconscious of the persons who were attending him on Thursday, but he could

into the circumstances of this most unfortunate and weighing sixteen tons, gave way, and it fell to the don, though shockingly ill-used, are in a fair way of ground with a dreadful crash, by which it was doing well ultimately, but we regret to learn that youngest not more than two months old. broken to pieces. One of the workmen under-the medical gentlemen entertain scarcely any hope neath had his head cut off by the fall, as if he had of constable Kelly's recovery. An extensive fracture has been found on the right side of the head, inflicted by a sharp instrument resembling a hatchet, and there also appears to be an extravasion of blood

> legislation several attempts have been made to abobeginning to be felt in our courts of justice. It is dent guilt of the accused. The reluctance to render minds of jurors by the terrible nature of the punishhorror of the crime is sometimes lost in the sym the crime becomes an act of the grossest injustice; tween premeditated and legal murder. I submit to

SEAL SKINS.—A vessel belonging to Denmark, which has arrived in the docks from Flensburg and Copenhagen, has brought from the former place tlemen thus interrupted in their journey were the long side owners of the carriage, which they had dition to the very large number of this description been but too glad to abandon, in order to save their of skins brought on this occasion, the importation lives threatened by a band of armed ruffians. The is further of interest, as they would not previously affair was serious, and in order to avoid the accusa- to the alteration in the Navigation Laws have been

rest to knock up the authorities, and apprise them possessions, landed under a duty entry, be taken of the circumstance on which they relied for their from the wharfinger's account, in the same manner as is customary with respect to free goods, and that MARSHAL HAYNAU.—A letter from Prague, of the the wharfinger's account be also adopted 17th, says:—"The general arrived here last night, gard to the amount of tare to be allowed. the wharfinger's account be also adopted with re-A CURE OF A SEVERE SEIN DISEASE BY HOLLOWAY'S OINT-

MENT AND PILLS. James Jenkins, an agricultural labourer, residing in a farm near Newtown, suffered dreadfully from a most fearful disease of the skin, which broke out in inquiry with a view to ascertain the cause of the ponding man. The treatment he experienced in London and Hanover, coming so suddenly upon his contemptuous dismissal by the master for whom he spirited and nervous. He had tried to obtain relief by medicine of the skin, which broke out in blotches in various parts of his body; the complaint was gradually impairing his constitution, he had become low spirited and nervous. He had tried to obtain relief by nedicines from two or three medical men, but their reme dies proved useless. He then commenced taking Hollo way's Pills, and rubbing the Ointment well into the affected parts, and by these means he is now restored to perfect sive robbery of tarpaulins from the railway, health, and his skin freed from all impurities.

NUMEROUS RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY .ticulars of a desperate affray between the police and alarming accident occurred on the Great Western a party of marauders, in which the former appear Railway, near Wootton Bassett. This Company, to have been the greatest sufferers:—

Railway, near Wootton Bassett. This Company, among the series of excursion trains which they have been recently running, announced one for 19th inst., by the intelligence having been carried polis and back, and we learn that about eight hunhere at an early hour of the morning, that three of dred inhabitants of each city availed themselves of the Stoneyford constabulary, whilst on patrol, had the opportunity afforded. In order to facilitate arbeen attacked at Ennisnagg, and beaten in such a rangements, and prevent the necessity for one inleaving Bath at about seven o'clock, and the other interval of about half an hour between them. It was the down journey, for which purpose the two trains began to pour in so rapidly and promiscuously that Bath from those in Bristol, and they were allowed destination at Bristol at before twelve o'clock, and were told that the second train had been heard signalled at Swindon, and that it would be in in about that such should be the case. The second train made its journey with regularity so far as Wootton Bassett, but at about 200 yards from that station a train passed down the line was clear, must have got into that position during the quarter of an hour or was most alarming, and had the train been proceedlence, but fortunately did not receive much injury. The four first carriages followed the engine, and the whole train would doubtless have been drawn down carriage was turned over and over in its descent. each of them was seized, their arms pinioned to and the passengers, who were thrown into the utmost confusion, and many of whom were considerthe bayonet, with which they wounded each other; wounds of the head and contusions of the person, attention to the sufferers. After a delay of about box came to be upon the line remains at present to be directed to the getting of a cartridge out of matter of conjecture. At about 200 yards west of they got into Shentonfield; they were coming at The pouch was found open, and a bloody mark, as with the main rail by a footpath. During the day tonfield they slackened pace coming up the bank. did not succeed in getting it out, it may be supposed siding, and the policeman whose duty it was to do the driver whistled two or three times where there is head, and, not satisfied with this, the ruffians has been given into custody. On Monday at inquiry into the came to Brentwood. The train Provisions are cheap, and a family, where economy the complaints. In many places there exists an analysis of the complaints. In many places there exists an analysis of the complaints. In many places there exists an analysis of the complaints. lect of duty, and sentenced to two months imprisonthat the horse-box which was broken into fragments siding properly "scotched," when the first part of knowing that the excursion train was in two detachments, and that the second one was to follow, the it. There are two houses within less than twenty

was accidentally killed on Friday forenoon, the lithgow station. The unfortunate man was the juard of the train which arrived here from Edinbugh at twenty minutes past nine o'clock. He eft Glasgow in charge of the express train at half-past ten, and was last seen alive at the Falthe first time, and on a search being made for him the small box on which he sat on the top of one carriage was found to be empty, and his cap surmise was speedily confirmed by the discovery of his dead body lying stretched beside the rails. The head and face were dreadfully mangled, and stantaneous. It is conjectured by some that while occupied on the top of one of the carriages, his head came in contact with the arms of the signal passing below than they should do; but had this speak very little, and that very unconnectedly. He fallen, not where it was found, but without the bore the highest possible character in the constabu- rails altogether. The more probable supposition lary force, and was held in much respect by his is, that in a moment of forgetfulness he neglected to stoop his head while passing below the iron bridge which spans the line at this point, and was thus deprived of life. The body was taken to Edinburgh, where the poor man resided, by the eleven o'clock train, and delivered over to his sorrowing family. The deceased was a stout healthy man, about thirty-four years of age, was married, and the father of six children, the

siding on the line shall be properly "scotched,

the prisoner to see to this at all times.

that is to say, that a large balk of timber shall be

placed over the rails to prevent all egress from the

the company's servants will be rendered incapable for further duties. It appears that a man, eming "All right" for the up-train due at the time mentioned; and, before he succeeded in crossing. the rails, he was met by the engine belonging to the down-train which passed over him, thereby fracturing his ribs, and frightfully mutilating his of the steam from his engine prevented him from right arm and leg. The unfortunate man was hearing. Was for five years on the Great Western conveyed to Guy's Hospital at an early hour next line. It is usual on that railway to give notice to morning, with little hopes of recovery.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY .-

On Saturday night an accident of a very serious character, happened on this newly-opened railway, and which there is every reason to fear will result in the death of the fireman, if not of one or two other persons who were unfortunately proceeding by the train. It appears that a very heavy cattle train, the first, it is believed, that the Great Northern authorities have run upon the line, on arriving at the Hitchen station, had to be taken across upon the down line, to make room for two up trains, which were then due. At the time the protection of the men on the line." cattle train was so driven upon the down line the eight o'clock down train from the King's-cross station was also due. The red signal light was put on, and a policeman was sent upon e line with the light to caution the driver of the down drain to stop. Whether the driver of the down train saw very correctly ascertained. The result, however, was, that the down train ran with great violence

were not so severely damaged as to prevent their authorities have resolved on instituting a rigid lamentable accident.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY .- This company are prosecuting several country carriers for an exten-

COUNTIES RAILWAY.

