TO THE LANDLORDS OF ENGLAND. My Loads and Gentlemen,—It is now nearly four years since I addressed a series of letters from a felon's all in York Castle to the landfords of Ireland; and although the then signs of the times furnished a fair varning to your order, and although every prediction that I then ventured upon is now in course of fulfilment, yet have you been dead, dull, and stupid to all those "outward and visible signs" which manifest a growing hatred of your class, as well as a fixed determination to make you the victims of all those social and political anomalies which constitute the stock-inrade of agitators and grievance-mongers of every and and denomination. If a peasant is starving and takes one of your hares, and is prosecuted, his suffersociety on whom all, from the Prime Minister to the innate of the union workhouse, may, with some planaltogether unjust when we take into consideration the great social as well as political power that your class

There is this great difference between your position and that of the manufacturing class incorporated in a free trade league. The manufacturers, it is true. might considerably better the condition of their workpeople, and yet make larger profits on their labour than any other class of capitalists; but you have it in YOUR power to make every other class in the state, as well as yourselves, wholly independent of man's great enemy-machinery. The free-traders have it not in classes, without making what they term "a sacrifice" of their profits: but you have it in your power to render the working classes wholly independent of the avarice and eupidity of master-manufacturers. What I have always struggled for is this to induce the landlords, who are in every way kinder masters, letter men, better neighbours, better friends, and better members of society, than the manufacturers, to reform themselves in such a way as would make the change universally beneficial, instead of allowing that change to be worked for the benefit of gambling speculators. For ten years I have been telling you that the

tion of which you still retain.

landfords themselves can safely produce a change which will protect them against all foreign competivation: whereas, if their obstinacy leads to those inno tions which the free-traders will sooner or later enforce then, in the hubbub and confusion of ousting tenants, disposing of stock, made a fictitious surplus by the pecessity of all to sell, together with the dismissal of region tural labourers; if you wait for that -that is to be reformed by others—as sure as that an all-wise Greator rules over us, so surely will society make a fresh division of your properties! Don't be foolish. Don't hope to hedge yourselves in, fenced by the Lords and the Commons. The next cry of hunger will level those two great bulwarks of your order. The reason why I hailed the statesman-like tariff of Sir R. Peel with pleasure and delight was, because it furnished you with a graduating scale, whereby the evil effects of free-trade might have been averted. You hope to meet the present clamour against your order by talking about, "a stake in the hedge;" "protection for labour:" baths and washhouses; parks and improvement societies; and you even diverge into the field of polities to an extent whereby you hope to insure popular hostility towards the League.

One section of your order advocates paper money and trades combinations, as a means of protecting the labour of the working classes from the aggressions of capital. Now these things are all so much moonthine. I tell you, that you alone can make the required change; and therefore, knowing it, if you do not take the required step, you will be justly chargeable with all the distress and confusion that takeplace. The subject of the land and its capabilities was looked on as one uninteresting to the masses, and unworthy of consideration or thought when I first broached it: now, however, it has become the all-absurbing topic; the "Aaron's rod" of agitation; and the knowledge that the working classes have acquired ppon the subject will be your best protection against the conspiracy of the free-traders, if it induces you to comply with popular requirements. Gatton and old Sarum were a kind of political allotments: and the middle classes were demanding their destructionwhen they were looking for the Reform Bill. Your order resisted the lesser demand, until at length you

The people are now asking for small farms; just sufficient for each man to apply his individual labour, which is his capital. The subdivision of some of your large barren, rack-rent wilds, into small cultivateable allotments of four acres each, will enable you to bring your land, now a waste and a drug in the hands of large farmers, from the wholesale into the retail market; and you will thereby open a competitive field for free labour, and establish a standard ti wages by which the free-traders will be bound. You must be aware that labour is the only source of wealth: and that the only way of giving the labourer his fair share of wealth is, by putting him in a situation, where he may work for himself without hindrance, or molestation from other parties.

You must also be aware of the impossibility of meeting the national demand that will presently be made upon your estates, as well as the private demands for your personal liabilities; and you will bevery lucky, if, instead of the Malt Tax being repealed during the next session, Sir Robert Peel does not pass some law which will directly or indirectly impose fresh burthens on the land. Should such be the case no one can pity you. It is all very well to meet, and eat, and drink, and talk, and sympathize: but nobody will feel for you, or can defend you, so long as you have the power, without the intervention of law, of correcting every single grievance of which you complain. It is no satisfaction to the poor who cannot drink milk, or eat stall-fed beef, to hear that cows feed upon 23d, a day will give good cream for the breakfast-table; or that oxen may be fed to a ton weight. The people know, or are beginning to understand, that both the cream and the beef are the produce of labour; and that if labour had fair play they could taste those things as well as hear of them.

You have latterly endeavoured to get up a kind of counter agitation to the Anti-Corn Law League. This is more of your nonsense. The only way in struggle is impending between the Catholics and Prowhich you could possibly meet them, aye, and defeat risk money in many speculations; but how can the throughout the country; and that numerous volunpoor people have any respect for your order when not the same of the vanquished. a round is spent in the proper direction? If we might be a feasible excuse for not doing anything. But now I will place something tangible before you. Tou can get thousands subscribed for purposes which will not develope the value of labour: why not try a little to advance its cause? Try one experiment. I humane societies will purchase 1,000 acres; or if one humane societies will purchase 1,000 acres; or if one humane societies will purchase 1,000 acres; or if one humane societies will purchase 1,000 acres; or if one humane societies will purchase 1,000 acres; or if one humane societies will purchase 1,000 acres; or if one humane societies will purchase 1,000 acres; or if one humane societies will purchase 1,000 acres; or if one humane societies will purchase 1,000 acres; or if one humane societies will purchase 1,000 acres; or if one humane societies why not try a latter dated Berne. Dec. 10th 1841:—

Will certainty ionow, for in the exasperated state of the statements of the League were without foundation. Indeed they have repeatedly asserted that the working classes of Manchester were all members of the League were without foundation. Indeed they have repeatedly asserted that the working classes of Manchester were all members of the League were without foundation. Indeed they have repeatedly asserted that the working classes of Manchester were all members of the League were without foundation. Indeed they have repeatedly asserted that the working classes of Manchester were all members of the League They various meetings which have been had can be attention to that subject, who would soon convince them that the statements of the was called a madman; however, he had bitten them all the was called a madman; however, he had bitten them all the was called a madman; however, he had bitten them all the was called a madman; however, he had bitten them all the was called a madman; however, he had betten them all the was called a madman; however, he had betten them all the was called a madman; however, he had betten them all the was called a madman; however, he had betten them all the was called a madman; however, he had betten them all the was called a madman in the was called a madman in the was called a madman in will not develope the value of labour: why not try a land into 250 allotments of four acres each, and lease them (at a corn-rent) for ever, to 250 working menhaving built a cottage, and advanced £40 for stock to each-I will venture to say that in three years the plan will become general: the labourers contented; the country at peace. The manufacturers and shopkeepers would find this new population to be better customers than either Chinese or Indians.

I will make the calculation for you, although everything proposed for thefbenefit of the poor has something 10 "impracticable" about it as to deter many from impracticable" about it as to deter many from entering upon it. Take 1,000 acres, now worth £1 an acre, but not paid; subdivide it into 250 farms of four acres each; build a cottage worth £50 on each four acres, to which the tenant as he improves may add at pleasure; give every man £40 capital to commence

The people, however, who do not look so Sabbath, after being conflict in switch as general conflict in switch may become a signal for a general conf

# Louthern

VOL. VIII. NO. 371. LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 21, 1844.

ing is a god-send to some philantrophic free trader.

The four workpeople cannot get work, the fault is all placed to your account. If any failure in speculations placed to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculations are considered to your account. If any failure in speculation of the great account in that meeting gave a calculation of the through the agitation of the through the hard the worked for this pique, and the working classes. (Hear, hear.) During the agitation in that meeting gave a calculation of the through which they passed. There has been, in that meeting gave a calculation of the through the agitation of the through the passed to your account. If any fail the worked for this pique account in the passed to your account. If any fail they have a calculation of the through the passed to your account. I tage. "O, but," says some cautious Economist, "the ceeded in forcing the passage; but finding no one on the a drop! But this is not all. He pays a man for oiling lerds have done it. If trade fisgs at home, and if rascals would run off with the £40," Well, then, socratives are starving, you are charged with the to provide against such a remote possibility, expend exime. In short, you appear to be the doomed section it yourselves. Buy the necessary stock; put the ne. cessary furniture into the house: mark all as your cessary furniture into the house; mark all as your says:—"Formerly the Russian censorship had congave £17 to the Dispensary and Infirmary. We would ask, how can either Christianity, Corn Law takers shall perform all the required conditions, and of the foreign journals, the reading of which it would not permit in Russia, but for some time past, the sented by such men as these? At a meeting of the Russian police having discovered that by means of a Beamers and Twisters, held last week, the chairman pile pretext, vent their spleen; nor is such reasoning takers shall perform all the required conditions, and of the foreign journals, the reading of which it would has been in possession of for centuries, a great por vear for ever.

Now I pledge my very existence that the 250 men so situated would, within three years, pay off the £90, every man of them. If any were dishonest, they could neither remove the house, nor a particle of the stock or furniture that you had purchased. Thus I show you the capabilities of the soil, and the value of labour when applied to it for the labourer's own benefit. It is in your power to try it: and if you don't, who will say that you ought not to bear the consequences of your own neglect? If imtheir power to better the condition of the working providence has made you too poor to furnish the re- rise to many suppositions. There are persons who quired capital, give the land, and I will undertake to say that the required amount of capital shall be of the difference which arose between the British forthcoming. Do this; and you will have relieved of the Pacha of Trebizond towards the Dritish consul yourselves from that well-merited obloquy so unspa- there. ringly heaped upon you. You will have destroyed the League, while you have increased your own property. You will have considerably enhanced the security for your rent. You will have convinced the people that you are their friends in deed as well tial contest has reached us. The number of electoral as in word. You will have made the labourer contented with his lot, and will have restored the rolk, 65. Mr. Polk, the New chairman did so because he knew that the audience that evening, advocating the same principles he advolved by the long long characters and he defied English aristocracy to that place in the affection of the working classes, from which nothing but their own neglect could have dislodged them. Let the first colony be called Young England, if you will; and the following day. It was expected to reach New then, when the working classes understand what York about the 4th inst., in which case we may look you mean by "a stake in the hedge," they will join for it by the next steamer, which will arrive about you in planting it there. Until you have recourse to which it would touch upon the questions before the some practical means by which the value of labour. country. It is generally agreed that the annexation when applied to the land, can be made generally beneficial, you will have done nothing; when you accomplish this grand national object, then I will subscribe myself.

Your most obedient, very humble

FEARGES O'CONNOR. P.S.—I will give you a year's stewardship gratis if you establish this first home-labour-colony.

#### Foreign Entelligence.

FRANCE.

PERSECUTION OF THE PRESS .- M. Bernays, editor of the German journal *Forwarts* (" Go-ahead"), printed in Paris, was sentenced by the Court of Corectional Police, on Friday, to two months imprisonment, and a fine of 300f., for publishing his paper without having previously deposited the usual security. It was stated publicly, and believed, that the prosecuon was instituted at the request of the Prussian Minister in Paris, in consequence of the appearance in the Vorwarts of an article justifying in some measure the attempt of Tschech against the life of the

DREADFUL STATE OF PARIS.—RESULTS OF MIDDLEeass Rule.—The unprotected state of the public against the hordes of criminals at large in Paris has excited much alarm there. The Reforme states that [ a number of persons had written to the Prefect of 'olice in Paris, to inform him that their affairs obliging them to remain out to a late hour of the night, and not wishing to be murdered in the streets, they against Texas. Those best informed in Mexican either by moral or physical power (hear, hear); and the should hereafter walk armed with loaded canes, poinards, and pistols.

SPAIN. THE REIGN OF TERROR.-MADRID, DEC. 9TH. Matters do not go so smoothly with General Nar-vaez in Madrid as in the northern provinces. In old Castile and in the Basque provinces he and h tools are allowed to shoot to their heart's content. General Breton has already shot twelve of the unhappy insurgents in Hecho and Anzo without trial and no questions asked. More executions are t follow, and the crime of over-humanity, which, in the case of Generals Oribe and Bayona led to their dis were compelled to submit to the greater infliction of missal, is likely to be religiously avoided by their suc resors. In Madrid, however, matters go otherwise Col. Rengifo, Captain Garcia, and Doctor Arilla were condemned a few days ago to death by a court martial, composed of such materials as Narvaez de lights in, for a conspiracy which it is believed never xisted; and some eight or ten others were sent to the galleys for the same crime. Col. Rengifo and his companions in misfortune were to be executed on the 19th, but, unhappily for Narvaez, the President of the Supreme Tribunal of War and Marine declared the proceedings illegal (and for his honesty he has been dismissed), and the Court of the Audienza quashed the whole of the proceedings, so that the lives of these unfortunate individuals are saved for a time at least, although it is probable that the unscrupu lons personages in the cabinet will still succeed in destroying the victims of their vengeance. Sixty inhabitants of Barcelona had been transported to Carthagena, in consequence of the encumbered state of the prisons of the first of those cities. M. Francisco Castanys, a former deputy, and M. Ezechiel Porcel,

ex-Administrator of the Finances, had been arrested as Barcelona, and banished to Palma. ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION AT CARTHAGENA .- The Government at Madrid received letters from Carthagena, on the 9th, which stated that an attempt at insurrection had been made in that place by the populace, but that it had been suppressed by the auhorities, and that the town was quiet at the depar-

THE TRAITOR LOPEZ .- M. Jose Maria Lopez has published a pamphlet containing an account of the principal political events which occurred in Spain during the Administration of the 9th of May, 1843, and subsequently to the existence of the Provisional liovernment. The pamphlet, it is said, discloses im-

The Journal des Debate, of Monday, announces that the Queen of Spain had pardoned Colonel Rengifo and his two associates, who had been sentenced to death by a court-martial.

# SWITZERLAND.

Suppression of the Insurrection.—Paris, Dec. 14. tranquil that the authorities felt confident they should be able to preserve order, and declined to receive Minor which could be able to preserve order, and declined to receive reinforcements, which they had in the first instance requested, from the neighbouring Catholic cantons. We are assured, however, that though the affair is for the moment put down at Lucerne, a very serious testants of the republic generally. The Helvetie states that a great number of persons had been killed and them too, is BY DOING, while they are talking. You wounded on both sides; that the toesin was sounding Soleure, and Basle, are said to be on the march. asked you to do too much for the poor, why then there | The canton of Berne has sent troops to the borders of The canton of Berne has sent froops to the bolders of the canton to watch events, and in this state affairs remain by the latest accounts. But even if the present movement be put down, which from all accounts it will very probably be, other insurence tions of the League mouthers in the agricultural districts, if any person dared to call in question their treatment of the factory operatives, to turned their attention to the land. When he (Mr. and the country of the canton of Berne has sent froops to the bolders of the canton to watch events, and in this state affairs that the country has to do with those trades which did not require a great answer that the sent through the canton to watch events, and in this state affairs that the country has to do with those the had named. (Loud cheers.) But it was pleasant to find that all writers and talkers had accounts it will very probably be, other insurence to the country has to do with those trades which did not require a great answer that the sent through the country has to do with those that the sent through the country has to do with those the had named. (Loud cheers.) But it was pleasant to find that all writers and talkers had accounts it will very probably be, other insurence that the country has to do with those that the sent through the country has to do with those trades which did not require a great and the country has to do with those that the sent through the country has to do with those that the sent through the country has to do with those that the sent through the country has to do with those that the sent through the country has to do with those that the sent through the country has the country had been the present through the country had the country had been through the country had the country had been the present through the country had the country will certainly follow, for in the exasperated state of refer the objectors to the Manchester operatives, O'Connor) first directed attention to that subject.

landlord will subdivide 1,000 acres of tolerably fair extract of a letter dated Berne, Dec. 10th, 1844:tract of a letter dated Berne, Dec. 10th, 1841:— the League. The various meetings which have been had got hold of the Times newspaper, and was writing by the arrivals from Lucerne this morning, we learn held by the operatives of late, have done much to in favour of Emigration under another name. Young that the city is filled with troops, and that arrests continue to be made. The Jesuits triumph to the full extent of the word, thanks to the means of seduction they have of the word, thanks to the means of seduction they have recital of the abominable robberies they are subject to grow a few flowers for their wife, and a dish of rinue to be made. The Jesuits riumph to the full extent of the work, thanks to the means of seduction they have of the work, thanks to the means of seduction they have of the work they have only one that could rally the Liberal party of the country, who is paying by imprisonment for his opposition to the Jesuits, is a man of mind and energy, who was the men who want to jive us a big loaf!" At a long of Power-loom Weavers, a few days since, which was without leaders. Colonel Ruggenbalher, and other chief of the Liberal party of the country, which was without leaders. Colonel Ruggenbalher, and other chief of the Liberal party, has succeeded in gesting over the border; the fall that told them—and Mr. Duncombe, in a letter to flow may become a signal for a general union of all trades was highly desirable. It was that he had always tated the fall them—and Mr. Duncombe told them was about to introduce another Master and hurling heaven's vengeance against the poor single first the holder of the tholoming recital of the abominable robberies they are subject to grow a few flowers for their wife, and a disk of the policy. If he house, the following recital of the abominable robberies they are subject to, they invariably conclude with—"and those are solution." That it is the topinion of this mecting, solution:—"That it is the topinion of this necting, to grow a few flowers for their wife, and a disk of the more than a minor of all the building trades of Ashoults a union of all the building trades of Ashoults a union of all the building trades of Ashoults a union of all the building trades of Ashoults a union of all the building trades of Ashoults a union of all the building trades of Ashoults a union of all

THE IMPERIAL CENSORSHIP .- The Courrier Français and the innocent matter at the back. In consequence. the Russian Gazette recommends such journals as on one side, leaving the back blank."

TURKEY. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.—The representative of think that this resolution was taken in consequence

UNITED STATES. LIVERPOOL, MONDAY. - The British and North American Royal mail steam-ship, Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived in the Mersey this morning. THE ELECTION.—The final result of the Presiden-

his inauguration Congress.—The second session of the twenty-eighth Congress was to commence on the 2d inst., and the President's message would probably be delivered on

the 29th. Speculation was busy as to the manner in of Texas will be strenuously urged. THE ANTI-RENT WAR .- The Philadelphia corres-

pondent of the Morning Chronicle says-I regret to state that the anti-rent disturbances, or rather the rebellious movements against paying rents to the Van Rennsalaer family, have been renewed in Van Rennsalaer and other counties of the state of New York. Explosion, &c.—There has been another dreadful stem-boat explosion, that of the Tiger, below New Orleans, killing six persons. It will be a matter of good order of society, and only fit for the felon's

the ship Elizabeth, with the passengers and crew, who were conjectured to have been drowned, have reached Campeachy, and thence taken passage to New Orleans, where they arrived on the 11th ult, We have no particulars, merely an announcement of

SEIZURE OF ARMS .- We have little news from anada. The Governor-General's opening speech was anxiously awaited. No official return of his majority in the Legislature has reached us. A company of the 80th Regiment seized 120 stand of arms at a shanty belonging to the Irish labourers on the Lachine Canal. This is a bad symptom. Dr. Nelson, one of the leaders in the Canada outbreak of 1837-8, has been elected a member of the new provincial Parliament! Tempora mutantur, &c.

MEXICO AND TEXAS. ALARMING STATE OF MEXICO.—The New Orleans icayune of the 17th ult. gives the following summary Mexican intelligence, the date of which is from the city of Mexico as late as the 2nd. - "The most important intelligence we have yet read is the refusal of the Chamber of Deputies to vote the loan required by the Mexican Executive for carrying on the campaign heard immediately. The Minister of Finance, had been made against him, and he had previously expressed his desire to retire from the Administrahas been convicted and sentenced to eight years' im New Mexico there have been more Indian disturbances. An attempt was made to assassinate the

Governor in his own house. Fortunately it was unsuecessful, and the criminal was himself killed. Various encounters between the Indians near Abiquich and better illustrate his position than by pointing to the the Mexicans had taken place, in which many men Trades of Sheffield. They had united—and soon saw the Mexicans had taken place, in which many men were killed. The Mexicans, as usual, attribute all these collisions to the enmity of the Americans, foolishly supposing that the Indians are supplied with their ammunition, &c., from the American trading posts. The Censor of Vera Cruz announces the departure of the President Santa Anna from his hacienda Mango de Clave to meet his bride at Encero." INSURRECTION IN MEXICO.—It is reported in Galveston, by a gentleman just from the west, that intelli-

zence had reached San Antonio that all Northern Mexico along the Rio Grande is now in a state of revolt against the dictator. The report, as brought by Mexican major, who represents himself as having deserted from General Woll's army, is, that Arista is now marching for the city of Mexico with an army of from the restriction of hours of labour, but the 17,000 men—that he is already beyond the mountains, and that his numbers are daily and rapidly increasing by fresh recruits from all the surrounding country. It is stated that the spirit of revolution is quote a working man of the name of Butterworth, universal and overwhelming. THE TEXAN CONGRESS was to meet on the 2nd

instant.

SIR STRATFORD CANNING.—The Herald of Wedneslay denies the truth of the statement that the British Ambassador at the Porte had struck his flag. (Cheers.) Freetraders might say what they liked; The fact is (says the *Herald*), Sir Stratford has left but he had seen mills lighted up all night, and little Constantinople, but on a pleasure excursion to the children only allowed half an hour's rest out of nine island of Tenedos, and he would have returned on the 26th, but a north wind blowing down the Dardanelles delayed the upward progress of the steamer. It extra 100 hands came from a distance among them. true that difficulties had occurred between the and they were allowed to compete, the result would Forte and Sir Stratford Canning, arising out of the misconduct of the Pacha of Trebisond, and that the 30s. down to 20s. (hear, hear); but if the 1000 were answer given by the Porte was not of a satisfactory united, and knew their duty, when the 100 men nature. The departure of the British Ambassador came, instead of letting them go to work, they from the Turkish capital at such a moment naturally led to misconstruction on the part of those not acquainted with his Excellency's intentions; and we By the last accounts Lucerne was again so far are glad to have from our correspondent so satisfac-

Dr. Woolff.—We are glad to find, from letters received from Trebisond of the 16th of November, that Dr. Woolff has arrived in safety at Teheran, on his way to Tabreez and Erzeroum, on his way to Tailors, with Shoemakers, with Bricklayers, with England.

# Trades' Probements.

other side ready or willing to join them, they retired, and the machines fifteen shillings per week, for which he makes the hands pay twenty-four shillings per week, thereby pocketing nine shillings per week. Some time ago he took upwards of £80 in fines from his workpeople, and then, with all the hypocrisy imaginable, were able to render the printed characters legible, the have a right to know. They relate to another revewithout paying any attention to the fact that the scissors at the same time invaded the offending article and the innocent matter at the back. In consequence, eleven times backwards and forwards for the two- fully represented in the press-(Hear hear). The the Russian Gazette recommends such journals as pence. A few weeks ago the hands turned out for an people did not yet evince a sufficient degree of the practical leaving the back blank."

A few weeks ago the hands turned out for an people did not yet evince a sufficient degree of the practical leaving the back blank." to carry the water only ten times instead of eleven. | good at a demonstration, but when that was over all Of course he must be "bated," and bated he wasone penny out of the twopence! After these exam- the people's voice to be heard in distant lands. Get Great Britain has suddenly left this capital, having ples of pettifogging pillage, we think there will be no

embarked on board the English man-of-war, which is surprise that such men, by such means, should soon to fifty. The only practicable means of obtaining the always at his disposal. It is not known what direction become rich, earning themselves the just reprobation he has taken; but this sudden departure has given of all good men.—Manchester Correspondent. MARYLEBONE, - TRADES' UNIONS AND THEIR EF-FECTS.—A numerous and highly respectable meeting Ambassador and the Porte about the recent conduct assembled in the Investigation Hall, Circus-street, New-road, Marylebone, on Tuesday evening, December 17th, to hear Feargus O'Connor, Esq., deliver a public lecture on Trades' Unions, and their effects on society. At eight o'clock Mr. Aldous was unanimously called to the chair, and briefly opened the votes for Polk was 170; for Clay, 105: majority of electoral votes for Polk, 65. Mr. Polk, the New Street of the Charter; he (Mr. O'C.) supposed the and instruct them. (Hear, hear.) He stood there had been long absent from school, and must, there-fore, have forgotten their lesson. (Laughter.) How-contradiction when he asserted that he had conever, the Charter was a good thing, and would bear repetition. (Cheers.) Masters, when it suited their to admire Unions; but if the Trades, by union, endeavoured to upheld their rights as men, their Unions instantly became pernicious, and things to be put down. He had always admired Trades' Unions; and morrow, that that Parliament would advocate Trades' Unions, as a means of carrying out into detail what was necessary to be done. Trades' Unions were like political societies; the latter, if successful, were the glory and admiration of the world; but when unsuccessful, their leaders were traitors. So of Trades' Unions; if they succeeded, they were the lights of the world, but, when unsuccessful, their officers were plotters against the peace and great satisfaction to hear, that Captain Paxton, of cell or the convict hulks—(hear, hear). The most important Union and Strike he had ever witnessed was that of the Colliers; and he only regretted that it had not met with that success it so much merited-(cheers). Sir J. Graham wished to intimidate all Trades through the Miners; and as that body had struck, and applied themselves to the law instead of to riot, confusion, and destruction of property—(hear, near), the Commons said the law is too powerful in their favour-'tis too strong for us-we must change the laws and crush all such combinations—(hear, hear). He (Mr. O'C.) contended that Parliament meetings like that he was addressing did not tend to the comfort, welfare, and happiness of the people, he would retire and never attend another. Duncombe (cheers), aided by the Trades, had strangled the monster-measure of last session (cheers). Lord Fitzwilliam, a philanthropist, had said from his place in the House of Lords, that "the working classes ought not to repine, as there always was poor, and it was written they should 'never cease out of the land.' True it was so written; but it was not written that poor men subscribing £100,000 to get rid of a grievthe same persons should always continue poor-(hear, hear). There might be a change of places—(cheers). Lord Fitzwilliam went to Sheffield, and he there said that Government should put Trades' Unions down, affairs think a revolution inevitable—many that the Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, had come to the train is already laid, and that the explosion will be Earl's assistance with their pen, with Poor Law heard immediately. The Minister of Finance, Chadwick at their elbow—(hear, hear). But he configueras, has resigned his position. Grievous charges tonded that the thousands united could always beat the tens-(cheers). Well, then, why should there not be one general Union of all Trades for the protection tion, but the wishes of his associates in power induced of all ! The masters now fought one trade against him to remain. Uruena, the miscreant who inflicted the other. (Hear, hear.) It was the top sawyers, an atrocious outrage upon a Frenchman at Mazatlan, the aristocrats in the Trades, that oppressed the pitmen or democrat. Yes, the men with 36s, or £2 per prisonment. He has appealed, however, from the week thought their day of evil would never come :decision. Some of the Mexican papers assert that and it was this that caused the disunion; this interthis man's crimes have been grossly exaggerated. In all strife that the masters took advantage of. (Hear, hear.) Let a general Union of all be formed, and it would inspire confidence, give strength to all, and lead to great and important results. (Loud cheers.) He would show the value of union; and could not

the necessity of restricting the hours of labour-and the result was, they carned, on an average, more by working eight hours than they did, when labour was unrestricted, when they worked fourteen or fifteen hours. (Cheers.) Just suppose that a butcher had but a small quantity of meat in the market-why, his meat brought a larger price: but if he had a large quantity, the market would be overstocked, and the meat would be depreciated in money-value. (Hear, hear.) He admitted the axiom, that when one channel of labour closed another opened: but the people should be supplied with the means of reaching that other channel. (Hear, hear.) Not only had the trades of Sbeffield found the advantage arising colliers had experienced its blessings likewise. He believed machinery would prove a blessing, if made man's holiday instead of man's curse. He would

who, in reply to Mr. Cobden, said, "You may go to

bed by machinery, get up by machinery, eat your

food by machinery, pick your teeth by machinery—or do anything else you please with it—providing you do not make machinery take the loaf off my table, or the bed from under me.' (Cheers.) Freetraders might say what they liked or ten hours. (Hear, hear.) If it required just 1000 hands to do the work of a certain district, and an be, that in a short time wages would be reduced from would provide them with means and let them go and take a cold bath with the Bishop of London, or a grounds provided; or have a lounge in the library and read Coningsby. (Laughter and applause.) By plodding occupation; but machinery had stepped in and taught them a lesson. Perhaps there was some

Masons, and such like trades? He would shew them. Machinery did the work of manual labour in the manufacturing districts. Well, the men thrown out of employ came to London, competed for clerkships, letter-carriers, warehousemen, light porters, and also with those trades which did not require a great

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter with; and at a money-rent, no man would having met with any support from the people of the uses the water or not, it must be paid for. One man working classes. (Hear, hear.) During the agitation present—(hear hear). A wonderful alteration had, since that period, taken place in the mind of the country: and now the working classes had become eloquent and sensible speakers-(cheers). We had seen a George Julian Harney, and a Pitkethly, standing on the hustings, opponents of the scions of nobility. At the next election we must not only get the shew of hands, but the vote too. Wilberforce used to boast that he and his party were seven, and with this seven could procure patronage from the Minister. Now if seven against the Ministerial majority of seventy could effect this, what would a united party of twenty do, with Duncombe as their leader-(Loud

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

was done. However, it had its good effect—it caused twenty men into the House, and they will soon increase twenty was by attending to the registration. He had had no time to arrange for a set lecture, therefore he took a fling at all subjects; and perhaps that was the most profitable to them. (Hear, hear.) Lord Ashley, Lord John Manners, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Busfield Ferrand, in fact the Young England party, had resolved to make a dead set at all other parties in the House during the coming session. He looked on Young England as coadjutors, to a certain extent. He thought Young England would be inclined to court meeting by reading an abstract of the People's Char- public opinion-perhaps attend some of their meetter. He then called on Mr. O'Connor to address the ings, or call some of their own. In that case he meeting. Mr. O'Connor, on rising, was greeted with would recommend that some of their best speakers sistently advocated the same principles during the whole of that period; and that, too, without a farinterest, patted the men on the back, and professed thing's expense to the working man. (Great cheering.) Well, he hoped on the 4th of February next to see half a million accompanying Mr. Duncombe— Labour's only Parliamentary Representative—down to the House. (Immense cheering.) He was happy he believed, if a Chartist Parliament assembled to find that all that had gone from them was only the chaff; and that they were more united than ever. In fact — like Lord Ross's cocks—they were all on one side. Mr. O'Connor resumed his eat amidst great cheering. A Mr. Puddiforth then came forward, and said he thought the opposition given to the League by the Chartists had done great harm to the Chartist cause (laughter), and he just business for the future, and let that other political party, the "League," alone. Let Mr. O'Connor get the Charter if he could. At the passing of the Reform Bill. he (Mr. P.) was an elector of Lambeth, and had offered to place his vote at the disposal of the unrepresented masses. He thought if the Corn Laws were repealed, the present landowners would be glad to rerepresent the people for the £500 a year, Mr. O'Connor. in reply, said, he thought if ever the League was unfortunate, it was to-night in their advocate. The gentleman had said the effect of Repeal would be to reduce the price of land so low, that the landlords would be glad to take £500 a year as representatives of the people. (Laughter.) The gentleman adshould exist for the protection of labour; and if vised the Chartists not to fight with the political party called the League. Mr. Cobden wont thank him for that. That gentleman covtended that the League was not a political party and

they proved it the other day, when Cobden and Co., by their votes, kept Peel in office! The League called the Chartists " Tory Chartists;" yet the League leaders had kept the Tories in office. Why should the Chartists give up their principles to any man or set of men? (Loud cheers.) Only think of those ance. (Laughter). Let them give the working class political power, and then be (Mr. O'C.) would be perfectly content to abide by the decision come to by the honest working men. (Great cheering.)-Mr. Puddiforth did by no means wish them to give up their own principles.—Mr. Jordon said he wished Mr. O'Connor would make it a point to lay before the people the best means of getting on the register. That was a most important point. Mr. O'Connor, in reply to Mr. Jordan, said, that he was compiling a pamphlet on the subject, and he would publish it it such a price as should place it within the reach of Il, and that as speedily as possible. Mr. Farrer then noved a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connor for the able ecture he had delivered, which was seconded by Mr. . Lovett, and carried unanimously amid loud cheers. Mr. O'Connor responded, and proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried unanimously. Three loud cheers were then given for the Charter, Duncombe, and Repeal; three for the Northern Star, and three for Feargus O'Connor. After the enrolment of several members, the meeting dis-

BURNLEY. - A MEETING OF THE MECHANICS, Moulders, Smiths, Millwrights, Engineers, &c., from the unceasing aggressions of Capital.

well attended by the operatives of the above trades, determined upon urging the consideration of the

and taught them a lesson. Perhaps there was some present who might ask what had machinery to do with them up in London? What had it to do with Tailors, with Shoemage, and such Elakers, with Bricklayers, with In reference to the propositions of the firm; the latter. Thanks were given to Mr. George Roberts, result of which was that the meeting decided that chairman, and the meeting separated at ten o'clock. the strike should not terminate until Messrs. Pauling and Company had discharged the whole of their "knob-sticks." This was agreed to unanimously. But notwithstanding this, some parties said that the penters' Hall, it was agreed that special meetings the spot.
of the various trades should be called, and the cor-

Roenbale.—The factory workies in this town are going on well. The turnouts have gained the advance at all the mills. On Tuesday the hands at Butterworth and Co.'s, Hanging-road factory, turned out, determined to have the advance. This is the only mill where the hands are on strike at present. DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. Central Committee of Trades, &c., Saville House, Leicester-square, Wednesday, December 18th. Mr. Grassby in the chair. Favourable reports were received from the Carpenters of St. Lukes; from the Morocco Leather-finishers; and from the Repeal Meeting recently held at the Temperance Hall, Clement's lane. Messrs, T. M. Wheeler and Syme were deputed to wait on Mr. Duncombe respecting the proposed procession in obruary next. Mr. Gammin stated that the Corkutters had come to a determination to pay into the hands of the treasurer next week their second subscription, amounting to £20. Messrs. Dowling and Stallwood were deputed to wait on the Running Horse Society of Carpenters on Monday, December the 30th. Messrs. Grassby and Stallwood, were deputed to wait on the Secretary of the Finsbury Committe on Saturday evening, December 21st. Letters were read from the Islington Philanthropic Society, and from the Factory Operatives of Stock-Next Wednesday being Christmas-day, the Committee at its rising adjourned until Wednesday week, January 1st, 1845.

LANCASHIRE MINERS .- The next General Delegate Meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held at the house of Mr. Dawber, Shevington Moor, near Wigan, on Monday, the 30th of December. Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A public meeting will also take place, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq. The levy, including lawfund and general contributions for the next fortnight, is 1s. 6d. per member.

