"Come one, come all—this rock shall fiv From its firm base as soon as I."

My DEAR FRIENDS,-Here I am in the midst of the grand army of pillagers, after having skirmished for seven years with the whole corps of peculators. And to you, who were my first clients, and whose interest has ever been my most anxious care. I address my first letter. Some have told me that it would be my interest to moderate the principles and to subdue the tone of the Northern Star; but my answer is that my principle is my life—and a spade. I call a spade. You will not expect to see in this week's Star a specimen of what your paper shall henceforth the uncertainty of tenure, and enforces the necessity of be. It is not an easy matter to publish a paper on long leases. Now I tell you these things, that you may one Saturday at Leeds, and upon the following, to have a practical illustration of the fact that I have have all the arrangements completed for bringing it been before you. Add to these things, I have been out in London.

We have all done our part : and upon me has de- cessity of having all the machinery ready to meet volved the duties of Editor, compiler, scissors-man, such an assault as that with which labour is again clerk, reader, correspondent—in short all save that of threatened. I do it to protect Duncombe, to protect bill-sticker and printer's devil. And thank God I myself, and to protect your friends. Remember the was able to do it. Next week I shall have my scroud- adage. "God helps those who help themselves:" and self. Holson, who has stood by me throughout my I tell you now that an election cannot be very far off, whole campaign, and who has cheerfully contributed and that it is your duty in every borough, town, and his powerful aid in any department where it was re- city, to be prepared with your machinery, and not to puired. Your old friend Harney, too, has been engaged in wait till the day of struggle. You should aphe removal, so that we have been all at sixes and sevens, point committees in every town in England. Here I am then, in the midst of the trimmers, the to communicate with members of Parliament of all metaphysicians, and the scribbling politicians, who ac- politics, and especially the Free Traders, whom you knowledge and denounce the existence of grievances will find foremost in the enemy's ranks. A central but would withhold from you the power of correcting | committee will shortly be established in London, and | them. The "selling" newspapers that pander to pre- all should be in communication with "England's indice and cater for base passion - that uphold pride and Finsbury's glory." In conclusion, do not drukenness, lewdness, gambling, and debauchery, for a moment be lulled into apathy by your present has their productions should be excluded from the temporary presperity, and do not be cajoled by the gin-palace, the bawdy-house, the stable, and the flimsey promises of Liberal members; make them prize ring-are among the greatest enemies that we sign the have to contend against: and one of two things is that is, to abstain totally from further aggressions quite certain-I shall either lessen their profits, or upon the labouring classes. Now then do it, or let it whip them into the Chartist ranks. And, as I behere the only question with them to be what description of merchandise will sell best in the market, I would prefer opening a larger and more extensive repository for their goods than now exists.

What I ask you, then, is to watch narrowly the future course and tone of the London Liberal press, and mark the improvement which is sure to take place LABOUR'S PARLIAMENT.—A public meeting to discuss the following question: "Would a National Confrom the appearance of the Star among them. As time is precious, and danger threatens, I shall abanference of Trades for the union of all, as recomdon my first intention, which was to devote this letter mended by Labour's organ, the Northern Star, be to a consideration of my own prospects, for the purbeneficial to the trades in general?" was held on Sunday evening, November 24th, at the Clock-house, pose of directing public attention to matters of more Casile-street, Leicester-square. Mr. Howchin was general importance. I rush at once to my subject, called to the chair. An animated discussion took then, which is the consideration of the astounding place, in which Messrs. Milne, Price, Jones, Parkes, intelligence contained in the following letter from and Cuffay took part, when the following resolution was adopted:—"That the sub-secretary write to Mr. Martin Jude for the Miners' plan of their inadvocate. I announced the substance of it to you a tended United Trades' Conference, together with the formicht since: but now it comes with double autho- Miners' views on the subject, and that this discussion rity. Read it, mark it, learn it, and inwardly digest stand adjourned until Sunday evening next. ii. It is—

The Albany, Nov. 16th, 1844 Draz Siz .- (in mit return to fown, I found your tote, accomparied by the Pamphlet containing your reads to the special recently delivered by Lord Fitzwilliam at the funins Feast, and which, we exhing to your request. I have perised with great attention, and think that it emissis much valuable information, and is written with great about it will require in my opinion, stronger as a counts than lead Fizzvillians has adduced to induce the backlature to suppress Trades' Unions. There can be a should that the Masters' and Servanis Bill of last session was an I nobly responded to by the Trades, and the consemain as attempt at that oldert by Sir J. Graham. I do | quence has been, that at the New Royal Theatre in not think it was brought in with that view; but he seized the opportunity of converting it to that purpose, wishing to direct it more especially. I believe, at that time, to the termen in the north. I should not be surprised if some fresh attempt were made next year; but you, and all my kind friends at Sheffield, mas rely upon a communic. my exertions to defeat any attempt to prevent what I consider a just combination of the industrious classes. I am dear Sir, yours faithfully.

THOS. S. DUNCOMBE. Now here you are forewarned, and therefore forearmed. Of the truth of the surmise there cannot be a doubt; and therefore you must arm-you must prepare in the struggle, lest you should be taken by surprise. You are sure to conquer if you are but true to yourelves. Your arms must be union-your strength is in your union : your power in your voice-and you nocess in your perseverance. Will you then unite that you may be strong? Speak out, that your voice" may be powerful—and persevere that you may succeed. It is childish to talk to me about the power of dismited democracy. It is folly to speak of your advanced be discharged from his employment in consequence

position. I tell you, that your backwardness has been of his taking an active part in the affairs of this the cause of many a good man's fall-of many a patrioi's ruin. Duncombe is before you. I am before you. The Stor is before you. James Moir is before you, and gallantly told you so. In 1893, after the Reform Bill had passed, there

were hity members in the House of Commons before you. Hume was then before you: Molesworth was before you; Faithful was before you: I and many others were before you; we saw your best rights inraded; and all the landmarks by which your liberties and privileges had for centuries been defined, were brelled and struck down, because the sentinels were Allowed to struggle alone for your protection. Your Friday last, before D. Maude, Esq. Messrs, Pauling, Paeliament under which the information was laid.

2021 Friday last, before D. Maude, Esq. Messrs, Pauling, Paeliament under which the information was laid.

2021 Henfrey, and Co. brought up three men, named He refered to the words, "artificer and other peryour subserviency has been the cause of many a ty- Whielding. Slater, and Read, for breach of contract; your subserviency has been the cause of many a tymanical measure. Your ingratitude was the tomb of
Henry Hunt, whose warning voice you despised.
Now I write, because Duncombe must fall if you do

a contract with Richard Clark Pauling and Co. Dot support him, and that in time too. He achieved which contract they had not fulfilled. The information Each a triumph for your order in the last session as Rutter then put in a written document signed by the would, if properly commemorated, have disheartened | defendant Read, whose case was taken first. Mr. tranny, and made the oppressor tremble before he Pauling swore to the contract and the signing of the either "joiner" or "carpenter." It might be said again cared to wage fresh war against the conqueror. Same. The contract, it appeared, was made at that the word attitude it; but they were not to reason his clients. Derby; and the first condition was, that Read should admitted it; but they were not to reason his clients. I am not a money-grabber, but I know its value as proceed forthwith to their works at Hulme, there to into prison; but they must go "according to law," the representative of popular opinion. O'Connell's serve them as a good and efficient joiner until the He would particularly call their attention to the Time is in nothing more terrific than in the amount his amount have next. At this stage of the proceedings Truck Act. In that Act the word "artificer" was of tribute yearly collected for him. To this into the case he had an objection to make. Mr. the Minister looks for a substantial proof of the Roberts then pointed out to the Bench that there was thion of the people. The Irish may well laugh at not the least affinity betwixt the document now read formation was laid? He submitted that if the legis-Ton. Had the testimonial in honour of Duncombe's and the information; in fact, the contract was one trumph amounted to £100,000-which would have discussion then took place betwixt Mr. Maude and Mr. ben but a mere fraction of its value—the Minister Rutter. Mr. Maude could not drive it into Mr. Rutter's Total lave seen in the amount something typical of noddle that his information was good for nothing, a union which would have compelled him to pause tion in so clear a manner that every one in the Court to include "joiners," would it not have made More he made another onslaught upon the unionists. Understood it except Mr. Rutter. However, Mr. I shall now, although it may appear egotistical, Enstrate the truth of my position, that your honest aders are always before the people. In 1823 I wrote prosecutors then applied for leave to amend their in-

they would have hung me if they could Well, engineer, employed at a colliery in Pemberton, near the contract. This is the society, while in less than four years after, charged, and a "Johnny Whap-straw" was put into Mr. Monk thought not. He thought that the rules were no part of the contract.

Mr. Monk thought not. He thought that the rules were no part of the contract.

Mr. Monk thought not of the contract.

Mr. Monk thought not. He thought that the rules were no part of the contract.

Mr. Maude: You might as well contend that if Greenment legislated upon four of the grievances, the situation, who knew nothing of the business. In we had a contract, occupying a full sheet of paper, and the Whigs subsequently destroyed the other. the morning, when the men went to work, and found there was sufficient to prove the contract on one-half, The Turies passed the Tithes Composition Bil-the they had to trust their lives in the hands of this in- and that the other half might be cut off and dispensed be measure that was ever passed for Ireland—to shaft, unless a proper engineer was engaged. "Oh." A lengthy discussion then ensued between Mr. be Bill, mind), to correct the old police system, would find no better man. The men, therefore, heard. The men have entered their plea, and are would not go down the pit to work; the consequence in custody. They must be "delivered" in due was, that the Coal King took out warrants course. Moved the old grand jury system, while I think the against the men for leaving work without notice. This ease was brought before the County magistrates one just heard? about three weeks ago, when Mr. Ackerley appeared for the masters and Mr. Scott for the men; and in may be treason when a man is weak, becomes law ustice to Mr. Scott, we must say that he defended when the people are strong. In 1835, I proposed whe men honestly. After a lengthy and patient in-Thation of a competent jury, in like manner as the the masters. Mr. Roberts appeared for the men, and Mr. Ackerley for retained Mr. Monk, with Mr. Rutter as attorney; and after all they were beaten by the poor man's at-Now assessed. Well, in 1835, the proposition created accordance with the instructions of the magistrates, how galling! How annoying! And what a lesson does this case teach to the Workers! Had there not have a laughter in the House of Commons: while, but that the master had not. The defence set up does this case teach to the Workers! Had there not have a no contract between the master been an honest and able "Attorney-general" in Court

Dorthern Star,

NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII. NO. 368.

"TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE!"

Trades' Movements

LONDON.

MANCHESTER,

frey, and Co., are still out, and as determined as

that the resolutions passed at that meeting have been

course of erection in Peter-street in Manchester, for

which Messrs. Pauling and Co. have contracted, in-

stead of about 200 men being at work, there has only

been two brickingers and four, labourers on the pre-

mises for some days past. We also understand that

on Saturday night the whole of the painters in

Messrs. Pauling's employment struck work; and fur-

ther that the plumbers and glaziers struck on Mon-

day. The men are in good spirits, and the funds are

MANCHESTER DYERS.—In a former number of

struck for an advance of two shillings per week,

which was taken from them in 1842. Seven of the

masters gave it the first day, but some of them re-

fused. We are, however, happy to be able to state

last a numerous meeting of Warpers and Beamers of

Arms Inn. Mr. Claugh in the chair. The following re-

solutions were agreed to :-" That should any person

society, such person shall be supported from the

funds of the society. That a book be kept by the

landlord, to enter the name and residence of any

persons out of employment belonging to the society

and that such be reported to the committee, so that

they may be provided for, or employment found for

MORE OF LABOUR'S TRIUMPRS AT MANCHESTER

a number of victories achieved for labour's cause by

that noble minded man W. P. Roberts, Esq. Dur-

ing the past week Mr. Roberts has done more to-

their senses, than ever was accomplished before. The

first case to which we call the attention of our readers.

was leard at the Borough Court, Manchester, on

was laid in accordance with the 4th George IV. Mr.

notwithstanding Mr. Maude pointed out the objec-

Maude finally brought him to his senses by stating

that the objection of Mr. Roberts was a fatal one,

and therefore it was his duty to stop the case. The

he Star we stated that the dyers of this town had

Your faithful friend and servant.

FEARGES O'CONNOR.

alone. I have done my duty, and am.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 30, 1844.

A PUBLIC SOIREE to Welcome Labour's Organ—the NORTHERN STAR—to the Metropolis, will be held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10th. Tea on the Table at Six o'clock precisely.

Peargus O'Connor, Esq., Mr. Joshua Hobson, and Mr. G. J. Harney, have been invited, and will attend o incessantly dinning into your ears the absolute ne-

WELCOME TO THE METROPOLIS.

Tickets Ninepence Each, to be obtained of the Mexopolitan Delegate Council; of Mr. Cleave. Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; of M. T. Mr. Wheeler, 243½, Strand; of Mr Simpson. Elm-cottage, Camberwell; Mr. Arnott, Middle-sex-place, Somers-town; Mr. Packer, News Agent, Harrov-road; Mr. Drake, Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane; Mr. Stallwood. Little Vale-place, Hammersmith; Mr. Tillmans Coffee House, Tottenham-court-road; Mr. J. G. Dron, Oakley-street, Lambeth: Mr Humphries, 62½, Collier-street Pentonville; Mr. Sherrard, Secretary to the Weavers, Abbey-street, Berlinal-green: Mr. Mover, Paget-place, Waerloo-road; Mr. Abbot, Hanover-street, Lewisham; Mr. Chekenvell, Mr. V. Delter, Mr. V. Cuffay, 409, Strand; Mr. Fussell, 36, Margaret-street, Clerkenwell; Mr. V. Pakes, 33. Devonshire-street, Lisson-grove; Mr. Pattenden, Shoemaker, Boston-place, Maryleboie; Mr. Parkes, Little Windmill-street, Haymarket; Mr. Ford, High-road, Knightsbridge; Mr. Whitehow, 1, Newland-street, Kensington; Mr. Skelton, Cecilapourt; and at the Institution, John-street.

the case the magistrates decided that the master lave followed, as a matter of course. They would should pay the man £2 for his wages; and had it not lave had to mount the trend-wheel with the felon been for some little mistake which he had made him- and the thief. Nothing but a cry of "serve em self, they would have ordered the master to have paid light!" would have been heard on one hand, and him the full amount claimed, namely, £2 15s., or 5s. sillen feeling of mixed commiscration and vengeance per day, for him and his drawer. There were two other similar cases, but the hour being far advanced the; were adjourned until Thursday. On Saturday Mr. Roberts appeared to prosecute some of Messrs. Pauling, Henfrey, and Co.'s knobsticks, and one of the foremen, for assaults committed by them. In one case they entered the house of a Mr. Kitcher, and abused his wife; and in two other cases they had abused some of the old hands, without cause. Mr. Rutter appeared for the defence. After a patient hearing, the whole of the knoksticks, with the foreman, were bound over to keep the peace.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR LABOUR.

Manchester, Friday, Nov. 29th. in another portion of this day's paper will be found a report of a case of "breach of contract," heard in the Borough Court of Manchester. The complaining parties were Messrs. Pauling, Henfrey, and Co., the detendants were journeymen joiners, of the names of Read, Weilder, Slatter, Robinson, and Taylor. Mr. Roberts, at the first hearing, took an objection to the nformation, which was held to be fatal. The complainants applied to the court for time to amend the information, and to take counsel's opinion, which was granted; and Friday, Nov. 29th, fixed for the further hearing of the case. This day, then, the parties again appeared; and it soon came out that the information had been sent to London, either to be drawn up afresh or to procure counsel's opinion on it. Mr. Roberts, who appeared for the defendants, had not an opportunity of seeing the information until he ap-

examine it before the hearing came on. Mr. Monk, barrister at law, appeared to conduct the case for the complainants. Wm. Taylor was first | man had a son who worked for Morris as a weaver, who | the masters were wanting men, the statements in the quitcalled up. Mr. Monk said this was another case had been turned off without notice. The father deter- tance papers would prevent many of them from being emarising out of the differences between Messrs. Pauling mined that justice should be done to his son, and took played; and, as long as there was any surplus of hands,

peared in court; and only had a few minutes to

oiners lately in the employ of Messrs. Pauling, Hen- the public attention. ever hever to give up the contest until their just this the proper time to make an objection which he left to sarve, because he dared to seek justice. Mr. Do- be no satisfactory condition for the artisan until there rights are conceiled to them. In the last number of had to raise. The objection was, that a man could novan tien read a statistical account, which proved that was a fixed minimum of wages adopted. He thought the Stor appeared a report of the great aggregate | rot be tried twice for the same offence. This he sub- | Mr. Morris had taken, by reductions and over-lengths | there ought to be a certain fixed rate of wages, below meeting of the Building Trades. We understand mitted was the case with his client; for, notwith- since 1840, the enormous sum of \$1,500 per year from his which no man should be allowed to work; and if any standing that the wording of the Information was a poor weavers. Mr. Donovan then read the following reso, workman had any superior skill, he would be sure, after aftered, yet the offence was the same. He referred to lution, and sat down amid much applause "That it is all, to make his way. - A resolution, moved by Mr. Lee, several cases in support of his position. The Court the opinion of this meeting that the Power Loom Weavers and seconded by a workman named Lowe, expressed the the people manifested their entire satisfaction with over-ruled the objection; and Mr. Roberts requested of Manchester are in duty bound to carry out the law to objects of the intended society, namely, that they should that Mr. Maude, the stipendiary magistrate, would its follest extent against Wm. Morris, for unjustly pur be to protect the interests and privileges of the associated make a note of the objection, as it might be wanted | loining the hard earnings of the weavers, to the amount | trades, and to resist all invasions of their rights, -A resoif he found it necessary to take the case into the of £100; and this meeting pledges itself to find funds to bution pledging the meeting to raise a fund for the purcourt of Queen's Reach

Mr. Monk then said that the information was laid for breach of a written agreement betwixt the per- speech, seconded the resolution. The resolution being tion of sixpence per week, except for such weeks as he was sons charged and Messrs. Pauling and others, Master , put from the chair, was carried unanimously. Mr. Do- sick or out of work, was moved by Mr. Charles Oldfield. Builders, of Hulme; which agreement they, the ersons charged, had not fulfilled. He called Mr.

that only two masters at present hold out against the nexed rules." He (Mr. Roberts) wanted to know what rules? Why were the rules not mentioned in WARPERS AND BEAMERS.—On Saturday evening the information! They ought to have been there to assist the Magistrates in the investigation. Their Manchester, was held in the large room of the Peel's not being there, was fatal no the information. His next objection was, that the information was bad n law, inasmuch as it was not properly made out. He believed, in cases of partnership, that the names of all the partners should be given in full. But in this nformation it was "Mr. George Pauling and others, Master Builders at Hulme." He considered this bad n law, just as much so as an imperfect venue in an indictment. He had another objection, and that was, that the contract was contrary to the Stamp Act. The Stamp Act allowed contracts between 'masters and servants" to be unstamped; but this particular contract did not come within the AND WHAN -It becomes our pleasing duty to record

meaning of that clause, inasmuch as the parties were not "servants," as the document itself would shew. He submitted to the Bench that the contract should have been a stamped one; and wards bringing masters, magistrates, and lawyers to being unstamped, was not binding. He had many other objections, which of themselves would be fatal. He would mention another; that was, that his clients did not come within the meaning of the Act of sons." His clients did not answer to the parliamentary definition of the word "artificer." In support of his argument, he referred to several Acts of Parliament which defined the term in onestion—the 27th Geo. II., chap. 6th; the 31st Geo. II., chap 11th; the 56th Geo. III., and the "Truck In all of these it was set forth what description of workers were included in the term "artificer:" but in none of them was to be found same. The contract, it appeared, was made at that the word "artificer" was a general term. He Mr. Roberts said, that before they went any further defined; and in that definition "joiners" were not included, as he had explained. It might be asked what that had to do with the Act under which the inlature debarred his clients from the benefits and prothing and the information totally another. A long tection of the one Act, it might be reasonably supposed that it was intended to exempt them from the penalties of the other. There was also the case of 'servant-labourers," for which a separate clause was

made in the Act; and if the legislature had intended a separate clause for the "joiner" as well ! He argued that "joiners" were not "servants;" for servants" were parties whom the master could call at any time to do anything he wanted doing. That constituted a "servant." A joiner was not such; 1 smphlet, ascribing the Whiteboy outbreaks of that formation, which was granted : and in a short time for even during the hours of labour the master had Parand all the grievances of the country, to the Union, found to be worse than the other. They then begged joinering. Mr. Roberts occupied an hour and three Three thousand copies of that pampilet were come on again next Friday. On the same day, Mr. the whole of which time, notwithstanding the court principal fishing grounds are off the Coast of Holland, to fly my country for thirteen months, as the following circumstance.—According to the con-Roberts submitted his objections to the consideration unusual for many of them to work out of Harwich, Frizi commissions were appointed to hang and trans- stitution of the Miners' Association, all workmen of the Court, and resumed his seat.

Posterry man who dared even to defend the people, engaged about the pits are at liberty to become mem- Mr. Maude said, that Mr. Roberts had raised one bers : this being the case, many engineers have joined objection which was fatal to the information, namely, season and locality ! it is mostly cod, sole, haddock, or lecturer, and the meeting dispersed, evidently highly One matural-born idiot was hung; and though I am the association. A short time ago, a young man, and the omission of the numer, which formed one part of plaice. A smack's cargo commonly contains more than gratified with the proceedings of the evening.

shart, times a proper ragmeer was engaged. On. A rength, discussion then change between line says Johnny, "in order to prove my efficiency, I will Maude and Mr. Monk, which was put an end to by structually complained in my denunciation of hand- wind-the empty tubs up and down," and accordingly Mr. Maude deciding that the information was bad. brds; the Petty Sessions Act, which was intended to gearings, which would have caused certain death if said he would withdraw the other informations. prevent individual magistrates from exercising their any person had been in the tub at the time. Not- Mr. Roberts: No, you will not. I appear in them taprice; and the Constabulary Bill (not the Po- withstanding this, the tender-hearted Coal King all; and they must share the fate of the one just

> Mr. Maude: Are the rest precisely similar to the Mr. Mank: Precisely the same. Mr. Maude: Then they must be treated in the same way. The case against each is dismissed.

Mr. Roberts, to the prisoners: You are all disthe people are strong. In 1835, I proposed whe men nonestly. After a lengthy and patient interest people are strong. In 1835, I proposed whe men nonestly. After a lengthy and patient interest people are strong. In 1835, I proposed when magistrates decided that the Coal King should pay the expenses, and find a proper engineer; and that the men should give 14 days' notice. Thus has Labour achieved another victory over vinders after it was done. In 1835, I proposed. The men acted upon this, and went to their work:

The men acted upon this, and went to their work:

The men acted upon this, and went to their work:

The men acted upon this, and went to their work: that all landlords should be compelled to make leases but the master still refused to find them another enon the first hearing, one of the "firm of Pauling's"

free at a corn-rent; and in all cases where lands lands are the lands would be beat by such a man as Roberts. They took their Then held upon lease at too high a rent, that for their wages; and this was the case brought before steps accordingly. They sought the advice of counsel; the rent should be estimated according to the sworn the same bench of magistrates on Friday last. Mr. they sent the informations to London to be drawn; they

was, that there was no contract between the master been an honest and able "Attorney-general" in Court the least of the south Langashire find the s

on Monday afternoon, an unusually well-attended meeting arising from a strong sense of injustice, on the other. As it is, the "master" class have been taught that they cannot "cannot strain the law" with impunity and the workers have been inspired with confidence and determination to rely on the law, and to seek for the law's protection.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE POWER-LOOM WEAVERS OF MANCHESTER was held in the Carpenters'-hall, on Wednesday evening last, to take into consideration the steps to be taken to induce Mr. Morris of Oldfield-lane to give the same price as the other masters in the town. Mr Win. Ashton was called to the chair, who opened the meeting by reading the placard calling them together, and called compel the operatives to stop in a particular locality, and Mr. John Nuttall to move the first resolution-" That it is the opinion of this meeting that there is only one great | regulation he had pointed out was what they chiefly comobstacle standing in the way of a general advance in the plained of at present; for on any one leaving a shop he Power-Loom Weaving department-viz., the opposition of Mr. Morris to the just demands of his weavers. This meeting, therefore, pledges itself to support those weavers | charge, and full particulars about him; and if the man that are out, and all who will come out until such time as | had left on account of lowness of wages, there was no Mr. Marris thinks proper to conform to the general advanced prices." Mr. Wm. Dixon, weaver, in a very ener- books, giving particulars as to the characters of all their getic steech, seconded the resolution, which was carried hands. Mr. Taylor moved a resolution, to the effect that unanimously. Mr. Donovan moved the next resolution, a protective and friendly society or association of the and read from the Manchester Guardian as follows: "The mechanics, millwrights, engineers, moulders, and smiths. sum of £37 17s. 4d., amount of wages forfeited by the should be formed forthwith. Mr. Toole, from Manchester, weavers in the employ of Mr. Wm. Morris, Islington-mills, seconded the motion .- After one or two other addresses, Salford has been handed over in equal proportions to the Mr. John David Boyd, of Manchester, said he was of Manchester Infirmary, and the Salford Royal Dispen- opinion that the intended association would place the

they had been called to witness the hypocrisy of Morris.

pulpit, and then do as he had done since the strike at his right to sell their labour in the best market. The pracmill. There was a person that worked as a beamer for Mr. I tice of giving quittance papers was obnoxious in the ex-Morris, who had gone to another place to work. This treme, and a violation of all just principle; for, even when Mr. Roberts here rose and said, that he thought | worked and requested that he might be discharged, and be ruinous to the operatives; and he believed there would enable W. P. Roberts to obtain justice for those that have poses of the united trades, by the payment by each membeen so unjustly treated." Mr. Patrick Ray, in an able ber of three shillings as entrance money, and a subscrip-

novan moved, and Mr. Ray seconded, - That a Defence and seconded by Mr. William West. - The chairman Committee of seven be elected to carry out the foregoing stated that about 1,400 of the five associated trades had Richard Clark Pauling, who proved the signing of resolution."-Agreed to. The following gentlemen were already joined the union in Manchester, and they had a the document, at Derby, on the 19th day of Oct. last. | elected as the committee :- Thomas Corbet, Daniel Dono- fund of about £300 now in hand .- Several other resolu-Mr. Roberts had several objections to take to the van. Patrick Ray, William Ashton, James Hogan, Patrick tions relative to the regulations which should govern the aformation; in fact, it was not worth a straw. The Doran, and John Nuttall. The thanks of the meeting united trades engaged the meeting for some time. All first objection was, that only a part of the agree- were given to Mr. Ashton for his conduct in the chair, and the resolutions were unanimously passed, accompanied by ment was mentioned in the information. In the the business terminated. It was then moved and seconded marks of hearty approbation. contract were these words: "according to the an- that the Rev. James Scholefield be requested to act as treasurer to the committee.

SHEFFIELD.

(To Journeymen Tailors.) olicit your attention and assistance to your brethren where the society meets. Notwithstanding these discentral committee by every means in our power. couraging circumstances the men are determined to Mr. Henley seconded the resolution, and shewed a secure position; therefore send immediate help, then broke up. Let not this appeal be made in vain. It is your cause as well as theirs. Let them fall, and you will fall also. A small sum from each is all that is required. Any amount you may wish to advance, for ward to Mr. Matthew Taylor, Secretary, Green Dragon, Fargate, Sheffield, by whom it will be duly acknowledged and thankfully received. We are, brethren, yours in the cause of justice. Thomas Eames, President; T. Harrington, G. J. Cotter, Executive Council; W. Mackay, J. W. Parker, General Secretary, Tailors' Protection Society, 55,

Old Bailey, London. BRADFORD. THE WOOL-COMBERS. - Several of the wool-combers employers are reducing the wages of the men in their employ. In many instances, where a direct reduc tion is not made in the wages, the sorts are altered and the operative has to comb wool one-penny or three-halfpence per pound less. A great number of power looms are standing still, and hundreds of wool-

combers are on short time. BARKING, ESSEX. STRIKE OF THE BARKING FISHERMEN .- No fewer than sixty fishing smacks, belonging to Barking, in Essex, are assembling. at this moment lying in the River, a little below Woolwich. their crews having brought them home from sea, and struck work. As the Barking fishery has long been one of the principal sources of supply to the Billingsgate Market, a few particulars respecting its present condition, and the alleged causes of the strlike, may not be unacceptable to our readers. The total number of smacks belonging to Barking; though nominally sailing from the port of London, is about one hundred and sixty. These Lowestoff, or Yarmouth, on the eastern coast. The kind Bairstow resumed his seat amid loud and long-conof fish they are employed in catching varies with the tinued applause. A vote of thanks was given to the one of these varieties. The duration of the voyage is also so common as they are at present; and the men generally cluded by moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer. found means to get home on the average once a month. Mr. Peter Hay, in an eloquent speech, seconded the But to meet the increased competition that the supply of motion, which was carried unanimously. A vote of fish by railway has introduced, the owners have made thanks was also given to the chairman. them more frequent, till the usual time of absence has infor the last year employed a very fast sailing cutter to the Star was read, to the general satisfaction of all carry provisions to his smacks, and those of the numerous present. small owners who are his dependents, and to bring their fish back to meet the boats at Gravesend. By this means the crews of more than half the smacks belonging to the place have been kept out at sea for periods of from three

being thrown out of berth, should the men's demands not be acceded to. The apprentices, of whom more than two hundred are already on shore, will, of course, be thrown upon their masters' hands. The demands of the nen are for increased wages and shorter voyages. The present rate of wages is, men fourteen shillings a week, and mates sixteen. They want this to be advanced two shillings in each case, and the time of absence to be imited to one month. The majority of the owners seem inclined to grant them this, but others are averse to all oncession. The general opinion, however, is, that "the owners must give in." The reasons assigned are, that this is the most profitable part of the year, that "all hands" are in the strike, and that the men of other places are not suited to the particular kind of fishery in which the inhabitants of Barking are engaged. One thing is ertain, that if the strike continues long the loss to large whers will be very great. MEETING OF MECHANICS, MILLWRIGHTS, & C., OLDHAM,-

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

to take an additional hand in each vessel, to prevent any

the mechanics, millwrights, engine makers, moulders, nd smiths of Oldham and the neighbourhood, was held the Hall of Science, Horsedge-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain affairs connected with those Trades. Mr. Robert Robinson, from Manchester. was called to the chair. He remarked that it was evident, from what had been done in Oldham and other towns that the masters were making an attempt to crush the rights of industry; and it behaved the five trades who had been called together on this occasion to bestir themselves o put an end to the grievances they were labouring under. Their employers, in discharging the men with "quittance papers," which prevented their getting employment elsewhere, except under certain conditions, had in view to also to prevent their getting higher wages. The unjust must have a quittance paper, on which was stated the amount of wages he had received, the cause of his disvork for him; for these associated masters had checksary. Mr. Donovan said that this was not the first time peratives in the proud position they were entitled to hold. As soon as a prosperous period had occurred in trade, He hadoften turned up his eyes to heaven like a dying most of their employers united together to deprive calf. He might well put on his white cravat and mount the them of the only legitimate right they vet possessed, the

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—A public meeting was held on Monday last, in the Saracen's Head large room, for the purpose of forwarding the above object Mr. George Watson was unanimously voted to the TAILORS' STRIKE. - Fellow Workmen, we carnestly chair. Mr. Hollowell moved the first resolution "That the straightforward, manly, and consistent conof Sheffield, who have been on strike, against an at- duct of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., in his advocacy tempted reduction in wages on the part of four em- of the people's rights, and his energetic opposition to ployers of that town. They have been out upwards tyranny of every kind, entitles him to the hearty of three months; and those in employ are contribu- thanks of every well-wisher to the human race. ting eighteen pence per week out of their weekly Mr. Mundy seconded the resolution in an able speech earnings, which do not exceed eight shillings per which, on being put from the chair, was carried week : in addition to which a misfortune has befel unanimously. Mr. Gammage moved the second rethem, by their late secretary absconding with sums solution: "That we cordially concur with the trades of money sent by other societies, as well as incurring of London in raising a testimonial of our esteem for a debt of sixty pounds to the landlord of the house Mr. Duncombe, and do pledge ourselves to assist the stand out. The strike has assumed a rather novel an eloquent manner the claims of Mr. Duncombe aspect; the employers declaring that they will not upon the public. The resolution was carried unaniemploy men belonging to any society; thus endea- mously. A committee of twelve was then appointed vouring to destroy the only means whereby we are and several persons appointed to receive subscrip enabled to protect our labour. A little assistance tions. A vote of thanks was then moved to the from every society will place the Sheffield men in chairman, and carried unanimously. The meeting

Chartist Entelligence.

LONDON.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL.—City Chartist Itall, I, Turnagain-lane, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, Nov. 24th; Mr. Westray in the chair. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That all the localities and Chartist friends in the Metropolitan district, are hereby requested not to appoint any meetings for Tuesday evening, Dec. 10th, the night of the Soirée in honour of the Northern Star."

Mr. Stallwood gave notice of the following motion for Sunday next:—"That this council recommend to their brethren and friends throughout the United Kingdom, to address short petitions to the House of Commons, calling upon that house to address her Majesty, for the recall of Frost, Williams, and Jones. And also that similar petitions praying the house to repeal the rate-paying clauses in the Reform Bill. be also prepared and sent to that house on its re-

MR. BAIRSTOW'S LECTURE. - A public meeting was held at the City Chartist Hall on Sunday evening, to hear Mr. Bairstow lecture. A numerous and highly respectable audience attended; Mr. Stallwood was unanimously called to the chair. Mr Bairstow delivered a most eloquent lecture, in the course of which he traced to their real causes the destitution, slavery, and misery of the operative class. He showed the inutility of the schemes proare wet-bottomed vessels, generally of from fifty to sixty pounded by the free traders and other political tons, and carrying each three men besides the captain, quacks, and proved the abundant necessity and unand ords, clergy magistrates, police, and grand further time, which was granted, and the case will quarters in arguing on his several objections, during and about the same number of apprentices. Their doubted efficiency of the Charter, as the only means to enable the working men to obtain for themselves East in the press by the Sheriff of Cork, and I was Roberts proceeded to Wigan to attend a case then was crowded to sufficient on before the County magistrates, which arose out of to with breathless attention. In conclusion, Mr. Orkney Islands. In the snumer and autumn it is not the Northern Star, and congratulated his brother

> Merron, Surrey. - A densely crowded meeting, subject to a corresponding variation from the same circumstances. Where several smacks are the property of called together by placards, was held in the assembly a single owner, or of two or three in the same family, room of the Victory Inn, on Tuesday evening. Mr. they are generally worked in fleets of from fifteen to O'Connor had been announced to be present, and thirty sail, each smack in its turn bringing to market the great was the disappointment when it was learned and liberty of the Polish people—are so many solemn and fish caught by the whole fleet. In this way a large fleet is enabled to keep up a regular and constant supply; thus had precluded the possibility of that gentleman's ata fair average of the market is secured, and the time of absence from home rendered less variable and uncertain.
>
> Frequently, however, the smacks only come up the river briefly addressed the meeting, and concluded by as far as Gravesend, and having disbarged their cargo of fish into the hatch-boats that ply between that place and from Mr. O'Connor, which apology the meeting dethe London market, they take in fresh provisions and clared satisfactory. Mr. Stallwood then entered into return to sea. This is called making a "Gravesend the question of the political rights of labour, and advoyage." It tends to keep the men longer from their dressed the assembly in a fervid strain for upwards of homes and families; but effects a great saving of time to an hour, amid considerable applause. At the conthe owners. Formerly these Gravesend voyages were not clusion Mr. Dale addressed the meeting, and con-

MARYLEBONE LOCALITY. - At a meeting of the memcreased to six or eight weeks, and often more. One ex- bers of the Marylebone and Emmett Bragade localitensive proprietor, the owner of about 50 vessels, has also ties, on Sunday evening, Mr. O'Connor's letter from

MANCHESTER.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING. - The South Lancashire delegate meeting was held in the to six months. This lengthened absence from home and committee room, under the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunits comforts the working fishermen have long felt to be a day last, Mr. John Nuttall in the chair. Delegates great privation, their stays on shore being always much from the following places were present:—Manchester, shorter than those of other seamen. The middle class of owners, thinking probably that a partial return to the The minutes of the last meeting were read and conold system would place them on a more equal footing firmed, after which the following sums were paid in tive land. This unity of spirit would beget a unity with the extensive proprietor above referred to, lent a to the South Lancashire fund :- Rochdale, 2s. 1d.;

Mm Hewitt, Publisher

AGENTS AND BOOKSELLERS Will please to notice, that orders for the Star, and advertisements, must be addressed as under :-"FEAROUS O'CONNOR, Esq., Northern Star Office,

340, Strand, London." Remittances, whether by Bank or Post-office Moneyorders, must also be addressed in the same manner; and the orders made payable to Mr. O'Connor. Post-office Orders must be payable at the Charingcross Branch Office. Attention to these instructions will prevent disappointment and save much

CORRESPONDENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS Are requested to send their communications, addressed— " MR. JOSHUA HOBSON,

Editor Northern Star, 340, Strand, London." as early in the week as possible. Reports of meetings and other transactions occurring on Sunday or Monday must be in London on Wednesday morning; the news of Tuesday and Wednesday must be posted off on Wednesday night; the news of Thursday, on Thursdy night; and the news of Friday, on Friday night. THESE INSTRUC-TIONS MUST BE STRICTLY ABIDED BY by the regular correspondents of the Star. No excuse will be received for neglect of duty or of slovenly performance of it. It is our wish to make the Star an efficient organ of the great Movement Party : to accomplish this we will be our PART, and must desire others to do theirs. Let us have the matter regularly supplied, and there shall be no cause for complaint for non-insertion. Secretaries of bodies of working men, whether banded together as Chartists or as Trades, will aid much in serving themselves and Labour's cause if they act on the instructions given above, and send such matters of news as will be interesting to the reader generally, and of service to their own body particularly. We also invite all friends to the cause of Labour to render their assistance to enable us to make the Star an organ that will bear comparison with any Journal in the kingdom.

Private Letters for Mr. Joshua Hobson and Mr. G. JULIAN HARNEY, must be addressed to the Printing Office, 17, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The Northern Star will be printed so as to be despatched in time to reach all country towns on Saturday mornings, where it will arrive in due course by the Bondon mails. A LATER EDITION will be printed to reach the country on Sunday mornings; and a later still for sale in London on Sundays. Parties in the country wishing to have the later editions, will please to be particular in saying so.

Mosley, 2s. 6d. Missionary fund: - Manchester, Carpenters' Hall, 5s. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:-"That each delegate meeting shall decide where the next meeting shall be held. "That the next delegate meeting be held at Oldham." "That each locality send their quota to the executive before any other money be paid." "That any locality wanting a local lecturer must send to Mr. John Murrey, No. 43, Brook-street, under the Carpenters' Hall, Manchester." "That our treasurer be exonerated from attending this meeting, on account of extreme illness." "That the discussion upon the propriety of having hymn-books for the use of the Chartist body in this division of the country, containing 160 to 180 pages, do stand over until the next meeting, each delegate to bring the opinion of the members upon it." "That the levy for the next month be one-fourth of a penny per member per week." "That this meeting stand adjourned until this day four weeks, at ten o'clock in the morning, in the ('hartist room, Greaves-street, Oldham." ure correspondence for the South Lancashi retary must be addressed to Richard Radford, No. 8. Violet-street, Welcombe-street, Hulme, Manchester. CARPENTERS' HALL.—A public meeting was held n the above hall on Sunday evening last, Nov. 24th Mr. John Nuttall was unanimously called to the chair; who, after a few remarks, called upon Mr. John Smith to read Mr. O'Connor's letter from the Star of Saturday last. At the conclusion of which its contents by repeated rounds of applause. Mr. Thomas Rankin, in an able speech, moved the following resolution :- "That we, the people of Manchester, highly approve of the removal of the Northern Star from Leeds to London." Mr. William Dixon seconded the resolution, which, on being put from the chair, was agreed to amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the meeting. Mr. D. Donovan, in a speech which did honour to his head and heart, moved the next resolution as follows:-"That if the proprietors and editors of the Northern Star see the necessity of advancing its price to fivepence, we, the people of Manchester, do pledge ourselves to support it, knowing that it is the only paper in existence that the people can call their own." Mr. Edward Clark, in an ex-

Fund. The thanks of the meeting were given to the choir for the liberal donation, and likewise to the chairman for his impartial conduct in the chair. After which the meeting was dissolved. TAVISTOCK.—On Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 25th and 26th, two public meetings will be held in the finildhall, to hear Mr. Dovle deliver lectures on the Corn Laws, and on the people's Charter as the only permanent remedy for National distress. Monday, Mr. Doyle delivered an able and argumentative lecture which lasted about an hour and a half, in which he scattered the arguments of the Free Trade School to the winds. On the second night Mr. Doyle illustrated the six points of the Charter, proving clearly that every point was necessary for the carrying out the whole to perfection. He concluded by making a strong appeal to the audience to come orward and join the standard of the people's rights. vote of thanks being given to Mr. Doyle for his

cellent speech, seconded the resolution, which was

carried without a dissentient vote amongst the thou-

sands present. Mr. Clark, on the part of the Victim

Fund Committee, brought the case of Jenkin Morgan

before the meeting, and stated that the choir be-longing to the Hall had given 15s. to the Victim

THE POLISH REVOLUTION. London.—The anniversary of this memorable event

several lectures in this town, the meeting separated.

was celebrated by a public meeting at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, on Friday evening last, November 29th. Dr. Bowring, M.P., was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the proceedings in a neat speech, which was warmly applauded. Mr. Parry read letters from several members of Parliament who could not attend, but who universally expressed their sympathy with the object of the meeting. It was intimated that the letters read were a selection only of those received. This called forth cries for 'honest Duncombe;" "where's Duncombe's letter? &c., &c. Mr. Parry assured the meeting that the letter was merely one of apology for non-attendance, and that it was unnecessary to read it. This. however, did not satisfy the meeting, and the letter had to be produced amidst cheers for Duncombe. Monsicur Worsoon then read the annual address from the Polish Emigrants, which was received with great applause. We have not received a copy of the address. Mr. Lovett moved the first resolution as follows :-Resolved :- "That having heard the unanimous reso-

utions of the Polish Refugees in London, passed on the 5th of June last, on occasion of the visit of the Tyrant Nicholas, this meeting, assembled for the purpose of commemorating the last Polish revolution of 1830, cannot better fulfil its object, nor more worthily honour the present anniversary, than by declaring its approval of and adherence to the said resolutions-concurring in their spirit-echoing their inflexible determination-and asserting the claims of Polish independence to every boundary violated by any of the partitions of which Poland has been the victim-protesting against all invasions of the rights and liberties of Poles by foreign courts and cabinets. and claiming for the Polish people the sovereignty of Poland, and the emancipation of the Polish soil."

Mr. Linton seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. PARRY moved the second resolution :-

Resolved :- "That the perseverance of the Polish emigrants in advocating the cause of their country-their annual celebration of the day in which Poland made an effort to regain her independence-the contempt with which they spurned every amnesty offered to them-and above all, the spirit internally working upon the Polish millions, breaking nearly every year through the crust of Russian institutions, and provoking those atrocious persecutions against the language, religion, enlightenment, nation by the nations of Europe, who are bound to regard the wrongs inflicted on her, as infractions of their common rights to freedom, independence, and self-government; and that this meeting, considering the great cause of freedom as one and the same everywhere, and never to be rooted out from the affection of the patriotic, . never to be abandoned by the heroism of the bravelooks to the triumph of Poland in her future struggle for independence, as necessary to the security and happiness of Europe, and hence as entitled to find as many zealous

allies as there are nations filled with the hatred of Mr. H. VINCENT seconded the resolution, which

was unanimously adopted.

Mr. P. Taylor moved the third resolution, which was simply an appeal to the Liberal press to publish the foregoing resolutions.

M. ZABA (a Pole) then addressed the meeting in

an animated speech, which elicited general cheering. He observed, that upon that day the Poles in every country in Europe, who were not enslaved, had met together to express their ardent devotion to their native country, and to renew their vows to employ all their endeavours for its regeneration. These sentiments were participated in by the unfortunate exiles who were groaning in the mines of Siberia, and upon that day their heartfelt prayers were offered up to heaven for the deliverance of their naof action, and the day was not far distant when Poland would be free. (Cheers.)

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

11 To The The Metaper

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be holden before THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, on MONDAY, the Sixteenth day of December, 1844, at Nine of the Clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all Jurors, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the said Sessions are required to attend. And Notice is hereby also Given,

That all Appeals, Applications, and Proceedings under the Highway Acts (not previously disposed of) will be heard and taken at the opening of the Court, on TUESDAY, the Seventeeth day of DECEMBER, provided all cases of Pelony and Misdemeanour, shall then have been disposed of or otherwise, as soon as the Criminal Business of the Sessions shall be concluded.

By Order, JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough Leeds, 18th November, 1844.

GREAT MEDICAL BOON.

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

Nearly two centuries ago, Mainwaring earned a fame greater than Abernethy by his rapid and certain cures of all these afflicting complaints, which arise from derangement of that vital organ, the Stomach, such as Indigestion, causing Head-ache. Dimness of Vision, Giddiness Fulness at the Pit of the Stomach, Wind, Heartburn Water Brash, and Difficulty of Swallowing. Costiveness, attended with Dryness of Skin, Flushes of Heat and Cold, and tendency to Apoplexy. Bilious Affections, having a tendency to Jaundice; Palpitation of the Heart, with Swelling of Legs and tendency to Dropsy, Affections of the from falling off, or turning grey; restores grey hair to its Lungs, with short, dry Cough, Phlegm, and tendency to original colour; frees it from sourf and dandriff, and ren-

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

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

Mainwaring's system is fully explained for the benefit of the afflicted in a small pamphlet, given gratuitously by the agents. All applications for agencies, on the usual terms, must be made to Cleave, I. Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London; and Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester.

N.B.—These Pills are carefully prepared according to the receipt, under the directions of Dr. M. Donall, 52, Walcot square, Lambeth, London.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS." THE following testimonials from respectable persons, in addition to many hundreds of DECIDED CURES -particulars of which have been already published-established the character of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, as

the Best Medicine in the World: TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARE'S LIFE PILLS. Gentlemen.—This is to inform you, in detail, what OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS (or Pills of Health); have done for

First.-They have cured me of a Cough, of about three years' duration, by which I could sleep very little; but the third night I took them I slept comfortably. Secondly.-Of a Nervous Affection, with which I have

been troubled for many years. Thirdly.—Of Costiveness, from which I have suffered much for many years, having been, except at intervals, for three, four, five, six, seven, and eleven days in torment, previous to going to the ground.-Fourthly Of the Rheumatism, from which I have suf-

fered much for upwards of 40 years. Fifthly.—Of a Scorbutic humour, with which I have n tormented at least 11 years, having been lame with it, several times, for months together. This has been a very stubborn case. I do not know what I may have, but at present I have not a sore spot or a pain about me. I am now enabled to bless and praise God for his mercies in hringing to light such a restorative of health and soundness of body. I am not like the same person I was a year ago, being so much altered for the better. se cures have been effected in me by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. And lastly.—I believe them to be a safe preventive of the Bowel Complaint, for neither I nor my wife have had

it since taking them; she having frequently had it pre-I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant, R. W. RICHARDSON, Rehoolmaster

Red Lion-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, Jan. 30, 1843. WITNESS.-R. Richardson, his present wife, can vouch to his being afflicted as above for more than 22 years. Note.—You are at liberty to make use of the above statement, in any way you please; I am ready to answer any question put to me relating thereto. Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., London.