ADJOURNED INQUEST. The adjourned investigation into the late fatal accident near Brentwood was proceeded with on Monday, at one o'clock, before Mr. Lewis, the Four of the deceased were buried on Saturday at Shentonfield, the parish in which the accident occurred; the others were given up to their friends pense of the company. On Sunday, the accident was made the subject of discourse in the churches GEORGE KIRBY, fireman, was the first witness examined: Was on the engine on the occasion of the accident on Thursday morning. Was at the break. John Snewdon was driving. He had the entire very foggy; one could not see before him more t was found impossible to separate the residents in than thirty or forty yards at furthest. whistle was sounded at Shentonfield station. It was also sounded between the two bridges from Brentwood, and again when the men were seen. The whistle was sounded at the Three Arch Bridge, which is the second bridge from Brentwood. They were not going more than eight or ten miles at the most at this time, being on the look-out they all

saw the men at the same time at about twenty yards from them. Put the break hard on. It was easy before. Saw Snowdon pull his lever over to reverse the engine. The men seemed to be standing in a group. Snowdon pulled his lever over immediately on seeing the men. In a moment after the men were struck down. The steam was shut off before, on the other side of the second bridge. It was shut off because the morning was foggy, brought to a stand-still about 200 yards from where the accident happened. Snowdon asked the guard if they should go back or go on to the station. The guard said it was better to go on, as by doing so they would be able to do more service. They were coming down an incline. Does Snowdon, about a month. Did not know that the line was generally being ballasted. Had been at work on the Birmingham and Gloucester line. Was not employed before on any other line as There was a fog signal at the twelfth post after same time that he saw the men; there was great steam over the engine; the ballast engine had no lights; they were not talking when the accident occurred; the rails were wet, and they were going down an incline, which prevented them pulling up sooner than 200 yards; would not undertake

James Jasson, second guard, examined .- Lives at Braintree; was with the train on Thursday morning ; was on the fourth carriage from the engine : a minute late; the morning was very foggy when the Wootton station is a siding, which, with the the rate of twenty-five to thirty miles between In-Between Shentonfield and the Three Arch-bridge mences at about half a mile from the Three Archments. The prisoner and one of the porters swore | twelve miles an hour when the accident happened. not know that they were ballasting that morning. There is no certainty as to the place where the men the excursion train passed down about twenty mi- may be ballasting. Witness does not know that it nutes before, and it appears probable that not is usual to give notice on this line where men are dent happened. They were just up to time at Brentwood. Their time at Chelmsford is twentyfive minutes to eight o'clock. They were a minute late at Ingatestone.—The Coroner: If you were a minute late at Ingatestone, and were two minutes sidings on to the main line, and it was the duty of | before time when the accident happened, you could not have come particularly slow on account number of the poor is so small, that the same incoming at a greater speed than he had mentioned. They took in water at Brentwood, and should be there a little before six minutes past eight on that account.

EDWARD MUIRHEAD, driver of the ballast engine, examined: Was with the ballast engine on Thursday have the ballast trucks emptied. The signal man gave him a signal to go back; witness sounded his whistle, and saw two ballast men on a truck which was not unloaded: then heard a whistle from the passengers train engine. Called out to the ballast men to clear the road, for the train was coming. Does not think they heard him. Saw the engine knock down one of the men against the step of his are furnished by voluntary contributions, legacies, witness's) engine; almost at the same time the dead when the engine passed. The train was not coming hard; but could not say at what rate. The steam was off. The whistle was sounded, as he thought, about thirty or forty yards off. That was any previous whistle; thinks it would prevent any tain assistance by fraudulent means, are very severe. person from hearing. Has been on the line about The wages of artisans are about tenpence a day, a month working the ballast engine. Has been and of skilful agricultural labourers sevenpence a working the line progressively. Does not think a driver would know where he was ballasting. The day before they were ballasting at Brentwood them at Brentwood Station. Has been before employed on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line for seven years and a half. It is not usual on that line to give notice where men are ballasting. Does not think men could see more than thirty yards before them. A man could not see either the Three morning. Did not intend to ballast at the place of the accident that morning. His line (the down one) was protected backwards and forwards by fog signals. The men could not have been on the line men were standing on the up line at the time. Men very readily stand on the line they ought not, not-

withstanding they may be told not to do so. EDWARD DURY, fireman of the ballast engine, ex-Was ordered to go back, and was doing so slowly when he heard the gauger call out. He turned round and saw the gauger hold up his hand. Did not know the train was coming till then. It was the drivers when any works are going forward on the line one is going. Never saw a notice. It is usual to hear at the stations along the line when any Several witnesses were examined, but their evidence exculpated the driver of the passenger train

The jury retired to deliberate about four o'clock and, after an interval of an hour and a half, returned with the following verdict: "We find that the death of the nine men was occasioned by mis-

THE CATASTROPHE ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES Allway. - Four of the bodies of the nate men who were killed on the 19th inst. by being run over by a train were interred in the burial ground the red signal, or whether the cattle train was in in the parish of Shentonfield, on Saturday last, that advance—that is, on the London side of the Hitchin station—is not stated, and appears not to have been occurred. The place in which the shocking catastrophe occurred. were interred is about a mile and a half from Brentwood, from which place a number of persons attended into the two engines that were attached to the the funeral. The coffins were followed by a great eattle-train, all three engines, each of which is estimated at about £2,000 value, being so materially with the deceased on the Eastern Counties line. The damaged as hardly to be able to run again. The other five bodies were previously carried away to the and from these supplies the deficiency. Each prodriver of the down train was thrown off the engine various places where the relatives of the unfortunate vince of Prussia has its House of Industry, where before he could become acquainted with the danger men resided, by whom they will be interred. Two the poor are provided with employment suitable to of his position, and has sustained such severe in- only out of the nine were married men. The one has ternal injuries that fears were entertained for his left a widow and five children, and the other a widow lite. The fireman had his leg broken, and a lady and two children. For the families of the two marwho was a passenger by the train, had several of ried it is understood that a subscription will be forthher ribs broken, and another passenger sustained with raised, which it is not doubted will be headed by fractures of limbs. Many others were injured; the directors of the Eastern Counties Company.

The Society of Democratic and Soc conveyance to their respective destinations. The at the City Working Man's Hall, 26, Golden-lane,

> weekly meeting be held at the above place every Thursday evening, after the transaction of private business. The meeting adjourned until the following Thursday evening. MANY PROVINCIAL newspapers are publishing wood engravings of the building for the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN | BUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE RELIEF | trade or labour, or to obtain them by the assistance

Berne, and lastly Great Britain.

DENMARK.

of their children.

The poor of the first class are provided with nourquired to work according to their ability. The range from 1s. 8d. to 4s. 2d. per week, and in the overseers find them employment at ordinary wages; country from 8d. to 20d. per week, beside board and where their earnings are not sufficient, a comple- lodging in each case. Workmen engaged by the ment of gratuitous relief is afforded to the poor, not year generally board and lodge with their employers, and the rails were slippery. The engine was in money, but in provisions or clothing. The Danish receiving in towns from £4 12s. to £5, and in villaw establishes it as a principle that every person lages from £1 15s. to £3 10s. per annum. Women who has received relief under the poor law contracts and children can gain from £3 10s. to £4 10s, per an obligation to repay the sum received to the year; so that the family is able to command sound parish, and his chattels and the fruits of his labour nourishment, comprising meat once or twice a week. are made answerable for this repayment. On the not know where the incline commences. Had no admission of any one to relief, an inventory of his knowledge that the men were ballasting at this effects are made out, and the parish stamp is affixed to provide a house for the reception of the poor, explace. Has been on the line the same time as to every article. Whoever receives, whether by pur- cept that in certain cases several villages are allowed chase or gift, any of the chattles so marked, is com- to maintain a common establishment. The inhabipelled, under penalty of a fine, to restore the same, tants are required to contribute according to their or pay its value to the parish. The overseers have means; every person is bound to provide for his also a legal right of attaching any property of which poor relatives. The aged and helpless poor are rethe receiver of relief may become possessed at a ceived into houses provided for them. The other the accident occurred. Had no white head light subsequent period and inheriting in their official ca- poor, incapable of labour, whose physical condition up. Had no head or tail-light lighted. Has the pacity the effects of those to whom they have made does not require personal care, are assisted with company's rules. The rule is to have a fog sig- advances. Any individual refusing to pay his instal- money. The healthy and able-bodied are maintained nelled to work for the latter; and, in case of at- ness there is punished by the magistrates. Marriage tempting evasion, may be imprisoned. Begging is is forbidden to persons without capital unless they forbidden, and is punished with imprisonment.

The parochial funds, collected for relief are contributed to by the owners of land, by persons in bound to furnish them with assistance in case of trade, by domestic servants, and agricultural la- distress. This restriction is considered as having reto say within what distance a train could be bourers-in fact, by all who are not themselves strained population and pauperism in Bavaria within chargeable to the common fund, under the condition, limits which otherwise they had long since transhowever, that the tax shall not be so levied as to gressed. The labouring classes receive after the rate of reduce the payer himself to a state of want. Since the introduction of this system into Den- in towns.

mark distress has sensibly decreased. The abolition of mendicancy, which, besides its demoralising influence, pressed with great weight on the rural popu lation, is an immense benefit. On the other hand, which a man left to himself places upon his own appetites as a safeguard against misery, is met with in a lower degree than formerly. The ties of family have also lost much of their strength. A man with a wife and four children may in Denmark earn 12s. a week. The labourer's food consists of rye, oat-

all descriptions, all who have not the means of providing for their own subsistence, are domiciled with the proprietors and such other inhabitants of the according to the number of poor on the one hand, and to the extent and value of the different farms on the other. In each of these respects different parishes present great diversities. In some the valid is allotted in the course of a year to five or six through one of more of these guests, which the law and their own charity have imposed upon them. The wages of workmen in towns vary from 62. to 83. 6d. a week. The agricultural labourers receive from side (the side nearest the bank.) The engine was 3d. to 5d, per diem, with lodging and board. The standing and blowing off steam. Was waiting to usual food of these classes consists of salted herout with a morsel of lard or salted meat.