YORKSHIRE MINERS.—The next general delegate meeting of the Miners of Yorkshire, will be held at the Griffin Inn, Northgate, Wakefield, on Monday, the 30th of December, 1844. To commence at nine o'clock in the morning, when the new cards and rules of the Miners' Benefit Society, will be ready for deli-

THE WIGAN MINERS' lately in the employ of Mr. Ralph Thickness, return their sincere thanks for the following:—Jolly Miners' Lodge, £1 16s. 2d.; Colliers' Arms Lodge, £2 3s. 2d.; Bridge Inn Lodge, £2 2s. 7d.; Jerry Shop Lodge, 9s. 11d.; Coalheavers' Lodge, 18s. 8d.; Black Horse Lodge, 10s. 6d.; Green Barn Lodge, £1 13s. 3d.; Red House Lodge, 16s. 11d.; Jolly Carters' Lodge, 11s. 8d.; Cock Tavern Lodge, 6s. 5d.; Running Horse Lodge, 9s. 4d.; Church Lodge, 9s. 11d .- Thomas Smith, District Secretary for

Aspull district. GREAT MEETING OF MINERS AT OLDHAM, -A public meeting of Miners belonging to the Oldham district, was held on the afternoon of Monday last, in the Working Man's Hall. This was the largest indoor meeting ever held at Oldham: there could not be less than 2,000 persons present. W. P. Roberts, Esq., was announced to address the meeting, and the miners engaged a band of music, with which they met him at the terminus of the Oldham and Manchester Railway, and escorted him to the place of meeting. At about two o'clock a working Miner, named Halsworth, was unanimously called to the chair. He gave out some verses which had been composed for the occasion, which were sung by the meeting; after which he introduced Mr. Parkinson of the county of Durham. Mr. Parkinson delivered a lengthy address on the benefits that had and would accrue to the Miners generally, by keeping up the association; and not only the Miners, but the masters. Mr. P. sat down loudly applauded. Mr. Embleton, of Newcastle, said that he was an old Miner,he was sixty-eight years of age,—and he was also an old Trades Unionist. He had been an unionist ever since the year 1810. Mr. E. concluded a long and humorous speech amid loud cheers. Mr. Harnes moved, and Mr. Witworth seconded, "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Miners of Oldham and surrounding districts have been grossly ty-ranized over by their employers and agents; and this meeting pledge itself to use every legal means to procure a redress of their grievances, and those of the whole of the Mining population of Great Britain and Ireland." The resolution was supported by Mr. Dixon of Manchester, and agreed to unanimously. The chairman said he now had much pleasure in introducing W. P. Roberts, Esq., who on rising was greeted with rapturous applause. Mr. Roberts congratulated them on the present position of the association, and the progress it was making. He was proud at having an opportunity of addressing them in that splendid edifice; it was certainly a proud monument of the patriotism of the work ing classes. Mr. Roberts concluded amid repeated rounds of applause. The thanks of the meeting having been voted to the chairman, the people se-parated in a peaceful and orderly manner. We are happy in stating that the advance sought by the men is likely to be conceded without a strike, several

of the masters in this district having already given it. BRADFORD WOOLCOMBERS' PROTECTIVE SOCIETY .-The fifth quarterly meeting of delegates from the vaious divisions in town and country, connected with the above society, was held at the society's room, Tyrrel-court, Bradford, on Monday, the 2nd inst., when resolutions were adopted expressive of the determination of the meeting to persevere in the sacred cause; which they had engaged in, viz., the pro-tection of their labour as far as practicable, from the greedy and avaricious grasp of such capitalists as vould, for the sake of competition in the market. reduce the labourer to the lowest possible pitch of destitution, provided a ready exchange of money for goods can be secured to them in the market; this nefarious traffic in slavery has long been practised by unprincipled manufacturers, especially in the neighbouring towns and villages, where, at all times, are to be found ready facilities for carrying it into execution. Men occasionally engaged in agricultural pursuits apply to manufacturers for combing, when they find it most convenient, or when the season is unfavourable for out-door work; they take out large quantities of wool and employ a great number of women and girls to work it for about one-fourth of the price received by regular men in the business. was held in the Working Men's News Room, Ham- And even this is generally allowed them in coarse merton-street, Burnley, when Mr. P. M'Grath, Pre- food. Those manufacturers can, in consequence, bring sident of the Executive Council, delivered an eloquent their goods to the Bradford market and undersell the and powerful address to them on the necessity of a fair dealer, who is unwilling to reduce wages, but National Trades' Union. At the close of the address must be compelled to do so if such practices are the following resolution was unanimously agreed to: allowed. It was to effect an alteration in this -" That in the opinion of this meeting, a National state of things that the Woolcombers' sonion of the Trades is necessary to protect Labour ciety, was formed eighteen months ago; and This during that time it has expended upwards of £2,000 meeting therefore call upon their fellow working men throughout the empire to commence reductions attempted by the masters. Those manuthe glorious work of Union." Arrangements were facturers, in addition to the advantages stated above, then made for a committee for preliminary business, can get mill hands at full 39 per cent less than what with a view to test the whole of the trades in the is paid in town for the same class; and notwithstandtown on the above resolution. The meeting then se- ing our greatest efforts, we cannot yet, we regret to parated, highly pleased with the evening's proceed-which exists for a uniform organization for the defence of the only birthright which we inherit the protection GENERAL MEETING OF THE BUILDING TRADES OF of our labour. A deputation from the Cordwainers ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. - A general meeting of all the Society waited on our meeting of delegates for the building trades of Ashton-under-Lyne and its vicinity, purpose of effecting a consolidation of the whole of the was held on Tuesday evening last, in the large room trades for mutual protection. The deputation stated of the Crown Inn, Ashton, to take into consideratheir views of the objects sought in a lucid manner. tion the steps necessary to be taken to assist the Man- which met the approbation of the meeting, so far as chester men at present on strike. The meeting was they could consistently with their duty agree to. They and all appeared to be animated with one determina- matter on their respective constituents. A public tion to use every exertion in their power to help their meeting of the Woolcombers of Bradford was conbrethren. A second object of the meeting was to vened at the Odd Fellows' Hall on the 16th inst., consider the propriety of the whole of the building when this subject was brought before them, but the trades forming themselves into a consolidated union. reasons before stated, viz., the want of proper orga-The meeting was called for seven o'clock, shortly after | nization amongst themselves, and the meeting being which time Mr. Alfred Burton was unanimously comparatively thinly attended, partly we suppose called to the chair. Mr. Hughes, delegate from the from the attendance of many at the Chartist Meeting Bricklayers' society, gave an account of the grievances | which was held at the same time in Butterworth'swhich the Carpenters and Joiners of Manchester buildings, obliged them to defer the consideration of had to contend with, and which had caused the matter to a more favourable opportunity. The walk with Lord J. Edgerton in the grotto and pleasure them to strike against Messrs. Pauling and Co., secretary read a statistical report of the proceedings and concluded a powerful speech by urging upon the of the society since their last meeting, which, although meeting the necessity of the whole of the building not as flattering as they could wish, was still as fa-A Fire broke out on the 17th at Balikessa, in Asia Minor, which consumed about 1000 houses, including shops and buildings; and another fire occurred at Constantinople, which reduced to ashes about 1000 constantinople cons the meeting who were in the habit of reading the paratory to meetings of the men of each employment,

> FATAL CAB ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, between four and five o'clock, a fine little boy, named But notwithstanding this, some parties said that the correspondence had not had the consideration of the trade; and at a meeting of the Joiners, in the Carover by a cab at the end of Judd-street, and killed on

> MURDER IN LIVERPOOL.—About two o'clock on Sunrespondence laid before them. This had been done, and day morning last, two police-officers, named Fairthe result was the same as that come to at the ag- clough (78), and Price (88), were on duty in Toxteth gregate meeting, the members being for the men Park, and went into a brothel for the purpose of supstanding out until the "knobs" were discharged. pressing a disturbance among the inmates. After the was happy to say that they had every prospect of they had succeeded in their object, and when they were gaining a glorious and honourable victory. Mr. again going on duty on their respective beats, a fellow, Maxwell, delegate from the Joiners, said the building trades of Manchester had united, and they were desirous that their brethren in Ashton should do likewise. Mr. Maxwell then moved the following re-

TROPICAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY. THE Society holds its meetings on each Sunday afternoon at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's lane, to receive the names of Shareholders and Deposits. Each share is now declared £2. Three calls, amounting to ten shillings on each share, have been made, payable by instalments, on or before 29th December. A Congress of all the Shareholders will be held on Sunday morning, 22d the Society; to which all in town and country are invited. Onair to be taken at nine o'clock.

In Number 2 of the Morning Star is published the Law f Venezuela, relating to emigrants.

THOMAS POWELL, Secretary.

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 derange ment of that vital organ, the Stomach, such as Indiges-ion, 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, Plushes 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 Lungs, with short, dry Cough, Phlegm, and tendency to

Consumption.

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 Mainwarng 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 use.

Mainwaring's system is fully explained for the benefit of th

the afflicted in a small pamphlet, given gratuitously by the agents. All applications for agencies, on the usual terms, must be made to Cleave, 1. Shoe-lane, Pleet-street, London: and Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester. N.B.—These Pills are carefully prepared according to the receipt, under the directions of Dr. M.Douall, 52, Wal-cot-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 PARR'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.

Pourthly.—Of the Rheumatism, from which I have suffered much for upwards of 40 years. Fifthly.—Of a Scorbutic humour, with which I have been tormented at least 44 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 bringing 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. All these 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, RehopImaster.

Red Lion-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, Jan. 30, 1343. WITNESS.-R. Richardson, his present wife, can rouch 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

Sir,-I cannot refrain from expressing the deep gratitude I feel for the great benefit I have derived from taking Parr's Life Pills. For 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 cough 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 they had derived from Parr's Life Pills, purchased from you. I accordingly agreed to give them a trial. I did so, 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 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. I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant, JOHN DAVIDSON,

Staymaker, Rigg-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 above named medicine. Carlisle, Oct. 11th, 1843.

The following letter, just received by the Proprietors from the Rev. David Harrison, Independent Minister. Whitstable, near Canterbury, is a further proof of their efficacy in cases of Indigestion, Liver and Stomach Complaints.

Whitstable, Sept. 5, 1342.

"MY DEAR PRIEND. "I received the box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS von 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 subsequently, with the same happy effect, which induces me to believe that they are an exceedingly beneficial remedy in adigestion. A friend of mine has found them of great utility in an obstinate liver complaint. If my recommendation 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. entlemen.

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. Parr'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 almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine, Parr's Life Pills.

Communicated by Mr. Bawden.

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 liberty to publish it, if you think proper to do so. Since I nicious application of those inherent rights which nature have been your agent, I have received numerous testimonials of the benefit PARR'S LIFE PILLS have con- bringing on premature decreptude, and all the habiferred upon the afflicted. I remain, Gentlemen, respectfully, H. BAWDEN, Chemist and Druggist.

Gentlemen,-I feel it a duty I owe you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking PARR'S LIPE PILLS. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bawden, Chemist and Druggist, Fowler, for Parr's Life Pills, for a Swelling I had in my Groin, which extended to my ancile, and I could scarcely walk from the pain and without the signature of R and L. PERRY and Co. R and L. PERRY and Co.

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R and I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant, THOMAS BARRET. Of Menally, Parish of St. Veep, Cornwall.

Cirencester, Jan. 1, 1843. Gentlemen,-The wonderful effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS have been felt by the poorer classes of the parish can be taken of the communication. of Grencester. Scarcely a family but what has taken them, one and all declare the wonderful efficacy resulting from their use. In fact, it is gratifying to me to say to

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, cantion 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 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 LIES 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. London; and sold wholesale by their appointment by E. Edwards, 57, St. Paul's; also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold by Joshua Hossen, Northern Star Office, Leeds: and at I. Market Walk, Haddersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 11d., principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London. 2. Id., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are

EXTRAORDINARY! NEW CASES!!

Attesting that there is health for all. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

An astonishing cure of a confirmed Liver Complaint. MRS. MARY SANDFORD, residing in Leather-lane, Holborn, London, had been labouring under the effects of a diseased Liver, which produced Indigestion, instant, to agree to a Constitution, and to make Laws for | Sick Head Ache, Dimness of Sight, Lowness of Spirits, Irritability of Temper, Drowsiness, Occasional Swellings of the Body and Legs, with General Weakness and Debility. She attended the Hospitals, at different periods, for about three years, but she only got worse instead of better, and her recovery at last appeared quite hopeless; but notwithstanding the very bad state of her health, she was, in about two months, restored to perfect health by the means alone of this all-powerful and efficacious Medicine-Holloway's Pills.

Cure of a Case of great debility of the system, occasioned by the baneful influence of Mercury, and the injurious effects of a long residence in Tropical Climates, by Holloway's Pills.

fluence of the climate, and the injurious effects of power- grounds of Appeal. ful and frequent doses of that dangerous mineral, Calomel, which, together, made such inroads on his constitution as to oblige him to return home to England, and on his ar- That at the said General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to rival he placed himself for some time under the care of a be holden at KNARESBROUGH aforesaid, an Assessment for Medical Practitioner, but received no benefit from that the necessary expenses of the said Riding for the half-year gentleman's treatment. He was then advised by a friend, commencing the 1st day of April next, will be laid at the (who had tried this medicine) to go through a proper hour of Twelve o'Clock at noon, course of Holloway's Pills, which he did, and in about Pour Months his formerly shattered frame was so completely invigorated as to enable him to prepare himself, again for his immediate return to India, whither he will embark early in the coming Spring of next year, 1845. This gentleman is now residing in Regent's-park, where he is well known in consequence of his opulence and

Immense Demand for Holloway's Pills in the East Indies. Extract of a letter dated 20th of September, 1842, from lessrs. S. Ferdinands and Son (Agents for the sale of dant of Lord Elphinston's Sugar Estate, at Caltura, Cey., Servants from the country are much inquired for. There lon; and we can, if necessary, send you abundant other, are always a few vacancies for Footmen and Grooms. proofs, not only from the middling classes, but also from he opulent and influential here, many of whom have derived immense beneat from the use of your invaluable

Copy of the letter from J. Davison, Esq., which is the same alluded to in the extract of the letter above :-Caltura, 7th August, 1844. My Dear Sir,-Mrs. Davison has received so much bene-

fit from Holloway's Pills, that I aminduced to trouble you for another supply, viz., an eleven shilling box. Yours truly, J. Davison. To Messrs. Ferdinands and Son, Holloway's Agent for

the Island of Ceylon, Colombo. Time should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases:-Pemale Irregulari- Retention Agrae Asthma

Urine Bilious Complaints Pevers Rheumatism Blotches on Skin Fits Scrofula Bowel Complaints Cout Stone and Gravel Colics Headache Sore Throats Constination Indigestion Tic Doloreux Consumption Inflammation Tumours Debility Jaundice Liver Complaints Weakness from Dropsy Dysentery Lumbago whatever cause Worms, all kinds. These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, where advice may be had gratis, and of most respectable Ven.

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

the larger sizes.

ders of Medicine, throughout the civilized world, at the

following prices.—1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and

33s., each box. There is a considerable saving by taking

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

THE SILENT FRIEND. MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE A NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPHODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Glee:, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner: the Work is Embellished with Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Merury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi- and ultimate cure.

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Subgeons, London. Published by the Authors; sold by Heaton, and Buck-

on, Briggate, Leeds: Strange, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 630, Oxford-street; Purkis, Compton-street, by all booksellers in town and country.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend." as a work embracing most clear and practical views of series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how-ever, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favourable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, 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 thooughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present had failed.

day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to recommend it to a careful perusal."—*Lra*.
"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 functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of such complaints as arise from a disorganization of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this 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 gradual but total degradation of manhood-into a per tudes of old age. Constitutional weakness, sexual debility, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, total impotency and barrenness are effectually removed by this invaluable medicine. Sold in Bottles, price 11s, each, or the quantity of four

in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle

them to the full benefit of such advantage. May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent is submitted to the public :-Melicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America, of whom may be had the "Silent Friend."

Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of one pound, without which no notice whatever that I was agent for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, that I was agent for Blair Blai Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the

detail of their cases. 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 wrapper) are well known through-out Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of a certain disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhoea, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, 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, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punctually, from Eleven in the morning until Eight in the evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual. N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, &c., can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the Sold by Mr. Heaton, 7, Briggate, Leeds, of whom may be had the "Silent Friend."

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

CHRISTMAS SESSIONS.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Christmas West Riding of the County of York, will be opened at KNARESBROUGH, on Tuesday, the 81st day of December instant, at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon; and by Adournment from thence will be holden at WAKEFIELD, on Wednesday, the 1st day of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the forenoon; and also by further Adjournment from thence, will he holden at SHEFFIELD, on Monday, the 6th day of the same month of January, at Half-past Ten of the Clock in the forenoon, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the said several Sessions, are required to attend of our righteous cause; we address you, not in the the Court on the several days, and at the several hours

of Removal, copies of the Notice of Appeal, and examination of the Pauper, are required to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace on the entry of the Appeal :- And that no James Richards, Esq., a Gentleman in the East India Appeals against Removal Orders can be heard unless the Company's Service, and who had resided for the last Chairman is also furnished by the Appellants with a copy Seventeen Years in different parts of India, where his of the Order of Removal, of the Notice of Chargeability, constitution had become much impaired from the in- of the Examination of the Pauper, and of the Notice and

AND NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN.

C. H. ELSLEY. Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office,

Wakefield, 10th Dec., 1844.

CHOICE OF A SITUATION. Domestic Bazaar, 326, Oxford Street, corner of Regent Circus.

WANTED, for large and Small Families, a number of FEMALE SERVANTS of every description, with straightforward characters. This demand is created Holloway's Medicine," in the Island of Ceylon. These through the arrangements being highly approved by the gentlemen state-" All classes of people here are desirous Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally. Ladies are to purchase your wonderful Medicines, and we regret that in attendance to engage Domestics from Ten to Five we have now scarcely any left to meet the immense de- o'clock daily. There are Rooms for waiting in to be hired; mands that are daily made upon us for them. We enclose not any charge made until engaged, if preferred To those you a testimonial from J. Davison, Esq., the superinten- who will take places of All Work no charge whatever, N. B. Upon applying do not stand about the doors or windows unnecessarily.

EXTRAORDINARY BOOK.

NOW READY, price One Shilling, "THE THREE IMPOSTORS," translated (with notes and illus-

trations) from the French edition of the work published at Amsterdam, 1776. This is the first and only edition of this celebrated and ancient book, ever published in the English language, In addition to the work, in its pages will be found "Disquisitions on the Book entitled 'The Three Impostors.'

The delay in publishing has been caused by the difficulty of procuring a printer. J. Myles, Overgate, Dundee; and all useful booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

in Oil, its preservative, restorative, and beautifying qualities, is unequalled over the whole world. It preserves and reproduces the hair, even at a late period of life; prevents it from falling off, or turning grey; restores grey hair to its original colour; frees it from sourf and dandrif, and renders it soft, silky, curly, and glossy. Facts abundantly and not the few the many proved by innumerable testimonials, which are open for and free, you must unite! inspection at the Proprietors. To Children, it is especially commended as forming the basis of

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR!!!

Price 3s. 6d.-7s.-Family Bottles (equal to 4 small), 0s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. CAUTION.—Each genuine bottle has the words ROW-LAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the Wrapper nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters.

Sold by the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

The blow?

On behalf of the Council. \*\* All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!

MESSRS. MARSTON AND CO., SURGEONS, &c., 204, TOOLEY-STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON

MESERS. M. and Co. offer, through this medium, to the public at large, the benefit of their long and tried experience in the treatment of all diseases, especially to those who have fallen into a state of chronic debility, the consequence of one disease of a particular nature, or proceeding from other causes equally destructive to the healthy performance of the various functions of the human economy.

There are certain habits contracted in the earlier periods of life, more particularly in large seminaries, alike affecting both sexes, which produce premature decay of removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed the vital powers. To "all" we address ourselves, conficult to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to dent in our own resources for permanent and speedy relief,

Being well acquainted with the diseases incident to females, their causes and effects, we would impress on their minds the necessity of early seeking medical advice; and when they look around the churchyards, and number the years inscribed on each tombstone of some dear friend departed in the flower of youth and beauty, through eneficial purposes.

In all cases of general debility, from whatever causes proceeding; indigestion, cough, loss of appetite, pains in the limbs, nocturnal sweats, hectic flushes, nervousness, head-ache, lowness of spirits, trembling, loss of memory, eruptions, wasting and dryness of the skin, hysterics, &c. &c., the patient would derive real relief from the use of Messrs. M. and Co.'s "Specific Pills," and "Generative Balm of Bahama," strongly recommended upon the test of long experience for the use of both sexes, hundreds having found relief by their use when every other effort

The Generative Balm of Bahama is prepared solely by Messrs, M. and Co., from some of the most choice productions of North and South America and the West India vigorous action of the system one trial will convince the

Bahama in bottles at 4s. 6d., 12s., and £1 Is. each Captains of ships, and all persons going into warm climates, hould have recourse to these invaluable medicines. A Physician, Graduate of a Foreign University, and of extensive practice in tropical climates, and on the continent of Europe, daily in attendance, and may be consulted

Country patients corresponded with, and on a minute detail of symptoms, and the length of period of suffering, medicines applicable to each case will be forwarded, carefully packed, with full directions for use, a post-office order for £1 1s. being enclosed. The most honourable secrecy observed.

N.B.-Messrs, Marston and Co., 204, Tooley-street, Borough, London, near the Greenwich and Brighton Rail-

THE never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity cine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle nign influence. The following recent case, selected from among those with which the proprietor has been favoured,

was induced to try them; he sent for a box, and had only taken them one day before he found wonderful relief. The second day he was able to walk without his crutches, and on the fourth day was completely cured and able to perform his ordinary occupation.

tained the above statement from a personal interview, and have sent this for publication if you think it worthy, and shall be most happy at any time to sati-fy any party desirous of ascertaining its authenticity.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 1s. 11d. per box, and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbotton, Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Street. On Monday evening Mr. W. Dixon derivered and, after a 16% went-timed remarks, incroduced me smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbotton, Horner, Leeds; Brooke, a very instructive lecture in the Hall of Science, to address the meeting on the "Wrongs of Ireland, and a Repeal of the Union." I occupied about two hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., faction. Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresbro'; Pease, delivered in the above hall, by Mr. P. M. Brophy. Oliver, Darlington; Dixon. Metcalfe, Langdale, North After the lecture several questions were asked and

THOMAS WYBORN, Chemist.

out the kingdom. Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government Stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, 1, Turnagainfollowing address, which was unanimously adopted: An Address from the Metropolitan District Council to

Fellow Working Men,—You, with whom we have acted; you, who have heretofore been our fellow-la-

bourers in the glorious cause of political redemption;

you, whose professions had almost led us to believe

Charter Association.

that your very existence was bound up in the success spirit of vindictiveness: we address you with brosolicitors are required to take Notice, that the Order stolid apathy, of the death-like torpidity that now prevails among you? Is it that our wrongs are redressed? Is it that our just demands have been conceded? Are we now well fed, well clothed, contented, and happy? Are we yet fully and fairly represented? Have we a just, wise, merciful, and good government? No; we say emphatically, no. Perhaps some of you have come to the determination to sit down with folded arms, in contented slavery; to see yourselves despised, neglected, abused, oppressed, amid the scoffs and jeers of your oppressors; those who are surrounded with all the luxuries that unbounded wealth and power can command, whilst you, the industrious bees, from whom all wealth legislative power. You have ceased your efforts—you no longer labour to emancipate yourselves and your order from thraldom and slave-like degradation. Perhaps you have doubts as to the efficiency of the Charter, when enacted, to produce the good results Labour's sons were wont to anticipate. If such doubts exist, we boint your attention to the blessings abounding in those countries where the people have had the good sense to adopt the principle contained in the Peoples' that that document is the most simple, yet most effi-cent, political document, ever laid before the people; that it is the lever by which they will obtain political power—" equal rights, and equal laws." We have stated that many of you have taken an active part in our movement. We thought you sincere; we thought you the staunch advocates of liberty, truth, and breasts, still resolved never to rest satisfied until the Charter shall become the law of the land. But where are you? We ask you, have you done your duty as brothers and as men? Can you, as patriots, behold with calm indifference the murky and portentous atmosphere which now overhangs this misgoverned and oppressed nation! Can you tamely view the ruin—

"While lawless force with guilty s tride

Spreads desolation far and wide ?" Can you, as fathers, valuing the destiny of your off- Covent Garden. It would be as well to have it spring, take a glance prospectively with complacency stereotyped and circulated, and thus save the hon-By M. de la Monnoye, M. Pierre Frederic Arps, author of or satisfaction? Convinced as you are that Class ourable member much time in travelling, and the an Apology for Banini, &c., &c. The whole is printed in clear and beautiful type; and may be had of Nr. Watson, 5, Paul's Alley, London.

Legislation is the cause of existing evils, and per-League und much expense.] At the conclusion suaded as we are that ours is the only effectual in-of Mr. Cobden's speech, printed cards, with the strument to crush the hydra-headed monster, we call following inscription—"I have a desire to possess on you to put away your apathy—to east aside your a qualification for the West Riding of Yorklethargy—to arouse yourselves, and again unite. Let shire. Name——— Residence——"—were cirall past disagreeable circumstances be forgotten. culated among the meeting, to be filled up, in order give your support to our honest, faithful, and assiduwere likely to get. After about half an hour, the ous Executive. Enrol yourselves in the National chairman announced that he had got seventy, which, PATRONIZED by her Majesty the QUEEL, his Royal Higeness PRINCE ALBERT, the ROYAL FAMILY and the several Sovereigns and Courts splendour among us. Let us second the noble, paniformed that there were but four out of the hundred with promises he had received before, would make a hundred, which was a very good start. [We were and NOBILITY, and the several Sovereigns and Courts splendour among us.] proprietor. Let unity of action and concentration but there is nothing like puff.] The next speaker of purpose be your prevailing characteristic. If you was R. R. R. Moore, Esq. We had been often would receive your fair proportion of the wealth you told that this gentleman was a great favourite with create-if you would that the many govern the few, the ladies, and that but few could pick their pockets and not the few the many-if you would be powerful with so good a grace as he. We are not inclined to is very probable that these belonged to some of the

> Come now, let all unite, We will the Charter gain ; And free our own-our native land, From slavery's galling chain! Throw discord to the winds-united meet the foe:

Know ye not who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?

John Mylne, Chairman, John Simpson, Treasurer, JOHN ARNOTT, Secretary.

GRAND PROCESSION TO DO HONOUR TO LABOUR'S PARLIAMENTARY CHAMPION.—Mr. J. M. Wheeler suggested the following resolution, which was moved. seconded, and carried unanimously :- "That this council hereby call on all the localities to send two persons from each on Sunday next, to form a committee to raise funds and adopt other means to carry funds, and enable them to carry on the holy war. into effect the grand procession in honour of Labour's parliamentary representative, T. S. Duncombe; that our secretary write to Mr. Barratt, to ascertain what steps the associated Trades of London are prepared to take in the matter; and that this council cause the subject to be brought under the consideration of the Duncombe Testimonial Central Committee." The council then adjourned.

KING OF PRUSSIA, TOOLEY-STREET.—At the usual weekly meeting of the St. Olave's and St. John's locality, on Tuesday evening last, twelve cards were ordered from the general secretary, and 2s. 6d. voted for the Executive. Several new members joined.

joho. London: Guest, 51, Bull-street, Birmingham; and neglect, they will feel it a duty to themselves, their Mr. John Wilson in the chair, after the transaction resolution, which was carried unanimously :- "That the members of this locality highly approve of the plan of a procession accompanying T. S. Duncombe, Esq., to the House of Commons on February the 4th; and pledge themselves to assist, to the utmost of their power, to render it worthy of the occasion." Notice was also given of a motion for next week, respecting the election of delegates to co-operate with the Executive in aid of the above object. The sum of 8s. 6d. was collected for the benefit of the orphans and widow of Mr. Knee, which Mr. Dean was requested to formet in their hall. Mr. G. read a plan for raising a ward to her.

> Somers Town.—At a meeting of members of the National Charter Association, held at the Brick-Islands, the efficiency of which in restoring a healthy and layers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, Cromer-street, on Tuesday evening, December 17th; on the motion of January. most sceptical.
>
> Messrs. M. and Co.'s Specific Pills are sold in boxes, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each; the Generative Balm of the Somers Town district be now formed, to assist in the friends expressed their determination to assist the Somers Town district be now formed, to assist in the friends expressed their determination to assist and the demonstration in honour of T. S. Duncombe, M.P., on the 4th day of February next; and that the following persons (with power to add to this town on Saturday, 14th, and submitted to them their number) be such committee - John Hornby, the plan of raising an election fund, after which it Charles Harris, Charles Hall, George Cooper, Thomas was resolved to meet again in the course of a week to watch manufacturer, Jan. 15, at one-John Richards, or 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, metal broker, Jan. 15, at Edwards, George Humphries, Thomas Laurie, Charles consider the propriety of sending a delegate. Dudderidge, and John Arnott.'

those who received eards of membership of the N. C. Association (at the lecture recently delivered here by T. Clark) took place in the People's Hall, on Wednesday, the 11th December. James M'Kenzie in the lecture gave entire satisfaction. Several persons chair. After receiving a satisfactory account of the income and expenditure from the retiring committee for the time they had been in office, the meeting proceeded to the nomination of councillors, when the fol-lowing five individuals were named:—Mr. M'Kenzie, Weaver; David Chalmers, Warper; James Neilson, Weaver; James Walker, Weaver, treasurer; James unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to madness by the excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time.

They are equally clark, and the new mode of action pointed out by the conversation took place among the members on their local affairs, after which the meeting broke up. The lecture delivered by our excellent friend T.

They are equally clark, and the new mode of action pointed out by to the lecturer, separated.

YORKSHIRE. Alexander M'Kison, Weaver, sub-secretary. Some such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete us into new life. The address of the sub-secretary delivered two lectures at the Bazaar, Briggate. The safety of this Medicine, that it has astonished all who have is, James Alexander M'Kison, at Andrew M'Kenzie's, speaker fixed immovably the attention of the assem-

> LECTURE. -On Sunday evening Mr. Joseph Alderings, on the benefits to be derived from co-operation. by extending the resources of the working class, and enabling them to work for themselves. The subject gave general satisfaction.

LECTURE. - On Monday evening Mr. M'Grath, president of the Chartist Executive, delivered a most eloquent lecture in the Council Room, on the principles of the Charter, and the benefits which would Previous to this he was generally laid up every year for result from its becoming the law of the land. This several weeks, after leeches and fomentations had been was Mr. M'Grath's first visit to Bradford, and will applied, and medicine taken, to no purpose. I have ob- long be remembered. He has infused new life into the Chartist ranks. The meeting was respectable, and the greatest attention paid to the speaker. At the conclusion he was warmly applauded.

LECTURES.—On Sunday last Mr. Daly delivered an

OLDHAM.

Oliver, Darlington; Dixon. Metcaffe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; uter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Borroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicin. Vendors throughthe present occasion." Carried unanimously. FIG-TREE LANE. — On Sunday evening Mr. R. Ottley delivered a lecture in the above room to a

SHEFFIELD.

highly attentive auditory; the subject of the lecture General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Mylne in the chair.—Mr. James Arnott moved the Riding of the County of York, will be opened at following address and England."

He entered at great length into the constitution and laws of America, contrasting them with our "glorious" institutions in "Church the Working Men of London and its vicinity, who have and State," in a pleasing and instructive manner. been, but are not at present, members of the National After a few remarks from Mr. West, a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and the meeting separated. Hall of Science.—On Sunday evening Mr. Isaac Ironsides lectured on the "Right of Trades Unions to be compulsory." There was a very large attendance. Mr. Ironsides at great length entered into the points in dispute between the manufacturers and the workmen, and gave great satisfaction.

VISIT OF THE CORN LAW LEAGUE TO ROTHERHAM AND

Sheffield.—On Monday, Richard Cobden, Esq. and

R. R. R. Moore, Esq., visited Rotherham, for the purpose of bringing before the Association, the intended operations of the League in placing forty shilof Yorkshire. Application had been made to the magistrates by Thomas Badger, Esq., for the use of the Court-house for the occasion, and Colonel Fullerton, on the part of the magistrates, returned the following answer:-" That the Court-house would be engaged on that day by the magistrates, who were as anxious to maintain the laws as Cobden and the League were to pull them down." After applying at several other places with like success, they were constrained to hire a club room in the "Three Cranes" public house, where the honourable member for Stockport, and Room (1) Many material the "Stockport, and the League of the Chartist body. The subject of my discourse was "Capital and Labour." I succeeded after my lecture in forming a promising locality of the National Charter Association. On springs, are reduced to destitution, want, and misery, and Rory O'Moore related the "Sing Song tale' (which seems to be going the round of the country) to a select few of their dupes. The whole affair was "flat, stale, and unprofitable." In the evening the gentlemen visited Sheffield, where the "Leaguers" had made great preparations to receive them-all the known Free-traders in the town having been waited on and served with "circulars", there being no announcement of the meeting, save a paragraph in the *Independent*. At half-past six o'clock the doors Charter. After a long, careful, and deliberate study of the Peoples' Charter, we still cling to the belief lars as the parties presented themselves, and a Mr. "Jackey" Wardle acting the part of Inspector, to see that none but the "right sort" were admitted. At seven o'clock the deputation made their appearance, accompanied by the committee. The chair was taken by Edward Smith, Esq., who opened the business by observing that it was strictly a Free-trade meeting, as proper steps had been taken to admit justice; and that, like ourselves, you were the implacable enemies of misrule. We are still at our posts, with the same determination glowing in our it must be by circulars that were addressed to other needs, and taken the processory prograptions it must be by circulars that were addressed to other people; but they had taken the necessary precautions to maintain order, and he, therefore, expected he would have but little to do but to sit and hear the gentlemen who would now address them. After apologising for the absence of Mr. Bright, who was detained in London, but whose place was well supplied by their warm-hearted Irish friend, R. R. Moore, Esq., he introduced Mr. Cobden to the meeting. [It is useless to give a report of Mr. Cobden's speech, as he has delivered the same to our knowledge, without one additional new sentence, at Huddersfield, Leeds, and Rally once more round the standard of Democracy: that they might know how many new voters they riotic, and unceasing exertions of its indomitable who were not already qualified, and on the register; dispute this, if the remark be true "that ladies de-light in listening to soft nothings;" for of all the dis-

plays of balderdash and rigmarole that it has been our lot to listen to, Rory's was the "father of them all." "Save an age," but didn't he spake "mighty grand intirely" and when he came to discourse of the condti ion of the agricultural labourers, didn't he cry in "rale carnest;" and when he pulled out his clane handkerchief to blow his nose, we could not help thinking that he had descended from the real 'Keenthaughawns," or else that he was intimately related to some of the "chief mourners" who were present at the wake of "Teddy Roe." When the rying was over, Rory tried his hand again with the 'ladies," telling them that they could not beg any more this year, but they were going to have a bazaar in Covent-garden, and they must go to work, and either by begging or borrowing furnish them with something handsome from Sheffield to recruit their After some routine business, the meeting separated. -- Correspondent.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Northampton.—The members of the new locality having taken a large room attached to the Golden Lion, Castle-street, met on Monday evening last. Mr. Gammage reported the success of his mission through the county, which gave great satisfaction. It was resolved to hold a county delegate meeting on the second Sunday in January, and Messrs. Watson and Gammage were appointed delegates for Northampton. Mr. Gammage moved and Mr. Stanton seconded the following resolution, which was carried Turnagain-lane, Tuesday, Dec. 17.—At the usual unanimously:—"That this meeting cordially apweekly meeting of the members of this locality, proves of the plan proposed by Mr. O'Connor, recommending the Chartists and Trades of the metropolis parents, friends, and, above all, their Maker, to endeavour of the usual routine business, and the Delegate to the to make a grand demonstration of their strength on to prolong that life which he gave them for useful and Metropolitan Council had given in his report, Mr. the opening of l'arliament." Several members ex-Dean moved, and Mr. Rowland seconded the following pressed their determination to be present should the

demonstration take place. PITSFORD.-Mr. Gammage visited this village on Wednesday, 11th. Such has been the spirit of persecution carried on here, that they dare not hold a meeting. They are, however, willing to assist with their subscriptions as soon as the Electoral association is formed.

Long Buckey.—Mr. Gammage visited this town county election fund, and argued the necessity of such a step. It was resolved to hold another meeting to appoint a delegate to the county delegate meeting, to be held on the second Sunday in

Last Sunday Mr. Ambrose Hurst, of Oldham, de-Effects of Mr. Clark's Visit .- A meeting of livered two lectures, which gave great satisfaction. NORTH LANCASHIRE. Marsden.-Lecture.-On Tuesday evening Mr.

M'Grath lectured here to a numerous audience. The joined the Association. BARAFORD. - MEETING. - On Wednesday evening we had a crowded meeting in the Social Institution.

Mr. Dyson was appointed to the chair. He having appropriately opened the meeting, called upon Mr. M'Grath, who delivered a lecture in exposition of the evils of class misrule. A collection was made to YORKSHIRE.

blage for upwards of an hour and a half, demonstrating the utter worthlessness of the projects proposed by the factions for the removal of national grievances, son lectured in the large room, Buttersworth-build- and proving that until the people are invested with political power, their best interests will fall a sacrifice to the ruthless marauders of labour. An unanimous vote of approbation was given to the lecturer, and chester, linen-draper-Bernard O'Beirne, of Bath, wineote of approbation was given to the lecturer, and everal persons joined the Association.

Halifax.—Lecture.—Last Tuesday evening Mr. coln's-inn-fields, coach-builder—William Bowen, of Merseveral persons joined the Association. M'Grath lectured to a good meeting. A genuine thyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, grocer.

Chartist spirit was evinced, with a determination to go on unswervingly in the holy work of redeeming the land from the curse of Whig and Tory misrule A few sound and pertinent remarks from Mr. Rushton, the chairman, concluded the evening's proceedings. SCOTLAND.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF ENGLAND .- On Monday evening last I lectured to a numerous and reflecting

audience, in a large and commodious hall at Dundee. Mr. R. Kidd, one of the few middle-class Chartists LECTURES.—On Sunday last Mr. Daly delivered an energetic lecture in the Chartist Room, Greaves—in the town, was unanimously called to the chair, and after a few well-timed remarks, introduced me william Cyples, Thomas Barlow, and Richard Cyples, of and Richard Cyples, Thomas Barlow, and Richard c'ose of the lecture Mr. Miles attempted to negative one of my propositions, viz.:—"That the people of Ireland had a right to a Repeal of the Union." He denied that there was any such thing at all in existence as right, arguing that all right was measured by and founded upon utility. In support of his position, he quoted Lord John Russell on the presentation of the first National Petition, also Paley and David

Brighton, millers.—Jonathan Bell, sen., and Thomas Ross, jun., of West Han, Essex, elastic braid manufacturers.—John Wood, William Brownfield, and John Gerrard, of Cobridge and Hanley, Staffordshire, flint-grinders (so far Cobridge and Hanley). tion Room on Sunday evening last, by Mr. William Hume. In reply, I contended, that if there was no as regards John Gerrard).—Thomas I upton, William Dixon, of Manchester. At the close of the lecture such thing as right then there could be no such thing as right then there could be no such thing as wrong, and that Mr. Miles was not justified in complaining of the present system, and if utility were to be taken as the standard of right. I wished to know the contract of the properties of the present system. In there was no such thing as regards sonn Gerrard).—Inomas Lupton, of Leeds, flax spinners.—James Jacks and Jonathan Holmes, of Liverpool, tailors.—John Craig Mackay and James Pattersons of Manchester, general agents.—William Isdell and James William Isdell a are hereby given, to Mr. Dixon, for his past exertions in the people's cause, and likewise for his services on who was to be the judge as to what really was useful.

of Manchester, general agents.—William Isdell and James Mitchell Lawton, of Manchester, fustian manufacturers.—William M-Vine and John M-Vine, of Halifax, Yorkshire, For, as in the case of the people of Ireland and the tea-dealers.