To Mr. James Arthur, Bookseller, Rickergate, Carlisle Six,-I cannot refrain from expressing the deep gratitade I feel for the great benefit I have derived from taking Parr's Life Pills. Por the space of eighteen months I was seriously afflicted with a complaint of the stomach, accompanied with severe pain and flatulency. During that time I had much medical advice, and was a patient at the Carlisle Dispensary for six months, but without deriving the slightest benefit whatever. I also tried several patent medicines, but without experiencing any benefit. I was worn out to a complete skeleton.—had a severe couch and spit, and was also troubled with Diabetes, and had no hope of ever recovering; fortunately, however, I was informed by some of my neighbours of the great benefit formed by some of my neighbours of the great benefit quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical they had derived from Parr's Life Pills, purchased from energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has estatous. I accordingly agreed to give them a trial. I did so, blished her empire:—with Observations on the baneful and during the last eighteen months I have taken about twelve boxes, which have been attended with the most happy results. I am now quite well in health, and am labouring very long hours. I have considered it my duty

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant. JOHN DAVIDSON. Staymaker, Rizg-street, Caldewgate. Reference can be made to Mr. JAMES ARTHUR, Bookseller, Rickergate, Carlisle, who can bear testimony as to the great benefit derived by many others from taking the

Carlisle, Oct. 11th, 1843. The following letter, just received by the Proprietors from the Rev. David Harrison, Independent Minister, Whit-Ftable, near Canterbury, is a further proof of their efficacy in cases of Indigestion, Liver and Stomach Complaints,

above-named medicine.

it as you please.

Whitstable, Sept. 5, 1842. "I received the lox of PARR'S LIFE PILLS you so kindly sent me, for which I beg you to accept my best thanks. They could not have come more opportunely, as I was suffering considerably from indigestion at the time. I immediately commenced taking the pills, and found great benefit in a few days. I have taken them subsebelieve that they are an exceedingly beneficial remedy in ndigestion. A friend of mine has found them of great utility in an obstinate liver complaint. If my recom-mendation can be of any service, you are at liberty to use

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

From Mr. D. Cusions, Horncastle. Horncastle, Sept. 30, 1842. Gentlemen.

A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated by Mrs. Moxon, of York. Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be Cancer. It originated in her breast, and cantioned to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Part's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceivable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now

Gentlemen,—At the request of Mr. Thomas Barret, Farmer, of Menally, parish of St. Veep, Cornwall, I send you the enclosed, and beg to state that you are quite at ferred upon the afflicted.

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

PARR'S LIFE PILLS. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bawden, Chemist and Drugrist, Fowley, for Parr's Life Pills, for a Swelling I had in my Groin, which extended to my ancle, and I could scarcely walk from the pain and swelling. It arose about an inch in thickness descending. swelling. It arose about an inch in thickness, descending in a line from the top to the bottom of my leg, and was

Of Menally, Parish of St. Veep, Cornwall.

Cirencester, Jan. 1, 1845. Gentlemen,-The wonderful effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS have been felt by the poorer classes of the parish of Cirencester. Scarcely a family but what has taken can be taken of the communication. them, one and all declare the wonderful efficacy resulting from their use. In fact, it is gratifying to me to say to detail of their cases. the Proprietor of the Pills, my sale increases daily. Some days I sell 50 boxes.

Yours, W. WHITE, Agent for Cirencester.

Many persons, after learning that so many wonderful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE PILLS have a great desire to procure the medicine which has done so much good. In doing this, however, caution must be observed, as certain individuals without honesty, are offering a dangerous substitute, instead of the genuine medicine.

The proprietors cannot, of course, be accountable for any not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation untoward results that may ensue to those who have been thus imposed upon, but they can point out an effectual means to preveent further imposition.

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARR's Inter Pills to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the side of each box, in white letters on a RED ground. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition. Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co. 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the Lordon, and sald message that the court, Fleet-street, Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co. 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, Isoberts and Co. 10 give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after Indian Court of the Isobert Isoberts and Co. 10 give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after Indian Court, Isoberts and Co. 10 give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after Indian Court, Isoberts and Co. 10 give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after Indian Court, Isobert Isobert

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS, &c. OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MICHAELMAS noon, and by further adjournment from thence will be next. holden at Bradrord, on Thursday, the 12th Day of Lett DECEMBER NEXT, at Half-past Ten o'clock in the forenoon, FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS AND PERSONS IN-DICTED FOR MISDEMEANORS, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons who stand upon Recognizances, and others having business at the said Sessions, are required to attend the Court.

Prosecutors and Witnesses in cases of Felony and Misdemeanor from the Waponstakes of Strafforth and Tickhill, Osgoldcross and Staincross, must attend the Sessions at Sheffield; and those from the Waponstakes of Staincliffe and Ewcross, Claro, the Ainsty, Agbrigg, and Morley. Skyrack and Barkstonash, being the remainder of the West Riding, must attend the sessions at Bradford. A Second Court will be appointed, which will proceed with the Trial of Felons, as soon as a sufficient number of Indictments have been brought into Court. C. H. ELSLEY.

Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 19th Nov., 1844.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. PATRONIZED by her Majesty the QUEEN, his Royal Higeness PRINCE ALBERT, the ROYAL FAMILY and NOBILITY, and the several Sovereigns and Courts throughout Europe.—This Elegant, Fragrant, and Pellucio in Oil, its preservative, restorative, and beautifying qualities is unequalled over the whole world. It preserves and re-produces the hair, even at a late period of life; prevents it ders it soft, silky, curly, and glossy. Facts abundantly proved by innumerable testimonials, which are open for

recommended as forming the basis of A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR!!! Price 3s. 6d.—7s.—Pamily Bottles (equal to 4 small) 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 2ls. CAUTION.—Each genuine bottle has the words ROW.

LAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the

RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description of times, containing 29,028 letters.
Sold by the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers. ** All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

inspection at the Proprietors. To Children, it is especially

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.



THE Undersigned continue to engage Passengers for among those with which the First-Class Fast-Sailing AMERICAN PACKET is submitted to the public. SHIPS, which average from 1000 to 1500 Tons, for the following Ports, viz. :-

NEW YORK. NEW ORLEANS. PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, Emigrants in the country can engage passage by letter was induced to try them; he sent for a box, and had only addressed as underneath; in which case they need not be taken them one day before he found wonderful relief. The in Liverpool until the day before the Ship is to sail; and second day he was able to walk without his crutches, and they will thereby avoid detention and other expenses, on the fourth day was completely cured and able to perbesides securing a cheaper passage, and having the best form his ordinary occupation. berths allotted to them previous to their arrival. For

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

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S PE-MALE PILLS, so long and justly celebrated for their of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine, in effectually removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system; they create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently usoful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart: being perfectly innocent, may be used with safety in all seasons and climates. ** It is necessary, owing to the numerous imitations, to inform the Public that KEARSLEY'S is the only ORI-

GINAL and GENUINE MEDICINE of this description ever made, and has been prepared by them for more than FIFTY YEARS! ! Purchasers are particularly requested to remark, that as a testimony of authenticity, each Bill of Directions contains an affidavit, and bears the signature of C. KEARSLEY," in writing, also engraved on the Government stamp, and each box is wrapped in white paper. Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by J. Sanger, 150, Oxfordstreet, London; and by all respectable Medicine Venders to each box of the Genuine Medicine. throughout the Country.

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

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope, and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the recript of a Post Office Order for 3s. 6d.

NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an en-turers, held in the Cutlers'-hall. gravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; removal of certain Disqualifications; the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

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Published by the Authors; sold by Heaton, and Buck. ton, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster-row; Hannav and Co., 639, Oxford-street; Purkis, Compton-street, Soho, London: Guest, 51, Bull-street, Birmingham; and by all booksellers in town and country. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

dence of success.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for great benefit in a few days. I have taken them subset what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how-quently, with the same happy effect, which induces me to ever, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus. "The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be thoroughly conversant with the treatment of a class of com-

plaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written. and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprecommend it to a careful perusal."—Era. "This work should be read by all who value health and wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy all doubt. - Farmers' Journal. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM. Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired

dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seducive error—into a liberty to publish it, if you think proper to do so. Since I gradual but total degradation of manhood—into a perhave been your agent, I have received numerous testinicious application of those inherent rights which nature monials of the benefit PARRS LIFE PILLS have conwisely instituted for the preservation of her species: bringing on premature decreptude, and all the habitides of old age. Constitutional weakness, sexual debitive, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain exacuations, total importance of the principle the masters would remove their capital are effectually removed by this postulable medicine.

Sold in Bottles, price 11s, each, or the quantity of the principle the masters would dictate to them more than the English, and in one Family bottle for 35s; by which one 11s, bottle.

R. and L. PERRY and Co.

impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to May be nad of an Bookseners, Druggists, and ratent system, and the land to be engaged, and a dear of injury. The admitted this, unless the land to the Messrs, PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of one pound, without which no notice whatever

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrappe,, are well known through-Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weak-ness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from to pristine health and vigour.

tually, from Eleven in the morning until Eight in the evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MICHAELMAS SESSIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS, &c.

which they have a few scrips to dispose of, at £3 each, six the meeting was called for, viz., the better protection many men, having their wives and children workof this town be convened as early as possible, and an of the present meeting was called for property; that while the present meeting ing, got no more than 13s. or 14s. a week, and yet invitation sent to the party who meeting that a public meeting of the limitation of this town be convened as early as possible, and an including their wives and children workof this town be convened as early as possible, and an of the present meeting ing, got no more than 13s. or 14s. a week, and yet invitation sent to the party who meet the wages, that the legitimate objects going on for years, and so low were the wages, that this meeting that a public meeting of the invitation of this town be convened as early as possible, and an including the present meeting ing, got no more than 13s. or 14s. a week, and yet invitation sent to the party who meet the wages, that the stanting of the invitation of the party who meeting that a public meeting of the invitation of the party who meeting that a public meeting of the invitation of the party who meeting that a public meeting of the invitation of the party who meeting that a public meeting of the invitation of the party who meeting that a public meeting of the invitation of the party who meeting that a public meeting of the invitation of the party who meeting the party who meeti West Riding of the County of York, will be holden by Loans, and they have no doubt that they will on this ocadjournment, at Sheffield, on Tuesday, the 10th Day casion receive the usual support of their friends. The OF DECEMBER NEXT, at Half-past Ten o'clock in the fore- distribution commences at Vienna, on the 2d of December Letters addressed, Messrs. A. Schwarzschild and Co.

Frankfort-on-Maine, care of M. Schwarzschild, Ploughcourt, Lombard-street, London, will be immediately at-

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

DATRONIZED by above One Hundred of the Nobility.-By perseverance in this popular remedy, the trembling hand may become steady, the weak heart strong, and nervous irritability (so often the precursor of insanity) may be arrested. It has secured refreshing sleep (without containing one particle of opiate) to those who have been stomach, purifies the blood, and restores the spirits, ensuring vigour of both body and mind. CAUTION. - The success of this Medicine, for every weakness or derangement of the nervous system, having caused imitations, the Public are informed that the words "Dr. ment Stamp, and cannot be imitated, as they form a part of the Stamp itself. TESTIMONIAL. - The following case of extraordinary cure

in insanity, was perfectly restored by Dr. Grandison's who were disorganised? Many were on the parishthat was the case then, how much worse had it been charity Pills, after every known remedy had been resorted books, and many more laboured hard, and scarcely since? There were articles for which Mr. Rodgers

sent by post. Ask for "Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills." "A wonderful yet safe medicine."--Professor Mollen. Agent for York, J. B. SIMPSON, Chemist, Micklegate.

Wrapper; and on the back of the Wrapper nearly 1,500 Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity taken it; and there is not a city, town, or village in the kingdom but contains many grateful evidences of its benign influence. The following recent case, selected from among those with which the proprietor has been favoured, TO MB. PROUT, 229, STRAND.

Hurst, Sussex, Nov. 6, 1843. Previous to this he was generally laid up every year for several weeks, after leeches and fomentations had been applied, and medicine taken, to no purpose. I have obained the above statement from a personal interview, and

have sent this for publication if you think it worthy, and

rous of ascertaining its authenticity.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS WYBORN, Chemist. Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., on the land had a greater command over the neces-Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, saries of life than if they depended entirely on Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresbro; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton: Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract: Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield: Berry, Denton: Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Haiifax: Booth, Rochdale: Lambert, Boroughbridge: Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the kingdom. Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and observe

Trades' Phobements.

the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand,

London," impressed upon the Government Stamp affixed

IMPORTANT MEETING OF TRADES' DELE-GATES AT SHEFFIELD. On Wednesday evening, Nov. 20th, a numerous

Mr. Stones took the chair.

utter his sentiments.

wretches might supplicate him for leave to live at all. should be exploded. Inions: not to unions that enabled men to say, we Earl Fitzwilliam.

TMPERIAL AUSTRIAN LOAN.-Messrs. A. SCHWARZS- merchants and manufacturers, at their meeting, at by a great exertion, as many goods were got up in lution to move, which he did not expect to be com-L CHILD and Co. take the liberty to call the attention the Cutler's Hall, on the 13th inst., was in a great three months as now required six. This had been plied with. He moved—"That it is the opinion of of their Friends and the Public in general to this Loan, in measure at variance, as respects the legitimate objects going on for years, and so low were the wages, that this meeting that a public meeting of the inhabitants defence is called for, to guard more effectually unions regular trade. of workmen from such ill-founded and slanderous Mr. Shaw, fender-maker, said their trade had a imputations as have been ascribed to them."

This statement shewed how liberally and egotistically "A fine penknife cutler, mother." "Pry'thee, lass, gentlemen could talk when they had none to confront them. He said, with Mr. Booth, the workmen must "Well, what trade must I have, mother?" This set shall be most happy at any time to satisfy any party desi- stir in their own cause, for nobody would do it for the mother a puzzling, and at last she said a die-

them well, and there was no better mode had been found that men employing their spare time

The CHAIRMAN said, he was sorry he was placed in sorry that a resolution of the manufacturers had not poorhouse. Surely this was a great benefit.

been carried out. That resolution shewed what they Mr. Buxton, table-knife forger, said he liked to had to expect if they were guided by the rules of be paid for what he did, and to encourage the same the masters, and in what position they and their spirit in others. He trusted that the spirit they had children should be placed. The masters had been shown would have a good influence. In depressed meeting of delegates from the Sheffield trades was disappointed in the effect of their rule, and now trade, the masters stinted the men. The men saw held at the London 'Prentice, to consider the pro- wanted to see if they could not force themselves into it suited the masters, and they had tried it for them-MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE- ceedings of the meeting of merchants and manufactit. (Hear, hear.) The rule was, that any man not selves. They found that it needed no more trade

were steadfast in the cause of humanity, and de- after hearing the statement of only one side, state they read the papers, and watched the course of tures, as an investment for their capital. For the manded their just rights. It appeared the gentle- that the manufacturers of Sheffield had been com- events. They wanted to restore a better state of produce of the land they had a home market at their any crimes against life or property. No such proof a contrary effect when the facts were explained. At to be no consideration whether they were well which the masters had agreed to. The fork trade when the people would be as subservient as of old. Their better management. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Ibbotson and others had said the trades were managed by computitive that the masters thought reasonable. The masters thought reasonable. The masters thought reasonable. The masters thought reasonable. The masters thought reasonable.

He might be a friend to unions, but it was Poor Law Mr. DRURY said, it had been done in their reply to right to say he must work fourteen hours a day, will have so much wage, or do no work, and we work | Mr. Wilkinson: The manufacturers told them enough! Besides, there was his neighbour, who, if wages to the starvation point. He had read a small not have the prices. Then down went the statement besides would call the Boss, and not master. The following shews the distribution: pamphlet, from the Edinburgh Review, called "The that they did not object to the prices. Their scheme (Laughter.) Where would they make goods cheaper Employer and the Employed." It was chiefly in was to break down the Unions, not by right, but by than in England? Cobbett said England was the favour of the masters; but it contained this admis- power. They complained of the restrictions. These cheapest labour-market in the world. He believed it | Great Britain 23,152 sion, that if, in a given trade, 950 men were emwere an important feature in Trades Unions. The was. Where but in England would they get a gross France. 13,845.

ployed, and 50 men unemployed, it was those 50 who men did not consider it sufficient to arrange for a of seissors ground for 1s. ? Yet here the seissors Spain 2,700 in a line from the top to the bottom of my leg, and was quite black and painful to the touch. After three boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, it quite disappeared, and I bare not had a return of it since: I am determined not to be without them, for I shall always have a box continually in the house, in readiness for any complaint with which I may in future be afflicted.

I remain, Geulemen.

Your most obsedient Servant, THOMAS BARRET.

THOMAS BARRET.

THOMAS BARRET.

Of Menally. Parish of St. Veep, Corawall.

Of Menally. Parish of St. Veep, Corawall.

May be had of all Bookselers, Drugists, and country throughout the sufficient to arrange for a of seasors ground tor is, fet here the seasors ground tor is sufficient to arrange for a of seasors ground tor is sufficient to arrange for a of seasors ground tor is. fet here the seasors ground tor is sufficient to arrange for a of seasors ground tor is sufficient to arrange for a of seasors ground tor is. fet here the seasors from the touch. After three boxes in pressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to impressed in the field to protect that price is determined and sold, marging that p

terms, the illberal and ungeinerous attacks that have to do in a fortnight, that they could scarcely crawl of the public press." (Cheers.) He believed the been made against associations of workmen; and this home. This could not be done now. The regulation challenge would not be met. He believed the mameeting is further of opinion, that the best means of he had described prevented it, and caused a more nufacturers hated the light—they knew why. (Loud

connexion in London, and throughout England and MR. JOHN DRURY seconded the motion. One Scotland. They had a box all the way through his brow. But the famished looks they had seen durobject in calling this meeting was similar to the England, and they could stop the supplies to their avowed object of the late meeting at the Cutlers' masters, as they had done, while they had friends always get bread by that means.

Hall—to coalesce for the better defence of life and who could furnish supplies to them. They were not Mr. Wilkingson again rose, a property. There were plenty of moral means to conquered so soon as many might think. (Cheers.) punish men who were inimical to the best interests. A Representative of the Penknife Cutlers said of the trade, without coercing persons or destroying he was the delegate of that poor, degraded body, the property. This had been his opinion for some time; penknife cutlers, a name which for twenty years had denied that blessing for years, and conquered the most and had the manufacturers confined themselves to been a by-word for poverty. He had the honour last obstinate costiveness and indigestion. It strengthens the their legitimate object, he should have applicated year to wait on all the principal manufacturers, and their conduct. But when he saw their requisition, he would give some account of their views: The obhe suspected they had other objects, and that, under ject of his mission was to see if they would co-operate pretence of protecting life and property, they insiin raising the men from the degraded state in which liously designed to attack the Trades' Unions. If they were placed. He began with Messrs. Joseph Grandison's Charity Pills" are engraved in the Govern-they broke up the unions, what equivalent had the Rodgers and Sons, and had a long interview with Mr. nanufacturers to give! (Cheers). From past ex- John Rodgers, who certainly went over a deal of perience they knew what would be their fate. What ground, and took a retrospective view of the trade. can be attested, either personally or by letter, by Mr. R. Sutton, Bookseller, Nottingham. Mrs. Griffin, of New Basford, near Nottingham, after above four years of dread-ful nervous suffering, which Dr. Blake affirmed would end table-knife hafters, the fork-makers and grinders, as he called them, became old men, having to toil many hours, and receive but a small pittance. If What was the state of the disorganised trades during. He mentioned that his father was accustomed to re-Prepared (for the Proprietor) in London, and sold in got more than the parish pittance. In the fork-trade, had been paying 24s. per dozen making, which small boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. ea h. containing ad. there had been instances of men falling dead from real manufacturers were making, with a deal of work, but vice to the patient, by all respectable Chemists. Boxes, want. These cases shewed the unenviable condition not a useful article, at 6s. and 7s. a dozen. Mr. of disorganised trades, and if they were disorganised. Rodgers gave them every encouragement, and not no doubt such scenes would soon be seen again, only did so in words, but advanced £20 to form the At the Town Hall Mr. Ibbotson had said that he union of their trade. (Cheers.) So much for a rehad no contentions with his own men; that he spectable manufacturer thinking Trades' Unions treated them as a father, and they liked him. He an injury. He also visited Mr. Turner, of Suffolk must have a very had memory, for he had a contro- Works, who expressed his willingness to concur unequalled by any medicine of past or present times, versy with certain trades about twelve months ago, as Iar as ne cound, and subscribed two gamess. They not only give relief in a few hours, where the patient when they had some very serious complaints against has been driven nearly to madness by the exeruciating him. (Hear, hear.) He stated that, for nine gave them every encouragement. They went to another subscribed ready for a rope or versy with certain trades about twelve months ago, as far as he could, and subscribed two guineas. tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in Rheumatism, either chronic or speedy and certain in Rheumatism and the contract of the certain con speedy and certain in Encumatism, ether encours or acute, Lumbago, Sciatica. Pains in the Head or Face, and indeed for every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this Medicine, that it has astonished all who have deal of egotism, boasted of his liberality; but a friend spirits, that he could go no further that day. The spirits, that he could go no further that day. The spirits, that he could go no further who was will be safety of this Medicine, that it has astonished all who have deal of egotism, boasted of his liberality; but a friend spirits, that he could go no further that day. The had put him in possession of a statement at which next day they went to Mr. Rowbotham, who was willhe was not a little startled. He stated that Mr. ing to do all he could in encouraging his men to join Sorby had a person working for him with both feet the union. Some talked of wishing to crush the and hands, doing with his feet work that should be unions; but if it were done, in a few months there done by steam or water power. In consequence of would be searcely a manufacturer of table-knives or this worse than treadmill labour, the individual was penknives left. All things would be turned round. Sir, -I have the pleasure to inform you that a person often ill. He did not learn that Mr. Sorby visited. He did not know what to think of men who talked of holding an official situation, noticing in one of my tills him in his illness, or gave him any greater remu-crushing the unions. He knew men who at present BRITISH AMERICA, &c. that I was agent for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Hils, neration, but though he had a wife and four children, prices could earn only 8s. or 10s. a week, and yet were his wages were 16s, a week. Other circumstances paying Is, a week to protect themselves for the future, went to show that the greater part of the men in a and not for any present good. They did it willingly, certain trade did not get more than 16s. a week, They were not coerced. When he was a young man, while other employers, who did not go to the Cutlers' he knew a young woman who had a sweetheart. Her Hall to boast of their liberality, were paying 21s. mother asked her, "What trade is thy young man?" This statement shewed how liberally and egotistically "A fine penknife cutler, mother." Pry'thee, lass,

them. The time was arrived when the working men, having got some leisure hours, should try to employ them was no better mode than agri
That young woman was no other than his wife—

doubt that the Masters' and Servants' Bill of last session was an insidious attempt at that object by Sir J. Graham. I do not think it was brought in with that view, but he seized the opportunity of converting it to that purpose, Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per culture. (Loud cheers.) The thing had often been (Laughter) and he mentioned this to warn them box, and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Lind, mooted and lost sight of, but he trusted the trades against letting their trades fall into the same state.

Smeeton Reinbardt Tarbotton Horner Leeds Broke would now take it seriously up. In many cases it (Cheers.) Mr. Wilkinson again rose, and said that lately of my exertions to defeat any attempt to prevent what

the table-knife manufacturers and hafters met, when the chairman of the meeting at the Cutlers' Hall was artizan labour. He heartily seconded the resolution. one of them. He said he hoped the union would secure regular prices, for the factors could buy cheaper than they could manufacture, and he hoped the rethe chair, for he represented a trade, the saw-makers, | gulation of prices would enable him to manufacture | up after 11 o'clock. which had received such insults from the manufac- again. From time to time, since then, he had been turers as few others had done. The greater part of supplied with hands. His trade had extended, but the statements of the manufacturers were palpable he manufactured more and bought less. Therefore, falsehoods. They shewed that the working classes it was plain his objection to the Union was groundmust protect themselves better for the future. La-less. The manufacturers, on the commencement of bour was the source of all wealth. It enabled the their Union, contributed £170, to assist them in ormanufacturers to build palaces for themselves, to make themselves comfortable, and to send their ago, there were upon the parish books one-third of clerks to the Isle of Man. Might it not enable the the able-bodied men in their trade. At this time men to build themselves workshops, as well as they were built for them, and place themselves in a position they were little aware of? Mr. Broadhurst was vented heavy rates, and saved the men from the

men met on the subject of protecting life and pro- pelled to refuse to an order that had been offered, things than that men should work long hours for perty, but they turned from that subject to the means because the men had struck, and the order had been nothing. If the men were adequately paid, would them in a degree dependant on foreign markets, and of reducing the working classes again to that state of sent to the continent. This was an order that they allow women and children before they had the factors, who were the great exporters. After a misery and vassalage of which they could not think would have come to his branch of the hafters, for it learned to read, to go to the workshops? In that many more very excellent observations, Mr. Booth favourable impression on our minds, that we not only re- without horror. They offered no proof that the was a table-knife order for Mr. Muntz. This tale case, should they see the masters resort to such das- sat down amid universal applause. There were then Trades' Unions had destroyed one particle of the had been repeated in the House of Commons and in tardly means as this association to protect life and loud calls for Mr. John Drury, the respected and intrade, or that any committee had been accessory to the press, and had done harm. But it would have property, and the bad feeling of the town increased defatigable secretary of the United Grinders. Mr. property, and the bad feeling of the town increased by the declarations of some of the masters. If we Drury came forward, and, after complimenting Mr. was pretended to be adduced, and there never had the time of that order the hafters were working at get you down, we'll screw you worse than you ever West on his able lecture, took a review of the been of a recent date any proofs that could connect a price the manufacturers had agreed to. The price committees with such attempts. The objects of the masters do not not not that order the had been fixed on a reconciliatory principle. The masters were first to slander, and, if possible, next masters thought it little enough, and had promised for a recent date any proofs that could connect a price the manufacturers had agreed to. The price have been. (Hear, hear.) Let them remember the objections of the masters to Trades' Unions, exhibited the such attempts. The objections of the masters with the proofs that could connect a price the manufacturers had agreed to. The price have been. (Hear, hear.) Let them remember the objections of the masters to Trades' Unions, exhibited the proofs that could connect a price the manufacturers had agreed to. The price have been. (Hear, hear.) Let them remember the objections of the masters to Trades' Unions, exhibited the proofs that could connect a price the manufacturers had agreed to. The price have been. (Hear, hear.) Let them remember the objections of the masters to Trades' Unions, exhibited the proofs that could connect a price the manufacturers had agreed to. The price have been. (Hear, hear.) Let them remember the objections of the masters to Trades' Unions, exhibited the proofs that could connect a price the manufacturers had agreed to. The price have been with the proofs that could connect a price the manufacturers had agreed to. The price have been with the proofs that could connect a price the manufacturers had agreed to. The price have been with the proofs that could connect a price the manufacturers had agreed to the price had been fixed to the price had been hensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re- to form an association to destroy the unions, how- that, in three months, there should be another adever justly and righteously conducted. It was vance. The forgers also had submitted to the wages had passed, they might soon have seen the time because, as they said, there were Trades' Unions in

functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of such complaints as arise from a disorganization of the committees, but none said whence those order of Mr. Muntz was therefore returned, because propose the second resolution. He thought enough labour's honest triumph, and secured equality and such complaints as arise from a disorganization of the committees came. They did not say that the committees came had been said to convince any reasonable men of the justice to all. Mr. Drury sat down loudly cheered Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, mittees were chosen by the members of the trades, turers had themselves pronounced reasonable. It masters' error, and to shew them that Trades' loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilitic every man having a voice, and that in what the com- was not the workmen who had done it. And he Unions were not the evil they spoke of. Short time disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those mittees did, they merely carried out the resolutions of wished this statement, which he had from a manuscript mittees did, they merely carried out the resolutions of wished this statement, which he had from a manuscript mittees did, they merely carried out the resolutions of wished this statement, which he had from a manuscript mittees did, they merely carried out the resolutions of the body. (Hear, hear.) These gentlemen forgot that facturer, to go abroad, that the price Mr. Muntz good. He quoted from Wade's History of the Middle and Working theses are illustration similar to that almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine, Parr's Life Person.

The person of the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deployable state, and that nervous mentality kept up solves. They had seen what sort of wages the masters hafters and forgers. It was said that the order was ployed pointer of any trade who reduced its wages.

The person of the price Mr. Muntz good. The quoted from the body. (Hear, hear.) These gentlemen forgot that facturer, to go abroad, that the price Mr. Muntz good. The quoted from the body. (Hear, hear.) These gentlemen forgot that facturer, to go abroad, that the price Mr. Muntz good. The quoted from the body. (Hear, hear.) These gentlemen forgot that facturer, to go abroad, that the price Mr. Muntz good. The quoted from the body. (Hear, hear.) These gentlemen forgot that facturer, to go abroad, that the price Mr. Muntz good. The quoted from the body. (Hear, hear.) The solution of the body. (Hear, hear.) The bod remainder of life. The consequences arising from this they made use of the guardians to drive them back back again, and the goods were hafted in Sheffield. The masters might give over manufacturing, and live upon such masters as Mr. Ibbotson, that the poor (Cheers.) The statement which had been made on their capital, and they (the workmen) claimed the meeting, the most important ever held in the Charlest same right. (Hear, hear.) What master had a

when his health and comfort told him 10 hours were

bills—and he deplored it much—let them who were It was not a restriction, and he thought any reason- man like thee, but we can't live on that." He said, out Europe and America, to be the most certain and adult do it for themselves, and the children who able man would consider it proper. It was not right the man had a right to try to persuade him to stand effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom worked under them. (Cheers.) The masters had always that some men should be working 14 or 15 hours a up for the maintenance of the Is., and if he did not confided in them. There never yet was a Trades' ing. Instead of one man working 14 or 15 hours and first been encroached upon. (Cheers.) Every and the other five hours go to another man, so that worth for a shilling—and he said to him. why don't are indeed to take undue advantage of the men who was always willing to pay the tered at the Custom-house during the last few days. Trades' Union bad are accorded upon. (Cheers.) Every and the other five hours go to another man, so that worth for a shilling—and he said to him. why don't are indeed to take undue advantage of the men who was always willing to pay the ordinary arrival of merchant vessels has been regular. Instead of one man working 14 or 15 hours one day—a man who was always willing to pay the tered at the Custom-house during the last few days. On Sunday above thirty, and on Monday seventy—two trades. Union bad are accorded upon. (Cheers.) Every and the other five hours go to another man, so that worth for a shilling—and he said to him. why don't of a certain disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhea, attempted to take undue advantage of the men who day, while others should be on the fund, or stary- do it, he should be a rogue. He met his own master without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; they remove Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Uterations Scrofflous or Venereal Taint, being calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions are received as the confinement, or hindrance from he tyrangle and aday, it was better that ne snould only work to men a day, it was better that ne snould only work to men and aday, it was better that ne snould only work to men and aday, it was better that ne snould only work to him, why don't worth for a shilling—and he said to him, why don't you spend your time and energies in making those oppression of the masters, which compelled the men, have failed; they remove Scorbutic all might have a share of the labour of society, you spend your time and energies in making those oppression of the masters, which compelled the men, have failed; they remove Scorbutic all might have a share of the labour of society. France, and the other five hours go to another man, so that worth for a shilling—and he said to him, why don't you spend your time and energies in making those oppression of the masters, which compelled the men, have failed; they remove Scorbutic all might have a share of the labour of society. You spend your time and energies in making those oppression of the masters, which compelled the men, have failed; they remove Scorbutic all might have a share of the labour of society. You spend your time and energies in making those oppression of the men who all might have a share of the labour of society. You spend your time and energies in making those oppression of the men who and the other five hours of the body importation of produce has caused great interesting the bold speculators, and restore weak and emactated constitutions and restore weak and usual at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punc- unite. It was the more important that the men to whom it had been proposed. Such was the gen- for each daughter. They hasted to be rich, and so should do so. Let their cause, their earnestness, be tlemanly and philanthropic spirit displayed. While one. Let them carry out the work they had so nobly complaining of coercion, the persons wanted to coerce it would be well if they were not drowned in perdibegun, with a determination to transmit to their the men. Before they were in union the following tion. Such men cared and felt for none but self, children the inheritance of a recompense for their had, for seven or eight years, been the practice in while they must feel for their wives and children.

PIRATES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.—Amsternam to the following tion. Such men cared and felt for none but self, children the inheritance of a recompense for their had, for seven or eight years, been the practice in while they must feel for their wives and children.

of life and property; that while the present meeting ing, got no more than 13s. or 14s. a week, and yet invitation sent to the party who met at the Cutlers' approve of every effort that can be made to render the men were so much worn out on a Saturday night. Hall, to discuss certain propositions—(Hear, hear.) the above more secure, it deprecates, in the strongest having got up as many goods in a week as they ought which will be submitted to them through the medium aughter.)

Mr. Taylor, edge-tool grinder, seconded the mo-tion. Man was ordained to eat bread by the sweat of ing the last seven years shewed that they could not

Mr. Wilkinson again rose, and said, as to short time, he wished to advise how they should deal with those opposed to it. If there was one out of twelve in a shop who would not comply, let them not call him "knobstick," or do any thing to make him uncomfortable. But at night, when the time to leave work arrived, let the eleven quietly put their coats on, and leave him alone, and they might rely upon it he would not stand it long, but would cease to be a knobstick, and become a good man. He had long taken in and admired Chambers's Journal; but Chambers was now publishing a series of tracts, and one was on "The Employers and the Employed." It was a one-sided concern, and he believed had been issued from Chambers's press, knowing that it would thus gain a greater circulation than through any other

The resolution was then put and carried. Mr. GEO. GALLIMORE said, if it was not so late, he should have wished to draw attention to the article in the Independent on Trades' Unions, which he conceived to be as slanderous an attack as the speeches at the meeting. He hoped there would be another opportunity to go into its merits. A DELEGATE from the Spring-knife Cutlers, concurred in this complaint. Their proceedings were

not duly reported, and till they had a press of their own, things would be no better. Things were strangled year after year by editors, who turned everything to suit their party. The press abetted the tyranny that was bringing the working classes to starvation. Mr. T. Booth moved, that a committee of seven

ters to attend. Mr. Drury seconded the motion. An amendment was proposed to substitute nine for

The mover assented to the change, and the motion was carried.

The Committee was nominated as follows: -- Messrs. Thomas Booth, John Drury, Stones, W. Broadhead, Buxton, B. Littlewood, John Taylor, G. Wilkinson, and W. Pryor.—Carried unanimously. Mr. Drung then read the following letter from Mr. Duncombe :-

The Albany, Nov. 16th, 1844. DEAR SIR,-On my return to town, I found your note, accompanied by the Pamphlet containing your reply to the speech recently delivered by Lord Fitzwilliam at the Cutlers' Feast, and which, according to your request, I have perused with great attention, and think that it contains much valuable information, and is written with great ability. It will require, in my opinion, stronger arguments than Lord Fitzwilliam has adduced, to induce the Legislature to suppress Trades' Unions. There can be no doubt that the Masters' and Servants' Bill of last session wishing to direct it more especially, I believe, at that time to the pitmen in the north. I should not be surprised if some fresh attempt were made next year; but you, and all my kind friends at Sheffield, may rely upon a continuance consider a just combination of the industrious classes.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, THOS. S. DUNCOMBE. Mr. W. BROADHEAD moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried, and the meeting broke

LECTURE ON TRADES' UNIONS. - On Sunday evening Mr. West delivered a lecture to the trades on "Trades' Unions, and their duty at the present crisis." The large room, Fig-tree-lane, was crowded to excess. At half-past six o'clock Mr. Morton Royston was called to the chair, who in a very appropriate address introduced Mr. West to the meeting. Mr. West, in a masterly address, which occupied nearly two hours in the delivery, traced the cause, origin, and progress of trades' unions, the history of strikes, and the causes of their failure. He then pointed out the necessity of a consolidation of all trades in the country for mutual protection. He shewed minutely the advantages to the various trades by investing their funds in the purchase of land, to employ their hands either in slack trade or when they were on strike. At the close of Mr. West's address a person named Cliffe made some remarks respecting the Corn Laws, and the doings of "Swing' acting according to the wishes of any other manufacthan they had had to maintain the men as they were in the agricultural districts, which, he said, was turer, should be proscribed, and that no other should maintained now. The men had adopted it, but the doing more to bring the aristocracy to their senses The Chairman would not offer any excuse for his employ him. There was philosophy! (Hear, hear.)

bilished her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDILIGENCE and INFECTION.

beal and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOTS IRRI.

TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial of the subject was of vital importance. It was necessary there is nould be proscribed, and that no other should he proscribed.

The Chairman would not offer any excuse for his employ him. There was philosophy! (Hear, hear.)

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The Chairman would not offer any excuse for his employ him. There was philosophy! (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman would not offer any excuse for his EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS: with place himself right before the public should understand The short-time system was working well among the masses that the oppressors, both manufacturing to recommend this excellent medicine to others, and am happy to be able to state that it has been attended, in many cases, with very favourable results.

| Many cases, with very favourable results. | They had had enough of commendations are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Entropy of the property of the p was the duty of every member of a Trades' Union to as to repeal the assertions, without proof, made at position among them to work it with fidelity. They had had enough of the humbug of Corn Laws. What tter his sentiments.

the Cutlers' Hall. He was sorry the manufacturers were now comparatively comfortable, but the attempt was made to crush them, and the assertion enabled to become independent of the caprice and had been abused, slandered, belied, and ill-treated complained of the men using means to force prices that persons and property were in danger would be tyranny of their employers. As a great number of the followed by observations on the obligations of MAR- last week's papers testified. The masters had de- artificially high, and turning the trade from channels startling unless met by counter statements. He trades' delegates were present, he would like to know perpetuity; with directions for the parted from the subject they announced in their it would take if free. But, in talking on this subject, urged this was a matter of interest—their own in- if they were prepared with any plans to carry out the placard, and had turned upon the working classes, they indulged the spirit they deprecated, and their terest. If a foreign fee threatened, the country very excellent recommendations of Mr. West. Mr. that they might act with them as they had done be- object appeared to crush, in every illegal and uncon- would call on every Englishman to do his duty. And Booth, metal smith, said the trades' delegates were fore, deprive them of their rights, and reduce them stitutional way, the Unions they complained of should not their personal interest stimulate them as purely administrative, not executive; they acted to degradation, misery, and pauperism. One gentle- They recommended nothing, but talked about much as that of the public? It was right that men on the broad basis of political equality, and could not man said that "Sheffield was a doomed city." If it closing their manufactories, and being able to was doomed, as many ancient cities had been, to deso- say they had broken up the Unions. This spirit lation, he hoped, before it fell, the working classes was a bad one, and was likely to produce a degree would erect some monument to be read by a future of antagonism far more hurtful to the town than the themselves, their wives, and children. (Cheers.) It funds was in the land. He then shewed, with great Hunter, to commemorate that the working classes. Trades Unions. They had heard of Earl Fitzwilliam, was for this that they thought and studied, that clearness, the superiority of the land over manufac-

own doors, whilst the peculiarity of their trade made the town; a proof that they dreaded the progress@ knowledge among the working classes. But they were too late; the multitude had become enlightened their motto must now be "onward" until they achieve Mr. Gallimore, razor-grinder, stated that he was happy to inform the trades present, that it was the intention of the working classes of Sheffield to purchase for Mr. Drury a life annuity, in testimony of his valuable services, and to place him beyond the persecuting grasp of tyrants; this announcement was received with great cheering. After a vote of thanks to the Lecturer and Chairman, this great

the total amount of tonnage appears to be 6,556,831.

room, broke up shortly after ten o'clock.

Place, 80,000 137,558 182,000 6,656,833

87,296 EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVAL OF SHIPPING.—An extra importation of produce has caused great activity employment. A large fleet of vessels has also been

entered outwards. Pirates in the Indian Ocean.—Amsterday, No.

Doeiry.

HYMN TO LIBERTY. Sweet Liberty, wake thee ! too long hast thou slumbered-Can thy dreams be so dear that they tempt to sleep on? Cast away thy gilt chains, and the voices unnumbered Of a glad world shall tell that thy thraldom is done! Oh! shall not, ere long, that soiled mirror be shivered. Which is dim with the sighs of pale glory for thee-And the bright Sabbath dawn, in which millions delivered Shall lift their first hymn to the God of the Pree? Take the wings of the morning, fly over the world-There is many a land where the tyrant is lord :-Yet, oh shall not in all thy proud flag be unfurled, And the tree of life girt by thy cherubim-sword !

The Persian, who dared with the scourge and the fetter Insult the free waves of the Hellespont-sea, Did he do, sacred Freedom! aught wiser or better Than those who lay scourges and fetters on thee .' No, thy tides will yet rise in their strength and their scorn, To wash every vestige of slavery away: And the thrones will grow pale in the light of thy morn, As the night-stars are drowned in the gold waves of day One flood of redemption will sweep o'er the earth, That thy own victor-ark on the deluge may ride;

And the peace-hallowed olive will be the first birth. Of the world, when at length the proud waters subside Then, on then, shall arise, in its splendour millennial, The sun of free Truth o'er the mountains of time ; And Earth shall again wear the verdure perennial, And the amaranth she wore in her paradise-prime. Then at length in the wilderness fresh springs sha EFFRIUM

Then at length in the desert strange roses shall bloom While each year, as it passes, will rivet yet firmer Every bond of the rights which the nations resume Say not, think not, the age, which the poets call golden. Has passed from this bleak world for ever awar-That no sunburst of promise will ever embolden The eagle to mount to the throne of the day!

Already-already-the irons are starting From the hands of the myriads they pinioned so long Already the beams of young Freedom are darting On the statue they warm till it hails them in song! In the World of the West the bright ensign of Union Is floating o'er nations enlightened and free; And soon will all join in the splendid communion From the heart of the land to the isle of the sea! Forbid it, that any unballowed Alliance

Should hold the crushed nations for ever in thrall-That the fee should long bid their imperial defiance To the reason, the faith, and the glory of all: No, mankind will yet wake to a loftier duty. Than that which enjoins them to sink into slaves; And their eyes will be opened, though late, to the beauty Of Truth that ennobles, of Freedom that saves! Thy first steps, lovely Liberty! sometimes may falter-

Bebiebs

But thy march will not cease, nor thy banner be furled

Till thy conquering hand shall have reared a proud altar

To the God of the Free, o'er the thrones of a world!

CONINGSBY; or, THE NEW GENERATION. By B. D'Israeli, M.P. London: Colburn, Great Mariborough-street.

We have somewhere read that the meaning of the words "patronising an author," is the borrowing of his last new work, reading it, and lending it to one's entire circle of friends. It must have been the acting by somebody, on some such principle that caused other and indispensable duties, to allow of us paying Previous to the appearance of Contrasty, though

"Young England was not unknown to fame, still the party was anything but popular. Acareely tolerated in Parliament: sneered at by the press; and untrusted by the masses; the position of this section was not at all an enviable one. The party is still small-but its position now is widely different to what it was only six months past. The part taken by some of the Young Englanders, particularly by the author of Ceningsby, in the discussions on the Factory Bill and the Sugar Duties Bill, proved that this section. though acting generally with the Conservative party were by no means the trammelled slaves of Peel; and the independent tone and bearing assumed and maintained by Mr. D'Israeli and his compatriots, while it aroused the hostility of some, won the respect of a greater number of the men of all parties; and Young England will assuredly enter upon its legislative duties in 1845, much more favourably situated to advance its by a blind girl! mission than it met the opening senate of the preceding year. The conductors of the press, excepting the mere ministerial backs of the Peel Government, have dropped their sneers, and, on the contrary, have assumed a tone at once conciliatory and approbatory towar's Young England, while the masses are at any rate so far favourably predisposed by the Manchester and Bingley demonstrations as to offer a willing ear to what the apostles of the "New Generation" have to advance. True, they are by no means satisfied with the declaration that it is to "manners, not laws," that they must look for their redemption from slavery and misery; still they are willing to believe that Young England means well and is only, perhaps, too young—(?gre.n)—to rightly fathom the causes of existing social evils, and the means by which they may be remedied. With this feeling the masses, therefore, now negard rather hopefully than hostilely the movements of their de-

hopeful feeling is destined to be rewarded or disappointed. It must not be supposed that we ascribe the altered position of Young England to the publication of Coningsby. Its appearance has doubtless tended to popularize the party whose views it has been supposed to represent; but other circumstances, some of which we have named, have been the principal causes of the altered position of that party. We have dwelf upon that favourable position, because, although Comingely has by this time lost its early freshness, the present standing of Mr. D'Israeli and his friends will undoubtedly, in the eyes of our readers, invest with increased interest the work now before us.

clared friends. The future will tell whether this

We must not deceive our readers. If they anticipate to find in Coningsby any "full, true, and particular account" of the principles and plans of Young England, they will be disappointed. We were so. But we reserve any further general comment to another opportunity.

The tale opens with the hero, young Coningsby, boy of fourteen years of age, loitering in the waitingroom of a house in the vicinity of St. James's-square, waiting the arrival of a certain personage, to whom we shall presently introduce the reader. We must first give some account of CUNINGSBY.

He was the orphan child of the youngest of the two sons of the Marquess of Monmouth. It was a family famous for its hatreds. The eldest son hated his father; and, it was said, in spite had married a lady to whom that father was attached, and with whom Lord Monmonth then meditated a second alliance. This eldest son lived at Naples, and had several children, but maintained no connexion either with his parents or his native country On the other hand, Lord Monmouth hated his younger son, who had married against his consent a woman to whom that son was devoted. A system of domestic persecution, sustained by the hand of a master, had eventually broken up the health of its victim, who died of a fever in a foreign country, where he had sought some refuge from his creditors.

His widow returned to England with her child; and, not having a relation, and scarcely an acquaintance in the world made an appeal to her husband's father, the wealthiest noble in England, and a man who was often prodigal, and occasionally generous. After some time and more trouble, after urgent and repeated, and what Would have seemed heart-rending solicitations, the attorney of Lord Monmonth called upon the widow of his client's sun, and informed her of his lordsnips' decision. Provided she gave up her child, and permanently resided in one of the remotest counties, he was authorised to make her, in four quarterly payments, the yearly allowance of three hundred pounds, that being the income that Lord Yonmouth, who was the shrewdest accountant in the country, had calculated a lone woman might very decently exist upon in a small market town in the county of Westmoreland.

meant the late notorious and profligate Marquess of villages. Susan Gray-The Negro Servant-The Gentle Herriord. The unhappy mother of our hero was not | Shepherd-Mungo Park's Travels-and, of course, Rolong the recipient of his lordship's bounty (?).

law was made a Marquess. He deserved his honours, member to have taken a strange delight in them, when I The four votes he had inherited in the House of Com- am sure they were not half understood. Books have been mons had been increased, by his intense volition and un- always scarce in our remote neighbourhood, and were Maring means, to ten; and the very day he was raised to his Marquisate he commenced sapping fresh corporations, and was working for the strawberry leaf. His honours were proclaimed in the London Gazette, and her decease was that even noticed in the County Chronicle; but the to some of whom I owe obligations of the kind that will altars of Nemesis are beneath every outraged roof, and never be forgotten. In this way I obtained the reading of the death of this unhappy lady, apparently without an barthly friend or an earthly hope, desolate and deserted, and dying in obscure poverty, was not forgotten. The person for whom Coningsby was impatiently waiting figures largely through the work, we may

MR. RIGHT. He who uttered these words was a man of middle size and age, originally, in all probability, of a spare habit, but now a little inclined to corpulency. Baldness, perhaps, contributed to the spiritual expression of a brow which handsome was spoilt by a dishonest glance, so a demeanour that was by no means deficient in self-possession and facility was tainted by an innate ving and solders. A construct the globe department of the globe department the long run, though soldom, yet surely developee . . . n teaching me habits of order.

therefore as well at once introduce the reader to

Mr. Rigby is a still living personage, said to be a once notorious Secretary of the Admiralty. The following is bitter as gall, but we think the sketch by no means overdrawn; it is true to the life :--.