SWEDEN. Every parish in Sweden is by law compelled to maintain its own poor. The funds for this purpose donations, the produce of fines, and a property-tax. M. de Hartmansdorf, Secretary of State for Ecclesiastical Affairs, estimated in 1829 the number of individuals in receipt of relief at 63,348 among population of 2,780,132 inhabitants, which gives a proportion of one to forty-two. The provisions of the law against those who, being able to work obday; while the less skilful of the latter are receiving as little as fourpence and fivepence a day. In the southern provinces the agricultural classes live upon salt fish and potatoes. In the north a porridge then the artisans taste meat. Mr. Liddel, the English Consul at Gottenburg has estimated the annual two-thirds of this sum would cover the expenditure.

MECKLENBURG. In the Mecklenburg every poor person has a right to relief. The aged and infirm are lodged and boarded, and the poor who are in good health may claim employment and a residence. Every inhabithe breaksman tell the men the train was due. The tant who is able is bound to contribute to the reto the expenditure, the overseers, who are namedby the magistrates, may demand more. The wages of artisans vary in the towns: they range from 6s. 8d. third less. Besides their money wages, the work men receive their board and lodging from their em ployers. The agricultural labourers are rewarded by a sum of 33. 6d. per week, with a dwelling, a garden, pasture for a cow and two sheep in summer. and forage for the animals in winter. With these advantages the labourer is able to live well, and frequently dines on ment, which in few of the European states finds its way to the table of the la-

In Prussia the law compels each town and village o take care of its necessitous inhabitants, provided that the latter have no kindred able to succour them. The territorial proprietors are made liable to the adventure, but at the same time express our regret same obligation. The towns and villages have their that more caution had not been exercised for the own laws and customs in all that relates to the ad ministration of relief to the poor. These different perintend the collection of the funds, and their distribution to several sub-committees, formed of the suffice. But when there is a deficiency, the poor-law administration comes upon the funds which were collected for other purposes, as lighting, paving, &c.,

The Society of Democratic and Social vided into two classes, the freemen, and those who labour, and praying for an inquiry, and that it go Propagandism.—The members of this society met do not enjoy the droit de cite, called hersitzers the thou would introduce a bill to remedy them. My latter form a tenth of the whole. The freemen, Barbican, on September 19th, W. II. Cottle in the who have acquired their title by purchase or birth West, the memorial was unanimously adopted, and have the right to participate in the revenues of the the meeting then separated. district or parish of which they are members. The droit de cite may be obtained by payment of a sum inferior to that required for the right of freedom; in gas-lighting. Fur and a red-hot retort a hot but that required for the right of freedom; produced by inserting into a red-hot retort a hot but that required for the right of freedom;

WURTEMBURG.

their trade and abilities.

of friends, may claim the succour of the parish in which he had either of the rights just mentioned. If The state of Europe in which the claim of the a man is too poor to purchase the lower right he is poor to relief is recognised as a legal right, and assigned by the police to some one parish. The care where systems of succour are administered under of the poor is carried to a high degree of solicitude authority, are Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Mecklen- by the government, so that a death from want in burg, Prussia, Wurtemburg, Bavaria, the Canton of time of dearth would entail the most rigorous punishment on the functionaries who might be found chargeable with neglect of the deceased. A In Denmark each parish forms a distinct district great number of parishes possess a fund called pium for the management of its own poor. The right to corpus, arising from voluntary contributions and relief belongs to every one who is not in a condition other casual sources, but principally derived from to gain his living by work, and who, without the aid lands, which before the reformation were held by of others, would be destitute of the necessaries of the catholic church, but which at that period, instead life. The persons in whose favour the law acknow- of undergoing confiscation by the government, ledges the obligation of assistance, are divided into were set apart for the relief of the poor. direction of the engine, except that the guard was three classes—the aged, sick, or infirm; orphans, In case of need recourse was had to an at the foot plate. The guard had nothing to do foundlings, and the children of parents unable to old law, which permits magistrates to make with the working of the engine. The morning was provide for their wants; lastly, the families or in- a rate on the wealthy proportioned to their dividuals who cannot provide, by their labour, the means and to the deficiency to be repaired. Persons supplies necessary for their own subsistence, or that | in good health who apply for relief are required to work at moderate salaries. It is often difficult to find employment for the numbers who apply; on ishment, clothing, and medical attendance, either at this account, establishments have been provided in home or in the parish poorhouse. The children, the capital and some other towns, where the appliforming the second class, are placed in private fami- cants are occupied in spinning and other analogous lies, where they are brought up or instructed at the labour. Most of the towns have their poor-houses expense of the parish, until they are old enough to for the reception of the aged and infirm; where those be placed as apprentices, or go to service. The are wanted, the poor are received into all the houses poor of the third class are so far relieved as they of the inhabitants in turn, or farmed out in small shall not experience actual want, but they are re- establishments. The wages of the workmen in towns

> In Bavaria each town and village is bound by law have the permission of the authorities. The clergy who marry such persons without this permission are Sd. per diem in the country, and from 8d. to 1s. 2d.

The canton of Berne has from the seventeenth century admitted the principle of public and legal relief for the poor; when there occurs a deficiency in the public revenues, special taxes are imposed to the small middle-class has fallen into difficulties, make up the necessary sum. We omit here a dewhich increase every day. Sobriety, that restraint tail of figures, which would carry scrupulous exactitude to monotony.

In Holland the poor are chargeable to the different religious societies to which they are associated in each parish; such is the leading principle of relief in that country. In case of the insufficiency of the resources possessed by the congeegations, the distressed may apply to the magistrates, who redress cour those who do not properly belong to any re ligious society; in others, the burgomaster or his In this country the aged and infirm, the sick of deputies administer relief. The hospitals and orphan asylams are, for the most part, government tingent upon religious opinions. Foundlings are maintained at the charge of the locality where more fortunate classes furnish maintenance and they are exposed. There are three houses shelter to their distressed neighbours, who in eturn of industry, where the poor are admitted on applirender such services as they are capable of perform- cation, under the condition of contributing to their ing. The distribution of this burden takes place own support by working according to their capacity. for certain specific objects, some destined for the relief of women in childbed, others for distributing provisions, and, in winter, fuel to the indigent. In all farmers, who receive him by trust, There are other cases the local authorities are invested with the parishes where the same family keeps the year right of visitation and control over the receipts and expenditure of these charitable unions. Their offithe government in order that the same may appear in the report made on this subject to the States General. The average annual receipts of the hospitals and houses of legal charity amount to rings, oatmeal porridge, potatoes, and coarse barley relieved is 241,513. Pauperism appears to be on the bread. Once or twice a week only this fare is eked increase in Holland, which, after the canton of Berne, stands in the front rank of pauperism in cultural colonics. The question has too often occupied public attention to render it useful to do more than mention them here. The amount of annual wages of a family of workers in Holland fluctuates

between £10 10s. and £19, while in England it is

CONDITION OF THE BALLAST-HEAVERS, -A public

more than double that sum.