Tory Government, the former declared that a Repeal of the Union would be both right and useful, but the latter contended that it would be neither. Who, then, was to decide? I gave it as my opinion that right was always useful, and that nothing short of making right the rule of action in society could keep society itself together. Mr. Miles complained that I had confounded political with social and moral rights. He did not mean that. I, on the other hand, adopted the maxim laid down by Lord Ashley in the House of Commons, that, what was morally right could not be politically wrong," and vice versa, "what was morally wrong could not be politically right." The debate was carried on in the most friendly manner, and the meeting broke up in good spirits. On the following evening (Tuesday) I lectured again in the same place. on 'the rights and duties of Capital and Labour." The veteran democrat, Mr. Archibald M'Donald, late of Aberdeen, ably filled the chair. The meeting was numerous and attentive. At the close Mr. Miles moved the thanks of the meeting to me, for my lecling freeholders on the registry for the West Riding tures; which being carried, I set to work at the enrolment, and had the gratification of organizing a splendid body of real out-and-out democrats. I am happy in being able to state that Chartism stands upon a real solid foundation in Dundee, all seeming to vie with each other in pushing the cause. On Wednesday, I started for Arbroath, and in the even-ing lectured to a good audience, in an excellent hall. Thursday, I visited Forfar, but had no meeting: I however, organized a few of the good spirits, and on Friday started for Montrose, where I lectured on that and the following evening. Neither of the meetings were very numerously attended, but those who did meet were of the right stamp, and pledged themselves to do all in their power to assist us in the good work.-Thos. Clark.-Aberdeen, Monday.

ABERDEEN. MR. THOMAS CLARK IN THE NORTH. - For some ime past the men of Aberdeen have been asleep as regards political agitation; and enemies have taken advantage of their slumber to assert that they were dead altogether. We are therefore happy to announce that they have had a glorious resurrection. Mr. Thomas Clark, of the National Exocutive, delivered a lecture in the Temperance Hall, George-street, on Monday evening, Dec. 16, on "Free Trade," and exposed the fallacies of the League to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

GLASGOW. Council.—At the close of Dr. M'Douall's lecture on Tuesday evening, the appointment of the members of the National Charter Association was brought under consideration, when the following were unanimously recommended:—James Smith, James Moir, Jeremiah Burrows, J. Colquhoun, and three others whose names I do not recollect.—Correspondent.

THE BEAMERS AND TWISTERS-MANCHESTER.-The Beamers and Twisters of Manchester have made a determined stand, and demanded a portion of the benefits arising from "good trade." We are happy to say that they have got an advance in all the mills but one. They have likewise made arrangements. whereby any member who is out of work, by going to the Peel's Arms, Mason-street, may have his name entered in a book, and every member exerts himself to find him employment. In order to make the arrangement secure, a remuneration is given to the individual who may bring the information of employment, for the loss of his time. They are endea-vouring to unite the whole of the Beamers and Twisters in South Lancashire into one association, in order to accomplish which they have sent delegates into the various manufacturing districts.

An Antiquarian Treasure.—The workmen engaged found, at the depth of a foot from the surface, and at the back of the old building called "Prince Rupert's Cottage," a large sword or sabre; and near to the church they turned up a portion of an old firelock. It soldiers engaged in the siege of Liverpool in 1644,-Liverpool Times.

#### Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette.) Leonard Watson, of Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, smith.-William Alfred Worth, of Hampstead, victualler James Thorley, of Northampton, glass-man.—Richard Blockley, of Crewe, Cheshire, linen-draper.—Francis Fothergill and James M'Innes, of Bell's-close, Northumberland, lamp-black manufacturers.—Samuel Peach, of

Nottingham, grocer. DIVIDENDS DECLARED. Pellegrino Rosselli, of Lime-street, City, merchant, second dividend of 2½d. in the pound, payable at 18, Alder-

manbury, any Saturday.

William Harding, of Southampton-street, Camberwell, grocer, first dividend of 7s. 8d. in the pound, payable at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday.

Christopher John Cay, of Bishopwearmouth, coal fitter, second and final dividend of 9d. and one-ninth of a penny in the pound, payable at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-

Tyne, any Saturday.

William Alexander Brooks, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, quarryman, first and final dividend of 8d. in the pound, payable at 72, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Wed-John Courtney, of Bristol, banker, second dividend of Is. 8d. in the pound, payable at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday.

Charles Duffield, of Bath, grocer, first and final dividend of 3s. in the pound, payable at 2, Nicholas-street, Bristol, any Wednesday.

Repignin Names and Edwin Buckman of Chelton

Beniamin Norman and Edwin Buckman, of Chelten ham, ironmongers, dividend of 6s. in the pound, payable at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday.

Lewis Orton, of Box, Wiltshire, and Errington Paxton, of Long Ashton, Somersetshire, builders, a final dividend of 5s. 9d. in the pound, payable at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday. Edward Oxley, jun., of King's Lynn, Norfolk, hatter, first

dividend of 3s. in the pound, payable at 12, Abchurch-lane, City, any Saturday. DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED, AT THE COURT OF BANK-

BUPTCY, LONDON.

Matthew Thompson, of Saffron Walden, Essex, ironmonger, Jan. 10, at half-past one—William Yuill, of 74, Cornhill, tailor, Jan. 10, at two—Isaac Isaac, of Chatham, army clothier, Jan. 11, at eleven—Henry Miles, of Southampton, woollen draper, Jan. 11, at half-past eleven—Thomps. Boundly particular of the state of Thomas Rowell, now or late of Cambridge, linen-draper, Jan. 11, at twelve—Alexander Hay, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, coach-maker, Jan. 11, at half-past twelve—Daniel Button, of 2, Albion-place, Battle-bridge, pawnbroker, Jan. 11, at one-Nathan Blake, of 75, Edge ware-road, linen-draper, Jan. 11, at half-past one—Charles Blandy Bayley, of Abingdon, draper, Jan. 11, at two— John Battye, of 3, Courtney-terrace, Kingsland, linen-draper, Jan. 11, at half-past two—Edward Walker, of Newman-street, Oxford-street, auctioneer, Jan. 10, at half-past eleven—George Noel and William Noel, of 56, Jermyn-street, boot and shoe makers, Jan. 7, at one—John Mareleven—John Bird, of 11, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, watch manufacturer, Jan. 15, at one—John Richards, of

IN THE COUNTRY. John Charles White and George Herwood White, of Bath, music sellers, Jan. 10, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol-Robert Hetherington, of Cross Canonby, Cumberland, tanner, Jan. 8, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne-William Bearup, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner, Jan. 8, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—George Newon, of Seaham-harbour, Durham, hosier, Jan. 8, at one, at the Court of Bankruptey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—George Joseph Green, of Birmingham, glass manufacturer, Jan-10, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Birmingham.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting. Robert Buckler, of Portsea, Hampshire, grocer, Jan. 9 George Noel and W. Noel, of 56, Jermyn-street, St. James's, boot-makers, Jan. 9—Frank Howard, of 22, Ton-bridge-place, New-road, publisher, Jan. 7—Thomas Ben-son, of 12, North-place Gray's-inn-road, and 108, Grays-inn-lane, stationer, Jan. 10—Peter French, of Worthing, Sussex, carpenter, Jan. 7-Edward Heron, of Hartlepool, Durham, butcher, Jan. 9-James Heron, of South Blyth, Northumberland, shipowner, Jan. 9-Edward Heron, of Lueds.—Lectures.—On Sundaylast, Mr. M'Grath South Blyth, Northumberland, shipowner, Jan. 9—delivered two lectures at the Bazaar, Briggate. The Joseph Nicholl, of Sowerby-bridge, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, Jan 9.

> CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Jan. 7. Thomas Mylam Morton, of 104, Bishopsgate-street Within, City, eating house-keeper-Richard Marsden, of Elland, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth manufacturer—John Jones, of Liverpool, merchant—Harris Ford, of Man-PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Jacob Bloomfield and Charles Edwin Sayers, of Springfield, Essex, builders.—James Browning and Thomas Browning, of 33, Great Marylebone-street, wine merchants. -Thomas Boulton and Charles Henry Chapple, of 91, Westminster-bridge-road, surgeons. — William Boag and Norris Boag, of 11, Great Turnstile, Hoiborn, music-sellers. — George Eggleston and M. Eggleston, of 24, Humberdock-walls, engravers.—Ibbotson Mason, James Cass, and William Mason, of Knaresborough and Harrogate, Yorkshire, upholsterers. — George Littlewood and Meredith Vickers, of Holywell, Flintshire, maltsters.—Ellen Ormerod, Oliver Ormerod, and William Ormerod, of Rochdale, Lancashire, curriers (so far as regards Fllen Ormerod). ley and Felix Hulme Hawley, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, manufacturers of earthenware.—William Drum-mond and Benjamin Hill, of Bolton and Manchester, attorneys.-John Lashmar and John Young Lashmar, of

#### Literature.

A CHRISTMAS GARLAND. " Pill the stirrup cup with glee; Sing a merry roundelay; Christmas brings its revelry: Dance, and sing, and let's be gay. Hey for mirth and jollity; Push about the ruby wine: Merry let the minstrel play,

Care and mirth can ne'er combine." A Welcome, good reader, and good cheer to thee! for again approaches the head and chief of "Merry England's" happy holidays—alas! too few-jolly,

holly, Christmas. Whether the recent unaccountable,—we had almost said abominable, -weather, in which with marrowfreezing cold was combined March wind without March's spring associations, and June's dust, without June's warmth and brightness, forming a trinity in unity of annoyances most provoking and unbearable; whether this atmospherical scourge has congealed the ideas in the heads of our poets. making of their Helicon a Serpentine, and turning their Parnassus into a wintry waste, we know not but we are strongly tempted to this conclusion from the almost total absence of anything poetical relating to the season in the publications of the day which have come under our notice. Winter, with its attendant evils, is surely the direct curse that through their mortal career falls on the poor of this metropolis. If the wealthy merchant, or the well-furred lady, whose blood runs warm, and who are pleasantly fed with the juices of generous meats and costly drinks; who with coats, and cloaks, and shawls and furs, seem prepared to defy the storm and disarm the chilling blast; if these, when exposed for a moment to fog and frost shiver and cower before the enemy in vain they guard against; if such with well stored larders, well-filled cellars, and brightly blazing hearths to greet them on their crossing the threshold of home; if such feel keenly the biting blast of the wintry storm, how much heavier must the scourge of this cheerless seasonfall upon those who possess none of these blessings.

"Poor naked wretches, whereso'er you are, That bide the pelting of the pitiless storm. How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides, Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you From seasons such as these ?"

Thus wrote our immortal SHARSPEARE, too plainly telling that the "good old days," if they ever had an existence, were not in his time. How much further back "Young England" would go to seek for those days we know not; but this is certain, that the search for them, even in the vaunted days of "Good Queen Bess," would be fruitful only of disappointment. Misery was then the lot of the many. Misery is still their lot. Shall it ever

Alas! the misery, the thick-spreading wretchedness of this huge metropolis! We speak not now of the apparent and all-appalling misery which stalks through London's interminable streets; which feeters in its filthy bye-ways, and fructifies in its ginpalaces, prisons, and dens of prostitution. Of such we speak not: but of that misery which, vainly striving by incessant toil to stave off utter destruction, toils on unceasingly, and alas! unrewarded. In our "Garland" for 1844, appeared Hood's "Song of the Shirt," which, of itself, would be all-sufficient for its author's fame, though he had neither before nor since penned aught that "the world will not willingly let die." That Song" seemed for the moment to stir up the heart of society: nor is that stirring up yet forgotten. But, if society has a heart-a matter which, according to Mr. D'Israeli, has been held in doubt, if not entirely forgotten—it would seem that that heart has been too long a stranger to right emotions to be more than temporarily excited even by the pen of a Hood: otherwise we should not have heard, through the present year, so much of the continued and unalleviated miseries of the poor needle-women. But despite all discouragements, the cause of the poor and the oppressed cannot be considered as hopeless while such eloquent and earnest advocates as Miss Sheridan Carey are found, as in the following beautiful poem, to plead that cause:—

A WARNING CRY.

Tolling from the morning gray-Tolling, toiling through the day, Till the spirit faints away, Bound, in triple iron bound! By the taper's famish'd light, Toiling, toiling through the night, Till the dimm'd and aching sight Sees but shadows gathering round. Till the lip's warm hue is gone-Till the brow is worn and wan-Till the pitying sun looks on Gasping slaves in stupor cast; Toiling through the hours of pain, Taxing hand, and heart, and brain, Bread-and sourcely bread-to gain! Shall this—shall this ever last? Shall the spoiler seize by stealth Youth, and hope, and strength, and health? Nature's dowry-Nature's wealth-Shall they-shall they ever be-Youth and hope, an April beam ! Strength, delusion? health, a dream? Age-a fearful ghastly theme-Pain, and grief, and penury? THOU who seest! THOU who hearest! Thor the mourner's heart who cheerest! THOR who veil'd in clouds appearest Swift, and terrible, and strong! Unto THEE, with stony eye, Bloodless cheek, and boding cry, Doom'd to tell and tell-or DIE, Want appealeth, "Lond, how long i" Ye whose "confidence" is gold, False, rapacious, crafty, bold-Who the labourer's hire withhold-Who the fruits of toil deny-Who the starving poor distress, Who the weak, the old, oppress-

Tremble! tremble! well ye may, Godless tyrants of a day, Trampling on your fellow-clay! Trampling human hearts to dust! Vengeance is THE LORD's: beware! He will list the poor man's prayer, Raise the crush'd, and chase despair Tyrants, wo: THE LORD IS JUST!

Tremble! They shall have redress,

Lo! their groans are heard on HIGH!

We cannot better follow up the above soul-stirring denunciation of gold-gorged villany, than by giving the following heart-inspiring lines, holding out the promise of a sure and certain glorious future for the human race. The author (deceased) is HENET WARE; we presume an American. We find the lines in that excellent American paper, the Boston Labourer.

OPPRESSION SHALL NOT ALWAYS REIGN;

Oppression shall not always reign : There comes a brighter day, When freedom, burst from every chain, Shall have triumphant way. Then right shall over might prevail, And truth, like hero armed in mail, The hosts of tyrant wrong assail, And hold eternal sway. E'en now, that glorious day draws near, Its coming is not too far: In earth and heaven its signs appear, We see its morning star; Its dawn has flushed the eastern sky; The western hills reflect it high; The southern clouds before it fly-Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! What voice will bid the progress stay Of truth's victorious car ? What arm arrest the growing day, Or quench the solar star ? What dastard soul, though stout and strong, Shall dare bring back the ancient wrong, And freedom's morning bar ? The hour of triumph comes apace; The fated, promised hour,

When earth, upon a ransomed race, Her beauteous gifts shall shower. Ring, Liberty, thy glorious bell, Bid high thy sacred banner swell; Let trumph on trumph the triumph tell, Of heaven's avenging power. The day has come, the hour draws nigh, We hear the coming car; Send forth the glad, exulting cry, Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

From every hill, by every sea, In shorts proclaim the great decree, "All chains are burst, all men are free!" Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

But this was to be a Christmas Garland. In good sooth, but little yet about Christmas have we written; but Christmas, with its jovialities, must not be passed over. From "grave to gay" is only fair. Last year, Charles Dickens's Christmas Carol appearerd too late for us to notice in our then "Garland." No matter. Whatever Dickens has penned may at any time be read with as much pleasure and profit as when newly issued from the press. To such of our readers as have not read the Carol, we say, get it by all means if you can. Better late than never. It would be out of place, or rather out of time, now to "review" it; we shall therefore restrict ourselves to two or three extracts from that delightful book, which, could it be read by all-Would that it were in the hands of all-would do more to promote "peace on earth, and good will to men," than all the sermons and homilies ever littered or penned. The moral of the book, that any Christian Spirit working kindly in its little sphere, whatever it may be, will find its mortal life too short for its vast means of unfulness, is a gem of priceless worth. Were these words written on

the hearts of all men; was their spirit felt and

acted up to; what an Elysium might this earth be, instead of the "vale of tears" which so many

A CHRISTMAS MORNING. The house fronts looked black enough, and the windows blacker, contrasting with the smooth white sheet of snow upon the roofs, and with the dirtier snow upon the ground: which last deposit had been ploughed up in deep furrows by the heavy wheels of carts and waggons; furrows that crossed and re-crossed each other hundreds of times where the great streets branched off, and made intricate channels, hard to trace, in the thick yellow mud and icy water. The sky was gloomy, and the shortest streets were choked up with a dingy mist, half thawed half frozen, whose heavier particles descended in a shower of sooty atoms, as if all the chimners in Great Britain had, by one consent, caught fire, and were blazing away to their dear hearts' content. There was nothing very cheerful in the climate or the town; and yet there was an air of cheerfulness abroad, that the clearest summer sun might have endeavoured to diffuse in vain. For the people who were shovelling away on the house-tops were jovial and full of glee; calling out to one another from the parapets, and now and then exchanging a facetious snow-ballbetter-natured missile far than many a wordy jestlaughing heartily if it went right, and not less heartily if it went wrong. The poulterers' shops were still half open, and the fruiterers' were radiant in their glory. There were great, round, pot-bellied baskets of chesnuts, shaped like the waistcoats of jolly old gentlemen, lolling at the doors, and tumbling into the streets in their apoplectic opulence. There were ruddy, brownfaced, broad-girthed, Spanish onions, shining in the fatness of their growth like Spanish Friars; and winking from their shelves in wanton slyness at the girls as they went by, and glanced demurely at the hung-up misletoe. There were pears and apples, clustered high in blooming pyramids: there were bunches of grapes, made, in the shopkeeper's benevolence, to dangle from conspicuous hooks, that people's mouths might water gratis as they passed; there were piles of filberts, mossy and brown, recalling, in their fragrance, ancient walks among the woods, and pleasant shufflings ankle deep through withered leaves; there were Norfolk biffins, squab and swarthy, setting off the yellow of the oranges and lemons. and in the great compactness of their juicy persons, urgently entreating and beseeching to be carried home in paper bags and eaten after dinner. The very gold and silver fish, set forth among these choice fruits in a bowl, though members of a dull and stagnantblooded race, appeared to know that there was something going on: and, to a fish, went gasping round and round their little world in slow and passionless excitement. The Grocers'! O, the Grocers'! nearly closed, with perhaps two shutters down, or one; but through these gaps such glimpses! It was not alone that the scales descending on the counter made a merry sound, or that the twine and roller parted company so briskly, or that the canisters were rattled up and down like juggling tricks, or even that the raisins were so plentiful and rare, the almonds so extremely white, the sticks of cinnamon so long and so straight, the other spices so delicious, the candied fruits so caked and spotted with molten sugar as to make the coldest lookers-on feel faint and subsequently bilious. Nor was it that the figs were moist and pulpy, or that the French plums blushed in modest tartness from their highly decorated boxes, or that everything was good to eat and in its Christmas dress; but the customers were all so hurried and so eager in the hopeful promise of the day, that they tumbled up against each other at the door, clashing their wicker baskets wildly, and left their purchases upon the counter, and came running back to fetch them, and committed hundreds of the like mistakes in the best humour possible; while the grocer and his people were so frank and fresh that the polished hearts with which they fastened their aprons behind might have been their own, worn outside for general inspection, and for Christmas daws to peck at if

THE CHRISTMAS GOOSE AND PLUM PUDDING. Bob Cratchit turning up his cuffs—as if, poor fellow, they were capable of being made more shabby-compounded some hot mixture in a jug with gin and lemons, and stirred it round and round and put it on the hob to simmer; Master Peter and the two ubiquitous young Crachits went to fetch the goose, with which they soon returned in high procession. Such a bustle ensued that you might have thought a goose the rarest of all birds; a feathered phenomenon, to which a black swan was a matter of course; and in truth it was something very like it in that house. Mrs. Cratchit made the gravy (ready beforehand in a little saucepan) hissing hot; Master Peter mashed the potatoes with incredible vigour; Miss Belinda sweetened up the apple-sauce: Martha dusted the hot plates; Bob took Tiny Tim beside him in a tiny corner at the table; the two young Cratchits set chairs for everybody, not forgetting themselves, and mounting guard upon their posts, crammed spoons into their mouths, lest they should shrick for goose before their turn came to be helped. At last the dishes were set on, and grace was said. It was succeeded by a breathless pause, as Mrs. Cratchit, looking slowly all along the carving-knife, prepared to plunge it in the breast; but when she did, and when the too long expected gush of stuffing issued forth, one murmur of delight arose all around the board, and even Tiny Tim, excited by the two young Cratchits, beat on the table with the handle of his knife, and feebly cried "Hurrah!" There never was such a goose. Bob said he didn't believe there ever was such a goose cooked. Its tenderness and flavour, size and cheapness, were the themes of universal admiration. Eked out by the apple-sauce and mashed potatoes, it was a sufficient dinner for the whole family; indeed, as Mr. Cratchit said with great delight (surveying one small atom of a bone upon a dish), they hadn't ate it all at last! Yet every one had had enough, and the youngest Cratchits in particular, were steeped in sage and onion to the evebrows! But now, the plates being changed by Miss Belinda, Mrs. Cratchit left the room alone-too nervous to bear witnesses-to take the pudding up, and bring it in. Suppose it should not be done enough! Suppose it should break in turning it out: Suppose somebody should have got over the wall of the back-yard, and stolen it, while they were merry with the goose! a supposition at which the two young Cratchits became livid! All sorts of horrors were supposed. Hallo! A great deal of steam! The pudding was out of the copper. A smell like a washing-day! That was the cloth. A smell like an eating-house, and a pastry-cook's next door to each other, with a laundress's next door to that! That was the pudding. In half a minute Mrs. Cratchit entered, smiling proudly, with the pudding, like a speckled cannon-ball, so hard and firm, blazing in half of half-a-quartern of ignited brandy, and bedight with Christmas holly stuck into the top. Oh! a wonderful pudding! Bob Cratchit said, and calmly too, that he regarded it as the greatest success achieved by Mrs. Cratchit since their marriage. Mrs. Cratchit said that now the weight was off her mind she would confess she had her doubts about the quantity of flour. Every body had something to say about it, but nobody said or thought it was at all a small pudding for a large family. It would have been flat heresy to do so. Any Cratchit would have blushed to hint at such a thing. At last the dinner was all done, the cloth was cleared, the hearth swept, and the fire made up. The compound in the jug being tasted and considered perfect, apples and oranges were put upon the table and a shorel-full of chesnuts on the fire. Then all the Cratchit family drew round the hearth, in what Bob Cratchit called a circle, meaning half a one; and at Bob Cratchit's elbow stood the family display of glass; two tumblers, and a custard-cup without a handle. These held the hot stuff from the jug, however, as well as golden goblets would have done; and Bob served it out with beaming looks, while the chesnuts on the fire sputtered and crackled noisily. Then Bob proposed: "A Merry Christmas to us all, my dears. God bless us!" Which all the family re-echoed. "God bless us every one ."

After so much of goose and pudding,-may every Cratchit in the land have a Dickens's dinner on Wednesday next !- 'tis time we clearedour pipes :

so here goes with a chant for THE MISLETOE. Come! sing we a song of the misletoe! For, a sturdy plant and free, It heedeth not when the north winds blow, And scathed is the stricken tree:

But on, in storm and snow it blooms, When earth hath not a flower, And the plants have shrunk to their silent tombs, From the seculing tempest's power. A proud and a mighty thing! it throws

Its branching arms around The bending oak, that, its patron, grows From the spurn'd and lowly ground. It asketh nought from the niggard earth, It needeth not the sun: But, seated high in its pride of birth,

Is it left its race to run. The storm doth sweep the waste across; The groaning forests bow; On the deep the foaming billows toss To the bleak sky's frowning brow; But gaily waving to and fro, As the shricking winds awake,

Still singeth the merry misletoe, Till earth doth in concert quake. Then raise we a song, a joyous song, For merry hearts there be, Whilst the spoiler walketh his way among

The proud, the fair, the free. The knell hath toll'd,-the sound is old,-Unheeded let it fall; And the song of the mystic misletoe In chorus join we all.

But what have we here? As we live, another Carol, another gift of beauty and of truth from the inexhaustible brain of glorious Boz; who, if ever writer deserved the title, truly does he deserve that proud one, "THE POET OF THE POOR." Yes; advisedly we say Poet. Where is the living writer, be he ever so great in prose or rhyme, who can so well, so great in prose of rayine, who can so well, so truthfully describe the sufferings, the sorrows, the hopes, the joys, of the million? Who can paint the minutia of the life of Labour's children, without and within, alike that which is visible to the eye and that which, belonging to the innerman, may be within the compass of a poet's ken but of none other of the sons of men! Such was the godlike power, the exercise of which has made SHARSPEARE,

Burns, and Byrox, immortal. The first and last of these, unfolded to the world's gaze the passions which agitate the breasts of kings and the mighty ones of the earth. Burns, on the other hand, took for his delineation the children of the people. By the side of Burns, Dickers will take his stand: and who could desire a destiny more glorious? Some one, we forget who, defines poetry to be "musical thought." Tried by this test, where is to be found sublimer poetry than that which breathes through every page penned by Dickens? Yes, Dickens is the poet of the poor; prouder position, greater glory, for now and for all time, no man could hope

THE CHIMES, A GOBLIN STORY OF SOME BELLS THAT RANG AN OLD YEAR OUT AND A NEW ONE IN.

Such is the title of Mr. Dickens's new work. For this week we forbear the critic's task, anxious as we are to at once gratify our readers with a tooth. some taste of the volume itself.

The hero of this goblin story is one Toby Veck, a ticket-porter, oftener called Trotty Veck. They called him Trotty for his pace, which meant speed, if it didn't make it. He was a weak, small, spare old man; but poorly clad, and no ways a match for the sturdy assaults of a December blast. His post of duty was "a breezy, goose-skinned, blue-nosed red-eyed, stony-toed, tooth-chattering place," nigh to a church-door, whose goblin bells are made to ring out the chimes of this story.

We have claimed for Mr. DICKENS the title of Poet, and here, at the very outset of the work is a specimen of "musical thought" which makes good the

THE HOME OF THE CHIMES. The night wind has a dismal trick of wandering round and round a building of that sort [a church], and moaning as it goes; and of trying, with its unseen hand, the windows and the doors; and seeking out some crevice by which to enter. And when it has got in-as one not finding what it seeks, whatever that may be-it wails and howls to issue forth again; and not content with stalking through the aisles, and gliding round and round the pillars, and tempting the deep organ, soars up to the roof, and strives to rend the rafters: then flings itself despairingly upon the stones below, and passes, muttering, into the vaults. Anon, it comes up stealthily, and creeps along the walls seeming to read, in whispers, the inscriptions, sacred to the dead. At some of these, it breaks out shrilly, as with laughter; and at others, moans and cries as if it were lamenting. It has a ghostly sound, too, lingering within the altar: where it seems to chant, in its wild way, of wrong and murder done, and false Gods worshipped; in defiance of the Tables of the Law, which look so fair and smooth, but are so flawed and broken. Ugh! Heaven preserve us sitting snugly round the fire! It has an awful voice, that wind at midnight singing in a church!

But high up in the steeple! There the foul blast roars and whistles. High up in the steeple, where it is free to come and go through many an airy arch and loophole, and to twist and twine itself about the giddy stair, and twirl the groaning weathercock, and make the very tower shake and shiver! High up in the steeple, where the belfry is, and iron rails are ragged with rust, and sheets of lead and copper shrivel by the changing weather, crackle, and heave beneath the unaccustomed tread; and birds stuff shabby nests into corners of old oaken joists and beams; and dust grows old and grey and speckled spiders, indolent and fat with long security, swing idly to and fro in the vibration of the bells, and never lose their hold upon their thread-spun castles in the air, or climb up, sailor-like, in quick alarm, or drop upon the ground and ply a score of nimble legs to save a life! High up in the steeple of an old church, far above the light and murmur of the town, and far below the flying clouds that shadow it, is the wild and dreary place at night; and high up in the steeple of an old church, dwelt the Chimes I tell of.

But return we to Toby. Toby had contracted a liking for the Bells :-And though I had said his love, I would not have recalled the word, though it would scarcely have expressed his complicated feeling. For, being but a simple man, he invested them with a strange and solemn character. They were so mysterious, often heard and never seen: so high up, so far off, so full of such a deep strong melody, that he regarded them with a species of awe and sometimes when he looked up at the dark arched windows in the tower, he half expected to be beckoned to by something which was not a bell, and yet was what he heard so often sounding in the Chimes. For all this, Toby scouted with indignation a certain flying rumour that the chimes were haunted, as implying the possibility of their being connected with any evil thing. In short, they were very often in his ears, and very often in his thoughts, but always in his good opinion and he very often got such a crick in his neck by staring with his mouth wide open, at the steeple where they hung, that he was fain to take an extra trot or two

afterwards to cure it. The very thing he was in the act of doing one cold day, when the last drowsy sound of twelve o'clock just struck, was humming like a melodious monster of a bee, and not by any means a busy bee, all through the

TOBY'S OBSERWATION. Dinner time, eh!' said Toby, trotting up and down before the church. 'Ah!' Toby's nose was very red, and his cyclids were very red and he winked very much, and his shoulders were very near his ears, and his legs were very stiff; and altogether he was evidently a long way upon the frosty side

Dinner-time, eh!' repeated Toby, using his right muffler like an infantine boxing-glove, and punishing his chest for being cold. Ah-h-h-h! He took a silent trot, after that, for a minute or two.

There's nothing,' said Toby, 'more regular in its coming round than dinner-time, and nothing less regular in its coming round than dinner. That's the great difference between 'em. It's took me a long time to find it out. I wonder whether it would be worth any gentleman's while, now, to buy that observation for the papers, or the Parliament!"

Toby, wrapped in a "brown study" continues his "obserwations." Toby has evidently heard of the Malthusian Philosophy; perhaps located near a church, he has heard that such is the philosophy of CHARLES JOHN, Bishop BLOOMFIELD :-

TOBY'S DOUBTINGS. 'It seems as if we can't go right, do right, or be righted,' said Toby. 'I hadn't much schooling myself when I was young; and I can't make out whether we have any business on the face of the earth, or not. Sometimes I think we must have a little, and sometimes I think we must be intruding. I get so puzzled sometimes that I am not even able to make up my mind whether there is any good at all in us, or whether we are born bad. We seem to do dreadful things; we seem to give a deal of trouble; we are always being complained of and guarded against. One way or other we fill the papers. Talk of a New Year!' said Toby, mournfully. 'I can bear up as well as another man at most times; better than a good many, for I am as strong as a lion, and all men an't; but supposing it should really be that we have no right to a New Year :- supposing we really are

intruding ?----' " Probably Toby had been led to reflect on the possibility of there really being "no seat for him at Nature's board," from the fact that he was too often without a dinner. From his reverie Toby is aroused by the voice of his daughter. MALTHUS REFUTED.

Why, father, father !" said the pleasant voice again. Toby heard it this time-started-stopped-and shortening his sight, which had been directed a long way off as seeking for enlightenment in the very heart of the approaching year, found himself face to face with his own child, and looking close into her eyes. Bright eyes they were. Eyes that would bear a world of looking in before their depth was fathomed. Dark eyes, that reflected back the eyes which searched them; not flashingly, or at the owner's will, but with a clear,

calm, honest, patient radiance, claiming kindred with that light which heaven called into being : eyes that were beautiful and true, and beaming with hope. With hope so young and fresh-with hope so buoyant, vigorous, and bright, despite the twenty years of work and poverty on which they had looked, that they became a voice to Trotty Veck, and safd: "I think we have

some business here—a little!" Poetry that, my masters! Nature pleading through the affections for those truth brutish miscalled philosophy would fain,-but hap-

pily in vain, strives to,—extinguish.

Toby's daughter, Meg, has most unexpectedly brought him a dinner of hot tripe, which he enjoys seated on a door step. While thus employed the daughter imparts to him her love for Richard, a stalwart blacksmith, who has vowed to wed her on New Year's day. Hear how beautifully the brighteyed girl pleads what we shall take the liberty to

OUR PHILOSOPHY.

He says then, father, another year is nearly gone, and where is the use of waiting on from year to year, when it is so unlikely we shall ever be better off than we are now. He says we are poor now, father, and we shall be poor then; but we are young now, and years will make us old before we know it. He says that if we wait, people in our condition, until we see our way quite clearly, the way will be a narrow one indeed-the common way-the grave, father. \* \* \*

And how hard, father, to grow old, and die, and think we might have cheer d and helped each other! How hard in all our lives to love each other; and to grieve apart, to see each other working, changing, growing old and grey. Even if I got the better of it, and forgot him (which I never could), O, father dear, to have a heart so full as mine is now, and live to have it slowly drained out every drop, without the recollection of one happy moment of a woman's life, to stay behind and

comfort me, and make me better !" The father and daughter are here joined by the latter's sweetheart, Richard, and almost at the same moment the door opens, and the footman of Alderman Cute nearly puts his foot into the tripe dish. Mr. Cute is attended by two friends, Mr. Filer, a cold-blooded political economist-Mr. Dickens paints the class to the life-and a red-faced gentleman, in a blue coat, representing a Tory of the old school, whose eternal prate is about "the good old

PEOPLE. 'Now, you know,' said the Alderman, addressing his two friends, with a self-complacent smile upon his face, which was habitual to him, 'I am a plain man, and a practical man; and I go to work in a plain, practical way. That's my way. There is not the least mystery or difficulty in dealing with this sort of people, if you only understand 'em, and can talk to 'em in their own manner. Now, you porter! Don't you ever tell me, or anybody else, my friend, that you havn't always enough to eat, and of the best; because I know better I have tasted your tripe, you know, and you can't "chaff" me. You understand what "chaff" means eh? That's the right word, isn't it? Ha, ha, ha Lord bless you,' said the Alderman, turning to his friends again, 'it's the easiest thing on earth to deal with this sort of people, if you only understand 'ein.' Famous man for the common people, Alderman Cute! Never out of temper with them! Easy, affable, joking

knowing gentleman! 'You see, my friend,' pursued the Alderman, 'there's : great deal of nonsense talked about want-" hard up, you know: that's the phrase, isn't it? ha, ha, ha!and I intend to put it down. That's all! Lord bless you,' said the Alderman, turning to his friend again 'you mayout down anything among this sort of people if you only know the way to set about it!" Trotty took Meg's hand and drew it through his arm He didn't seem to know what he was doing though.

Your daughter, eh? said the Alderman, chucking he familiarly under the chin. 'Always affable with the working classes, Alderman Cute! Knew what pleased them! Not a bit of pride! 'Where's her mother ?' asked that worthy gentleman. 'Dead,' said Toby. 'Her mother got up linen; and was called to heaven when she was born.' "Not to get up linen there, I suppose, remarked the Alder

man pleasantly. Toby might or might not have been able to separate his wife in heaven from her old pursuits. But query: 1 Mrs. Alderman Cute had gone to heaven, would Mr. Alderman Cute have pictured her as holding any state or Station there ?

From denouncing tripe, the precious trio proceed the abusing of Matrimony:—

A POLITICAL ECONOMIST'S LAMENT, And you're making love to her, are you?' said Cute to the young smith. Yes,' returned Richard, quickly, for he was nettled by the question. 'And we are going to be married or New Year's Day.'

'What do you mean ?' cried Filer, sharply, 'married!' Why, yes, we're thinking of it, master,' said Richard. 'We're rather in a hurry, you see, in case it should be Put Down first.' 'Ah,!' cried Filer, with a groan. 'Put that down, in

deed, Alderman, and you'll do something. Married! Married!! The ignorance of the first principles of political economy on the part of these people; their improvidence; their wickedness; is, by Heavens! enough to-Now look at that couple, will you?' . 'Well! They were worth looking at. And marriage

seemed as reasonable and fair a deed as they need have in contemplation.' 'A man may live to be as old as Methusalch,' said Mr Filer, 'and may labour all his life for the benefit of such people as those; and may heap up facts on figures. facts on figures, facts on figures, mountains high and dry; and he can no more hope to persuade 'em that they have no right or business to be married, than he can hope to persuade 'em that they have no earthly right or business to be born. And that we know the havn't. We reduced it to a mathematical certainty

long age.' Our readers who are also readers of Punch,—and we expect but few are otherwise, -must be pretty well acquainted with the doings of Peter the Great (ass), who hesitates at nothing, and is omnimpotent nutting down' all delinquents, from Joseph Apy to Giant Despair :- he puts all down : a mighty genius is Peter! It strikes us we have ere now seen the veritable original of Alderman Cute, prosiding at the City Mansion House Police Court We may be wrong: but doubtless Alderman Sir Peter Laurie can say whether we are right.