Mr. Rigby was a member for one of Lord Monmouth: boroughs. He was the manager of Lord Monmouth's Parliamentary influence, and the auditor of his vast estates. He was more; he was Lord Monmouth's companion when in England, his correspondent when abroad -hardly his counsellor, for Lord Monmouth never required advice; but Mr. Rigby could instruct him in matters of detail, which Mr. Rigby made amusing. Rigby was not a professional man; inded his origin, education, early pursuits, and studies were equally obscure; but he had contrived in good time to squeeze himself into Parliament, by means which no one could ever comprehend, and then set up to be a perfect man of business. The world took him at his word, for he was bold, acute, and voluble; with no thought, but a good deal of desultory information: and though destitute of all imagination and noble sentiment, was blessed with a vigorous, mendacious fancy, fruitful in small expedients, and never happier than when devising shifts for great men's scrapes. They say that all of us have one chance in this life, and so it was with Rigby. After a struggle of many years, after a series of the usual alternatives of small successes and small failures, after few eleverish speeches and a good many eleverish pamphlets, with a considerable reputation indeed for asquinades, most of which he never wrote, and articles

in reviews to which it was whispered he had contributed, Rigby, who had already intrigued himself into a subordinate office, met with Lord Monmouth. He was just the animal that Lord Monmouth wanted, for Lord Monmouth always looked upon human nature with the callous eye of even novels, which perhaps they had formerly read but either "handsome" or "gay"—but ugly, irredeemably a jockey. He surveyed Rigby, and he determined to buy him. He bought him; with his clear head, his indefatigable industry, his audacious tongue, and his ready and unscrupulous pen; with all his lampoons; all his private memoirs, and all his political intrigues. It was a good tion. That was a great event to me; but the effect it to see the world. Besides, a mind may not rove at "its purchase. Righ, became a great personage, and Lord Monmouth's man. * * Mr. Rigby had a classical retreat, not distant from this establishment, which he esteemed a Tusculum. There, surrounded by his busts and books, he wrote his lampoons and articles; massacred a she-liberal it was thought that no one could lash a woman like Right), cut up a rising genius, whose politics were differ ent from his own, or sacrificed some unhappy wretch who had brought his claims before Parliament, proving, by garbled extracts from official correspondence that no one could refer to, that the malcontent, instead of being a victim, was, on the contrary, a defaulter. Tadpole and Taper would back Rigby for a "slashing reply" against the field. Here, ion, at the end of a busy week, he found it occasionally convenient to entertain a clever friend or two of equivocal reputation, with whom he had become acquainted in former days of equal brotherhood. No one was more faithful to his early friends than Mr. Rigby

particularly if they could write a squib. The opening of the story is laid in the interregnum week of 1832, when Lord Grey resigned, and the Duke was summoned to form a cabinet. Rigby has joined Coningsby, when

The door was suddenly thrown open, and two individuals, in a state of very great excitement, rushed into the apartment. "Rigby, Rigby!" they both exclaimed at the same moment. "By 6-, they're out."

" Who told you?" "The best authority; one of themselves."

" odw odW " " Paul Evelyn. I met him as I passed Brookes', and he told me that Lord Grey had resigned, and the king had accepted his resignation.

This piece of news Mr. Righy refuses to give creus to receive our copy of Coningster some months | dence to, that gentleman being extremely jealous grandfather the Marquis, to whom he is about to be introduced for the first time.

To be continued.

FRANCES BROWN, THE BLIND POETESS. We are chiefly indebted to the Atheneum for the following most interesting sketch:-

Sundry beautiful little pieces of poetry, having anpended to them the signature of "Frances Brown, Stranorlar," have appeared in our columns, from time to time, during the last eighteen months. One of the most exquisite of these, entitled "The First," originally appeared in the Keepsike, for 1844, edited by the Countess line, and the story of La Perouse, together with an irre- cat; but oh, young men "from eighteen to twenty-five of Blessington; and from a note added to the poem, by the fair editress, we learnt, for the first time, that the authoress of the verses which we, in common with thousands more, had so greatly admired, were written

The announcement of a volume of poems by the same Frances Brown excited our curiosity about the author ress. We felt interested about her history, and longed to know how, in a remote village in the north of Irela of a young woman, deprived of most of the ordinary helps to knowledge-having no intercourse with nature, except through books, and doomed to live in solitary darkness. in the midst of all the beauties of the external worldshould nevertheless have reared a temple of beauty in her own mind, and found therein not only joy and rejoicing herself, but to all others whom the press has brought within reach of her influence.

The editor of Miss Brown's poems well observes in 'The story of Miss Brown's mental education is weh worth telling, both for its own interest and for its example. It is at once curious and instructive to watch a strong mind developing itself under conditions of some and physical advantage, so great-groping, by the soof its poetic instinct, through the darkness of which i was conscious-appropriating to itself everything who occ it could draw nourishment, in the barren elements by which it was surrounded-fastening upon all that could help it onward, while, by its own undirected energies, in was struggling upwards to the light."

The poeters is of humble birth, and first saw the light at Stranorlar, a small village in the county Donegal interher father then was, and still is, postmaster), eight-and twenty years ago-and for the last time only eighter months later. At that tender age, the small-pox, visiting her in its severest form, consigned her to the blindness amid which she has had to work her way to all her intellectual treasures,-adding the loss of the most important of the senses in youth to the difficulties of a remote and unfurnished position. How by devices of her own-the promptings of a clear natural intellect-by what process of selftraining she learned to see into the world of thought, when the visible world was closed against her, and made the unpromising soil about her yield intellectual fruit, it is pleasant to learn in the words of her own simple narration. Her early calamity Miss Brown does not remember :--- 0. the forms of the outer scene have not followed into her world of meditation, to vex her with their dim shadows The hues and shapes of actual things, as they present themselves to the sense which she has lost are, happily for her, an utter blank-even to memory; and she has thus been saved that (in her case life-long) perplexity of the mind, born of the vain attempt to renew fading im pressions and restore the image of a far and doubtful pastsomething of which they have felt who have striven in vain to summon back into the field of memory the refractory spirits of a dream. Her mind has thus been left more clear to act in the conditions to which it was limited, and

ner fancy undisturbed by an irritating effort and a vain

"Indeed." said Miss Brown, "I recollect very little of my infant years at all. I never received any regular education-but very early felt the want of it; and the first time I remember to have experienced this feeling strongly, was about the beginning of my seventh year, when I heard our pastor (my parents being members of the Presbyterian church) preach for the first time. On the occasion alluded to, I was particularly struck by many words in the sermon, which, though in common use, I did not then understand: and from that time adopted a plan for acquiring information on this subject. When a word unintelligible to me happened to reach my ear, I was careful to ask its meaning from any person I thought likely to inform me-a habit which was, probably, troublesome enough to the friends and acquaintance of my childhood; but by this method I soon acquired a considerable stock of words; and, when further advanced in life, enlarged it still more by listening attentively to my young brothers and sisters reading over he tasks required at the village school. They were gene raily obliged to commit to memory a certain portion of the Dictionary and English Grammar each day; and by hearing them read it aloud frequently for that purpose, as my memory was better than theirs (perhaps rendered so by necessity), I learned the task much sooner than they, and frequently heard them repeat it.

" My first acquaintance with books was necessarily By Lord Nonmouth, the reader will understand, is formed amongst those which are most common in country binson Crusoe, were among the first of my literary friends, Mrs. Comingsby died the same day that her father-in- for I have often heard them read by my relatives, and remuch more so in my childhood; but the craving for knowledge which then commenced grew with my growth; and as I had no books of my own in those days, my only resource was borrowing from the few acquaintances I had, many valuable works, though generally old ones; but it was a great day for me when the first of Sir Walter Scott's works fell into my hands. It was 'The Heart of Mid Lothian,' and was lent me by a friend, whose family were rather better provided with books than most in our neigh- her lying mouth, and once more played the familiar air bourhood. My delight in the work was very great, even then; and I contrived, by means of borrowing, to get acquainted, in a very short time, with the greater part of the works of its illustrious author-for works of fiction, about fellows, from 18 to 25 years of age, for her Majesty's 55th this time, occupied all my thoughts. I had a curious mode | REGIMENT OF POOT." of impressing on my memory what had been read-namely, was, however, essentially intellectual, and gave some lying awake, in the silence of night, and repeating it all her tastes. Or, perhaps, the bullets are particular, and, character of openness to a countenance which, though over to myself. To that habit I probably owe the extreme like the fair, prefer above all, handsome and gay young not ill-broured, was unhappily stamped by a sinister tenacity of memory which I now possess; but, like all fellows. character which was not to be mistaken. His manner other good things, it had its attendant evil,—for I have

part of Baines's History of the French War .- It made | courage, and fidelity !" singular impression on my mind; and works of fiction the far more wonderful Romance of History. But books | fidelity, at sixpence per yard! of the kind were so scarce in our neighbourhood, that on the same subject, were all I could reach, till a kind friend, who was then the teacher of our village school, obliged me with that voluminous work, the Universal History. There I heard, for the first time, the histories of Greece and Rome, and those of many other ancient nations. My friend had only the ancient part of the work; but it gave me a fund of information, which has been subsequently increased from many sources; and at present I have a tolerable knowledge of history.

one, which, by depriving me of the power of reading. worked by the O'NAILLS! obliged me to depend on the services of others; and as We once read a story of a huge ogre, who, playing ighter kinds of reading were thus easily managed; but it was something like O'NAILL. my young relatives were often unwilling to waste their | Oh, Birmingham youth-whoever you may be-look earned supplies for itself.

"About the end of my fifteenth year, having heard of the drill-sergeant would be lost upon you. much of the Riad. I obtained the loan of Pope's transla- Again, you have not a roying mind-you do not wish produced on me requires some words of explanation own sweet will according to army regulations—and the From my earliest years I had a great and strange love of world is a poor thing to see, with musket in hand and having just come from Madras. The last time witpoetry; and could commit verses to memory with greater rounds of ball cartridge at your back. Oh, youth, stay ness saw him alive was when he came home at eleven rapidity than most children. But at the close of my at home, and see Birmingham. seventh year, when a few Psalms of the Scotch version. And then the "the laurels of the 55th foot!" What, it whole of my poetical knowledge, I made my earliest thered hearts. Test them by the moral chemistry, and attempt in versification-upon that first and most what are they? Blood and tears, tears and blood! A sublime lesson of childhood, the Lord's Prayer. As years | homicidal wreath, gilded by the world's great lie! And increased, my love of poetry and taste for it increased so, Birmingham lads, cultivate coleworts, chickweed if also, with increasing knowledge. The provincial news- you will, but avoid laurels. They are a plant of death, papers, at times, supplied me with specimens from the manured by human hearts. works of the best living authors. Though then uncon- And next, the "flowing streamers"—the "true em scious of the cause, I still remember the extraordinary blems of valour, courage, and tidelity." Emblems, indelight which those pieces gave me, and have been deed, are they; but view them aright, young men beastonished to find that riper years have only confirmed tween eighteen and twenty-five, and you will see in them the judgments of childhood. When such pieces reached the flesh-tearing, torturing cat; in reality, the "nine me, I never rested till they were committed to memory; hard cords about twenty-one inches long, each cord inflicted the wound with the table-knife, which had Lethby. The scent of prussic acid was immediately and afterwards repeated them for my own amusement, having nine knots;" although appearing to your dazzled been sent to him with bread and butter (the knife detected on their being opened, and on the contents when alone, or during those sleepless nights to which I gaze—cheated as it is by the father of war-as so much have been all my life subject. But a source of still flattering riband. greater amusement was found in attempts at original feeble imitations of everything I knew-from the Psalms which Madame Glory rebukes her naughty children :this brings me up to the time when I made my first talons of a nawk were tearing their flesh off their bones.' a new world, and effected a total change in my ideas on streamers of the recruiting sergeant :the subject of poetry. There was at the time a consider- "I have seen many hundreds of nien flogged, and have able manuscript of my own production in existence always observed that when the skin is thoroughly cut up or which of course I regarded with some partiality; but slaved off, the great pain subsides; and they bear the re Homer had awakened me, and, in a fit of sovereign con- mainder without a groan. They will often lie as without tempt, I committed the whole to the flames. Soon after I life; and the drummers appear to be flogging a lionp of had found the lliad, I borrowed a prose translation of dead raw flesh. The faces of the spectators (soldiers) as Virgil, there being no poetical one to be found in the sumed a look of disgust; there was a low whispering ns to receive our copy of Conings some months after the date of publication. Unfortunately too, of any one giving him information, seeing that it neighbourhood; and in a similar manner made acquaint sound, scarcely audible, issuing from the apparently ance with many of the classic authors. But after stern and silent ranks—a sound arising from lips that whom he played the not unprofitable part of under- Homer's, the work that produced the greatest impression spoke not, but that sound was produced by hearts that immediate attention to Mr. D'Israeli's work. This is our apology to the author and our readers for having seemingly neglected till now by far the most popular seemingly neglected till now by far the most popular in St. Lympo's source for that of his is the work that produced the greatest impression spoke not, but that sound was produced by hearts that on my mind was Byron's Childe Harold. The one felt deeply... The low sound sometimes resembled what had induced me to burn my first manuscript, and may be called sniffing, and the other made me resolve against verse-making creased flow of tears into the nostrils." from the house in St. James's square for that of his in future; for I was then far enough advanced to know my own deficiency-but without any apparent disgust and indignation must possess the reader. We means for the requisite improvement. In this re- might have paused ere we committed the horror to our

that there was a remarkable similarity between it and the against the divine nature of man-is of them. sistible inclination to poetry, at length induced me to be sure of it—that cat has claws! break the resolution I had so long kept; and the result was the little peem called La Perouse, which will be found Gunn and Cameron commenced the publication of their Irish Penny Journal, I was seized with a strange desire to contribute something to its pages. My first contribution was favourably received, and I still feel grateful for the kindness and encouragement bestowed upon me by both the editor and the publishers. The three small pieces which I contributed to that work were the first of mine that ever appeared in print, with the exception of one of my early productions which a friend had sent to a provincial paper. The Irish Penny Journal was abandoned on the completion of the first volume; but the publishers, with great kindness, sent me one of the copies, and this was the first book of any value that I could call my own! But the gift was still more esteemed as an en-

couragement, and the first of the kind." About this time, Miss Brown heard of the Athenaum and addressed a number of her small poems to the Editor. After considerable delay, and when she had given up all for lost, "the arrival (she says) of many numbers of the journal, and a letter from the Editor, astonished me, and gratified a wish which had haunted my very dreams. From that period my name and pretensions have been more before the public, many poems of mine having appeared in the pages of that publication, in Mr. Hood's Magazine, and in the Keepsake, edited by the Countess of

Blessington We subjoin a specimen of Miss Brown's poetry :-

LET US RETURN. "Let us return!" said the broken heart Of the mountain hermit's tale, When he saw the morning mists depart From the summits grey and pale: For he knew that the fan-palm cast the shade Of its ever-glorious green, Where the love of his blasted youth was laid, And the light of her steps had been. Ah! thus, for ever, the heart looks back To its young hope's funeral urn-To the tender green of that early track,

To its light let us return!

The lines of our life may be smooth and strong, And our pleasant path may lie Where the stream of affection flows along In the light of a summer sky :-But woe for the lights that early wane, And the shades that early fall. And the prayer that speaks of the secret pain. Though its voice be still and small! To the sweeter flowers, to the brighter streams, To the household hearths that burn. Still bright in our holy land of dreams-To their love let us return !

Tis well we have learn'd the truths of time-But they came with the winter's snow-For we saw them not through the flowery prime Of our summers long ago: Yet the spring is green and the summer bright As they were in the years of yore, But on our souls the love and light Of their gladness come no more! Back-back to the wisdom of the years That had vet no loss to mourn-To their faith, that found no place for tears, To their joy, let us return!

We have paused, perchance, by the quiet grave Of our young who early slept-And since they left us many a wave O'er our weary bark hath swept; But, far in the morning light enshrined. They gladden our backward gaze, Or wake, like the breath of the summer's wind, The soul of our better days. Back-back! to the living wave we drew, With them, from a purer urn-To the path of the promise lost to view, And its peace-let us return!

A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

Sons of GLORY! - RECRUITING AT BIRMINGHAM. -Half-a-crown obtained under false pretences commonly consigns the impostor to dreary limbo. Men, on the other hand, may be tricked from their families and themselves, and the sharper be rewarded for the juggle. To be sure, there is property in the half-crown piece: look rt the royal countenance in its sweet complacency-listen to the metallic music of the ring: it beams and vibrates, property; but where is the property in human bodies moved by human breath? The cheater in goods and

missory wreaths at the King's Arms, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham. Glory has hung the walls with invitations of "Ducky, ducky, ducky, come and be killed." Listen to the strain :-

"WANTED, 500 unmarried, handsome, and gay young In these days of peace, Glory has become squeamish in

"Those who are of a roving mind, and wish to see the and honest heart, follow the example of those you now its savage barbarity.

"About the beginning of my thirteenth year (con- see enrolled in the ranks of the royal corps, with flowing tinues Miss Brown), I happened to hear a friend read streamers in their caps, the true emblems of valour, And thus is man, the paragon of animals, led to b

"Any gallant young fellow so disposed, will apply to Hume's History of England, and two or three other works | Serjeant O'NAILL [ominous name]! King's Arms, Steel-Serjeant O'Naill [ominous name]! King's Arms, Steel sailing to Gourock Bay, on a visit to the master of house-lane, who on entering the service of her Majesty the brig Lochinvar. The boat reached its destination observed a paragraph in the Glasgow Courier, under will be taken care of, and invited to drink her health in a dowing bumper, and no mistake!" Hospitable O'NAILL-invitation most delightful! The

bumpkin drinks-feels, or hardly feels, the homicidal shilling slipped into his hand, and he is enlisted-NAILED! From such ecstatic moment he is at her Majesty's service to cut, stab, burn and destroy, as though all human will and human conscience were suddenly stricken dead within "In the pursuit of knowledge, my path was always him, and he was left no other than a machine of bone impeded by difficulties too minute and numerous to men- and muscle-a marching, counter-marching, cutting, tion: but the want of sight was, of course, the principal stabbing, pipe-claying instrument! Great are the miracles

the condition of my family was such as did not admit of upon a drum-head wrought by the devil out of witches' much leisure. my invention was early taxed to gain time skin, entered a town, and drumming and drumming, led for those who could read. I sometimes did the work all the men away by their ears to his bone-strewed cavern. assigned to them, or rendered them other little services; And then and there he threw aside his music, and gnashhabit have made me more active in this respect than time and are them one by one, as a hedger would eat people in ordinary circumstances would suppose. The spring onions. We forget the ogre's name, but we think

breath and time with the drier, but more instructive works with stony eyes upon the jovial, roystering courtesies of which I latterly preferred, to tempt them to this, I used, the great seducer NAILL! Though you may be an Adonis by way of recompense, to relate to them long stories, and -that is, a Brummagem Adonis do not believe yourself forgotten : and thus, my memory may be said to have stupid ! so ugly, that your plainness would do no credit to a battle-field : so obtuse, that even the awakening can

Watt's Divine songs, and some old country songs truth, are laurels? Dissect, analyse them. You maywhich certainly were not divine), formed the with a touch of fancy-trace in them the veins of wi-

In the United Service Magazine (No. 183), there is at

to Gray's Elegy. When the poems of Burns fell in my "Men have declared to me," says an officer, "that the way, they took the place of all others in my fancy; and sensation experienced at each lash, was as though the this brings me up to the time when I made my first talons of a nawk were tearing their flesh off their boues." on Saturday last. The Jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict, "That deceased destroyed contained it, were labelled "Sheild's Prussic Acid."

solution I persevered for several years, and occupied page, but that we utterly denounce that easy humanity my mind solely in the pursuit of knowledge; but owing which shrinks from the contemplation of wrong because to adverse circumstances, my progress was necessarily of its hideousness. There are abominations-however slow. Having, however, in the summer of the year 1840, demoniacal-that must be placed before the startled eyes heard a friend read the story of La Perouse, it struck me of a too easy world, and this flogging-this blasphemy one related in an old country song called the 'Lost Ship,' Young men of Birmingham-nay, of all Englandwhich I had heard in my childhood. The song in quest take these things to your hearts, and consider well the tion was of very low composition; but there was one line streamers of a Sergeant O'Naill. They look fine and gay at the termination of each verse which haunted my imagi- but they will tear the flesh like "the talons of a hawk. nation, and I fancied might deserve a better poem. This They are silky and soft; yes, soft as the paw of a sleeping

at page 207 of this volume. Soon after when Messes. Accidents, Offences, Enquests, &c.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—CLERKENWELL.—Monday mornin a chaise cart along Aylesbury-street, Ulerkenwell, Constable G 102, ran to his assistance, and found go in quest of the acorns. He thought it a case in to use the words of Lady Jane Grey, "Death had no that Mr. Littlewood's skull was knocked in. He was which there could be no doubt. It was clear that terrors." Both productions had deep black borders conveyed in a state of insensibility to a surgeon's deceased came by his death accidentally. A verdict round them. near the spot, who, seeing his hopeless state, directed to that effect was returned. The scene that prehis removal to St. Bartholomew's, where he was con-sented itself at the habitation of Hawes, on our veyed in a cab, and after receiving every attention accompanying the jury to view the body, we shall from the house surgeon, expired at half-past eleven. ever remember. It was wretched in the extreme, and Mr. Littlewood has left a wife and family. He was bespoke the utmost privation and poverty. The

lands at Cleobury Mortimer, armed with a gun, in thatched roof. The habitation is only about twelve

mile and a half of the Isle of Man, when, on Monady night, shortly before 12 o'clock, she was overtaken by a severe storm of wind and rain. The fury of the gale split her sails into pieces, and she was driven at the mercy of the waves for nearly 24 hours, when she went ashore at high-water-mark at Bisphamwith-Norbreck, near Poulton-le-Fylde, about 10 yards from the shore. Some of the passengers leaped into stable M'Kenzie, 371 K, was called to the house of the water, and escaped to the shore; the others, in the roll of the vessel, were washed overboard, and amongst the number four ill-fated individuals, Capt. Quayle and three of the female passengers, were unfortunately drowned. Another woman had a narrow escape; the swell was carrying her away when her husband seized hold of her and saved her from a watery grave. All the bodies were subsequently found—two on the beach, at Norbreck, and the other two at Rossall. They were interred at Bispham on

FATAL ACCIDENT .- An inquest was held on Tuesday evening before Mr. Higgs, at the Barley Mow, Dukestreet, Grosvenor-square, on the body of Mr. Henry Seabrook, aged fifty, the landlord of the above house. It appeared that on Monday night week deceased went down into the cellar to do something to the barrels, and was at the top of the first flight of stairs upon his return, when he missed his hold of the had contained hydrocyanic acid; and, having exa-

parently between sixty and seventy years of age, on the evening of Wednesday in last week, asked charity at Doxford New-houses, in the county of Northum-

verdicts of "Natural death" were recorded.

left Port-Glasgow in a small boat, for the purpose of Neither of their countenances were distinct.

for, like most persons similarly placed, necessity and ing his teeth and blaspheming the while, he took his vic- asleep, and his clothes had become ignited. When estables and drinkables, but ordered a considerable foot. He was taken to the hospital, but all assist- cheese, and last, but not least, a noble turkey!! Accidental Death.

> Melancholy Suicide. - On Tuesday evening an inquiry was gone into before Mr. Higgs, at the Union. Jermyn-street, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Edward Arthur May, Esq., aged Stephen May, Bart., who put a period to his existence. landlord of the house, 17, Duke-street, who stated that deceased's aunt had taken a furnished bed-room at his house, and the deceased arrived on Friday last, o'clock on Sunday night; he asked for, and was supplied with, some bread, butter, and porter. On the following morning deceased's cousin, Mr. Brinsley de Courcy Nixon, came about half-past ten o'clock to bride," we understand, at Broughty Ferry, and she is call him up, when he found the door of his room now safely lodged in gaol. One of her accomplices, fastened on the inside. He had not done so before An entrance was effected by a door which communieated with another room, and on merely looking into have been recovered in a pawnshop in town. the room and seeing some stains of blood on the bed, witness immediately ran and fetched Mr. Miller, a was produced, covered with blood). His clothes were of the stomach being carefully analysed on Tuesday much the worse for wear.

composition: which, for the first few years, were but article devoted to the doings of the cat—the weapon with Higgs held an inquest at the Chequers, Tothill-street, Westminster, on the body of Sarah Edinsor, aged Batley's, in Fore-street, Cripplegate, having prothirty-seven, a woman of notorious bad character. who committed suicide in the New-way police station a druggist who deals with the firm. The bottles,

herself whilst in a state of intoxication. Melancholy Instance of Destitution.—On Saturday evening last, an inquest was held at Oakley, Oxman of that place, who expired on the orevious Thursday evening from injuries received by falling from an oak on Wood Farm, Warminghall, on the 4th inst. From the evidence of the wife and daughter of the deceased, it appeared that the family, coneased, with his wife and daughter, not having any food in the house, or money to purchase food with, went out for the purpose of getting acorns for sale. three to six pecks per day. On the day in question, while deceased was up in a tree beating the acorns picking them up, he fell from a distance of about twenty-five feet on to the ground. For a time he appeared to be dead, and did not speak for about an hour. The daughter went back to Oakley, about a mile and a half, to try and get a cart and horse to convey him home, and did not succeed, but seeing some men at work on the road, she took two of them to Oakley, Mr. Chillingworth, the occupier of the Brill for a surgeon, who met Hawes on the way to her husband any work for five years; that he had last Sunday, on which he effected his fatal purposes. ing, whilst Mr. G. Littlewood, lamp contractor, recently applied for labour, and was refused, The tenor of the letter fully confirms the supposition Upper King street, Bloomsbury, was driving a horse being told that he must look out for himself; towards the green, the horse, a vicious animal, suddays together; that on the day of the accident they girl to forfeit her existence with his. It states "that denly took fright and dashed forward with fearful were entirely without food or money, which was the ere she (Miss Chapman) had received that epistle rapidity. On descending the hill on the west side of cause of their going to get the acorns to sell. they would be in the sweet sleep of death." Fate the sessions house the horse fell and rolled over. The The coroner reminded the jury that their inquiries had marred his bliss in this world—he was prepared to sudden jerk threw the driver out of the cart, and his were as to the cause of death; that they had not to leave it, and she for whom he had lived, had told him head came with great force against the kerb-stone. | inquire as to the cause that induced the deceased to | "If you die without me you will be my murderer!" and

abode appears, with three others, to have been formed articles for domestic use. For five years he had kept MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—On Monday morning from the parish funds, not having received a sixpence, intelligence was received of the total wreck of the He had risen from his pillow long before the break of smack Jane and Leany, Captain James Quayle, be- day, and trudged off to Buckingham, Bicester, Oxlonging to Port St. Mary, Isle of Man, with the loss ford, Thame, Aylesbury, and other markets and fairs, 24 in number, but the following extracts will afford a of the master and three female passengers. She had in hopes of getting a job of droving to enable him sailed on Sunday week from Ardglass, Ireland, for honourably and honestly to support his wife and Port St. Mary, in ballast, having on board, besides children. We have it on oath that at times he went the captain and crew, eleven passengers, seven men to four fairs without earning anything, and yet when and four women, most of them going out to service he, about a month before his death, went to the Oakin Douglas. The Jane and Leany had got within a ley vestry begging for labour, it was refused him, and he was told to do as he could.

> LOVE AND SUICIDE IN THE METROPOLIS. - One of those melancholy events, fortunately of rare occurrence in this country, took place at an early hour on Monday morning, at the east end of the metropolis. About a quarter past one o'clock, A.M., police con-Mr. William Duckett, No. 9, Raven's-row, Mile-end, where he met Mr. Davis, the surgeon, of Constablerow, Mile-end, who had also been hastily summoned, entering at the same time. They were ushered into | in the arms of one another, a back parlour, fitted up as a sleeping apartment, where, lying across the bed, they saw the bodies of a young man and a young woman, the former that of Charles William Duckett, son to the proprietor of the that of a pretty young woman, named Elizabeth Williams, about 20 years of age, to whom the unfortunate young man had for some time past paid his addresses. Lying beside each body were two teacups, which had recently contained some sort of liquid, leading to the draught at one and the same moment. On looking about the apartments the constable perceived two phials, which he handed to Mr. Davis, who, from the odour which they emitted, at once perceived that they mined the bodies, he pronounced it as his opinion that oad, with a request on the en-

the following morning the shepherd of Rockmoor each other, and were never known to have quarrelled. House found him in a field adjoining Sheldrake On Sunday afternoon they had tea at Mr. Duckett's quarry, quite dead. Nothing could be traced about house, and took their departure about half-past five, the dress to lead to the discovery of his name or con-nections; three-halfpence and a small quantity of church, at which period they seemed in excellent good tobacco and snuff were found in his pockets. His spirits. The evening wore on, and eleven o'clock clothes, hat, and stick remain at Rockmoor House. having arrived, the usual time they returned, the succeeded in opening it. On entering I saw my son family became somewhat alarmed. Soon afterwards and Elizabeth lying on the bed, locked in each other's chattels is abominated, punished. Now the recruiting sergeant is an allowed man-stealer, a permitted swindler, with streamers in his cap.

Within these few days, Glory has hung out her pro
Within these few days, Glory has hung out her pro
Within these few days, Glory has hung out her pro-Lindfield, of 74, Arlington-street. It appeared from the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the child had been accidentally sufformer than the evidence that the evide to enlist. Yes; the old harridan has put her trumpet to cated in bed. Mr. Wakley also held an inquest the patched all round the vicinity in search of them; but same day at the Bricklayers' Arms, Little Clarendon- of no avail. At last, between one and two o'clock, street, Somers-town, on the body of a child which had whilst Mr. Duckett was searching about the house, been found dead in bed by the side of its mother, in the hope of finding some letter which would menunder nearly similar circumstances. In both cases tion where they had gone, he discovered that his son's Public Whipping.—Aaron Walker, who was senin the Folkestone quarter sessions on the left.

bed-room was fastened on the inside, the key being in the door. It being surmised that he had returned in the folkestone quarter sessions on the left. tenced at the Folkestone quarter sessions, on the 16th unknown to the family, and had retired to bed, the of July last, to six months' imprisonment in Dover door was broken open, and there the bodies of the noon last, the body of a young woman, of the name gaol, and to be twice publicly whipped, for picking the pocket of William Till, at Folkestone fair, underwent one portion of his corporeal punishment, at the arms round each other's neck. As the bodies lay, it ton, was found in a small pit, near Birchenlee Mill, was ears, but rather and actions than well-bred. Indeed, often thought it curious that, whilst I never forget any world, a better opportunity cannot offer. The bounty is hands of the gaoler, in the market-place here on Saturaphile a visage which might otherwise be described as scrap of knowledge collected, however small, yet the risen to all such as are willing to enter this gallant corps, day forenoon, at half-past eleven o'clock. A consibed when they committed the act, and fell backwards. the morning she was missed, her father had beat her

BOAT ACCIDENT—SIX LIVES LOST.—We learn with past out of employment. The corpse of the young extreme regret that six men, inhabitants of Port- woman, who was attired in a black satin dress, with Glasgow, are supposed to have been drowned in the jewellery on her fingers, and her hair done up in a singular impression on my mind; and works of fiction from that time began to lose their value, compared with shot at, by flowing streamers—by valour, courage, and bath evening. About ten o'clock on Sabbath fore—the chest of her betrothed, his right arm being under noon, Mr. John Miller, along with five other men, her head; and he lay on his back. He was dressed.

before twelve o'clock, and the party remained on the above head, regarding a new system of thieving board the Lochinvar till about four, when they again in that city. But for novelty, we think the following took to the boat and rowed off for Port-Glasgow. case of fraud and imposition, by Ann Burnett, of The master of the Lochinvar watched the boat till it Brechin, will fully stand a comparison. Some weeks doubled M'Farlan's Point, and since then none of the ago this young lady gave out a report that she was individuals on board have either been seen or about to be married to a Captain M'Lean, of Aberdeen, whom she represented as a man of considerable DREADFUL OCCURRENCE AT A BRICK KILN. - On property. To enable her to carry out the fraud, let-Tuesday evening Mr. Baker held an inquest at the ters were written to her, dated we believe from Aber-London Hospital, on the body of Jeremiah Cray, aged | deen, purporting to be from the said captain, and authirty-five years, a man of Herculean frame, but at | thorising her to purchase her "providing"—in other the same time attenuated, and his muscular form re- words, dresses of every description for her own wear, duced by want and privation. From the evidence it a suit also for the captain, bed and table linen, &c., appeared that the deceased was employed at a brick- for which he was to pay on coming up here to confield, and having bought some potatoes, he had pro-ceeded to the kiln for the purpose of roasting them, wife. Amongst the furnishings, Miss Burnett did when, overpowered by the vapour, he had fallen not forget the good things of this life, in the shape of discovered, he was in a complete blaze from head to quantity of whiskey, rum!! wine!!! tea, sugar, ance was in vain. The jury returned a verdict of which, on the faith of the captain's letter, she received. These, however, being perishable articles, soon disappeared, and no doubt she and her quondam friends had, at least, for one night got glorious, "o'er a' the ills o' life victorious." To keep up the deceit, however, another step was still wanting, viz., the 24, of 17, Duke-street, St. James's, the son of Sir proclamation of banns. This, too, was gone about in the same business-like manner, and "booked" she was The first witness examined was Charles Belzoni, the on Saturday week, and proclaimed in the parish church three times on the following Sabbath. was no doubt looked upon as a finishing stroke, which would lull all suspicion or doubt on the subject. On the Monday, however, some suspicious circumstances occurred which led to inquiries, but the bird having

Montrose Standard. OPENING OF THE LETTERS .- The doubts that prosurgeon, who, on examination, said he had been dead | vailed in the vicinity of this melancholy occurrence several hours. The manner of the deceased gentle- as to the actual poison with which the young couple man was very strange, and witness was of opinion he had destroyed themselves, were finally set at rest by was not right in his mind. He was found undressed the post morten examination which the bodies unin the bed, with his throat cut, and he had evidently derwent in the course of Monday afternoon by Dr. at the above institution, upwards of half an ounce Suicide in a Police Station.—On Tuesday Mr. of the pure acid was extracted. From inquiries instituted, it appears that Duckett purchased it at cured it by representing himself to have been sent by

flown, and the whole affair turning out a gross fabri-

cation (the letters being forgeries) our active officer,

Sivewright, went in pursuit, and caught the "bonny

suspected of being the writer of the letters, James

Adam, weaver, is also in custody. Part of the goods

According to the request of the deceased, incribed on the letter found in the apartment, and directed to Miss Chapman, in Lucas-street, it was delivered in the course of Monday afternoon at her fordshire, before J. W. Cowley, Esq., on view of the body of William Hawes, aged forty-four, a labouring residence, and opened in the presence of Mr. Porter, the constable of Stepney. On the envelope being broken open it was found to contain two epistles, both of which were addressed to that young lady. and written in the handwriting of Duckett. One was a piece of poetry in 24 verses, and is a beautiful sisting of deceased, his wife, and three children, were piece of penmanship. The title is, "The Last Lay in great distress, the parish authorities having refused to find the husband labour. On the 4th, deceased with his wife and daughter not having an expectation of Two Broken Hearts, written and composed by C. A. D.," executed in the illustrated style in old English with a variety of intermediate the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of t Nov. 8, but it has evidently been written as far back as September, which date was erased, but which is It appeared that they sold the acorns at from 1s. to still partially discernible. The theme shows a wild 11 appeared that they said the acoust at from paroxysm of love on his part, manifesting the most three to six pecks per day. On the day in question fervent attachment to the ill-fated girl. He bids adieu to his parents and all other relations, and prays down, and his wife and daughter were engaged in forgiveness. Poverty had blasted his prospects, and Since Fate had marr'd their earthly bliss, they would

> seek an early grave." The same wild strain is displayed throughout the whole piece—

'His Lizzy begging that his grave might be her grave

with her to the spot. While the daughter was gone | The language of it shows the unfortunate writer to have been a most intellectual voung man, but the farm, was attracted to the spot, and he kindly caused extravagant outbursts of his passion which it displays the poor fellow to be conveyed home, and sent on to proves, almost beyond a doubt, that his mind was in Brill for a surgeon, who met Hawes on the way to some way affected. The second is written in the his cottage. The wife said the parish had not found same superior style, and bears the date of the day, that has been entertained amongst the friends and that they at times had not had a bit of bread for two relatives, that he had prevailed upon the miserable

THE SUICIDE AT MILE-END.—THE INQUEST.—On Wednesday at noon, Mr. Baker, coroner for the eastern division of Middlesex, and a jury of the inhabitants of Stepney, assembled at the Fox Tavern, Russell-street, Mile-end, to inquire into the deaths of Charles William Duckett, aged 21, and Elizabeth Conviction for Poacuing.—Benjamin Shakeshaft, out of a barn; the drainage around them bad; no Williams, aged 27, the two young persons who delabourer, has been convicted before W. L. Childe, chambers in them, save on the ground floor, where stroyed themselves by taking prussic acid, under the Esq., and the Rev. T. Woodward, for being found on the poor inmates have to live, cook, &c., with a very extraordinary circumstances before detailed... In the course of the proceedings the Coroner had pursuit of game, and has been sentenced to three feet by nine, an earth floor with a few stones laid in, handed to him a letter, which was contained in an months' hard labour, and at the expiration of that and from the floor to the roof entirely open. On an envelope with a black border, found lying on the period to find sureties not to offend against the Game old bedstead lay deceased, and by the side of it was table in the room where the bodies were discovered, Laws for the term of one year, or in default to be fur- another for his three children to rest on, the bedsteads addressed "To Miss Margaret Chapman, 21, Lucasther imprisoned for the space of six months. - Salis- fully occupying full one half of the place, and but few street. Commercial-road," cousin to Miss Williams. The enclosures were read: one consisted of poetry, addressed to Miss Chapman, beautifully written and illuminated in various coloured inks, entitled "The Last Lay of the Broken Hearts." The verses were

> fair sample of the composition:— Change thou the scene; look here, and thou shalt find The spirit wounded with sternest sorrow's dart-The madden'd brain, the wild, the wandering mind-The cheek that's blighted, and the broken heart.

We've loved each other, joined in hand and heart, Firm bound together in one holy tie. Forsake we cannot, and we ne'er will part;

Together live, and then together die."

At the conclusion of the poetry was written the following:-"This is the holy vow freely given from both our hearts. We have lived for each other. We solemnly, and without reluctance, mutually consent to die together; testifying to the truth thereof, we have subscribed our names, thus proving our perfect will to share the grave

" ELIZABETH WILLIAMS and CHARLES WM. DUCKETT. " Signed at No. 9, Raven-row, Mile-end Gate,

"London, Nov. 8, 1844." The other letter bore date the 24th inst. (the day house, who was absent at the time, and the latter, of the occurrence), and was signed by Duckett only. It exhibited great despondency, and informed Miss Chapman when she received that, he and Elizabeth 'would be sleeping the sleep of death, for she had told him 'If you die without me you will be my murderer." Among the evidence received was that of conclusion that both must have drunk off the fatal Mr. William Henry Duckett, the father of the male deceased, who deposed, Charles William Duckett was my son. He resided with me. I was aware of his attachment to Elizabeth Williams, and approved of it. I have observed lately that at times he has been very depressed, and at other times much excited. I was much hurt. On Saturday inflammation of the brain commenced, and he died that day. He was a very heavy man, and that perhaps accounted for a very heavy man, and that perhaps accounted for also found a sealed letter addressed in a female hand. never heard my son speak of getting married, but it the severity of the injuries. Verdict, "Accidental also found a sealed letter, addressed in a female hand, a candidate for a lucrative situation above twelve on mourning note paper, to Miss Chapman, Lucas- months since, and being unsuccessful he had ever DEATH FROM AGE AND WANT.—A poor man, ap- velope, signed with the initials of both the de- had known Elizabeth Williams nine years. The since been desponding ceased, that it should be forwarded to the address witness here produced a large packet of letters he immediately. Duckett and Miss Williams had had found in his son's box, addressed to him from been long attached, but adverse circumstances having Elizabeth Williams; they reciprocated his affection, berland, and his request was granted. His feeble and intruded to prevent their union, it would seem and in one of them of recent date she expressed herforlorn condition made an impression on his benefactory as if despair of their ever coming together prompted as if despair of their ever coming together prompted as elf very unhappy, and stated that she cared not how tors, and shortly after his departure it occurred to them to this rash and tragical conclusion. The soon the time came to die with him. I last saw my them to go in search of him with a light, fearing father is an accountant; his son was 21 years son alive at half-past five on Sunday evening, when that some mischief might overtake him in the dark. of age, and Miss Williams 22. For upwards of nine he went out to go to church. I went to church with Their friendly search proved ineffectual. Early on years the unfortunate young persons were attached to his mother, and returned about half-past eight. I heard nothing until shortly before twelve, when the brothers of Elizabeth came and asked for their sister. I went with them home, and on my return I observed that the key was not in the door of the front parlour, my son's bed-room. I tried the door, and finding it locked, procured another key, with which I there was not sufficient evidence before the jury.

> COAL PIT EXPLOSION .- ANOTHER DRATH .- Thomas Topping, one of the men seriously injured at the re-cent colliery explosion at Pemberton, died on Friday morning, thus making five who have forfeited their lives by this accident.

OLDHAM.—AFFLICTING AFFAIR.—On Monday fore-Requests. Whitechapel, but had been for some weeks some personal attractions.

DR. M'DOUALL AND MR. JAMES LEACH. subjoined letter, judging it as necessary to follow the one from Dr. M'Douall, in our last number, even pending the inquiry determined on. But here the correspondence must stop. We cannot allow it to go further, or we shall be again accused of encouraging "denunciation." This we shall carefully guard against. Indeed, had the parties to this correspondence been any others than they were, in all probability not a line of it would have appeared.1

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NORTHERN STAR." DEAR SIR, -I am sorry to have again to trouble you on the subject of M'Douall's letters, as there is a committee formed in Manchester, who have fixed upon next Monday week as the day on which the investigation into the matters alluded to in those letters shall take place. But the false and scandalous nature of M'Douall's last letter renders it impostible for me to allow that time to pass over without a reply. You will, by inserting the following, greatly Mr. W. Holbeck, Leeds oblige. Yours truly, JAMES LEACH.

TO P. M. M'DOUALL.

Sir.—Whatever might have been the odium at- Holbeck locality . . . tached to me on the suspicions raised by your first From the Seven Stars locality, Nottingham, per letter, I should have endeavoured to have borne them until an opportunity presented itself of meeting you face to face before the Committee appointed in Manchester, where the matters which have called forth these letters can be fully investigated: but in some passages of vour last letter there is so much of cunning and fraudulent ingratitude, that I cannot, desirous as I am to protect a character at least as honest 28 your own, refrain from replying to them previous Bristol, W. Berry

to our meeting.

Von sav, "Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, conniders the whole of my letter to apply to him." Sir, Bristol, Mr. Bouched . that letter applied to every one that had had any Byron Ward, Nottingham . money transactions with you; and as my name and Crayford no other was especially mentioned, I think I had a Marylebone right to consider myself as one of the individuals Camberwell alluded to. Men who engage under covert motives Long Buckby to effect a bad purpose, should "have good memo- Lamberhead Green ries." Do you not know that I possess a letter of Manchester Painters Manchester, Carpenters' Hall yours, which clearly proves that I was one of the persons alluded to. You say, "if the mention of facts which ought never to have been concealed, can be construed Waterhead Mill . into a base attack: and if any man chooses to fit the Mossley . . . cap on his own head, it is his fault, not mine." Further on you say: "Mr. Leach places my statement | Sunderland (Clark's passage) that I only received £8, against a receipt for £18, thereby endeavouring to leave an impression on the mind of the reader that he did actually pay me £18. Johnston-Again you say: "Some persons may naturally en- Girvan quire the reason why I gave him a receipt for £18. Kilmarnock when I only received £8. I did so after repeated Compock . conversations with Doyle, Clark, and Leach himself. Maybol-I did it to save the character of the very man who Camborne would now make the act of friendship I was godin; of, a weapon wherewith to shield himself, and cast R. S. B. London a doubt upon my word.

Sir, your can does not fit me. It is made of had materials, treachery, falschood, and ingratitude. I will not wear one made of such stuff, whether the manufacturer of it be a professed friend or an open foe. It shall remain suspended in the hands of the committee until we meet, when I have no doubt those gentlemen will award it to those whose conduct best merits the distinction of wearing it. I did place your receipt for £18 against your state-

ment of only having received £8. You say "that Mr. Leach does not, he dare not, declare that he paid me £18." I have no desire, Sir, to "dare" anything but that which is honourable and fair betwixt man and man; but it will yet be proved that you have received considerably more than £18. Your memory seems to be much more retentive on the income side of your account than on that of the outgoing; or you would your voluntary exile, authorising me to print a letter of which you sent the manuscript, and for which I was to pay out of the funds that I held on your account, and for which I did pay four pounds fifteen shillings. You, sir, was to have the whole of the profits arising from the sale of those letters. The people, from some cause or other, did not think proper to purchase them; and therefore they were left on hand, and they were pointed out to you in my shop when you Though far from deeming any apology necessary, were in Manchester. This seems entirely to have alipped your memory: which it surely ought not to have done, seeing that your memory was so fresh on the other part of the account. There are several other items too of expenditure that I have borne for you, which shall be laid before the committee.

So, you gave me the "receipt" after repeated conversations with Doyle, Clark, and myself; and "that to save the character of the very man who would now make the act of friendship you were quilty of a weapon wherewith to shield himself and cast a doubt upon your word." How could you, for sheer shame, pen such a sentence ?—a sentence evidently intended to make the people believe that the conversation we had was a sort of beaging and praying, that you would screen my delinquencies and defalcations as you are pleased to make them out. Had you given that conversation, the people who have read your letter would have drawn very different conclusions than those you intended them to draw; but that did not suit your purpose. All must come out now, however. The people must know what are the real characters of the men in whom they place their confidence. I must confess that I was for some time at a loss to know what was your object in proceeding as you have done; but from circumstances which have lately come to my knowledge, there is now no doubt upon my mind as to your ultimate intentions, and the unscrupulous means by which you intended carrying them out. You have formed a very different opinion it appears of me than you used to hold; and, in an insolent letter you have sent me, you speak of "my bad conduct towards you whilst you were in France.' reply, I have only to say, that while I desire to have the good opinion of all good men, I care very little what opinion the bad may have of me. I worked very hard for you whilst you were in France; I defended you everywhere, whenever you were assailed in my presence; and I was the means, by travelling at considerable expense considering my very limited means, of getting funds for your support. This is known to thousands, and I am repaid by insolence and ingratitude—the reward, I know, but too generally accorded to those who toil to feed and clothe others who are too proud to work and-too poor to live without it. You make a bounce about the papers that must be forthcoming; all I have connected with this subject are ready any moment. And now let me demand of you, as a matter of fair play, that you bring with you every document you may have from me,

Manchester, Nov. 27, 1844.

PARTIES AND POLITICS IN SWITEERLAND. (THIRD ARTICLE.) SWISS CONFEDERATION.

that may assist the Committee in their investigation;

and also to request that you will not let any subter-

fuge or evasion prevent your attendance on the day

I am, Sir,

JAMES LEACH.

appointed by the Committee. Until then,

Geneva, Nov. 1, 1844. Whatever superb disdain the high barons of the European monarchical press may effect for our little Switzerland, it is well known that their attention is not the less fixed upon her, in order to seize upon the defects and rexations consequences that her democratic regime may offer. Thus, let us remark in what manner, on the news of the least conflict between the cantons, so we do not say at the least commotion, they quickly take up their pen and ascribe the event to the vices of the republican. It is almost needless to say, that though in dress we lost; and, as a proof, we beg to direct especial attention system. They do not consider that struggles more grave take place, and frequently enough, in provinces or in towns dependent upon absolutism, and that if anarchy and the horrors of civil war do not stain the soil with human blotal it is solely owing to the existence of a permanent army, and to the display of considerable forces at the least evidence of commotion, whether provincial or local. They forget especially, these detractors of our democratic institutions, that Russia, Austria, Italy, Prassia, England, and even Prance herself, would be in a continual state of internal war if the bayonets of the soldiers, composed as it is of the ignorant and brutal, did not come to the aid of the Governments against thediscontented populations.