was held at Hawkstone-hall, Waterloo-road, on Tuesday, for the purpose of directing public attention to the wrongs and injuries suffered by them. The meeting was well attended, and many of the auditory were females, probably the wives of ballast-heavers. Mr. Thomas Flinn was called to the chair. Mr. H. Barthorp, the secretary of the committee, said if something was not speedily done for the relief of the ballast-heavers the whole race and rye bread form the principal food.' Now and ductive of nothing but ruin and wretchedness to those who had the misfortune to be under its influence, and reflected nothing but disgrace on those domestic expenditure of a peasant farmer at who worked it. Under it the sober man had to £10 15s. 4d. In the families of the labourers about stand unemployed, while the drunkard was taken in hand by the publican and work was given to him. He was one of their brother slaves once, but was fortunately rescued. Within 100 yards of the office of the coal-whippers there worked some time ago forty of the finest men this country could produce, but, in the course of one twelve-month, they were selling them firery ale; these fresh men coming lief fund. In the towns the subscriptions are volun- from the country drank it copiously, and not one tary, but when the amount thus raised is unqueal was now left. Medical men had stated that there was more mortality among ballast-heavers than among any other class of men. Their days were Great moral and social evils followed. Their wives, dition to this the ballast-heavers suffered from the system in a pecuniary point of view. The publicans, however, were not the only persons who were mainly of low lodging-house keepers, who came forward and offered to undertake delivery for a less sum than the other agents did it for, and the shipowners would then employ them. Upon this the old agents, the publicans, offered to do it as low, the ties of relationship prevailed, they got back the agency, and made up for their loss of profit by increased extortions upon the men they employed. drunkard: the more he drank the more employment he would get. For a ballast-heaver to sign the total abstinence pledge would be for him to sign the sentence of his own starvation. Hence they were all communities have such a body called the armen di- drunkards, and the evil consequences of drunkenrection (hoard of guardians,) whose duty is to su- ness necessarily followed. Those who had taken up this matter on behalf of the ballast-heavers, for citizens taken from different districts, called armen endeavouring to destroy the system, and the quesbezirke. The principal source of funds is private ton was how they were to accomplish their object. charity. In Prussia their exists no law imposing of Commons, and to the Trinity House on the sub-They had already presented petitions to the Ilouse the customs and spirit of benevolence generally move in the matter, and if they did, and they brought in a bill, there would no doubt be great opposition on the part of those who were gaining by the present state of things. Such had also been the case with the coal whippers; but they procured a petition signed by 10,000 persons, and their cause triumphed. And the ballast-heavers, whose condition was as bad as that of the coal-whippers was formerly, would also have their evils remedied by legislation if their condition were fairly brought be-The kingdom of Wurtemburg is one of the states fore the public. Mr. Green then moved the adopwhose inhabitants possess the right of receiving tion of a memorial to the Board of Trade, setting public assistance in distress. The population is di- forth the evils under which the ballast-heavers they would introduce a bill to remedy them. Mr.

AMERICA BOASTS of another "grand invention" in gas-lighting. Pure and cheap gas is said to be the privileges of the citizens. Nevertheless, whoever is unable to command the necessaries of the life had been site to command the life had b PACTORY WORKERS' STRIKE, - MEETING OF DELEGATES.

On Thursday evening, 19th inst., a public meet-ing of delegates from trades, shops, and factories in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, was held in the Democratic Hall, Nelson-street, here, for the purpose of taking further steps for protecting the fraud of this description, and he was sentenced to pose of taking further steps for protecting the workers of Messrs. Simpson, Bridgeton, from the invasion of their privileges under the Ten Hours Bill. There were upwards of 150 delegates present, and the proceedings were conducted with the ut-

most unanimity. Mr. John Flerchen having been called to the chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting, chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting, after which Mr. Duncan Livingstone rose, and reported that a deputation from the factory workers bodily harm. The jury found the prisoner Guilty, of the West of Scotland had, since last meeting, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to waited upon Mr. Simpson, with the view of bringing hard labour for one year. about a friendly state of matters between the op-posing parties, but that gentleman declined to hold any conversation with them on the subject.

Mr. DUNCAN SHERRINGTON then addressed meeting. After reading an article which appeared in the Ivaily Mail newspaper, in favour of the employers and against the workers, he submitted the following letter as the reply of the men who struck, and intimated that it contained a statement of the leading facts of the case :-

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MAIL. "Sir,—We noticed in your paper of Tuesday, the 10th inst., an article in vindication of the Messrs. Simpsons, of Bridgeton, in relation to the strike of the self-acting mule workers, concerning their hours case were not correctly stated at the meeting of the trades. We beg to say that the version you have given of the affair was laid before us; but the meeting of the affair was laid before us; but the meeting of the did before us; but the meeting of the laid to take a different view of it than that intended to violate the present act, but it is certainly attended as quickly as possible. Before, however, an evasion of the very worst kind, to say the least of it, to discharge from their employment all the roof fell in, and the fire was forcing its way into those males above the age of eighteen, whatever hours they may think proper. But, Sir, there is not a word in your article of discharging the acoroner's inquest was held by Mr. Wakley, jun., females and young persons now employed. It is at No. 4, Chepstow Villas West, Notting-hill, to insinuated, and would be considered by those ignorant of the facts, that those females and young persons were not to be discharged, but only to be displaced at six in the evening, to make way for those whom the law allows to work longer than ten hours served by all the respectable millowners in the

"Also you state that the hours of adult labour in this country have always been left for personal arrangement. Now, Sir, this is the thing contended for by the male adults in their employment. Their wish was to work the same hours as are now wrought in all other factories in Scotland, and no more; and they wished to be parties in making the bargain, which was to determine the hours they were to you will see that the workers were just contending for the very principles for which you contend, namely, that of having a voice in the making of a bargain which was so materially to affect their combe in consequence of a pressure of orders, that would induce them to work this system. But, Sir, sir, your obedient servants,

"THE MEN WHO STRUCK." Such, said Mr. Sherrington, was the men's reply, and it clearly showed that while the Messrs. Simpson professed to comply with the terms of the Factory Act, they, in reality, took the most effectual means for evading its provisions. It was gow might set the law of the land at defiance. gates present the necessity and importance of using their utmost efforts to support those who had been of "Found Drowned" was recorded. thrown out of employment by the Messrs. Simpson,

"That in the opinion of this meeting the system adopted by Messrs. Simpson, of Bridgeton, in en- road at Mountrath, about a quarter of a mile from deavouring to evade the Act of Parliament for re- Rahu House, and quite close to the boundary of

enter into a subscription to support those persons ceedings against some tenants, is the reason who have left their employment in consequence of assigned for his assassination." being compelled to work twelve hours per day, while every other male adult in Scotland is receiving the full benefit of the Act intended for the protection of females and young persons."

It was next resolved that a sum of not less than one penny per fortnight be paid by every factory worker in the city and neighbourhood, to support delegates meet once a week to report progress and the losses will far exceed the amount they origi-

A deputation was then appointed to meet with the operative cotton-spinners of the West of Scotland in Paisley on Saturday last, and also the powerloom tenants, with the view of raising funds. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman,

which terminated the proceedings.
POWER-LOOM TENTERS.—A meeting of the powerloom tenters of Glasgow and neighbourhood was mation was immediately given to the inspector, held on Friday week in Charlotte-lane, Gallowgate. and an injury made, but the party was not to be Mr. Robert Langmuir in the chair. After trans- found. The child was removed to the workhouse. acting their ordinary business, the tenters received a deputation from the factory delegates of the West of Scotland, in reference to the strike now going says—"The manœuvres of the troops collected on in Bridgeton, when it was moved, seconded, and here terminated yesterday by a sham fight. The on in Bridgeton, when it was moved, seconded, and here terminated yesterday by a sham fight. The unanimously resolved to raise the necessary funds 18th Regiment, composed almost exclusively of

Tickets for her opening concert sold very high; the first for 225 dollars (about £45 sterling), but the second fetched twenty-five dollars only (£5 sterling). It seems to be considered that Barnum got a personal final to the property of the second fetched. friend to run up the price at the outset, to induce the public to follow, but at such prices few of the verdant school were to be found. The folk here are decidedly mad after Jenny. A friend told me he saw a number of men and boys sitting on Stewart's new building, opposite the Irving-house, about six p.m., watching of the Mightingle. On returning about ten humon from the consequences were the store of the select party. The crowd, how of the select spiral party of correct the store over the store ov for the Nightingale. On returning about ten the mob the Act are detailed, arising principally from death, infirmity, or sickness. There is a clause in this Act to prevent a recurrence of the horrible scenes arising from "Burial Clubs," from which money was obtained on the death of children. Now, for a child under ten years no money is to be paid, except for the actual funeral expenses, and then not exceding £3, nor is the money to be paid except to the undertaker or person by whom the funeral is conducted. In cases of members dying, it is necessary to produce a certificate of a surgeon or coroner, that there was no reason to attribute death to poison, violence, or criminal neglect, and that to the coroner it did not appear that the party had been deprived of life by means of any person beneficially interested in obtaining burial money from feially interested in obtaining burial money from any society. The Act is now in force.

The Act is now in force.

The numbers being—Seymour, 188; Savage, 107; posed to having had the prisoners twice in custody on charges of defrauding tradespeople by the means of any person beneficially interested in obtaining burial money from cluding interest on capital, and left a surplus.

The Act is now in force.

The numbers being—Seymour, 188; Savage, 107; posed to having had the prisoners twice in custody on charges of defrauding tradespeople by the means of any person benedischarged.—The defence set up was that the prisoners twice in custody on charges of defrauding tradespeople by the means of any person benedischarged.—The defence set up was that the prisoners twice in custody on charges of defrauding tradespeople by the means of any person benedischarged.—The defence set up was that the prisoners, and Mr. Henry committed them to three months hard labour, being one month for each assault.