THE MAN " WOT'S DETERMINED TO PUT DOWN SUICIDE." Alderman Cute was mightily diverted, and laid hi right forefinger on the side of his nose, as much as to say to both his friends, 'Observe me, will you? Keep your eye on the practical man!' and called Meg t

' Come here, my girl,' said Alderman Cute. The young blood of her lover had been mounting wrathfully, within the last few minutes; and he was indisposed to let her come. But, setting a restraint upon himself, he came forward with a stride as Meg approached, and stood beside her. Trotty kept her hand within his arm still, but looked from face to face as wildly as a sleeper in a dream. ' Now I'm going to give you a word or two of good ad

vice, my girl,' said the Alderman, in his nice easy way · It's my place to give advice, you know, because I'm a justice. You know I'm a justice, don't you?" Meg timidly said, 'Yes.' But everybody knew Alder man Cute was a justice! O, dear, so active a justice always! Who such a mote of brightness in the public eye as Cute! 'You are going to be married, you say,' pursued the

Alderman, 'Very unbecoming and indelicate in one of your sex! But never mind that. After you are married you'll quarrel with your husband, and come to be a distressed wife. You may think not; but you will, because I tell you so. Now I give you fair warning, that I have made up my mind to put distressed wives down. So don't be brought before me. You'll have children-boys. Those boys will grow up bad, of course, and run wild in the streets, without shoes and stockings. Mind, my young friend! I'll convict 'em summarily, every one, for I am determined to put boys without shoes and stockings, down. Perhaps your husband will die young (most likely) and leave you with a baby. Then you'll be turned out of doors, and wander up and down the streets. Now don't wander near me, my dear, for I am resolved to put all wandering mothers down. All young mothers, of all sorts and kinds, it's my determination to put down. Don't think to plead illness as an excuse with me; or babies as an excuse with me; for all sick persons and young children (I hope you know the Church service, but I'n afraid not) I am determined to put down. And if you attempt, desperately, and ungratefully, and impiously, and fraudulently attempt to drown yourself, or hang yourself, I'll have no pity on you, for I have made up my mind to put all suicide down. If there is one thing,' said the Alderman, with his self-satisfied smile, on which I can be said to have made up my mind more than on another, it is to put suicide down. So don't try it on. That's the phrase, isn't it? Ha, ha! Now we understand each other.'

Toby knew not whether to be agonised or glad to see that Meg had turned a deadly white, and dropped her ' As for you, you dull dog,' said the Alderman, turning with even increased cheerfulness and urbanity to the young smith, 'what are you thinking of being married

for ? What do you want to be married for, you silly fellow! If I was a fine young strapping chap like you, I should be ashamed of being milksop enough to pir myself to a woman's apron-strings! Why, she'll be an old woman before you are a middle-aged man! And a pretty figure you'll cut then, with a draggle-tailed wife and a crowd of squalling children crying after you wherever you go!' Oh, he knew how to banter the common people, Alder

Here for the present we must close our notice of the Chimes. Next week we shall return to them, and put our readers in possession of what becomes of

Trotty, Meg, and Richard. As a Blacksmith figures in the Chimes, and as we doubt not all our fair readers will by this time be the entertainers of feelings sympathetic for the young Vulcan, only second in intensity to those of his loving Meg, we think we cannot do better than have a song, a right hearty and noble one, from the pen of the talented Charles Mackay, (one of whose beautiful compositions appeared in our last year's Garland.) in honour of the prince and father of the manly craft:—

TUBAL CAIN. Old Tubal Cain was a man of might, In the days when earth was young : By the fierce red light of its furnace bright The strokes of his hammer rung : And he lifted high his brawny hand

On the iron glowing clear, Till the sparks rushed out in a scarlet rout, As he fashioned the sword and spear: And he sang "Hurra for my handiwork! Hurra for the spear and sword! Hurra for the hand that shall wield them well; For he shall be King and Lord."

To Tubal Cain came many a one, As he wrought by his roaring fire, And each one pray'd for a strong steel blade As the crown of his own desire; And he made them weapons sharp and strong, Till they shouted loud for glee. And gave him gifts of pearls and gold And spoils of the forest free. And they sang "Hurra for Tubal Cain. Who hath given us strength anew;

Hurra for the smith, hurra for the fire.

And hurra for the metal true!"

But a sudden change came o'er his head, Ere the setting of the sun, And Tubal Cain was filled with pain For the evil he had done; He saw that men, with rage and heat, Made war upon their kind, And the land was red with the blood they shed,

In their lust for carnage blind. And he said "Alas, that ever I made, Or that skill of mine should plan, The spear and the sword for men whose joy Is to slay their fellow-man!"

And for many a day old Tubal Cain Sat brooding o'er his woe; And his hand forbore to smite the ore, And his furnace smouldered low;

times." These three worthies denounce poor Toby for eating tripe, as being infamously extravagant, and calculated to bring ruin on the country. ALDERMAN CUTE'S WAY OF DEALING WITH THE COMMON

But he rose, at last, with a cheerful face,

And a bright courageous eve. And bared his strong right arm for work, While the quick flames mounted high. And he sang, "Hurra for my handiwork!" And the red sparks lit the air : Not alone for the blade was the bright steel made : And he fashion'd the first plough-share.

And men, taught wisdom from the past, In friendship joined their hands, Hung the sword in the hall, the spear on the wall, And plough'd the willing lands: And sang "Hurra for old Tubal Cain,

Our staunch good friend is he; And for the plough-share and the plough To him our praise shall be; But while oppression lifts its head, Or tyrant would be Lord, Though we may thank him for the plough,

We'll not forget the sword!" The great length of our extracts from Mr. Dickens's we had intended to have said, and also several regeneration as complete as that worked in the said broadbrim: "fill thy measures." hero of Dickens's Carol. If thou art a Cratchit, we help thee to, were we "the Ghost of Christmas in Germany.-Augsburg Gazette. Present." And if thou art like unto Scrooge's nephew, we don't know that we could wish thee aught better than the good heart thou wilt in that additional good of having the means at thy command to obey the dictates of such a heart. To the rich we say, give to your fellow creatures who are daily:" poor: and to the poor we say, sympathise with each other, and strive to ease the heavy load which, like Pilgrims, you are forced to bear. To each and all to a mad dog, "Have you heard, sir," we wish Plenty, Beneficence, and Happiness; and Doctor, "that people compare you to the tin-kettle all we ask in return is, that each and all will join tied to my tail?"

nine, and one cheer more, to chant the praises of WOMAN AND WINE. In varying hues of grief and mirth, How fruitful Nature's face appears! Beneath its dark wing rolls the earth, In ruins, blood, and tears. But beauty reigns where'er we go, And see, with grapes the vines are clad

Let woman smile, let good wine flow, And lo! the world is glad. A deluge o'er each land hath flown; But ah! how few, how very few, Some sheltering ark have ever known, Whom misery's waves pursue!

When flies the dove, when bends the bow Above that waste of waters sad-Let woman smile, let good wine flow, And lo! the world is glad! In dreary, dark, and funereal gloom, A withered land 'neath Etna lies, Which hurls from out its burning womb The Hell against the skies! Its rage expires, and muttering low,

Rests that mysterious mountain mad-Let woman smile, let good wine flow. And lo! the world is glad! The frightful vulture of the East, The deadly plague with hoarse voice calls, And man, to furnish forth her feast, Before her flying-falls!

Soft Pity tends these victims sad!-Let woman smile-let good wine flow-And lo! the world is glad. Stern Mars awakes his cruel fires, And rolls his car of sanguine hue, And the same land that drank the sire's, Still drinks the son's blood too!

Heaven is appeased-with angel glow

But man grows tired and stops the blow, And nature whispers, sweet tho' sad-Let woman smile—let good wine flow— And lo! the world is glad! Instead of blaming Nature now, See Spring's bright tresses stream above, O! let us wreathe her fragant brow With earth's best roses, joy and love! Spite of the slavish ills we know,

'Mid mouldering ruins ivy clad,

Let woman smile-let good wine flow-And, lo! the world is glad! A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL. To Church betimes! The Christmas chimes Are calling high and low in: To Church then all, both great and small! Chorus of many voices. We've not a coat to go in! Like our old sires. with roaring fires,

The fangs of winter braving, Huge logs pile high, to sit thereby. We've not a single shaving! Good Christmas fare is physic rare To warm the regions inner; Plum-pudding join to stout sirloin.

Chorus. We've not a crust for dinner! Fill glass and bowl, each jovial soul, As round the hearth we close in; Our wine is bright in its ruddy light.

Our very water's frozen! Right late we'll sup, and keep it up Till time to morn shall creep on; Then sink to rest in downy nest. We've not a bed to sleep on!

Loud be the song, the laughter long; Our joy no care shall leaven; Christmas is here but once a year. For that, at least, thank heaven!

AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM .- The Agricultural Museum, lately opened under the auspices of the Royal Society of Agriculture, will well repay a visit to the rooms of the Society in Hanover Square. For the information of persons visiting London, we supply an imperfect catalogue, which

high-weight, nine stone-colour sallow-eyes sunkbones very prominent. The smock-frock nine years old tages. Fed upon bread and water, with a little bacon. When taken, attempted to destroy himself in the House. Mind uncultivated. Habits sullen and brutal. No. 2. A Norfolk labourer.—Characteristics as above.

This is one of the incendiary species. Nos. 3, 4, 5. Essex, Willshire, and Somersetshire labourers. of these interesting specimens. The cases by the side of do to mind my riding, without talking to the likes of each contain portions of their usual food, and a week's him. The devil from a, but I be in dread of my life Case 40 .- Contains a treasure, which is indeed unique,

and which the Society feels justly proud of :on 7s. a week wages! As far as the Society can learn, the only one ever exhibited! Case 54.—The inentical bat used by Lord Coningsby in ence: the game at cricket played by his Lordship with real labourers. There is always a crowd round this case, and

Case 60 .- A sovereign, returned by Lord Radnor to a poor tenant on quarter-day; sent from Highworth. many considered the gem of the collection. Case 100.—Very old "duties of property," discovered follow. My mother of the Gracchi (that are to be) lately in Holdernesse-house, by the Marquis of London-

Case 120.-Numerous specimens of a new invention called "the rights of labour." The ingenious patentee declares that these rights were known to our forefathers, though the secret has been lost. He expects great results

from their re-introduction.

NOVEL MODE OF PAYING FOR THE MARRIAGE CE-REMONY.—On Sunday morning last an extraordinary proceeding took place at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, after the marriage of two individuals. The ce-Stevens before the morning service, the bridegroom, reply. a waiter at an hotel in the neighbourhood, went into AGREE TO DIFFER. - "You are no gentleman," said the vestry-room to pay the usual fees, his new-made bride being directed by him to wait at the porch till he had settled. The bridegroom, upon being told the amount of the fees he had to pay (8s. 6d.) commenced deliberately to count a vast number of farthings, which he placed four in a pile. He went on this way until the table was nearly covered, and the clerk suggested to him that it would be better, as he seemed determined to act in such an extraordinary manner, to count out the number at once; but, heedless of the farthings were soon changed for silver at a neighbour-ing house, and the whimsical bridegroom joined the bride, who was shivering with cold at the church

Tit Bits.

Bustles versus Providence. -- "There is a Providence that shapes our ends," saith the immortal William Shakspeare; and yet ladies wear bustles. A YANKEE BARRISTER prosecuting, a woman for maltreating her infirm husband, exclaimed, that most of the sex were devils! Seeing several genteel females in court, he sought to correct his faux-pas by adding, but the rest are angels, and many of them are

present.' A TOAST FOR TEETOTALLERS, -"Here's to the man who cut down the trees, who cleared the land, who ploughed the ground, who planted the corn, which fed the goose, that raised the quill, which formed the pen, with which was written the total abstinence pledge.' OPTICS.—The Duke of Cumberland told Dr. Price that he had read his pamphlet on the National Debt with much delight, and sat up so late to finish it, that it had almost blinded him. "Rather strange," said the author, "that it should have such an effect on works compels us to omit for this week many things | your Royal Highness, for it has opened the eyes of

everybody else." choice poetical pieces we had prepared for our Garland. We say for this week; for in our next we shall resume. If in this number of the Star our in quantity, thus addressed the landlord — "Pray Measure for Measure.-A Quaker at an inn Garland appears imperfect, be it understood that it friend, how many butts of beer dost thou draw in a is not as yet completed. In the meantime, reader, month?" "Ten, sir," replied the publican. "And we wish thee and thine "A Merry Christmas!" thou wouldst like to draw eleven if thou couldst," If thou art a Scrooge (which Heaven forbid!), we wish thee a quittance of all thy evil spirits, and a smiling landlord. "Then I will tell thee how, friend,"

THE WANDERING JEW .- According to a letter from wish thee (we repeat) such a Christmas Goose and Leipsic, fourteen translations of M. Eugene Sue's Pudding as Dickens has pictured; and we would romance, the "Wandering Jew," are now publishing THE POLKA-Why is the Polka like bitter beer ?-

Because there are so many hops in it. THE ROSE HAS THORNS. Milton, when blind case be the possessor of; unless indeed it be the married a shrew. The Duke of Buckingham called her a rose. "I am no judge of colours," replied Milton, but I dare say you are right, for I feel the thorns

Boswell and the Bear.—Boswell asked Johnson once whether he had heard that people compared him

us in drinking with flowing glasses to those lights GENTILITY.—A very irritable Irish baronet once of life.—The Poets; and, first and foremost, to fancied himself insulted by a country bumpkin who France and Freedom's poet, Beranger! In his could not trace his blood for more than 360 years from glorious strains we ask our friends, with nine times | labour and shaking his horsewhip in his face exclaimed. 'Dann you, sir, if you were a gentleman 1'd horsewhip you to-night and shoot you to-morrow morning. 'Thank you, Sir John; its not the first time that I

have had to return thanks to providence for not being

a gentleman," was the shrewd reply.

A FACT.—About fifty years ago, in the "good old times" when beating was cheap in Ireland, there happened to be five or six cases of manslaughter in different parts of the county of Kerry the same day, and the weather being very hot the coroner could not hold an inquest upon each in sufficient time; and therefore in order to satisfy the friends of one of the deceased who followed him thirty miles, he said he would summon a jury there, and without view of the body take their evidence, if they could swear to the facts. This appeared perfectly satisfactory. The jury was instantly summoned, and the whole business concluded in about half an hour by a verdict against nine of the Shannahans, three of the Macartys and four of the Doolans, for the wilful murder of Timothy Driscoll. The accused were all sent to prison; and the first day of the assizes true bills against them were presented to the grand jury, and the name of Timothy Driscoll indorsed on the bill, to be examined as the principal witness. After a few questions by the foreman of the grand jury, he observed that the name of the witness and the deceased were the same; and asked him: "Witness, were you any relation to the deceased?" "To the deceased is it?" replied Tim; 'wisha, my God, aint I the deceased myself!" "No, o, I mean the murdered man; are you any thing to the murdered man?" "My God, aint I telling you that I'm the murthered man myself! Look here," says Tim, showing a huge wound in his head: "wasn't that enough to kill an ox ? and look here, and here, and here," exhibiting all his wounds, observing devil a Kerry man was ever murthered since.'

"Wisha then if I wasn't murthered that night the this dilemma the foreman of the grand jury thought it best to consult the judge; and proceeding to the court accosted him as follows:-" My lord, we are rather in a predicament," and then related the circumstance; adding, "What we wish to know, my lord, is, if under the peculiar circumstances of the case we can find bills against the Shannahans, Macartys, and Doolans for manslaughter, as Driscoll's not dead?" His lordship, as might be expected, looked hard at the applicant, and then significantly said "No." UNE DISCHARGE AT A TIME.—When the Irish yeomanry corps were first embodied, the men were in the habit of not discharging their muskets, in order that they might preserve the cartridges. The captain of a corps, not distinguished by a very military ear, had had this prank frequently practised on him. An old martinet was one day inspecting the corps, whose ear was shocked by the irregularity of the fire, and he observed to the captain—"What the devil do you mean, sir? these men can't fire; do you call that a discharge? not a man to the right has fired!" whereupon the captain in a terrible rage vowed vengeance against the right wing, if, as he said, "it didn't make its share of noise the next time." When the word "fire" was given, bang went the right, sure enough, and up flew half a score of muskets, and back staggered as many men. The poor captain, flabbergasted, ran to take up one of the muskets, when the owner, who had partially recovered, roared out at the top of his voice, "Ogh captain jewel, captain jewel; wisha, for God's sake, don't go near it or touch it, for

by gor there's nine charges in it yet! that's only one

of them gone off; and they will all blow up and

A FARMER'S CORPS FOR SERVICE.—In the year 1798 when the Irish weavers and all the little Protestants were just as loyal as the loyal royal Repealers of the present day, these worthies volunteered their services to constitute a volunteer cavalry corps in the neighbourhood of Galway, of which the gallant captain was a parson. Government received daily accounts of the loyalty, the discipline, and the courage of this wonderful corps: and at length notice was received by the gallant parson, that Lord Cathcart would be in Galway on the following Monday to inspect the loyal royal Protestant tinkers and tailors. No time was to be lost. Not one of the gallant troopers had ever mounted a horse. Horses had to be borrowed, and the most to be made of the time. Well, Monday came. and Lord Cathcart came, and great was the consternation. There were the tinkers and tailors; and there was the dog's-meat, with long tails, and short tails, and no tails at all; with saddles, and without saddles; with bridles and halters, and without bridles or halters. Seeing the great Protestant zeal manifested, his lordship was willing to make all allowance for a first experiment. The troop was put in motion, the Museum.

Case 30.—Very curious, containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of "The English Labourer" (vulg. "The Country's pride"), natives of the vorious containing specimens of the vorious containing s of the various agricultural country's prince"), natives of the various agricultural counties, presented by different boards of guardians.

No. 1. A Buckinghamshire labourer.—Stands six feet The General could withstand this indifference no longer, and roaring out at the top of his voice to the -breeches ragged-boots very bad-found in damp cot- gallant parson, exclaimed "What the devil do you mean; have these fellows no tongues?" "Why, General?" "Why I have spoken to that man, and that man, and that fellow, and not a word could I get out of them." "Come here, Tim Murphy; why didn't you answer the General, you blackguard, when he was so civil as to speak to you?" "Answer him is it," said Tim; "wisha, by Shasus, captain, I'd enough to to spake while I'm riding: by the powers, I'd fall off

as sure as day.' THIRTY YEARS AGO .- Byron, in 1814, wrote to his A new coat!! purchased by a labourer with a family, friend Tom Moore, to apprise him that he was an accepted lover. The letter (which is as follows) is an admirable specimen of easy and familiar correspond-"Newstead Abbey, Sept. 20, 1844.

"Here's to her who long Hath waked the poet's sigh! The girl who gave to song What gold could never buy."

"My dear Moore, -I am going to be married: that is, I am accepted, and one usually hopes the rest will you think too straight-laced for me, although the derry. When furbished they have a very imposing appearance, and were brought out with great effect by the noble owner at a recent dinner given to his tenantry in Ireland.

You think too straight-faced for file, atthough the paragon of 'only children,' and invested with 'golden opinions of all sorts of men,' and full of 'most blest conditions' as Desdemona herself. Miss Milbanke is Ireland.

You think too straight-faced for file, atthough the paragon of 'only children,' and invested with 'golden opinions of all sorts of men,' and full of 'most blest conditions' as Desdemona herself. Miss Milbanke is the lady; and I have her father's invitation to proceed there in my elect capacity; which, however, I cannot do till I have settled some business in London, and I get a blue coat. She is said to be an heiress; but of that I know nothing certainly, and shall not inquire. But I do know that she has talents and excellent qualities; and you will not deny her judgment, after having refused six suitors and taken me.

"Yours, SEEING THROUGH IT .- "What is light?" asked a schoolmaster of the booby of the class. "A sovereign remony having been performed by the Rev. Mr. that isn't full weight is light," was the prompt

an angry disputant to his antagonist. "Are you?" quietly asked the other. "Yes, I am, sir." I am not," was the caustic reply.

ALL ONE, AND NO CHANGE.—A gentleman finding his servant intoxicated, said: "What! drunk again, Sam? I scolded you for being drunk last night, and here you are, drunk again." "No, massa: same drunk, massa; same drunk," replied Sambo.

A MANLY ADVERTISEMENT.—There is something advice, he went on till the little piles came to the very manly (says a Canadian paper) about the follow-amount he had to pay. The clergyman could not ing advertisement published in Portland by one of the wait till the end of the tedious financial operation, fair sex:—"This is to certify, that I, Elizabeth as he had to read the prayers in the church. The Wright, have left my husband's bed and board on since and before marriage."

#### Frish Movements.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION .- DEBLIN, DEC. 16. The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held at the Conciliation-hall to-day. Mr. Nicholas Markey, of Walshestown, was called

to the chair. The SECRETARY read a communication from Mr. Steele, the head pacificator, who had gone to Leihad promulgated among the inhabitants of the disaffected districts.

Mr. O'CONNELL moved the most marked thanks of the association to his esteemed friend and companion in every struggle for the liberties of Ireland. Tom Steele, and also the insertion of his letter on the minutes.

Mr. O'Conneu again rose, and after abusing the Examiner newspaper for the alleged "ignorance and insolence" of its editors, proceeded to comment on the financial injustice done to Ireland by the Act of Union. He concluded a lengthy address by saying that the association would hold but two meetings more in that year, but they should commence 1845 as if they were then only really beginning to agitate for repeal, and as if all they had hitherto done were as nothing; 1843 was the repeal year for monster meetings, 1844 for patience and for legal triumph, but 1845 should be marked by the weekly collection of the repeal rent. If it were to be but 1s. or 1d. in any locality, still it should be collected weekly. They solicited from no man more than 1s. a year, or onefarthing a-week, with four weeks for nothing; but if £50,000, and he would expect even £100,000 at the end of the year. Lord Cloncurry stated eight years ago, and it had never since been contradicted, that in agreed to propose a modification of the union; and the man who would tell them that they were not in a surplus of labour that cannot be diminished to the Mr. O'Connell concluded by moving that the Re- ment with the least possible reference to labour. We strate their perseverance in the repeal cause by sending in weekly contributions on and after the 1st of January, 1845. The motion was carried unanimously. After the disposal of some routine business, Mr. O CONNELL announced the rent for the week to most difficult to deal with. be £179 12s. 2d. Mr. Edward Clements, barrister. was then called to the chair, and the meeting adlourned.

REPEAL IN LONDON .- THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1844 .- The movement is in statu quo here-meetings are held, money subscribed, and transmitted to Dublin as usual. It is intended to begin the new year with a reorganization of system, as well as with more vigour of purpose.

GRAY'S INN WARD, Albert, Gray's Inn Lane,-On Sunday evening last the chair was occupied by Mr. O'Henesey. who addressed the meeting with much effect. Mr. Collins followed, and several new Repealers were enrolled.

FARRINGDON WARD, UNION ARMS, HOLBORN HILL-At the last meeting of this ward, Mr. Daniel Cocorcan, the chairman, delivered an able speech on the wrongs of retrenchment, yet those who have again sprung into Ireland. Several other speeches were delivered, and seve ral persons were enrolled as associates. LORD FRENCH'S WARD. Fountain and Still, Golden

lane, Barbican.—On Sunday evening last a numerous and Burke in the chair. Dr. Looney addressed the meeting at great length, appealing to them to be ready with their subscriptions for 1845. MEETINGS were held on Sunday last at the following

wards :- Maro, Deptford, Kensington, Moorfields, Lambeth, Aldergate; Smith O'Brien, Harp, Drury-lane; Gratian, Drury-lane; Pilot, Nation, Bloomsbury, St. John's Wood, Shoreditch, Dr. Gray's, Shannon, &c. BRIGHTON CONCILIATION HALL WARD. - At a late meeting at the Thistle, in Middle-street, Mr. Bowmer in

the chair, excellent speeches were delivered by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Butler, Mr. Freal, and Mr. O'Keere. Mr. P. to establish a Repeal Reading-room, and he should begin by giving them suitable apartments for that purpose rent free. This announcement was hailed with enthusiasm. Twelve persons enrolled themselves as associates.

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL

merous and highly respectable meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, Clement's-lane, Lincoln's-inn. on Sunday evening, Dec. 15. The meeting was convened in accordance with a vote unanimously passed be raised in each Repeal Ward in support of the testimonial to that great and good patriot, Thomas Slingaby Duncombe." Mr. A. O'Neil, R.W.V., was the subject had not been taken up at an earlier period but matters connected with their own (Repeal) movement had occupied their time; and, come what own cause, but stick to it until Repeal was successful. (Loud and continued cheers.) They had however now commenced, and were determined to do their best to raise a testimonial to that good man, had good grounds to be proud of their representative. Let the meeting bear in mind, that at the great dinner given to the "Liberator" in Covent Garden Theatre, while the State Trials were pending, Mr. Duncombe honoured them by presiding. (Cheers). Mr. Duncombe, too, had successfully exerted himself to raise the large meeting in Covent Garden Market to address her Majesty for the release of O'Connell and his fellow-martyrs from the Richmond Penitentiary. (Loud cheers). Although Mr. Duncombe House three times in one night in favour of the rights of Irishmen, and he had no doubt but that his (Mr. Duncembe's) honest principles would induce him to follow the excellent example of Mr. Smith O'Brien, done for Ireland, throwing himself, heart and soul, into | sault to the one general question of the Corn Laws. the ranks, become an uncompromising Repealer. (Cheers). Nothing would afford him greater pleasure led by Mr. Duncombe. (Great cheering). He was of Ireland—(hear, hear); and he was quite certain he spoke the sentiments of his countrymen when he English in obtaining their just rights. Mr. Dunto the nefarious proceedings of the miscreant letter open:r should never be forgotten. (Loud cheers.) Messrs. Cuffay, Thorn, and Stallwood, as a deputacordially greeted. Mr. Thomas O'Connor also ably and eloquently addressed the meeting; after which a collection was made, a vote of thanks given to the chairman, and the meeting separated. made their returns to the Warden-Mote.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. LIOYD'S, FRIDAY NIGHT.—The Britannia steamer. which arrived at Liverpool from New York in the early part of the week, brought further intelligence relative to the late storm at Havana, and shipwreck of twelve British vessels, and also a Belgian emigrant fearful event, and which were reported in this journal under our shipping news a few weeks since. The names of the vessels lost are as follows :- The Prince at Sunderland in 1835; 325 tons burthen. The St. Lawrence, W. Morrison commander, 254 tons register. built at Prince Edward's Island in the year 1841. The schooner Britannia, belonging to Halifax, 108 tons. The Bytown, of Liverpool; the Cyrus, a barque launched at Whitby in 1811, belonging to London, 403 tons burthen, Captain Rae master. The Fortuna, Leonard master, from Sydney, for Halifax. The schooner Albion, belonging to Prince Edward's Island. The Alabama, Captain Bunker, of New York. The then, Hubbard master, launched at Lynn in 1811. The St. Lawrence, 254 tons measurement, Captain Morrison, built at Prince Edward's Island in 1841: but their names are not yet known. Two seamen were washed overboard from the St. Lawrence, and were drowned. A Belgian emigrant-ship was lost on the night of the 5th of the same month, on a heap of sunken rocks near Cape Three Point. She was from Antwerp, bound to St. Thomas's in the Gulf of Adeluce, and had upwards of 200 persons on board, all of whom were saved. The other spot as that precedingly described. Part of the crew of the Prince George were saved, but the mate and two seamen were drowned. That of the Cyrus occurred during a snow-storm off Port Neuf. The crew being rescued by another vessel. The mate perished

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—Worcester, Wednesday Evenhave just transpired before a coroner's jury, sum-J. Hanbury, glover, of this city, second son of Mr. T. Hanbury, one of the sergeants-at-mace of the T. Hanbury, one of the sergeans-av-mace of the would recommend Sir Robert Pett to do is, to toss with work in the fields for five hours, and afterwards sit under day night, or early yesterday morning, hanged him. the several surplus hunters to see which should have all. a wet cold hedge, and cat for his dinner a bit of bread day

was lost off New Carlisle.

self in a most singular manner, and was found dead by his mother. The unhappy suicide had effected his purpose in the following manner :- He had procured a piece of small rope (a portion of a clothesline), one end of which he had secured to the brass handle of a door communicating with the parlour and kitchen, and the other end being thrown over the top of the door he had tied round his neck. He must then have made two running loops in his silk-neckerchief, in which he tied his wrists, and two flattrim and Cavan for the purpose of putting down the irons (used for ironing linen) were secured to system of Ribbonism, lately established in those countries under the name "Molly Maguires." It was ac-weight to his body. By these means he succeeded in thes under the name "Molly Maguires." It was ac-companied by an address from Mr. Steele, which he strangling himself, and when found was quite dead and cold. No cause was assigned for the act beyond the fact of the deceased being of a melancholy temperament. The jury, after some consideration, found that the deceased destroyed himself while labouring under temporary insanity.

> THE NEW BRIDGE OF ATHLONE.—APPALLING MUR DER.—On Monday last the body of an unfortunate woman was found in the river at Seven Churches, a distance of seven miles from town, with he throat cut from side to side.—Galway Paper.

#### THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1844.

THE SURPLUS

THERE is not now to be found in our language a term more iashionable, or one in more general use, than the word "surplus." The malcontents have each their pecause of each peculiar grievance. If want of employment is complained of, we are met with surplus machinery. 1830 the Duke of Wellington and his minsitry had Want of prices is met by surplus produce; popular discontent by surplus population. There is a surplus of lawhat he did then he could be compelled to do again; bour in the market, and a surplus of money in the market: earnest, or that repeal could be any longer delayed! safety point: and a surplus of capital that seeks employpealers throughout Ireland be called upon to demon- have a surplus of paupers, and the Prime Minister has a surplus of money—the only surplus to which tangible value is attached; while we fear that the Right Hon. Gentleman will discover, that of all surpluses, his will be the

Having procured a surplus "per fas et nefas;" by hook and by crook; by Chinese-ransom, income-tax, property-tax, and duties on increased importations to supply deficiency caused by commercial apprehension pending the discussion of the Right Honourable Baronet's Tariff we say, having procured a surplus, SIB ROBERT PELL will find it difficult to persuade his backers that there can b a surplus of parsons; a surplus of sailors, of soldiers, of placemen, of pensioners, excisemen, custom-house officers, spies, lackeys, government dependents, hangers on, and wealthy idlers of every description. No, no; however some might imagine that the Reform Bill really meant existence as representatives of the old system, will not believe in the necessity of retrenchment while the Prime Minister has a large surplus revenue; on the contrary, respectable meeting was held in the long room; Mr. such a god-send, however procured, or however looked upon as cash-in-hand to meet coming exigencies, ever has been considered, and under the present system ever will be considered, as a windfall applicable to the wants and demands of idlers; in fact, as a patronage fund.

We are drawing the picture of a system, and not of a man: but we are showing that still the system lives, and that it will make the man subservient to its vices. On all questions of chances, speculation, contingencies, and ever thing that is problematical, the supporters of Sir ROBERT PEEL yield implicit obedience to the will of their leader. Campbell, R. W. and V., then stated that it was intended He is an embodiment of their fears, their doubts, and their apprehensions, rather than the representative of their affection or their confidence; and therefore, in the balancing of the great antagonist interests; in deferring their day of judgment; in screening them, pro tem, from the active assaults of the Corn Law League, and in saving them FIRST MEETING OF THE IRISH IN LONDON IN AID from the roaring thunder of grim Poverty and the flashing OF THE TESTIMONIAL TO "FINSBURY'S PRIDE."-A nu- blaze of the agricultural torch, they are pliant, yielding subservient, and obsequious: but the moment the dread of the future is calmed by present prospect, and especially such a prospect as a divisible surplus, then do the bumpkins at the Repeal Wardenmote, viz. - "That subscriptions | in their pot-valiancy lose sight of the financial arithmetic, official calculations, and ministerial schemes, by which the bird in the hand has been caught. It is there: that is, unanimously called to the chair. He said that his their "memoria technica;" and they will have it "in meal countrymen had taken up this subject with a free or in mail: individually in meal, or collectively in male heart and good will. (Cheers.) He regretted that Each powerful family will look for their share of meal Each powerful family will look for their share of meal

or collectively the class will have it in malt. Hence the cautious Minister will find no little difficulty would, they were determined not to desert their in "muching" his surplus. If, as we believe, Sir Robert Peel is too wise to apply it in the shape of individual patronage, the respective parties will squeeze it out of him in the shape of reduced taxation; and the small sur-Mr. Duncombe. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Duncombe) had plus, insignificant in comparison with the amount of always proved himself a patriot; and his constituents anticipation, will be found the great difficulty with which the distributor will have to contend. The repeal of the Income-tax will be pressed by industrious capitalists: the repeal of the Property-tax by the landlords; the repeal of the Malt-tax by the farmers "that whistle at the plough;" the repeal of the Corn Laws by the free-traders; the repeal of the duties upon cotton by the manufacturers of that article: the repeal of the duty upon paper by the ing in the Brighton Herald a "cry from the ranks" of powerful parties that represent that interest: in short was not yet a Repealer, he had seen him divide the each according to his calling, as they find duties pressing on their respective trades, will attempt to have their nibble at the Minister's surplus; and thus will free-trade in the sufferers themselves. Isolated in position; denied the ensuing session diverge into as many points as there the benefit of constant intercourse; enjoying not and, finding that there was no chance of justice being are speculators, instead of as heretofore confining its as-

There is another question of repeal, and that the most than to see a large united party in England interesting to the working classes. We mean the repeal of the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Bill: and we have fully aware the enemies of England were the enemies little doubt that that subject will be considerably influenced, as well by the prospect of honourable members said they were always ready to aid and assist the shortly meeting their constituents, as by the tone and temper the Right Honourable Baronet shall assume combe's great services in exposing and putting a stop with respect to the mode of dealing with that surplus, out of which must spring woful disappointment. If the sop-in-the-pan was sufficiently large to satisfy the craving tion from the Central Committee, briefly addressed hunger of the Right Honourable Gentleman's own the meeting in favour of the object, and were most friends, he might purchase peace for another session but being too small to satisfy all, it is not at all improbable that the disappointed, making a virtue of necessity, may collected will be announced when all the wards have the Rights of Labour: and thus, with the assistance of the Right Honourable the member for Finsbury-the repeal of the rate-paying clauses. It is only out of party disappointment that any, the slightest, boon is ever conferred than to the justice of any, do we anticipate a few partial triumphs for their order during the approaching session ship, with loss of life, in addition to the seventy-five | They have gained one important step in the right road wrecks that unfortunately happened during the same | by rejecting all the fascinating schemes proposed for their amelioration by the several sympathisers and charity-mongers, who, during the recess, have bid so George, Captain Foster, belonging to London, built liberally for their affection and support. They have turned a deaf ear to the NATIONAL WASHING system. They have laughed to scorn the idea of parks and pleasure grounds conferring benefit upon pent-up slaves, who work from sunrise to sunset, and who, after a long day's slavish toil, are but too happy to seek repose as a means our "speak out"—one who can, in "words of fire," give of recruiting strength for another day of slavery. They feel that they must be fed and clothed, and less slaved, before they can take advantage of the promised boon. ship Cruikston Castle, belonging to Greenock, 382 They have rejected the tender mercies and fresh invita- his appeal not only be heard, but speedily attended to tons register, Mr. Cumming master, built at New tions of their friends, the League. They have pondered May his complaints sink deep into the breasts of the Brunswick in 1822. The Paragon, 132 tons bur over the candid and disinterested advice tendered to them powerful and the unheeding-strong; and may they do their by the Messrs. Chambers, Mr. Ward, and the noble share in causing justice to be done to the entire class of Earl FITZWILLIAM. They have thought of all, and and several large vessels are also reported to pondered over all: and they have come to the have been seen abandoned and water-logged, conclusion, that all the proffered assistance is at best but a bribe to poverty to be silent under suffering, in the hope that in the calm a regenerator may arise,

Anxious to assist Sir Robert Peel out of his present dilemma, with a surplus that is too much for one and too little for all, we will tell him what a very sagacious gentleman, who lived on his wits, once did under similar cirheavy losses, that of the Prince George, the Cyrus, cumstances. In the good old times, when visitors were and the Cruikston Castle, all happened near the same in the habit of conferring large perquisites on the servants of their host, there lived a man with small pretensions but large appetite. His facetious and agreeable wards which we are approaching with gigantic strides, manners made him a welcome guest wherever he went: suffered dreadful privations. They remained lashed but then the otherwise cheap living was rendered dear by to the rigging of the shid two days and nights before the "offertory" system: and Mr. Crofts-for such was by being washed overboard, and two of the men were drowned in the forecastle. The Cruikston Castle charged, had recourse to the following financial dodge. In passing through a double line of powdered footmen and butlers in livery, he accosted the major-domo thus-" Do ing.—The particulars of a singular case of suicide all those men expect something?" "Yes, your honour," was the reply. "O, then, by G-," rejoined Mr. Crofts, moned to inquire into the cause of the death of Mr. "I have only half a guinea: its too much for one and too little for all; so I'll toss you up for it." What, then, we

CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POOR, AGRI-CULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING.

the manufacturers—as to the actual and relative condition of the labourers employed and dependant on the respective occupations of tilling the soil, and working cotton, flax, wool, and silk, into fabrics for clothing purposes. The landlord-class have, whenever they wished to foil the attacks of their mortal enemies, the Free Traders, directed attention to the mass of misery—to the horrible amount | a family at this time is extreme, more especially if the two of human suffering existing in those large towns where the manufacturing system has obtained the greatest head. They have told of the foodless homes; the comfortless dwellings; the naked backs; the want, disease, brethren; and it would be also very laudable to inquire and death in their most hideous and loathsome forms, constantly met with in the courts, alleys, and back streets of our manufacturing cities: they have, with triumphant manner, pointed to the pallid cheek, the sunken eye, the bloodless veins, and the distorted limbs of men whom we are keeping in luxury, when they make the care-worn, toil-worn, factory child; they have exhibited the picture of an English mother, forced to leave her baby-offspring in the care of a drug-applying stranger, while she—the mother and the wife—went to the mill in our fathers' time; and I am sorry to say it will yearly to earn "the scanty living" for the man, her husband and get worse, unless we are allowed to till all the waste land the father of her babes,—and while he who ought to have been the prop of the household, was walking the street. idle, or wasting their little substance in dissipation : the foreign shore, as thousands have done lately. We often landlord-class have, readily enough, reverted to these but see accounts of the depravity of man; but can there be an too notorious facts, and tauntingly asked the Millowners instance of greater depravity than the following fact? every man subscribed that sum they would have culiar surplus, which is respectively urged by them as the if it was to that condition that they wished to bring the whole of the population; if the then actual state of the ing industry, was what they destined for all; if such was the Elysium that they sought for the workers of all sorts. And the answer of the Millocrats to the landlords has been: Look at home! See the condition of your own seris! Look at your "independent labourer;" your animal in the shape of man, vegetating on 7s, a week, when he can get work; starving or stealing when he cannot. Look at his home! Contrast his miserable hovel with the worst we provide. See him kennelling in a place pervious to but what enters the door; no fire; no furniture; no clothing; no anything. See him there, without the spirit of a man; without knowledge—his mind a perfect forming plans either for the burning of his neighbour's servants and all, amounted for each member per day to stack, or for taking and eating "Your" hares that run wild at his feet. See him attempt the latter, as one passes across the road on the side of which his miserable abode has been thrown together; and see him committed to prison for the heinous crime, and his family either left to pine alone in his absence, or forced into the Union-a place they dread and hate to loathing. Look at these things, ye proud and lordly landlords of England, and say about those labouring people who have grown-up children whether the destiny of the labouring class ought to longer continue in your hands. Have you proved yourselves the Friends and Fathers of the poor?" Have you been the defenders of their rights; the upholders of their privileges; the PROTECTORS of them from wrong! Have you seen to their being well-fed, well-housed, well-clad, and gross falsehood against a suffering class of the commuwell-educated! Have you done these things? to entitle you to lecture US on the condition of those who have fled from your estates to seek it with my wife's description of the English cotters' shelter in our towns, and find employment for their hands to do, denied to them at home! or blame us for evils incident to the locality where they may dwell and rowded streets,—miserable dwellings,—undrained localities: and sometimes they are visited by fever, more or less malignant: but then, to alleviate this evil -not of our making,-we have provided public Dispensaries, Infirmaries, and Houses of Recovery, which you have not. There is little chance of the epidemic in the way-side cottage" reaching the palace in the park; and so the except by the Union doctor, when your "yeoman" guardians will permit. Say nothing about our treatment of all of us are very thin clad for winter. I was in hopes the workers! Seek not to interfere between us and our hands." Leave us and them to settle what little difference we may have, between ourselves. Look you at home! Better the condition of your own "serfs," and don't seeko make the privations and inflictions of the manufacturing operatives an excuse for your own wrong doing; nor our conduct to the working people we employ, a reason for the longer continuance of your usurpations and robberies committed on the whole people.