Even the foreign Democratic press manifest some tendency to render our federal organization responsible for our intestine quarrels.

It was with the greatest surprise that we read in a journal, Le Censeur de Lyon, for whom otherwise we profess much esteem, these singular words-"See what passes in Switzerland, where federalism is in full vigour; has that country made the least advancement for many long years? It uses its strength in narrow strifes; it has no serious influence without—it cannot have any, and, notwithstanding its republican institutions, Jesuitism agitates it and holds it in check." Assured by it will not be difficult fifteen years made a progress, yet desired and hoped for in France—that she has not ceased to march onward, whilst other countries, at first regenerated as she was, have done nothing, and still do nothing but retrogade!and, as to the little influence that she exercises without, we might observe that when a monarchy of 35 millions of souls is, according to the assertions of the opposition themselves, but a feeble weight in the great European questions, we need not be astonished that it is thus with a country of two millions of inhabitants But let us limit ourselves now, by objecting to the critique of the Censeur that France is also agitated and held in check by the Jesuits—and to such an extent that eminent writers and orators do not disdain to combat them. Even the Consent himself in each of his numbers, breaks a lance against

Indeed, to what end does Jesuitism aim in France, if monopoly of instruction? There is then no difference in this double struggle; and it is not certain, if we believe in numerous symptoms, that in France, as at Lucerne, the sictory does not definitively remain with the nitra-montain

It has been our wish, in examining the conduct of the · foreign press with regard to our republies, to re-establish

reasonable to attribute to our governmental forms the [As a matter of fair-play, we give insertion to the grievous events of which our country may sometimes be the theatre. Nevertheless we yet insist but the more strongly on the necessity there is of not representing, as some of our cantonal papers do, Switzerland divided and subdivided into innumerable parties, always ready to devour each other. We will particularly continue to repel the error which is committed by those who do not re-attach themselves to that only great party, which, in our opinion, is composed of democratic-Conservatives-that is to say, of all the citizens attached to the truly radical institutions which we possess, and beyond which there will be but confusion, servitude, and ruin,

> ERRATUM.—The asterisk, in the previous article, referred to the word PROLETAIRE, not Protectaire, as misprinted,—"a man without property."

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR FOR FATHER MATTHEW. Edward Lake, Sutton-street FOR EXECUTIVE. A few Chartists, East Ward, Leeds VICTIMS. From the Seven Stars locality, Nottingham, per

RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Bristol, C. C. Bristol, W. Hill . Bristol, R. H. Williams

Salford Havle, Cornwall .

Carpenters' Hall, Manchester

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1844.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

THOMAS M. WHEELER.

the provinces under circumstances that have given gery" of kings. us no little insight into the "art and mystery" Those who rely on our want of union, and on the first time may venture to "take a peep," even if the determination to do so arises from a strong curiosity to see one who has already made "some noise" in his day and generation,

either for matter or for appearance, vet we must say that it was utterly impossible for us, in the first week, to make the paper all that we desire it to be. Removals of steam-engines, printing-maby night; coming into new offices, with new 'hands;' getting new material into working order; "setting" the paper up in one place, and "printing" it in another—(our "own" machine being on its way from Leeds to London); all these things are not the very best in the world to engage the attention. of an Editor, nor calculated to aid him in his pecu liar duties. These things we have to engage in and be engaged with: and when we are rid of the trouble, and turmoil, and bustle; and when we become fairly seated in our new saddle; fairly settled-in, and assimilated to, our new position, we shall endeavour to "carry-out" many notions that we have of what a newspaper ought to be, and which, we trust, soon to see the Star become.

Seven years ago we were engaged in bringing out the first number of the "Journal for the Working Classes." Though then full of hope and animated by a sincere wish to do all that the powers within us were capable of, we had no idea of the importance and responsibility that soon attached to the conductors of the first successful Democratic newspaper: an importance arising from the fact that the Star soon became the "leading" provincial "Journal of the Empire;" and a responsibility arising from its becoming the recognised organ and teacher of the toiling millions. When looking back on those times, and when calling to mind the many difficulties that have had to be contended with: the "envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness"

arising from the eminent success of our former their object. labours in the democratic cause. It shall be our

in heart and head we remain the same. In London, as in Leeds, the Northern Star shall ever be ready to do battle in the cause of the oppressed. he be landlord or capitalist; foreman or factory master; overseer or overlooker; "guardian" or grinder; prayerful or prayerless,-shall receive no quarter. For the trafficking politician, the apostaever want an advocate. Knowing the people; being of the people, labouring for the people, we know what the people want: and their claims shall writes can hold a pen or the tongue can wag.

POLK-PRESIDENT OF AMERICA. GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM.

WHILE our sympathising cotemporaries are busy in de nouncing grievances upon which they live and fatten, and would not therefore mitigate or correct, we turn with no ordinary gratification to the consideration of the greatest triumph the popular voice has achieved for the last century. Of course we refer to the all-but certain election of President Mr. JAMES POLK-a king with christian and surname; and all will join in his triumph over the Tory tool, Mr. Kite Clay. Just at this moment, when unjust mode of book-keeping that we have always obthe monarchs of Europe had fondly flattered themselves with a prospect that the principle of centralization had this, the greatest of Labour's triumphs.

We have given a copious report of the proceedings given period. which preceded the struggle, as well as of the tricks resorted to by the monopolists to secure the election of their paper-money nominee. It is not wonderful, because it is characteristic of Toryism, that the crest-fallen faction should seek consolation after defeat in the hope that thet recent struggle in America may bring the principles o democracy into odium, contempt, and distrust. If, how. ever, there is not to be one law for the rich and another for the poor—one practice for the enfranchised wealthy and another for the enfranchised pauper—we have but to direct attention, not to cows with long horns afar off offensive, and persuasive means, will, under the present but to our own domestic golden-headed calves, whose value at a contested election is estimated by the amount of treachery, bribery, and corruption,—not stopping at perjury, of which they can boast.

The great value of the American triumph will be found in the fact that the superior wealth of Polk's opponents was not able to purchase the sweet voices of his pauper supporters ; a fact to which we opine the Tories attach the most significant importance, lest the day may arrive when the popular voice of England will be found virtuous and strong enough to resist the oppressor's gold. As it is a truth not to be denied, that an our present complicated commercial jeopardy our mistitutions but stand upon the whim of legitimacy; and as America, above all other na tions, has the least reason to dread its fall as well as the least interest in upholding its ascendancy, we have the greatest reason to rejoice in the triumph of her Charlist

Although the policy of the tyrant of Russia, the French despot, and that of Sir Robert Peel, may differ on minor points, there can be but little doubt that the return of Mr. CLAY would have either confined those little differences within safe limits, or might perhaps have rendered them N a "bran, spanking new dress" we present our- still less noxious; but the return of Polk, and a pursu selves to our friends on this our introduction to the ance of that policy to which he stands pledged, will go far Metropolis, after serving a full apprenticeship in to increase those differences, and to destroy the "snug-

appearance, whether in locale or form, will not be appliances that can be brought to bear against us at the displeasing to those who have long known us in our command of legitimacy, should bear in mind that England Government," enforced, as it will be, upon timid landlords "other" garb, nor distasteful to those who for the is but a link in the chain of nations. The tyrant George and griping capitalists, by the most despotic and callous them remember that the French Revolution of 1793 led to the Irish Insurraction of 1798! Let them bear in mind | bour. Let the same herald rouse the sleeping from their that the three glorious days of 1830 in Paris, though profitless to a disunited people, extracted the Reform Bill from a reluctant English Oligarchy, separated Bel. gium from Holland, revolutionized the Germanic States chines, types and presses; travelling by day and and drove petty tyrant princes from their capital by torchlight: and, above all, let them ponder well upon the fact that faction can no longer balk democracy of its fair share in any future change because sanguinary appetite of princes; no more disunion to the people, -who made him their chief for his virtues, and can anmake him should be violate his pledges. Hurrah! then for the Chartist, POLK, and for the democrats of America; and may the value they attach to their triumph inspire those for whom we write with the laudable desire of proving the superiority of democratic institutions over the follies of legitimacy and priestcraft. This is the first great blow at the centralization of monarchical power; and may it be speedily followed up by the restoration of our own people to their natural and legitimate rights and privileges, uncontrolled by the power of capital or the will of despotism. Again we say HURRAH FOR POLK!

TRADES UNIONS AND THE APOSTATE

THERE is no greater inducement to the public instructor to persevere in his course than the reward that of those who had not succeeded; the schemes and public opinion bestows upon his exertions. From the devices of the enemy to "get rid" of one who | first appearance of the Northern Star, to the present day, was constantly digging in tyranny's flank; the efforts | we have seized every practical opportunity of rousing the of Government to "put down" what, by such ef- Trades of England to a knowledge of their power, a forts, was proclaimed to be a formidable opponent : sense of their duty, and a feeling of their degradation. when passing all these things in hasty review before | The assaults of faction on the unprotected Dorchester the mind's eve our past career becomes matter of won- labourers, on the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, and on the Dubder and surprise, even to ourselves, and we feel grate-lin Trades, through Mr. O'Connell, as well as the several ful that we have been blessed with an amount of side-blows aimed at Trades' Unions generally, furnish the energy and an elasticity of mind that has enabled us body with a sample of the will of the Capitalists, could to meet every emergency, surmount every diffi-1 they only discover the way of giving it effect. Recently culty, and place Labour's organ at an advantage in we have observed a growing and a general disposition in the Trades to revive their old institutions on reformed With the experience thus gained, we made our delast principles; and in consequence we have aided their enin a new and more extended sphere. It is not with- deavours by such suggestions as we considered necessary

The communications that we continue to receive from business to show that that confidence is not without almost every district in England give us fresh nerve and courage in the assurance that our labour has not been are different, and though our locale is changed, yet to the report of the proceedings of the Trades' Delegate without perplexing himself much about the period at At our hands the "oppressor of the poor,"—whether reception of Mr. Drury's assertion, that "location on the He shows how all the feelings of shame, sensibility, osten-

to by the Trades of Sheffield was one of the strongest. Church parsons to give it effect.

ciple, we would offer a few observations. never lack enforcement while the hand that now the questions of controversy between the Trades and their any one parish would be one iota benefitted by the success masters in a fair, impartial, and honorable light before to prove to the Censeur that Switzerland has for the last. In entering on our new lease of existence as a the country; and, therefore, our comments upon a very Journalist, we throw ourselves thus entirely and able and extremely well-written article upon the meeting unreservedly on the people. They have given us to which we refer, shall be characterised by a similar power to be of use in our old position: it is they amicable spirit. The Independent acknowledges the who can make us be felt and feared now. Labour's principle of restriction, but would fritter it away in deorgan with the labourers at its back can organize gree by making it only applicable to times of prosperous Labour against the organization of Capital: labour's trade. He holds that it is not only inapplicable, but inorgan without the people would be a scoff and a jurious in times of slackness. Here we differ in toto from scorn. The people we have: the organization we our contemporary, believing that the principle of restricwill have; for out of it only can the "EMANCI- tion is merely protective when trade is prosperous, and be-PATION OF INDUSTRY' come. To that end shall our comes indispensable when trade is bad. If political efforts be constantly directed; to that end shall we truths ripen by repetition, we cannot too often repeat the as constantly endeavour to direct the efforts of maxim that has been laid down for the regulation of demand and supply in the Labour market. | Take an illusit is not the same that it has attained in Lucerne—the With a heart full of hope—with aspirations as pure tration : if 1000 hands were the required number to perand as holv as ever animated the breast of a con- form all the work to be done in Sheffield,—or any other it false pride,—of placing industry in rags in contrast with ductor of the press—with determination never yet district, it matters not; and if those thousand hands idleness and splendour. The impoverished state of the unworthily subdued-and with every confidence in were kept in full employment, they would receive full working classes at that period led to thin congregations;

made surplus, should sit down idle, or lie down and sleep. and be supported by the 750 who are at work, than they should constitute an idle competitive reserve for the masters to fall back upon; thereby compelling all to submit to a larger reduction in the wages of each.

Now the Independent, in reasoning the question of bad trade, has fallen into the error of acquiescing in the 'prescriptive right" of the masters to make all the profits they can in times of prosperous trade, conferring upon them also the right and privilege of holding their own, abstaining from loss, and of being satisfied with ordinary profits in times of depression. Now, it is to this jected. It is against this one-sided manner of bestowing sympathy that we have set our face. The system enables been established, and the details for its enforcement ratified and agreed to-after a sufficient amount of Royal of brisk trade; and if Capital as well as Land has its visits, fulsome exchange of Royal compliments, and ex- "duties" as well as its "rights," what we demand is a fair change of Royal presents made at the expense of their debtor and creditor account, instead of the masters taking starving people—the Tory press, ever ready to offer a pay- their stand upon the highest pinnacle of profit, and coning and harmless defence in behalf of the "rights of sidering that every farthing abstracted from that is so Labour," and as harmless an opposition to the aggressions | much unjustly plundered from them. There clearly of Capital, is horrified, and stands aghast, at the news of ought to be a fair calculation and a balancing between the masters' profits and the profits of their hands for a

> several of the speakers as to the improved course now to be pursued by the Trades in prosecution of their object; and very naturally asserts that a combination of all those moral elements, now to be enlisted in the Trades' Movement should make it irresistible. We admit it. They should be irresistible: but then we confidently assert that while violent language and daring atrocities may furnish the masters with a pretext for resisting the demands of the Trades, the most moral—the most irreproachable, insystem, as signally fail to rescue Labour's neck from Capital's tread. If the Trades are violent, resistance is thought valorous and patriotic. If the Trades are cool, calm, and argumentative, the masterss ee no more danger in them than Lord Howick did in that antipathy to the Poor Law Amendment Act that was not manifested in the blazing rick or burning mansion. The more we consider this all-important subject, the more strongly are we confirmed in the impression that Trades, to be protected, must be united; and that their union must be NATIONAL and

The letter of Mr. DUNCOMBE is ominous and portentous

It bespeaks the will of the Minister, which will be nided

The Independent has seized the admissions made by

union. What we propose then-and let our remonstrance not pass by unheeded-is, that each Trade shall quickly. and with oss of time, "put its own house in order;" and that a Confedence of Trades' Deligates, constituting a fair representation of the whole body, shall be elected and ready, on the introduction of any measure threatening further danger to Labour, to assemble in London to aid Mr. Duncombe in that manly resistance which he pledges himself to offer to any such measure that Sir James Graham shall propose. This plan is safe and inexpensive; and if required to be put into operation, must be protective. There can be no harm in being prepared with the machinery; for although we were enabled to rally a hurried opposition against the Masters and Servants of newspaper making: and we trust that our new amount of money, of physical force, and all the unholy Bill of last session, we will not venture to rely on such was compelled to receive, as Ambassador from the Court | Minister that ever held office in the British Cabinet. of free America, the man whose unholy presence he would | Parliament meets on the 4th of February for the "dispatch not tolerate as a delegate from her struggling people! Let of business;" no time, therefore, is to be lost. The evil passions are summoned to war against unprotected La-

slumber, let them unite, marshal, decide, and rally round their own standard. Let them remember that Sip-MOUTH was an angel, CASTLEREAGH was a fool, and Fouche was la sucking dove, compared to the present Secretary of State for the Home Department. Like "Alp the Renegade," he would justify apostacy by heaping odium upon his old associates. WE MUST DRIVE HIM FROM OFFICEbecause there is no secresy in correspondence; no security

Of this, the country has had but too much reason to warning vote of DUNCOMBE was unheeded, and the protective power of Labour's Parliament unsought for. Let, therefore, the Trades of England look to it. Let them their own. Their fate is in their own hands.

YOUNG ENGLAND PUSEYISM v. OLD ENGLAND PUSEYISM. No one will deny that the Church has ever been the most impudent beggar, and the most daring robber; and, just now, when the public mind is bent upon the belief that Mother Church has become contemptible by the neglect of her most important duties, the Old Dame seeks to shelter herself from well-merited national reproach by the revival of one of her most obnoxious practices. In olden times, when each parish was a kind of common pasturage for its own flock, and the homely Catholic priest was the single shepherd of the flock, the custom of collecting alms from those who could spare to relieve those who were in want, existed, and the responsibility of distribution was cheerfully vested in the shepherd. On the enactment of the 43rd of Elizabeth, the necessity for the system of pewbegging ceased; and since then the practice of begging alms in the church for the relief of the poor has fallen into disuse. Young England has hit on the expedient of reviving the poor man's "stake in the hedge," by means of allotments of land; and OLD ENGLAND, that is, THE STATE CHURCH HIERARCHY, thinks of reviving his "stake" on the platter; and a great war consequently rages between the Times, as the representative of "Young England Puseyism," and the Bishop of London, as the representaout confidence that we so appear; a confidence as well for their protection as for the accomplishment of tive of "Old England Puseyism." In this dispute the Times has out-mastered its opponent at fearful odds while, if anything was wanting to complete the victory over the Right Reverend Father in God, a letter in the Times of Wednesday, under the signature of "SILVESTER." has cleuched the business. "SILVESTER" very properly, Meeting recently held in Sheffield; the most important, which the system of pew-begging existed, or whether it feature in the proceedings being the communication made. ever existed or not, comes to the rational conclusion that by Mr. Duncombe, in his letter to Mr. Drury, and the the offering cannot be voluntary, but must be compulsory. land should constitute one grand feature in their move- tation, and even dread, are calculated to extract what perhaps prudence would otherwise have withheld; and The irresistible use made by Mr. Duncombe in the the writer further adds, that even if the revival of the House of Commons of the system of restriction resorted system was necessary, he doubts the fitness of State-

tising renegade, the unjust judge, the partial magis- arguments that was or could be adduced in favour of a The beggar in Gil Blas solicited alms with a gun in one trate, the over-reaching landlord, the "screwing" Ten Hours' Bill, and a principle which, from its justice hand and a plate in the other; while, with less boldness, employer, and the hard-hearted task-master, we and efficiency, has been partially adopted, and is about to but not less threat to the non-contributor, the Right have a "whip of scorpions," which shall be be universally enforced, by the Colliers and other Trades; Rev. Prelate would make his appeal with damnation in unceasingly and vigorously applied. In us, neither and to the objections—to the strained objections—ad- one hand and the platter in the other. If this offentony struggling humanity nor helpless innocence shall duced by the Sheffield Independent to the wholesome prin- has again become necessary, the best way to destroy the necessity for its revival is to restore the 43d of Elizabeth, The Sheffield Independent has done all that we could re- by which the minister of the gospel was spared the humiquire, and more than we could have expected, to place liation of begging. We very much doubt that the poor in

of "OLD ENGLAND'S" new project. When the Church is in danger "the noble army of Martyrs" are ever ready to appear as warriors in arms, or jugglers with pea and thimble; either to preserve a pious ascendancy through blood, or to allay rising discontent by a timely juggle.

God knows the rich Church has gone far to exclude naked pauperism from the sanctuary, without further endeavouring to thin its audience by manifest poverty or reluctance to contribute to the relief of others when the donors themselves may stand in need of alms, or at least be unable to diminish their little store without personal inconvenience. Our defence of the working classes against the charge of "infidelity," and the non-observance of their religious duties in 1839, when, as Coningsby would say, the Tories "wanted a good cry," was their nakedness, and the shame,-some, when religion is in question, may call the success of the cause of Universal Progress wages; but if a depression in the trade in which they are and now that that odious distinction has been in part re-SION, we commence anew our career. May it be employed should reduce the masters' requirement to moved, "OLD ENGLAND" would introduce a comparison

If this offentory was all the emolument that the Church sought for its support, and if the donations were illustrative of the estimation in which the flock held their shepherd, we should have no objection to the practice but when it is presented to us as a fresh pimple upon a body already ulcerated all over, we the more object to it It is fortunate, perhaps, that the disease has gone so far as to render these trifling fresh eruptions insignificant We have written briefly on the subject, that our readers may attach to it its proper importance, and no more; hoping that it may stimulate them to demand the overthrow of a system which requires counter-irritants to pre-

serve even the semblance of life in the putrid patient. This offerfory now is one of the grounds on which the dreadful battles hereafter to be fought between "OLD ENGLAND" Puseyism and "Young England" Puseyism is twenty years of age, and the female servant of the to come off. As yet the skirmish between the respective outposts tell well for Young England. If we were allowed to pun upon so serious a subject, we should say the term "Puseyism," was a compound of PEW and SCHISM The man servant of Captain N—, who is suspected (Pew-schism). When will Old Mother Church cease to be a of being the murderer, has fled." (Pew-schism). When will Old Mother Church cease to be a propagator of her own dishonour and of the nation's folly? When the fashion of prejudice shall have passed away; and when man, seeing with his own eyes, hearing with his own ears, and reasoning with his own judgment, shall not equal number are ready to present themselves for a

A CARD.

THE unwashed present their compliments to the dirty dub; and while they highly appreciate the value of cleanliness, their principle is, EVERY MAN HIS OWN WASHERWOMAN.

Signed on behalf of the unwashed.

Waters Soap Scrub

TO RÉADERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ERRATA. In the Report of the Manchester Aggregate Trades' Meeting, inserted last week, the statement in Mr. M'Ghee's speech, that " the painters worked from day-light in the morning till seven at night," should INQUIRER - The Poor Man's Companion for 1845 will be but for the demand on Mr. Hobson's time, consequent on the preparations for the removal of the star to London, would have been published ere this. In a fortcontaining, as it will, a full expose of the Paper norwy, way of recovery. sustem, and show its tremendous effects, for ceil, on the producing millions.

JOSEPH HARTLEY, BRADFORD .- We cannot afford room short notices of meetings of the Tropical Emigration when his horse fell, and rolled completely over him. Society. Those from Bingley shall have attention. Scribe.—We fear the members he speaks of have no re- mounted his horse, and rode on to town, On arriving medy against the holder of their funds, as the society is not enrolled, and consequently not under the protection of the law. To denounce him as a "swindler" is all some internal injury, and had fractured three of his they can do; and if they do this, they must be prepared ribs. We are happy to find that the noble lord is to take the legal consequences.

OHN SMITH, KENNINGTON .- We will try what can be done for him next week. The "facts" he narrates, if authentic, will surely make the tailors, as a trade, stir, and place themselves in a position to defeat the THOMAS LAGO, DODWORTH .- We should apprehend that a

minor could attest the signature to a will as well as one who had attained his majority, if he be of age and knowledge to understand the nature and obligation of an oath, so as to be eligible as a witness in a court of MB. J. SWEET, OF NOTTINGHAM, begs to acknowledge the

receipt of 2s. 6d. from Southwell, per C. Merchant, for the Duncombe Testimonial Fund. ANN HARRISON, SHEFFIELD,-Her communication does more honour to her heart than her head. It would be no service to her to print it. It would only expose her to the scoff and scorn of the jeering and unfeeling. SQUIRE AUTY, BRADFORD.—His communication is hardly

of general interest enough to justify us in inserting it. Never mind Mr. Oxley, nor the Bradford Observer either. They cannot, of themselves, procure the "incornoration" of Bradford. Before that is done, the Bradford folks will have to give consent; and before such consent is given, we fancy they will go to Leeds and see

this poor woman, who was one who boldly took part in support the bridge, and he was instantly killed. the struggle for "cheap knowledge," and who is now an inmate of St. Luke's Workhouse, in a very precarious Thursday afternoon, the 21st inst., a collision, at state of health, will take place at the Butchers' Arms, tended with fatal and appalling consequences, took Pear-tree-court, Clerkenwell, on Wednesday evening, place on the Midland Counties Railway. In conse Dec. 4th, when some articles will be disposed of for her benefit. The poor old creature, who has attained her train, which should have left Nottingham at three 75th year, feels a horror of a "workhouse funeral," and o'clock, was delayed, and was at length compelled degradation. We trust her appeal will be responded to line; a messenger having been despatched to stop at ONE OF THE OPPRESSED, EXETER, does not set forth what expected down train at Beeston, about three mile treated as he describes by the Earl of Fortescue. FRIEND TO THE POOR MAN .- We have not been able to not deliver his message properly. However, to what

MR. RICHARD ATRE, NEWCASTLE, writes us as follows:-During the year 1839, I was Treasurer to the Northern Political Union. Various debts were contracted, and monies collected and distributed in accordance with the resolutions of the Council. Ultimately a balance of nearly £40 was claimed by the Proprietor of the Northern Liberator newspaper, who came to me begging that I, as Treasurer, would give him an acceptance for the amount, promising that before it was due he would himself meet the bill, leaving me, as before, irresponsible of any individual liability. Previously to the bill becoming due, he stated his inability to take it up, and got from me another acceptance in order to obtain cash meet the first. This course was repeated several times, till ultimately he left the town, and the bill was left in the hands of a London banker, who sued I was compelled to pay. My credulity in this transof the person, Mr. Robert Blakey, who promised to hold me harmless; and as such debt was alleged to be dressing this statement of facts to you, is to prevail upon you to use your influence towards gaining for me the aid of the members of the said Northern Political Union, that they, by their contributions, however small, may liquidate a portion of the sum I Horn's, Market, and Mr. David Francis, Butcher let them act as justice dictates.

the nature and scope of the Act he mentions. It would house, where Mr. Varnill died in two or three minutes. be best for him to procure a copy from the Queen's He had a leg completely smashed; but the immediate Printer. This can be done through any bookseller. A FRIEND TO THE TRADE.—We cannot insert such a communication, as he has sent, on annoymous authority. If less injured, some of them having been serent the facts are true, and their publication desired, they crushed; some had their limbs fractured, while others should at least be authenticated by the signatures of have escaped with slight bruises. the officers of the society.

STRONGBOW-DUNDEE.-We have seen worse "poetry," but yet our friend's effusion not reaching our standard

HE YEOMANRY CAVALRY .- A song referring to the doings of these worthies in 1820 is out of date. JENEIN MORGAN,-Mr. Cleave has received 17s 8d, being feared some of his ribs are broken. the proceeds (per Mr. Farrer) of a concert for the be- George Burley, about thirty years of age, sufer neft of Jarkin Monton Foldard and age, sufer negt of the best nefit of Jenkin Morgan, held at the Feathers,' War- seriously scalded and burnt, the fire and boiling and row street ren-street.

THOMAS BATTY, Wakefield, shall not be forgotten.

painful case, which we trust will excite the sympathy and exertions of those to whom it is addressedthe Chartists of Fife and Forfarshire. Mr. Kidd says, It is well known that at the last strike John Duncan was apprehended and cited to answer for a long list of crimes which he never committed. I need not go into details. Suffice it to say, that he was harassed, and his mind kept in a state of suspense concerning his trial for a considerable time. The trial was ultimately abandoned; but the persecutors have accomplished their end,-poor John Duncan's destruction. His mind gave way under his trials, and he is now, I am sorry to say, in a condition which leaves little to hope for. Mrs. Duncan, his amiable wife, is, with Roman courage and virtue, struggling to maintain herself and children without a murmur; but every one may know the difficulties she has to contend with, with a shop-rent of £12, besides taxes, and all to be made from the needle and the sale of a few paniphlets. I here say nothing of the heartfelt misery that must arise from having a beloved husband in a state of living death: for Duncan does not even know his own wife when she goes to call upon him. I need say no more to awaken your sympathy. Who that knows John Duncan (the honest John Duncan, as our champion Rearous O'Connor used to call him) would refuse to contribute a mite to aid his wife and little babes, and to add one comfort to her desolate and widowed hearth! Of his virtues I need not speak. His was a heart in which the milk of human kindness flowed, he felt for all mankind. Those who knew him best can best appreciate his virtues, and bewail his loss. My dear friends, had you seen the look of Mrs. Duncan when she told me that she had not had even an inquiry after his welfare from a single locality except Dundee, you would have blushed for Chartism, to say nothing of humanity. She did not even ask for any help. I believe hers is a spirit that could not brook that, but it is

so well deserves. I trust, my friends, I need say no more to arouse you to a sense of your duty; but that you will speedily meet in your various localities, more especially those which Mr. Duncan visited, and where his worth was known, and collect a small sum each, and send it either to Mrs. Duncan ;- (her address is, "Duncan and Drummond, Catherine-street, Edinburgh,") or to me. A am, Brother Democrates, your's truly, ROBERT KIND, No. 7, Wellgate, Dundee."

Accidents. Offences, Inquests,&c.

MURDER AT MUNICH.—A letter from Munich, of the 15th, says:—"A dreadful crime was committed here yesterday. While Captain N—— was attending his duties at the Ministry of War, his wife only house in which she resided, were murdered. A razor, with which the crime was perpetrated. was found near them, and all the closets and drawers had been plundered of their most valuable contents.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—Since Thursday last, not less than seventy-seven persons have been admitted into the workhouse of the Banbury Union; and we believe we are not mistaken when we state that an be afraid to speak his own thoughts with his own tongue. like purpose, Of the seventy-seven, forty-one are from the parish of Bloxham, and they entered together on Friday last, passing through our town in melancholy procession.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER. Wednesday evening, Mr. Payne held an inquest at the Crown, Westminster-road, on the body of Richard James, aged 52, a shoemaker, of 8, Duke-street, Westminster-road. The deceased, it appeared, had for many years been afflicted with fits of epilepsy, having as many as three in the day, and was of very eccentric habits, never allowing his window to be shut, summer or winter, always sleeping with it open. On Sunday night he was found lying with his head on the floor and his legs on the bed, quite dead. Mr. Newcome, surgeon, said the deceased died from apoplexy. Verdiet—" Natural Death,"

ACCIDENT FROM THE INCULTIOUS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.—Wednesday after a dreadful accident occurred on board a fishing-smack lying off Billingsgate, to a have been worked from light in the morning till dark lad named John Carrier, aged 16, belonging to the at night." In the list of subscriptions for the Oldham vessel. The poor fellow, it appears, had been clean-Tailors, the 10s. from Bolton should have been £1 10s.; ing a fowling-piece, and had broken a piece of wood and from Manchester, for James Clark, £5. which he used for the purpose in the barrel, in order to move which he poured some powder into the gun, published. The major portion of it is in type; and, and then foolishly dropped on to it a hot einder. The explosion which took place shattered his right hand to pieces, and dreadfully lacerated the arm. He was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, and was immegight, or so, we expect to have it ready. It will be diately attended by Mr. Edward Cock, who performed found to be the most important number yet published - amount long at the wrist joint. The lad is in a fair

ACCIDENT TO LORD NOGENT.-Lord Nugent met with a serious accident, whilst riding from Twickenham, on Saturday last. His lordship was cantering for the address to Mr. Etzler. Pretty fair if we give along the road, and riding loose at the same time, His lordship, although much shaken by his fall, reat Hathway's hotel, Mr. Travers was sent for, and he at once discovered that his lordship had sustained rapidly recovering.

EXTRAORDINARY SUDDEN DEATHS OF THE EDITORS OF THE "NORFOLK CHRONICLE" AND "NORWICH MERcury."—In the obituary of the last week's papers in Norwich the death of Mr. David Irwin was announced. This gentleman had for upwards of forty years tilled a confidential situation in the office of the Conservative newspaper, the Norfolk Chronicle. His death was peculiarly sudden, and, from his high character, was the theme of general conversation for several days. On Sunday last, only five days after his death, great was the astonishment, and deep was the regret, at the announcement of the equally sudden death of Jonathan Matchett, Esq., the senior partner and editor of the same paper, which capacity that gentleman had filled upwards of half a century. On Wednesday morning still greater was the astonish ment, and deeper the regret, at another awful visita tion in the nearly as sudden death of R. M. Bacon. Esq., the senior partner and editor of the Liberal paper the Norwich Mercury, who had been unwell for the last few weeks, but not to such an extent as to cause any alarm to his family.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- On Thursday night, the 21st inst., a fireman, named Maywood, was the nature, constitution, and working of the disgraceful killed, within four miles of Birmingham, on the Birthing there. If they are wise, they will say, "I'll mingham and Gloucester Railway. The train was passing under Cleeve-bridge, and the unfortunate MARY WILLIS, ONE OF THE UNSTAMPED VICTIMS .- We man not being sufficiently on his guard, his head are desired to announce that a meeting of the friends of came in contact with one of the iron pillars which DREADFUL AND FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- On

quence of a tender having got off the rails, the Derby she earnestly calls on her friends to save her from that to proceed along the down line, instead of the proper description of labourers they were who have been off, for fear of collision. The messenger either did not arrive at Beeston in time for the train, or he did ever cause it may be ascribed, the train to Nottingham had left the Beeston station before the train to Nottingham had arrived; and the engineer either not knowing or not regarding the message that had been forwarded, drove the train at its usual rapid pace, and a tremendous collision took place. In consequence of the down train being driven at a much more rapid pace than the train from Nottingham, and being mich heavier, and having a powerful and very heavy engine. the up-train from Nottingham sustained the principal part of the damage. The up-train consisted of an engine and tender, a second-class carriage, containing panel but no passengers; then two second-class carrages with passengers; followed by a first-class carrage. with passengers; and then a third-class carriage. great was the force with which the down-train me the up-train, that the engine of the latter was actually driven from its position downwards, and the boiler #15 for the debt and costs, amounting to £40 17s 6d, which elevated to the height of many feet above it, the tender of the engine was driven through the parcel-carries action arose from my entire confidence in the integrity and the two passenger second-class conveyances were completely smashed to pieces as a nutshell when trodden under foot. The unfortunate passengers in neral credit for veracity, I felt less hesitation in affording him this accommodation. My object in adthe terrific force of the concussion, it appears mire culous that no more persons were injured, and that only two individuals met with their deaths. Those persons are Mr. Dean, commission agent, Hound's gate, Nottingham, who died in a few minutes after the accident, in a field by the side of the railway; and was compelled to advance for them. Subscriptions will be received at the following places—Mr. Thomas taken to Lenton in a cart, and implored Mr. Popular Proposite Pro of the White Hart Inn, to take him into his house, Bank." The Members of the Union have now the case exclaiming, "For God's sake, take me in, or Ishall exclaiming, "For God's sake, take me in, or Ishall burst." To the disgrace of Mr. Godfrey, he refused to admit the dying man. Mr. Lee, the Horist, in-THOMAS HACKNEY, MANCHESTER.—We are unaware of mediately had the sufferer conveyed into his order. cause of his death was severe internal injuries.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.-LIST OF MILLED WOUNDED .- Mr. Dean, Hound's-gate, dead, Mr. John Neep, of middle age, of Retford, lie as the General Hospital, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. The extent of injury cannot at present be ascertained, as, besides being sadly bruised, is

having fallen upon him from the engine, when ferced upwards by the collision. Mr John Bowlestridge. KOBERT KIDD, Dundee, sends us particulars of a most

Horse Shoes, Derby-road, and Miss Ann Gretten, Dove Cliff, Staffordshire, much bruised. Mr. Gretton, Burton-on-Trent, severely grashed. Mr. Bradley, Southwell, farmer, leg broken. Mr. Varnill, formerly butler at Colwick-hall, dead. Mr. Arnold, medical instrument-maker, serious

Mr. Garratt, surgeon, of London, extensively Robert Thornhill, lace-manufacturer, slight, crushed. David Fox, employed at Mr. Gill's silk-mill, arm

Misses Ann and Maria Lewis, of Sneinton, seriou ly hurt, owing to the violence of the concussion, thrown out of the carriage, and their dresses become entangled, they were nearly stripped. One of them had actually the sole of her shoe torn off. We regret to say that the conduct of the inhalic tants of the village was characterised by anth rather than humanity; the Misses Lewis, who are close to the unfortunate Mr. Dean in the railed

carriage, were permitted to remain in almost a state of nudity in a field for upwards of an hour before were removed. At length they were taken baker's eart to Mr. Hammond's, to whom ther paying a visit, and were afterwards converted to Mr. Dean was also treated with smill Mr. Robinson, traveller-very much bruised.

Mr. Thistlewood, of Lincoln-ditto. Mr. Nixon—ditto, and tooth broken out. Mr. George Baker-slightly bruised. Mr. John Wildev-bruised.

Miss Surplice, of Beeston, escaped injury by leaping to the comments of the co Mrs. Dean, sister-in-law to the deceased, and h out of the carriage. lady of the Castle and Falcon, Nottingham, with little daughter was also severally bruised and crisis our duty to come forward and endeavour to give her

our people are united upon a principle, and we shall have in the prison; no tenderness in mercy; no justice in the no disastrous interregnum, a time for the evil passions to law; no comfort in the cottage; no elemency in the basmarshal, between the going out of the old light of legiti- tile; no protection for the life, the liberty, or the property macy and the substitution of the new light of knowledge of the poor man, so long as all remain under his guardian. We will have no more shedding of blood to gratify the ship and control. gladden the hearts of money-mongers; no more strife to be convinced; and if the "concoctions" of the recess

weaken the hands of democracy. We bide our time; and are allowed to become the realities of the session, every with eager eye shall watch for the arrival of the first fruits. Trade in its collective capacity, and every labourer as an of the triumph of Mr. James Polk, the first magistrate of individual, will have bitter cause to regret that the

read with attention the doings of their brethren at Sheffield; and let them rouse to energetic action while the day is, and while, by proper exertion, the day may remain, THE OFFERTORY.

between the wheels of the locomotive attached to

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- Another accident occurred on Thursday betwixt Leicester and Rugby. Two statements have reached us, but the one most generally credited is, that a luggage-train could not get along, in consequence of the slippery state of the rails; that the guard or stoker got off to scatter sand upon the rails, and that another train overtook them, but was not observed in consequence of the dense fog, and the poor fellow's brains were dashed out. These events have caused great excitement.

RAHWAY.-On Thursday morning, a dreadful and Western railway, near the station at West Drayton, Middlesex, by which two men, named Samuel Brooks half-past eight o'clock six men, including the two of "Accidental death."

Wednesday morning. The deceased, named Joseph in the employ of the Midland Counties Railway Com- cern, and walked away in custody with a firm step. pany, and left Rugby on Wednesday morning in charge of the seven o'clock train. On arriving at the Syston station, some luggage was handed up to him on the top of the carriage upon which he was seated, that was so engaged, and Mr. Withers, the superintendent, deceased being still in an erect position on the top of the line, and was only missed on the arrival of the and a most industrious woman. train at Sileby, by the superintendent of that station, and on a search being made he was discovered on the top of one of the carriages with his brains dashed out and quite dead. There is but one bridge between Syston and Sileby. It is situated about midway, and there can be no doubt that the accident occurred by the deceased's head, while he was still engaged on the roof of the carriage, coming in contact with the bridge. Near the centre of the arch some fur from the deceased's cap has been discovered, reducing the mode of his death to a certainty.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREENWICH RAILWAY .- On Sunday night, about eight o'clock, on the arrival of the up-train from Greenwich, an accident occurred to an i elderly woman, named Ellen Donaghoe, aged 69, the wife of a Greenwich pensioner, which is likely to prove fatal to her. Previous to the train arriving at the regular platform, a man in the same carriage with her opened the door and jumped out. She, believing that the train was at its destination, followed him, when she fell between the carriage and the stone platform. In falling she broke her right thigh, by coming in contact with the steps of the carriage. RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SUNDERLAND .- On Saturday

last a little boy named George Crowther, of Hendonterrace, near Sunderland, was killed on the Durham and Sunderland Railway, by being run over by two waggons as they were passing on the line near Hendon. It appears the little fellow was attempting to get on 10 one of the waggons, when he fell down, and both waggons passed over him, breaking his legs, and injuring him severely in other parts of his body. He died shortly after from exhaustion, his remains presenting a shocking speciacle. It is rather remarkable that about a year and a half ago he escaped miraculously from being killed on the same spot by a train of waggons, at which time he was knocked down and his head laid open, and the greater part of his face much mutilated. On another occasion he narrowly escaped drowning, and was rescued from under a ship' bottom when all hope of his recovery was given up.

BURY .- STICIDE. -An inquest was held at the Buck Inn, Holeome, on the body of Richard Dearden, farinstant. It appeared he had been in a low state of mind for several weeks. He died on Sunday last. The jury returned a verdict of "Committed suicide whilst in a fit of temporary insanity."

STOCKPORT.—BRUTAL MANSLAUGHTER.—On Tuesday afternoon, at five o'clock, an inquest was held at the coroner's office, Vernon-street, before Mr. Hudson, on the body of Eliza Jones, aged between 30 and 40, whose husband, Henry Jones, is a bricklayer. It appeared, from the evidence of John Hadfield, that minutes. Mr. French, the parish surgeon, said he the husband had been drinking all day at a beer-shop, and that the deceased came to him about mid-day endeavouring to get him home. The woman was very iil, and begged him (Hadfield) to get her hus some disease of the jaw, which caused the union of on a former occasion not stood A 1-and, thirdly, he again hit her in the side. She changed her place to the front of a table; and, after she had praved once or twice more, he got hold of her head and "jowed" [beat] it violently against the window bottom. The master came and separated them, and told the prisoner to go out of the house. The deceased could not walk, but went and sat down on some steps opposite. Prisoner got hold of her arm: "Come, Eliza, will you go?" She said, "I can't, love." He heaved her up, and went off in the direction of the town. Jane Langton deposed to seeing the prisoner strike the deceased, and kick her under the chin, after leaving the beer-shop. Ann Lewis deposed that she saw the prisoner dragging the deceased along the street. She sat down on the edge of the flag. He asked her to get up. She did not do so; and he took his foot, and he took a "run-bar punce" [a running kick] and kicked her with his foot in the belly, very heavily. He ran back about two yards to do it. She fell back insensible by the force of the kick, and I asked him how he could for shame. He said, if I meddled with his wife and him, he would serve me the same. I did not speak more, but I helped her home. She never spoke after the kick. After the prisoner had kicked the deceased, he dragged her as iar as the King's Arms, having his hands round her waist. He left her on the flags opposite the public-house. He went off, singing, lower down the street. She was dead before we got her home. The prisoner declined saving any thing, but called witnesses to prove the previous indispo-suion of his wife. The jury at once returned a ver-

A GAMEREEPER SHOT.—Saturday night last, Mr. Green lies in a dangerous state.

dict of manslaughter.

Faral Accident near Leicester.—An inquiry Murder at Paris by Suffocation.—The Court of be in a very strange and excited state. Nothing was, into the circumstances attending the death of Ed-Assizes of the Seine was occupied on Saturday with however, thought of it, and the dog was allowed to yorkshine.—We had a lecture from Mr. Harper, of at the usual places. The Rev. Mr. V. Jackson the Anti-League, on Friday night last. His object will preach two sermons, on Sunday afternoon for the Anti-League, on Friday night last. His object will preach two sermons, on Sunday afternoon from the Anti-League, on Friday night last. His object will preach two sermons, on Sunday afternoon from the Anti-League, on Friday night last. His object will preach two sermons, on Sunday afternoon from the Anti-League, on Friday night last. His object will preach two sermons, on Sunday afternoon from the Anti-League, on Friday night last. His object will preach two sermons, on Sunday afternoon from the Anti-League, on Friday night last. ward lowett, the unfortunate man killed on the railward lowett, the unfortunate man killed on the railward lowett, the unfortunate man killed on the railway near this place on Thursday night, took place on
shoemaker, for having, on the 12th of July last, murFriday, at six o'clock. From the evidence of the two
dered a woman named Celina Bronn, aged 33, by principal witnesses, the driver and stoker of a coal placing over her face a pitch plaster. The singularity train, which left Leicester for Rugby, about seven of the means used in the committal of this crime, o'clock on Thursday night, it appeared that the de- and the fact of the prisoner's having immediately ceased acted as breaksman to the same train, and afterwards gone and delivered himself into custody, accompanied them on that occasion. After passing contributed to lend a certain interest to this case. It through the Knighton-hill Tunnel, which is little appeared from the act of accusation that the prisoner who resides nearly opposite the Prince of Wales, and more than a mile from Leicester, one of the coupling had, on the evening of the murder, come to the there flew at him, and bit him severely on the thumb chains connecting the coal trucks broke, and the train guard-house of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, was stopped to remedy the accident. This having and declared that he had just killed a woman who plained to Mr. Battersbee of the dog having bitten been done, the engine was again set in motion, but lived with him as his wife. He had met with the deowing to the humid state of the atmosphere, and con-ceased, he said, in the street, a month before, and was thought of it at the time. About an hour sequent slipperiness of the rails, the wheels did not proposed to her to go home and pass the night with after, however, a little boy, between four and five tion; they brought him, it appears, as far as the bite," and the deceased got down off the truck on him. She consented, and remained with him at his years of age, the son of Mr. King, a tailor, living court-house—and what did they do? They sent him which he was riding, and taking a small spade or request for some days. He then wished to get rid of shovel with him, crossed the line for the purpose of her, but she positively refused to quit the place. legs by the dog, and subsequently, on the same after-obtaining a little sand to throw upon the rails. Having scarcely any money to pay his rent and other noon, Mr. G. Battersbee himself, while sitting in the While in the act of doing this the second goods train expenses, and being besides in debt, they had agreed bar, was bitten by the animal in the middle finger from London came along the down line at a rapid to die together by means of charcoal. They got some of the right hand; a woman named Brown, a dealer pace, but, from the fog which prevailed at the the brandy on credit, and drank it to give them courage, in fish, living at Chiswick, while passing the house, time, it was not observed by the driver of the coal, and, having stopped the key-hole and windows care- was bitten in the leg; Mr. C. Battersbee (brother of train until within a few yards' distance. When the train had swept past, the driver called out to detain and, naving stopped the key-note and windows care-fruit within a few yards' distance. When the fully, placed the charcoal near the bed, ready to be the landlord), in the right thumb; a man named lit when they pleased. The brandy rapidly took ceased, and, obtaining no answer, commenced a ceffect on the senses of the deceased, and she was obliged to lie down on the bed. Finding that covered in a senseless state by the road side, with a covered in a senseless state by the road side, with a she lay quiet, the idea occurred to him to melt dog was a rapidly when the dog was a rapidly took of the same than the result of the result of the same than the result o frightful wound over the right temple, from which some shoe-makers' wax, and spreading it on a piece the brains protruded, and other contusions about the of rag to place it over her face. He did this, and and it becoming known that several persons as well recovery. The brute of a master was put into gaol on face. He was immediately placed on one of the after holding it on the woman's features for a short as animals had been bitten by him, Mr. Battersbee trucks and conveyed back to Leicester, where he linguistics and the course of the master, who now gered until ten o'clock, and then expired. In the absence of all positive knowledge, it is conjectured that, and he determined to give himself up to justice. The the dog refused either food or drink, but foamed at line and the court on Tuesday took the boy's deposition, in presence of the master, who now said, of lighting the charcoal, but his courage failed, which was done. From that time until Sunday last law is the issue in gaol. Of course, should the boy and he determined to give himself up to justice. The the dog refused either food or drink, but foamed at line and the court on Tuesday took the boy's deposition, in presence of the master, who now said, or lighting the charcoal, but his courage failed, which was done. From that time until Sunday last line, found that she was dead. He then thought, he directed that the dog should be tied up in the stable, boy's deposition, in presence of the master, who now said, or lighting the charcoal, but his courage failed, which was done. From that time until Sunday last line, found that she was dead. He then thought, he directed that the dog should be tied up in the stable, boy's deposition, in presence of the master, who now said the deposition in presence of the master. in consequence of the noise from the engine of the soldiers at the guard-house at first imagined that the the mouth, and gnawed the straw on which he was share of the responsibility must fall on those members coal train, the deceased was altogether unaware of prisoner intended some hoax, but on some of the mouth, and gnawed the straw on which he was a great muster in the same of Sunday, Dec. 1st, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. the approach of the down train, the connecting bar proceeding to his lodging in the Rue Aumaire, they between the wheels of the locomotive attached to found the woman Bronn lying dead, with the pitch-which appears to have struck his head, and inflicted mask on her face. On the trial a number of circumthe wound above described. After hearing evidence stances came out which very materially impugned any unhavourable symptoms in the prize of the prisoner's statement relative to merous dogs in the neighbourhood, supposed to have subject of "missing newspaper," wherein he states and returned a verdict of "Accidental death." his intention to die with the deceased. It appeared been been bitten, have been destroyed. Mr. Battersthe in been bitten, have been destroyed. Mr. Battersthe in the law against either the "Stealing, embezzling," the wound above described. After hearing evidence stances came out which very materially impugned dissipation, dissatisfied with his wages as a journeyman shoemaker (50 sous a day), and still wanting tending up his arm, has since become a patient at energy to better his condition. In appearance he St. George's Hospital. bore all the marks of an ill-regulated life, being sallow, thin, and undergrown. He was fond of reading, but the books which he generally perused were of a lascivious character. He was also said to be fond inquiries were made on this point, from water

of poetry, and to have written some verses himself, but this fact only rests on his own assertion. The THE FATAL Accident on the Great Western deceased was also said to have occasionally produced some short pieces in verse. The quantity of wax fatal accident took place on the line of the Great used for the plaster was so much more considerable than a journeyman generally had by him, that and William Tuckwell, have lost sheir lives. It it appeared that the prisoner had the evening appears from inquiries made on the spot, that about preceding the murder gone out and purchased two sous' worth. This quantity, and even more, men killed, were engaged in repairing that portion had been all used, which would seem to imply of the railway westward of the West Drayton station, that the prisoner had previously formed the idea nearly on the confines of Buckinghamshire, when the of murdering the woman. It was proved, too, that sound of an approaching up-train was heard in the when he came to the guard-house he was perfectly distance. Four of the men immediately got off the sober, whereas, by his own acknowledgment, he had line altogether: but the two men, Brooks and Tuck- given the deceased so considerable a quantity of well instead of following their example, moved only brandy as to intoxicate her. This was more easy for from the up line to the down line. At the time there him to do, as the deceased was known to be fond of amount of upwards of £40,000 had been stolen. was a very thick and dense fog prevailing, so that spirituous liquors, and had been repeatedly seen in a objects could not be seen beyond a very short distance, state of intoxication during the time she was living safe, and, as usual, a clerk was appointed to waten in consequence of which the men were not aware of with Chevreuil. The question of the prisoner's menthe approach also of the down train, which leaves the tal intelligence was raised by his counsel. A person Paddington terminus at eight o'clock, until it was so named Oreillard, one of his most intimate acquaint- partners remaining at home on Sunday, the day clerk close to them that all chance of escape was hopeless, ances, swore that he was weak in intellect, and the and they were instantly knocked down and passed person for whom be worked seemed inclined to the was granted. At the accustomed hour in the evenover by the train. The persons having charge of the same opinion; but, on the other hand, there was irain were not aware of the accident until their brought forward a written account of the crime, and night; but when business was resumed on Monday, above, and therefore the postmaster of Lichfield must way officers observing blood on the tender of the guard-house on the night he delivered engine, communicated the fact to the guard, when persons were immediately sent along the line to as persons were immediately sent along the line to as certain the cause, who found the bodies of the two lines and the creament of the circumstances which led to it, drawn up by the and the iron safe opened with the ordinary key, it supported by their fellow shop-mates throughout the supported by their fellow shop and supported by their fellow shop a certain the cause, who found the bodies of the two intelligence. It is filled with faults of orthography. course, all is conjecture upon the subject. Notes to deceased lying in a frightfully mutilated state on the but is not devoid of occasional force of expression. down line between the Slough and West Drayton After a great number of witnesses had been examined, stations. Both bodies were promptly removed to a shed the Advocate-General addressed the Court at great at the West Drayton station. It is stated that the length in support of the accusation, declaring that of this daring crime. bodies presented a most frightful spectacle, and that no proof existed that any agreement had been made the watch of one of the unfortunate sufferers was between the deceased and the prisoner to die together; driven into his body. An inquest on the bodies was but that, on the contrary, every thing led to the beheld on Saturday last, when a verdict was returned lief that the prisoner had first intoxicated the deceased, and then murdered her, according to a plan ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND COUN-, which he had previously determined on. The pri-THES RAHLWAY .- Another accident, fatal in its results soner's counsel having replied, the jury retired for to one individual, on this line of railway, occurred on half an hour, and then returned a verdict of "Guilty of murder." The Court passed sentence of death on Woodford, a married man without family, was a guard | the prisoner, who did not manifest the slightest con-

ANOTHER FEMALE DROWNED .- On Monday morning last, the body of an elderly woman, the wife of James Hall, a resident in Lord-street, Oldham, was found drowned in a lodge of water in the Intack Field. The he might arrange it in the usual manner. He gave unfortunate woman, who was about sixty years of the signal to the driver to start the train, while he age, had been quarrelling on Saturday night last with This would so far afford facilities for the unobserved a daughter of hers, who bears a bad character. After handed him a note, and the train moved off. The this circumstance she disappeared. She was searched for in vain on Sunday, and was not discovered till the carriage, was observed for some distance down Monday morning. The deceased was a bread-baker, though doing a very private business; and the head

> MELANCHOLT AND FATAL ACCIDENT.-About seven o'clock on Tuesday morning a most frightful accident occurred at the mills of the Messis. Martin, adjoining Killileagh. While a man of the name of John Crosbey was attending the fires, by some inadvertence his clothes were caught by one of the belts, which carried him round the drum attached to the engine. When he was taken out life was extinct. He was dreadfully mangled. The poor man has left a wife and seven children.