NEGLECTING A WIFE AND FAMILY.—William Wadders of the prisoners, and Mr. Henry committed them to three months above described, but upon both occasions they had been discharged.—The defence set up was that the prisoners, and Mr. Henry committed them to three months above described, but upon both occasions they had been discharged.—The defence set up was that the prisoners, and Mr. Henry committed them to three months above described, but upon being ach of the prisoners.

NEGLECTING A WIFE AND FAMILY.—William Wadders of them to three months above described, but upon being ach of the prisoners and Mr. Henry committed them to three months above described, but upon being ach of the prisoners and them to them to wash.

NEGLECTING A WIFE AND FAMIL to produce a certificate of a surgeon or coroner.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Forcery.—William Brown, 23, sailor, was convicted of uttering a forged instrument, purporting to be a seaman's advance note, with intent to debe transported for seven years.
UTTERING FORGED SECURITIES.—H. A. Styles, 56.

who pleaded Guilty to a charge of uttering a forged bill of exchange for £300, was brought up for judgment, and sentenced to be transported for life.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—J. Driscell, 30, labourer,

STABBING BY A BOY.—Thomas Green, 9, a boy stupid, idiotic appearance, was indicted for feloniously cutting and wounding Susan Brown, with intent to do her grievously bodily harm: he was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for

even years.
Robbert of Hat.—G. Wren, 32, W. Brace, 38, seven years. and II. Davis, 42, labourers, were indicted for stealing a load of hay, valued at £4 1s., the property of Henry Brown: they were found guilty, and Davis was sentenced to eighteen months' and Wren and Brace to twelve months' imprisonment.

FIRE AT PENTONVILLE, -On Friday night, shortly of work. You state that the circumstances of the before ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises you have taken. It was never stated that they Brigade, Parish, and West of England Company, females and young persons now engaged at the the offices and stores. The carpenters' workshops works, for the purpose of enabling them to continue were gutted, the storehouse considerably burned,

inquire into the death of Mrs. Ada Keogh, aged 20 the wife of Mr. Keogh, provision merchant, of Thames-street. On Tuesday morning last, about the control of the was a woman, and we walked the control of the was a woman, and we walked the was a woman was a eleven o'clock, the unfortunate lady was playing with her infant upon the hearth rug, in the front and a half per day; but the fact is, the whole of the parlour of the house, when her dress, which was of females and young persons were to be turned off, in a very light material, caught fire, and although her order that they might be above the law, now ob- servants and some of the passers by came to her assistance almost immediately, the burns which she received were so severe and extensive that she gradually sunk and expired the same evening. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

TRAGICAL EVENT .- YORK, THURSDAY .- Two events of a painful and tragical nature have occurred in this city, viz., the suicide of one female, and the supposed death, by her own act, of another. The first victim was a woman about forty years of age, which was to determine the hours they were to named Burton, who, along with her husband, kept work; but they were distinctly told that if they a lodging and coffee-house for the accommodation refused to comply with their arrangement, that of railway passengers, opposite the accommodation there was no more employment for them; so that ner-row. She has had a family of two or three children, and she and her partner have lived very comfortably together, but for the last three quarters of a year she has been afflicted with an internal complaint. For this she had been at Buxton, and fort. You would have us believe that it would only it was thought that her health had much improved Nothing peculiar was observed in her conduct on Tuesday, but she attended her domestic duties as are the Messrs. Simpsons not in the same position with other honourable and fair-trading merchants?

And as yet we hear of no preparation being made to spect this anticipated pressure of orders; and it is fastened. A ladder was obtained, by which the not necessary, neither is it for the benefit of the room was entered and the door unfastened, and on omployer or the employed, that long hours be resorted to for the purpose of meeting a pressure of orders. But the Messrs. Simpsons' workers having had some knowledge of their former system of had some knowledge of their former to say.—Alderman Gibbs said it down and so seriously hurt about the head that it he had that it he head that it he head that working, and of the little care they had for the com- razor and a pool of blood on the floor, and a porfort of those employed under them, they were tion of the blood had trickled through the flooring afraid to trust themselves under such a system, into the room below. Mr. Keyworth, surgeon, was now when they had a chance of being freed from it.

"Now, Sir, if you wish to be fully informed on this matter, the committee will be happy to give you all the information in their power.—We are, throat whilst labouring under temporary insanity." The second inquest was held the same day on the body of a young female named Smith, who had drowned herself. This event happened on the same night. The deceased had been labouring for some time under a depression of spirits, and had complained that she could not appear in as decent perfectly clear to him that the Messrs. Simpson were determined to be bound to no stated hours, and would drown herself. She was heard to fall into had made it all right with his master.—Committed that they were just taking such steps, by which, if the Ouse by some person near, and immediately to for trial. not checked in time, the other mill-owners of Glas- utter the exclamation, "Oh dear!" An alarm was raised, but no assistance could be rendered, and Under these circumstances, he urged upon the dele- she sunk. There was no positive evidence as to

MURDER OF A LANDLORD AND MAGISTRATE. - An as it was only by doing so they could prevent the Factory Act from being completely destroyed, and all their past labours for its achievement rendered worthless and in vain. Mr. Duncan Sherrington concluded by moving the adoption of the following resolutions, which were seconded and carried by acclamation:

"That is, the oninion of this precting the system of the system of the problem. And Magistrate.—And other murder has been perpetrated in the county of Westmeath, the victim being Mr. Roger North, L.P., of Kilduff-house, King's County. The following particulars are given in the King's County Chronicle:—"It appears that on Monday afternoon, Mr. North left his residence to go to his farm at Garryduff; on his return home between four and five of clock, when walking alone on the public.

five o'clock, when walking alone on the public "That we, the factory workers of the West of was held on the bedy by Mr. Marcus Kelly, coro-Scotland, in delegate meeting assembled, agree to ner. Mr. North having been obliged to take pro-

THE GREAT FIRE IN THE CITY.-Notwithstanding that upwards of a week has elapsed, there was, as late as nine o'clock on Thursday night, a quantity of fire still remaining in the ruins of the premises destroyed. The salvage, it is now feared, will not be worth one-half of the amount it was expected at first, owing to the fire acting upon it for so many the hands of the Messrs. Simpson; that the above days. From the inquiries made by the surveyors to not left the house. He then searched the house, resolutions be printed and circulated, and that the

nally expected. CHILD LEFT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE, - On a lady and gentleman getting into a first-class carriage on the Greenwich Railway on Wednesday evening, to proceed to London by the half-past nine o'clock train, they were astonished to find a fine child lying on the seat, evidently about four or five weeks old, and very elegantly dressed. Infor-

FATAL TERMINATION OF A SHAM FIGHT.—A letter from Cologne of the 19th, in the Independence Belge to enable the workers of Messrs. Simpson to resist the inroad attempted to be made by their employers on the provisions of the Ten Hours Bill.

Jenny Lind in America.—A private letter from JENNY LIND IN AMERICA.—A private letter from at once given to cease firing, but it was with diffi-culty that the officers could get the order obeyed. New York, speaking of the Jenny Lind furor, says, -"The Lind, you will see, has arrived safely. Among the three victims is a young man named

Dietz, formerly the editor of an opposition journal.

An investigation has been ordered, but it is not likely that it will be attended with any result."

Poisoning by Lead.—Mr. Herapath, the Bristol chemist, writing "as to what quantity of lead may be taken by human beings without injurious effects, states that a river in the West of England, the water of which was immemorially used by the inhabitants of a village on its banks, became impregnated with the refuse of a lead mine, and the consequences were