> Such have been the criminations and re-criminations of Labour in their clutches; those, to whom a just and equitable system of laws and government leave the producers of wealth an open prey. BOTH ARE IN THE RIGHT; though, like Prach'en and Lockit in the play, vou in lieu of a bit of bread and a little toast and water, 'both are in the wrong" (for themselves) to tell it. Their doing so, however, will go far to produce a universal | pitiless storm all day long. God grant that in the next conviction that both have undue powers which they most scourgingly apply; and that it will be necessary for

We have been led into this train of thought from read-Agricultural labour, which it will be for all parties interested to give ear to. It is seldom that the voice of complaint in that quarter is given utterance to, in words, by the advantage of newspaper reading; with no schoolmaster or teacher, but the parson and the squire's lady; no lesson, but to "fear, honour, and obey" the squire, the shovel-hat, and the farmer-and be contented in the station it hath pleased (somebody) to place himthe labourer on the soil is in a far worse plight than the dweller in a manufacturing town. There, if poverty and misery have been centralized, political and economical pant Capital is met with opposition : opposition unavail- bondage. ing in too many instances, it is true-but still an opposition, which, if it does not prevent the onward march of the spoiler, throws difficulties in his path; causes him to be wary in his footsteps; and tells him that those who know why they are wretched and poor, will endure not one moment longer than the combined powers of force the soil. He is plotted against; he is defrauded; he is sunken to the deepest abyss of want and woe; but he knows not the cause; he sees not the hand that strikes. He discerns only that he has been hardly dealt with. He feels that he has been wronged : and, unable to give expression to incendiary's torch lights to the spot where misery dwells, suffering that enduring humanity groans under, and

In the case to which we have referred, however, we find there is one of that oppressed and ground-down class who utterance to "thoughts that breathe." He speaks for himself and his class. He sends up the bitter wail of the smitten-down. He appeals to the heart of society : may Labour. If not, those interested may rely on it, that that class will soon do justice-"wild justice" it may be-for themselves; and of that fact the following remarkable production is an evidence :---

MY FELLOW-LABOURERS,-Dr. Johnson has observed that "the poor look up with stupid maliguity at the rich." But he did not tell us that this bad feeling arises from the hardships and privations we undergo, and the little comforts we enjoy, in comparison to all other classes. Let us respectfully ask the three gentlemen whom we maintain in luxury out of our labour-viz., the landlord, clergyman, and farmer, not to grind our faces as they hitherto have done. Let us pray them to stretch forth their hands to save us from that squalid poverty to. Our condition gets worse every year. The cry of the farmer now is, that we are too numerous: this is a falsehood. We must first cultivate every acre of waste land. including the various parks throughout England, ere we can say this. Human pride will try to forbid our cultivating the numerous parks; but, in the eyes of Him who sent us here to till the land, what has human pride to do with his laws and the natural rights of man? We are Nature's out-door cooks; and we are the only cooks in this world who are not allowed to take a sop in the pan. There are those who think that bread alone is sufficient to keep a man's strength up who has to labour in the fields. I wish those that think thus would accompany me on a cold winter's morn, with the bitter biting north wind blowing in his face, with rain, sleet, or snow. Let him

after day. He would then, like me, and thousands more. in the words of Burns, "find every sad succeeding night and joyous morn the same." He would wonder why he, of all created beings, should be so wretched. How often THERE has, for some time, been a sort of contast raging between the two orders of Capitalists—the landlords and have I envied the birds and beasts! "You," said I, "have a table spread in the wilderness; you eat and drink from it without anxiety or care." When I look around on the providence of God, everything I see is conducted with so much benevolent care to every living being, that I am quite convinced that he never sent a human being to pass through a life of misery.

The New Poor Law was a direct robbery of 25 per cent. from the labourer's wages. The difficulty of bringing up first-born are females. Boys get to work much sooner

Surely it is very laudable and kind to send out missionaries abroad to ameliorate the condition of our sable into the condition of our own labourers. And it is very kind of the gentry to send us religious tracts—to teach the rustic moralist to die; and it would also be very kind if our superiors would teach us how to bring up a family upon ten shillings a-week. We beseech the three gentlelaws for the people, to recollect that we form a part of the community—a low part, certainly, yet we are a link in the great chain of society. Brethren, our state is worse, much worse, than it was

in Britain, or emigrate to some of our colonies-not under the present system, but under a well-organised system of emigration. Leave not your native land to starve on a In consequence of the rapid increase of the population, we have not of late years grown corn enough for our consumption; we are, therefore, obliged to buy many thouoperatives of Manchester, of Leeds, of Bradford, of Stock- sand quarters of foreign corn to supply and make up the port, of Bolton, and of the other "hives" of manufactur- deficiency. How kind is God to send us a supply from other countries! And how wickedly depraved are those

who try every means in their power to starve us by refus-

ing to take the gift a kind God sends us!

This careless, nard-hearted behaviour to the labouring people has created in us a disgust and hatred towards the aristocracy; and I am sorry to hear that this bad feeling is often displayed by the burning of corn. This is wicked, and indeed very stupid. The gentry do not pay us just wages to enable us to bring up our families and in order to be revenged on them we do a very wicked, stupid, and malicious act, which injures those people sind and rain; no floor but the damp earth; no light who do not injure us, viz., the people who keep the fireoffices: for every stack and rick is insured. Let us petition Parliament to take up our cause. I made, some little time since, a calculation. I took

the amount of meat consumed by ten of the families of the utellectual blank; ave, see him brooding over his misery. aristocracy, and I found each of the members, including one pound and a half, which is ten pounds and a half to each individual weekly. I also took the amount of meat consumed by ten families of poor people, and it amounted to only half-an-ounce per day, or nearly half-a-pound per week! So that we see that the idle eat or waste three times as much per day as the poor do in one week. Did they but know the faintness and langour that so often comes over the hard-working labouring man who eats only bread, the gentry would pity us. I am not speaking

> Some little time since I saw this shameful paragraph in the Agricultural Express: - "If we look into the beershops on a Saturday night, we shall see the cause of the distress among the agricultural labourers." A more nity was never uttered. Perhaps the man that wrote that insinuation against us has read Burns's description of a cotter's Saturday night? If he has let him compare Saturday night :--

> and able to work, but those who have to bring up

families with only the man's wages to live on.

"Well, James, I have just been to market. I wish you would go yourself, for I really do not know how to lay the money out. I have paid 7s. for flour, 1s. for coals, not necessarily consequent on Mill-labour There are 3d. soap, 3d. candles, 3d. yeast, 5d. for butter, 6d. for meat, 2d. for tea. I did mean to save 2d. for you to buy one pint of beer, because you have been so poorly for the last three days, but I could not spare it; for you know our little babe cannot eat his sop without a little sugar if he has dry bread to eat for two or three days he is ready to starve, dear little soul. I have bought one pound of mutton, with which I will make you some broth to-night it will do your cold good; what you leave will make a dinner for us to-morrow. I wanted to buy some flannel Pericken are left to die off, unnoticed, unknown, unvisited for Mary, and some calico for myself. George wants his shoes mended, and Richard wants some trousers; he and we have only one for us all. O, dear me! I have spent all the money and have forgot to buy some oil for the shoes and boot-laces. Dear me, my head turns round: I am bewildered when I think of our numerous wants. When you was ill a month since and could not work for a week, we should have perished if the shopkeeper had not kindly given us credit for a little grocery, and the miller for a grist. These people expect their money. They do not ask me for it, certainly, but I do hate to look them in the face, because I owe them so much. I hope none of my dear children will ever marry, for love is to the poor the greatest curse. Ah, James, you may look at me; even my love to you is a curse. How hurtful to my feelings is it when in winter you come home wet through, no good shoes to keep your feet dry, day after day, in consequence

> a poor reward for a man who has stood the pelting of the world we may not be governed by human beings, but by the law of God, which wicked human beings wilfully misconstrue. There we shall no more hear the voice of our My fellow-labourers, is not this a true picture of the English labourer's Saturday night to eight out of ten? Nay, I have put down nearly word for word the speech that my anxions wife has so often made to me.

of which you have got the rheumatism in your feet. How

do I wish at these times I had got something to nourish

Let us send petitions to our good Queen, stating the truth of our wretched condition. Do not make known our griefs by incendiary fires, or sit down brooding and planning schemes of revenge, as did a man at Rye last year, who invented a new crime, which, had it not been nipped in the bud, would have made England one vast

My fellow-labourers, my experience of human life convinces me that the majority of mankind—notwithstanding their very strict observance of the forms, rites, and ceremonies of religion-notwithstanding the gloomy countenauces they put on, and which they most sillily think looks religious-notwithstanding the repeated admonitions of the still small voice—are but half civilised, and bear too close a resemblance to the finny tribe, which inhabit the deep and prey upon each other. But there is a information has been centralized also. There the wrongs | glorious minority of human beings who possess souls. To those who possess that inestimable gem let us make an appeal; let us try to interest them by our respectful and patient behaviour to intercede for us, and not let us sink down into a much worse than Egyptian

> I have said that bread alone will not keep a man's strength up; nor will it. But, alas! how many thousands of us are there that do not get enough of that necessary food! How many times have I myself been obliged to make up a dinner on raw turnips, because I have not had bread enough for myself and two boys; and how often have I told my poor boys that my master gave me leave to take them, fearing to inculcate a bad lesson in them on From Arnold. their first experience of life. Why is it that fevers always stop at the poor man's

door! The answer is as plain as the way to the parish church—it is our low living that breeds this miasma. I could say much on the harshness and severity with which we are treated by guardians and farmers when we apply for work; but in this case I shall at present keep in my mind the motto of the absent Allan-" I bide my time." I must now conclude by telling you all, that our condition will yearly get worse if you do not come forward and state your grievances. Therefore, if you love your wives, if you love the children whom God has committed to your care, for purposes best known to Himself, come forward with respectful petitions, and pray for Coine . . .

#### To Readers and Correspondents. MR. ROBERTS.—We have already published Mr. Roberts's

I remain, your well-wishing friend,

adequate and fair wages.

three several addresses; and had our friends from Birmingham paid attention to the notice, they might have W.D., Battersea communicated directly with Mr. Roberts, instead of Christopher Doyle sending to us. We certainly cannot take the liberty of answering for any person, nor can we soothe down the Christopher Doyle nervous anxiety of the many who have applied to us to know if it CAN be true that the Christian Chartists had Mr. Roberts's sanction for inserting his name as a guest to the Fourth Anniversary Tea Party of the Christian Chartists under that of Henry Vincent, "the trafficking pedlar," as more than a score of our correspondents designate that gentleman. Had Mr. Duncombe voted in favour of the Masters and Servants Bill, we verily believe the circumstance would not have created greater anxiety than the insertion of Mr. Roberts's name in the place to which we refer.

MARTHA GIBSON JOSELYN is no poetess. If the specimen she has sent is the best she can do, it would be time mis-spent for her to try again. We dare wager a trifle that she will make a pudding better than poetry. At all events she ought to do if she is unyoked) and hopes to obtain a mate.

and 6s. from Bolton, per Mr. Fulton. to the Northern Star. His verses are inadmissible. sight of the "land question." we beg to assure our de ballet, who were on the stage with her, closed be another step in the right direction.

Humbugs and Humbugging .- In the Leeds Times of Sanation of humbugs!" We fear there is a great deal of truth in the charge. Most men in this country are the doomed victims of "humbug." They "humbug" themselves, and "humbug" each other. The rich "humbug" the poor with fair words, "charity," and pacronage; the poor "humbug" the rich with adulation and worship, as if they were a race of superior beings. Bishops of £20,000 a year "humbug" the people when they preach that "money is the root of all evil." The enfranchised classes "humbug" the unenfranchised when they say they virtually represent them. The Parliament "humbugs" the Commons when it assumes to be their "House." The Peers utter gross "humbug" when they say they are responsible to "God and their own consciences." Peel "humbugs" the landowners when he pretends to protect them. Lord Ashley "humbugs" the operatives by pretending to carry a Ten Hours' Bill for them. Feargus O'Connor "humbugs" the Chartists when he pretends to seek the Charter for them. The Bishop of Exeter "humbugs" his priests when he pretends white coverings are better than black for preaching in. In short, all "humbug" and are "hum. bugged" by turns. The Knaresborough electors are 'humbugs" for choosing such a representative; and Busfield Ferrand is an extraordinary "humbug," as his thousand and one Shoddy and Devil's Dust speeches abundantly testify. "It is a fact," truly says Mr. Ferrand, "that England is a nation of humbugs!"--[To this we just add, that of all humbugs that ever tried to humbug a humbugged people, the Leeds Times newspaper, the PROPERTY OF A TORY, edited by a "Liberal" quack (doctor)—who sold himself to mill-owner Marshall for a price—and supporting the best paying principles, whether they be Whig, Tory, Radical, Chartist, High Church, Low Church, Free Trade, Fixed Duty, or no duty at all, is incomparably the greatest, living or dead-ancient or modern; and the greater humbug, because the worst.) . WINTERS, LEICESTER .- We must see what we can do for him next week. At present our space is occupied.

Poor Man. London.—We know nothing of the Tropical Emigration Society, other than from the reports and advertisements that have appeared in the Northern Star. We know nothing of the parties actively engaged in it, other than by public rumour. We therefore are totally unable to answer his questions, "whether it would be safe to take out shares," or "whether it be merely a scheme to raise money for the promoters?" There is one mode, however, by which our subscriber may satisfy his own mind. The meetings of the society are open; they are held at stated periods at the Parthenium, St. Martin's-lane; he can attend with his eyes and ears open, and judge of what he sees and hears. This will single man to engage in them, who would otherwise have remained free. Most of them have in them the cause we are disinclined to Emigration as a remedial measure for the wrongs and evils labour has to endure. As to the practicability of the plans and inventions of Mr. Etzler, which are relied on by this society to make the 'chosen spot" (when they get there) a paradise, we cannot at all speak; for we have not even seen the models: but we can and do say, that an experiment could be tried here in England, the success of which would in some measure justify the roamers from HOME in departing to a foreign clime to carry out what is but plausible theory at the best as things now stand. The feeling that prompts this suggestion may be selfish on our part; for as we do not intend to go to Venezuela—at least with the first batch; and as we feel some interest in the settling of the question as to whether the plans have been exactly hit on that are to make machinery "man's holiday," we should certainly like to have the invensee, and where those most interested can judge, before they break up their present homes and connections to try their fortunes in a distant land. Besides, what place so likely? In England machinery has attained the highest degree of perfection-i. e., TRIED machinery. Here are to be found the most able and acute mechanics. Here the peculiar machines could be best made. Here interest is to some degree excited. Here the lesson, IF SUCCESSFUL, would be of. inestimable value. Here it would teach the "most civilised people on the face of the earth" a new phase of civilisation, for which they are most fitted. Here, then, it seems to us most reasonable and most desirable for all parties, especially the intending emigrants, that the experiment should be made. It is true that experience, "far fetched and dearly bought," is good for some folks: but as we are advocates for HOME-home in want our experience of the adopting of all new and strange theories to the business of life to be as much HOME as possible. It may be that we are not strongly for Venezuela or any other clime, tropical, temperate, or frigid, relying mainly on the plans of a machine-

and had witnessed that they were equal to the intended AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, IPSWICH .- Much would depend on the form of the note he speaks of, whether an action

JOHN SMITH, HINCKLEY .- If we had his case to deal with, we should stick to the cottage, and run all risks.

THE LINCOLN. RUTLAND, AND STAMFORD MERCURY. tion of every respectable person of all classes of society. This low publication was marked by littleness of mind, want of honesty, disregard of character, and indifference to principle. We are told that, when the weather permits, it is in contemplation to hold a jubilee in Lincolu, to commemorate the cessation of the plague.

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR

From Carryington DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. DUNCOMBE DEMONSTRATION. From J. Lord, Bolton RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SUBSCRIPTIONS. Leicester (Hamoden) Northampton (Old Loca-Crown & Anchor (W.T.) 2 O'Connor Brigade, St. John's Ward, Preston 3 Ditto (New Locality) 5 8 Bury . . . . . . 4 CARDS. 9 Hollinwood Mottram . . 9 Ditto, Hand Books 6 0 Northampton (New Lo-Bury — cards, 2s. 2 4 Ditto, Hand Books Ditto, Hand Books 3 2 R. Side, ditto . . . . 0 DONATIONS. 0 6 O'Connor Brigade, St. 1 0 John's Ward, Preston 4 VICTIM FUND. 1 0 Crown & Anchor (W.T.) 2 DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.
1 6 R. Side, Southwark 1 W. D., Battersea DR. M'DOUALL Part proceeds of a raffle at the Falcon, Tower Ham-59THOMAS M. WHEELER.

Accidents, Milences, Anquests, &c.

Mrs. John Dungan, of Edinburgh, acknowledges the at this theatre, during the performance of the Revolt public would not be wanting in their endeavours to receipt of £2 15s. 7d. from Dundee, per Mr. Kydd; of the Harem, which in its consequences has support him. A verdict of "Accidental death" w25 deprived the stage of the best English dancer returned, W. F., LITTLE GORAN.—Thanks for the compliment paid of the day. In the second act of the ballet the ladies of the Harem were discovered bathing, among whom night a woman, named Elizabeth Forth, who was of THE LAND, THE LAND, THE LAND, We are inundated Zulica, the Royal slave (Miss Webster), was one. Durinsane mind, and had wandered from Audley, in with correspondence from every part of the kingdom, ing the scene the gas placed at the bottom of the Staffordshire, committed suicide by placing herself on the all-important subject of the and. From stage, or under the sunken portion of it, where the across the rails of the Birmingham and Manchester, many places we have received requests to draw up rules and regulations for the guidance and government of local land associations, to which requests, when local land associations are requested to draw up water pieces, or waves, are placed, caught the light Railway, near the Wilmslow station; where she was the request of the re time permits, we will devote attention. The Lewis- frightful event taking place on the stage in sight of quest was held at the Elephant and Castle, Kentham association appears to be determined to go to the audience, the whole house was in a state of con-road, before W. Carter, Esq., coroner for Surrey, on Mr. O'Connor has taken twelve shares in their undertaking; and has promised to superintend the farm in

The shares and pit, who were the first to perceive the day rather suddenly, at the Baltic Coffee-house, 4, who were the first the dress of Miss

Walworth-road. The jury returned a verdict of its infancy. To calm apprehension that we had lost Webster was discovered to be on fire the whole corps Natural Death,

readers that we consider it to be the question of ques- round her almost simultaneously, as if by instinct, to tions; and one, only checked for a moment by the crush and extinguish the flames, but, terrified at the ignorance of many who had tongue enough to shout terrific appearance which almost instantaneously pre-'the Charter," but not brains enough to undestand sented itself, they retreated, and she rushed forward the value of the land. We have pleasure in re-towards the front of the stage. Mrs. Plunkett ferring our numerous correspondents on this alone endeavoured to extinguish the flames, and in subject, to Mr. O'Connor's letter in this week's so doing was herself nearly falling a victim to her innumber; the first of a series of letters to the land- trepidity and good feelings. At this moment a man lords of England. And it also gives us pleasure to sprang from the wing of the stage, and throwing himstate, for the gratification of Counsellor Parry and the self upon the young lady, threw her down and extin-"Washam" and "Educatam" Chartists, that Mr. guished the fire by rolling upon her. In so doing, O'Connor is about commencing practical operations however, he severely cut her upper lip, and reon twenty-four acres of land in the neighbourhod of ceived some slight injury himself from the Harrow; the results of which will be faithfully sub-burning clothes. He is not, however, much mitted to the working classes periodically. This will hurt, and was on Sunday at the theatre. Miss Webster was immediately taken into the green-room and placed upon a sofa. Her clothes were nearly all turday last, we find the following :-"It is a fact," said consumed, at least all her external garments. For-Mr. Ferrand, at Knaresborough, "that England is a tunately, Dr. Marsden, of Lincoln's-inn, was in the theatre, and his assistance was rendered without delay. The usual applications of spirits of wine and water, flour, &c., were had recourse to, and everything done that, under the immediate circumstances. could be done. Miss Webster's face was much blistered, and in some part scorched, the eye-lashes and eye-brows burnt off: but the hair of the head was untouched. The lower extremities were much scorched. and the flesh of the hips was also much burnt. The hands also suffered dreadfully, being burnt almost to the bone. Miss Clara Webster never lost her recollection, but exhibited, notwithstanding the dreadful agony under which she laboured, great physical power and extraordinary moral fortitude. She was conveyed to her home in Upper Norton-street in a carriage, attended by Dr. Marsden, who administered fresh applications, and who was afterwards unceasing in his attendance. During the whole of Sunday the inquiries were incessant after her welfare. Mr. Liston, the eminent surgeon, and other medical gentlemen, were called in, but they concurred in all that Dr. Marsden had done, and his mode of treatment has been adhered to. DEATH OF MISS CLARA WEBSTER.—It is with ex-

treme regret we state that the distressing accident which befell Miss Clara Webster at Drury-lane Theatre on Saturday last has terminated fatally. Miss Webster died on Tuesday morning, shortly after three o'clock, at her apartments in Upper Norton-street, Regent's Park. From inquiries that we have made, it appears that the medical attendant of this unfortunate young lady considered that throughout Monday the symptoms were favourable, and that no ultimate danger was to be apprehended. About six o'clock on that day, however, it was apparent that a change for the worse had taken place; she became delirious, and quite insensible of what was passing in the room; reason never returned—she never rallied for one moment. She talked incoherently, and was continually counting one, two, three-one, two, three, until death put a period to her sufferings, which were of the most excruciating character. Shortly before she expired a lady in the room thought she appeared somewhat more sensible, and consequently knelt by the bedside, and said, "Clara, Clara," several times, to which she replied in a faint voice, "Yes." She never spoke afterwards; her breathing became bad; and she expired without a struggle at ten minutes past three o'clock on Tuesday morning. Dr. Marsden was in attendance on the deceased from one o'clock until nearly two, and when he left Mr. Liston was immediately sent for, and arrived shortly after three. He had not been in the room more than a few minutes when Miss Webster ceased to breathe. Miss Webster's be a far better course than seeking for our opinion that mother had but a short time left the room, for the he may act on it. On all such schemes we are very re- purpose of taking a little rest, and when the melanluctant to speak in a manner that would lead a choly intelligence of her daughter's death was made known to her, she became almost distracted. Miss Webster was in the twenty-first year of her age. Mr. seeds of failure : and we are not anxious to be the cause Webster, of the Haymarket Theatre, is a brother by of disappointment to any one. As far as the general a former marriage of the late Mr. Webster, the father, scheme of Emigration of the society in question is con- who, we understand, was married three times, and cerned, we at once confess ourselves opposed to it; not had families by each wife. The lamented deceased it, nor the spot chosen as the future locale: but be- Mr. Liston stated he was of opinion that the brain had been injured by the dreadful accident which had befallen this accomplished young lady. Another Account.—Miss Webster died very tran-

quilly; indeed, she went off as if merely sinking into a gentle slumber. She bore her sufferings with great fortitude, and did not appear to shrink from the prospect of death, which we understand, it was ntimated, during the evening, awaited her. The following letter appeared in the morning papers of Wednesday:—"Theatre Royal Drury-lane, 11 o'clock, A. M., Dec. 17, 1844. At the time I despatched the letter which appears in this morning's papers, I had the assurance of the mother and another member of Miss Clara Webster's family, that she was entirely out of danger; but I deeply regret to say their expectations were too sanguine, for she died this morning. I will only add, on this distressing subject, that tions tested by practice HERE, on the spot, where all can the benefit announced for this unfortunate artiste will be given on Monday next for her family.-J. Cooper. Stage Manager." THE INQUEST ON MISS WESSTER .- On Thursday

Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Green Man

Tavern, New-road, on the remains of Miss Clara

Webster, whose melancholy and shocking death is

described above. The jury having gone to 54, Norton-street, to view the body, returned, and proceeded

to examine witnesses, who deposed to the facts above stated, but nothing new was elicited. In the course of the examination of the witnesses, Mr. Wakley remarked on the unfortunate want of presence of mind exhibited by those whose clothes are set on fire. If they would drop on the burning clothes they would at once be extinguished; and the second best mode was for the individual so situated to lie down at length. The whole of the evidence having been heard, Mr. every sense of the word; home in the land of our Wakley addressed the jury :- An occurrence like birth; home-manufacture; home-colonization—we this might easily be averted if simple and proper precautions were taken. In most of the cases of a similar nature that came before him, he generally found that fatal results might have been prevented if imbued with the enterprizing spirit of adventure; but ordinary precaution had been taken immediately after we certainly should not be disposed to leave England the clothes had taken fire. It had long been known that gauzes of every description could be so prepared as to prevent their being inflammable. inventor, until we had seen the machines in actual use, was done by starching them in a particular way; and he trusted his mentioning the circumstance would be productive of good, and perhaps serve to prevent the recurrence of another of these dreadful occurrences. Cases of fire were really could be sustained. Let him show it to an Attorney, dreadfully frequent; within the last ten days there and take his advice, after detailing the whole facts of had been no less than twenty cases of this character within his district; and he was sure he spoke within bounds, when he said that from 130 to 140 cases of burning and scalding occurred yearly in Forty-four years of uninterrupted possession should give the division of the county to which he was coroner. He held inquests yesterday on two children: both of them were scalded to death from want of proper preafter a long and disreputable life, terminated a mi-serable existence on Friday last, to the great satisfac-Hospital in Gray's Inn-lane. A child, while undressing herself before the fire, accidentally fell, and there being no high fender, she knocked down a kettle and scalded her head so severely that she died soon afterwards. Now accidents of this nature could never occur to children, if their parents would take the precaution to have wire fenders before their fires. In this case, however, danger had not been apprehended. Yet the means of avoiding the danger were very simple, for if a lattice of wire had been extended over the lamps the dresses of the actresses could not possibly have caught fire, and accidents of this character would never happen. The precaution was a very simple one, and where the results would be so satisfactory, it would be well at once to put it in practice. Where the dresses of performers were likely to be exposed to flame, the gauzes, as he had already observed, might be so prepared by a solution of alumina, or alum, as to be quite uninflammable. Impressed with this fact, he had yesterday written a note to Mr. Gardiner, a most excellent chemist in the neighbourhood (Great Portland-street), asking him if he knew any person in London who was in the habit of washing muslins, gauzes, or dresses in the solution alluded to. That gentleman returned this answer.-(The Learned coroner then read Mr. Gardiner's letter. in which it was stated that muriate of ammonia, or a similar solution of alumina, would have the effect of preventing ignition.) It was also stated that a Mr. Hodson, of 106. Strand, had given much attention to this matter. How far that gentleman had succeeded, the inclosed pattern of gauze would show; it would not light at the flame of a candle. Mr. Hodson proposed to sell a starch, to be used instead of common starch, which would answer every purpose, and at the same time be perfectly safe in cases like the present. He would undertake, for a trifling consideration, to keep all theatre "property," or dresses, from any dauger by fire. He (the coroner) did not know that there had been such gentleman in existence as Mr. Hodson, but where, as in this case, the mention of his name would serve? double purpose, that of benefitting the public, and, perhaps, doing good to himself, he (the coroner) thought it but common justice to give him publicity. (The gauze was then tested at a candle, and found to verify all that was said of it.) Mr. Wakley said, certainly no young child of his would be without an outer dress so prepared, and the attention of families would, he hoped, be directed to it. The wit-ERRATUM. - The sum of £1 5s., acknowledged in last week's list from Ashton-under-Lyne, should have been ness, Daniel Coyle, whose hands were bandaged, intimated, at the conclusion of the coroner's address, that it had been erroneously stated in some of the newspapers that he was quite recovered. This was not the case, nor was he likely to be well for some time. Mr. Wakley told him the intrepidity he had displayed on the occasion of the accident was worthy DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE. of the highest praise. He was confident if he were to On Saturday night a frightful occurrence took place take a benefit at some place of entertainment, the

SHOCKING SUICIDE ON A RAILWAY. - On Sunday

sternation, and screams issued from the ladies in the the body of John Mayne, aged 30, who died on Tues-

of the barge Mary Anne, and was drowned. Mr.

CORE. The mainmast of a schooner of about 150 tons was drifted into Ringabella Bay on Sunday prening. It had apparently been but a short time in the water, and was broken off under the rigging. Part of a ship's boat, painted lead-colour inside, was driven into Rocky Bay on Friday evening.

YOUGHAL, DEC. 14.—About six on Friday evening, a schooner came ashore on Clay Castle beach; the crew remained by her, and were all saved at the ebb-ing of the tide. The captain's wife was on board, and was got ashore in a great state of exhaustion. morning at daybreak, the hull of a vessel was descried from the shore riding at anchor outside the bar, a complete wreck, without a mast standing, and a signal of distress flying from a jury-mast. The sea on the bar was so tremendously heavy, it was feared no attempt could be made to reach her. Two fishing-boats were, however, manned and with considerable risk succeeded in clearing the harbour, but were unable to reach her after several attempts, till at last the master of one of the hoats. Richard M'Daniel, in the most gallant and heroic manner, and at the imminent risk of his life, sprang out of his own boat, and succeeded in getting sails, part of her bulwarks, and stove her boat. While in the act of clearing the wreck, a sea struck her and swept the captain. Clement Renouf, overboard; the rest of the crew were brought in in safety.

FIRE AT A LUCIFER-MATCH MANUFACTORY. - Be tween nine and ten o'clock on Friday night, a fire was discovered in the drying room of the lucifermatch manufactory belonging to Mr. Thomas Hall, Cottage-place, Kennington-lane, immediately behind the Horns Tavern. Before it could be extinguished about 150 gross of manufactured matches were destroyed, and the racks upon which they lay were burned. By the timely aid of the police and workpeople upon the premises the fire was subdued.

MORE MURDERS IN IRELAND.—DUBLIN, DEC. 18.— Private letters have been received in town this afternoon, stating that Mr. John Carden, of Barnane, near Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, was fog she came up the river at a very slow rate. Be-yesterday shot dead near his residence. A letter from tween one and two o'clock she was oil Woolwich, and resterday shot dead near his residence. A letter from Athboy states that an attempt at assassination was made in that neighbourhood. An extensive grazier, whose name I have not learned, went out yesterday evening, accompanied by his brother, to look at some cattle, when they were fired upon. The brother, it is stated, was wounded.

#### DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.

DUBLIN, DEC. 16. - WRECK OF THE DEMERARA PACKET.-About eight o'clock on Monday evening the Demerara Packet, Cousins master, from Liverpool to Demerara, ran on shore opposite Salt-hill. in the bay of Dublin. The master states that he bore up for Kingstown harbour, the vessel being on fire off Holyhead, supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion,-lime, coals, and hay forming part stranger, the master mistook the entrance to the harbour, and passed to leeward, where the vessel round and became a total wreck. saved. There are reports that another vessel was wrecked near the light ship on Sunday night. The weather continues exceedingly severe.

Swea, J. Neilson, master, from New York to Amsterdam, with the following valuable cargo:-255 aquare bales of cotton, 100 barrels turpentine, 235; barrels pot and pearl ash, 100 bundles whalebone, at one o'clock, a. M., with loss of canvass, but crew

WRECK OF THE HERO.—The subjoined is a copy of a letter from the commander of the Scout revenue entter, giving the particulars of the loss of the Hero, near Harwich:—"Scout revenue cruiser, Harwich, December 11, 1844. Sir—I beg leave to inform you of the melancholy loss of the schooner Hero of London, with a general cargo, from London for Amsterdam, under the following circumstances, viz :-On Sunday evening last, being at anchor off Landguard Fort for shelter, blowing a gale of wind from the eastward, and being dark, with squalls of sleet and snow, at about forty minutes past seven we saw some firing in the E.S.E.; we immediately answered the same, not doubting but that some vessel was in distress. I immediately landed the crew of the above cutter to render any assistance that might be required; and in proceeding to the spot we discovered a vessel on shore outside of Landguard Fort Beach, We immediately used every possible means in our power to save the lives of the crew, who we found were still alive by their repeated hallooing for assistance; we, therefore, burnt blue lights and portfires, to let them know assistance was at hand; but owing to the tremendous sea and darkness of the night it was impossible to send a boat to them. No boat could have lived in that sea, she being so close in to the breakers. We, therefore, succeeded in firing rockers with lines attached to them, over the vessel; but owing to the darkness of the night and the continual breaking of the sea, they could not, I suppose, find the lines, and in a heavy squall she capsized, whilst a tremendous sea at the same time striking her, washed three of the crew overboard, who were drowned one man and a boy still remaining alive on her jib boom. We used every means in our power imaginable to save them, but the poor boy was washed over-board and drowned. We then made fast two of our men with ropes fast to them, one with blue lights in his hand and the other with a line, and, watching the drawback of the sea, they ran into the sea as far as they were able, and succeeded in throwing a line over the jibboom—it was a most dangerous attempt, but my brave crew were anxious, if possible, to save the life of a fellow-creature)—where the man was, and he succeeded in catching hold of it, and made himself fast and jumped overboard, and we hauled him on shore through the breakers, but he nearly perished in consequence of the continual breaking of the sea over him. I immediately sent him on board the cutter, and gave him every possible attendance. The captain had previously jumped overboard with a life preserver, to endeavour to reach the beach, but perished in the attempt, owing to the heavy sea and drawback upon the beach. The body was found; and when the tide ebbed sufficient to enable us to go on board the vessel, we found one of the crew dead in the risging. The vessel is a complete wreck—gone all to pieces, and the cargo distributed in all directions; but I am happy to say that part of it, together with the materials of the vessel, have been saved by the crew of this cutter, and delivered over to the proper officers at this port. I am moreover proud to state that the conduct of my crew on this occasion was most praiseworthy; they were with me upon the beach for twenty hours, saving life and property, without rest

DREADFIL SIEAM-BOAT COLLISION .- On Tuesday after noon, about half-past two o'clock, as the Sylph, belonging to the Old Wooiwich Steam-packet Company, was proceeding on her down-passage to Woolwich, having just left the Greenwich stone pier, and when three of the cabin-passengers were carried to the surpicked up, and taken ashore by the boats in attendance, as well as the crew of the Sylph, and numerous deck-passengers, who had been washed overpublic-house, East Greenwich, with his skull fright-valued at £60,000. The loss, it is stated, will amount fully fractured, one eye knocked out, and a leg and to £25,000. an arm broken. He is since dead. Another man and three young women were taken on board the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital Ship, with wounds and severe contusions. The man has since died, but though not dangerously, injured at the Chest Tavern, Ship-dock. The Orwell remained with the Sylph till to the Old Woolwich Company, arrived and towed, or destitution prevailed among the poorer classes.

or refreshment. (Signed) Isaac Saxty, Commander

AWFUL AND FATAL COLLISION ON THE THAMES .-

FATAL Accident on the River.—On Friday af- rate towards London, the Sylph had just left the pier a frost of excessive violence lasted from October to but said he would be responsible for the portmanteau, eight and nine o'clock on the previous night, the three Destruction of an East Indiaman by Fire, at the Davies has very handsomely expressed his determigiven, or fully understood, the cutwater of the Orwell
ration of providing for the bereaved widow and chilstated that about four o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesknowing the parties to be utterers of base coin, he
caught the smaller vessel and stove her in, literally
stated that about four o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 3rd of September, the prisoner drove up in an
was particular in ringing both the shillings on the
with a valuable cargo of East India produce, consistthere were on board the usual crew, consisting of captain, steersman, engine-driver, stoker and assist- lasted one hundred and twenty days; and again in the which appeared to be very heavy, for they carried it beby the watermen lying off the quay that she was stroy the corn and fruit. filling fast. Numerous boats were at once unmoored 1062. Edward the Corn and pushed off, and by the time they came alongside several persons were struggling in the water. Fortunately, by the praiseworthy exertions of the was succeeded by an intense frost, which continued

The ship proved to be the Joseph and Fanny, of Newport, Capt. Lobbat, bound for Newport from Cork, with a general cargo of provisions. They left Cove last Tuesday, carried away some of their sails that night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night, and had been since then lying-to, and unable night not seven months old, the most piteous scene presented itself—the mother battling with left the bed of the Thames dry for three days.