THE CASE OF INFANTICIDE AT WOLVERHAMPTON. THE INQUEST.—The inquest was resumed and believed from the information he there obtained brought to a conclusion on Friday, when the fol-lowing verdict was returned:—"That the said unknown female child was born alive in the month of October, in the year aforesaid, and died immediately after her birth, and was found dead on the 28th day of the same month, in the same year, in the night soil of a certain privy situate in the parish | nected with the numbers of the stolen notes, has been | was immediately carried to bed, and received every aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, and that her death was caused by extravasation of blood upon the brain. the result of external violence, but how or by whom such violence was caused sufficient evidence does not | negotiated amongst the South American States is appear to the said jurors.'

Mr. Sheriff was removed from the police-station to Stafford on the night of his commitment, and Miss Railton and Mr. Hildreth early on the following morning; but Mrs. Hildreth has remained in the town, in consequence of the ill state of her health.]

THE INFANTICIDE AT WOLVERHAMPTON .- The prisoners, Miss Railton, Mr. Sheriff, and Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth, were again brought before the coroner's inquest on Thursday, but no further evidence of any importance was adduced, and the inquest was again adjourned until Tuesday. On Friday the prisoners were placed at the bar of the public office before Mr. of the City commissioner or the Lord Mayor. The Hill, Mr. Barker, Dr. Dehane, and Dr. Briscoe, magistrates of the county. The only additional evidence called was John Titley, a cowman, who deposed that he found the body of a female infant in the nightsoil in Mr. Quinton's outhouse. The prisoners declining to say anything in their defence, were each the police of course proved delusive. The person committed to Stafford, Miss Railton for concealing who was subjected to this annovance declares that mer, aged 47 years, who cut his throat on the 15th the birth of her child, and the other prisoners as ache is not aware how he could have provoked the ani-

> LIFE UNDER EXTRAORDINARY AFFLICTIONS. - Mr. Higgs held an inquest on Monday, at the workhouse, Poland-street, on the body of Richard Redding, aged twenty-two, an inmate, who for the last nineteen years laboured under tetanus (lock jaw). Charlotte Clarke said that on Friday the deceased, while talking to a female in what is termed the quarantine ward, suddenly fell down in a fit, and died in a few arrived when the deceased was at the point of death, and witness thought he died from the bursting of race was planned to get possession of the keys of the some large blood-vessel. In his infancy deceased had strong chest; secondly, that the party delinquent has

held an adjourned inquest at the Pembroke Arms he be who can conveniently walk away, and without and on which was inscribed—"Presented to I)r. Coffin Tavern, Pembroke-square, Kensington, on the body of Mary Garfield. It appeared, on the opening of the inquiry on Friday last, that the deceased had been living for the last twelve months as cook in the service of Mr. Collett, a gentleman holding an official situation in the House of Commons, and residing at No. 28, Pembroke-square. During the whole time of her living there she was never known to go to bed, gow.—Friday morning, about one o'clock, a robbery they had presented him, it might perish, but the but she would sleep sitting in a chair in the kitchen, of a very daring and extensive character was perpaand her manners were in all respects most eccentric, trated in the drapery warehouse of Mr. William the other servants scarcely speaking to her, on ac- Patrick, Clyde-terrace, Gorbals. The thieves, it might be perverted by improper education, as was the count of her crossness and snappish manner of an- appears, effected an entrance by forcibly breaking case as it regarded the science and practice of mediswering them. On the night of Wednesday last, open the back windows, and succeeded in carrying about half-past eleven o'clock, Rose Jackson, the off three hundred bolts of silk ribbons, a quantity nursemaid, after having supped with deceased, who of silk handherchiefs, sewed muslin collars, and during the evening appeared in her usual good state stockings, along with £9 in single notes, and £16 in disease but those educated at the schools. He alluded of health and spirits, took the candle off the table to silver and copper. The proprietor of the warehouse, go up to bed, when the deceased called her back, and who resides above the premises, fortunately heard asked her to leave the candle. She did so, and on the noise caused by the depredators, and immediately coming down again into the kitchen the next morn-proceeded to inspect his shop, just as one of the thieves was addressed on the advantages of botanical know- and friends. Feargus O'Connor, Esq. and other ing, about seven o'clock, she found the deceased in was climbing over an adjoining wall. Of course, an ledge and the benefit of associations for its diffusion, the kitchen, dressed as she had left her on the pre- alarm was soon given, and in a short time afterwards, by Messrs. C. Fielding, A. Tidswell, D. Ross, Mr. vious night, lying on the floor, and quite insensible. Mr. Brown, the efficient officer of the Gorbals Stevens, of London (Dr. C.'s first patient), and Dr. ing at the Marquis of Granby, are requested to meet criminal department, succeeded in capturing six of Smith, of Todmorden. Last year a gold medal, in at 23, Totton Street, Stepney Church-yard, on Sunamination of the body to be made. This was done, the thieves—three men and three women—along and, in accordance with the medical testimony, the with a considerable portion of the stolen goods, in a Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

Hydrophobia.—During the last five or six days the greatest alarm and excitement has existed throughout the neighbourhood of Turnham-green and Chiswick, in consequence of a mad dog having bitten several persons and animals. It appears that on Wednesday week, the 20th inst., a small Scotch Tuesday last, been much excited by the report of a redetermined not to relax their exertions, but have report of the delegates to Dudley.

Dreadful Cruelty.—The public mind has, since dent that those who have taken the subject in hand ing next, Dec. 1st, at 7 o'clock, to nominate a new the scrips are already applied for, immediate application are determined not to relax their exertions, but have report of the delegates to Dudley.

Prospectuses, with full particulars and lists of the discrepance of the delegates to Dudley. Green, gamekeeper to J. S. Lescher, Esq., of South terrier dog, the property of Mr. George Battersbee, the landlord of the Prince of Wales public-house, tempt to apprehend a poacher, who escaped. Mr. Turnham-green, which was 18 months old, and had Green been to a prehend a poacher, who escaped. Mr. Turnham-green, which was 18 months old, and had Green been to J. S. Lescher, Esq., of South terrier dog, the property of Mr. George Battersbee, case of almost unheard-of cruelty practised by the the subject thoroughly canvassed. The first general report of the delegates to Dudley.

Stockport.—Mr. Wm. Dixon will lecture in take place on Friday, the 13th of December, at the Chartist Room, on Sunday xt, at half-past six of the Chartist Room, on Sunday xt, at half-past six of the Chartist Room, on Sunday xt, at half-past six of the chartist Room, or the chartist Room, or the chartist Room, or the chartist Room, or the chartist Ro

certained that he has bitten several dogs at Chiswick, Hammersmith, and Brentford, and also a donkey, belonging to a water carrier, named Clark, at Chiswick. About 12 o'clock on that day (Wednesday) the dog followed home from his master's house a young man named Fowler, in the employ of Mr. Dean, a market-gardener at Strand-on-the-Green, of the right hand, Fowler shortly afterwards comhim, and laid his thumb open, but nothing serious day, when the dog was seen to bite the door-posts; and it becoming known that several persons as well Sunday he was destroyed. All the persons known to and did not immediately rescue him from it.—Guernhave been bitten have been placed under medical sey Star. treatment, and have had the parts cauterized without any unfavourable symptoms having appeared. Nuthat the prisoner was always of a morose, taciturn bee has also destroyed his cats, it being impossible to dispostion, given up to the most degrading habits of say to what extent the virus has been communicated.

> BODY OF A GIRL FOUND IN THE RIVER. - Early on Sunday morning the body of a girl of the age of fifteen or sixteen was found off Limehouse. From its appearance it had not been in the water more than three or four hours, the suspicion being that in the course of the night the girl committed suicide, and that the body was borne from some distant part by the tide. The following description of the person and dress has been vireulated :- About four feet six inches in height, fifteen or sixteen years of age, but plaited, fair complexion, artichoke coloured and figured cotton gown, tippet of the same, half of a for her place. Now mind, sir, Lichfield is only deat. black shawl with figured border, white stockings, no 10 miles from Wolseley-bridge, the residence of stays, linen marked E. L. E. No. 3.

LONDON.—GREAT ROBBERY AT A BANKING HOUSE -Great excitement prevailed in the City on Monday, upon the fact being made known that a robbery had taken place, during the course of the previous day, in the house of Messrs. Rogers, Oldinge and Co., St. Clement's-lane, and that property to the appears that the money was deposited in the iron over its safety during the day, and another to perform the like duty during the night. One of the asked permission to go out for a few hours, which the amount of £40,710 have been stopped at the Bank; and Forrester, the active City police officer, is engaged in endeavouring to trace the party guilty

FURTHER PARTICULARS .- This enormous robbery continues the subject of general conversation in the city: but, as was the case on Monday, it is deemed a matter of prudence to conceal certain particulars, the the apprehension of the offenders. It has been a work of some excitement, under existing circumstances, for the clerks of Messrs. Rogers and Co. to make up the heavy list of missing notes; but on Tuesday morning the whole were completed, and placarded extensively throughout the metropolis. chiefly let out as offices, and occupied in other than approach of the thieves, a court running also within two doors of the bank. The house of Rogers and Co. has always been considered one of decided property, of the firm, now advanced in age, is well known as the author of the Pleasures of Memory. Business appears to be proceeding in the establishment in the usual quiet way.

THE LATE ROBBERY AT MESSRS. ROGERS.-LONDON, VEDNESDAY NIGHT.-Not the slightest clue has yet een obtained to the perpetrators of this extraordinary robbery. All idea is now abandoned of the thieves having started for the continent. Mr. Hobler. who has been employed by the firm, started immediately the robbery was discovered, for the continent, from which place he returned last night, and it is that the guilty parties had not started for France now entertained is, that the produce of the robbery is secreted, and that the notes will not be put in circulation for the present. A full account, con-I sent to all the great cities on the continent, which, perhaps, will have the effect of preventing any of them being passed; but whether they might not be worthy of consideration. One of the superior officers of the City police received a letter in the course of yesterday, informing him that the whole of the property which was stolen from Messrs. Rogers' bankinghouse was deposited in a house in the neighbourhood of Walworth; and off two of the force were sent in a cab to act upon the premises, although the information had all the appearance of a hoax in the eyes of experienced men. The latter was anonymous, and written in a wretched manner; but so ready are people to grasp at any hope in a desperate case, that it was speedil reported amongst the police that all the money would be, by six or seven o'clock, certainly in the custody cabman was the only one who gained by the report, for the poor man who owned the house, upon being shewn the warrant, expressed the greatest surprise and indignation at the calumny, and invited the most scrupulous investigation. The expectation of mosity of any living being to so unkind an act. The missing notes and gold alone amount to 40,000l., and there is besides, it is stated, a large amount in bills of exchange. The mode in which the robbery was effected is pretty well ascertained; and as the locks of bankers' safes are generally on the patent principle, the probability is that the keys had on some occasion been mislaid, and that advantage was taken of that circumstance to prepare for the robbery. There are one or two points that may be stated with certainty, from what has transpired. First, that a successfu than three quarters of an hour.

Extensive Housebreaking and Robbery at Glashouse in Clyde-terrace. About seven o'clock the same morning, a woman belonging to the party was also apprehended at the Edinburgh Railway Station, with a large quantity of the stolen ribbons in her possession.

been in his possession from a puppy, was observed to Flinber, aged seventeen, who belonged to the crew of Freemasons' Tavern, London.

Prince, Captain Sohier, Bristol trader, having witnessed the barbarity practised towards this poor boy the body of the hall, named Nathan Littlewood, a OLI having seen him not only repeatedly thrashed by shop-keeper. He mounted the orchestra twice for the ruffian Christensen, but also by the mate, and, moreover, confined in a cask with netting over the but never before was there such a specimen of top, and also kept four days without food, stated the middle-class ignorance. He denied this, and denied circumstance to Mr. P. Le Conteur, who had the that; but when he had the chance to refute the lad taken ashore, reported the case to the constables, arguments, he completely forgot to mention them. and observing that the responsibility of the boy's life In fact, he was a complete clown for the audience. was now in their hands, left them to bring the matter before the court. Well, the constables had the poor named Beardsell, tried his hand, but to little effect. lad's case in hand—they had him under their protecon board again! What was the consequence? A renewal of ill-treatment in an aggravated form. The monster Christensen, on Saturday night, had the poor boy's hands and feet made fast, so that he could not use these limbs; and, this being done, he had nim fastened tight across the groin to the winch at the foot of the mast, exposed to the cold and rain. where some of the pilots seeing him on Sunday morning, went to one of the assistant-constables, Mr. Payne, who, finding the boy unable to stand through ill-treatment and want of food, had him conveyed to the hospital, where he now lies in the greatest danger, the doctors scarcely entertaining a hope of his recovery. The brute of a master was put into gaol on

POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES.—Sir,—The Postmaster-

secreting, or destroying the said newspapers," and say to what extent the virus has been communicated. the punishment "on conviction." It is on the twe the punishment become a patient at last words, "on conviction," that I take the liberty of saying a few words, and laying before the public a fact which shall speak for itself, and show, by the screening" system, how unlikely the public are to get redress. A poor girl, my gamekeeper's daughter, got a place at Lichfield; at the end of the first quarter she enclosed two sovereigns in a letter, put two scals on it, took it to the Post-office in Lichfield, and, as good luck would have it, the same moment she arrived at the office window to pay the postage, one pay the postage (twopence). The letter was dihis poor daughter had contracted for a small outfit her father, and there is no stoppage between the Post-office of Lightfield and that of Wolseley-bridge. The poor girl not receiving any answer from her father, she wrote to him; he brought the letter to me. went down to our Post-office, and there proved berond a doubt, that on the day the letter ought to have come to hand, the post-bag being opened in the presence of a third indifferent person, there was no letter of any sort in the bag! I then told the father to go off to Lichfield. He did. He got no redress; and I wrote to the General Post-office Inspector living in North Wales, who came up, and what he called "investigated" it. I saw him myself, and had a long talk with him, and I demanded the letter—(I said) nothing about its contents)—the letter with two seals on it, post-paid, 2d.; and I told him it never arrived

first secured the servants by binding them firmly unanimously. The meeting was afterwards addressed with ropes. They then proceeded to the bedroom of by Messrs. Tesdale, Timms, Smith, Lawes, Hallan, whom they violently dragged out of bed, and, regardless resolutions were unanimously adopted. It was re-of the incessant and feeling entreaties of the mother to solved that subscriptions be immediately opened by permit the girl to dress herself, the heartless ruffians the working men of every shop in Birmingham for forced her through the window in that lamentable the support of the strike. condition, leaving six of the party behind to prevent any trace of the fugitives. In a desperate struggle The house of Rogers and Co. is situated in Clement's- to shelter the daughter, her mother was barbarously lane, rather a quiet thoroughfare, and, on Sundays | beaten by these savages, and now remains under the especially, comparatively deserted, the houses being care of doctors. Four of the gang have been arrested Affecting Event.—We have received intelligence

of the almost sudden demise of Mr. William Hetherington, a fine promising young gentleman of eighteen years of age, son of the late W. Hetherington, Esq., of Birkenhead, and recently appointed a second lieutenant in the 60th Rifles. Last summer he had been engaged in a rowing match, and, from the exertion at the oar, his hands becoming blistered, he incautiously. whilst in a state of perspiration, dipped them into the cold water. Eruption and gathering ensued, causing much pain and annoyance, and this continuing for a considerable time, he went to London, and, it is apprehended, took unskilful advice, by which, though he appeared to be cured, the disease was probably thrown into the system by the too rapid drying up of the sores. He returned home to his family apparently quite recovered, and, after remaining a short time, resolved to return to the military college at pointed to wait on the carpenters, George-street, Chelsea. Brussels, where he had before studied, to make the best use of his time in professional acquirements. On his arrival there he was congratulated by his and this assurance is further confirmed by the fact former companions, to whom he was much endeared that Daniel Forrester is in town. The supposition but, alas! on Wednesday week, when he sat down to dinner with them, he suddenly remarked that he felt anniversary on Monday, the 25th instant, at the house of ley, 18s.; W.E., Acun Close, 20s.; W.E., Brown's extraordinary sensations, and could eat nothing. Being observed to be ill, and afterwards to faint, he possible attention; but, to the grief of all around him, he expired early the following morning.

> Home Circuit.-Maidstone, Wednesday, Nov. 27 -The commission of gaol delivery for the county of Kent was opened on Tuesday last by Mr. Justice Williams, and this morning the business of the assizes commenced. There are forty-two prisoners for trial, seven of whom are charged with murder. There are also several other serious offences.

THE CASE OF RICHARD DADD, THE PARRICIDE. Mr. Bodkin made an application to the Court in reference to the above prisoner, who, it will be remembered, after having murdered his father, made his way to France, and was eventually brought back to this country and committed for trial. The learned Counsel, after having briefly alluded to the circumstances of the case, said there was no doubt that the unhappy young man was insane, and he had been removed by order of the Secretary of State to a criminal lunatic asylum, where he now remained. As the trial, therefore, could not come on, he would apply to the Court to discharge the recognisances of the witnesses who had been bound over, and to order that the money and other valuables taken from the person of the deceased gentleman at the time of the discovery of the murder might be delivered to his friends.

—The Court made the order. THE BOTANICAL REMEDIAL SYSTEM.—PRESENTATION of Plate to Dr. Coffin.—On Thursday evening the friends of Dr. Coffin, medical botanist, took tea together in the public room, Bull Close-lane, Halifax. on which occasion nearly 200 people sat down. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, &c., and the proceedings enlivened by the performances of a musical band. After tea, Mr. John Gibson, President of the Halifax Botanical Society, was called to the chair, who offered some general observations on will be held in the Riding School, Bidborough-street, the progress of scientific discovery, dwelt upon the Burton-crescent, on Monday evening, Dec. 2nd. band to go home. The prisoner came to the deceased, the two jaw bones, and in consequence of this the and Hadifield saw him strike her in the breast. She only way to satisfy him with food was through an cried out, "Don't strike me, my love:" and prayed aperture made by extracting two of his teeth. This benefits of botanical societies, especially in reference | Feargus O'Connor, Esq., will attend. several times, "Lord, save me! Lord, help me." had the effect of weakening his constitution, and he going to have you following me up and down the town?" She said, "I can't go home, my love," and he agency of medical botany; "She said, "I can't go home, my love," and he agency of medical botany; "She said, "I can't go home, my love," and he agency of medical botany; "She said, "I can't go home, my love," and he agency of medical botany; "She said, "I can't go home, my love," and he agency of medical botany; "She said, "I can't go home, my love," and he agency of medical botany; "She said, "I can't go home, my love," and he agency of medical botany; "She said, "I can't go home, my love," and he agency of medical botany; "She said, "I can't go home, my love," and he was almost always in ill health. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

Singular Case.—Monday afternoon Mr. Wakley of sovereigns taken is not by any means so large as stated in many quantum of sovereigns taken is not by any means so large as stated in many quantum of sovereigns taken is not by any means so large as stated in many quantum of sovereigns taken is not by any means so large as stated in many quantum of sovereigns taken is not by any means so large as stated in many quantum of sovereigns taken is not by any means so large as stated in many quantum of sovereigns taken is not by any means so large as stated in many quantum of sovereigns taken is not by any means so large as stated in many quantum of sovereigns taken is not by any means so large as stated in many quantum of sovereigns taken is not by any means so large as stated in many quantum of sovereigns taken is not by any means so large as stated in many current. It is not at all improbable that within ary current. It is not at all improbable that within ary current. It is not at all improbable that within ary current. It is not at all improbable that within ary current. It is not at all improbable that within ary current. It is not at all improbable that within ary current. It is no stated in many quarters. A very strong man must after which he presented a silver vase to the Doctor, attracting observation, with 3,000 or 4,000 sove-reigns. The transaction—the possession of the keys, the opening of the strong room, and the principal party being fairly on "the road"-occupied less and of the invaluable information conveyed to the public through the medium of his lectures on botany.' Dr. Coffin returned thanks in a speech of considerable length; he observed that as to the gift with which sentiments contained in the address would never die, being inherent in the heart of man. Though they cine, yet it was his privilege to be the humble instrument of pointing out a more excellent way, and to dissipate the mistaken notion that no one could heal to his forthcoming work on medical botany, the principles of which would be the basis on which the botanical associations would be formed. The meeting Frost, Williams, and Jones to their country, families case, was presented at Leeds to Dr. Coffin, by a num- day, at half-past eight. ber of the inhabitants of that town.

REPEAL OF THE MALT-TAX. -The London Committee have just issued a circular, inviting the cooperation of parties favourable to a repeal of the malt-tax, and urging the necessity of forming local committees in the agricultural districts. It is evi- Reading Room, 89, Steelhouse-lane, on Sunday even-

the purpose of refuting the arguments of the lecturer, Finding that the question of "protection to labour, was to be crowned with victory, the leaguers thought proper to try another plan; that of a public discussion, This is to come off on Thursday, betwixt Mr. Harper and Mr. Ackland, if he can be got; if not, with some other lecturer of the Anti-Corn League. RE-ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT, -By a Royal proclamation in Friday's Gazette, we learn that Parliament stands prorogued from the 12th of December next, to Tuesday, the 4th day of February, 1845, then to meet "for the despatch of divers urgent and important

street, "to get their bagging" at one shilling each, and to hear Messrs. Crawford, Bright, Cobden, and Co., advocate their fondly-cherished nostrums of "cheap bread," to cause "cheap labour;" butas I was not there, and as I cannot find any one of my brethren that were, I am unable to tell how the Leaguers got on. If you want to know, take a peep at the League, and you will get "nothing but the truth." On place, principally of working men, to hear Sharman Crawford, John Fielding, James Taylor, and others, express their objections to the introduction of the New Poor Law; Mr. Thomas Livsey was called to of importance. the chair, and in a speech of some length opened the business. Several resolutions were adopted and speeches made, which were repeatedly cheered. S. Crawford, Esq., and Mr. T. Livsey were deputed to convey a memorial to Spy Graham himself, signed

ROCHDALE.—Last Wednesday there was "a grand

muster" of free traders in the New Hall, Baylev-

by nearly 12,000 rate-payers. Only nineteen persons in the whole union have refused to sign! operatives to inform you that there seems to be a move amongst the different employers to advance. John North, Map's row. Stepney-green, licensed victurally. One firm, of the name of Butterworth, at tualler, bec. 6, at 2 o'clock. Jan. 10, at 11, at the Bank-Spotland-bridge, gave an advance vesterday to a rupts' Court: solicitors, Messrs. Youge and Hancock, portion of their operatives; as they did not advance Tokenhouse-yard; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Basingall, the doffers turned out, and they were obliged to hall-street. of the most respectable inhabitants of the city saw her stop the engine. When the bell rang on Wednesday evening, the "hands" mustered in front of the fac- Doe to, Jan. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court: rected to her father, begging him to pay the bill tory and gave three cheers. As there was "no ad- solicitor, Mr. Blackmore, Trafalzar square; official assigvance," the mill has been shut all day .- Correspond proc, Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

> STRIKE AT PAISLEY .- The factory weavers of Messrs. Robert M'Arthur and Co. have unanimously struck | Messrs. Dixon and Overbary, Frederick's-place, Old work. The reason they allege, in a circular posted Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane. in various parts of the town, is their being asked to work for a sum which could barely keep existence in forte-manufacturer. Dec. 10, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock, at the them, and besides, at a third less than other employers | Bankrupts' Court : solicitors, Messrs, Willis, Bower, and were paying for the same work.

BIRMINGHAM. -- MEETING OF JOINERS AND CARPEN-TERS.—On Wednesday (Nov. 27) a numerous and most important meeting of the joiners and carpenters of Birmingham was held at the Falstaff, Hillstreet, to take into consideration the strike now pending of their trade in Manchester. Shortly after the hour announced, the room capable of containing about 300 was crowded; Mr. Ingle was appointed to preside. On taking the chair, he proceeded to state the objects of the meeting, assuring them that if the strike now pending in Manchester was defeated by Jan. 20, at half-past 2 o'clock, at the Newcastie-upon-Tyne and their few remaining rights and privileges FORCIBLE ABDUCTION.—KILLARNEY, FRIDAY.—On would be wrested from them. The chairman, Sunday night last, about fourteen men, whose faces after having read the various documents, called were blackened, and most of whom were armed, at upon Mr. Eginton to propose the first resolutacked the house of Michael M'Gillycuddy, of Trip-tion, which went to justify the strike and to pinagh, in the parish of Aglish, a respectable farmer, condemn the conduct of Pauling and Co. as most mingham. and having discharged a shot through the parlour tyrannical. Mr. Eginton, in a very forcible and able window, they effected an entrance through it, and speech, proposed the resolution, which was carried M'Gillycuddy's daughter, a girl sixteen years old, Cole, Peplan, Rabone, Doricote, and Miles. All the

> DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. - CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF TRADES.—Saville House, Leicester-square, Wednesday evening, November 27. Mr. Grasby in the chair. The committee having found it impracticable to bring the business to a close at present, it was unanimously resolved that the subscription be still kept open. The following sums were received :-Mr. Whitmore's book, 7s. Per Mr. James Sweet, on behalf of the Chartists and friends of Nottingham, £12 14s. Letters were read from Mr. T. Self, Newport, Isle of Wight, on behalf of the Chartists of that place, enclosing £2 0s. 11d.; from Mr. Newington, on behalf of the tailors of Brighton, enclosing 10s.; from Mr. Higgins, secretary to the Silver Plate Workers' Union,

> innouncing that they had voted £5. The following sums were also received :- Per Mr. Torrence, 14s. 6d.; from the firm of Maudsley and Co.: £1 15s, from Isaac Shipton and C. Downham, Chippenham; and from Mr. A. Watson, of Grantham, 9d. : per William Brett, from a few friends, 1s. 6d.; per Mr. Frith, from the men employed in the firm of Clowes, Stamford-street, 12s.; per Mrs. Isaac's book, ls. Messrs. Couolly and Brown were appointed to wait on the compositors. Messrs, Dowling and Lee were ap-Mr. Humphreis handed in £1 from the Somers TownLocal Committee. Messrs. Gammin and Conolly were deputed to wait on the smiths, Hole-in-the-Wall, Chancery-lane. also some of the neighbouring collieries, held their second

MINERS will be held on Monday next, December 2nd, at Haswell, 22s, 6d.; W. E. Hetton, 22s, 3d.; W. E. Lamberthead Green, Pemberton, near Wigan. Chair to Hylton, 20s.; W. E., Lambton, 22s.; W. E., Pembertaken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A public berton, 20s. 6d.; W. E. Richmond, 20s. 6d.; W. E., meeting will also be held on the same day, and at the same Russell's Hetton, 22s., 3d.; W. E., Stewart's 22s. 6d. place, which will be addressed by W. P. Robert, Esq., and W. E., Caradoc, 22s.; W. E. Hartlepool, 22s.; several of the accredited agents of the Association. Chair W. E., Heseldon, 20s.; Hall, 20s. 6d.; W. E., Kelto be taken at two o'clock in the afternoon. The levy, 10c. 22s.; W. E., Trindon, 21s. 6d.; W. E., Tenant's

A PUBLIC MEETING OF MINERS will take place on Monday next at the Horse Shoe, Bardsley, near Oldham, which will be addressed by Mr. William Dixon, of Manchester, and other friends. Chair to be taken at two o'clock, P.M.

Aforthcoming Chartist Meeting.

CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, TURNAGAIN LANE.-A general meeting of shareholders will be held, at halfpast ten o'clock, on Sunday morning, Dec. 1st. 'The public discussion will be resumed in the Hall at the 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. Supply:—Beasts, 40; same time. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, the Metropolitan Delegate Council will meet. In the evening, at seven, Mr. Skelton will lecture. SAINT GEORGE'S TEMPERANCE HALL, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.—Mr. Farrer will lecture on Sunday evening,

Westminster.—A public meeting will be held at the Clock House, Castle-street, Leicester-square, on Sunday evening, Dec. 1st.

AN HARMONIC MEETING will be held at the Feathers, Lower Warner-street, Fitzroy-square, on Monday l evening, Dec. 2nd. FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—A public meeting

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, on Monday evening,

Tower Hamlets.—The General Councillors re- 191 each. siding in the Tower Hamlets are requested to meet at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, on Sunday evening next.

Spitalfields.—At the Standard of Liberty, Bricklane, a public discussion, on Sunday evening next, on the question of "the rights of property." Islington.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Islington will be held at the Swan Tavern, High-

bury, on Monday evening next, December 2nd, on behalf of the Duncombe Testimonial. G. Rogers, Esq., will take the chair at half-past seven precisely. WHITECHAPEL.-Mr. Wheeler will lecture at the White Horse, St. Mary's-street, on Sunday evening. PIMLICO.—THE WELSH MARTYRS.—A public meeting will be held at the Belgrave Tavern, Ebury Street, on Wednesday evening next, Dec. 4, at halfpast seven, to memorialise Her Majesty to restore talented individuals will address the meeting.

ROCHDALE.—Mr. Donovon, of Manchester, is ex-

confinement, and blows. The crew of the schooner was Free Trade, which he handled in a masterly and evening, in the Philadelphia Chapel, Wap-

OLDHAM.—On Sunday evening, Mr. P. M. Brophy will lecture in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street. Heywoop.—A discussion will take place, in the Chartist Room, on Sunday evening next. NORTHAMPTON.—A county delegate meeting will be neld at the house of Mr. Hollowell, Grafton-street,

Northampton, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock. LEICESTER.—The Chartist Adult Sunday School now open at the Chartist Institution. MR. CLARK, OF THE EXECUTIVE, will visit the

iollowing places during the ensuing week:—Alva, Monday; Tilecultry, Tuesday; Colsnaughton, Wednesday; Cerieff, Thursday, Letters for Mr. C. should be addressed, "Post Office, Dundee," where he will be on Sunday, the 7th. HALIFAX.—Mr. Bedin will lecture in the large room, Bull-close-lane, on Sunday (to-morrow) at

half-past six. 'MANCHESTER.-CARPENTERS' HALL.-A lecture will be delivered in the above Hall on Sunday evening next, by William Dixon, at half-past six o'clock. NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. LILLY will address the people of Nottingham, in the Democratic Chapel, on Sunday. The members of the Byron Ward Locality will meet at Mr. J. Sweet's, on Monday evening.

DERBY .- A general meeting of members of the Chartist Association of this town will be holden on Sunday, at the house of Mr. Moss, 18, Bridge-street, WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING.—This meeting will be held in the Large Room, Bull-close-lane, SUNDERLAND.—A public meeting of the Chartists belonging to Clark's Passage, Sunderland, will be held at two o'clock, Sunday afternoon, on business

BANKRUPTS.

From Friday's Gazette. Cecil Sober Taylor Walker, Oxford-street, artificial florist, to surrender Dec. 6, at half-past 12 o'clock, Jan. 10, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitor, Mr. Ward, ROCHDALE. —I am requested by some of the factory | Essex-street: official assignee, Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-

Rishard Tucker, Dean-street, Westminster, farrier,

Lucy Williams, Oxford, woollen draper, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock, Jan. 7, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitors, Joseph Harwar, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, piano-Willis, Tokenhouse-yard; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

Robert Marshall, Deptford, stonemason, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock, Jan. 8, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitors, Messrs. Tyler and Lane, South-square, Gray's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane.

William Henderson, Sunderland, mercer, Dec. 9, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock, at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Mr. Moss, Cloak-lane; and Mr. Brown, Sunderland; official assignee, Mr Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Edward Potter Worth, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, victualler, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 10, at 1, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptey : saicitors, Mr. Noble, Henley-in-Arden; and Messrs. Harrison and Smith, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Christie, Bir-

Matthew and John Ibbotson, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, paper manufacturers, Dec. 10, Jan. 16, at II 6'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy : solicitors, Mr. Tattershall, Great James-street; Mr. Marshall, Sheffield; and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Freeman,

William Rees and George Edwards; Wills, Somersetshire, seedsmen, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock, Jan. 10, at 11, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Mr. Whittaker, Lincoln's-in-fields; Messrs. Fry and Pain, Axbridge; and Messrs, Robins and Hobbs, Wells; official assignee, Mr. Miller, Bristol. James Storey and John Gibb, Liverpool, ship-chanders, Dec. 10, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Messrs. Willis,

Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Morgan, Liverpool. William Cross, Chester, lead merchant, Hee. 13, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Messrs, Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row; and Mr. Carter, Liverpool; official assignee. Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool.

Bower, and Willis, Tokenhouse-yard; and Mr. Mason,

MARKET NEWS.

SMITHFIELD, LONDON-THURSDAY .- COArse Meadow Hay; 3l 15s. to 4l 10s.; Useful ditto, 4 12s. to 5l 3s.; ine Upland ditto, 5l 5s. to 5l 10s.; (lover Hay, 4l 10s. to 6l; Oat straw, 1l 10s. to 1l 12s.; Wheat Straw, 11 12s. to 11 14s. per load. Supply moderate, and trade very steady. THURSDAY .- COAL MARKET .- CLOSE OF THE MAR-

кет:—Adair's Main, 16s 6d.; Buddle's West Hartley 18s.; Hasting's Hartley, 18s.; Holywell Main, 20s.; Nelson's West Hartley, 18s.; Old Pontop, 16s.; Ord's Redheugh, 16s. 6d.; Oakwellgate Main, 15s.; Bolton.—The men of Knowles and Stott's colliery, and Ravensworth West Hartley, 17s.; Taylor's West disc some of the neighbouring collieries, held their second Hartley, 17s. 6d.; Towney, 17s. 6d.; West Hartley, 17s. 6d.; We Mr. Edmund Turner, Grapes Inn. Ringley. About 300 unscreened, 16s.; W. F. Clark and Co., 18s.; W. E., sat down to an excellent dinner of good roast beef. After Clennell, 18s.; W. E. Killingworth, 19s. 6d. to 20s.; the cloth was withdrawn the evening was spent in much W. E., Newmarch, 19s. 3d.; W. E., Northumberland, harmony till ten o'clock, when all separated, much de- 19s, 9d.; W. E., Walker, 19s, 9d.; Eden Main, 21s.; W. E., Belmont, 20s. 6d.; W. E., Braddyll's Hetton, THE NEXT GENERAL DELEGATE MEETING OF LANCASHIRE | 22s. 6d.; W. E., East Hetton, 20s. 3d.; W.E., including Law Fund and General Contribution, is 1s. 6d. Hartlepool, 20s. 9d.; W. E., Anelaide, 22s.; W. E., per member. Coundon Tees, 20s.; W. E., Evenwood, 19s.; W, E., St. Helen's Tees, 19s. 6d.; W. E., Tees, 22s. W. E., Tees Hetton, 18s.; W. E., West Tees, 20s.; Clackmannan, 16s.; Cowpen Hartley, 18s.; Hartley, 17s. 6d.; W. E., Townhill Elgin, 17s. 6d.—Ships arrived since last day, 15.

MEAT MARKETS .- SOUTHALL, Nov. 27 .- The supply of stock here to-day was less than that exhibited on Wednesday last. The attendance of buyers being numerous, the general demand ruled active at somewhat advanced rates. Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; Mutton, 3s. to 4s. 2d.; Veal, 3s. to 4s.; and Pork; Sheep, 1,312; Calves, 47; Pigs, 53.
ROMFORD, Nov. 27.—Prime Beasts and Sheep moved off steadily at an advance of 2d per 8lbs, otherwise the trade was very dull. Beef, from 2s 8d to

48 2d; Mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 2d; Veal, 3s to 4s; and Pork, 2s 10d to 3s 6d per 8lbs. Sucking Calves, 18s to 30s; quarter-old Store Pigs, 16s to 20s each. Hallsham, Nov. 27.—We had a fair demand for each kind of fat stock to-day, and prices were mostly supported. Beef, from 3s to 4s 2d; Mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 2d; Veal, 3s to 3s 8d; and Pork, 2s 10d to 3s 6d per 8lbs. ARUNDEL, Nov. 26.—Prime Beasts and Sheep com-

manded a ready sale at full prices, but with other kinds of stock the trade ruled dull. Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; Mutton, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; Veal, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d; and Pork, 2s. 10d, to 3s. 6d. per 8lbs. CHICHESTER, Nov. 27.—There was a fair amount of business transacted here to-day at very full prices. Beef, from 3s to 4s 2d; Mutton, 3s to 4s 2d; Veal, 3s to 3s 8d; and Pork, 3s to 3s 6d per 8lbs, Suckling Hammersmith.—A meeting will be held at the Dun Calves, 18s to 28s; quarter-old Store Pigs, 16s to 20s; and Milch Cows with their Small Calf, 16l to

> BIRTH. On Monday, 25th inst., at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the wife of W. P. Roberts, Esq., of a son.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSVENDERS.

THE Trade supplied with the "NORTHERN STAR," and all other Newspapers and Publications, by ARTHUR DYSON, 231, SHOREDITCH (late LLOYD'S). Country Agents may know terms on application as above, prepaid, enclosing a stamp. A. D. has just printed a New Edition of the People's Charter. Ask for Dyson's "Conference"

EDWIN WOODHAM, BOOKSELLER AND NEWS-AGENT, SISTER-GATE, NOTTINGHAM,

TIAKES this opportunity of informing the readers of the I "NORTHERN STAR," that owing to its removal to London, he will be enabled to supply it every Saturday morning with the other London weekly newspapers.

The Broadsheets and Periodicals for the current week LIMEHOUSE LOCALITY.—The members lately meet- are received by him, and ready for delivery every Tuesd

MPERIAL AUSTRIAN LOAN of, 30,000,000 Florins, ROCHDALE.—Mr. Donovon, of Manchester, is expected to deliver two lectures next Sunday, at the Association Room, Mill-street, at two and six.

Birmingham,—The members of the National Charter Association are requested to meet at Mr. Clarke's BIRMINGHAM,—The memoers of the translation of the Lindburg dend £50—Price of one scrip £3, six surps £30, fifths in proportion, which of course receive only a fifth part of the Dividend. As the greater part of the Dividend. As the greater part of

tribution, promptly forwarded on application to A. JA-cons and Co., Bankers, Frankfort-on-Maine. Letters addressed A. Jacobs, 34, Wellclose-square, London, will be promptly forwarded.

Agriculture.

Foreign Modements.

FRANCE.

Spronde and Murder.—The Gazette des Tribunaus states that on Wednesday last a deplorable event canied a considerable excitement amongst the inhabitants of the house No. 2, in the Rue des Fillesdu-Calvaire. Two young persons, lately married, were found dead from suffocation in their bed-chamber. The husband, who was a clockmaker, sent his apprentice with a message to a distant part of the town in order to have time to carry his project into execution. When the apprentice returned, he found the door closed, and after having in vain knocked for some time he determined to apply to a locksmith. When the door was opened the unfortunate couple were found dead on their bed, locked in each others's arms. A large chaing dish, containing the remains of a quantity of charcoal, was found in the centre of the chamber. The cause of this double suicide has not been ascertained. Their furniture showed that they were both ailluent and orderly. The same journal states that a considerable multitude assembled on Saturday last at the Court of Assize of Melun. The serious nature of the charge to be investigated, the talent of the public prosecutor, and the number of objects which were to be produced in evidenceamongst the rest a large earthen dish, in which was preserved the head of the victim-stimulated the An aged woman, named Neven, a widow, without family named Merger, sold her property and divided it amongst them, reserving for her own use an anmonths after the widow Neven went to reside with her money; and by her attention to their affairs, she

DISTRESS IN Paris.—It would seem that every year at the approach of winter the Parisian operatives suffer severely, and this year the rigorous season is announced by facts which ought to awaken the solicitude of the Administration. The withdrawal of so savings'-banks; the state of the hospitals, which are encumbered with sick : the extraordinary number of great distress,

tion it was discovered that she had been shot through

ger, who had remained at home alone with the

widow on the day of her death, and who was known

to have purchased pocket pistols, which fact he de-

from court uttering the most solemn protestations of

SPAIN. PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

The advices from Spain fully confirm the intelli gence which we were enabled to give last week of the rising of Zurbano in Old Castile. Subsequent ac-The news produced a great sensation in Madrid, though the Government had endeavoured, by declarations in the Chamber, to diminish its importance. Narvaez stated, in reply to questions addressed to him, that Zurbano was merely at the head of a few brigands, and that he expected a few hours would! terminate the rebel's career.

or 50, in the environs of Logrono, on the south bank of rested him, and applying to him the kx talionis, had him

having advanced in all haste on Najera, Zurbano evacu- Zurbano, has passed in a body over to his cause. No one ated it, after having received a sum of 50 douros (25ml) as can tell at what point this terrible and indefatigable leader part of a contribution which he had levied on the place. may appear on the morrow. A letter from St. Sebastian He here added about 12 or 15 horsemen to his band, has been communicated to me, which states that General together with a few young men whom he compelled to I lturbe, who inhabited Guipuscoa, has declared himself, ioin his troop, which he designated by the title "Army for and drawn with him the towns of Aspeitia and Ascoitia. the restoration of the constitution." During his stay at | Movements are also said to have been made in Galicia and Najera, he proclaimed the government of Espartero, and Andalusia; and, according to reports from travellers arshot the agent of public security, an office newly created, rived from Spain, the fidelity of the Queen's troops is totand which answers to our commissary of police.