THE POOLE ELECTION, on Wednesday last, terminated in the triumph of the Free Trade candidate, the numbers being-Seymour, 188; Savage, 167

door at which persons charged with offences usually enter for examination in the justice-room, on Monday, in consequence of the report that an American slave in woman's apparel was to be brought before Alderman Gibbs. Before eleven o'clock a cab stopped at the door, and out walked a person in female attire, accompanied by a policeman. The presumed woman was dressed in a light cotton gown with stripes, and a straw bonnet, and certainly had a most feminine appearance.—Alderman Gibbs (to the prisoner): What is your name? The prisoner: Eliza Scott.—J. W. Tanner, 52: In consequence of information which I received from a gentleman in the Minories, I apprehended the prisoner on Saturday, at a quarter to twelve o'clock, in Fenchurchstreet, dressed in woman's clothes; and as I was taking him to the station-house he resisted in a most violent manner, and endeavoured to escane. charged him at the station with having annoyed gentlemen in Fenchurch-street, having seen him frequently following and addressing respectable persons in that locality. I made a distinct charge of the most serious kind against him. I then asked him whether he was not a man? He denied most positively that he was a man, and called God to witness that he was telling truth in denying the imputation. I then handed him over to the searcher, who intimated the fact of his sex. During the last week I have seen him about nine in the evening till about one or two in the morning, walking Fenchurch-street and the Minories in the same dress, and I always considered that he was a woman, and that he belonged to the wretched class who live by prostitution.—W. C. Potter (K 212, metropolitan and Ratcliffe-highway, and I have frequently seen him with sailors, and always considered him to be a woman.-B. J. Martin, merchant's clerk, said: On Friday morning last, about three o'clock, as I was Minories, the prisoner came up, in his present dress of a female, and asked me if I was goodnatured. I, together. As we went into a more retired place, the prisoner lifted up her veil which was fastened to the bonnet, and then I for the first time observed that the face was that of a person of colour. I soon suspected, from the growth of the beard, that I was speaking to a man, and as soon as I saw a metropolitan policeman I gave him in charge; but the con-stable refused to take the charge, and the prisoner then began to load me with abuse, and to declare loudly that he was a woman, and would prove that fact upon the spot. When the metropolitan police-man refused to take the charge, the prisoner walked down the Minories, and I told a sergeant of the City police, but the prisoner had disappeared. While he was abusing me, the prisoner said he was a married woman, and had two children.—Alderman Gibbs: Prisoner, do you wish to say anything in answer to this very serious charge?—The prisoner, whose voice is effeminate, said: I have not much to say. I am almost a stranger in London, and have been here only about six months, and I brought a letter here (the Mansion-house), to see if I could get back to America. The captain who brought me over was to have seen me back again, but he is gone away without me, and I never could get any place. He promised positively to take me back to America; promised positively to take me back to America; informed the magistrate that some time ago the but he never did so. I was a slave in America; and ran away to the West Indies. The captain was sick on the passage to England, and I used to attend upon him. He did not perform his promise, and I have nothing more to say.—Alderman Gibbs said it was quite palpable that the prisoner had walked when hediscovered him in Franciscstreet. STEALING A BANK-NOTE. - G. Ewart was charged with having stolen a £5 note.—Mr. W. H. Gardner, of the George public-house, Fenchurch-street, said, on the 13th inst. I gave the prisoner a £5 Bank of England note, to get changed at Mr. Ive's, No. 14, Aldgate, and he was to bring me back the change, but he was a long time gone, and I went to make Brunswick-place, East-road, City-road. I told him I took him for stealing a £5 note, and asked him whether he had been to his master to make it all right. He said he did not know what I meant, but GUILDHALL. VIOLENT ASSAULT. Julia Bres-

nahan was placed at the bar, before Mr. Alderhow she got into the water, and therefore a verdict Chich an angineer residing in Product Indian in Indian I Chich, an engineer, residing in Brooke's Market, Holborn, with a quart pot, with intent to do him some serious bodily injury.—The prosecutor stated that between one and two o'clock on Wednesday morning he was in the Noah's Ark public-house, in Shoe-lane, drinking with some friends, when prisoner asked him to treat her to a little drop of gin. oner asked him to treat her to a little drop of gin.
On his refusing to accede to her request, she seized hold of what he believed was a quart pot, and struck him several severe blows on the head, inflicting two very extensive wounds; one was a deep incision over the right temple, and the other a most frightful gash over the left eye. In a very short and of time, he was completely cavered with space of time he was completely covered with blood which flowed rapidly from the wounds. He was taken to the hospital, where he was immediately attended to. Prisoner ran towards the back portion of the premises, and he did not see her again until the officer brouget her to him to identify.—Police-constable 325 said, that about half-past two o'clock on Wednesday morning he was on duty in Shoe-lane, when he saw complainant at the Noah's Ark, bleeding freely from a couple of wounds on the head, which appeared to have been recently inflicted. He made inquiries for the prisoner, and some of her friends said she had gone into the street, but the landlord said he herself behind the door of the kitchen. He then took her into custody, and, on being identified by the complainant, she was locked up at the station. The prisoner said that complainant had thrown a glass of liquor in her face, and that was the reason disorderly house. He said the assault committed by the prisoner, whether the instrument used was a quart pot or a glass, was excessively brutal and unprovoked. He would therefore fine her 40s. or, in default of payment, order her to be imprisoned for two months. The complainant here applied for a summons against the landlord, for assaulting him at the time of the disturbance.—

MANSION-HOUSE, -- A STRANGE CASE. -- An immense crowd of persons assembled opposite to the

them at home to mind the house. Between eleven peared to be affectionately attached. Mrs. Robinreturning from a party towards my house in the and get out of his house, declaring if he did not, ging the prisoner out of bed, and inflicting such chastisement upon him, in the height of passion, as house, and on examination, he had no doubt a capital offence was committed. He described the particulars, which were unfit for publication.-The prisoner said that he got into his own bed the moment he went upstairs, and never stirred out of it until he was dragged out and cruelly beaten by the father. The prisoner was committed on the capital charge.

ASSAULT ON A WARRANT OFFICER .- T. W. Par- company's guards .- The defendant, who was a pasmenter was charged with committing a violent senger in an excursion train from Cheltenham to asault on the officer who apprehended him. - Winch | London, while passing through the Farringdon-road.

and Locklin, landlords of the Duke on Horseback public-house in Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, was charged with stealing a cash-box, the property of his employers.—The prisoner was met by 30 F on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, passing Temple-bar, going westward with something bulky under his coat, and having refused to say what he carried witness conveyed him to the station, and discovered that the cash-box contained £13 10s. in gold, in addition to some valuable documents.—The prosecutors identified the property and said that the secutors identified the property, and said that the prisoner only a short time previously to his apprehension absconded, taking the box with him. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

Assaults on the Police.—Thomas Miller, salesman in Covent-garden market, Thomas Hewson his nephew, and Rose Symonds, were charged with several violent assaults on the police. Constable F 94 said that he saw Hewson and the young woman glass of liquor in her face, and that was the reason she assaulted him, but it was not with a quart pot that the wounds on his head were inflicted, but with a tumbler, which she broke over his head.—Alderman Finnis then directed the inspector to see that a summons was taken out against the landlord of the Noah's Ark for keeping a disorderly house. He said the assault committed the policeman was most unwarrant-bed by the noise, and was of opinion that what had arisen could ings, and was of opinion that what had arisen could in the locked upon as an "accident," although he believed, at the same time, the first arise could ings, and was of opinion that what had arisen could in the locked rative evidence was given by Mrs. Hewson, who next, and it was understeed that in the event of resided in the house, and by her son, a youth about fifteen, who slept with his mother and a married offence was committed holding as interim their sister on the night in question, and was, with them, disturbed in their bed by the fighting on the stairs. Both these witnesses declared that they had not cused. The defendant and his friends then left such a thing as a "rolling-pin" in the house, but the court. had always had to borrow one.-Mr. Jardine be-

the present inquiry has disclosed the fact that the Lockhart, the relieving officer of St. Ann's, Soho, street.—Sarah Louisa Canning stated that she was the present inquiry has disclosed the latt that the prisoner was convicted of the same on a visit to Mrs. Benning on Saturday last, and prisoners had been married from a house of ill-fame, stated that the prisoner was convicted of the same on a visit to Mrs. Benning on Saturday last, and offence three or four was convicted of the same on a visit to Mrs. Benning on Saturday last, and prisoners had been married from a house of Ill-lavile, where they had resided for some years before.—The where they had resided for some years before.—The prisoners were fully committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on four charges.