1205 John —A frost from January 14 to March 22: landlord and his wife had the key and were absent. Elder the waves, and stretching out her arms, as in pitcous supplication, towards her child, which had escaped and another in 1207, which continued fifteen weeks. from her arms in the struggle between life and death. By an extraordinary effort on the part of two men, named William Brown and Joseph Facey, belonging to Ship-stairs, in their boats, both were happily saved. reign. Carts passed over the Thames: and again in lodgings, was here produced and identified by the witness, who added that the prisoner paid him £1 10s. on face. This being hauled into one of the boats, was the use of their limbs and perished. immediately conveyed to the Dreadnought Hospital- 1684. Charles II.—About the beginning of Decemanother man, dreadfully crushed, and apparently upon the Thames from the Temple to Westminster, alluded to in the above evidence corroborated these on board; a cable was then attached, her anchors the Union public-house, opposite the part of the river were baited, and multitudes of people assembled on slipped, and the vessel was towed into the harbour where the accident occurred. Three women, who the ice. with great difficulty in safety. She proves to be a were taken out of the water, were conveyed to the 1709. Anne.—A remarkably deep snow was sucJersey schooner, the Swan, bound from Seville to Crown and Anchor public-house; and Mr. Appleton, ceeded by three months of dreadfully inclement Dublin with fruit; a large ship ran into her on Thurssurgeon, being sent for, their contusions were weather. Booths were erected on the Thames, and day night in the Channel, carried away all her head-attended to, and warm baths and beds provided with-all manner of diversions were carried on upon the ice out delay by the humane landlord and landlady. From the statement of one of the sufferers, who was sitting by the fire-place in the cabin at the time of the collision, it appears that there were about twenty below at the time of the occurrence, and that

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. - The statement of Captain S. Wrackham, the commander of the Orwell, as connected with this melancholy event is to the following ice. effect :- The Orwell was due at five o'clock on Monday evening, but on coming up the river, and when the memorable one of 1740. Many persons were from the other side of Gravesend, the fog was so heavy the death. The thermometer ranged from 34 degrees to death. that it was found necessary to cast anchor. About nine o'clock on Tuesday morning she heaved her anchor, but in consequence of the continuance of the was two hours making the distance from that point to Greenwich. When off the latter place the Sylph was making for the pier, and, it being high tide, she was under the necessity of going at her full speed. In crossing from the north to the south shore the Orwell came in sight of the Sylph, when the pilot, whose name is Wiggens, being at the wheel of the Orwell, seeing the danger which the smaller boat was in, called out, "Stop her—ease her;" and the Orwell was backed three turns astern. Unfortunately, the Sylph was not able to clear herself; for, although the backing took place, she was struck in the fore-sponson, or in front of the paddle-box on the larboard side, and instantly filled, the figure-head of the Urwell coming across the deck of the Sylph. The cries and shrieks of the unfortunate passengers were truly alarming: but before any of the cargo, which was a general one. Being a aid could be rendered the Sylph pitched head downwards. The crew and passengers of the Orwell rendered every assistance, and dragged several of the illshore from Black-rock to Salt-hill is strewed with made; but for this, the loss of human life must have fated passengers through the aperture which had been Weeck of a Swedish Ship—The Swedish brig for before Captain Wrackham left, nine bodies had been recovered, consisting of men, women, and children, most or all of whom are supposed to belong to Greenwich, Woolwich, and its vicinity. None of the bodies at the time they were found were identified. 250 barrels rosin, 2,600 rough pipe stones, was driven Captain Wrackham states, that had he come up at on shore at Spiddle, in this bay, on Wednesday last full speed, he must have run completely over the Sylph and sunk her; had this occurred, not a single all safe; she has become a total wreck.—Galuan life would have escaped to tell the particulars of this deplorable accident.

> Shepherd, a native of Woolwich, where he followed although the body had been recognized. He was a Mr. William Smee, who proved that he was the chief seller of oranges on board the Greenwich and Wool- accountant of the Bank of England, produced as jury than what would arise from immersion.

has reached us that the Princess Mary and the Transfer-office. He inquired of me whose duty it was to immediately told her mistress of the assault, and smoke is unknown; one thing, however, is certain has reached us that the Princess Mary and the Transfer-office. He inquired of the whose duty it was to immediately told her finitess of the assault, and smoke is unknown; one thing, however, is certain, Princess Alice came in collision on Tuesday as the enter the tickets in the name of Oxenford. I replied that he never came out again. Throughout the day ton-row, Brompton.—Hugh Daniel Watkins and James former, in a dense fog, was leaving Oxend with the it was my duty. He then asked me if I would oblige him the prisoner till the next day, when her mistress of the assault, and smoke is unknown; one thing, however, is certain, Wood-street, City.—John Peart Berley, plumber, Brompton.—Hugh Daniel Watkins and James the prisoner till the next day, when her mistress of the assault, and smoke is unknown; one thing, however, is certain, Wood-street, City.—John Peart Berley, plumber, Brompton.—Hugh Daniel Watkins and James the prisoner till the next day, when her mistress of the assault, and smoke is unknown; one thing, however, is certain, Wood-street, City.—John Peart Berley, plumber, Brompton.—Hugh Daniel Watkins and James the prisoner till the next day, when her mistress of the assault, and smoke is unknown; one thing, however, is certain, Wood-street, City.—John Peart Berley, plumber, Brompton.—Hugh Daniel Watkins and James the prisoner till the next day, when her mistress of the assault, and smoke is unknown; one thing the prisoner till the next day is under the prisoner till the next day. mail, and the latter entering. No lives have been by entering them directly, as Mr. Oxenford was in waiting. going into the coal-cellar, found him there. She lost, but much damage has been done to the vessels, I then proceeded to enter them directly in the transfer- immediately gave him into custody.—Mrs. Edwards, the Princess Mary suffering the most; a week or two book, and while doing so I asked the prisoner if he knew the mistress of the girl, corroborated the evidence of will, however, put her right.

Mungo, a fine barque, 355 tons, commanded by quired where Mr. Oxenford was. The prisoner said he Captain Lamond, and, what was worse, ten of her was outside minding the horse; that he (the prisoner) had L'Agullas, during a severe gale of wind from the to fetch Mr. Oxenford, and in a short time returned with a westward. She was on her homeward passage from gentleman and asked for the transfer-book. He inquired Calcutta 10 Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to which place she what gentleman would "see it," i. e. witness the transfer off the east end of the Royal Hospital, she was run sisting of merchandize of every description. For soner, on being informed that this duty would be perdown by the Orwell (Ipswich steamer), proceeding to several days the weather, it seems, was exceedingly formed by a clerk of the name of Ingall, took the transfer-London-bridge wharf. A dense fog prevailed at the stormy, when on the night in question the wind blew book to that gentleman, saying to the person who was his time or the bridge of the stormy, when on the night in question the wind blew time, and the shrieks of the passengers on board both terrifically, in the height of which the ship, to the companion, "Come along, Willie, it is all right." I did Vessels were heart-rending in the extreme. In an consternation of the crew, struck on some rocks, not see the transfer made. On the 18th of September I instant nearly thirty watermen put off in their boats which subsequently proved to be those on the extreme accompanied John Forrester, the city officer, to America, on her starboard-bow, and cut her nearly in two unable to say, but at daybreak ten of the crew were soner, after the latter went out, saying he would fetch Immediately on the Orwell receding from the Sylph found to be missing, and in the course of the morn- Mr. Oxenford. On meeting this person, Forrester took ing it was ascertained beyond a doubt that they had him by the collar of his coat, and said, "Your name is face by the rush of water thus created. They were perished. The remainder of the crew were saved. Joseph Elder, and you are lately from London." He said second ditto: J. Webster, ship's carpenter; Joseph The witnesses Ingall, Tokely, Smith, Laurence, and Hickboard. One of the officers of the Orwell rushed on Harrison. sailmaker; John Thomson, steward; man were examined, but their evidence differed in board the sinking vessel, with an axe in his hand. - Williams, cook: Thomas Rose, seaman; Thomas nothing material from that already made public at the and rescued two persons who were wedged in between Ramerro, seaman; mobert M'Arther, apprentice; Mansion House. Among the witnesses subsequently the broken timbers and the vessel's side. These William Hunter, apprentice. The names of those examined, was Benjamin Caunt, the celebrated pugilist, were also taken on shore. Some children were picked saved are—Captain Lamond, master; Wm. Miller, who proved that he kept the Coach and Horses publicwhose name it is supposed is Shepherd (from a pawn- Frelick, and Thomas Shank. All the sugar has been from his having frequented his house for some time preissued from the Borough), was taken to the I nion; gow in the year 1839, and, with the cargo, was

GREAT FROSTS IN ENGLAND.

The first great frost of which mention is made in the women, having had their wounds dressed, were history, occurred A.D. 220, in the reign of Asclepiaput on shore, and sent home to their relatives. Several other women and children, more or less hurt, Britain. It continued, with great severity, five for a week or so, as he would pay well for it. He added
as well as being mimmersed in the river, were taken to months. In 250, three years before the seventh perdifferent public here. different public-houses; and one person lies seriously, so ution of the Christians by the Roman Emperor Trajan, another frost set in, when the Thames was he should have six soldiers to guard it. After this, which frozen for nine weeks; ressels were precluded from transpired before the 3rd of September, a portmanteau the last, when the Witch steam-boat, belonging also entering the river, and universal wretchedness and and three bags were brought by a man in company with

bernoon one of the coal porters in the employ of Mr. at Greenwich for her destination at Woolwich. At February. In 908, in the reign of the Anglo-Saxon of Somerset-wharf, Bankside, slipped that time the fog was very thick upon that portion of Edward the elder, a great frost occurred, during them; they were carried up to a bedroom and locked up. the Thames, and before the necessary alarm could be which most of the rivers of England were completely

ants, a few persons on deck, and about twenty pastime of Ethelred II., A.D. 987, a frost occurred of tween them into the house. The prisoner asked to be

reel most frightfully, and it was instantly discovered land on Midsummer-day, of such severity as to de-1062. Edward the Confessor.—A frost of fourteen

weeks, which completely froze the Thames.

weeks in duration.

for many weeks. 1715. George I .- The Thames frozen, and booths erected on the ice.

1740. George II.-As intense a frost as was almost ever known in England occurred this winter, which several ran up stairs the instant afterwards, the water began on Christmas-day, and continued nearly eight rushing violently through the aperture made by the weeks. The Thames was frozen, booths were creeted, and a vast concourse of people assembled daily upon 1788. George III.—A severe frost. The Thames

frozen below London Bridge, and a fair held on the 1796. A season of even greater inclemency than zen to death. The thermometer ranged from 34 deg.

to 35 deg. below freezing. Other great frosts have subsequently occurred which are still remembered by many: that, for instance, of 1819, when the City of London first opened receptacles for the poor, whom they supplied with shelter and provisions; and that again in 1838. when in one disastrous and unprecedented night, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer sank several degrees below zero, and brandy froze into a solid mass. R. H. Allnatt, M.D., F.S.A.
Parliament-street, Whitehall, Dec. 14.

#### Law Intelligence.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT. DEC. 19 .- SHOPLIFTING -- Leah Mary Roper, who was

accused of stealing 40 yards of satinette, value £6 6s., from a shop in Holborn, the particulars of which have already been laid before our readers, was found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour. THE CASE OF BURGESS .- FORGERY ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.-William Burgess, aged 23, clerk, was then placed at the bar charged with feloniously forging and transfer of a certain Government stock and security, harrels and boxes from the wreck. The crew were been much greater. At the time of writing the account the actual number of persons lost could not be of William Oxenford, of the value of £8,200, with intent ascertained, but there is no doubt that the number to defraud the said William Oxenford thereof. In another count the prisoner was charged with feloniously aiding and abetting a person of the name of Joseph Elder to personate the owner of the aforesaid stock. In another count Elder was described as a person unknown. In other counts the persons to be defrauded were laid as the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. In others as George S. Story, John Petty Muspratt, Wm. Cotton, and Matthew Whiting, and in others the charges were otherwise varied. There were altogether six indictments laid against the prisoner on the transaction. The prisoner, who is a tall, red-baired, remarkably vulgar-looking young man, hob-FURTHER PARTICULARS—THURSDAY.—It now ap-bled to the bar, assisted by the principal turnkey, who pears that the reported loss of life, as given in the asked permission of the court to allow the prisoner the bled to the bar, assisted by the principal turnkey, who above account, is greatly exaggerated It is supposed accommodation of a chair, as he was very lame. The that two only have lost their lives. The one who ap request was complied with, and the prisoner remained pears to have been killed instantaneously is named seated during his trial, holding a handkerchief to his face, which however, when occasionally raised to look at a witthe occupation of a walking carrier, or porter. At ness or around the court, showed no symptom of requirthe period of the accident he was on his return from ing such an application, otherwise than as a pleasanter town, where he had been to convey a basket of linen substance of contract than the bare hand. The Hon. for a laundress residing in Woolwich. This circum. James Stuart Wortley stated the case, in a remarkably stance led to his identity, a receipted bill in the name clear and simple manner, observing the order of time and of the laundress being found in a small memorandum dircumstances, precisely as they were subsequently detailed book contained in one of his side coat pockets. The in the evidence, and with no addition to the history of name of the other unfortunate man had not transpired, the affair, already so generally known to the public.wich steam-boats. When taken from the wreck the attested copy of the account (from the books of the compoor fellow was alive, and although the greatest des. pany) of the monies standing in the name of Mr. Wilpatch was used in conveying him to the Dreadnought liam Oxenford. From that account when read it aphospital-ship, he died before reaching it. The da. peared, that on the 3rd of September last there stood a mage done to the Sylph is very great. She is nearly balance in favour of that gentleman of £9,800, but on that cut in two just before the paddle-box, the fore part day two sums of £6,305 3s. 5d. and of £1,894 16s. 7d. had balance in favour of that gentleman of £9,800, but on that being only held on by the keel. She is a complete been transferred, the former sum to Messrs. G. S. Storey, having attempted to commit a rape upon the person which they were exposed, they ran out, and got upon wreck, and it will cost a great sum to put her again J. P. Muspratt, William Cotton, and Matthew Whitehead. of a young girl, named Amelia Stewart, living in ser- the landing, and were immediately met by a huge affoat. Her machinery has received no further in- Directors of the Pelican Assurance Company; and the latter to Mr. Mortimer, a stockbroker. In answer to far- Strand. The girl appeared to be much confused they hardly knew, but in their extremity they ther questions put by Mr. Adolphus, the witness stated. as she entered the witness-box, and it was with made for the roof of the building, on to which The Inquestr on the Bodies.—On Thursday Mr. that in September last, and for about four years previous, that in September last, and for about four years previous, that in September last, and for about four years previous, that in September last, and for about four years previous, difficulty she could be got to give her testitive premises, when they found that the under waiter, a fact that his client and the plantiff's wife were about to escape to the adjoining four the prisoner had been a clerk in the Consul's-office, mony, she was so abashed at the questions put premises, when they found that the under waiter, a fact that his client and the plantiff's wife were about to escape to the adjoining fact that his client and the plantiff's wife were about to escape to the adjoining fact that his client and the plantiff's wife were about to escape to the adjoining fact that his client and the plantiff's wife were about to escape to the adjoining fact that his client and the plantiff's wife were about to escape to the adjoining fact that his client and the plantiff's wife were about to escape to the adjoining fact that his client and the plantiff's wife were about to escape to the adjoining fact that his client and the plantiff's wife were about to escape to the adjoining fact that his client and the plantiff's wife were about to escape to the adjoining fact that his client and the present time living in adultery. His teen inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary Alphage, and had access to all the books of the company, to her. She deposed that about four o'clock on the Greenwich, assembled at the Eight Bells Tavern, and by these means became acquainted with all Thursday previous she was down stairs in the kitchen, mear the church, to investigate the circumstances the particulars of the stock standing in the names of and proceeded to the coal-cellar to get some coals. attending the deaths of Jeremiah Sullivan, aged fifty the proprietors. On the 31st of August, or the 2d of September, and James Shepherd, aged forty-five years, tember, the prisoner applied to the witness for leave of standing in the area. He can up to her and caught and believe the found and the first the proprietors. On the 31st of August, or the 2d of September, and called to him several times, but without being grant the plaintiff to as small an amount as possible. Standing in the area. He came up to her and caught and the heat of the flames beneath him so in
In swich steamer, and the Svlph, Woolwich boat. On the 5th of September When the 2d of September and called to him several times, but without being grant the plaintiff to as small an amount as possible. The Lord Chief Baron summed up, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £750. Ipswich steamer, and the Sylph, Woolwich boat, on the 5th of September. He never again returned to his the afternoon of Tuesday last. Several persons on board the Sylph, and also the Orsell, were examined, but without eliciting any new fact of importance. The the theory of the consultant product of the struggled to release herself, but he consultant product of the struggled to release herself, but he held her tight, and left held of her when she hergen to several times before; and began pulling her about. She retreated back into the kitchen, and he followed her, and, but without eliciting any new fact of importance. The of which the coroner said he thought, in the case of Sullivan, at any rate, it was desirable that the exact cause of death should be ascertained, and therefore a post morten examination would be necessary. The post mortem examination would be necessary. The writing, and I can pronounce it without the aid of my pan, with which she had been going for most important one, inasmuch as the public safety was concerned; and it would be absolutely necessary. I never knew any person of the name of Elder.—Mr. He afterwards, they should have be absolutely necessary. In never knew any person of the name of Elder.—Mr. Her arms, and on pushing her back, the dust-post of the special states and in the control of the special states and in the service of the found his master's property in a blaze. He rushed the control of the special states are treat for the Christ-post of the special states are treat for the christ-post of the special states are treat for the christ-post of the special states are treat for the speci before closing the inquiry, that they should have be-Richard Board, examined by Mr. Clarkson: I am one of pan broke a pane in the door, which was half into the burning premises several times, and mas holidays. fore them the person in command of the Orwell when the clerks in the Consols-office at the Bank of England, and glass. He pushed her back into the chair again, was instrumental in saving several times, and mas holidays. the accident occurred, as will as some of the crew of on the 3d of September last I received from a fellow clerk and was proceeding to further extremities, when her ing that a favourite bird was in the house, he told that vessel. The inquiry was then adjourned to of the name of Sutton, the two transfer tickets mistress heard the bustle and came down stairs. the coachman that he would go in and get it, and Monday next, at one o'clock.

The prisoner immediately let go his hold of her, and rushed forth into the burning building. Whether he STEAN-BOAT COLLISION OFF OSTEND.—Information the transfer I observed the prisoner at the bar in the ran up the area steps, getting clear away. Witness was met by the fire, or became overpowered with the Mr. Oxenford, as I had known the name for very many the last witness. The prisoner confessed the truth MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK. - By letters received in years. The prisoner replied that he did, and Mr. Oxen- of the charge, and expressed his sorrow for what he the city on Saturday afternoon from the Cape of Good ford was a very old friend of his. I remarked that he had done. He was committed for trial, the magis-Hope, dated September 25, we were informed of the must now be getting a very old man. The prisoner retrate admitting him to bail, himself in £40 and twe total loss of an East Indian trader, called the St. sponded that he was. Having completed the entry, I in sureties of £20 each. erew met with a watery grave. It appears the just got "an early off" (an expression indicative of a permelancholy event occurred on the night of the 20th of mission to be early off from duty for the day), and that they that month (September), on the point of Cape were going down to Gravesend together. Hethen went out belonged, and had a very large cargo on board, con- and the identification of the party making it. The prifrom Garden-stairs, Ship-dock, and East Greenwich-stairs, and arrived just in time to save several persons from the ill-fated Sylph, before she sank in deep water. It appears that the Orwell struck the Sylph her starboard low, and east her nearly in the poor creatures took to the boats or not we are The names of those who were drowned are as follows:
that was the case. Elder was afterwards committed by
—Mr. Thomas Sheppard, first mate; T. W. Milne. up, and taken on board the Orwell. One person, John Truman, James Jackson, James Fisher, John house, in St. Martin's lane, and had known the prisoner left the remains of a large quantity of eatables broker's duplicate found in his pocket, and dated and washed out of the bags. The ship was built at Glast vious to the robbery. The witness did not know the man Joseph Elder. The prisoner used to come to his house dressed like a horse-dealer with long boots to the knee, and spurs, and wearing a grey coat. He told witness that he was a horse-dealer in Oxford-streed; but that he had a large farm in the country, with five or six good hay-ricks, but that he meant to sell and make the most of them, and go to America, where partaken freely of the refreshments placed before to deposit in the bank at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and that

Robert Caunt, the brother and barman to the last witness, open four-wheeled phaeton. The prisoner was accom-In the reign of Athelstan, A.D. 937, a severe frost panied by a soldier; they had a carpet bag with them, sengers in the cabin. Their shricks were most appalling, being heard all along the shore as far as Greenwich Pier. The vessel which was struck was seen to

In the Danish Canute's reign, a frost visited Engthree decarred of the bar parlour, into which they entered with the carpet bag. In a few minutes after, the man named Joseph Elder came in and joined them, and soon after the witness heard a "jingling" of gold. The witness, on prisoners were remanded till Monday.

The after-hatchway, where a considerable stock of rum was stowed, and continued for some time this, looked through the curtains of the bar-parlour, and saw the carpet-bag open, with gold loose in it, and two 1076. William the Norman.-A great earthquake canvas bags, one of which appeared to have burst. The landlord and his wife had the key and were absent. Elder remarked that if money would get it they must have it, 1434. Henry VI.—A frost of intense severity, ten and he sent for a lo smith who opened the bed-room door, and the portmanteau was brought down. The 1516. Henry VIII .- A great frost occurred in this portmanteau taken in Boston by Forrester, in Elder's tilated, but to appearance still alive, rose to the sur- lent tempests, that many of the houseless poor lost the delivery of the portmanteau, and that after this the contents of the carpet-bag were put into it. The prisoner, Elder, and the soldier, had refreshments of steaks and ship, but the poor fellow ceased to breathe in a few ber began a hard frost, which continued without four bottles of wine, and at seven o'clock Elder went minutes after he was received there. Next appeared intermission to the 5th of February. Coaches ran out for a cab, in which they drove away. The soldier quite dead. He was brought ashore, and taken into in Hilary Term. An ox was roasted whole, bulls facts, and Capt. Hewitt, of the Brittania steamer, identified the prisoner as being a passenger with Elder to Boston.-John Forrester, examined: I am chief officer stationed at the Mansion-house, and there received a warrant for the apprehension of Burgess and Elder, and, in consequence of the instructions I received with that warrant, accompanied by the witness, Mr. Board, I proceeded to America. We arrived at Halifax, whence I traced the prisoner and Elder from spot to spot, until I found a person answering the description of Elder living in Boston under the name of "Ellis." When I reached his house, about one o'clock on the 31st of October, he was out, but I and Mr. Board waited his return. On his arrival Mr. Board at once recognized him, and I told him I had a warrant against him, and took him into custody. I said to him "Your name is Joseph Elder, and you are lately from London." After I had put him in a place of security, I searched his lodgings, and found the portmanteau produced, in which were 400 sovereigns, some clothes, some linen marked "J. E.," a card-plate and cards with the name of Ellis, some letters addressed to Joseph Elder, and a discharge in that name ander the Insolvent Act. After this I went with Mr. Broad and an officer of American police to a peninsula about fourteen miles from Boston, called Nahant, in search of the prisoner. There is an hotel there, where I found the prisoner was staying, but did not see him. The American officer had shown himself, and the prisoner escaped. I staid that night and part of the next day at the place, and then returned to Boston; and on Saturday, the 2nd of November, I proceeded thence to a place called Brewster's Island, eleven miles from Boston, up the river. On that island there is only one wooden hut, or cottage, in which I found the prisoner sitting by the fire. The prisoner, who then wore no whiskers, and who knew me from my attending the Bank on dividend days, said, on seeing me, "How are you, John?" I replied that I was very well, but very sorry to see him in such a situation. The prisoner replied, "So am I; but it cannot be helped now, old fellow." We came away from the island, and in the boat the prisoner said, "Where is perty consumed. Whilst they were examining the local the deceased, and found her still in bed, Elder ?" I told him that Elder had made away with himself, which was the fact; upon which the prisoner said, floor by hearing a strange moaning noise. At first continued in the same state until eight o'clock the "I think he is a fool for that. He might as well have they supposed it arose from a cat or other animal same evening, when she died. Mr. Charles Lenton, seen it out." I searched, but found nothing on the prithat had been unable to escape. Having satisfied surgeon, said that he was sent for on Wednesday soner. On arriving at Boston I took him before a magis- themselves that the page, who was at first missing, morning to attend deceased. He found her in bed, trate, by whom, under the Convention Act, I was entrusted had been found, and that the main of the residents and she appeared to be suffering from soreness of the to bring him to England. At Nahant I recovered the of the house were safe, they proceeded with their left side of the head. He bled her, and applied carpet-bag now produced, as well as 120 sovereigns. I obtained also from a Mr. Blatchford, the prisoner's the front kitchen, an awful scene presented itself. Near was no wound or contusion on the head. The cause

Town Edition

England.—The jury, after ten minutes' deliberation,

found the prisoner Guilty. - Mr. Baron Rolfe then

addressed the prisoner, concluding by passing upon

him the sentence of transportation beyond the seas

for the term of his natural life. The prisoner,

who had become deadly pale during the latter por-

tion of the trial, was then assisted by the turnkeys to

SATURDAY'S NEWS POLICE, LEGAL AND GENERAL

BOW STREET.

SATURDAY. - A LOVING PAIR IN TROUBLE. - A goodstairs, and called in police constables 114 and 162 1'. the two prisoners, who were lying fast asleep in before any other assistance arrived.

cach other's arms, rolled up in blankets. The Serious Accident at the Mary larder had been rifled, and on the table were and drinkables. Both prisoners were taken into custody, and, on the way to the station-house, the female prisoner threw away a black satin waistcoat, which was afterwards identified by the complainant as being his property. The female said her shawl hung over her master's waistcoat, and in her hurry she must have pulled it down unknowingly.-Mr. Bright denied this .- The male prisoner said he had kept company with his companion upwards of two years, and as she had on Friday night to iron the

Traill remanded the prisoners till Monday. QUEEN SQUARE.

rather dragged, the Sylph towards the south shore, where she now lies, with only her funnel above water. It appears, that as the Orwell was coming at a rapid

ale, in payment for which Page gave him a good half- a fire broke out in the ship Scotland, the property of counter. Page then asked for a biscuit, and gave ing of rum, cotton, sugar, salt-petre, &c. By the on the hand, and the shilling fell on the floor; he, from about half-past six o'clock in the evening however, placed his foot upon it, when Posten butted until half-past three on Wednesday morning, when him on the stomach with his head with such violence they broke out with great fury through the

DREADFUL FIRE NEAR RUSSELL SQUARE, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—This morning (Saturday) the neighbourhood of Russell-square, Bloomsbury, was visited by the outbreak of a most alarming fire, which was attended with a lamentable sacrifice of human life. The premises in which the unfortunate accident occurred was the residence of Mr. Fairlie, civil engineer, and situated on the north side of Guilford-street (No. 67), nearly opposite Queen-square, consisting of a large dwelling-house, four stories high, and of great depth. The alarm, from all accounts, appears to have been raised by Mr. Fairlie himself;—some say the police discovered it. Be this as it may, the fire was found raging by both in the back parlour. It was so sudden, however, that the domestics, four female servants and two boys (one of the latter said to have perished), had scarcely time to descend from their separate apartments ere the fire communicated to the staircase, up which it ran with short period over the entire building. The poor females were in a most pitiable condition, not having time to dress themselves; some were to be observed running into the open street with nothing on but their night clothes, and amid the confusion they remained exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and a strong easterly gale of wind, until taken in shelter by some of the adjacent inhabitants. The firemen on duty were called out by the light in the heavens, which was very great, and could be seen from every part of the metropolis. Directly the firemen came up, Mr. Fairlie drew their attention to a large quantity of property that was in the back part of the premises; but to preserve it, or any portion at that stage of the fire was beyond all possibility, for the flames had then complete possession of all the apartments, as well as the floors in the upper part of the building, and was then blazing forth from the roof and windows with prodigious violence, producing the utmost consternation in the neighbourhood, more particularly at the back of the burning building, which abutted in Guildtord-mews, or what is termed the Colonnade, where a large number of poor families reside. Shortly after the engines had got to work the floors and roof gave way, and fell to the basement with a tremendous crash. From an immense body of sparks and flaming fragments that were instantly shot into the air, it was at first imagined that some explosion had occurred, and naturally increased the excitement; but this in some measure greatly deadened the fury of the fire, and the firemen renewing their efforts with increased vigour, it was subsequently speedily extinguished. The loss and the destruction of the premises and their contents is roughly calculated at about £7,000. Both houses adjoining have sustained damage both by fire and water.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—As soon as the ruins were became reconciled to each other, and she parsufficiently cool to admit the firemen, a number of took of some brandy and tea, provided parlour, their attention was directed to the lower insensible. A surgeon was sent for, but deceased work of examining the walls, &c. When they entered leeches, but she died on Wednesday afternoon. There agent at Boston, £6,305, which the prisoner had given the door was observed, in the midst of a pile of partly- of death was congestion of the brain. The jury, him to transfer to the Merchants' Bank at Boston, and consumed timbers, a police-constable, alive, but which I have since handed over to the Bank of England unable to extricate himself. The men endeavoured The prisoner admitted that he had that sum in the Bank, to remove the mass of rubbish that kept him prisoner, and said he would be glad to assign it over to the Bank but they were unable, on account of its great weight. of England. The money I thus obtained I brought to A massive beam was lying across his legs, and England with me, and paid over to the Bank of another was pressing on his chest. Messengers were despatched throughout the neighbourhood for the loan of some screw-jacks. After some loss of time one was procured, and, by the united exertions a portion of, the preserves, when they were of several firemen, the poor fellow was got out, but not before he had breathed his last. He was placed on a stretcher, and carried to St. Giles's workhouse. His name is Burkmire, and his number 152 E retire; his lameness being apparently so severe as to ren- division. Upon calling the roll at the station-house, der it difficult for him even to stand. He appeared in no another officer was found to be absent. Scarch was degree affected during the whole course of the proceedings made for him, but he was not to be found. This face, and knocking off their hats, which were perfountil the last hour or two, when the utter hopelessness of circumstance was promptly communicated to the escape from the clear and perfect chain of testimony which firemen, and they immediately set about searching the had been linked around him appeared to have overwhelmed him with terror.

Industrial to the clear and perfect chain of testimony which firemen, and they immediately set about searching the ruins to see if they could find the missing man. Up to half-past nine o'clock they had been unsuccessful in grave. Not being able to make his escape with his

their labours. His name was Wright, No. 128, of the same division, and he was always considered a very about the head in a most inhuman and barbaroes

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—FURTHER LOSS OF LIFE. -As soon as the excitement had in some measure subsided, and upon Mr. Fairlie calling together his family and domestics, it was ascertained that two of the latter, a boy and a man, were missing, and from subsequent inquiries not the least doubt remains but that they both perished in the flames. It ap-SATURDAY, DEC. 21.—ATTEMPT AT RAPE.—A re- pears that at the time of the outbreak there were spectably-dressed young man, about twenty-five years sleeping upon the premises Mr. Fairle, his wife, son, of age, was brought before Mr. Jardine, under the two lads, and three female domestics. As soon as name of Thomas George Hampton, charged with the inmates became aware of the great danger to vice at the house of Mrs. Edwards, confectioner, 366, sheet of flame, rushing up the stairs; what to do lad about fourteen, of the name of Roberson, was miss- at the present time living in adultery. His ing. Mr. Edward Farlie instantly returned to the address to the jury seeined to be wholly directed lad's bed-chamber, knocked violently at the door, to the reducing the damages which the jury might touse, that he was forced to retreat. As soon, however, as he had sufficiently recovered from the effects in miniature, whose fame well night rivals the mighty of the smoke, he returned again, and began break- emperor he so ably personates, is, we understand ing the glass in the window, but without having the about to pay to the metropolis another visit, prior to hood, and it required the united exertions of the police to keep them out of the reach of danger. ALARMING FIRES. - Between one and two o'clock of Friday morning a fire broke out in the parlour of the Devonshire Arms, Devonshire-street, Mile-end-road

in the occupation of Mr. Giles, licensed victualler Flames were first perceived issuing from the top of the ground-floor windows by the constable upon the beat, who at once proceeded to alarm the family. At that instant cries were heard from the room immelooking young woman, named Margaret Sheen, was diately above the parlour, where the mother of the brought before Mr. Traill, at this office, and charged landlord, who had been bedridden for several months. with having stolen a black satin waistcoat, the pro- was sleeping. Without delay a ladder was procured perty of her master, Mr. Charles Bright, residing at as there was no possibility of escape by the staircase, No. 5, Holland-street, North Brixton. The female which was on fire from the top to the bottom, and prisoner was put forward in conjunction with Edmund the poor old creature, almost dead from fright, Edwards, a groom, who was accused of being found was taken out by the window. Crookland, with in Mr. Bright's house, for an unlawful purpose. It appeared a child of the complainant's was in the from Wellelose-street station were speedily at the spot. appeared a child of the complainant's was in the from Wellelose-street station, were speedily at the spot, habit of sleeping with the female prisoner. and by half-past three o'clock all danger was at an end, (Clock House) Castle-street facing Bear-street. Towards the middle of Friday night the child was the supply of water being abundant, and the exertions Leicester-square, the proceeds to be devoted to the heard to scream, and Mrs. Bright got out of bed of the firemen unremitting. The whole of the lower to see what was the matter. She entered the prison- part of the premises is burnt out, both stock and er's room, and was somewhat surprised to find the furniture heing destroyed. Whilst the engines were Clock House, Castle-street, Leicester-square, on Sunchild sleeping by herself, and the prisoner's part of the bed undisturbed. She informed the complainant ceived of another upon the premises in the occupation (her husband) of this, who, without loss of time, re- of Mr. M. Barnett, chemist and druggist, 3, Coltpaired to the kitchen, where he discovered a roaring street, Lime-house, which house is a post-office. fire, before which was lying what he conceived to be Policeman Beavis. 243 K, first discovered the fire, be applied to the relief of a Chartist victim. two large bundles. On a more minute inspection, which was then extending rapidly in the warehouse however, he observed the legs of a man protruding underneath the shop, where a great quantity of from one of them. This slightly alarmed him, and, tinctures and other stock of an inflammable nature making as little noise as possible, he returned up are kept. One of the brigade men being on duty near the spot, and hearing the cry of "Fire," immeand then returned to the kitchen. It was soon diately procured the parish engine, and there being a discovered that the bundles were no less than plentiful supply of water, the fire was extinguished SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

-On Wednesday evening Mr. H. Kirby met with a be laid before them respecting the Duncombe Demonserious accident, which will incapacitate him from stration. resuming his profession for some time. He had been performing in A New Way to pay Old Debts, and had proceeded as far as the commencement of the fifth act, where Wellborn is defended by the servants from the assgults of Sir Gills Overrough when are of the fifth act, where Wellborn is defended by the servants from the assgults of Sir Gills Overrough when are of the fifth act, where Wellborn is defended by the servants from the forenoon. the assaults of Sir Giles Overreach, when one of the servants, in his anxiety probably to give effect to the with the late Soiree, held at John-street, are respectscene, struck Mr. Kirky with the point of a sharp sabre, which penetrated the back of his right hand, before Sunday afternoon next, December 22nd. between the middle fingers, nearly to the palm. Mr. John Arnott, Secretary. Kirby is at present suffering from fever, brought on linen, she invited him to sit up with her. Having through the loss of so much blood

ROBBERIES IN PARIS.—Night robberies still conhim, he fell asleep before he was conscious.—Mr. tinue frequent in Paris and the suburbs. A number of suspicious characters were arrested on Sunday night and Monday, in the nighbourhood of Mont-Bricklayers' Arrested on Sunday. SATURDAY. - SMASHING. - Mary Ann Brown, Emma | martre, the Barriere des Martyrs, and the Halles. the prisoner to the house of the witness; and the Page, and William Posten, three notorious and Nearly forty persons, who had formed part of the

him a bad shilling, declaring it to be one she had just exertions of the superintendent of the Glasgow firereceived. He said he was determined to give them engines, along with the West of England and River into custody, when Posten struck him a violent blow. Trust fire-brigade, the flames were kept in check to blaze without any prospect of abatement. The fire brigade did their utmost with the means at their disposal, to extinguish the flames, and continued to pour water into the hold for about eight hours, from six branch pipes, so that on the return of the tide the quantity of water furnished by the engines filled the ship entirely within about two feet of the deck. Notwithstanding this the fire continued to spread under the decks, and ultimately got such a thorough mastery of the vessel, that all hope of saving the cargo was given up. By about half-past four o'clock the mainmast, which had been previously cut through with a saw, in order to save it from the devouring element, gave way with a tremendous crash, and fell into the river. It was speedily followed by the mizen-mast, which, having been burned through, descended right astern, nearly crushing in its progress a boat's crew who were engaged scuttling the ship. At this time the flames were brought under in the forecastle and amidships, but continued to fearful rapidity, extending itself within an incredibly rage with violence in the cabin and quarter-deck. By the well-directed efforts of the fire-brigade, however, they were subdued, and the ship being now completely scuttled, settled down into the river almost a total wreck. The cargo, which was of the most valuable description, has been almost completely destroyed. FIRE AT THE CITY SAW MILLS.—Yesterday afternoon another fire broke out in the extensive saw mills of Messrs. Esdaile and Co., Wenlock-terrace. City-road, Islington. It originated in the room ap-

> The loss is considerable. How the fire originated was not ascertained. THE ALLEGED MURDER BY A POLICE CONSTABLE. On Friday evening Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Star and Garter, Dean-street, Leicester-square, on the body of Mary Johnson, aged 66 years, who, it was alleged, had died from the effects of violence administered by a police constable of the C division, her own son-in-law. Mrs. Ellen Johnson, of Archer-street, St. James's, said that the deceased was her husband's mother. On Tuesday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, witness called upon her sister-in-law. Ellen Clark, in Angel-alley, Windmill-street, who asked witness to tell the deceased she wished to see her. Witness did as requested, and shortly afterwards returned with her mother-in-law (the deceased). When she returned she found James Clark, a policeconstable of the C division, and son-in-law of the deceased, present. The wife of the constable related to the deceased that she and her husband had had a quarrel about family matters. Further words ensued, and Clark told the deceased to leave the room, and threatened to turn her out if she did not. She refused to go, and he (Clark) got up and pushed the deceased out, and closed the door upon her. Whether or not she fell down witness was unable to tell with certainty. Deceased and Clark afterward

> propriated for preparing wood for lucifer matches.

congestion of the brain, produced by excitement. ATTACK BY POACHERS.—WORCESTER, FRIDAY EVEN-ING.—A most desperate attack was made this morning, between twelve and one o'clock, by a body of armed poachers, to the number of at least twenty, upon five night-watchers upon the preserves of the Earl of Coventry, at Croome. The keepers were watching suddenly surrounded by a gang of some twenty poachers, armed with guns and sticks, and having with them a number of snares for taking game The keepers fled, and were immediately fired upon by the gang, who wounded one or two of them, though not seriously, the shots striking them in the manner, leaving him senseless on the ground.

after consulting, returned a verdict of-Death from

CASE OF CRIM CON.—MULLET. v. LLOYD.—COURT OF Exchequer, Saturday.—This was an action brought to recover damages for criminal intercourse with the plaintiff's wife. The defendant pleaded not guilty. The damages were paid at £2,000. The defendant is the well known proprietor and publisher of Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper, the Penny Sunday Times, and several similar publications of the Greenacre schools The defendant, who is some years older than the plaintiff, and has a wife and two children, was on terms of intimacy with the latter, who is a papermaker, and supplied Lloyd with paper for his publications. The wife of the plantiff is the mother of four children. Mr. Serjeant Talfourd stated the case to the jury, and called witnesses, whose evidence left no doubt of the defendant's guilt. Mr.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Friday's Gazette.) Humphey Charles Balne, grocer, Poole.-Samuel King, wareh useman, Newgate-street, City. - James Moutrie, music-seller, Bristol. - James Oldham, silk warehouseman, chant, Hartlepool, Durham. - Henry Hugh Foothead, wholes ale milliner, Fore-street, Cripplegatr, London.

## Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

LONDON.—CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, TURNAGAIN LANE. -The public discussion will be resumed on Sunday morning next, at half-past ten o'clock precisely. The Metropolitan District Council will meet in the same place, and on the same day, at three precisely. when the project for a procession in honour of Labour's parliamentary representative, will be brought forward. —In the evening, at seven, Mr. Ryall will deliver a public lecture. Subject—"The League of the Government against the governed."

(Clock House), Castle-street, erection of the Westminster Temple of Liberty. MR. JOHN SEWELL will deliver a public lecture at the

day evening next. St. PANCRAS.—An Harmonic Meeting will be held at the Feathers Tavern, Warren-street, Tottenhamcourt-road, on Monday evening next, the proceeds to CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock.

HAMMERSMITH.—A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook Green-lane, on Tuesday evening, at eight precisely. CITY HALL, TURNAGAIN-LANE. The member of is locality are desired to meet at the above hall.

on Tuesday next, when important information will

ALL PERSONS HOLDING TICKETS OR MONEY connected

Tower Hamlets.—Public lectures and discussions are held every Sunday evening, in the Assembly Room of the Whittington and Cat, Church-row,

Someas Town.-Mr. Linder will lecture at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, Cromer-street, on Saturday evening next, at seven o'clock precisely. LITTLE Town.—On Thursday evening a tea-party, LABOUR PLEADING ITS OWN CAUSE.

THE EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

A FAMILIAR DIALOGUE .- PART II. Mr. Smith, and Mr. Jacob Quill receive Old Robin and Richard Jackson in a private room in the "Stranger's Home" public house. Mr. Smith.—Well, Jackson, you see I am not unmindful of my appointment. I am glad to see you;

how is Robin to-day? Robin.—Thankye, thankye, Maister Smith, I be a jogging on for ninety years come Martinmas. have nothing to complain of, on health account, thank God. Quill.—Well Robin, and how do do?

Robin.—Ay, dear life, Maister Jacob Quill, I am not so strong as when I and thy father used to go to Sunday school four score years sin', long enough before thou wert born or thought of. Quill.—Hem, hem. Robin, I'm told that you and our good friend Jackson here, and some other of the town-folk, have taken it into your heads to think that machinery is a very injurious thing to the working classes.

Robin.—E'cod then, Maister Quill, that's a notion

I have had this many a year. Quill—Well now, Robin, my time is precious but always anxious to confer any service in my power on the working classes, I have consented, at the request of Mr. Smith, to forego the most pressing and important engagements for the purpose of destroying this hobgoblin that you have got in your head about machinery; and as I know that all the young chaps look to your opinions on the subject, I think it a duty that I owe to you, to myself, to society at large, and especially to my misguided townsmen, to convey to them, through you, my notions on this allimportant subject, at any sacrifice to myself. So

now, Robin, let us begin.

Robin.—Well, Mr. Quill, that's just what I want.

You may be sure though, that though my time is not winded speeches. So go on: we be's here to hear what thou hast to say in favour of thy client. Smith.—Nay, nay, Robin, you are Mr. Quill' client. He has come here to plead your cause. Robin.—E'cod, I thank him. Lawyers don't often plead for poor folk for nowt. So I'll hear what

Maister Quill has to say for me. Smith.—Well, come, shan't we have a drop of something to cheer us before we begin? What will you have, Mr. Quill? Mr. Quill.—Well, a glass of brandy and water-"cold without."

Smith.—Robin, what will you take? Robin.—I'll have nowt, thankye, Mr. Smith. Quill\_O, come, Robin, I hear you're fond of Robin.—Ave, I could take my glass after a days work when I could brew it myself; but I have no

fancy for that there stuff they froth with "fettling." It always gives me the gripes.
Smith.—Well, Jackson, what will you have? Jackson.—Thankye, sir, I'm a teetotaller. Quill -0, damn your teetotalism-that's another

of the crotchets that you working men have got into your heads. Robin.—Now, then, Maister Quill, as they say i the law courts, "just open thy case."

Quill.—Well now, Robin, what I say is this:—
Though I am not as old a man as you, I can well recollect the state of society in the village of Devil's Dust before the introduction of machinery; and every man who has had eyes to see, and brains to understand the rapid progress that this village has made, even within the last fifteen years, when Providence put it into the head of Mr. Smith to settle amongst us, must, if he is a candid man, admit that we have progressed rapidly in wealth and civilization; and you, as the father of a family, must have partaken, to a considerable extent, of the general advantage. For instance; things that were wholly out of your reach when you were a working man, are now articles in common use with the working classes generally. The produce of machinery, from the facility of producing there things, ave, 'ecod, every one of them, that he calls "improvements" is all electrons. nual labour, has so increased the supply of that description of produce as to compel the masters who vest their capital in those descriptions of fabrics, actually to be obliged, as it were, to invite the purchaser to take them at any price. And then, again, see the extent to which this much-reviled machinery gives and Master Flower, and Master Faithful would go

employment to the whole family of the working classes. Surely, Robin, you remember the time,—for and shake hands, and all folks would see them and I am younger than you, and I remember the time think that howsomer they differed in the pulpit, they and Mr. Twist's, and Mr. Cobb's, and Mr. Grab's, and Mr. Screw's, and Mr. Bait's, and Mr. Thimble's and Mr. Rigg's, were all open fields, and children used to be there of eight, nine, ten, eleven, ave, and twelve years of age, idling their time at play at cricket, and trap, and marbles, and ball, and hop-step-and-jump, and running, and leap-frog, and doing all sorts of mischief from morning till night: now all those, even to the very youngest, are employed in the mills, instead of passing their time in idleness and viciousness, and wickedness, that brings them to

the gallows at last. Robin.—E'cod, stop; not so fast, maister. We hadn't 2 lawyer in those days nearer than York, twentythree miles from Devil's Dust; so folk wasn't very wicked: now we have twenty-seven in Devil's Dust

Qnill.—Well, well, Robin, that has nothing to do with it; if you have twenty-seven in Devil's Dust they spend their money there. Robin.—Nay, they spend other folks's. We could manage to do without them.

Quill.—Well come, Robin, we won't dispute that point; but to return to machinery. Had you a Town-hall sixty years ago? Had you a Mechanics' Institute? Had you three banks? Had you a railway coming up to your very door to convey your produce to all parts of the world? Had you such hospitals, infirmaries, and cemeteries as you can boast of now? Had you such a refuge as stands on yonder hill, the union workhouse, where the unemployed may live at ease, aye, and in luxury too-I say in luxury, notwithstanding all the foul-mouthed denunciation of demagogues? Has not the occupant of every £10 house a vote? and is not that within the reach of every man of good character and common industry Have you not shops with fronts fine enough to dazzle the passenger, especially when lit up at night? Don't

they look like fairy palaces? Have you not now of our former poverty, when compared with the splendour of those grand edifices which mark the progress of civilisation? Have you not all these thingsand are they not one and all the result of machinery Then again, see the amount of capital that it annually circulates among the working classes. See the number of foreigners that frequent this formerly almost unknown, out-of-the-way village; and think, that after bestowing all this grandeur and these improvements at home, it enables us to export the surplus to all the countries of the world; and further, that if our mad rulers would untrammel it of those restrictive laws which limit its produce, and thereby necessarily limits the employment of the working classes, it would be an unalloyed, unmixed, and undeniable—ave, I repeat it, undeniable source of profit to all classes of the community, and to the little ones would give him, from 30s. to 35s. per the working classes in particular. Those restrictive laws, Robin, once removed, would open every pore of industry; would create an amount of competition among the masters, that would lead to the employment of thousands and tens of thousands of unemployed hands that are now competitors against their own class, or obliged to be supported on the industry of those at work; and thus could we make the whole population one united, happy family, all units in the social circle, instead of, as now, setting labourer against master and master against labourer. Robin, what was England before the introduction of machinery, and what is she now? Not to draw our conclusion from this one isolated spot, let us cast a see'd Robin the worse for drink. He'd rather make glance at the great national improvements that have the weeks wage more, and laugh when he'd tell Partaken place. See, then, the great improvement in son Flower, on Sunday, what he made for faither and while Maister Smith's strangers' is doing his work. navigation, whereby you apply the steam engine, - mother. But machinery took the loom from Robin, transmission of the produce of British industry to the sixteen hours a day; and then at the end of the week, tution of gas for tallow; and the printing machine down, and down, and down, in health, in body, and for the old dull system of printing by hand. See the in spirits, with only sometimes 9s., sometimes 8s., stupendous railways, annihilating both "time and and sometimes 6s. 6d. a week, till at last he got space"—passing, as it were, through the bowels of the ashamed of coming home at all. He got into comearth, levelling mountains, and flying with an as- pany with others that were broken-hearted like himtounding exactitude over a mere line, as it were, self; and he'd drink a day, and work a day, and play running between two terrible precipices, conveying a a day, till he broke his mother's heart. He died sure it ;-this moving power of machinery-the triumphant

steam engine, that never tires. Robin.—Has't done, or nearly done, Maister Quill? for, e'cod, thou'st spun such a long yarn that I can scarce keep the tale in my old head. Quill-Done, Robin! No; it is a theme upon which I could expatiate for hours, days, weeks, ave months, together. What man of common feeling can reflect on this national boon without feeling a meritorious desire to explain to those who are too dull to comprehend its advantages? and surely a sensible

working classes (I say it without flattery) cannot be indifferent to the vast advantages that machinery has conferred upon the working classes. At all events, you, and several other different trades, such as Carloudly complain of their present poverty.

will add unanswerable, exposition of our friend. thought that you came to hear, and to be convinced: and surely it would be a waste of your time and mine to attempt to urge anything against the philosophical and philanthropic reasoning of our friend. Robin.—Maister Smith, Maister Quill knows that if one side had all the talk, there would be but little call for judges or juries; and, as I am an old man, have got in my head now as much as I can think on for a bit. So, with your leave, I'll just have a word. Quill.—Well, come, let us hear what Robin has to

say.
Smith.—Well, if you wish it, with all my heart. merely interposed for Robin's own benefit, and for the benefit of his class. Now, go on, Robin; but be brief, for its twenty minutes after eleven now, and I have ordered my carriage to be at the door at one. Robin.—Well, Maister Quill, I se'ed a blind man

many a year sin' a taking notes, as they call it, of what folks said, by knotting a piece of string; and I have tied down what thou hast said on this here; and, e'cod thou seest its full. Now I'll begin where thon began; and all thou'st done Maister Quill, is just to show me all the changes that have taken Painters, and Glaziers, and Labourers, and Nailplace sin' machinery was introduced; and thou hast put them all down to machinery. Why, Maister Quill, I reads a bit of history now and then, and 1 reads of the time when the poor was "serfs;" and read of the revolutions; and I read of the kind of houses that folks and kings lived in, and of our rude and uncivilised manners and customs; and I have lived to see what the historians call the improvements in the arts and sciences, and in living, and in civili-

sation, and these going on year after year, before the world ever thought of the steam engine. I se'ed them, and noticed them, aye, and felt them myself too, Maister Quill; but now thou would put down all the improvements that have taken place within the last fifty years, and twenty-nine of them in peace too, to machinery. Now, Maister Quill, what I say is this: In them there old times, when folks felt that they were born with fingers to do summut for one and another, we hadn't so many classes; and whenever Ton may be sure though, that though my time is not as valuable as thine, ninety years isn't fond of long winded speeches. So go on; we be's here to hear the wicked times, when young folk used to run about the fields; when faither and the older children used to do the work, and when the mother used to tend all, and had all under her own eye. If a call

come for one of the young ones to bear a hand, he was always ready and willing; and now, Maister Quill, I'll tell you the change I've seen in my time, and all has been brought about by them there flying devils doing the work of young and old. I remember when pay (as they say) the national debt if they liked, there was—say a population of about 2000 in this poor folk needn't be blamed; for they wouldn't comparish. There would be about twelve maisters, big plain if they had'nt some reason. and little, and about 200 Hand-Loom Weavers. Then there was Shoemakers, and all the other trades There was no cotton-mill always running by steam there was no banker in the parish; there wasn't : lawyer, Maister Quill, nearer than York; there was

no Town-hall then, no Mechanics' Institute, no hospital, no infirmary, no union bastile. No, nor no police, Maister Quill, except Bumble, the beadle, and me, and the like of me, that all had an interest in the peace of the parish. Then, Maister Quill, Bumble's staff carried authority with it, and he never had to use it; for he knew every man in the parish, and knew where to find him in his own house if the justice wanted him. At that time there was only the little parish church, and old parson Flower, to preach in it, and the Catholic chapel, that the Rev. Mr. Faithful used to attend. We hadn't the

fourteen churches then, Maister Quill. Mr. Smith.—Robin, what has all this to do with machinery? Machinery didn't build the churches. Robin.—'Ecod! it did though-and made the par-Smith.-Well, Robin, what is it you are driving

at? Polities, I am afraid, Robin. you must give me my own way; Maister Quill has drawn a picture of what Devil's Dust was, and what it is now, and he says machinery made all the difference; and I am going to shew him that all them calls "improvements," is all t'other way for the

working classes. Smith.—Ah! ah! ah! Quill.—He! he! he!

Robin.-Well, wait a bit. I was saying, that at that down and preach; and they'd meet after in the street met like friends outside, and that other folk should do the same. But now e'cod, we have the Wesleyans, the Unitarians, the Methodists, the New Connection, the Old Connection, the Baptists, the Anna-Baptists, the Ranters, the Pusevites, and the Infidels. E'cod. its no wonder that folks' brains should be bothered when there's fourteen different parsons all at work together, every one telling folk that there's only one road to heaven, and that's their own.

Quill.—Come, come, Robin, let us not enter into and his Maker; and, no doubt, those fourteen pious men are, one and all, in quest of truth. Robin.—In quest of the devil! They are in quest of the brass, Maister Quill.

Smith.—Robin, my time is too precious to listen to such infidelity. If you have anything to say to the point, I am ready to hear you. Robin.—Then come to the point. Maister Quill says as how machinery has been a blessing to the poor; and Maister Jackson axed me here to shew what effect it had upon them there trades that it

didn't do the work of yet. Smith.—Now, that's it—that's coming to the Robin.—Well then, now let us see what was the

condition of the people of Devil's Dust before all these blessings, and what it is now. 'Ecod, but you have roused me, Master Smith. In those days I was a Shoemaker, and I had a wife and five children; and all the affairs of the parish were so nicely balanced that I could calculate within a trifle of what the Saturday neet would bring. There was no "fluctuations" then to give us a good week, a bad week, and no week at all. My eldest son, Robin, was put to the loom, and the wife and children, when they were growing, would card and spin, and wind, and reel, and get bobbins ready, and all that; and I'd work at my trade, and all at home. Well, if Robin's Maister got fourteen churches built by all denominations of Christians, instead of the one miserable little parish church that stands prominently conspicuous as a memento of our former poverty, when compared with the splendour of those grand edifices which mark the prowould tap him on the shoulder, and, giving him five shillings, would say, "Well, come, Robin, there's extra for thee:" and Robin would finish the piece, and whistle and sing all the after hours, all the family lending a cheerful hand, because the five shillings went into mother's purse on Saturday neet. And when Robin took the work home on Saturday neet there was no batings, nor fines, nor damning his eyes, but a glass of home-brewed ale, and a shake of the | negligently, she'd give them their supper a bit earlier, hands, and a "Thankee, Robin, thou art a good lad." And so it was with all the men: if there was brisk

> Smith.-Well, but Robin, what can they all earn now—five of them. Robin (weeping).-Nowt now, master Smith Robin will never earn no more. Quill.—Well but, Robin, I'm told that was his own firmed drunkard. Surely that wasn't the fault of

> demand they had their share, and if it was slack they

never were the ones to murmur. In that way Robin

machinery? Robin.—Damned, it was machinery killed him. Smith.—Why, how do you make that out, Robin ? Robin.-Well, up to twenty-five years he worked at home, under my roof, and for that time no man ever and forced him into a damned "rattle box." to wor remotest part of the habitable globe. See the substi- with fines, and batings, and reductions, he was brought moving village by this mainspring, as I before called enough, but it was the damned "rattle-box" that it;—this moving power of machinery—the triumphant killed my lad. I could well afford to make twelve pair of shoes a year for my own family, out of Robin's pay put along with theirs; but I lost that house-Maister Smith's, that works without shoes or stock-Smith.—Come, come, Robin, you are going a little

ings, e'cod, drove my old feet to these here clogs: for I couldn't afford to make shoes for myself. too fast. Surely there are more shoes sold in Devil's man like you, Robin—the very mind and organ of the Dust now, fifty to one, than there were in your time. So somebody has got the trade! calico, Maister Smith: they are obliged to make them "cheap," to tempt folk to buy them. They penters, Builders, Ironmongers, Potters, Cutlers, Cabinet-makers, and so forth, can have nothing to complain of, as it hasn't interfered with your labour: are, poor folk can't buy them. Well now, at the time and yet, strange to say, those very parties are most that I speak of, it was a rare thing to see an idle man vehement declaimers against the present system, and in the parish; and if wages were too low, why the old Poor Law came in and made it up: so that one could spend with another. I had a brother, a tailor, and he had his customers; and he would nearly guess what his wage would be every Saturday neet; for, somehow or other, the old Poor Law and the parish; and law came together to what his wage would be every Saturday neet; for, somehow or other, the old Poor Law and the parish; with a strong party of police with a strong party of police of the worm. The father of the boy stated that he strong party of police of the worm. The father of the boy stated that he would early guess thought the churchyard, and they are he had something to do with something to do with something to do with a barn adjoining, in which were the produce of the worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the worm in fowls and eggs, and had just previously started. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm. The father of the worm. The father of the worm. The father of the boy stated that he worm in fowls and eggs, and had just previously started. The stated in fowls are constalled to the worm in fowls are constalled that he worm in fowls are co andly complain of their present poverty.

Poor Law came in and made it up: so that one could Robin.—Well now, Mr. Quill, when so many folks spend with another. I had a brother, a tailor, and complain, as they say, "there's never smoke without he had his customers; and he would nearly guess fire;" so there can't be so much complaint without what his wage would be every Saturday neet; for,

liked to be as smart as they could afford—and some and Parson Flower." Word went off, and down came

do man's labour, the man wont be worth as much; he won't have as much to spend in the market. And now mark me: Richard Jackson tells me that if you and your men made a fair division of your profits for the last fifteen years, the men would have £34,000 more than they have got; and if they had that, they'd have better houses, the building of which would to fight for. employ Stonemasons, and Bricklayers, and Tilers, and Plasterers, and Joiners, and Plumbers, and makers, and Brickmakers, and Quarrymen, and Limeburners, and Colliers, and Iron Miners, and Smelters, and, in short, doing every thing for what's reet, that we hear of the seventy families, that Jackson tells me that you say gone away from all churches. your £80,000 spent in that way did so much good. to Now the people employed in all those works would be better customers to the Grocer, and the Tobacconist, and the Chandler, and the Shoemaker, and the Hat-

but few, their case applies to the whole system; well, if the whole of the poor devils who have been robbed makes a full till and a cheerful face on a Saturday Devil's Dust, they get bewildered. neet for the Shopkeeper, and a good exchequer for the Government too. Now there isn't one of them machinery, and they are one and all crying out and them?

complaining. Smith.—Pool, pooh! They are always complaining—and they have nothing to complain of. Robin.-E'cod, when men complain, and are able to give a £100,000 to relieve themselves, and able to

Quill.—Well, and what is the reason, Robin? Robin.- Why machinery is the reason, Maister Quill-machinery that does the work of man, and eats nothing, and wears nothing, and uses nothing while it's at work, but a drop of oil. Quill.—Well, but Robin, the landlords and the farmers, and the parsons, and the agricultural labourers complain as well as you, and surely machinery doesn't | paupers into garrets and cellars; and your big bastile affect them.

them lads squeal out yet. Why, Maister Quill, if one of them; your Mechanics' Institute is only to she had nowhere to go, and that she was about to He then shouldered the gun, and was heard to say a if you reduce the value of labour you reduce the enable you to fight "genteel" Labour against poverty; value of every thing—I beg pardon; except the national debt and mortgages, and fixed salaries, and by which you get as much as you can from poor folk and pensioners, Master Quill. 'Ecod, when they are dead. It never will be looked on with the way of getting to see him. Witness told her she was these are like the leech; they'll fasten somewhere; and if machinery leaves nowt for them in the working man's carcase, they'll fasten on to the landlords and the farmers, and the parson,—aye, and on the Queen too, or on the devil himself, Maister Quill, before they'll go without. As Long Mayor would do something for them; did not say she in the Mayor would do something for them; did not say she in the interim, but has resided ever had some feeling remarks upon the dreadful state to had some feeling remarks upon the dreadful state to he has recently cohabited, in a fit of jealousy betrayed which the decorated and her companion must have him. The prisoner after having been duly captioned. AS THEY HAVE THE BAYONETS THEY'LL SCREW IT OUT, NO MATTER WHERE IT COMES FROM! So that year for preaching sermons all about the "improvible of obtaining relief. Verdict—Natural death. to square with the "cheap' vages; and the landlords are beginning to find out that the inanimate non-consuming producing power,—them there cast iron men, and wooden boys, and little wire girls, that Maister Smith is so fond of; they are beginning to find out that them there eats nothing; and that those whose work the cast iron men do, must get their food as "cheap" as possible. So the landlords and the parsons, that measured the value of their estates by the necessity of putting "Boney" and the "Jacobins" down, must come down themselves in turn. That puzzler, the great Wizard of the North, would be ouzzled to pay the £50,000,000 a year, and all them there gambling debts and money owing to the Jews, out of what machinery leaves to the working classes after living: and, Maister Quill, the £50,000,000 a

ear must be paid. That MUN GO, IT MUN GO, Maister Quill ; or thou, and them like thee—them folk that has got all the produce of labour,—MUN PAY IT. Aye, thou may look, and thou may laugh, and thou may wink at Maister Smith, but thou mun pay it, or the folk that gets it on quarter day mun do without it. of my being supported by labour, when I assure you, on my honour, I have never had a working man in my office, except to do him a service, in the way of urged have presented a new view of the case to my recommending him to settle any dispute he might mind, especially what you have stated as to the have with his master; I never got a guinea from la-

Quill.-Why landed proprietors, master manufacurers, and some of the parsons, Robin. Robin.-Well, and how do the landlords pay you, Maister Quill.

Quill.—O, in money to be sure. Robin.—Would ye take it in grass, Maister Quill. Quill.-O, no, no, no. Not in grass-not in grass, Robin; I am not a Nebuchadnezzar. I'll tell you

Robin .- 'Ecod, that's labour, Maister Quill. Quill.-Well come, Robin, I'd take a good fat pig hat's not labour surely. Robin.—Ecod then, it must be grass-bacon. Quill.—Why, how? what do you mean?

Robin.—Why musn't the pig have summat to eat,neal, or barley, or 'taters, or summat of that sort !

Quill.—Yes to be sure, but then they can be bought. Robin.—Aye; but they must be produced before they are bought, Maister Quill. Smith (aside to Quill). You had better not go into detail. Keep him to the question of the improvement in Devil's Dust, and the increased wealth of

the country.
Quill.—Well, but Robin; to come from the 'taters Devil's Dust, and the improvement in the condition of forty is almost a wonder. Good bye to ye. of the working classes.

Robin.—O, very well. In the times that I speak of, every family was happy, and every man in the parish was known to one another. I had five children, all of different ages; and although all, thank God, healthy,—of different constitutions. The mother watched them; and if they were careless about playing with other children, or if they did their work

Smith.—O you exaggerate: you talk nonsense. Robin.—No. Master Smith. I don't! I see it every day of my life. Well then, I say, we had nowt of that evening about seven o'clock, a carter in the employ feared has received a concussion of sort when paid more money for everything that we used because they were good; and when, after we had paid tea to the house of Messrs. W. Marshall and Co., tea more for everything we wanted, we had more at the end of the week. In those times good character was the best fortune a poor man could have; and if a man him more than a minute, two men in a light cart or a lad in the whole parish was seen drunk, or did a drove up alongside of that containing the tea, took bad thing, or said owt wrong of a neighbour, I'll war- the last chest, placed it in their cart, and drove off. Parson Flower. Sunday was a day of rest, and a and £22.

is liked to be as smart as they could afford—and some would have a watch. Then every man's house was waggon loads of muskets, and swords, and pikes, and swords, and pikes, and swords and pikes, and swords and pikes, and swords and pikes, and swords and pikes well-stocked with plenty of provisions. We'd have a bit of cutlery, and the cutler would have a pair of a shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes thing shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes thing shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes thing shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes thing shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes thing shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes thing shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes thing shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes thing shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes thing shoes. And we'd have a dresser and delph-case with shoes thing shoes. And we'd have a dresser shoes the shoes that a should water time the other shoes thing shoes. And we'd have a dresser shoes the shoes that a should water shoes the other shoes the shoes the shoes the shoes th

Master Quill; you know better than that. Queen? why its King still, Master Quill. Quill.—King! King! what do you mean, Robin? I mean Queen Victoria and the Church. Robin.—I mean, that the Steam-engine is King now! and folk wouldn't know which of the churches

Quill .- Which of the churches? Why the right church—the Church of England, to be sure. Robin.-Maister Quill; its because so many says that this church is reet, and that church is reet and because the Church of England hasn't done' what's reet, that we hear of so many infidels that's

Quill.—What, Robin, are you an infidel?
Robin.—Noa, Maister Quill, but I'm going to shew
you how infidels are made. If I was a traveller, making my way to Devil's Dust, and if I came to a covered to be on fire, and no doubt the contents of an ter, and the Tailor, and the Hosier, and all the rest pass where there was another road, and if there was extensive and valuable farm would have been desof them: and then, if the seventy men.—mind, only a finger-post saying—"this is the road to Devil's troyed, had not the burning rick been a considerable vour seventy, Maister Smith—and although they be Dust," and "this is the road to Shoddy Hall," I distance from the others, and also from the buildings, should be all reet then; but if I came on to forty or sheds, out-houses, &c. fifty different turns off the one road; and if there was a of £500 a piece had better houses, they'd have more finger-post to every one; and if all said—"this is furniture, a little education for their children, a few the road to Devil's Dust," then I should be regularly books, and so on: they'd be customers to one bewildered; I shouldn't know which road to take. another: and, Maister Smith, its the pence of the so I might get lost and go astray. And so it is with many going through the hands of the many, and not them there infidels. They hear all the parsons saying the pounds of the few going into banks, and railways. that this road, and that road, and t'other road is the and mortgages, and all those sort of speculations, that only road to heaven, and, like me, on the road to

Quill.—Well but, Robin, suppose that arms were sent down now to fight for the Queen and the Church, there trades that I have mentioned as works by do you mean to say that the people wouldn't take Robin.-Noa, I say nowt at sort. They'd take

them fast enough: but they'd fight for GRUB and COTTAGE, instead of Church and Queen. But, don't you fear, Maister Quill; Government will never try that scheme again. So now you see, your fourteen churches are only wrong finger-posts, leading us all astray: your Town-hall is never open, except for the masters and free traders to put down wages, though we built it. Your banks are only to discount your And as for that Parson Barebones, that has £2,000 a the street, not minding to ride over poor folk, and when | \_On Sunday morning last, considerable sensation sees his wife and family turning up their noses when was created in the village of Luton, near Chatham, poor folks pass; and when I think of poor Parson in consequence of three husbandmen in the employ of Flower upon £200 a year, praying for the poor, I no John Oakley, Esq., farmer, at Darling, having been longer wonder that there should be a "mgh" and a found dead in their bedroom. It appears that the "low" church. I tell thee what, Maister Quill, if a men, whose names are John Stedman, 25 years; rich man has a shepherd he'll run from his dinner or Thomas Webb, 18; and George Wright, 17, lodged at his bed if he hears there's a sheep on his back in a the bailiff's cottage, which stands on the opposite furrow; and the herdsman will sit up all night with side of the road to the farmhouse; and in consequence a sick cow. We are told that Parson Barebones is of the severity of the cold, they had for the last few our shepherd; and I should like to see him leave his nights begged of the bailiff's wife to warm their room. bottle at the "Squire's," to take one of the poor On Saturday night last, the night being very cold, flock of Devil's Dust off his back; or see him sitting she yielded to their wishes, and as the bedroom had up with one of his siek flock all neet. Maister Quill, not a fire-place, she procured a stable lantern, and when poor folk see more respect paid to the dumb filled it with charcoal, and placed it in the centre of animals of the rich than to the flesh and blood of the room, so that the fire should do no mischief. beings with souls to save, they don't like it, Maister About eight o'clock on Saturday night Stedman re-

Smith.—Well now, Robin, it's my time—I must be off; and as you have appealed to me as one of the the bedroom door after them. Nothing was heard of jury to decide between you and Mr. Quill, I think I them until next morning, when, not coming down A warrant has been issued for her apprehension, shall convince you that I am neither prejudiced nor Quill.—No, Robin, I was only laughing at the idea partial. I confess that I did think my friend Quill's the bailiff, about seven o'clock, went up stairs to arguments were unanswerable; but I also candidly confess that many of the points you have so shrewdly likelihood of the land being compelled to satisfy those demands which have heretofore been supplied to the Robin.—The devil you didn't!

Quill.—No, not a farthing.

Robin.—And who are your customers, Maister

Government by labour: and now, Robin, as I have still a hankering after the old spot, if you will meet me here after the market on Tuesday next,—Mr. Quill and Jackson, I'm sure, will attend,—I'll have great pleasure in hearing the conclusion of your reply.
Robin.—Well, I'll meet you: I'm told thou'st purchased "Shoddy Hall" and the estate from Squire Gambler. Ecod, what "comes over the devil's back

goes under his belly;" and thou'lt find that the taxsucking-folk will be after "Shoddy Hall" when the PANIC comes: and it's a-cooming! Smith.—Well, well, Robin, don't suppose me so vhat, Robin—if there was necessity for it I'd take it | sordid as to have made the appointment from an interested motive; but be punctual, and I'll attend. Robin.—I'll be here; and when I've done thou'lt hear Jackson about machinery, for I can only speak lower part of the premises, immediately behind the to one point. Smith.—Yes, yes. I think its quite right to hear

what every man has to say on his own behalf. It's destroying the partition between the shop and parlour, what I should like to have myself. My motto has and setting fire to the stairs. At this juncture an always been, "Do as you would be done by."

Jackson.—Then I am sure, Mr. Smith, as you'd like to get £500 from me if I had it, of yours, perhaps, from the burning building cut off, she signified by according to your maxim, you will give me back mine. Smith. - Good morning, Jackson. Good bye, Robin-shake hands: you are a wonderful man of ploy of Messrs. Truman and Hanbury, whose brewyour age. Come, Quill. Robin.—Ecod, I remember when there were many

men betwixt four and five score in the parish of Devil's o the public buildings and the present appearance of Dust before the machinery came here: but now a man (To be continued.)

# Accidents, Offences, Inquests, &c.

DEATH OF A CHELSEA PENSIONER.—An inquest was held on Tuesday evening, at the King's Head, Knightsbridge, before Mr. Higgs, on the body of Mr. Glassbroke, aged 50, formerly a private in the 2nd Life and let them lie-a-bed a bit longer. All were treated Guards, and latterly an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hosaccording to their health and constitution. No pital. Sarah Glassbroke said that she lived with the at a rapid pace. By the rattling of the vehicle over scrambling for a candle then; no rushing and crush- deceased, her husband, in Rose and Crown-yard, the stones he was much frightened, and, notwith- day night, in consequence of charcoal having been ing about the house when the big bell rung at five Knightsbridge. He left the army six years ago, and standing the utmost exertions of the driver, it was used to warm the room in which they slept. After would bring home, the wages of himself and the help o'clock of a winter's morning, to rouse all folks, old since then had nothing to depend upon but a pension impossible to hold him in. At a frightful speed he and young, sick and well, weak and strong, to get up of 1s. per day, of which sum 2s. 6d. per week was reached the corner leading to the Minories, close by at the same minute. No running of the poor paid away for rent. He was much addicted to drink-mother to the bed full of children, shaking all of them ing, and was the worse for what he had drunk on ing, and was the worse for what he had drunk on nibuses were passing each other. Mr. Dagget, to out of sleep, dealing the most tired a box on the ear Thursday night. On Friday he quitted home, and escape a collision, pulled one of the reins, but the and a "damn thee, thou lazy baggage," or "thou witnesses searched all over the neighbourhood for road being narrowed at that spot, and there being a skulking rascal;" and then saluting the father and the him, but without success, and it was not until the temporary platform for foot passengers, the horse ran husband, with a "get up with thee, and be damned following evening, when he was brought home in a ault—that he died from the effects of drink, a con- to thee; doesn't ta hear t' factory bell? Give me state of utter insensibility, that she knew where he the pathway. The scene was frightful; no less than that there child;" and then taking the child in her had been. She was informed that he had been found nine or ten persons were knocked down, and the poarms, "come here with thee,-take thy suck, before I in Wapping. Having taken care that his necker-0-ay, what a bitch thou art; this is three mornings | chief was loose, she left him lying on the floor, and was five minutes late,—and fined threepence for on visiting him the next morning, found him dead. The gig was instantly overturned, and the driver thee." Then hurrying off, with the little suckling The jury consisted of fifteen persons, twelve of whom thrown out upon the pavement. A gentleman, who child, to the factory door, and the husband with a half awake child upon his back, to bring back the baby, and three for one of "Died from excessive the goes to work, and he to the beer-shop all day, drinking." Twelve being a sufficient number to consider the much cut about the head, and bruised all over the The murder was committed about three o'closured. stitue a jury, the coroner received the first-mentioned body. A gentleman of the name of Wincklow was it is stated that some of the neighbours of the vietness. verdict.