During his short stay Zurbano took possession of all composed of Esparterists and republicans. All the young ition. In fine, I am enabled to assure you that the report and there are four such, and he is elected. men who could effect their escape from his forced recruit published here in the ministerial journal, that the move-

Zurbano is deprived of his rank, his honours, and his is false that Espartero has been proclaimed. The insurdecorations, as guilty of high treason. An order has been rection is made in the name of the Constitution, and in given that if caught he shall be immediately shot, without hatred of the violent counter-revolution, and has a chaany other delay than that required to confirm his identity. racter of nationality in which men act from principle. The following is the proclamation issued by Zur-

bano on his taking up arms against the Spanish tism for the fourth time! Let us rise to beat to the earth for ever that scourge of humanity, a thousand times in the infamous than that which, at the cost of the of Navarre! Believe it, soldiers, that what you now behold is a untion chained to the earth and grouning under the most deadly oppression, without rights, without libert, without a future; with a renerable code effaced, which, at the cost of streams of blood, it pleased Heaven to grant jou. A vile and bastard faction is now the arbiter of the destinies and interests of this magnificent nation, in which the spark of life that yet remains is more sad than death itself. Shall I say that you are not her sons, because you have been deceived, and that you have been used as instruments in their liberticide plans? No. Shall I say that you are not aware of belonging to that oppressed people whose rights you are charged to defend? No! I shall not do you so much injustice. To you belongs that liberty of which you have been deprived; to you it belongs to regain and protect that constitution, now wounded to death, which, with solemn oaths, you have so often sworn to defend. On it depends the security of your families and your interests. If you allow it to perish, you are forging the chains of your country, and in favour of the most detestable of monopolies. The choice between the slavery and liberty of your fatherland cannot be doubtful. A slight effort is only required, because prants are always cowards; and tyrants are not worthy of ruling a nation so noble and so valiant as yours that nation of which your oppressors became possessed by means of the blackest infamy, by abusing in

resity, and your good faith. Soldiers and Nationals !- Come and join my ranks; where you know that I have been, and shall be, ever the foremost in the hour of danger. Come! and I shall soon occurred there. The immates of the prison Brieg, in proudly lead you to victory; and our watchword, our ral- Silesia, made a desperate attempt to escape on the lying sign shall be, as in the other provinces—" Fica & 19th. At the request of the governor a battalion of Constitution!" "Viva Isabella II. Constitucional!" "Viva infantry was sent by railway to the above-named la Junia Central " " Vira General Espartero!" " Viva la town from Broslau. Independence National !"

the most infamous manner your credulity, your gene-

Your General and Comrade,

MARTIN ZURBANO. Najera, Nov. 13th, 1844. Addition.-I am authorized by the Supreme Central Junta to grant immediate promotion to every chief and offivice those soldiers of the conscription of 41 and 42 who shall present themselves to me; whilst the whole of of the right of suspending the publication of journals. those of the present conscription, on account of its ille-

gality, shall be sent to their homes, because the usurpin

the authority of the Cortes.

Government had no faculty to ruise them, as it had not

reached Saragossa on the night of the 14th, and pro- authorise a belief that the disasters of the Russians duced an extraordinary sensation in that liberal and the triumphs of Shamil Bey have, this campaign, town. The inhabitants openly sympathised with the been to an extent hitherto unknown. An individual revolters, and on the 16th the public excitement rose from that country, just arrived from Daghestan, says, to such an extent that General Breton declared the that during the last spring and summer no less than place to be in a state of siege, and distributed his seven or eight severe battles had been fought, in troops in commanding positions. On the same day which the Russians lost, besides an immense number the political chief issued a bando, directing every of men, no less than forty-five places or positions. eitizen to deliver up, within twenty-four hours, all So reduced were they, that the bonds of discipline the arms, offensive or defensive, in his possession, were loosened; and at a place called Bassil Bay, two under pain of severe penalties. Several domiciliary visits were made in the course of the 17th. On the evening of that day (the time of the departure of my advices) Saragossa was in a very agitated state, and (this was probably early in September). It was there there is little doubt that if Zurbano can maintain proposed, that the whole army should make a grand athimself a few days longer the capital of Aragon will pronounce for the constitution of 1837.

reinforcements. On the 18th the two villages of Castillo de Echo and Castillo de Ans, between the valley of Roncal, Upper Aragon, and the Pyrenees, compelled their avantamientos to resign, and pronounced for the constitution of 1837. Some troops and the Custom House officers in the neighbourhood have been dis-

armed without any difficulty by the insurgents.

BARCHONA—A Barcelona letter of the 16th, states that the authorities having made several domiciliary visits in search of arms, most of the inhabitants who had retained any had taken alarm, and night after night maskets, pistols, de., were thrown into the streets. Seven persons were arrested at Rues, on the 11th on a charge of conspiracy, and removed to different points for imprisonment.

RININGS IN ARRAGON.—Letters from Bayonne of the 21st, fully confirm the previous accounts of the ing Russian villages, and bearing off rich spoils in rapid progress making by Zurbano in Upper and slaves, horses, cattle, sheep, and other property.

Lower Arragon, and give the lie completely to the stories circulated by the Spanish Consul at Bayonne, of his having taken refuge in Navarre, On the 18th General Zurbano and his troops entered the town of Soria, where he was well received by the inhabitants.

MORE RUSSIAN I TRANNY.—It is said that the function of Russia has issued an order by which all natives of Poland are prohibited from marrying till they have completed their thirtieth year. He, however, found that previous to his arrival the political chief of the place had issued a bando, ordering that Zurbano should be shot, if taken prisoner, upon his simple identity being proved. Zurbano, upon this, ordered the political chief himself to be shot, as an example to all persons in authority not to publish such atrocious and sanguinary mandates. These orders were at once carried into execution. A battalion of the regiment of Saragossa has pronounced,

and gone over to Zurbano, and it is expected that the example will be followed by more of the troops.

Information has also been received that a rising has taken place in the province of Guipuscoa in favour of the constitutional cause. Two towns, Ascotia and Aspetia, have pronounced, and General Iturbide has placed himself at the head of the movement. It is reported that a further rising has taken place in the province of Galicia, which is known to be in a state of disaffection.

Madrid, Nov. 19.—General Araoz, a distinguished officer, has been arrested and thrown into prison, for no other apparent reason than that he was some years ago the commanding officer of General Prim: General was preserved the head of the victim—stimulated the Ramirez, though with the weight of the Canary States, Native Americanism, and other minor materials by the Attorney-General, were as follows:— Islands, and, on his remonstrating, is arrested, thrust ters. According to the New York Herald, the tariff Ramirez, though with the weight of eighty years into a coach, and carried to the castle of St. ('atalina, may be somewhat modified at the next session, children, having conceived a warm affection for a at Cadiz, till an opportunity offers of sending him beyond the seas. Even ill health is no protection against such men as the agents of Narvaez in Madrid. nuity of 200f, and a capital of 500f. About eight General Espinoza, in the face of a medical report that he is unfit to be removed, is sent off under an the family of the Mergers, enriching the family with escort to Porto Rico, while General Arristazabal is sent in a similar summary manner to Cuba. Such perished, the victim of a horrible murder. On the proceedings would, in any case, be harsh and arbi-19th of July last the lifeless body of the widow Neven trary; but in the present instances, there being in was found in a well, attached to the house of the fact no charge against the officers in question, and no Mergers. At first it was considered that her death reason for their arrest and banishment, but a vague diating States in respect of the settlement in the was the effect of accident, but on a closer examina- and guilty fear on the part of the Government, their deportation can only be looked upon as the grossest the head. Suspicions then fell upon the son of Mer- tyranny and oppression.

PRIM.—The greatest attention was still excited by the condemnation of General Prim to an imprisonment of six years in a fortress out of the Peninsula. | the stockholders, as compelling them to depend solely nied. A long chain of circumstantial evidence The result of an appeal to the Supreme Council of having been established. Merger the younger was found guilty of the murder of the widow Neven, and War and Marine was anxiously awaited.

STATE OF THE INSURRECTION.—The silence of the sentenced to hard labour for life. He was removed French telegraph in regard to Zurbano's movements —the false intelligence propagated by the Paris Ministerial journals, and notably by the Debats, Globe, and Presse-the fact of seven provinces in Spain being declared in a state of siege—the bandos of divers Captains-General, decreeing the penalty of death to be enforced at their will and pleasure—the cruel and oppressive conduct of the French authorities at the fronlarge a proportion of the deposits lodged in the tiers towards all liberal Spaniards—all these matters, we say, indicate pretty clearly that the insurrection is progressing, and that the cause of liberty is gaining children, women, and even operatives, seeking for strength. The more Narvaez boasts of being able to employment, who are found begging in the streets of put down the revolt, the more are we satisfied that Paris: all these facts demonstrate the existence of the reign of his power is at an end. We cannot forget the significant language of Mendizabel when addressing recently one of the attachés of the Spanish Legation in Paris-" In three months' time you will receive your orders from me.

The Sentinelle des Purenees, in announcing the movement of the two towns, Castillo de Echo, and counts, though they are by no means full, enable us Castillo de Anso, adds that the insurgents had disto state that the insurrection is rapidly extending. armed 200 troops of the line, in addition to the carbineers and Custom-house officers. The same journal also declares that the valley of Tena has also made its movement.

The Bayonne correspondent of the National writes

on the 21st instant :-"While Zurbano was believed to be in the hands of his enemies, or a solitary wanderer on the mountains, the The following article, from the Journal des Debats intrepid chief has by a bold manœuvre got into the capital of Saturday, contains all that was known at Paris, or of the province of Soria, as I am told, and finding, on on the frontier, of the proceedings of Zurbano: entering, a proclamation of the political chief posted up At the first news of the march of Zurbano, the Captain in the streets, giving orders to fire on the insurgent Gene-General of Burgos marched at the head of two battalions. ral, or, if taken alive, to shoot him within an hour, Zur-Zurbano had assembled his followers to the number of 50 bano went immediately to the resident of the political, arthe Ebro, and had suddenly entered the little town of shot within the hour. I am also informed that the Najera, between Logrono and Santo Domingo de la troops in the city of Soria have joined the insurrection; , and it is likewise given to me as a positive fact that a bat-On the 14th, the Commandant General of Logrono, talion of the Saragossa regiment, sent out in pursuit of tering in all parts. An official account has arrived here, announcing that the whole of Upper Arragon has prothe horses which were in a state for service, dismissed the nounced itself, and that the carabineers and other parts of different authorities, and established a new municipality the troops have made common cause with the insurrecment, sought refuge at Logrono, or in the mountains, ment is made in the name of Espartero, is completely false. where they soon spread the alarm of what had taken Zurbano, and those who second him, raise no other cries place. The province of Logrono has been declared in a than "The Constitution of 1837!" "Down with the tystate of siege. The same step has been pursued with rants!" The flags of the liberating army bear these regard to Santander, but the reason of this has not words, "Isabella II, and the Constitution!" Some soldiers, on joining Zurbano, have cried, "Long live Espar-By a Royal decree, counter signed by Narvaez, General tero." but this was a souvenir, and not a political act. It

disturbed and undismayed, continued to proceed right on in the direction he had originally, as it now appears, and as I believe I already anticipated, he in the neighbourhood of Tudela, close to the Arrablood of the lovers of freedom, you crushed on the plains gonese frontier, at the head of 500 infantry and 200 horse. He had sent a messenger to Saragossa, to inform his friends there of his intention to move on that place. The messenger was, however, taken here last evening, one within an hour or two after the the result of local elections, and also of the general elecother, with despatches from some of the military tion; and if we include in this estimate the probable villain was captured on Light-house Island, in Boston authorities in that part of the country to the Minis- amounts pending in the various cities and towns through- harbour, and was safely lodged in Levant-street gool, ters of War and for the Interior; and that the Go-out the country, we should not be at all surprised if eight ready for delivery to the British authorities. Neville. hour-and it is now half-past eight o'clock P.M. This general result being ascertained. This is, perhaps, one house Burgess stopped, received 300 dollars reward of itself looks as if news were not of an encouraging of the weightiest reasons which can be assigned for the on the spot. We subjoin the following particulars:-

> It is added that Narvaez, after perusing the despatches, sent for the couriers who brought them; and using the very significative sign of placing his finger on his lips, and drawing his hand across his throat, intimated to them the danger they would in-The fact, however, that despatches have been re-

DISTURBANCES.—Berlin papers of the 20th., state that troops were despatched from Schneidnitz on the preceding night to the weaving districts of Silesia, and that it was believed that disturbances had again

REFORMS.—The King of Sweden has approved of all the modifications by the states in the fundamental law. The principal modifications are: -- Convocation of the diet every three years. The right of the king to give or to refuse his sanction to projects of law cer who, being recognised as such, may join the ranks of the adopted by the states during the sitting of the diet. army of liberty; as also to diminish by two years of ser- The suppression of all distinctions of nobility amongst

> CIRCASSIA AND GEORGIA. GLORIOUS TRIUMPHS OF THE MOUNTAINEERS.—The

flying reports which during the last few months have Sanagossa.—The intelligence of Zurbano's revolt successively reached Constantinople from Daghestan generals, with all their troops, came over to Schamil! On this, the Russian general-in-chief called a council of war, which was held at the baths of Sidjak Sou tack upon the mountaineers; but many of the officers asserted that their men could not be trusted, and it General Breton has applied to his Government for was finally determined that overtures should be made to Schamil Bey for an armistice. Schamil, who was rather short of provisions, consented to this, on condition that, during the interruption of hostilities, the Russians should furnish his camp with food; and on the streets and side-walks. The Herald office was the but for what purpose is as yet a matter of conjecture. these terms an armistice was concluded up to the day scene of great throngs, waiting for the arrival of the Much excitement prevailed at Carthage in consethese terms an armistice was concluded up to the day of Kassim (7th November), when the Daghestees intend to renew the war with augmented vigour. A letter from that part of the world states, that the losses of the Russians, between killed, wounded, and missing, amount to 60,000 men; whilst those of the mountaineers amount to 12,000. This may possibly ing, some swearing—some hurrahing, as wild as the very ing of the sect in New York, and, after a long, rambe true; but had the numbers been more moderate, one would have been more likely to give credit to the assertion. Certain it is, that the forces of Russia have been concentred in the neighbourhood of Dag-hestan. In fact the lines of the Koubar are now so badly guarded, that the Circassians of Abazek and

Cabarda are constantly crossing the border, attack-

POLAND. MORE RUSSIAN TYRANNY .- It is said that the Em-

UNITED STATES. GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE AMERICAN DEMO CRACY .- ELECTION OF MR. POLK AS PRESI

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY. — The steam-ship Great Vestern, Captain Matthews, arrived in the Mersey shortly before noon. She left the wharf at New York at fifteen minutes past two o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th inst., and made this port in thirteen days sixteen hours and a half, the shortest passage she has accomplished during the season. She

brought thirty-one passengers.

The contest for the Presidency, esteemed so doubtful, is decided in favour of Polk, foremost in whose policy are the annexation of Texas to the United States, the support of the institution of slavery, and, to use his own words, "such a tariff for revenue as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury as will defray the expenses of Government, economically administered." Other questions are likewise involved in this decision given by the citizens of the United States—the bank question, the distribution of the surplus revenue, affecting the repudiating though it never can be essentially altered; no bank, no distribution can take place for the present; new negociations may be opened for the annexation of Texas, but as the Senate will be Whig for two years at least, nothing can be done effectually as regards that matter for some time to come. This journal regards the Whig party as utterly and for ever disbanded, and conceives that on their ruins will spring up the American Republicans. In another article it reviews the effect of the election upon the repunegative of the question of distributing the surplus revenue among the States-a measure of great imortance both to this country and to the United States; and considers it a result most fortunate for the character of the country and the prospects of upon themselves in order to redeem their character. The days on which the several elections took place

November 1st, Pennsylvania 26 electors, Ohio 23. November 4th, New Hampshire 6, Connecticut 6 irginia 17, North Carolina 11, Georgia 10, Maryland 8, Kentucky 12, Indiana 12, Illinois 9, Missouri 7, Michigan

Arkansas 3, Rhode Island 4. November 4th and 5th, Mississippi 6, November 5th, New York 36, Louisiana 6, Tennessee 13. November 5th and 6th, New Jersey 7. November 11th, Massachussetts 12, Maine November 12th, Vermont 6, Delaware 3.

December 1st, South Carolina 2, by the legislature. Of these, news from the following States has dready arrived to an extent sufficient to ascertain the result in each. The figures denote the number of electoral votes to which they are respectively

Ohio23

Rhode Island	4		•0
New Hampshire	0		6
Maryland	8		0
New York	0		36
Virginia	U	•••	17
New Jersey	7		10
	_		
,	48		85
STATES NOT ASCEBUAINED, BUT	CON	CEDED.	
Massachusetts	12		0
Vermont	6		:0
Kentucky	12		0
Maine	0		9
South Carolina	0		9
Alabama	Ð		9
Illinois	0		9
Missouri	0		7
Arkansas	0		3
-			_
	73		131
STATES NOT ASCEBUAINED, NOB	CON	CEDED.	-
Delaware			. 3
North Carolina	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		. 11

James K. Polk was 49 years of age on the 2d inst. We take the following from the New York Herald of the 8th inst.:-A DAY OF EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK. - Yesterday was one of the most extraordinary days ever seen in New York. All the principal streets exhibited a popular exthe morning the Whig papers came out very boldly, and of our people at home. claimed the State of New York for Mr. Clay, thereby giv. ing him the Presidency. Side by side with these journals the ultra-democratic journals also came out, and claimed Madrid, Nov. 20.—The correspondent of the Times | the State in the same way, by their invincible figuring for | green old age. "I have it from a good source that Zurbano, un- Mr. Polk. The respective readers of those journals sallied out in the morning-and a beautiful morning it was -the sunshine bright and warm, and the air balmy and inspiriting-and as they encountered each other, there intended, towards Saragossa ; and that he had arrived | could be at once seen a difference of opinion—a discussion -a debate-a comparison of votes-and all that variety of gesture and commotion which indicated unsettled minds in both parties after going through the discussion. What gave edge and interest to the speculations and discussions of many on the all-absorbing topic of the day, and shot by order of the Captain-General. A person was the fact, that immense sums of money were pending who arrived here last night, on foot, brought the on the result in the State of New York, and also on the above account to those much interested in the move-general question. At a very low estimate it may be ment. One fact is certain, that two expresses arrived reckoned that several millions are pending in this city on

excitement differing altogether from that which precedes anelection, when all is hope and buoyancy.

In the streets the scenes were often indescribably amusing. Throughout the whole morning, at every corner, groups were collected, listening to two or three oracles debating the probabilities of Clay or Polk carrying land by a neck of land about four miles in length, ceived, and that the Gazette, Heraldo, and other the State of New York. At one corner you would see a official and semi-official organs are silent, is in itself | venerable gentleman with grey hairs, but a bright eye,

that morning. Throughout the day both parties continued to claim place of appointment. The bag, which contained the State most manfully; but both admitted that the vote £126 in gold, and in dollars and notes £468, was was extremely close, and that the probability was, that a directly sent back to the hotel, while the pursuit was few hundreds would determine it either way. In some continued. In the most wretched condition, with no quarters the Whigs were blazing away, in paroxysms of more than a half-crown or a couple of shillings in his rage against the "natives," for cheating them out of a pocket, and half naked, the unhappy Burgess, after large majority in New York, after they had manfully and great exertion, reached another cottage, at the disconsequence of the coalition with the "natives," and they a Mr. Grant, who had had some transactions with are now extremely furious in their abuse of their respectable allies, whom they accuse of being cheats, re-Grant, who had been duly informed of the forgery by their own man instead of voting for Mr. Clay. All 300 dollars to give him up to the police.
sorts of vengeance were indeed vowed by the Whigs It was evident from the whole of the proceedings against the abolitionists, because they had thrown away of Burgess and Elder, after their arrival in America, their votes on such a man as Birney, instead of electing that they looked with the utmost confidence to persuch a glorious "feller" as Henry Clay.

the vote of the State of New York for Mr. Clay would had purchased a piece of ground of Mr. Drew, the depend on the abolition vote in the western counties: but landlord, on which he was about to build a house, and whoever got the State, it was agreed that it would be by it was odd enough that before the foundation was laid soner was guilty or not, and not being locked up, come forward. In the value of Oats no change can be only a thousand or two—thereby realizing the prediction he purchased carpeting, bed-linen, glasses, and other we made a long time before the election, that whoever articles of furniture. got the vote of New York would get the Presidency. Up An inquest was held upon the body of Elder before to a late hour in the afternoon the same doubt—the same Mr. Pratt at Boston, and it was stated before the discussion—the same anxiety—the same care-worn aspect, jury that the deceased was found dead in the gaol by -and the same immense number of groups were visible, strangling himself with his silk handkerchief, the particularly in Wall-street, in the business districts, in same handkerchief being fastened to the grate of the some parts of Broadway, at the hotels, and in many quar- window of the room of the prison. ters throughout the whole city. About half-past five THE MORMONS.—More troubles amongst the Morpaper offices, filling every nook and cranny, and crowding sect were encamped within a few miles of Carthage, steamer from Albany with the decisive intelligence. About | quence. It is said that this movement was made by half-past six our messengers arrived at the office with the intelligence. It was announced to the crowd that New York had gone for Polk and Dallas, and then such a shout rose up to heaven as we never before heard—some curstimes of Sidney Rigdon has established his branch of the church at Pittsburgh, and publishes a paper there.

One of Sidney Rigdon's men had addressed a meetfiends themselves.

IMPORTANT DETECTION. - We stop the press to an nounce the astounding discovery which has just been

We have a package of them before us, printed on thin aper, procured from their central source of supply, with peculiar marks, and ingeniously folded with a little flyleaf to catch together, so as to appear but a single ballot, and to part when thrown down into the ballot box.

They would deceive all but the most vigilant scrutiny. The law is, that when an excess of ballots is found in the which, in such a case, the Democratic party alone must

These have been sent uniformly all over the State; and in counties where the tickets had been already of 50,000 dollars. printed, the latter are destroyed, and the fraudulent double ballots substituted.

There is no deception nor a istake in this information. The same system is doubtless extended to other states. It may, perhaps, be too late now to counteract this vile guard, and to insist that the inspectors shall examine each ballot before it goes into the box. If the Whigs should cheat the democracy out of the

election by such means as this, we would not answer for the consequences. That it would be patiently submitted to, may well be doubted. CHARACTER OF MR. POLK. - As the character of

is of value, and consequently has been violently Columbia, Maury Co., Tennessee, Oct. 16, 1844.

I reached this town yesterday, in the stage coach from

one of the finest counties of land in the State, and inhabited by an intelligent and wealthy class of people. As you are aware, Gov. Polk, the Democratic candidate for President, resides in this place. I had the honour of taking tea at his house last evening, and of enjoying the society of himself and his amiable and splendid lady. His features are strongly marked by evidences of intellect, blandness, firmness, and benevolence. His head would be esteemed a splendid model by phrenologists, in which the intellectual and moral faculties are largely predominant. His forehead is high, broad, and fu l, and perpendicular, if not projecting. The upper part of the head rises high above the ears. The organs of benevolence. veneration, and firmness are prominently developed, Col. Polk's character, through a long public life, is known to correspond with these characteristics of his mind. He represented the Congressional district in which he lives, for fourteen years. While he has at all times had strong political opponents in Tennessee, he is without a personal enemy in the State. All, with one accord, declare, that they know of no spot or blemish on Colonel Polk's whole private life, that a better neighbour. strong political opponents in Tennessee, he is without a Polk's whole private life; that a better neighbour, a kinder master, a more indulgent and faithful husband, or who was walking on his verandah, was struck by a a more upright, honest, benevolent and moral man, they ball, and instantly killed. The native loss is unnever knew. When the Roorback sland reached known. The French loss amounted to three killed Tennessee, eved the Whigs cried out, "Shame, oh! for and five wounded. shame," Of all the slanders ever started against him,

he has, consist of families, many of them small, having the French mission-house, chapel, &c. inherited them principally through his lady. He has parted with some of his best servants to gratify their wish to be with their wives. In other instances he has pur chased at high rates the wives of his men from other parties, and also the husbands of his women, in order, as far as possible, to keep families together, and by that means to make them more comfortable and happy, His lady is both beautiful and accomplished, and is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. There is not a human being living that is an enemy of hers. It is painful to find that a man like Colonel Polk, whose whole life has been pure and without reproach, should be

so shamefully assailed as he has been, During his whole life he has been strictly a temperance man in everything; in liquor, tobacco, in eating, and in all respects. He never gambled. In all his life he never gave or accepted a challenge to fight a duel. He is an water-works. anti-duellist on Christian principles. He believes duelling to be morally wrong, and has the moral courage to put in practice the moral principles he professes. He is a much The total number of electoral votes is 275; and greater man, and a much better man, than the world, and the number necessary to elect 138. If, therefore, the especially his opponents, have ever given him credit for. figures of the above table are correct (and we take it He is a modest and retiring man, but bold and firm in the from the Whig New York journals), Polk but re- discharge of his official duties, when called upon by the quires to carry one State of not less than seven votes, people to exercise them. I should say the most prominent trait of his mind was that of moral courage-a rare

and valuable trait of character. He made a good and faithful representative, an able and efficient Governor, a prompt, able, and impartial 1843, upwards of 230 millions. Speaker of the House of Representatives; and, if elected, will make an able, judicious, sound and safe President of the United States; one that will aim to maintain the citement, which had a character of anxiety more than | rights and honour of the country in our foreign relations. anything else, to a degree altogether unexampled. In and secure, as far as practicable, the peace and prosperity

I have not had time as yet to call on Gen. Jackson, but am happy to learn that the old patriot enjoys better health of late, exhibiting tokens of a calm and contented The political excitement in the West, and especially in

Tennessec, is tremendous. The whole country is studded for a similar attempt on a citizen of that city. with hickory and ash poles. Whatever may be said of Tennessee, it certainly produces the tallest hickory poles

At Clarkesville, I saw one continuous stick, 75 feet high. At Shelbyville, I saw one stick 105 feet high, and at Lynchburg, Bedford, I saw one single stick 147 feet high!! being 12 inches in diameter near the base. It was drawn into the vilage by 57 yoke of oxen, escorted by a uniform company called the Bedford Hickories. The low state of water in the Western rivers, combined

with the political excitement about the Presidential election, has almost suspended business. CAPTURE OF BURGESS, THE BRITISH FORGER.-This

vernment has not published them up to the present or ten millions were to change hands in a few days on the an Irishman, living on the island, and at whose intense anxiety which characterizes the present excitement Burgess, who was apprehended soon after Elder an excitement visible in the countenances of all; an strangled himself in the gaol of Boston, in a most miserable condition, in a small island 15 miles from Boston, is now on his return, in the custody of John Forester, the officer, to England.

It appears that when Burgess escaped from the hotel at Nahant, a small peninsula joined to the main he rowed in the dark for a considerable time, and at length, after having been tossed about, he landed, leaning on his crutch, weighing the probabilities of the and made the best of his way to a small cottage in case, as if he were a judge of the Supreme Court, and de- which a poor Irishman and his wife and three chilthat it was highly probable that Mr. Clay would get the the hotel at Nahant his keys, with directions to take State, and again that it was very probable that Mr. Polk possession of the money contained in his bags, and would get it! In another corner some attache of a news- convey it to him. John Forester, who managed the paper—some half-and-half editor would be arrested on whole business, with the ready assistance of the offihis way and asked what his opinion was, and what was cers granted by the authorities, with consummate the character of the returns which he had in his pocket skill, took care to cut off the means of escape by land, and met the bearer of the money on his way to a decently abandoned their own ticket and gone for the tance of about eight miles across the water, and there 'natives." It appears that the Whigs had calculated on remained under shelter for nearly a night and day. at least from six to nine thousand majority in this city, in | He then sent the owner of the cottage with a note to creants, and rogues, for not voting—as they had given and robbery of the Bank of England, immediately the Whigs reason to suppose-for Mr. Clay. On the other gave the information where it could be made most hand, others of the same party were equally loud and in- available, and the person who knew the place of confanatics"-" the egregious blockheads," who were sticking without a great deal of persuasion, and a reward of

uch a glorious "feller" as Henry Clay.

Throughout the afternoon it was generally agreed that lodging about a fortnight at the hotel at Nahant, and

test for the Presidency in America has filled the countenance fell" from that moment. The elder Tory press of England with loud mouthings against went on to argue that Joe's death was ordained of popular rights; and as foul practices of every descript the Lord, on account of his transgressions that he did tion have been charged upon the Chartist supporters | not apostatize, but he "wrought abominations," and of Polk, we beg to present the enemy with the fol- was therefore deemed unfit to direct "the kingdom," lowing account of the manœuvres of their American partisans. We extract the following from the Demo-cratic Canquign of the 2nd November:—

was therefore defined difficulty the kingdom, and share in its triumphs. The transgression was in introducing the "spiritual wife system." On this subject it was expected that the "elder" would have gone into the details, and exposed it fully. But he contented himself with a general denunciation of itmade of a plot of the Whigs to carry the State by a said that it was universally prevalent at Nauvoo-system of DOUBLE BALLOTS.

and that it was to free "the Church" from that evil that Sidney Rigdon had taken a separate stand. Elder Winchester called on all the faithful to come out and separate themselves at once from their corrupt brethren at Nauvoo, which was, he said, doomed to destruction, and was fast falling into decay on account of its iniquities. The "Twelve Apostles," as they call themselves, were very busy at Nauvoo in box above the number of names on the poll-list, an equi- the very delectable business of defaming and slandervalent number shall be drawn out by lot—a process by ing one another. It is estimated that the recent Mormon war will cost the state of Illinois 20,000 dols..

CANADA.

Party.—Curious enough, while the States were agi- ham carrots and Swedish turnips, grown by John tated from centre to circumference by the Presidential election, the elections in Canada were going on at Murray, near Mullingar, county of Westmeath. It treason; but wherever this paper may reach in season the same time. The result has been the triumph of is only necessary to say, in praise of Mr. Genty's such that the same time. before the election, we summon our friends to be on their the Governor-General's party. From the latest returns we are enabled to state, that 42 Conservatives nips is 102lbs., and that of twelve carrots 20lbs. Mr. are elected 23 Radicals, and 9 doubtful. This leaves Genty had forty-seven tons of the turnips per Irish 10 more returns to come in, but whatever be their acre, and of the carrots twenty tons per ditto. The nature they cannot affect the general dicision.

THE WINTER seems to be setting in very early this season in Canada. A heavy fall of snow had occur-James K. Polk, the Chartist President of America, is of value, and consequently has been violently earthquake, which had extended into Canada, had assailed by the Clay money-mongers of America, as been felt, and is described by all who heard it as well as by the Chay money-mongers of America, as well as by their English colleagues "on 'Change," we deem it right to give the following from the Democratic Campaign, American paper, of the 2nd No-and following the shock, it says, was smart enough educated farmers (to which class we are informed Mr. to shake windows, stores, and crockery upon the shelves. In one instance, it threw down a store, and in another, it eracked the walls of a brick building. Sashville, forty miles, on a good turnpike road. This is It was noticed by persons residing in various places over a territory of at least 100 square miles, and how much further I have not learned.

> Our Mexican advices are very scanty. President Santa Anna was married to Senora Dona Dolores Fostang Gomes, on the 2nd ult., in the National Palace, with all the solemnity due to the occasion.

> More Fightisa.—We have received intelligence rom Tahiti, by way of the United States, to July 15. It appears, by a report given by the captain of the whale-ship Martha, which had arrived at Rhode Island, that, on the 20th of June, a body of natives having assembled at Point Venus, and their proximity being considered too near for safety, Governor Bruat had marched against them at the head of 400 French. The natives, having received intelligence of their approach, placed themselves in ambush, and al-

At the same time, on the south side, another this was the most unlike the truth. All his opponents in action took place, in which the natives were routed. Tennessee admit that there is not a kinder man to his ser- in this action five French were killed and seven vants to be found in the State. Col. Polk is not rich. He wounded. The native loss on this occasition is also has a moderate property, and owing nothing, is independunknown; but the day following the natives again dent. He doet not own forty slaves in the world. What advanced upon the town, and succeeded in burning

> JULIEN has opened Covent Garden Theatre, for promenade concerts, for a month. of Queen Victoria, are in circulation in Brussels;

they are dated 1837. RETURN OF EMIGRANTS. - By the last outward-bound returned to Ireland. LORD DESPONALD'S PATENT for his rotatory steam

engines has been extended for the further term of fourteen years. Person Baths.—The town council of Hull have granted 500% to make public baths, adjoining the new

POPULATION .- According to the last census, the population of Bohemia amounts to 4,467,120 souls. POLAND - A letter from Warsaw says, that four fortresses in Russian Poland have cost 300,000,000

Byron's Statue. - Thorwaldsden's statue of Byron, excluded from Westminster, is about to be erected in the Cemetery of Kensal Green, Postage.—The total number of letters despatched

through the Post Office in 1838, was 75 millions; in QUEER MEMORIAL. - It is proposed to erect a lunatic asylum for Cumberland and Westmoreland, by way

of a memorial to the late Earl of Lonsdale. ELECTRO-MAGNETISM. — A new electro-magnetic light has been invented at Cincinati, of such power, to illumine the whole city.

Francis Quenisser, the brave, who, as our readers will recollect, attempted to assassinate King Louis Philippe, was arrested on the 22d ult. in New Orleans.

AT Tours, one of the finest of its historical monuments, the Abbey Church of Saint Julien, of the date of the twelfth century, and in perfect preservation, though serving just now as coach-house and stables, is offered for sale or hire.

A GHOST THRASHED.—Last week, a fellow who had terrified some of the inhabitants of Handsworth by personating a ghost, was waylaid by six men, who thrashed him so severely that he had to be taken to the hospital.

WILD BOARS .- The Journal des Debats states, that for some time past troops of wild boars have appeared in the forests of St. Aimé and De Fossard, in the Vosges, and have committed much injury in the surrounding country.

WHAT'S IN A NAME ?- Chloronaphthalohyposulphuric and chloronaphalosohyposulphuric are names proposed by M. le Dr. N. Sinin, for two acids formed by the action of sulphuric acid on corresponding combinations of napthaline with chlorine! SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.—The Revue de Paris, com-

menting on the system of solitary confinement, says, that practical experiment is not favourable to the system; and that, during the six months it has been pursued in the prison of Senlis, two suicides have been committed. INTERESTING TO FARMERS.—Some merchants have

despatched ships to Ichaboe, ballasted with plaster of and the best malting barley, are nearly worth the Paris and umber, both of which are used in the adul- rates of last week, but inferior qualities are is per teration of guano. The cost of loading and detention | qr. lower. Oats have declined one farthing per stone, ciding with the most consummate dignity in the world dren resided. From thence he sent to the waiter of to get a full cargo is thus saved. About fifteen cwt. of umber mixed with five cwt. of Peruvian guano makes a fine-looking article. NEW Mode of Defrauding the Revenue.-A new

on the Belgian frontier. The officers of the customs at Verviers, who, it seems, are always wide awake, having conceived some suspicions of thirteen terrines, or earthenware pots, bearing every appearance containing pates de fois gras, from Strasbourg, and even smeared outside with that appetising confection, opened them, and found them to be filled with 980 sealed letters, which, it was hoped, would arrive at Brussels free of postage. A Bride REMINDED OF HER DUTY. - During the so-

lemnization of a marriage, at a parish church, in the ceeded as far as the bride's promise to obey, serve, the finest malting qualities, lower prices must have love, honour, &c., by uttering the laconic sentence, "I been submitted to. Oats were in good supply, and will," the bridegroom, who resides in the semi-civi- command late rates. Malt must be quoted a shade lised district of Marton Moss, emphatically exclaimed. "See as ta does." The officiating minister very peas were taken off on similar terms to last week justly rebuked him for his untimely remark, when The arrivals of flour are large, and prices Ed. to 1s. dignant in their denunciations of the abolitionists—"the cealment of the fugitive was prevailed upon—but not the boor replied, "he bod wonted to remind her for fear hoo should forget." TRIAL BY JURY .- Not a hundred miles from Peterborough, at a late quarter sessions held in an ancient

town-hall, it is said that a remarkable circumstance occurred. On the trial of a prisoner charged with robbing his master of various articles, the business had proceeded so far as to leave the matter in the hands of the jury; and that body not being able to come to a satisfactory determination whether the pri- ther reduction would have been made had buyers the foreman proposed, in order to shorten the question, that the poker from the fireplace should be the top price of choice cuts of ontmeal. There was placed exactly upright, and that if it fell to the right not much inquiry for Beans, and the tendency of the prisoner was guilty, and if it fell to the left he prices was towards a decline. was not guilty! The poker so placed fell to the right, and the poor prisoner obtained three months' With the exception of Flour and Oatmeal, of which imprisonment in consequence.

stance of a communication from Southport, the only change in the rates of duty on foreign produce is o'clock in the afternoon the groups moved to the news- mons were anticipated, and it is said that 200 of the favourite watering place, about twenty-three miles an advance of 1s. per quarter on Rye. With a modenorth of Liverpool:—"On Monday, the 11th inst., rate demand, we have to report the trade generally after a heavy gale, which had forced out the tide far firm; the little relaxation as to prices for new Wheat beyond its ordinary limits, a poor boy picked up a and Oats, observable on Tuesday last, was recovered pocket book which had drifted to the shore. He on Friday; fine samples of the latter brought 3s., hastened to display the prize to his father, who, after good mealing 2s. 11d. to 2s. 11d. per 45lbs. Flour examining the contents, and discovering that they and Oatmeal each quite as well sold. No change in an Oatmeal each quite as well sold. consisted of upwards of £120, immediately went to the value of Barley. Irish new Beans have sold at consult the Rev. Mr. D., who kindly ascertained that 40s. to 42s., Egyptian at 34s. to 35s. per 480lbs.; and the treasure belonged to a gentleman who, on crossing a few lots of Baltic white Peas have been taken for ends themselves.

Altogether this has been a much more interesting and the early part of Joe Smith's career at Nauvoo, the drowned, and on being rescued from his accident Liverpool Cattle Market. Monday, Nov. 25. Altogether this has been a much more interesting and exciting election than even that which resulted in the exciting election than even that which resulted in the exciting election than even that which resulted in the exciting election than even that which resulted in the exciting election than even that which resulted in the exciting election than even that which resulted in the exciting election than even that which resulted in the exciting election than even that which resulted in the exciting election than even that which resulted in the exciting election than even that which resulted in the exciting election than even that which resulted in the exciting election than even that which resulted in the exciting election than even that which resulted in the exciting election than even that which resulted in the exciting election than even that which resulted in the exciting election than even that which resulted in the exciting election than even that which resulted in the early part of Joe Smith's carcer at Nauvoo, the condition of second-rate and inferior that the said, to the prairie to call on the name of the trudes of a great deal of anxiety, a great deal of uneasiness, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, and thus brought it into the hands of the to sea, an

IRISH FLAX .- At a late meeting of the Roscommon Agricultural Society, Mr. Hogg stated that he prepared forty-five acres of worn-out stubble for a flar. crop, and though without manure, the crop was good. One acre which he had scutched produced a clear profit of £25, and he estimated the nett profit of an acre of good flax at £80. This was received with

great applause; but no steps, it appears, were taken to enable the farmers to follow out Mr. Hogg's successful practice. Through the agency of the Agricultural Societies and Poor Law unions, with the Royal Agricultural Society as a centre, it would not be difficult, if the gentry were wisely liberal, to extend the growth of flax to every district in Ireland. One acre of the fine alluvial soil of Tipperary or Limerick would yield a more profitable return, with good management, than three under a wheat crop. The present time is peculiarly favourable to its encourage ment. Railways will soon connect the most distant points of the island with the Belfast market, affordand that the aggregate expense incurred during the year on account of the Mormons would not fall short ing cheapness, facility, and safety in the conveyance, -Tralee Chronicle.

Extraordinary Agricultural Produce.—Messis. Toole and Mackey, seed merchants, 41, Westmorland-THE ELECTIONS-VICTORY OF THE GOVERNMENT street, favoured us with a view of samples of Aftring. Genty, land steward to Henry Murray, Esq., Mount latter are now selling for three pounds per ton in Dublin. Mr. G. states in his letter, that he "obtained the prize for the best mangold wurzel and Ahesden turnip, at the Westmeath Agricultural Show." The former he had sixty-one tons per Irish acre, the latter forty-one tons per ditto. We feel peculiar pleasure in giving the above statement-first, Genty belongs) are so successful .- Evening Packet. IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CATTLE AND SHEEP. The Ocean steamer, Captain Hast, belonging to the

General Steam Navigation Company, arrived from Rotterdam, at the Brunswick Pier, Blackwall, on Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, and landed 24 head of cattle and 195 sheep, all in fine order. Cap-tain Hast reports that a brig, with 45 head of cattle, had left the Brill for the same wharf, and might be expected shortly.

CATTLE IMPORTS.—The arrivals of foreign cattle by the steamers at Hull this week consist of forty-six head of very fat bullocks by the Leeds, and twenty-seven head by the Victoria, both from Hamburgh, with sixty sheep by the Emerald Isle. The Queen of Scotland yesterday arrived with thirty-one cattle. Eastern Counties Herald.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS.—The Rotterdam steamer has this week brought to Hull 100 qrs. of garden beans for seed, with about 940 bushels onions; sheep, swan. geese, and wild ducks-the birds, be believe, for the Zoological Gardens, and a quantity of dead ducks, in hampers, for the market.—Eastern Counties Herald,

THE DURE OF MARLBOROUGH.—This noble Duke. at Lady-day last, let some land of his at Waddesdon. in allotments for spade husbandry. It had been "done bad" for years, and had "done up" the tenants in-stead of their doing that for the best. The lowest of it is let at 48s, per acre. It is rather a stiff rent for such stiff land, but still it is very desirable to working men, and will do them good. The parties did not take to their land till after Lady-day, and yet the duke sent his steward up this Michaelmas-day, who demanded of each tenant 12 months' rent. Sharp practice this, for poor men to pay six months in advance. -Aylesbury News.

THOROUGH DRAINING. - An agricultural meeting and dinner took place in Gloucestershire the other day, which exhibited nothing beyond the usual rout-Many counterfett sovereigns, bearing the image line of such affairs—a good show of stock, and a strong desire on the part of landlords that nothing should be said or done to "offend" the political feel ings of our Conservative Ministers. There was packet-ship from Philadelphia, 200 Irish emigrants however, one exception to this line of conduct, which coming from a practical man, shows that the shoe is beginning to pinch :--

"Mr. PETER MATHEWS said, if the landlords would drain the land as completely as the farmers had been drained during the past year or two, it would be most effectually done." (Great laughter and cheers.)

" Captain WALTERS-Is that what you call thorough draining, Peter Mathews? (Bursts of laughter.) "Mr. MATHEWS-Thorough draining it is, and no mistake. (Continued laughter.") It is satisfactory to think that thorough draining

culturists in the country.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

principles are now understood by at least two agri-

LEEDS CORN MARKET, Tuesday, Nov. 26.—Our supplies are good of all grain this week; wheat is not in great demand to-day, but the prices of last week are supported for best dry qualities; damp and secondary descriptions slow sale at rather lower prices. The barley trade continues in a dull inactive state. more particularly for bad qualities, which are difficult to work off except at a further decline in value. that one of them, at a height of 200 feet, is expected Beans, both old and new, as well as oats, are now offering more freely, and are the turn lower.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 26. 1844. Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Qrs. Qrs. Q13. Qrs. Qrs.1137 373 432 £ s. d. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 1 14 $2 \frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 $0 \frac{1}{2}$ 0 0 0 2 1 $3 \frac{1}{4}$ 1 19 0 LEEDS CLOTH MARKET, Thursday.—There appears to be a shade of improvement in the cloth markets, though the stocks in the cloth halls are much greater

than they were a few weeks ago, indicating a falling

off in the demand. STATE OF TRADE.—Owing to the advance of the season, the demand for yarn (which has been so exceedingly active during the last few weeks) has now somewhat abated, and rather lower prices were yesterday accepted for certain descriptions of warp and of cop-west, which had previously commanded higher relative prices than other sorts. For all the ordinary shipping numbers and qualities, however, the prix remain quite as high as heretofore. For goods, the demand is still limited, with a slight tendency to a decline in prices, in some few fabrics.—Manchetter Guardian of Wednesday.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, Nov. 23.—We had a very heavy corn market to-day of all kinds of grain. Wheat sold from 5s. to 7s.; oats, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; batley, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; beans, 4s. 9d. to 5s.

YORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 23.—There is great bustle and noise, owing to the fair-day; but the business transacting in grain is trifling. Wheat, in condition, and beans 6d. per load.

MALTON CORN MARKET, Nov. 23.—We had only a short supply of all kinds of grain offering to this day's market. Fine wheat and barley sold on much the system of defrauding the revenue has been discovered same terms as last week; inferior rather lower. In oats no material alteration.—Red wheat, new, 44s. to 48s.; old ditto, 50s. to 52s.; ditto white, new, 50s. to 54s.; old ditto, 52s. to 56s. per qr. of 40 stone. Barley, 28s. to 33s. per qr. of 32 stone. Oats, 91d to 10⅓d per stone. NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday, Nov. 23.

We had again a large supply of wheat at market to day from the growers, as well as a fair show of samples coastwise, and the business transacted was at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per or. on last Saturday's rates; but duty-paid foreign met a moderate demand, withlemnization of a marriage, at a parish church, in the out any alteration in value. For barley the trade Fylde, on Wednesday last, the ceremony having pro-ruled extremely dull, and to effect sales of all except cooled up for any the bride's promise to above any cooled up for any the bride's promise to above any cooled up for any the bride's promise to above any cooled up for any the bride's promise to above any cooled up for any alteration in value. For barley the trade been submitted to. Oats were in good supply, and lower. In rve we had very little passing. Beans a

per sack cheaper.

Manchester Corn Market, Saturday, Nov. 23.— At our market this morning Wheat met an extremely imited sale, and we repeat, nominally, the quotations of this dayse'nnight. There continues to be an absence of all activity in the demand for every description of sack Flour, and on even the best qualities 3 decline of fully 1s. per sack was submitted to, whilst on that of middling and inferior manufactures a furnoted; and 25s. 6d. per 240lbs may be considered

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. MONDAY, Nov. 25; we have had good supplies, the imports of Grain, &C. INTERESTING FACTS.—The following is the sub- for the last seven days are of limited amount. The

LONDON. MR. EDITOR,—Allow me to add my feeble note to the merry chorus of popular voices that welcome Lathat heteogeneous mass of which our motley population is composed, my communications will appear but one man's opinion. When we consider that rlasses are influenced and led by individual conceptions, I desire no more prominency than the value of the accomplishment of its greatest object—the re-

demption of the working classes from the slavery to

landable ambition, struggle for that place in fame's

record to which my services may entitle it. The first step towards reclamation is repentance for past offences; and the greatest protection that can be thrown round a public man is to be able to discriminate between his friends and his foes. You have commenced the work of reclamation well, by closing the columns of an organ which should create and against selfish complaint and interested denunciation; while, by its removal to the Capital, you manifest a mere vigilant popular controul. To enable you to

distinguish between your friends and your foes, shall

be the object of this, my first communication.

Mixing in all societies, I have frequent opportunities of learning the sentiments of each. The aristogracy believe that the Northern Sar promulgates verlition," and aims at plunder through anarchy; while they affect to believe that but for its influence over the working classes they would be yet able to resist their great enemy-the League-without detriment to their own interests. The middle classes deny the capability of the people to achieve any great political change by their own strength, and therefore denounce the Northern Star as a false light-as the herald of hopes and anticipations that cannot be realised; while the dependency of a large portion of the working classes upon the aristocracy and the middle classes induces the leaders of those sections to cater for an easy livelihood by subscribing to the dormas and carrying out the plans of their respective

In truth, it is curious to see how both the aristoeracy and middle classes are, after all, compelled to seek supporters for their own crotchets from the ranks of the working classes. And this I take to be the greatest proof that it is not the power of either, or of both unitedly, within their own ranks-but the power which they derive from the working class, that constitutes their strength. Hence we may come to the legitimate conclusion that the strength of the stistocracy and the middle class is a consequence, not of the soundness of their plans, or belief in their integrity, but of the effect of their money upon the easy consciences of the working-class propounders of their schemes and theories.

Those two powerful classes are, then, your bitter, antiring, and irreconcilable enemies: and their enmity is augmented and perpetuated by the interest which the working men in their employ have in misrepresenting you, whereby the value of their own services in opposing you may be enhanced. Your friends, your only friends, are those who labour for their daily bread; and in order to prove the fallacy of those who deny the capability of the working classes to work out their own salvation, it will now become your greatest duty and most constant care to organise and unite the sons of labour, so as to make them inaccessible to the threats, the gold, and the persuasion of the seducer.