SOUTHWARK.—A Heartless Scounded.—D. Southward at assisted the mother woman. The parish had since then saint to the country with another woman, The parish had since then she left the room and ran down stairs, the man following, and when she opened the free transfer was convicted to the saint the saint to th SOUTHWARK.—A Heartless Scoundrel.—D. Harrington, a young man working in a tan-yard at Bermondsey, was placed at the bar with his face disfigured, so as to render it almost impossible to disfigured, so as to render it almost impossible to distinguish a single feature, charged with committing a rape on Emma O'Donnell, between seven and eight years of age, the daughter of a man in and eight years of age, the daughter of a man in any cause or intimation of his intention, and she and eight years of age, the daughter of a man in was the prisoned a daughter of a man in was the prisoned and adversariance of the language or intimation of his intention, and she Violent' Assaults on the Police.—Charles the same employment.—Mr. Binns attended for the any country of the little prisoner. The prisoner and the father of the little prisoner. The prisoner and the father of the little prisoner worked together in a tanger of the little girls, the issue of their marriage to supmost violent nature on the police.—The evidence prisoner and the father of the little girls, the issue of their marriage to supmost violent nature on the police.—The evidence prisoner and the father of the little girls, the issue of their marriage to supmost violent nature on the police.—The evidence prisoner and the father of the little girls, the issue of their marriage to supmost violent nature on the police.—The evidence prisoner and the father of the little girls, the issue of their marriage to supmost violent nature on the police.—The evidence prisoner and the father of the little girls, the issue of their marriage to supmost violent nature on the police.—The evidence prisoner and the father of the little girls, the issue of their marriage to supmost violent nature on the police.—The evidence prisoner and the father of the little girls, the issue of their marriage to supmost violent nature on the police.—The evidence prisoner and the father of the little girls are prisoner and the father of the little girls are prisoner and the father of the little girls are prisoner and the father of the little girls are prisoner and the father of the little girls are prisoner and the father of the little girls are prisoner and the father of the little girls are prisoner and the father of the little girls are prisoner and the father of the little girls are prisoner and the father of the little girls are prisoner and the father of the little girls are prisoner and the father of the little girls are prisoner and the father of the little girls are prisoner and the father of the little girls are prisoner and the father of the little girls are prisoner and the girl had for some years worked together in a tanglar at Bermondsey, and on Saturday last the former went to lodge at the house of the latter, who is a widower, occupying with his three children a small tenement in Noah's Ark-lane, Bankside. There were two beds in one of the rooms, in one of which the prisoner slept with the father of the children, while the latter occupied the second. On children, while the latter occupied the second. On the certificate of the prisoner's second marriage, but she seemed reluctant to prefer a charge of samples of payment. The evidence went to show that at two on Friday morning the port.—Peterkin, a warrant officer, attached to the former, what he had heard, that the prisoner had married another woman in the lodgings in London when the warrant was served upon him. Mrs. Wadman, he believed, had seen the certificate of the prisoner's second marriage, but the police.—The evidence went to show that at two on Friday morning the prisoner was lying drunk on the doorway of a house in Montague-square, and that on his being taken name of Robinson, with whom he was living in lodgings in London when the warrant was served upon him. Mrs. Wadman, he believed, had seen continued the certificate of the prisoner's second marriage, but to show that at two on Friday morning the prisoner was lying drunk on the doorway of a house in Montague-square, and that on his being taken name of Robinson, with whom he was living in lodgings in London when the warrant was served upon him. Mrs. Wadman, he believed, had seen continued to count, stated his belief, from what he had heard, that the prisoner was lying drunk on the doorway of a house in Montague-square, and that on his being taken name of Robinson, with whom he was living in lodgings in London when the warrant was served upon him. Mrs. Wadman, he believed, had seen the prisoner is a converted to the prisoner was living in lodgings in London when the prisoner was living in lodgings in London when the prisoner was living in lodgings in London when the pri the children, went out to visit some friends, leaving bigamy against her husband, for whom she still ap- of payment, one month's imprisonment.

got into that where the two children were asleep, son of loose character, and totally unworthy of her plated he went into his room and requested to have and when the elder sister afterwards went up into husbaud. Witness stated that her own name was and when the elder sister afterwards went up into the room, she found Emma, her sister, crying piteously, and when asked what was the matter with her, she described the manner in which she had been treated by the accused, and, exhibiting her neck, showed marks of violence, which she living or dead; but she did know, she (witness) added had been inflicted by the prisoner to prevent added had been treated woman, but the sword upon him when he tried to open the pistol drawer, swearing that had the pistols been loaded he would have shot him. The comnothing the word upon him when he tried to open the pistol drawer, swearing that had the pistols been loaded he would have shot him. The comnothing the prisoner added had been treated by the prisoner to prevent added had been treated by the prisoner added had been treated to added had been treated to added had been treated to added had been trea force): I have known the prisoner as living at No. 5, Angel-gardens, for nearly six months, always dressed as a woman. Within the last fortnight I have seen a man in his company. The prisoner's brutal treatment of the child, O'Donnell, walked the neighbourhood of the Thames Tunnel walked the neighbourhood of the Thames Tunnel added had been inflicted by the prisoner to prevent was not the woman to drag her own husband and a boy.—The son said they were three accidents. The pistols and sword he only kept for his own assaulting her. Soon after this discovery of the bitterly during the examination of the witness. Have seen a man in his company. The prisoner's brutal treatment of the child, O'Donnell, bitterly during the examination of the witness. Mrs. Robinson added, that before she was deserted by Mrs. Robinson, he had formed a guilty intimacy at the prisoner to prevent was not the woman to drag her own husband and a boy.—The son said they were three accidents. The pistols and sword he only kept for his own sis, and a savage glance at Mrs. Wadman, who cried bitterly during the examination of the witness. The pistols and sword he only kept for his own sis, and a savage glance at Mrs. Robinson added, that before she was deserted by Mrs. Robinson added, that before she was deserted by Mrs. Robinson, he had formed a guilty intimacy by the prisoner is prisoner. Among the passing the court of justice. This was not the woman that the woman in the boy.—The son said they were three accidents.

The pistols and a boy.—The son said they were three accidents.

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The pistols and a boy.—The son said they were three accidents.

The pistols and a boy.—The son said they were three accidents. immediately rushed upstairs in order to inflict sum- with the prisoner's wife .- Mr. Henry: You may mary vengeance on the child's assailant. At that leave the box.—Both the relieving-officer and Petime the prisoner was in his own bed pretending to terkin, the constable, expressed their belief that be asleep, when O'Donnell ordered him to get up there was not a word of truth in the statements of Title young lioness, about a twelvementh old, from and get out of his house, declaring if he did not, the woman Robinson. Mrs. Wadman, who lived a present from the Queen of Portugal to the drag him out, and throw him downstairs. The nance of herself and children, which she accomany longer, vociferated that he was innocent, and entreated the father to let him remain there until the morning, and that he would then explain all. O'Donnell, however, was not to be appeased, and he at once carried his threats into effect by dragging the prisoner out of bed. and inflicting such lives that the short assertion to the contrary, they had reason to beif time were granted to procure the witnesses to to render it a matter of difficulty to distinguish a feature in the offender's countenance after it was over. The prisoner was to ill after the punishment to be conveyed to the station-house, but on the previous afternoon he was taken into custody on the charge.—Mr. Caudle, a surgeon, of Guildford-street, stated that the child was brought to his committed to hard labour for three months. MARYLEBONE.—Caution to Railway Passen-GERS.—Mr. A. Shever, jun., a draper residing at Cheltenham, was charged by Mr. Collard, surpeintendent of the Great Western Railway Company's police, with having, by throwing a glass bottle out of the carriage in which he was riding, inflicted in-

jury of an alarming nature upon J. Wise, one of the

he suddenly turned round, knocked witness down, and dragged him several yards, inflicting severe injuries on his legs and arms. The prisoner then ran away, but witness pursued him, and succeeded in recapturing him. In defence the prisoner said he was not the father of the child, and ought not to be apprehended.—Mr. A'Beckett said that as a protectapper property of the tought of the court he should commit may for aught I know, have by this time lost his juries on his legs and arms. The prisoner then ran that he did so without having the remotest idea of inquiries and received some information from Mr. live about the prisoner, who did not return.—Policeman 215 M: I took the prisoner into custody at ing to pay the order. ing to pay the order.

BOW-STREET.—Robbery by A Servant—John
Burlett, a potman in the service of Messrs. Moore

poor fellow any harm, but under the circumstances
I cannot let you depart without good security for
your re-appearance.—Mr. Collard said that he would proceed at once to the Farringdon-road station and obtain a properly authenticated certifi-cate as to the wounded man's condition. The defendant was, prior to the closing of the court, liberated upon two responsible persons putting in bail in the sum of £80 each. On Wednesday the defendant attended, pursuant to the recognizances entered into, for his being forthcoming. In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Collard said that he had obtained a certificate from a surgeon named Keddle. residing at Briston, as to the present condition of Wise. It was handed to the magistrate, and it set forth that Alfred Wise was suffering from a severe contused wound on the forehead, and that some weeks would certainly elapse ere a cure would be effected.—Wise, the wounded man, who had been brought up by the train, under the care of Mr. Collard, was put into the witness-box. He seemed very weak, and his left temple was strapped up in a narrow court near the Artichoke public-house, after twelve o'clock at night, and told them to go to the effect that he was struck by a bottle and away. They refused to do so, and Hewson, who knocked down, and that when he arrived at a state was drunk, said that they lived there, it being the of consciousness he found himself in one of the side entrance to the public-house. Witness did not rooms at the station. He was subsequently carried believe this, and, after two other useless attempts to make them "move on," he went to the Artichoke to ascertain if they did live there. He was followed by them, and an altercation took place in the house, during which witness was assaulted by Hewson, while the woman relieved him of the staff. In the meantime Miller, who lived in the house, came down stairs in his shirt and helped the others to eject him from the place. They succeeded, but and said that as the unfortunate occurrence was succeeded. eject him from the place. They succeeded, but and said that as the unfortunate occurrence was witness returned with a brother constable, F 130, purely accidental, and as there was no danger and, having regained possession of his staff, proceeded to take them into custody. They were re-worship would permit the defendant (his client,) and, having regained possession of his staff, proceeded to take them into custody. They were resisted with savage violence, witness being severely beaten by Miller, who employed a tin-kettle and a rolling-pin to attack him with. A clasp-knife was fluing at them during the affray, but he could not say by whom. Witness struck Miller a smart blow with his staff, and eventually he went willingly to with his staff, and eventually he went willingly to girl was that they were out late, looking at an Irish late and which he apprehended, he trusted that his what had arisen could not friendly activated, and a solution was no danger.

Richard Wilson Jewison and Edward Atkinson of Charwhors the client, of 3, Philipot-lane, merchant—Henry Ward Farrer, of 23, Old Fish-street, wine merchant—Frederick which he might have sustained.—Mr. Broughton said he could not consent to anything like a compromise, as suggested by the solicitor, inasmuch as the offence was one of a nature in which the public generally were interested; he had given due and attentive consideration to the case in all its bearlings, and was of opinion that what had arisen could the find the find wilson Jewison and Edward Atkinson of Charwhors the scient, of 3, Philipot-lane, merchant—Henry Ward Farrer, of 3, Philipot-lane, merchant—Henry Ward To make compensation to the guard for any injury was in the defendant (his client,) to make compensation to the guard for any injury was in the offence was one of an ature in which the public generally were interested; he had given due and attentive consideration to the case in all its bear-line working the affine the defendant (his client,) to make compensation to the guard for any injury was in the offence was one of a nature in which the public generally were interested; he had given due and attentive consideration to the case in all its bear-line working the first the defend

Alderman Finnis immediately granted the summons, and directed that both that and the one he had ordered to be taken out against the same person should be heard on the same day.

LAMBETH.—Defrauding Tradesperofle.—Elizadores, alias Long, and Eather Stone, two well-dressed married women, were finally examined before Mr. Elliott on charges of defrauding tradesperople by the following means:—The prisoners, who generally dressed in the style of servants to respectable families, entered the shop of tradesgranging agencially two ounces of tea and a pound of loaf sugar, and obtained change for a sovereign. When MARLBOROUGH-STREET .- ROBBERY .- Geo generally two ounces of tea and a pound of loaf sugar, and obtained change for a sovereign. When the change was given they took exception to the price of the sugar, refused to take the things, and got the sovereign back. They then changed their while holding her hands, he struck her a tremental session. Witness detained him until a constable them the prisoner made use of very disgusting larrived, when he gave him into custody.—The price of the sugar, refused to take the things, and got the sovereign back. They then changed their while holding her hands, he struck her a tremental session. Witness detained him until a constable them the prisoner made use of very disgusting prisoner, in defence, said he was starving, and took the spoons for the purpose of obtaining the shelter while holding her hands, he struck her a tremental number of the session. arrived, when he gave him into custody.—The prisoner, in defence, said he was starving, and took wheat this morning, but only thin of other grain.

Wheat sold from 4s 6d to 6s 0d; oats 2s 4d to 3s 4d; the spoons for the purpose of obtaining the shelter barley 3s 9d to 4s; beans 4s 8d to 4s 6d per bushel.

three, of which no accounts are sent, are tne true love, Abram, the Ann, of Hull, It would appear there had only been a partial opening in the bartier, which had again shut, and prevented the last mentioned vessels from getting through. Those that have got through will have a good chance. No mention is made of the vessels sent out in search of Sir John Franklin, except the two Americans, which were then west of the Devil's Thumb. If any reasonably be concluded that Captain Penny's and Captain Austin's expeditions had got through Melville Bay early, as otherwise they would probaracter, and begged he would not give them into custody. He, however, declared he should; upon which Stone stooped down, and exclaiming, "Why, here it is," took the sovereign from the floor, and save it to him. He did not then wish to have any gave it to him. He did not then wish to have any coher officer, de-least other officers, the two prisoners were lodged at the source of the men had a right to soll. The men had a right to soll. gave it to him. He did not then wish to have any were surrounded. Eventually, by the arrival of trouble with them.—John Spittle, a city officer, de-tother officers, the two prisoners were lodged at the posed to having had the prisoners twice in custody station.—Three cases of assault were proved against to maintain a high rate of wages, but the masters and Mr. Henry committed had an equal wight to continue against to maintain a high rate of wages, but the masters

AN UNDUTIFUL SON .- B. Spraig was charged with

them at home to mind the house. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the prisoner (the lodger) reduced, and, having procured a candle from the eldest daughter, a girl about twelve years of age, proceeded upstairs to bed, leaving her in a room below waiting the arrival of her father. The prisoner, however, instead of going to his own bed, got into their the twelve against the lawful sone, however, instead of going to his own bed, got into their the twelve against the twelve against the lawful soner, however, instead of going to his own bed, son of loose character, and totally unworthy of her lated to be affectionately attached. Mrs. Robin-son, the woman referred to, was in attendance out-threatening to do some grievous bodily harm to his father Mr. G. Spraig upholsterer, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.—Mr. Spraig said he was inspective against the lawful sword concealed in his bed-room, and from his son's word concealed in his bed-room, and from his son's past conduct fearing some mischief was contempted to have the weapons given up to him. His son refused,

A LIONESS FOR THE QUEEN. - Among the page on deck, and was so tame that its keeper used to

contain many thousand tons of goods, has just been completed by a firm in Liverpool. They are in-

tended for California. INFLUX OF SHIPPING.—On Monday an immense fleet of merchantmen, upwards of 150 in number, arrived off Gravesend. On Sunday and Saturday the arrival of homeward ships that had been detained in the Channel wind-bound, some for three weeks, were equally numerous. At the different wharfs, docks, and river quays, the greatest activity is observable.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY .- On Monday the excursion train from Oxford and Banbury brought 1,000 persons up to Paddington. The one out of London on Sunday took 1,200 and returned with them in safety.

CLERKSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. - It is understood that Sir Denis Le Marchant will succeed the late Mr. Ley as Clerk of the House of Com-

by which you may light your pipe at a pump."

The Duke of Cambridge's "monument committee" declare in their prospectus that "the whole life and fortune of the deceased were devoted to the

THE LITTLE Western steamer arrived at Londonbridge-wharf on Monday afternoon at three o'clock, making the passage from Ramsgate in five hours, and calling at the different piers. A MONUMENT is about to be erected at Leeds to the memory of the late Mr. Baines, who formerly re-

presented that borough in parliament. He was the father of the Chief Commissioner of Poor Laws. THE AMOUNT realised for the charity, at the Gloucester Musical Festival, during the four days performances, was £862 6s. 6d. Last year the entire sum was £883 14s.

The Gazette.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, September 20th. BANKRUPTS.

Martin Bakewell, Manchester, size manufacturer— Richard Battersby and James Telford, Liverpool, iron-ounders—John Jowett and Thomas Jowett, Coventry, founders—John Jowett and Inomas Jowett, Coventry, grocers—William Lupton Lowe, Salford, Lancashire, victualler—Charles Richmond Pottinger, Hardwick-place, Commercial-road East, wine and spirit merchant—William Richards, Devonport, printer—Joseph Scelie, Freeschoolstreet, Horslydown, rectifier—James Taylor, Rochdale, School School School DIVIDENDS.

Oct 15. J. Chisholm and W. Chisholm, Dorking, Surrey; and Ludgate-hill, City, wholesule perfumers—Oct. 16, A. D. W. Desforges, Alford. Lincolnshire, brickmaker—Oct. 15. Sarah Pattison, Winchester glazier—Oct. 15. J. Robinson and E. Moore, Alverthorpe-with-Thornes, Yorkshire, spinners—Oct. 15. C. Smith, Enfield, Middlesex, wine merchant. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

William Anderson, Arbroath, ship builder—John Hen-derson, Dundee, merchant—Robert Walker, Kilmarnock,

From the Gazette of Friday, September 20.

Richard Wilson Jewison and Edward Atkinson of Char-

William Ash, of Henry-street, Hampstead-road, plumber, SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. Alexander Hector, of Kirkside, near Montrose, salmon fisher—Alexander Green, of Aberdeen, saddler—James Smith, late of Deanston, Esquire—John Hood, of Paisley, brazier—Robert Harris, of Glasgow, shawl warehouseman —George M'Kemmie, of Glasgow, miller—James Paterson,

Markets, &c.

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