The real meaning of the assertion that the working classes of themselves are not able to effect any great political change will be found in the determination of the other classes to resist that union by which alone the proposed change can be effected. In illustration of my position, allow me to put the question | guilty of a transportable offence. thus:—suppose the working classes, as a body, were thoroughly united, and suppose the body to have virtue enough to resist the soft persuasions of the other classes, leaving them to their own resources for lecturers, spies, and disturbers; what possible obstade could they offer to the accomplishment of any rational object upon which the national will had derided! The middle classes who deny the efficiency of popular combination are prophets with a power of falliling their own predictions. Instead of saying of the people, "you cannot of yourselves work any great thange," they should say " you shall not-ue will not allow you."

of those classes thus interposed would offer an irresistible and legitimate barrier in the way of any scheme propounded by themselves; whereas the power emamates from popular subserviency, and not from the will, or the ability of the middle classes to resist it. And, although the wealthier orders are incessant and untiring in their promulgation of the error that the working classes cannot do without them, their every move proves the reverse—that they cannot do withon the working classes. Not only do we see their weakness strikingly developed by as much of union a does exist in the ranks of the people, but we further discover that they see the necessity of sinking all minor differences, and of uniting all those elements of discord which would otherwise present themselves, from very fear of that popular combination, which angathered and disjointed as it now is, rejects any and all the nostrums that the selfish and the sordid oppressor offers to poverty as the price of its support.

I am free to admit that the Northern Star has to a great extent prevented a union between the middle and the working classes; but then, upon the part of those who are modestly asked to surrender all—to abandon the field, and leave the command to others-I ask, first, what invitation the middle classes, as 2 body, have ever offered the people, that justice, prodence, or honour would suggest the propriety of accepting? And, secondly, I ask if it is rational. reasonable, or even natural to suppose, that those who plunder will protect the plundered from the asmults and ravages of those who consider themselves the legitimate distributors and appropriators of the plundered heard :

While your removal to the Capital will be hailed with gladness by thousands and tens of thousands, tione unturned that can be rolled as an obstacle in your way. On the contrary, accustomed as you are to contend against the rising aspirations of the enrious and jealous; practised as you are in subduing the clamour of provincial discontent, you must be prepared for another and a greater struggle. Here is the money; here is the will to spend it; and here the result of its power will be tried. Your attempt is hold and daring; and believe me that your way is strewed with thorns that will require a bold and firm riep to tread. Here you will meet capital, interest, and power, which never lack agency when their will is to be done; and stout howsoever you may be, you must rally your friends round you to meet the as-Builts of interested capital, and to protect you from the assassin's stab of disappointed and interested Vagabonds.

To this end, as I stated in the outset, it should be your duty and your care to unite your friends by judicious management, whereby the union of labour may, at one and the same time, be enabled to protect its friends from the assaults of their enemies, and make each triumph a "rung" in Labour's ladder. We have heard of so many flattering and fascinating Themes for creating and preserving a wholesome and profitable union amongst the working classes, that I shall abstain from entering into any consideration of the subject in my first letter, promising in my next to develope a plan so plain, so simple, so cheap, and to easily worked out, as at once to decide the question thether Chartism is " to be, or, not to be!"

Committee of the contraction of

YOUNG ENGLAND.

Correspondence.

THE RECHABITES.

THE following communications have been forwarded to bour's organ to the metropolis. As a simple unit of me upon behalf of the Rechabite Association. The letter of Grimshaw is admirable, able, and convincing; but the bye-laws are not what I required as the ground-work of the establishment. I wanted the rules and objects of the Society, as an illegal society may have perfectly legal bye-laws. From all I can collect I can come to no other conclusion than that the rules and objects of the Rechabites, being protective of the interests of the labourmy suggestions may achieve; while, if I can turn ing classes, has made them an object of attack by Mr. error into the course of truth, and aid knowledge in O'Connell, who has never lost an opportunity of striking a dastardly blow at Unions, and Societies of the Working Classes, which were calculated to manifest their strength and to yield them protection. What I now desire is, that the which ignorance, disunion, and neglect has consigned rules and objects of this excellent society may be forthwith them-I shall, stimulated by a proper vanity and transmitted to me, so that if legal, the nervous and timid may be saved from the treachery of the reckless and daring. I cannot banish the fact from my mind that every prosecution of the English working classes has been preceded by an invitation from O'Connell to the Whig Attorney. General to strain the law against them. FEARGES O'CONNOR.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P. RESPECTED SIE,-Your letter of the 28th ultimo, adrepresent the harmony and union of its supporters dressed "to the Acting Secretary of the Loyal National Association," and containing your opinion, that the Order of Rechabites is an unlawful, vicious, and worthless institution, has been received with fear by some with surmanly disposition of submitting your actions to a prise by others, but by far the majority with feelings approaching to contempt; believing that your object is to prevent that union between Irishmen and Englishmen which the Rechabite Association has a tendency to create, and which every right-thinking man, instead of seeking to destroy, would endeavour to promote. I am not, however, about to impugn your motives, but to show that your opinion is erroneous, and leave it for your countrymen and mine to surmise whether you have suffered your ndgment to be warped by prejudice, or have been misled, or have decided in ignorance, or have been actuated by sinister motives. Your letter contains four capital charges there are ten who join other societies similarly organised, against the order of Rechabites, which are couched in but who hold their meetings at public houses, yet of thes the following terms :-

1st_You say it is your opinion that every individual nember of the Rechabite Society is guilty of a transport-2d.—That this order of Rechabites is calculated to do

among the working classes. 3d.—That Father Mathew does not approve of the Rechabite Association, because he keeps himself clear of any society, tents or orders, save the Temperance So-

4th.—That the order of Rechabites is a vicious and a

Upon the first charge, I presume you to have given your opinion as a lawyer, which opinion I unhesitatingly affirm o be founded in error, and that, therefore, the judgment must be reversed. My opinions are grounded upon the following facts:-The Independent Order of Rechabites ranks in law with a class of societies, comprising the Odd Fellows, Foresters, Druids, Shepherds, Gardeners, and others. Any law, or other thing, which applies to any one of these orders, affects the whole; and as some of them have existed for more than half a century, and in times when it was dangerous to unite together for any purpose, without being interfered with by Government, lawyer, or common informer, it affords a presumptive proof that they are not of that unlawful character which you appear to believe them to be. There is no law diectly affecting these societies; and therefore to make them unlawful, some law, passed for another purpose, will \ have to be construed so as to make it apply to them. You believe there is a law that will bear this construction: differ with you in opinion; and were I unsupported by any facts, circumstances, or opinions, your assertions

whatever in you as a constructive lawyer. Whether those orders are consistent with law has not et been tried in any court, but circumstances have arisen, and opinions have been given by an eminent lawyer, Sir John Campbell, which to my mind, and to thousands of others, confirms the lawfulness of such societies.

You will here note, that whatever affects the order of Odd Fellows in law, affects the order of Rechabites, they being analagous in their constitutions; except so far as the Rechabites having dispensed with their secret signs and pass word, they are much farther removed from any approximation to the unlawful than the Odd Fellows, who still retain both.

On the accession of his Majesty George the Fourth and again on the accession of his Majesty William the Fourth, addresses were presented to their Majesties by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and on both occasions their Majesties were " gracionally pleased to receive the same in the most gracious manner." The first letter, acknowledging the address, is signed "Sidmouth." The second, "Sir Robert Peel." Now I cannot believe that these Ministers would have presented, or their Majesties have received, an address from a society of an unlawful character, every member of which, according to you, is

In January, 1837, Sir John Campbell, then Attorney General, was consulted upon the lawfulness of the order of Odd Fellows, and upon what was necessary to be adopted. to render it a legal society. His reply was, " Some little doubt may be entertained whether the society of Odd Fellows may not be considered as coming within the letter of the wescisions of the statutes respecting affiliated societies; but it appears to be a v-ry loyal, moral, useful, and praiseworthy institution, and I think the members may continue to meet | Our payments are 1s, per fortnight. When a member according to the rules of the order, as they have so long done, without any danger of being called in question for a breach of books, he is entitled, in case of sickness, to the sum of 12s.

SUCIETY BEING REMODELLED." You see, sir, from the foregoing, that Sir John Campthe society needs remodelling, but which he most assuredly would have done had he deemed the members guilty of a transportable offence. Now comes the question. The reader may erroneously suppose that the will whose assertion is most entitled to credit, Daniel O'Connell's or Sir John Campbell's? The latter undoubtedly : for, supported as it is by corroborative circumstances, possesses all the force of truth.

You are probably not aware, sir, that in the session of Parliament of 1845 the Independent Order of Rechabites applied for an Act to confer upon their association all the privileges possessed by isolated societies under the Act relating to friendly societies. At this time the laws of the order were before the present Government, and although communications were received from them, they gave no intimation of the unlawful character of the institution; and it is my firm conviction that the order would lity of the Odd Fellows, gave as his decided opinion that now have been protected by an Act of Parliament of its own had not some persons surreptitiously corresponded. with Government, stating that the Rechabites were not unanimous in their desire for an Act of Parliament.

That the order of Rechabites is not under the law, admit but that does not make it an unlawful society. There are many hundreds of benefit societies, trade societies, and others, in a similar position, and yet their acts are perfectly lawful.

An unlawful society, whose members are liable to be transported for uniting together, cannot by any existing Act of Parliament, without being remodelled, be made a lawful society. Now the order of Rechabites can at any time when they choose have the protection of the law. They can enrol each tent singly, or each district, or they could enrol the executive council, and thus have the proection of the law for the whole order, which I take to be a demonstrative proof that the society of Rechabites is not unlawful in its character.

If it is not a proof of error, it is a reason why your opinion is of little weight, that you do not seem to have discovered that, if the Prehabite Society is unlawful, the Repeal Association is milawful also, and every member of it is guilty of a transportable offence. The Repeal Association, and the order of Rechabites are perfectly analogous in those characteristics, which, if anything does, renders them unlawful, and as you have no fears for the members of the Repeal Association, there need be none for the

members of the order of Rechabites. I think the facts and circumstances above quoted are sufficient to prove that the class of societies to which the order of Rechabites belong are not of an unlawful character; and that Sir John Campbell was right, when he said they might "continue to meet according to the you must not suppose that faction will leave a single rules of the order, without any danger of being called in

mestion for a breach of the law. 2ndly.-You say "the order of Rechabites is calculate to do very great michief, and to introduce a very bad spiri among the working classes. Never was assertion more a variance with truth than this; age has either weakened your perceptive faculties, or you have been grossly misinformed. Rechabitism demands from members perfecsobriety, and good moral conduct; it teaches them to be provident, and to assist each other in times of distress It teaches men of all creeds, and of all political opinions that they are brethren, and ought to dwell together is harmony. This, sir, is what is inculcated in the orders. this is what its members practise; and could you but extend its provision over England, Scotland, and Wales. then the benignant influence of Rechabitism would retract your libellous insinuations, conceived in ignorance and if a spark of genuine philanthrophy burns within your bosom, you would call upon your countrymen to

3rdly .- You say " Father Mathew does not approve of the Rechabite Association, because he keeps himself clear of ann society, tents, or order, save the Temperance Society. There are few schoolboys who would not have detected the erroneous logic of this paragraph. Father Mathew does not approve, because he does not join. According to this, Daniel O'Connell does not approve of the Temperance movement, because he has not joined. Every body who has not joined in the Repeal movement disapproves, and no man can approve of the missionary, or any other cause he has not joined; which is to assert what

join the Rechabite Association, assured it would do them

is sheer nonsense. In reference to Father Mathew's approval, if it had not been asserted, it would amount to nothing; though it is well for a good society to have the approval of all good men. But Pather Mathew has approved, and has unequivocally stated his approbation of the principles, effects, and tendencies of the order of Rechabites. In a £12; and all members' wives who have been duly famous moon story very attentively, remarked, with emconversation I had with him, on his first arrival in Man- registered, and on whose account the annual shilling has phasis, that the idea of the moon's being inhabited was chester, the Rev. Father stated, "that he had first be been paid, the sum of £10; and in all cases, where pro- incredible. "For," says she, "what becomes of the Mr. Sharpe, solicitor, Verulam-buildings.

in the newspapers, that he relterated the same senti- he have received such certificate from the D. S. ments at a large public meeting, held in Manchester, in July, 1843. Thus, it is evident that Daniel O'Connell knows nothing of the opinions of Father Mathew upon this subject, and is not justified in using the Rev. Gentleman's name to assist him in effecting his present

4thly-You say "the order of Rechabites is a vicious and corthless society. Again, I condemn your logic as very bad. Ou speak of "the charitable works that constitute a nortion of the business of the Rechabites." I cannot suppress a smile, as I ask you, did you ever before hear tell of the charitable works of a vicious and worthless society? You never did. sir! You never can! The thing is as impossible as for you to establish your own infallibility. The Rechabite instiution is neither vicious nor worthless. It is valuable to Tectotallers, as it enables them to make investments for sickness and death, without the temptations incidental to ick societies held in public houses. It is valuable to Teetotallers, because it enables them, when they travel to seek employment, to receive assistance by the way, and to find friends who own them, wherever there is a tent, and should they fall sick in a town at a distance from nome, they meet with sympathy, and are provided for with as much care as if they were in the bosom of their own THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES TO family. Rechabitism is invaluable to the Temperance movement, as it keeps bound together a number of men whose interest it is to push forward the Temperance cause and to Rechabitism it will be indebted for its permanency. Rechabitism teaches how men of all countries and persuasions may dwell together in harmony, and how their happiness may be increased by the annihilation of those exclusive feelings which make the inhabitants of the four parts of the united kingdom look with jealousy upon each other. These are only a small portion of the beauties, he benefits, the virtuous principles of Rechabitism, but they are quite sufficient to show that you have not truly sketched its picture, and that it is neither a vicious nor a worthless institution. I am at a loss to conceive why you so repeatedly attack

he order of Rechabites. And in the absence of explanation, I cannot but think that you fear something from the progress of its soberizing influence. I know that for one of your countrymen who unite with the Rechabites, you are comparatively silent. This is a paradox which i must leave for solution to yourself, or to those who may be inclined to speculate upon your desires, your views, or our objects. The requirements of your letter are derogatory to the character of man, and degrading in the very great mischief, and to introduce a very bad spirit extreme. They prove you a tyrant, in the very worst sense of the word. You will not allow your countrymen, or repealers, to think for themselves, or to act upon their own judgment. They must obey your dictates, or their names must be blotted from the list of Ireland's patriots: and it now remains to be seen how many will become your slaves, and obey your mandate. For the honour o the intelligence of English, Irish, and Scotch Repealers, I hope there will not be many, for if they succumb to you, the effect will be most pernicious. Mind will never grow under such discipline; patriotism will never conquer under a slavish adherence to the views of any leader; the expansion of intellect, caused by the union of kindred souls in a friendly compact will be arrested, and you, sir, while you profess to be the friend of your country and its people, are doing the work of an enemy, by attempting to force a submission, which would be condemned even in the Grand Turk. You do wrong, sir, when you bid them leave the order of Rechabites, in which they have enjoyed many pleasures, and from which they may derive many benefits they cannot at present obtain from holy guilds. You do wrong, sir, to bid them leave an order, having a tendency to unite together in one holy bond, Catholics and Protestants. Churchmen and Dissenters, with men of all grades or shades of politics, and show to the world that it is possible for all to meet together and act together in perfect harmony and peace. Such an union is a glorious consummation; it will make men more happy, more intelligent, and better members of society, and as the Rechabite asso-such half-yearly statement. lation promotes concord and unity, I sincerely hope the Repealers will pause, and think, before they give up, or stand aloof from it, seeing that besides being an unobjectionable Benefit Society, it is so closely identified with the heaven-born Temperance cause. I remain, dear Sir.

Yours respectfully. WM. GRIMSHAW, C.S.

Offices of the Order, 22. Dale Street, Manchester, Nov. 12th, 1844.

86, Burlington-street, Liverpool. ESTEEMED SIE,-I have no doubt but you have seen Dan O'Connell's malicious representation of the Independent Order of Rechabites in a letter addressed to the Irish Repealers in Scotland, and also the answer he rereived from Mr. Grimshaw, the Corresponding Secretary of he Rechabite Order, 22. Dale-street, Manchester, through th medium of the Preston Guardian. And knowing you to have a thorough knowledge of the law, and a friend of the working classes, I trust you will not remain silent while the "wolf in sheep's clothing" is attempting to make such ravages as might be calculated to destroy the harmony which exists among the members of our society, whose object is to promote the well-being of each other. y providing, in case of sickness or death, with all due espect to every sect of religious or political opinions. Our society is composed of men who differ widely in their religious, also in their political opinions; yet we do

not allow any religious or political opinions to interrupt our meetings. Persons are received in the society from the age of sixteen to forty-five, providing they are sound in health and of good moral character, and those who have subscribed their names to the Temperance pledge. has been twelve months in the society, and clear upon the the law."-" I DO NOT SEE ANY NECESSITY FOR THE per week, with medicine and medical attendance. In ase of death, his widow, or his nearest relative, receives the sum of £12 to bear his funeral expenses. Should a bell is of a different opinion to you; he does not believe member be married, he shall also receive, at the death of his wife, the sum of £10. Members out of employment and who are necessitated to leave their homes in search of work, are provided with 1s. 6d. and a bed for one night, in every town they enter where there is a Rechabite

Society. The mode of obtaining admission is by a quarterly ticket; and if this makes us an illegal society, the Wesleyan Methodists, and all other societies emanating from the Wesleyan body, must be illegal also, and liable to seven ears' transportation, according to Dan's letter. The foresters, the Odd Fellows, and the Druids (some of which have been in existence for the last half century) are founded on the same principles as ours, only they have the secret signs and pass-word, and we have not. Sir John Campbell, when applied to in reference to the legahey might continue as they are constituted at present, without being considered an illegal society. I have no doubt, sir, that you are aware that our rules and regulaions were placed before the House of Commons in the year 1843, and it by no means pronounced us to be illegal. therefore trust that you will take up your pen and rebut, through the medium of your highly-valued paper, the vile and malicious, false and slanderous attack which has been

nade upon this useful institution. I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant, J. A. BENNETT.

To Feargus O'Connor, Esq.

BYE LAWS.

2.—That the representatives of tents to the district council be elected annually on the first tent night of the espective tents, in the month of September, and that they meet on the last Thursday evening in September, at

council holds its meetings, to elect their officers for the ensuing twelve months. a .- That this council meet on the first Thursday in ach month, at eight o'clock, p.m., and in no case shall ts sittings be extended beyond eleven c'clock. 4.—That the appointment of representatives to this listrict council be certified by the officers of the tent, and

caled with the tent seal, and that the certificate be pre ented before the elected representative takes his seat. 5.—District officers neglecting to attend at the hour prointed, to be fined one shilling for each offence; reprecutatives sixpence each, unless a satisfactory reason can e assigned in either case. All fines to be charged to the tent to which the brother belongs. The fines to be placed o the contingent fund.

6.—That every communication intended for the district east three days before the council meeting, unless it rerate to matters of most urgent importance; and unless it shall also be shown that it could not by possibility have west, and where the stranger was perfectly bewildered, he been so placed in the hands of the district chief ruler. 7.—That no motion having for its object the rescinding | we'll part; which is the road to Killarney?" "Wisha! reof any previous resolution of the district, or the alteration | plied Paddy, but upon my sowl you're the quairest jintleany of its established usages, be entertained, unless notice of the same shall have been given at the previous

nenthly meeting of the council. 8.—That no member of the council be allowed to speak ore than once on any motion, or occupy more than ten ninutes, except the mover, who may occupy fifteen ninutes, to be used as he may think proper, either in his unning address or in his reply.

				* *			
; - -	The cl	narge fe	or initia	ation shall be as:	follov	vs :-	
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37	••	38	44		0	16	0
ಪ ಕ	4.	ა 9	**		0	18	0
39	**	40	46 1	***********	1	0	0
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42	11	43	* £	***********	1	9	0
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4.4		45	* 6	•••	1	15	Δ

10.—That the annual registration shilling for wives of

members be paid with the June returns. 11.—That the funeral gift of this district, for all mem bers who have been admitted twelve months, shall be come acquainted with the order of Rechabites in Glasgow, curable, the books of the tent to which the deceased party people in the new moon, when there is but a little streak | Charles Henry Hambleton, late of Northampton-street, that he highly approved of the institution, and he much | belonged shall be examined by the D. S., and a certifi- left of it?"

regretted that the present state of Ireland precluded cate of the correctness, or otherwise, of the claim, shall him from being instrumental in introducing so noble an be furnished by him to the D. C. R., who shall not make a tour to London, and being anxous to see everything, and signee, 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; and Messrs. institution into his own country;" and I find, by reports out an order on the D. T. for the amount claimed, until | being wealthy, to pay for peep, amongst other places of | Malton and Trollope, solicitors, 60, Carey-street, Lincoln's-12.—That the widow of a deceased free brother, shall be entitled to the funeral gift, on the payment of 6d. per

quarter (payable with the quarterly returns), provided she be entered a member of a Total Abstinence Society previous to the brother's death, and continue a consistent member afterwards; but should she marry, or break the Abstinence pledge, she shall forfeit her claim. 13.-No tent shall be entitled to claim on account

the death of the wife of any member admitted into such tent after the date of these laws, unless the wife of such member shall have been examined by a surgeon, and certified by him to be in a sound state of health at the time of her registration; and any tent registering the wife a member without such certificate from a surgeon shall be fined for every such offence the sum of 20s. 14.—That the stewards receive the sum of 2s, for attendance at funerals, provided such funeral take place on

15.—That in order to meet the demands of the funeral fund, a levy be made on the quarterly returns as fol-

n a return	of 500 me	mbers, a le	vy of 5½d, eac	h death
"	600	••	4}d.	
• •	700	44	4d.	14
• •	800	46	31ત.	
**	900	44	3d.	
**	1000	4.	29 d.	• •
	1100	••	26d.	**
	1200	11	21a. '	
	1800	• •	21d.	• •
**	1400	. 4	2d.	• •
**	1500	4.6	2d.	4.

wives, be placed to account of Contingent Fund. 17.—That a contingent fund be established to assis depressed tents; but no tent shall be entitled to relie which shall be proved to have used its funds improvi dently, or which has not lowered its sick gift in propor tion as the funds have declined.*

18.—That the half overage-money be placed to accoun of contingent fund, and that the contingent fund accumu late until it amount to £100

19.—That the sum of £50., when at all practicable hall be kept in the hands of the Treasurer. 20.—That all incidental expenses beyond those for f computation adopted in levying for the funeral fund. 21.-That the D. S. shall receive such sum per annum for his services (payable quarterly) as each district ouncil, at its first sitting, or afterwards, may determine. 22.—That there shall be a large and small set of dis riet account books. The small set to be kept by the D. S., who shall transcribe his accounts into the large set which shall be kept in the district bureau) every quarer; and that the Secretary's accounts shall be so transcribed, and a balance sheet of the accounts presented with the auditors' signatures attached, every quarter, to

23.—That a statement of the receipts and disbursenonthly meeting of the council, at any time from half-past

24.—That two auditors be appointed every quarter by each tent in rotation, according to the unity number, who at Sleaford, and we believe correctly so, that a wellshall examine the district accounts, and declare as to known millwright (a working man) of that place, by a their correctness or otherwise; and that the salary of the recent decision in the High Court of Chancery, imme-D. S. be not paid until such declaration be made. Such diately comes into the possession of a large estate near auditors not to be members of the district council. The London, of the annual value of £13,000, as well as ar. D. S. shall give due notice to the officers of the tent when | rears of rent for the same foa the last twenty years, t is their turn to provide auditors. 25.—That a statement of the district accounts shall be

printed every half year, in the months of April and October, for each brother in the district. All notices of extions in or additions to the by laws of this district, as also into a rat's cave, where he discovered two pecks and a the residences of the district officers shall, be inserted in half of beans carefully packed up. They had been in any tent in the district.

27.—That no person be appointed medical attendant to any tent in this district unless he produce a properly authorised diploma, or a certificate showing him to have been in possession of a diploma. Any tent appointing a medical attendant contrary to this law shall be fined £1. 28.—That the district officers meet for the receipt and payment of all monies, and for the delivery of goods, on He was a remarkably early riser to his very last every Friday evening, from half-past eight until ten illness, being in the habit of calling up servants at clock, p.m., at the house where the district council holds 29.-All fines, for whatever breach of law or order,

other by members of the council or by tents (except for neglecting to pay the quarterly funeral levy), shall go to good, that he has been known to recognise the voices the contingent fund. Payment of such fines to be according to the provision of 45th general law.

TRAMP FUND. 30.—That any brother Rechabite coming to Liverpool in distress, or seeking employment, shall, on application. receive one shilling and sixpence and a bed one night, or two shillings without a bed, if he prefer it. He must, however, produce a certificate of his having been in the order twelve months. If such brother have been relieved in any branch of the order on the day he makes application here, he shall not be relieved unless he stop the night, in which case he shall be relieved the following morning; and on arriving or stopping on a Sunday, he shall be provided with a bed only,

31.—That no brother be relieved a second time under three months from the date of being last relieved; and any brother obtaining employment here for one month, to refund the amount of relief advanced to him. order twelve months shall receive more than a bed, or, if 33.—That any resident brother desirous of leaving the town in search of employment, shall, on application, re-

ceive two shillings and sixpence, with a recommendation 34.—That brother Edward Lovelady is duly appointed the relieving officer of this district.

* The following scale is recommended as a guide by which, in the opinion of the district council, a tent may prudently regulate its payments:—When the funds of the tent, after all debts are paid, amount to £1 per member, the sick gift may be 12s, per week; to 15s, per member, 9s per week; to 10s. per member, 6s. per week. In no case ought there to be less than 6s. per week paid to the sick,

Cit Bits.

whatever may be the state of the fund.

AN IRISH LAWYER once so tormented a witness with uestions, that he declared he could answer no more without a drink of water; upon which the judge interposed, you may let the witness down now, you appear to have umped him dry," A LANDLORD threatened a poor Irishman that he would

put a distress into his house, if he didn't pay his rent. Put a distress into the house, is it? Yerra, by Jasus, at you had better take the distress that's in out of it." A TUTOR, endeavouring to make a pupil understand he ucaning of a passive verb, said—"A passive verb is apresive of the nature of receiving an action as, Peter s beat n. Now, what did Peter do?" The boy replied, 1.—That this district be constituted as per 68th general sharply- Well. I'm sure I don't know, without he

> follo'd, or gave him a dig in return. A PAFIENT, who thought he had been too long in the doctor's hands, began to grumble at his doses, declaring that after all he had taken they didn't touch his complaint, adding-"I wish, if you know where it is, you would his cane and smashed a decanter of whiskey that stood on

the fair sex, and asked Mac Nally who the devil that ugly woman was. My eldest daughter, sir; was the reply. No, no, I don't mean her; the next. My second eldest daughter, sir. God bless me, not her, that one; pointing to the third. My third eldest daughter, sir. And so it went on, till the stranger came to the seventh, when Mac other, Robert Simpson, mason, belonging to Leith, Nally replied—that ugly devil is my wife, and don't you was wounded by a stone on the back of the head. think my honour is safe while I'm on circuit? The person in charge of the blast was apprehended,

An Irishman once acted as guide for a long day to an

cacies of the Kerry mountains. Paddy, though accomouncil shall be placed in the hands of the D. C. R. at | modating, didn't like some of the intrusive questions put | the body of William Hopewell, aged twenty years. | Thomas Lediard, of Circucster, money scrivener, Dec. 27, to him by his companion, and when parting at a cross, from which the road diverged north, south, east, and said, in takingleave of his companion-" Weil, Paddy, now man I ever met. But how did you find out my name? for its Paddy, sure enough." "Oh, Paddy, sure I guessed it. I'd guess anything," "Would ye-then upon my sowl you may guess the road now," taking to his beels across the of which being unfortunately but ill-secured, it gave country, to the great dismay of the astonished and benighted traveller. MOBAL.—Those who are dependent upon others should

learn to keep a civil tongue. AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, wishing to discover the reli-

gion of an Irish guide, and not wishing to put the question of faith plump to him, inquired-" Paddy, what's your belief?" To which Pat replied—" Wisha, then, upon my sowl, yer honour, but I am of my landlady's belief." "What's that, Paddy?" "Wisha, and I'll tell you; but I owe her five half-years' rent, and she believes that I'll never pay her, and upon my soul but that's my belief too." IBISH POLITENESS .- The late Lord Norbury, the Irish hanging judge, was about to close the assize at Ennis without passing sentence upon one Michael Doolan, found

served-"My lord, you have forgotten Doolan." "Oh, oh!" replied his lordship; "I am sure I beg his pardon a thousand times : put him forward. Doolan, I beg your pardon for having detained you so long; the sentence of the Court is, that you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and the Lord have mercy on your soul!" A SETTLER .- An old lady who had been reading the

guilty of sheepstealing, and upon rising the gaoler ob-

amusement, he visited a celebrated gambling house. Hazard was the game, and the rules of the Society not was speedily lost, and another as speedily followed. This gave the squire enough, and, upon leaving the room he discovered that he had lost fifty pounds from his pocketbook, upon which he returned, and was engaged in lookstepped up and said,-"Sir, did you lose anything!" "Yes, sir," replied the squire, modestly, "I dropped a £50 note." "Oh, sir," responded the servant, "then this is yours; here it is." "Thank you, sir, thank you,

that it was not one of the gentlemen that found it A PUZZLE,-There were at the railway station on Sa turday last, a grandfather, a father, two daughters, and a grandson—two aunts and a nephew—an old man and a new man, and yet there were but four persons!! BOOK-BORROWING .- Lord Eldon, speaking of persons

the borrow books, but do not return them, observes, "that though backward in accounting, they seem to be practiced in book-keeping." A VISIBLE SIGN.—At a Sunday examination, a few rough-street, and 83, Basinghall-street.

days since, a little girl being asked by her catechizer,

What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism? innocently replied, "Please sir, the baby. APPLICATION OF TECHNICAL TERMS,-" What do you call an impression;" asked a young lady of a typo-"This," said he, kissing her, "beautifully registered too." Then take that as a token of thanks," she replied, slap-

ping him in the face .- " Pray don't batter my form."

begged poor typo,-"Then keep it locked up," recorted

AN INGENIOUS POSTMASTER.—It is said that there is a postmaster in Arkansas who cannot read; and when the mail comes, he is under the necessity of measuring it! He sends three peeks to Little Rock, two peeks to Batesville, and dwindles down to a gallon to the out-countries.

the miss .- Troy Whig (American paper).

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, when last in Ireland visiting his estates, was struck with the beauty of one of his tenants daughters, about seventeen pears of age, and upon taking leave of her mother his grace suggested the propriety of sending pretty Ellen to Chatsworth to learn burying the dead, be levied for separately, the amount of the art of housekeeping. The invitation was accepted, levy per member to be determined according to the mode and the period till Ellen's departure was made the most of by the mother who instructed her in good manners, and, as "your honour" is considered the most distinguished mode of salutation in Ireland, Ellen's mother wishing her to observe the rules of etiquette, dinned it into her ears-now Nelly, mind when you speak to his honour, always say "your grace." Nelly was accustomed to say grace before and after dinner, and when she had Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr. James Wakley, official asarrived at Chatsworth, upon her first meeting with his honour, his grace taking Nelly under the chin was about to kiss her, when turning her head round she said, "stop, your honour-God bless us and what's provided for us;" and after the ceremony was performed, wiping her mouth, she exclaimed, "Thank God for what we have re- of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Richard Valpy, official nents of the district during the month be read at each ceived." And Nelly wrote to her mother and told her assignee, Birmingham; Mr. Mash, solicitor, Lutterworth; that she had said her grace before and after his honour Mr. Smith, solicitor, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. James had kissed her.

> A FORTUNATE MILLWRIGHT .- It is currently reported amounting to the sum of £260,000 .- Lincolnshire Chro-

Instinct of Rats .- An old man named Turner, living on Cotton's Common, while gripping last week in a piece pulsion which the D. S. may have received; all altera- of land belonging to Mr. Reeve, of Bardelph parish, cut carried, no doubt, one by one, and hoarded up for the winter. He took home his prize for his pig. - Stamford Meroury.

> "OLD MICHAEL BOWEN, OF NEATH,"-An old man well known at Neath, both by high and low, under the above designation, died in the course of the past week. He was latterly employed in pumping water for publicans, going errands, and doing other jobs. three or four o'clock in the morning, if requested to do so. Though blind from his birth, he could travel to every nook and corner of Neath, while his recollection and power of discriminating sounds were so A ROTUSCHILD IN WANT OF SIX Sous .- The Chari-

> vari gives a pleasant anecdote of M. de Rothschild. which it affirms is founded on fact. The day was very wet. A thick fog, dark as a prologue, overspread the streets and overshadowed a splendid house at the corner of the Rue Laffitte. Then a cloud burst, and down came torrents of rain. At this moment a gentleman emerged from the pavement—he was as wet as Dutch soup. He looked for a hackney-coach, and saw nothing but gutters. The gateways were crowded with persons seeking shelter. The gentleman hesitated an instant—saw an omnibus—dashed into it like lightning, and took his seat, bathed like a

Triton. He looked less like a man than a duck. The in a tweed and a pelisse, seemed to dry himself. At 32.—That no brother who shall not have been in the length, however, the shower stopped, and the omnibus reached the Rue de Richelieu, opposite the Exchange. The gentleman made a sign to the conductor, rose from his seat, and got out, and was passing away. "And my six sous?" said the conductor. "Your six sous," replied the gentleman with a German accent, from the relieving officer to the brethren of the order, pro- "I forgot." The gentleman, thrust his hands into vided he procure a satisfactory certificate from the officers his pockets, tried what was there, and found nothing. 'Come, come," said the conductor, getting im-

patient, "look sharp." "Parblue," said the gentleman, "I have got no change." "You are a farceur." said the conductor. "Insolent rejoined the gentleman, "I am Monsieur de Rothschild." " Never heard of you," said the man; "Give me my six sous." At the name of the illustrious banker the passengers all turned round, whispered, and laughed. "Go to the d-l," said the and must go. There is my card." "Give me my six sous," groaned the conductor. M. de Rothschild became exasperated. The conductor persisted, and this, half laughing, half furious, the banker drew 5 per cent,, and presented it to the conductor. The conductor stared, and at this moment an agent de change came by. "Oh, my friend," said Rothschild, "how lucky. I am a prisoner for debt, Lend me six sous." The agent turned round, and threw a 5f.-piece to the conductor. "The d-1," said the man. "This must be some one;" and then, as if

lending them to you." Serious Accident at Edinburgh.—Thursday afternoon, a rather dangerous accident occurred at the side of the Calton-hill, which is being bored for the tunnel of the North British Railway. The charge, which, if not too strong, had at all events not been sufficiently covered, on being fired exploded with tremendous force, some of the stones, in many cases the hour of eight o'clock, at the house where the district strike the cause at once;" whereupon the doctor took up weighing several pounds, being carried to a great distance in the direction of the North Back of the Cannongate. A crow-bar, which was lying on the brushwood, and weighing It cwt., was thrown to the lawyer, at a party, was struck with the ugliness of one of distance of seventy yards. Unfortunately, two men who were standing in New-street were struck by pieces of the rock. One of them, Alexander Keppy, a brassfounder, had his head, left knee, ancle, and hand, all more or less injured, particularly his knee, the bone of which was splintered. The

struck with remorse, he turned to M. Rothschild, and

said, "If you want ten francs, Sir, I don't mind

and awaits the investigation of the authorities. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. Tuesday, Mr. Ba held an inquest at the London Hospital, on view of 20, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool-It appeared from the evidence, that he (deceased) had a resin oil factory, situate near the Bridge, Bow Common. On the 13th September last, deceased, was employed at work in the distillation of resin. when having occasion to walk across to a distant part of the premises, having a lighted candle in his hand, stumbled over something lying on the floor, and falling, knocked against a large barrel containing a quantity of distilled spirits, the bung in the middle way, and the spirit flowing on the floor, the candle caused its immediate ignition, severely burning the deceased and two other persons. The building itself, John Pim, of Clapham-common and Stoke Newington, together with the whole of the contents, was completely destroyed. Verdict "Accidental death."

BANKRUPTS, &c.

Jan. 3, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. 'Mr. Belcher, official assignee; and Messrs, Wilde and Co., solicitors, College-hill, London. James Tomlin, of St. Michael's alley, Cornhill, City, ship broker, Dec. 4 and Jan. 10, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. William Whitmore, official assignee, 2,

John Burgess, of Cratfield, Suffolk, farmer. Nov. 29,

Basinghall-street; and Messrs. Desborough and Young, solicitors, Sise-lane. Bartholomew Vanderplank, of Love-lane, City, woollen warehouseman, Dec. 5 and Jan. 13, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. William Whitmore, official assignee, 2, Basinghall-street; and Mr. W. B. James, solicitor,

5. Basinghall-street. Robert Watt, of 43, Lime-street, City, merchant, Dec.

AN IRISH COUNTRY SQUIRE, about 50 years ago, made | Court of Bankruptey, London. Mr. Edwards, official as-

Peter Joseph Meugens, of 43, Dunster-court, Mincingtolerating the presence of idlers, when the box came to lane, City, broker, Dec. 11 and Jan. 7, at the Court of the squire apou which he threw £5 into the ring, which Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Edward Edwards, official assignee, 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; and Messrs. Nicolson and Parker, solicitors, 23, Throgmorton-street, John Cooper White, of Canterbury, Kent, draper, Dec. 11 and Jan. 7, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. ing very anxiously in the place where he sat for the lost James F. Groom, official assignce, 12, Abchurch-lane,

treasure, when a servant in livery, witnessing his auxiety, Lombard-street; and H. W. and W. C. Sole, solicitors, 68. Aldermanbury. John Quincy Harris, of Winchester-place, Southwark, hat-manufacturer, Dec. 6 and Jan 8, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Bell, official assignes, 9,

Coleman-street-buildings; and Mr. Thomas Parker, solisir," rejoined the squire; "how devilish lucky for me citor, 6. Lincoln's-inn-fields. George Stephen, of 4, Skinner's place, Sise-lane, City, and 7, William-street, Knightsbridge, scrivener, Dec. 5, and Jan. 7, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. W. Pennell, official assignee, 31, Basinghall-street; and

> Mr. George Cox, solicitor, Sise-lane. William Cox, of Crown-street, Soho, general dealer, Dec. 5 and Jan. 7, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Belcher, official assignee, 3, King's Arms-vard: and Mesors, Pain and Hatherly, solicitors, 5, Great-Marlbo

> James Johnson, of 6, North-place, Gray's-inn-lane, apothecary, Dec. 10 and Jan. 8, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. P. Johnson, official assignee. 20. Basinghall-street; and Messrs. Lindsay and Mason, soli citors. Cateaton-street.

> John Frederick Figge, of 3, Dunster-court, Mincingane, merchant, Dec. 5, and Jan. 9, at the Court of Bankruptey, London. Mr. William Turquand, official assignee, 12, Old Jewry-chambers; and Messrs, Nichol

> son and Parker, solicitors, Throgmorton-street, William Clarke, of Sheffield, builder, Dec. 10, and Jan. 16. at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr. George Young, official assignee, Leeds; Mr. Moss, solicitor, Cloak-lane, London; and Mr. John Blackburn, so-

> licitor, Leeds. John Humble, of Ossett, Yorkshire, manufacturing chemist, Dec. 10 and Jan. 6, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr. Charles Fearne, official assignee, Leeds; Messrs, Gregory and Co., solicitors, Bedford-row, London : Mr. Wavell, solicitor, Halifax : and Mr. Courtnay.

> solicitor, Leeds. James-Häselden, of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton spinner. December 7, and December 30, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester. Mr. John Fraser, official assignee, Manchester; Messrs, Milne, Parry, and Co., solicitors, Temple, London; and Messrs. Winder and Broadbent, solicitors, Bolton.

> John Hall, of Wallsend, Northumberland, cowkeener. December 5, and January 7, at the Court of Bankruptcy, signee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Robert Wilson, solieitor, Sunderland; and Messrs. Bell, Brodrick, and Bell. solicitors, Bow Churchyard, London. Eleanor Robinson and William Robinson, of Swinford

> Leicestershire, bankers, Dec. 6, and Jan. 10, at the Court Motteram, solicitor, Birmingham.

John Brown, of Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire, painter, Dec. 11 and 31, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Thomas Bittleston, official assignee, Birmingham; Messrs. Harrison and Smith, solicitors, Birmingham; and Mr. Wm. Windall Jackson, solicitor. 2. Field-court, Gray's-inn, London.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED. John Cecil. Thomas Dennison, James Benson, and Michael Dennison, of Liverpool, merchants, second dividend of 9d. in the pound, payable at 1, Liver-court, Liverpool, on Dec. 7, or any subsequent Saturday. Edward Hipkins, of Liverpool, commission agent, first

dividend of 4d. in the pound, payable at 1, Liver-ccurt, Liverpool, on Dec. 7, or any subsequent Saturday. Richard Dickon Askham, late of Knottingley, Yorkshire time burner first dividend of 13s, 4d, in the nound payable at 14, Bishopgate-street, Leeds, on the 25th inst., and any day after. William Monk, jun., of Nottingham, currier, first divi-

dend of 9s. 3d. in the pound, payable at 7, Waterloostreet. Birmingham, on Nov. 26, or any subsequent Tuesday. R. D. Sothern, of St. Helen's, Lancashire, ship builder, second dividend of 41d, in the pound, payable at 12, Cook-

street, Liverpool, on Nov. 27, or any subsequent Wednes-Denver and Nixey, of Liverpool, woollen drapers, dividend of 6s, 3d, on account of first dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound, payable at 12, Cook-street, Liverpool, on Nov. 27,

or any subsequent Wednesday. George Harwood, of Chester, draper, first dividend of s. 6d. in the pound, payable at 1, Liver-court, Liverpool, on Nov. 27, or any subsequent Saturday. Walters, and Llewellyn, of Neath, timber merchants, econd dividend of 3d. in the pound, payable at 19, St.

Augustine's place, Bristol, on Nov. 27, or any subsequent

Wednesday. Thomas Gregory, of Poulshott, Wiltshire, miller, first and final dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, payable at 2, Nicholas-street, Bristol, any Wednesday. Samual Brothers, of Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire, currier, first dividend of 5s. 6d. in the pound; and on the joint estate a first dividend of 1s. 10d. in the pound, payable at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thurs-

Thomas Williams and Edward Williams, of Liverpool, linen drapers, first dividend of 20s, in the pound, payable vehicle pursued its course, and the gentleman wrapped at Barned's buildings North, Sweeting-street, Castlestreet, Liverpool, any Thursday. Richard Rimmer, of Liverpool, tailor, second dividend

of 5d. in the pound, payable at 24, Barned-buildings North, Sweeting-street, Castle-street, Liverpool, any Thursday. . PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Mary Warren and Harriette Cardinal, of Hereford, nilliners-Joseph Hull and James Sykes, of Cox-green,

near Sunderland, ship builders-John Perrin and Peter Perrin, of Liverpool, slaters-Willian George Lavino, Joseph George Lavino, and James Hervey, of Salford, sizers (so far as regards James James Hervey)-Francis Wood Pritchard and Edwin Pritchard, of Hodnet, Shropshire, drapers-Thomas Moring and William Moyes, of 31, Camomile-street, City, carmen-John Binns and Francis Binns, of Sowerby-bridge, Halifax, Yorkshire, millwrights-James Cheetham, James Collings. John Lancashire, and Edward A. Wright, of Moor-hey-mills, banker; "I have important business at the Exchange, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-spinners-John Sharp, Henry Ridley, and Jane Ridley, of Carlisle, wine merchants-William Lewis Gill and Lewis Foss, of Crewkerne, Somersetshire, linen drapers-Joseph Haines and James there seemed every chance of M. de Rothschild being Thomas, of 20, Wingrove-place, St. John's-street-road, taken into custody for six sous. "Fury," said the wholesale milliners—Thomas Hanson and George Purdy, banker, "I shall miss a splendid roup. I have only of Leeds, builders—Thomas Todd and Christopher Todd, an order for a million. Give me my change." Saying of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, wine merchants—William Sissison, Robert Gould, and Charles Hebblewhite, of Kingobserving to the cross-examining lawyer—"I think, sir, from his pocket-book a coupon of 50,000f, of rentes of ston-upon-Hull, curriers—John Clark and Samuel Robert Toms, of 5, Sise-lane, City, refined sugar manufacturers-Thomas Bourne Pearson and John Anderson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship brokers-George Simpson and Harrison Chilton, of Liverpool, ship brokers.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED. At the Court of Bankruptcy, London. James Nutter, of Cambridge, miller, Dec. 19, at half past eleven-George Field, of 2, Bond-court, Walbrook City, pucker, Dec. 18, at twelve-Charles Deane, of Southampton, coach builder, Dec. 18, at half-past two-William Frederick Mills, of Hart-street, Mark-lane, City. and 120,

High Holborn, merchant, Dec. 17, at half-past one.

IN THE COUNTBY. John Dyson, of Sheffield, seythe manufacturer, Dec. 19, nt eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds-John Dixon, of Sheffield, linendraper, Dec. 19, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds-John Prior and Henry Brady, of Kingstonapon-Hull, brush manufacturers, Dec. 20, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds-James Naylor, junior, of Kingston-upon-Hull, boat builder, Dec. 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds-Wm. Hall and Robert Rainbow, of Tredington and Stratford-upon-Avon, corn merchants, Dec. 19, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Birmingham-William Waddell, of Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 20, at twelve, at the Court of Bankrupte: Liverpool-William Brown, of Liverpool, millwright. Dec. 20, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool-Andrew Leighton, of Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 20, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool-Swanwick Boult and Thomas Addison, of Liverpool, stockbrokers, Dec. 19, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool-Richard Warren, of Liverpool, druggist, Dec at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol-Timothy Bulmer and Richard Bulmer, of South Shields, rope manufacturers, Dec. 19, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the , contrary on the day of meeting.

Henry Charles York, of 12 and 13, Cheltenham-place, Westminster-road, lodging housekeeper, December 19-Edward Edwards, of 36, City-road, draper, December 17-Edmund Thomas Craufurd, of Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. and of 191, Piccadilly, wine merchant, December 17linen draper. December 17-William Yuill, of 74, Cornhill. City, tailor, December 19-Thomas Bailey and John Bailey, of King's-cliffe, Northamptonshire, toy dealers. December 19-William Robert Read, of 30, Winchesterstreet, King's-cross, builder, December 19-Edward Gill Flight, of 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, publisher, December 19—George Rossiter, of Bridgewater, jeweller, December 19-Frederick Henry West, of 197, High-street, Shoreditch, licensed victualler, December 91-Nicholas Wanostrocht, of Blackheath, boarding house-keeper December 23-John Johnson, of Liverpool, merchant December 18-John Goudie, of Liverpool, merchant, December 19-John Metcalf, of Macclesfield, silk manufacturer, December 19.

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

December 17. Francis Charles Hopkins, of 11 A, Tottenham-courtroad, commision agent-Nicholas Roskell, of Liverpool, merchant—Thomas Kemp and Richard Davies, of Aston nigh-Birmingham, Warwickshire, builders-Horatio 19 and Jan. 21, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Rodd, of Great Newport-street, Long-acre, commission G. J. Graham, official assignee, 25, Coleman-street; and agent—Ann Tregear and Thomas Crump Lewis, of 96, Cheapside, City, pianoforte seller-Thomas Loram Gordon, of Exeter, cabinet maker-William Alexander Bethnal-green, victualler, Dec. 11 and Jan. 7, at the of Brooks, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, quarryman.

Metropolitan Police Intelligence.

GUILDHALL.

SATURDAY, Nov. 25 .- Begging .- John King, 18, and John Scott, 23, two wretched-looking objects, were placed at the bar, charged with begging in the streets. The prisoners were sentenced to one month's imprisomment, with hard labour.
"Mad Madde," the Window-smasher.—As soon

as the last case was disposed of, Matilda Barton, about The prisoner was brought up on Thursday last, charged with breaking the windows in the shop of Mr. Seratchley, chemist and druggist, Fleet-street; also, with assaulting that gentleman. On being taken into custody she flung herself down on the "stretcher," and said she would "have a comfortable ride." but becoming violent, her legs were tied, and it required the assistance of three policemen to take her to the office. She was remanded till Saturday.

Alderman Humphrey.—What do you do for a living?

Prisoner.—Why sometimes one thing and some-times another. It's no use telling a lie about it. Alderman Humphrey.-Tou had better go into the

The Prisoner .- Not exactly! (Turning to the complainant, who was in the witness box, she exclaimed) -"Now, Mr. Witness, let's have your evidence." (Lond laughter.)
Alterman Humphrey.—What home have you to go

Prisoner.-Why, it's no use sending me home withto make the inspector and policemen pay for a new suit of clothes for me, for having ill-treated me in tying my legs up. You know it would, alderman. the dock exclaimed with a chuckle, "Where's his

After the whole of the business had been disposed of. Madge again appeared, and, on advancing to the table, addressed Alderman Farebrother, who had taken Alderman Humphrey's seat, as follows:—"Sir Peter—no, I beg pardon. Mr. Farebrother—excuse my friendly manner-I was discharged this morning by your brother magistrate, and the only clothes possess is the prison dress at my back. Besides, how am I to get my living! I wish to do so honestly if I

Alderman Farebrother.-Have you no parish to Madge.-Yes, in Gloucestershire; but how am I to get there?

Alderman Farebrother.-You were only relieved last Monday.

Madge.—Yes, I got a shilling, which kept me in food until Thursday. Now, only fancy yourself kept in board and lodging for four days for ls. But I complain very much for being brought here at all. Alderman Farebrother.—Then you should not have committed an assault.

Madge.—I had just cause for it. Suppose I were to go up and strike you on one cheek, would it not be lawful for you to strike me on the other? (Loud laughter.) Alderman Farebrother.—By no means.

Madge.—So saith the Scriptures. Alderman Farebrother.—If you complain so much

of the treatment of the City police, why don't you leave the City? Madge.—Why, you see, there is a "sneaking re

gard" which causes me to come into it. Now, if I could persuade that to leave also, you should hear no more of me in the City. (Laughter.) Alderman Farebrother.—I can only allow you 1s. What is ls. ! I must pay ls. for rent, and I owe 2s. therefore what am I to do for food !

The shilling was then given to her, and she left th court expressing her determination of "having a The poor creature, who is insane, appears to have had a good education. She has been in custody about 150 times for the offence of breaking windows. A "ROYAL CHARLIE."—An individual, who ap-

peared to be suffering from a "derangement of the intellect," not only from natural causes, but also Stuart, was placed at the bar.

A cabman stated that the prisoner engaged his vehicle in Aldersgate-street that morning, and directed him to drive to "Salt House," Goswell-road. Witness drove along Goswell-road, but could not find any place of that name, and on arriving at the Angel, at Islington, prisoner called out "Go on, go on." He then proceeded along St. John's Wood-road, but not finding the place, he returned with his "customer" to Aldersgate-street, where he was given into custody on refusing to pay the fare.

Alderman Humphrey inquired who and what he

Prisoner.-My dear sir. I am not ashamed of my birth. I am descended from the old Royal family of

It being hinted that the prisoner had previously been on a visit to the Worship-street Police-office, he was remanded till Monday.

WEDNESDAY .- DISCUSTING CASE .- Mr. John Smith, a packing-case maker, carrying on business at the corner of Distaff-lane, was brought before Aldermen Hughes and Hooper, charged with indecently assaulting Sarah Crisp, a girl belonging to the Queenhitheward School for Girls, in Old Fish-street. Mr. Deputy Goss stated that he was the treasurer of the ward school, and it having come to his knowledge that the defendant had enticed half a dozen of the school children into his premises by giving them a Defendant gave notice of appeal, and put in the neces few halipence, and had taken the opportunity to be- sary suretiehave indecently to them, he thought it was his duty to bring the matter before the magistrate. He had! carried this practice on for some time; but on ac-I nineteen years of age, who has been in custody ten days count of the tender age of the children it was desira- was again brought before Mr. Broderip, charged with mable, perhaps, that they should be spared a public liciously cutting and wounding Aune Male, with intent to to an assault on one of the children belonging to it. I several other persons. She had been clothed and educated in the ward-school for six years past. She first went into the defend- appeared in a very weak condition. ant's shop with some other children about a year ago, when he gave them some half-pence. He did not take any liberties with her then, nor at any time when any of her schoolfellows were with her. But he had behaved indecently to her on several occasions. The last time was a fortnight ago, when she came out of school before dinner.

The defendant asserted his innocence. Mr. Alderman Hughes said, if the defendant did whole of the children whom he had assaulted would be wards conveyed to the hospital. called. He would take the consequence of that ex-amination. He believed all the girl had stated, for the prosecutrix. There was a serious wound on her left children and fools generally spoke the truth. They cheek two inches in length. It divided the cheek through adjudged him to pay a fine of 5!. for the assault. The defendant paid the fine.

CLERKENWELL.

MONDAY, NOV. 25.—THE WOES OF THE POOR.— Elizabeth White, a poor girl, aged about 18, sicklylooking, and shivering with cold, was brought up by police-constable 158 E, charged with having been found destitute on the steps of a door in Tavistock-

The constable deposed to the facts of the case. She had come up from Circucester in search of em-

Mr. Greenwood.-What did you do with her? Policeman.—I took her to St. Pancras workhouse, as I found her in that parish, but they refused to receive her there, so I was forced to take her back and position.

lock her up in the cell. Who did you see at the workhouse ?- I saw Mr. Lee, the governor, and he refused to receive her. He said that if he admitted her, he might-as well admit

500 or 600 people about the streets. in Carrier-street, St. Giles's, on the previous night. Mr. Greenwood (to the constable).-Take up the rirl to St. Pancras's workhouse, and if the authori-

ties there refuse to receive her, you may tell them from me that the magistrate is determined to do his duty. There is no such law as that which the overseers attempt to set up, of the necessity of the paupers sleeping on the previous night in the parish to which they apply for relief; it is entirely an invention of theirs. Wherever a party is found destitute, there she is entitled to relief.

was on this occasion admitted without any cavil or house which was used as a common gambling-house. POLICE DESPOTISM — THE LIBERTY OF THE SUB-

JECT.—Ten men, having the appearance of decent medrews, Greaves, Grantham, Brucken, Green, and chanics, named Matthews, Birch, Williams, Hall, An-Wright, were charged with loitering about, on suspicion of intending to commit felony.

Police Sergeant Saunders, 25 N, deposed: I was on duty in Old-street this morning between two and

three o'clock, when I saw the prisoners walking along the street, and knowing them to be companions of thieves and housebreakers, I-

Mr. Greenwood.—But what were they doing?-Sanders: Lurking about the street. Mr. Greenwood repeated the question, and the witness answered by saving—They were standing appearance, described as a commission agent, residing after the conviction, and it was the duty of the magistrates after a consultation of nearly two hours, returned

about the streets. Mr. Greenwood.—I must say it is not the proper way to begin your evidence by giving the prisoners a had character.

The sergeant proceeded to say that he followed the prisoners into Islington, where, with the assistance to another young man, named John King, a bookseller, would certainly not have signed the commitment, unless of other constables, he took them into custody, and conveyed them to the station, where they were locked up. Had dogged them along for two hours. Mr. Greenwood.-And during those two hours did

The sergeant owned he had not.

you see them do any harm—any illegal act?

rum, were then set at liberty.

MARYLEBONE.

gave his name George Cook, was brought up to the court his fellow-sufferer was in such a dangerous condition 25 years of age, pushed her way through the other handcuffed, and placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, that it was considered advisable to have him immeprisoners, and entered the dock, exclaiming, "I'm charged with having stolen plate of different descriptions diately conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he at prenot going to stop here all day—it's my turn now." to a considerable amount, the property of Mr. Thomas sent lies in a most precarious state. to a considerable amount, the property of Mr. Thomas sent lies in a most precarious state. Sydenham Clarke, a barrister, residing at 36, Glouces- Other witnesses spoke to the same effect. They ter-place, Portman-square. He was also charged with said the prisoner pushed all persons alike, whether stealing a watch belonging to the footman.

the dining-room to prayers, and were there about twenty tion of the unfortunate occurrence himself. He then minutes: soon after they had gone down stairs the cook proceeded to describe that, on the night in question ran up in a great flurry, informing him that there had he attended at the Montpelier Tavern at the request trousers pocket, and drew out his purse, which he afterbeen a robbert in the house, and that the thief had made of a friend of his, named Emmett, who gave the ball, his escape up the area steps.

mediately captured.

Society held at the Horse and Groom, Gresse-street, out clothes, and it would only be justice on your part; Rathbon, place, were summoned by Thomas Payne, the made no attempt to escape. clerk, for the payment of five months' arrears. It appeared that the defendants were, for the non-pay-

The prisoner was then discharged, and on leaving and that they had refused to pay up to the period at at the time it was alleged he had by violence caused which they were scratched. The Magistrate decided in favour of the club, and the another as to preclude the hope of his recovery. clerk entered into an arrangement with the parties for

> payment by instalments. Haggerty and Mary Healy were charged with begging of Star-court, Fenchurch-street, who, it was alleged, in Cavendish-square, and with attempting to pick a had caused the death of a young man named Slade. gentleman's pocket.

square. Knowing them to be old offenders, he felt it | ing been confined in the county gaol since the unfor- three months' imprisonment; but should you come again, his duty to watch them. They left Portman-square tunate occurrence.
and went into Oxford-street, where he lost sight of The constable informed the magistrate that a coroback a few paces, and he distinctly saw her lift up Passmore and discharged him. his coat tail and put her hand into his pocket several times. He took them into custody. Haggerty had been convicted five times of begging. Healy had also been convicted.

that they intended to rob the gentleman. They were cumstances. committed for a month.

QUEEN SQUARE. TUESDAY .- A WONDERFUL CLOCK .- William Butler, of

without a licence. Mr. Child attended for the body of shopkeepers in the dered her apartments of four blankets, two countercorn and hay trade, who are said to have sustained se- panes, two shirts, two workboxes, and some chinney vere losses through the practice of hawking hay about ornaments. Witness met prisoner coming away the streets.

Skinner, an officer of Stamps and Taxes, said that on property. the 19th instant, at twenty minutes to eleven in the forenoon, he saw defendant in Sloane-square, and watched

duce two witnesses, the first of whom would prove that caused him to be committed to Brixton for not mairdrop of gin," as Is. was of " no other use to her." | tioned by Skinner; and the second that he had ordered the hay spoken of, and that it was brought to his house on the day in question. A farrier named Bennett, living at Hammersmith, was felony. The prisoner was therefore discharged.

then called, and proved that defendant came to him on the morning of the 19th, and had a shoe put on his horse, bless you." and fainted; in this of that time to enter into his own recognisance in delphia under the name of natives, against the Ca-constable Noble. The riotors soon afterwards effected which was lame. He left his place at twenty-three mi-state she was removed by the police into the reserve 50l, to keep the peace for two years. from having too freely indulged in "potations pottle deep," and who gave the name of Charles Edward the time, because he looked at his clock directly defendant was gone.

Mr. Child.-How do you know that your clock was Witness .- It's always right by Hammersmith

Mr. Child. - A good clock, eh? Witness .- Lord bless you, Sir, it is. It's a most wallyble time-keeper. More correct than I am. (Laughter.)

Mr. Child.—Never wrong? Witness.-Never. It's most wallyble-It's a Dutch dock. (Much laughter.) Mr. Child .- The horse, you say, was lame. I suppose, now, you did it a great deal of good ? Witness.-It couldn't be expected on a sudden, unless t was a sort of charm.

Mr. Child.—Then if it was a sort of charm, you think t might. Witness .- I leave that, you see, to them that believes in charms. (Much laughter.) Witness, in answer to but the object of the society in question was to instruct the parents of the lawful care of such child. other inquiries from Mr. Child, said that he had occa- all classes of the community in every branch of science, sionally bought a truss of hay of defendant, and wanted literature, and the useful arts, which the learned counsel to purchase one that day, but defendant said his load contended did not come within the conception of the sta-

Mr. Bond.—De you keep a horse? .Witness .- No. Sir.

Mr. Bond.—Then what did you want with hay? Witness.—My cow eats hay. (Much laughter.) After some other evidence, Mr. Bond ordered defendant to pay the panalty of £10, or, in default, to be imprisoned

THAMES POLICE OFFICE. TUESDAY .- SAVAGE ASSAULT .- Charles William Glover

Sarah Crisp, aged ten years, then stated that her The prosecutrix, who is four or five months advanced father is dead and she is maintained by her mother. in pregnancy, and has been in the London Hospital since gross for publication, but not sufficiently clear to show a verdict of Guilty. the outrage, came from that place to give evidence. She

The prosecutrix stated, that on the 16th inst., she had waiting for her husband on the footpath, when she observed the prisoner, who was very drunk, flourishing a trowel. She missed him, and thought no more of it, but in a minute or two afterwards she received a tremendous blow on the left cheek, which cut through her bonnet, and she was knocked down and became insensible. Two females came to her assistance, and she was taken into a not choose to submit to a summary conviction, he doctor's shop, and when she recovered she found her face might be comitted for trial at the sessions, and the cut open, and she was bleeding profusely. She was after-

Mr. O. Winstanley, surgeon, stated that he had attended

The prisoner now offered no defence. Mr. Broderip said this was a very bad case, and committed the prisoner to Newgate for trial, for cutting and

wounding Mrs. Neale, with intent to do grievous bodily MARLBOROUGH STREET.

Tuesday.-Domestic Jars. - Henry Farmer was charged with beating his wife, Mary Farmer. The wife, a well-dressed woman, said she lived at No. 8, Duke-street, St. James's. She had been married about nine years, and since that period her husband had ill-used her at least a hundred times. On the last occasion he threw her on the floor, and beat her with his fists over the body. She knew of no cause for this brutal conduct, except his vicious dis-

The defendant said he was a postman. When he came home, on the evening of the assault, he found his wife absent. His wife did not come home until past 12 that night, and then she went up stairs and rant of commitment against a labourer, named Robert ment and hard labour. slept with the female servant. The next morning he The prisoner said she was destitute; she had slept asked her where she had been, and as she refused to give any account of her absence, he certainly did beat | made were these :- The defendant was charged upon an

at her sister's the whole of the time. Mr. Hardwick fined the defendant £5, or in default of payment, six weeks' imprisonment.

The defendant immediately paid the money. FRIDAY.—ATTACK ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.—The police on Friday morning made at attack on a house, No. 64. St. James's-street, in the occupation of Mr. Hunt, billiard-table maker, and took into custody a The girl was again removed to the workhouse, and number of persons on suspicion of being found in a Their names as they appeared on the police sheet were.

—Charles Hunt, Charles Lilly, William Saunders, John Lewis, John Nicholls, Thomas Howard, George and John Fitzwilliam. Many of the names were as-

> The case occupied some time, but the result was, that Mr. Hardwick decided that there was no legal proof that the house in question had been used as a necessary obstacles thrown in the way of the prosecutor common gambling-house; he therefore dismissed the by the bench. complaint and discharged the defendants.

> UNION HALL. cis Thomas Passmore, a young man of respectable was to deprive a poor man of his liberty many months n Star-court, Fenchurch-street, was charged at to take care that proper legal steps were taken. Mr. Ri-Union-hall Police Court, with causing the death of chards on the former occasion had expressed an opinion John Slade, a young man, the son of a gentleman, that it was not necessary for the same magistrates who living in the Albany-road, Camberwell, and also with had convicted to sign the commitment; and he (Mr. being the cause of such a serious accident occurring Adams) entirely differed from him on that point, and at Walworth, that his life is despaired of.

> A young man of the name of Tompkins stated, do so. that on the preceding night a masked ball took place at the Montpelier Tavern, in the Walworth-road, at proceeding was of a most extraordinary character, and which a large number of persons were present. That that the present application ought not to have been made. between one and two o'clock that morning, witness,

a wound on the back of his head. Both the gentle- the public.

men were immediately carried into one of the rooms MONDAY.—BURGLARY.—A tall thin young man, who in the tavern, where Mr. Slade soon expired; and

Mr. Clarke deposed that on the same morning, at a The prisoner, having been cautioned by the Magisquarter past nine, his servants came up as usual into strate, said that he was desirous of giving an explanathey regaled themselves with ale and cigars until nine to take tickets at the entrance of the room; that John Hempstock, a beershop-keeper, stated that as he while he was engaged in the performance of that was passing along Gloucester-place, he saw the prisoner duty, hearing a noise, and seeing his friend in a scuffle come out of the prosecutor's area-gate, having evidently below, he ran down to his assistance, and that while something bulky concealed under his coat. Witness he was below the banisters gave way, and the deceased feeling satisfied that a robbery had been committed fol- and Mr. King fell from the landing as already delowed the prisoner, crying. "Stop thief!" and he was imscribed; that he was the first to pick up the deceased jurors joined. himself, and was busily engaged in holding up his The prisoner, who had nothing to say was fully com- head to keep him from being suffocated with the blood which was pouring from his nose, mouth, and TUESDAY. - IMPORTANT DECISION. - Several persons cars until medical assistance arrived, when the deceased belonging to the United Brothers Birmingham Benefit expired. He declared that he never laid hands on theory." the parties, and that after the accident occurred he

Mr. Traill said that he should remand the prisoner until Friday, in order to give him an opportunity of ment of their money, erased from the books of the club, producing witnesses to prove that he was down stairs the death of one individual and such injuries to

Bail was refused for the accused.

THE ESDAY. - WORKING OF THE STSTEM. - Margaret | Frederick Thomas Passmore, the commission-agent a merchant in the City. and seriously injuring another individual named A policeman in private clothes said he saw the de- King, at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Mon- tising under the more experienced thief, who covered you. fendant begging of ladies and gentlemen in Portman- day last, was brought up for re-examination, he hav- As you have had a good character, the sentence is only

them. Afterwards, about ten o'clock, he met them ner's inquest had been held on the body of Mr. Slade, twenty-three years of age, was indicted for stealing a pearl n Mortimer-street, following a gentleman. After and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned. The head-dress, five rings, and other articles, value £30 and Haggerty had followed him some distance she drew magistrate addressed a few admonishing remarks to upwards, the property of Francis Omanney, his master.

GREENWICH. MONDAY, NOV. 25. - AN ILL-USED WIFE. - Mary reson, the wife of a master bricklayer, residing in The defendants denied that they were begging, or charged with felony under the following singular cir-Lambeth, was placed at the bar before Mr. Jereniy, Elizabeth Verrall, a very pretty and well-dressed

young woman, deposed that she lives in Wellingtonplace, East Greenwich, and keeps a lodging house. Hatton, near Hounslow, was charged with hawking hay On Thursday last she had occasion to leave home, and during her absence the prisoner came and pluifrom the house, and on going in doors she missed the

The prisoner said that her husband had sold out £350 Bank of England stock, left her, and deserted his family, and had since been cohabiting with the complainant, by whom he had an infant now on the outside of the court. She had in consequence been obliged to go into the workhouse. The parish hall common assault against Clow, recommending him. In the full that not been adopted there.

Lock was, however, ultimately the finen-hall ward against Mr. Ex-Alderman Grace this work days the full that not been adopted there.

Mr. O'Connell again rose, and said he had to created an unuber of drunken and disorderly navigators. A general and desperate affray took arty, of Philadelphia, whom he regretted to see him, but the country. Personally, he rejoiced to see him, but the regretted to be into the workhouse. The parish hall common assault against Clow, recommending him. £350 Bank of England stock, left her, and deserted him until five minutes to twelve, during which time he his family, and had since been cohabiting with the effects of which his life was endangered. saw him go to several houses, and offer sixteen trusses of complainant, by whom he had an infant now on the Defendant denied the charge, and said he could pro- obliged to go into the workhouse. The parish hal

> The complainant admitted the truth of this statement, and Mr. Jeremy said, under all the circum- brutal conduct of the prisoner, but owing to the strong late riots. (Hear.) The public were aware that the back part of his head, limbs, and back. Two stances, he could not entertain the charge as one of The poor creature ejaculated, frantically, "God

Law Entelligence.

QUEEN'S BENCH. MONDAY .- THE QUEEN V. THE JUSTICES OF YORKSHIRE. not be directed to them commanding them to issue a distress warrant to enforce the payment of a poor-rate for made and duly published, and a demand had been made it is, that I'm as innocent as that board." pay, and did not appeal to the quarter sessions, but went, aged 23, was indicted upon swo separate indictments, they were not liable to be rated under the statute of the 6th and 7th Victoria, c. 36, which exempted all societies

tute.—Rule granted. TRIAL FOR RAPE IN AUSTRALIA.

(From the Australian Daily Journal). WEDNESDAY, 3rd JULY, 1844 .- William Henry Eyes was

bush; the prisoner then sent her brother away to play any ill-usage. on the beach. (Here the nature of the evidence was too; The jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned that the capital offence had been committed. | She stated |

mother and Dr. Boot. member of the College of Surgeons in London: the child independent of the robbery, nothing could be more was brought to him the day after the occurrence took deserving of the severest punishment than to entice place, and on examination of it he was quite satisfied a child of tender age from the protection of its pathat the capital offence had not been committed, although rent; and the sentence of the Court, therefore, was, external swelling and inflammation had taken place; that the prisoner be transported beyond the seas for this might have arisen from other causes as well as the seven years.

offence for which the prisoner stood charged. The jury, without retiring from the box, found the prisoner guilty of a common assault. why sentence should not be passed on him, put in a writ- charged with the wilful murder of Jane Gregory, by adten statement as to his want of moral and religious ob- ministering to her a large quantity of sugar of lead. servation, having been nearly the whole time, since his The decased, it appeared was a woman of the town, whom arrival in this colony, resident in the bush; his father the prisoner was in the habit of visiting. The night being dead, and his mother resident in England.

his regret at the inadequacy of the law as it now stood, ment. The deceased exhibited before and after death for the capital offence, and that of imprisonment for the evidence on the trial shewed that this was at least done the better.

assault, however gross it may be; but the law, he was a matter of great doubt. Under these circumstances The castigation happy to say, was about to be altered in this respect, the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." when it would enable justice to meet the crime. The sentence of the court was, that he be imprisoned

Parramatta Gaol for three years, the first week in every month to be in solitary confinement.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS .- At the usual weekly quiries about his first wife, and being unable to hear Town Hall, on Saturday, Mr. Richards, solicitor, of Croy-rying a second time. don, attended before Messrs. Reid, Adams, Lucas, and A. K. Barclay, the presiding magistrates, to apply for a war- soner, and he was sentenced to nine months' imprison-Campbell, for an offence against the Game Laws.

The circumstances under which the application was: grant the warrant. Another application was subsequently made to Messrs. Reid and Lucas, who had con-

Mr. Richards, having made his application to the bench. expressed an opinion to the effect that there had been un- Clark, 60; John Clark, 28; William Clark, 30; and

the Court of Queen's Bench told him he was bound to

The Chairman expressed his opinion that the whole It turned out in the course of the proceedings, that the Police-constable 197, Lee, corroborated Sanders's testimony. Had followed them, but did not see them do any harm.

Detween the and two other limit and the stairs of a Sun-Police constable 197, Lee, corroborated Sanders's the act of ascending a staircase which led to the ball-cases where they actually knew nothing of the circum-aged 26, pleaded "Guilty" to the charge of uttering, at Bristol, a forged Post-office order. The prisoner, a Oxford-street.

convicts—they should not have been arrested and im- time, when he heard the noise of the banisters giving bench, after what had passed that day, ought to make for 5s., when, unconscious of the counter-check depoprisoned on such slight grounds. The men must be way, and at the moment saw two gentlemen fall some rule with regard to making the police appear as in. sited with the office by the person transmitting the backwards from the landing above to the pavement formers in cases they had nothing to do with, and of the amount the prisoner added the sum of £2 to both or. GrattanDitto ... White Hart, Drury-lane. The prisoners, who, whatever their characters at the bottom, on their heads, one of whom (Mr. facts of which they were entirely ignorant. It was calder and letter, and applied at the office for the 45s, might be, conducted themselves with perfect deco-Slade) was picked up bleeding from the nose, mouth, culated to create inconvenience in many ways, and was and ears; and the other individual was bleeding from also likely to bring them into very undeserved odium with suspicion, and occasioned his apprehension. "Guilty,

> CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT. TUESDAY .- HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- Alfred Pratt, aged twenty-four, a painter, at Clapham, was indicted for stealing, on the Queen's highway, five sovereigns, from the

person of S. Groves. The prosecutor, who has long known the prisoner, was in his company on the day named, from morning till past nine at night. They were drinking together till three P.M., and went to Clapham, where they reside, and there o'clock, when witness left, to go home. The prisoner followed, and thrust him down, and put his hand in his wards returned. Witness found the next day that three sovereigns out of five had been abstracted. Quite sure his sovereigns were safe when he was at the public-house. The jury, after retiring from the court forty minutes, returned with a verdict of "Acquittal." There were symptoms of approbation manifested in the Court on the return of the verdict, in which one of the

The learned Judge looked at the offender with indiguant astonishment at this breach of duty and decorum, and addressed him as follows :- "I do not know what you mean, 'Sir; I ought to put you into the dock, this is no matter of

THE SWELL MOR - John Andrews areal twenty close was indicted for stealing a gold breast plat value 30s., the the property of William Spear, from his person The jury found him "Guilty," and the Common Sergeant observed that he was an active thief-one of the swell mob-and must leave the country. The judgment was, that he be transported for the term of ten years. Thomas Harden, a stylishly-dressed youth like the last.

was indicted for stealing, in Cornhill, on the day of the Queen's visiting the Royal Exchange, two gold breast-pins FRIDAY. - THE Accident At the Masouerape. - and chain, value 50s., from the person of A. Delgardo, Esq., The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

Common Serjeant .- Prisoner, I see how it is. You are

a new beginner in this dangerous pursuit, and were pracyour fate will be the same as his who last left the dock. George William Moon, a clerk, respectably attired, and Also, for stealing a bank note, value £5, the property of his said master; and a third indictment charged him with embezzling, secreting, and stealing £11 5s., the property of George Frederick Prince Sutton, his master. The prisoner pleaded "Guilty" to all the charges, and east himself on the clemency of the Court. To be transported for seven years.

WEDNESDAY .- CUTTING AND MAIMING .- William Sadd, aged 17, labourer, Henry Clow, aged 22, porter, and George Henry Vaughan, aged 29, porter, were indicted, charged for feloniously cutting and wounding John Augustus Lock with intent to disfigure him. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor, who is a police constable, on the 21st of October. whilst on duty in Thames-street, took a drunken man no chance of succeeding in their object. He proof the name of Corney into custody; that the pri-

recommendation of the jury, from his previous good atrocity unparalleled in civilized times-horrors that or three constables were presently on the spot, when behaviour, he should sentence him to six months' im-nade men ashamed to belong to human nature—one of the most desperate of the navigators drew a prisonment, with hard labour, and at the expiration had been perpetrated by the inhabitants of Phila-large knife and cut the hand and most savagely kicked

= labourer, was indicted for feloniously cutting and Sentence as in the preceding case. THURSDAY.—RAPE.—Timothy Conner, la labourer,

trates of Yorkshire to show cause why a mandamus should offence was proved, and the prisoner sentenced to transportation for life. The prisoner struck the front of the dock, and exthe township of Huddersfield. The rate had been claimed with great vehemence-" All I can say agin on the Huddersfield Philosophical Society; they did not GROSS DEPRAVITY BY A SERVANT .- Ann M'Cormick,

fully, by fraud, enticing away Julia Silva, aged about ed, and he trusted that his introduction of him to for the purpose of science, literature, and the fine arts; ten, and under eleven years, with intent to deprive It appeared by the evidence, that the prisoner was literature, and the useful arts, which the learned counsel, in the service of the child's father, Mr. Silva, and Leah Aarons was her fellow-servant, in whose box was placed a sovereign and some silver, the former of which the prisoner stole by breaking the lock. No doubt could be entertained but the object she had in view in taking the money was to promote, more successfully, indicted for having on the 22nd day of April last, at Wol. her abominable designs upon the child Julia Silva. longong, in the Colony of New South Wales, carnally, and whom she induced the next day to go out for a walk, with force, made an assault on one Rosina Thomas, and, when, after buying her some cakes and other trifling

against her will, ravished her, she being a child under ten; things, she placed her in a cab and caused her to be driven to Charles-court, in the Strand, a locality Rosina Thomas, an incresting child about 9 years of well-known as the resort of the most profligate and age, was then examined. Her evidence went to show infamous characters. The poor child remained there that, being accompanied by her little brother, they were some time in one of the common brothels in that going to look after their cows, about half a mile from court, when she found an opportunity of writing prihome, and in the neighbourhood where the prisoner vately to inform her sister, who at once came, and examination, and that the charge should be limited do her grievous bodily harm, and also with assaulting

> The Common-Sergeant said it was most essential that she had been examined the following day by her in this case, in which was displayed so much depravity, that a severe example should be made of the Edward Boot, surgeor at Broulee; had not undergone, offender, for the protection of the public and the ge-

FRIDAY, Nov. 29th.—MURDER.—Alfred Edwards, a man of very respectable appearance, and who was described in the calendar as being by trade an oilman, The prisoner, on being asked if he had anything to say and his age to be 21 years, was placed at the bar, eing dead, and his mother resident in England.

His Honor then, with great feeling, expressed his abbrandy bitters with the prisoner, which was supposed horrence of the crime the prisoner had committed, and to have contained the poison described in the indict- at heart. there being no medium between transportation for life, symptoms of having been poisoned, but the medical

BIGAMY.—Henry Hamilton, aged 68, was indicted for unlawfully and feloniously intermarrying with Anne Wilson, his wife by a former marriage being then and now alive.

necting of the Croydon Bench of Magistrates, at the anything of her, he thought he was justified in mar-A verdict of "Guilty" was returned against the pri-

The prisoner stated that having made some in-

WINTER ASSIZES.

HOME CIRCUIT. original conviction, and they, on that ground, refused to place he had been in a very low and desponding state. Several were enrolled. At the time in question he had been to Sevenoaks to

MAIDSTONE-FRIDAY, Nov. 29th-Murder.-James William Smith, 23, were indicted for the murder of Samuel Couchman, at Charlton, in the borough of Mr. Adams denied, on the part of himself or his brother Dover. The deceased was a policeman, who was magistrate, that they had any intention to throw obstavery brutally killed in endeavouring to quell a street TUESDAY.-Loss of Life at a Masquerade.-Fran- cles in the way of the proceeding. The object sought for riot. The actual slayer of Couchman, it appeared was not in custody, having absconded. The Jury, verdict of "Not Guilty.

OXFORD CIRCUIT. GLOUCESTER, Nov. 27.—The commission for these assizes was opened at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The calendar contains the names of 58 prisoners. RAPE.—Edward Faithful, a young man of highly respectable appearance, surrendered in discharge of his bail to answer an indictment charging him witthe offence of rape upon Sarah Alice Nott, on the 21st of October last. After a lengthy trial the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty.

to be transported for ten years.

STABBING. Richard Young, aged 45, was charged with having, at Cheltenham, on the 11th of October, feloniously and maliciously stabbed Elizabeth Young, his wife. The prisoner, a coal-dealer in Cheltenham. was in October very much affected in mind, labouring under the supposition that he was pursued by "a thousand evil spirits." These fits of abberation were of frequent recurrence, and productive of much vioence to his family, towards whom at other times he displayed the utmost affection and kindness. On the 10th of October he awoke his wife in the middle of the night to "wipe away the blood from a thousand spears which had penetrated his side," and called up the children and his wife to look at the wretches who persecuted him, and whom he described to be standng at the foot of the bed-there being, in fact, no plood nor person visible except to his own disordered imagination. In one of these fits of insanity he had stabled his wife with a penknife, and afterwards cut his own throat in three places. The wound given to the wife was not at all dangerous, and she speedily time when he was not in his right mind.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT. WARWICK, Nov. 27 .- The Hon. Justice Patteson arrived in this town at 4 o'clock yesterday, and opened the special commission for the Warwick division of this county. The calendar contains the names of 51 prisoners for trial. John Smith was indicted for stealing at Birmingham, on the 27th of June last, a gelding, of the value of £5, the property of Thomas Howell Merridew.

IRELAND.—REPEAL ASSOCIATION: DUBLIN, Nov. 26th.—The usual weekly meeting of this association took place to-day in the Conciliationhall, which, as is usual on Mr. O'Connell's re-appearance, was densely crowded in every part, not except-

amidst the most enthusiastic applause, when, upon the motion of Lord Ference, Mr. M. O'Connell, M.P., was called to the chair. After the minutes of the last day's proceedings had been read, Mr. O'Connell invested himself with a new crown-shaped cap of green velvet, richly decorated with golden wreaths of shamrocks. When the LiberatorsDitto ... Temperance and RepealHall, cheering which he thereby produced had subsided, he said, that before entering into the immediate business John O'Connell's Ditto ... Temperance and Repeal Hall, of the day, he wished to offer his most hearty congratulations to the Repealers of Dublin on the triumphant result of the municipal elections on the preced- Harp Temperance ... Ditto ... Coffee House, 48, King-street, ing day. The Irish people had been heretofore kept in subjection by their disunion among themselves, Brentford but a better day was dawning upon them. The Repealers had behaved in the noblest manner on the day before, and the effect must be most salutary on the cause of Ireland. It would show that professing Liberals who joined the Tory party in their efforts to strike out the Repeal voters from the roll could have

claimed such conduct as treason against the people;

Lord Denman spoke with great severity upon the Catholic churches that had been burnt during the and he was also most severely bruised on his temples, amongst Irishmen for such a purpose was not likely when the door was broken open, and three of them, -Mr Pashley moved for a rule calling upon three magis- aged 29, was indicted for a rape on Ann Bolen. The up a riot himself. They destroyed two Catholic to prison. On Tuesday the prisoners were taken be-

mob got the authorities to disarm the Catholics under the pretence that they should be protected, day. and then attacked them, until they were driven back by a superior military or militia force. Such was the origin of this horrible instance of bigotry and before the justices in petty sessions, and submitted that the first charging her with stealing one sovereign, the fanaticism. (Hear, hear.) It was from the system property of Leah Aarons, and the second with unlaw- of miscreant murder, that his rev. friend had return- fire was discovered about a quarter past twelve o'clock, that association would not be injurious to him in his it was got under. The whole of the extensive wareeffort to collect subscriptions for the erection of these churches. (Cheers, and "Hear, hear.") The Rev. Mr. Movimery then addressed the meeting, and alluding to the Philadelphia riots, said:-Their houses had been laid waste, their churches burnt-his own life had been three times attempted

in the public streets of Philadelphia. (Loud cries of 'Oh! oh!") He had nothing to depend upon for his protection but his own fearlessness, and he did not doubt but that he and his fellow-countrymen in America would again raise up the cross to be encir-Atlantic. The design of these parties was to exterminate or frighten them. (Cheers.) He trusted no Finsbury. they were not to be frightened. (Loud cheers.) They cross and for their glorious fatherland. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell said he would postpone his motion for the appointment of a preservative society of 300. as he found there were more legal difficulties in the

way than he had at first anticipated. A Mr. Lowry attempted to address the meeting, but could not be heard. Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be £541 2s. 8d., and Lord French having been called to the chair, the

meeting adjourned. metropolis. Now that he professes to have eschewed the passengers were well shaken. Serious damage Whiggism and Federalism, it is expected that he will has been done to the engine and carriages. for the future unswervingly adhere to the path of THE LATE FATAL OCCURRENCE AT A MASQUERADE. simple Repeal. His experiment, of trying to give to Simple Repeal. His experiment, of trying to give to Con Thursday evening, at six o'clock, Mr. Payne, Federalism "a locality and a name" having failed, the City coroner, and a most respectable jury, assembled. is a cause of much gratulation to the ardent Anti- bled in the pupils' lecture-room of St. Thomas's Hos-

It is expected that a remodelling of the Warden-mote will shortly take place, and the sooner this is worth, on the night of Monday last. After a lengthy one the better.

The castigation given in the Star of last week to of "Accidental Death;" the Jury expressed regret, be tergiversation of the Nation—its pandering to

next-though considered to be rather severe, is admitted to be but too well merited. The triumph of Repeal over Federalism is another instance of the right views taken by the great bulk of the operatives. The time is coming, nay, now is at hand, when strong minds will prevail over names, however great. There is, after all, much justice in Captain Judkins, arrived in the river at a late hour the motto, "Measures, not men."

FINSBURY WARD—THREE HATS, ISLINGTON-GREEN.

At a late meeting of this Ward, Mr. Philip Tumble, R. W. and V., presided. The meeting was ably addressed by Messis Dunne, O'Maley, and Lally, and Polk's election to the Presidency. 150 persons enrolled themselves as associates. information, in February last, with shooting a partridge out of season, and not having a game certificate. He did not appear to the information, and the bench fined him, scribed as a tailor, was indicted for feloniously setting.

HOME CIRCLIT.

HOW persons enrolled themselves as associates.

Clerken well Ward.—On Sunday evening last, a Metealfe is determined not to be kept long in suspense as to the political character of the new Parliament appear to the information, and the bench fined him, scribed as a tailor, was indicted for feloniously setting. Turnmill-street. Mr. O'Keefe in the chair: The ment, having issued his proclamation that that body in his absence, five pounds and costs. The defendant fire to a stack of hay, the property of John Stephens, speeches of the Liberator at Limerick were read, and meet for despatch of business on the 28th of the prewas at this time living in the service of a gentleman at at Farnborough. The prisoner was undefended, Mr. Nolan addressed the assembly at great length on sent month. Chelsham, where the offence was committed, but he ab- but read an excellently written defence, in which he the present prosperous aspect of Repeal, and showed sconded, and was away for several months, when he restated that poverty prevented him calling any wit- that it was to the hard working Irishmen, and not turned to his service, and Mr. Richards then applied for a nesses, that he had been confined in a lunatic asylum to the wealthy classes, that Ireland had to look to intelligence from Spain contained in the Bayonne and warrant to commit him to gaol in default of paying the for two years, and was only liberated about a year alone. Mr. Calanan next addressed the meeting in Paris papers just received, is the alleged capture of penalty and costs. The application was made to Mr. ago, but his mind had been wandering since that pe- an impressive strain, calling on those present to rally the son and brother-in-law of Zurbano, by the troops Adams and other justices, who were not parties to the riod, and for some time before this occurrence took around the Repeal standard, and victory was certain.

DRURY-LANE WARD.—On Sunday evening last, the look for work, but being unsuccessful in obtaining large room at the Craven Head, Drury-lane, was victed in the first instance, but the person who was then it his despondency increased, and passing by the place crowded to excess; Mr. Poole, R.W., presided on the with a project of law for prolonging the law of the Shaw, Alexander Vincent, George Jones, Henry Jackson, William Johnson, George Jones, Thomas Wood,
that he had done so and they again the law of the control occasion. Mr. J. S. O'Gornan, in an elaborate of delirium, to make this groundless charge against speech, dwelt at great length on the late opinions of transit duties, till the Chamber shall have agreed to the frequency increased, and passing of the place of the protocol, in a moment occasion. Mr. J. S. O'Gornan, in an elaborate occasion. Mr. J. S. O'Gornan, in an ela the party, and the application was now renewed a third time.

Mr. Richards, having made his application to the the first and for which he declared there was not the slightest foundation. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The new name are great length on the late opinions of the french press on Repeal, which had been copiously extracted by the London press. He said that the ration, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Journal des Debats had said that Reneal would be the cause of separating the aristocracy from the demo- this month a fire broke out at Sisier, which destroyed cracy. He then most ably argued that, instead of the dwelling and out-buildings of M. Von Vlotin, causing a separation, it would unite together more junior, contractor with the Government for the prepafirmly than before. Mr. O'Gornan was loudly cheered throughout his speech. Twenty were en-

GRATTAN WARD, WHITE LION, DRURY-LANE.-Mr. Kennedy was in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Furlong and Messrs. O'Niel and Horraghan. Thirty were enrolled. Nearly the whole of Sunday evening was occupied on the various speeches of the Liberator at Limerick.

THE "NORTHERN STAR" ON REPEAL.—Now that the Star appears in London, its connexion with Repealers will no doubt be increased; and it may not be improper here to insert a list of all the Repeal wards in and about London, in order to afford facilities to such as may wish to visit them in the different loca-lities. We insert them without any attempt at clas-

The following Wards hold their meetings on a Sun-

Mr. Greenwood said if the men were the very worst standing on the landing pushed the crowd back. He The application was refused, and Mr. Adams, at the simple-looking mechanic, had received a letter from Farringdon.......Ditto...Union Arms, Union-court, characters that could be—if they were all returned (witness) was near the bottom of the stairs at the conclusion of the proceedings, said he thought that the his mother enclosing an order on the Bristol post-office

Holborn-hill. .Ditto ... Albert, Gray's Inn-lane. Drury Lane......Ditto ... Craven Head, Drury-lane. T. S. Duncombe.....Ditto ... Two Brewers, Vine-street Hatton-garden. Lord FrenchDitto ... Fountain and Still, Golden. lane, St. Luke's. .Ditto ... British Queen, Whitecrossstreet. MoorfieldsDitto ... Brown Bear, Eldon-street. Moorfields. St. John's Wood.....Ditto ... Phænix, North-street, St. John's-wood. ..Red Lion Maze, Tooley-street. SarsfieldDuke of Sussex, Grange-walk, Bermondsey. Finsbury..... ..Ditto ...Three Hats, Islington-green. AldersgateDitto ... Sun, London-wall. Inspector-General ... Ditto ... Prince's Head, Prince's-street Westminster. WestminsterDitto ... Star and Garter, Peter street. Westminster. ..Ditto ... Angel, Lambeth-walk. Lambeth St. George'sDitto ... Temperance Coffee Heu Webber-row, Waterloo road. Smith O'Brien's Ditto ... Crown, Holland-street, Blac recovered. The jury acquitted the prisoner of the felony, but found him "Guilty" of an assault at a E. B. RocheDitto ... Cheshire Cheese, Grosvenorrow, Pimlico. RotherhitheDitto ... Six Bells, Millpond-bridge. Lincoln's InnDitto ... Temperance Hall, St. Clement's-lane, Strand. .. Ditto ... Temperance Coffee House, High-street, Camden-town. ..Ditto ... Horse and Groom, 3, Tarnmill-street. .. Ditto ... Union Coffee House, Union-Shoreditch street. Shoreditch. Franklin:..... ..Ditto ...Coachmakers' Arms, Long-The Jury having returned a verdict of Guilty, acre. the prisoner was transported for the term of 10 years. .Ditto ... Temperance Hall, Cablestreet, Wellclose-square. .Ditto ... Navy Arms, High-street, Deptford. .. Ditto ... Coach and Horses, Kensington. GreenwichDitto ...Opposite the Hospital, Greening the ladies galleries. Shortly before one o'clock the Hon, and Learned Gentleman made his bow wich. ..Ditto ... Duke of Wellington, Woolwich. FulhamDitto ... Walham-green, Fulham. Wards that hold their meetings on Monday evening:-St. Patrick'sWard...Temperance and RepealHall, 8, Rose-street, Greek-street, Soho-square.

> Love-lane, Shadwell, 125, Seymour-street, Newroad. Borough. .Ditto ... Drum Inn, Old Brentford. On Tuesday evening. O'Connell Ward ... Temperance Repeal Hall,

Mews, at the bottom of Marylebone-lane, Oxford.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT PENRITH.—The quiet little soners endeavoured to rescue Corney, when another and he would not have interfered in the election in town of Penrith, Cumberland, was thrown into an policeman interfered. Lock was, however, ultimately the Linen-hall Ward against Mr. Ex-Alderman Grace unusual degree of exitement and alarm on Monday from previous good character, to the mercy of the he regretted exceedingly the cause that had brought manner, that but faint hopes are entertained of his court.

The regretted exceedingly the cause that had brought manner, that but faint hopes are entertained of his him there—it was to raise money to rebuild the recovery. One of his eyes was nearly knocked out, tholics and the Irish. On the first occasion of these their retreat into lodging-house, the doors of which they A SIMILAR OFFICE.—Patrick Gamon, aged 25, viots, they held a meeting for the purpose of entering barred, and armed themselves with pokers and other labourer, was indicted for feloniously cutting and into resolutions against the Catholics, and, as the weapons, at the same time threatening to stab the wounding George Higgens, a police-constable, with intent to do him some grievons bodily harm. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty of a common assault. to be disappointed, or, if he were, he could easily get | who used every resistance, were handcuffed and taken churches, and on the 4th of July, the anniversary of fore the magistrates; but in consequence of the man American independence, that brutal and barbarous who was so much injured not being able to attend to give evidence, the prisoners were remanded till Thurs-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SHEFFIELD. - On Tuesday night, shortly after twelve o'clock, the warehouse o Messrs. Wilson. Hawksworth, and Moss, of Arundellane, merchants, was discovered to be on fire. The and it was nearly six o'clock in the morning before house, to which portion of the premises the fire was confined, is entirely destroyed, the outer walls, with the stone staircase, only standing.

REPRESENTATION OF FINSBURY. - It is currently reported in well-informed circles that Mr. Wakley, one of the present members for Finbury, intends applying for the Chiltern Hundreds immediately on the re-assembling of Parliament, the delicate state of his health precluding the due performance of his Legislative duties. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., J. eled by a wreath of shanrocks. (Loud cheers.) He Sturge, Esq., and Colonel T. Perrionet Thompson trusted that these words would be heard across the are each spoken of as his probable successor. No mere Whig Corn Law Repealer will do for Radical

Irishman would leave America. It was intended to The LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS .- On Wednesday frighten clergy and laity out of that country; but evening the adjourned inquest, on the body of William Murrowood, the stoker employed by the Birmingham might be exterminated, but it would only be while and Gloucester Railway Company, took place at the with their dying breath they cried aloud for their Navigation Inn, King's Norton. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," with a deodand of 1s. upon the engine. The inquests on the bodies of Mr. Varnills, and Mr. Dean, killed in the late dreadful accident on the Midland Counties Railway, are not yet concluded. A searching investigation into the cause of this shocking affair is being instituted. ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- On Thursday afternoon, at Derby, about 5 o'clock, as the London train was coming in, at the spot where the new cutting is being made (joining the lines from the South with the North Midland), the engine got off the line, and there stuck, through the plates being negligently left REPEAL IN LONDON.—THURSDAY, Nov. 28, 1844.— open, which, providentially, did not end in a sacrifice Mr. O'Connell's speech at the Limerick banquet of human life, although we are sorry to hear the enhas given great satisfaction to the Repealers of this gine-driver had his right foot seriously injured, and

Unionists, who are now more sanguine than ever of the ultimate success of the cause they have so much at heart. the tergiversation of the Nation—its pandering to that as there was nothing moving to the cause of Whig notions one week, and denouncing them the death, they could not return a deodand. The inquiry

> LATEST FROM AMERICA. LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY MORNING.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-ship Hibernia, last night, making the run from Boston in little more than twelve days.
> UNITED STATES.—Letters and papers received by

CANADA.—From Canada we learn that Sir Charles

of the Government, on the 20th inst. HOLLAND. THE HAGUE, Nov. 23.—In the sitting of the Se-

cond Chamber to-day, a royal message was received, a new tariff of duties. We have received Java papers to the 10th August BATAVIA, JULY 26.—In the evening of the 6th of

ration of coffee. As the building was chiefly of bamboo and wood, the fire spread so rapidly that nothing could be saved. The mills, the warehouses, and their contents, happily escaped. There was also a fire in the capital of Socracarto

the damage is estimated at 70,000 florins. Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, at the Printing-office, 17, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, Parish of

Westminster.

Saturday, November 30th, 1844.

the Hibernia fully confirm the intelligence of Mr.

LONDON.—FRIDAY.—The only important article of

in the night of the 16th, which reduced to ashes \$ hundred native bamboo buildings, and extending to the Chinese camp, destroyed thirty-two store-houses:

St. James, in the City of Westminster, for the Propries tor. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandonstreet, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 340, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the City

lasted upwards of three hours.