DARING AND IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—On Monday

rant me he'd be marked, and he'd have a visit from The tea was fine gunpowder, valued at between £21 welcome day. Folk would put on the best they had—
good, decent, warm covering, and go to the parish
church with bible and prayer-book, to thank God, and
in a boat called the Sarah and Jane, which was on its trade; and according as them there "rattle boxes" hear good old Parson Flower. When the parson came here, I lost all my old customers, one after the out of the pulpit, he'd shake hands with the old folk, and Staffordshire Canal, before medical assistance other, until at last them there cast-iron men of and kindly inquire after them and their families. He could be obtained. At the inquest held on the body and kindly inquire after them and their families. He was as keen as a shepherd: if he missed the littlest one of his flock that ought to be in the fold, he'd say, "Well, Robin, where's Will to-day; why wasn't he at church?" or "where's your dame, Robin?" And then I'd say, "why, please you, parson, little Bill is but poorly, and mother set up with him last night."

And then Parson Flower would say "And data arrive the lad had expired. Mr. Philbrick made a And then Parson Flower would say, "Ay, dearee me, post mortem examination of the body, and found the Robin.—Ecod, I wish them joy of it. Its like your dearee me; poor little Will—poor little Will; I must abdomen filled with fluid that had escaped from a hole go and see him, and see what's the matter with him in the stomach, about two inches from the guilet, on before I go to dine with Farmer Jones." Well, Maister the left-hand side. He found in the stomach a large Quill, that's the way we lived when the row came round worm, about a foot long. The stomach throughdown to Devil's Dust about "Boney and the Jaccobins," and "Church and King," and the gave it as his opinion that death had "Church in danger." Well, we met among ourselves, though we had no Town-hall then, of inflammation, probably produced by the presence

DREADFUL FIRES AT LYME REGIS .- Intelligence The joining houses four of which fell a sacrifice. Scarcely ing in the Eaton-road, leading to the seat of the Mar. had the inhabitants recovered from their alarm be- quis of Westminster; but it was ascertained that his fore they were again startled by the bursting forth of trunks and other moveables had recently been taken another fire in the same street, about 60 yards higher up, on the opposite side of the way, at a house in the Watergate-street, kept by a person named Mary occupation of a Mr. Garland. The firemen and their engines were almost immediately in attendance, and, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions on their part, they were unable to stay the progress of the flames, until three buildings, in addition to the one tenance by Mr. Corland was additionable to the one tenance by Mr. Corland was additionable to the one tenance by Mr. Corland was additionable to the one tenance by Mr. Corland was additionable to the boxes of the flames. nanted by Mr. Garland, were destroyed. This se- ter police, repaired to the house at the time specond calamity is also said to have been caused by cified, and there found Crowley seated with a some miscreant intentionally.

Another Incendiary Fire in Herts .- On Wednesday night a very large straw rick on Highfield-farm, Hemel Hempstead, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Woodman, farmer and auctioneer, was dis-

YORK.—THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.—We understand that the execution of Wm. Potter and Wm. Kendrew, the former for setting fire to the dwellinghouse of Wm. Neville, at Wistow, near Selby, and one of his pockets. It appeared by the statement the latter for the murder of Mr. Wm. Inchbald, at made before the magistrates, that the prisoner had Low Dunsforth, near Boroughbridge, will take place (should no reprieve be received) on Saturday week,

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION IN THE CITY. On Wednesday afternoon an inquest was held in the City Bridewell, before Mr. Payne, the coroner, on the body of Sarah Henley, a native of Inverness, aged thirty nine, a prisoner, committed on the 29th ult. for breaking windows at the Mansion-house. Mr. John Crooks, the assistant surgeon, said that he saw the deceased on the 30th ult., the day after her admission, and found her in an extremely low and en-feebled condition, apparently from the effects of want and exposure to the cold, without any marked signs of disease. Fever of a low typhoid character gradually came on, and she was treated for it until paper flimsies, your speculations on our labour; your railroads, steam-navigation, and all those things are but machinery for cheapening our labour in all parts of the world; your hospitals and infirmaries are built for her death, on Monday last. When he first saw her fear that your sort should take the infection from our same offence as the deceased, said she first met her gun through a pane of glass. In the meantime Tils sort, since you huddled scores of filthy starving at Bishopsgate workhouse, where they both had a ley went out to expostulate with the prisoner, who, on complain as well as you, and surely machinery doesn't paupers into garrets and cellars; and your big bastile is a grinding machine to grind the faces of the poor, and to make them work for owt rather than go into hem lads squeal out vet. Why Maister Quill if one of them, your Machinery to make them work for owt rather than go into house. Deceased told her that she was in want, that break a window at the Mansion-house, to get taken he walked away, "I've another charge for somebody before the Lord Mayor, that something might be done way of getting to see him. Witness told her she was veneration, reverence, and respect, Master Quill, that | going to do the same, and so they then went together attaches to you little old church-yard, where rich and and threw stones at the windows and broke them. They were told that if they broke windows, the Lord which the deceased and her companion must have him. The prisoner, after having been duly cautioned been reduced before they took such a strange mode of obtaining relief. Verdict—Natural death. signed the following declaration:—"I have to say am guilty of what I should do again to-morrow.

> tired to rest, and he was followed about an hour afterwards by the other two, Webb and Wright, closing down stairs at the usual hour of a Sunday morning, rouse them, and on his opening the door of the room enough to be removed to undergo an examination the most inclancholy sight of three dead bodies presented themselves. Wright was found lying on the floor behind the door, having evidently dropped down dead the instant he entered the room, which must have been filled with carbonic acid gas. Webb was lying on his back on the bed, with his hand to his handkerchief, as if he was, when seized with death, in the act of untying it. Stedman had his jacket off, and had partly pulled off his trousers, and had fallen back on the bed. Medical assistance, which was immetite former exerted themselves to the utmost, therefore the firemen exerted themselves to the utmost, there is the firemen exerted themselves to the utmost, there is the firemen exerted themselves to the utmost, there is the firemen exerted themselves to the utmost, there is the firemen exerted themselves to the utmost, there is the firemen exerted themselves to the utmost, there is the firemen exerted themselves to the utmost is the firemen exerted the utmost is the firemen exerted the utmost is the firemen exerted themselves to the utmost is the firemen exerted themselves to the utmost is the firemen exerted themselves the utmost is the firemen exerted the utmost is the utmost diately procured, was unavailing, as the poor fellows were unable to extinguish the fire before the stock must have died a few minutes after entering the room. Stedman has left a widowed mother, who partly depended on him for support.

> DESTRUCTIVE FIBE IN SPITALFIELDS. — On Sunday evening, shortly before five o'clock, a fire broke out upon the extensive premises belonging to and in the occupation of Mr. G. Leslie, oil and colourman, No. 59, division of Royal Marines, is the only one yet found, Brick-lane, Spitalfields. The fire originated in the and life was not totally extinct at the time, but he and the flames spread with extraordinary rapidity, agonising gesticulation that she was in danger of being burned to death. One of the men in the empassing the vehicle on the other side, and, in conse house is close by the spot where the outbreak occurred, observing her perilous position, instantly pro- man, throwing out at the same time a lad, named cured a ladder, and rescued the affrighted creature from a horrible death. Notwithstanding the utmost seated with the driver. On the cart being lifted W. exertions of the firemen, the house is burned through. and the valuable contents generally destroyed.

> FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT WHITECHAPEL.—Shortly before nine o'cleck on Monday night, a dreadful accident occurred opposite Aldgate Church, close by the junction of Aldgate with the Whitechapel-road. About four o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Dagget, a commercial traveller, in the oil and colour business, left Romford for the metropolis in a gig with a spirited horse. On arriving near Whitechapel Church the animal shied, and immediately afterwards started off a pile of new building, where, unfortunately, two omupon it, amongst the people who were there crowding liceman, Goodman, 591, city, who was passing along his beat, was dashed to the ground with great violence. also much injured. Six persons were conveyed to were quite near at the time. This murder, like the London Hospital. Goodman, the constable, it is almost all the crimes perpetrated in the south, was feared has received a concussion of the brain, which ALLEGED CONFESSION OF A MURDER.—Some years

> ago, a man named Thomas Willey was tried in Exeter who was found drowned below Trew's Weir. He was, however, acquitted, from some defect in the evidence. On Friday last he died, in a state of great misery in the Evator Workhows. for the murder of a person named Cropp, a tailor, misery, in the Exeter Workhouse, and it has been reported that, previous to his death, he confessed to the chaplain of the workhouse that he was really the on Friday; and at two o'clock on the same day the murderer, and that two other men were implicated with him in the foul transaction. This is not exactly correct. That he saw the chaplain very shortly indeed before his death, is quite true, and it is also true that he appeared most anxious to make some cash into which the limit defer well of the carbon shortly pipe, with her head completely smashed.—Correspondent of the Carlow Sentinel. [The Waterford true that he appeared most anxious to make some communication to him, but his condition was such that he was not able to articulate more than a word or two. It was the chaplain's impression, from his manner and from all that he saw at the time, that he was really about to make a confession of the crime of which the rev. gentleman was aware he had been accused, and he addressed him accordingly; but, as there was certainly no confession in express words, and as the man became insensible almost immediately afterwards, and remained so until the time of his death, it is right that so much at least should be stated.—Devonport Independent.

succeeded in taking, in bed, Jeremiah and Patrick was consumed, together with the barn, stable, and somehow or other, the old foor Law and the parish stable, and something to do with the strong from Sunday till Friday, so that there was no opportant to the principal aggressor, shed. The neighbours were soon at the spot, whose those days the working classes could support one the church, and he was a good man; and we loved the strong from Sunday till Friday, so that there was no opported the Church, and he was a good man; and we loved the strong from Sunday till Friday, so that there was no opported the Church, and he was a good man; and we loved the strong from Sunday till Friday, so that there was no opported the Church, and he was a good man; and we loved the strong from Sunday till Friday, so that there was no opported the Church, and he was a good man; and we loved the strong from Sunday till Friday, so that there was no opported the Church, and he was a good man; and we loved the strong from Sunday till Friday, so that there was no opported the Church, and he was a good man; and we loved the strong from Sunday till Friday, so that there was no opported the church, and he was a good man; and we loved the strong from Sunday till Friday, so that there was no opported the Church, and he was a good man; and we loved the strong from Sunday till Friday, so that there was no opported the Church, and he was a good man; and we loved the strong from Sunday till Friday, so that there was no opported to the principal aggressor, shed. The neighbours were soon at the spot, whose the church, and leavent took place. The fugitives had a discovery that the king in the church was no opported to the principal aggressor, shed. The neighbours were soon at the spot, whose the church, and leavent took place. The fugitive shad a discovery the church, and leavent took place. The fugitive shad a discovery the church was no opported to the church was no opported to the church was no opported to the principal aggressor. The fugitive shad a discovery the church was no its journely form. The fugitive shad a discovery the church was no i

DISCOVERY OF A LONG-CONCEALED MURDERER CHESTER, SATURDAY.—A considerable sensation was Jones, at which place he occasionally called for reglass of ale before him. It was known that he was always provided with pistols, and, therefore, due precaution was used in apprehending him. He was seized by each arm before he was at all aware of the presence of the officers, who then informed him of the nature of the heavy charge alleged against him. "I admit it!" he at once exclaimed; and, subsequently, as they were placing the handcuffs upon him, he added, "I am a dead man." He was forthwith taken before the mayor and magistrates; and, on being searched, thirty-six sovereigns were found upon him, together with a double-barrelled pistol. The weapon was not loaded; but a paper, containing a number of balls, and a flask of powder, were found in formerly resided with his parents at Parnell; but, in consequence of his violent conduct, his father had for bidden him the house, at the same time providing for him a small cottage in the neighbourhood, and al. lowing him £1 per week, and a horse to ride on. Notwithstanding this arrangement, however, the father having still reason to dread some fatal act of violence on the part of his son, had one of his farm. servants, named William Tilsley, sworn in as a special constable for his (the father's) protection; and on Christmas-day, 1842, the family and a party of friends having just taken their seats at the dinner. table, the prisoner's mother suddenly started up, and said to her husband, "For God's sake go up stairs there's James coming across the field with his gun to shoot some of us." The old man accordingly hurried from the apartment, and the prisoner, who had been seen by his mother through the window advancing i the way she described, went round to the back of th house, and thrust the muzzle of his double-barrelled seeing him, retreated a few paces, exclaiming, "It you, is it?" and at the same instant fired at the unfortunate man, and shot him dead upon the spot else." No one ventured to stop him. He wen home, saddled his horse, rode to Tring, and there left his horse at an inn, took the train, but stopped at the first station, where he bought a pair of spectacles to disguise his person, and was heard of no more until a few days since. He has, it appears, been in the did shoot the man in open day. I think I did my duty." He was ordered to be taken to Warwick where he will undergo further examination.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WAKEFIELD .- On the evening of Friday last, an accident, fatal in its results, occurred to a man of the name of Broadhead, of Primrose hill, Wakefield, through falling into the river in Thornes-lane. The poor man was walking down a plank laid from the shore to a vessel in the river, and from its slippery state occasioned by the frost, he fell into the water unobserved. The water was but three feet in depth, yet from the intense coldness he was unable to get out. He was discovered on Saturday afternoon, and removed to his house on Primrose hill, where an inquest has since been held, and verdict returned according to the facts of the case. Extraordinary Case of a Married Woman CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF HER CHILD .- Within the last week the body of a new-born infant was discovered in a privy at Leytonstone, and it was ultimately traced to belong to a young woman who was only married about seven weeks ago, and resides at the above place not having recovered from her confinement, two of the police arc in custody of the house till she is well

before the county magistrates.—Essex Standard. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE COMMERCIAL ROAD. On Tuesday forenoon a fire broke out in the marin signal light manufactory, in the occupation of Messa. Robeson and Highams, the patentees, situate in the Commercial-road East, near the Regent's Canal, The progress of the fire was unusually rapid, and in the firemen exerted themselves to the utmost, they in-trade and the building were nearly destroyed. FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.—Letters were received resterday, at Woolwich, announcing the death of Sergeant Skinner and four other persons, belonging to the Dædalus, by the boat upsetting. The body Ser)eant Skinner, who belonged to the Woolwid died in about half-an-hour, on board the Firebrand

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THREADNEEDLE-STREET. - On Tuesday evening, about half-past five o'clock, a van belonging to a Mr. Maynard, carrier, of Barking, was proceeding up Threadneedle-street, towards Bishop gate-street, when the right wheel came in contact with a quantity of paving stones. At the same moment a truck, drawn by a poor man, in the employ Mr. Stevens, of Minerva-street, Hackney-road, was quence of the wheel passing over the stones, the van was completely canted over on to the unfortunate Chalk, with much violence into the road, who was the ill-fated man was found dreadfully mutilated about the head. He was promptly removed on a stretcher, as also the lad, to St. Barthomolew's Hospital, by on arriving there he was found to have breathed his last. As regards the boy, it is sadly feared that he has sustained some serious internal hurt. The driver of the van was immediately taken into custody by

THE LATE CASE OF SUFFOCATION NEAR CHATHAN-On Monday afternoon an inquest was held by Mr. Hinde, on the bodies of the three unfortunate farm labourers, who died at Linton in the course of Saturhearing the evidence, the coroner, in summing up remarked that it was most lamentable that three young men should have been thus cut off in the prime of their lives, through the unfortunate ignorance Chapman and his wife, to whom there was much blame to be attached, although they pleaded their is norance of the dangerous tendency of charcoal. After a short deliberation, the jury returned a verdict-'That the deaths of the young men were accidental, caused by suffocation by charcoal being burnt in the

MURDER IN THE COUNTY OF CLARE. - Another murder has been committed in Clare. On Friday afternoon Thomas Hefferman, a farmer, residing near connected with disputes about land.

Dreadful Murder in Ireland. - Last Friday murder of a most atrocious nature was committed a female, respectably dressed, and far advanced pregnancy, but whose name could not be ascertaine the deceased and supposed murderer were travelling on the road from Tramore to Annstown, at one o'clo poor woman was found on the road about 100 yards from a cabin into which the murderer went to light arrested and fully committed for trial.]

WALES.-EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP.-Another these accidents, of too common occurrence in the mineral district, took place on Friday last, at the Edwards Colliery, Pontypridd, when five persons were severely burnt. It appears that the explosion took place in consequence of Simon Davies (the manager) and his son going into an old stall, which had been discontinued working, with a naked candle Cambrian.

Fire at Polstead.—On Saturday morning last, between seven and eight o'clock, a fire broke out in a loads THE TRIPPINAGH ABDUCTION CASE. — ARREST OF stable belonging to a widow, named King, who deals are for the Principals.—Killarney, Monday.—
In a few hours after information was received, head constable Thornbill with a strong post-

MALTHUSIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY. ALL errors are mischievous; but some are more dangerous than others. They are not only directly, but collaterally injurious-roots from whence evil ramifies in all directions, like the Indian tree, whose branches descend to the earth, take root, and throw out other branches which follow the same law, and at length overspreads acres with

its vast shade—a forest in itself. Of this character is the doctrine of MALTHUS with regard to population. It holds the same position, and performs the same functions in modern Political Economy. as the doctrine of original sin in Theology. Upon each. as basal dectrines, rests the whole superincumbent mass. If the foundation be removed the whole must tumble to the ground, as easily as the fragile houses of cards which children build up for the pleasure of knocking them down

Moralists have been for centuries in the habit of declaiming against human selfishness: philanthropists have mourned over human sufferings. The Malthusian philosophy proved both to have been foolishly as well as uselessly engaged. In two octavo volumes it was elaboraidy argued that selfishness was true benevolence, and suffering the irremediable result of the decrees of an Omnipotent Providence. Not all the sermons ever preached by bishops of the church of which Mr. Malthus was a minister, were half so efficacious in propping up a system based upon injustice as the carefully-compiled tables, by which it was shown that people bred too fast. especially the "lower orders," whose "early marriages" were the sole cause of their degradation and destitution.

The statement that it was a law of nature that population should outstrip subsistence—the one increasing in a geometrical, the other in an arithmetical ratio-backed as is was by plausibilities and a formidable array of figures, was hailed as a Godsend by all who fartened on the tabour of others. The drones in the hive had at last got a conclusive answer to the grumblings of the "ignorant" and "unreasonable mob." The unremitting toil-scants pinance, pauper's doom, and early death, so generally swarded to the "workers," were natural and ineritable. The horrible injustice indicted upon them, was shifted from defective human institutions to an inscrutable and irresistible power; and henceforward a weapon was put into the hands of the wealthy and privileged classes, by which they could slience all complaints, answer all objections, age, and even satisfy the "still small voice" within. Hunger, disease, and early death were rife: "a great pity, but it couldn't be helped!" God had so ordained it; and these terrible scourges were but the instruments by which he worked out his supreme will.

No wonder that such a doctrine as this should have been eagerly adopted by the rich of all creeds and political opinions. No wonder that it met a more rapid and priversal acceptation than any theory ever before propounded to the world: it made everything so snug: quieted uneasy consciences so nicely; and had such a pions and unanswerable appearance.

About the same time, Adam Smith popularised the ideas of former writers on Political Economy, and gave the system that consistency and filling up which, until then, it lacked. His doctrines, expanded and amplified by various subsequent writers, had an almost equally ready reception. Why? Because they pandered to the selfishness engendered by antagonistic interests, and, in more measured if less plain and pithy language, inculcated that principle which Alderman Brooks has since made so inmous-"Lord love you! we're all for ourselves in this world!

Such opinions were too congenial not to speedily find converts and advocates. They became the soul of our legislation and commerce. They multiplied wealth and poverty simultaneously. The boundaries of knowledge and science were extended; but the masses still sat in the midst of thick darkness. Fresh powers for producing wealth were invented and set to work, which enabled one man to produce as much in a given time as 200 men could have done without their aid; and then Political Economy doomed the one man to longer hours of labour for less remuneration in return than h had to endure when simply a manual worker. and creating only two-hundredth part of the wealth. Women, and even tender childhood, were pressed into the service of Mammon. The scattered homes of the comestic manufacturers, with their comfortable gardens and "bit of land" outside, substantial furniture, well filed meal chests, jolly looking flitches, and luscious hams inside, gradually disappeared. They were succeeded by the huge factory, with its bell to summon its myriad hibourers from the thickly-clustered lanes and alleys ground; its locked doors, interior slavery, and absolute dependence. Man became the slave of his own invention. He had created a new Frankenstein, which threatened to

Never has the world seen, in so short a period, so great a revolution as that effected by the inventions of Hargreaves, Arkwright, Watts, Crompton, Cartwright, and Boberts. Political revolutions pass like the hurricane or earthquake-produce terror and death in their progress, and leave their ruins behind to witness to their destructive powers. But how poor and superficial is any political revolution to that effected by the new mechanical and kienific powers, introduced by the men we have named and their co-labourers! The one is but mechanical; the other, to use the words of Bacon, "eats like a strong doge" into the soul of society.

Had a better and higher philosophy of social action scompanied this wonderful and magnificent creation of new power, we might, long ere this, have had the people placed in the enjoyment of wealth and leisure: but unfortunately, selfishness in the guise of philosophy was entrusted with its direction—and the sorry, the lamenta-He consequences are but too apparent. Years are not requisite to age either in men or systems. Modern political economy affords a good illustration of the truth. Scarcely half a century old-it already exhibits every symptom of decrepitude. It has utterly failed to pronote actional well-being-with resources at its command for doing so, never paralleled. A stream of wealth richer, more ample, than the pactolus of classical fable has flowed into society; but it has neither enlarged its reservoirs nor provided adequate outlets. The waters are accumulated and accumulating in dangerous and unhealthy masses in some few places, while the largest proportion is and thirsty, gaping with cracks for want of the requisite moisture. Indeed, even some of the foremost supporters of the philosophy begin to see and admit his fact as one of the most startling and prominent Monalics of modern civilization. "With increasing capitil," say they, " there is a tendency to its accumulation in the hands of the few, accompanied by a corresponding detethey must now set themselves to solve is, how to remedy

And it will be remedied. An advance of the popular mind in this direction is not less obvious than the one commented upon his tweek. If Democracy has triumphed gained ground upon non-bowelled Malthusianism on the the beginning. other. The faith of its votaries is on the wane; the eves of the public are more widely opened to its fallacies; ment for happening to be in the way to suffer. the heart of society revolts at its selfishness and

The New Poor Law Amendment Act, which was its highest legislative triumph, is fated to be the instrument d its downfall. It has exhibited so unmistakeably all its ther aimed at the population theory of Malthus, has been deal: by the secretary of the very commission which, with the aid of Lord Brougham, brought that theory into tristence. We allude to the report of Edwin Chadwick to the Health of Towns. No one thing in that report is more completely made out, from incontestible statistical evidence, than that the mortality occasioned among adults by tice and misery does not check (as Maithus assumes) but tather stimulates the increase of population. Its principal effect consists merely in substituting a young, and at the time time weakly population, for one fairly proportioned among the seven ages of man. The report proves that, pretisely in those places where by accurate records, it is known that deaths are jewest, and the average duration of life longert, there occurs also the smallest annual number of bith; and as improvement occurs in the one respect, its consequences are more and more felt in the other. One of the most marked illustrations of this fact adduced is that of Gracia, where registries have been carefully kept since the year 1949. By the tables compiled from these registries, and given in the report, Mr. Chadwick distinetly shows, to use his own words, that "the propersnon of the population, and the increased duration of life, was attended by a progression in happiness;" and for this matter-of-fact refutation of an absurdity which obtained Fuch an influence over the minds of our legislators, we are indebted to the Malthusian Poor Law Commissioners. It is not, however, on abstract grounds only that this

system is losing its hold. Legislation has recently exhibited some instances of proceeding on principles to which

modern political economy is altogether hostile. Its essence has been variously expressed; but all end in the same conclusion, whether it is the "Have I not a right to do what I like with my own ?" of Newcastle; the "Lord love you, we're all for ourselves in this world," of Brooks; or the "can't a man wallop his own nigger" of an American slave holder.

To these queries the world is beginning indignantly to answer "no." The principle of protecting the weak and and sinews are taken out of the category of those things which may be subjected to unlimited competition. As yet the enunciation of this fact is but indistinctly articulated. The thin end of the wedge has, however, been introduced. By and bye it will be driven home.

The common fallacy, so long fostered by the doctrines now under notice, that if wealth was only produced abundantly happiness would follow, is now seen through The terms are no more synonimous in national than in private affairs. Wealth has been abundantly created, but happiness for the masses has not followed in its train. It is beginning now to be suspected that those who assume to themselves the title of economists par excellence, have only studied one section of the science, that of production. They have yet to begin the study of distribution.

Co-ordinate with these indications of growing enlightenment on this subject, there is evidently a disposition on the part of the influential and wealthy classes to pay more attention to the physical well-being of the masses than obtained in the palmy days of Malthusianism. So long as the mortality engendered by damp dwellings, innutritions diet, insufficient clothing, and vicious habits, was regarded as the means by which nature got rid of the redundant population," of course no one thought of arresting it. To have done so would have been a flat flying n the face of Providence. Now, however, that more correct ideas are spreading, a more humane spirit keeps them company. Sanatory reforms take their place among the topics of the day. Moral health is admitted to depend on good physical conditions, improved dwellings, parks, and public walks. Baths and wash-houses are evidences of the growth of a more kindly sympathy—a better humanity. In themselves, these efforts are too fragmentary to command unqualified approbation. Their true value is more for what they indicate than what they can accom-

Under this head may also be noticed the efforts for promoting the allotment and small farm system. These efforts proceed upon totally different bases to those assumed by the Adam Smith and Malthus school. They aim at making the labourer comfortable at home-at making dear "fatherland" support all its children, and of emancipating, in a greater or less degree, Labour from the fell gripe of mereiless Capital.

These are mere jottings-incidental memorandawhich may suggest to the reader numerous illustrations of a similar description. What has been adduced, however, may in the meantime warrant us in concluding our

present remarks in a hopeful manner. The spirit of Progress broods over the chaos of Society. Deep into its breast it is infusing holier and higher aspirations. The England that is to be, shall be better than the England that is. All the elements for realizing these aspirations are being gradually collected. To assist in showing their proper application, and in realizing for all their results, is the object of the efforts and writings of TOUNG ENGLAND.

#### Correspondence.

PEOPLE TAKING THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN

THE EDITOR OF THE ROETHERN STAR. Siz,-in this vast well-ordered metropolis a stranger is frequently startled at the spectacle of a huge porter staugering under his load through the crowded thoroughfares, holding his way by sheer dint of that callous obstinacy so peculiarly the characteristic of the race. On a sudden you see him in contact with, perhaps precipitated upon, and overthrowing, or else rebounding from the shock of a collision with some hapless passer-by. Instantly, boiling with rage, the burden is cast to the earth, and ere a remonstrance or denunciation can rise to his lips, the hapless is again a sufferer from the fist of his antagonist, for what reason no one on earth can divine. except that as an overthrow by accident is not enough, chastisement is added for the unpardonable crime of being in the way to suffer by such a contingency.

If the stranger reflects a little, he will find a mighty fact embodied in this little incident. He will here see displayed the fundamental idea of British law—an idea not confined to the statute-book, but existing everywhere, the basis of our actions, the reason for many otherwise strange anomalies. It is wrapped up in the very being of an Englishman, and haunts him wherever he goes. Let him reflect a moment. The keepers of our health, by their system of drugging, frequently bring on a premature death, and never fail to ruin the health. For this their handiwork they levy an enormous tax on society, and thus they chastise us for the mishaps of falling into their hands. The keepers of our conscience never fail to paint in the most lively colours the depths of our degradation, till we become in reality what they describe; and then the tithes and church rates lash us soundly for the crime of

blind credulity. Lastly, the keepers of our goods have the privilege of selling a bad article at a high price, setting the bloodhounds of the law on us as a punishment for "being done." Throughout society universally we have cause to know that a quantity of evils may attend every transaction, a suffering for being somehow or other in the way of

the transaction, and a punishment for being a sufferer. Here, then, in the incident mentioned at the beginning without any knowledge of Blackstone or even a glance a: the "Statutes at Large," a stranger may perceive the natural operation of our laws, and distinguish the principle on which they are based; so that the burly porter with fustian jerkin and angered passion, becomes a true type of the old English judge with blood-stained ermine labouring under a virtuous indignation. The sufferer is "my client," who, whether plaintiff or defendant, is deeced, and fleeced, and fleeced again. Nor does the parallel end here. In these days of steam,

Parcels Delivery Companies, punctuality and expedition, great is the wonder that porterage,—that remnant of feulalism,-still lingers amongst us, jostling us on the highway, and putting us out of conceit with our own humanity, as it meets us foot to foot on the broad pavement of Regent-street. And so with the general diffusion of knowledge—with the manifestations of a maturing intellect crowding fast and thick around us-with the buddings of a noble genius foretelling a plenteous harvest. How long shall the old Juggernaut law be found in the same ways? How long shall it follow also our paths? Without it we could pursue the way merrily; but with it we are so squeezed and stifled that the masses must be crushed here and cropped there to form a line, to be marshalled in marching order; and the moving columns are called peaceable, well-disposed, and said to be a beauteous sight, a wonder and admiration of the world. But the intellect is destroyed, and the glerious barvest trodden under foot. As were the order and standing of our fathers, so must moration of the condition of the many." The problem the law make us do. As it appeared to them what best to provide, so must we reap and enjoy the benefit of such provision till we reap long and painfully where there is naught sown, and with long gathering have but stubble. Yet this is our fate: for the dogma has gone forth, that people must not take the law into their own hands;" and the Metropolitan Police Courts, whence it emanates,

Ger Torpism to the one instance, humanity has no less daily present exhibitions of the burly porter mentioned at Let us take a few examples :- First, to show the penalty for taking the law into one's own hand, or the punish-

A wretch-with money, of course-at the home of a once innocent young girl, but now the victim of his seand in altercation with the father, threatens him to re- bearing and forbearing, with kind feeling, and they will duction-by her own fire-side, under the paternal roof, heat the offence. Nature nerves the arm of the parent, gain their cause. and bids him punish the seducer. It is done; but on a been evil tend noise, and its utter inadequacy to meet warrant issued against the father the law steps in, adthe social and economical requirements of the age, that its mits the provocation to be fully proved, but knows noand doom is certain. Perhaps, 100, the unkindest blow thing of the seduction, regrets it must take its course, for " people must not take the law into their own hands," and fines the father almost as much as for the most aggravated offence-£3-which, being poor and unable to my, consigns him to the treadmill for two months.

Again, a man is proceeding homewards in company with his wife, she a little in advance; an aristocrat comes up, throws his arms round her waist, and commences, spite her struggles, the most indecent actions. The husband springs forward to his wife's rescue, and the vindication of his own honour. The aristocrat is laid low, but recovering himself—gives an in charge. The provo- appointed for the passage of the Great Britain through cation is proved: still "peop" must not take the law into the lock of Cumberland basin, the last barrier to her their own hands;" so he is fined 22. Unable to pay it, he free egress to the sea after her long imprisonment. sent to the treadmill for a fortnight.

injury deep and lasting, and then handed over to another. beyond this port. We cannot attempt to describe in But it may be asked, why did they not seek the remedy at appropriate language the splendid appearance of the law! Here is the answer. The two following cases exhibit—first, what will be the reparation should such an side blazed barrels of tar, with very short intervals

seeking a remedy at law! A young girl, a milliner, is returning from work late in ship, the water, and the faces of the multitude, is not the evening, and is met by an aristocrat, who, throwing to be described. She passed through at a rapid pace, his arms round her with a rudeness and familiarity that touching nothing but the rail of one of the bridges, haves no doubt of his designs. After a good deal of strughaves no uount of this designs. After a good dear of strug- which was nooned by the anchor and carried away like gling she releases herself; but he, angered at the rebuil, a thread. She was moored by the side of the wing. guing she releases herself; but he, angeled at the repull, a thread. She was moored by the side of the wing much of the skill of the gardener is exhibited, and to and quality; but to-day there was more evenness in knocks out four of her teeth with his fist. Given in wall outside the lock for the night, to be ready for charge, and brought before a magistrate, he is fined £5, her passage down in the morning. At about seven ensure success great diligence, care, and observation them than we ever recollect. On the whole, however,

nome by nersen, when visited by a rich, the bearing room seemed, as on the seemed, a vantage of her ionemness to rum ner. one comes into might before, to be occupied by anxious gazers. At court, exposes her shame, swears to her degradation, about ten minutes past eight, the Sampson steam-tug, into the quarters where they are needed, or to speaking of the last breed, it is placed beyond a doubt however, been radically cured, in a very short space into the quarters where they are needed, or to speaking of the last breed, it is placed beyond a doubt however, been radically cured, in a very short space into the clumps on the lawn or flower-garden, for that the show this morning was the very best ever of time, by the above invaluable medicines. This is pointing thereby the inger of scorn against nersen; yet of sixty noise power, in which operation the hard state of the walks, mould noticed. As to the number of beasts brought for another proof that any wound or ulcer, however ber oath is considered valueless, and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and the fellow, though R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and the fel her oath is considered valueless, and the ienow, though and turn, was seen to take ner in tow, and very soon admitted to be a most depraved character, is declared in after the word was given to turn a-head. Slowly and and turn, are favourable. In the case of manure, it ward, it considerably exceeded that on the great days after the word was given to turn a-head. Slowly and and turn, are favourable, or by of the two past years, as is thus shown:—

majestically she left the entrance amidst the cheers should be kept as much in heaps as possible, or by of the two past years, as is thus shown:—

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majestically she left the entrance amidst the cheers should be kept as much in heaps as possible, or by of the two past years, as is thus should be kept as much in heaps as possible, or by of the two past years, as is thus should be kept as much in heaps as possible and t

Aristocracy, first provocators, has the law really thrown into their hands for their benefit. It is as though the law with their designs. Innocence protected and avenged by law | against her, had not done running. has lost four teeth, is without compensation, and the object for further attempts incited by revenge.

So glaring are these instances of protection, nav, abetting the designs of a class, and so sedulously are all vindicatory attempts frowned down, that a graduated scale helpless against the strong and powerful has been ac- may be readily formed, showing the cost of success, with knowledged and embodied in our legislation. Human flesh the modes of procedure and the expense of vindication, throw us in the way of the law, first to suffer and then to people must not take the law into their own hands, but if

The following table may be called the bill of costs of the new practice in our Metropolitan Police Courts, or the terms on which assistance will be rendered for the accomplishment of certain designs:-

To seduce a young girl under the protection £. s. of her father, or a wife under that of her husband, give the provocation sufficient for an assault. For a small outlay you may pursue your designs unmolested. The expense will

be about (We may add here, by way of parenthesis, that lest any further obstacles should exist in the shape of "people taking the law into their own hands," accommodation could be perhaps furnished at the court, say the magistrate's private room. The charge could not be heavy, ranging, we should presume, between 2s. 6d. and £5. with a donceur to the reporter of the press to know nothing.] Not waiting for the "slow and sure" above- £. mentioned, but attacking the girl at once, pun-

But for the true sweets of revenge! If the girl charges you with attempt, &c., drive it into court for trial. Let her publish her shame, which everybody will believe, while her oath the court will disregard. This is her remedy at law! In other words, she must pay

for the exposure at least . . . With a little management, it may be £200 or £300. This subject requires further elaboration; and if the editor could find room, it would be an easy task to push it to a reductio ad absurdum on the one hand, and show how ready a handle it is for despotism on the other. Lastly, iewing it in connection with democracy, we shall discoer its true worth, and a few illustrations added, drawn from history, will, it is hoped, furnish its answer, and consign it to the fate of one of the delusions of the past.

HOPE FOR LABOUR.

SIB,-The present position of the Operative Coal Miners

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

very important in a rational view. If their plan succeeds, reason why Mechanics, or Spinners, or Weavers, or any other class of artisans, should not adopt the same mode of resisting unjust encroachments by their employers. Union is only required; and the limitation of the hours of labour will be both easy and pleasant. It is evident that the improved intelligence of the working classes will soon consummate the downfall of commercial despotism. It was only a beginning in the right direction that was equired. The moment that clear and practical views has now arrived: the Colliers have struck the blow of fate. The capitalists are aware of the fact. A hint was lately dropped in a letter copied into the Morning Herald. It would have all their own way. This is a hint pregnant with immense length and size were entirely novel, then the contrary."—Bury Post. the most important inferences. It ought to sink deep construction of such a leviathan of iron entirely; and o the minds of all working men who may read it. same letter contains proofs that the Mining Operatives engines, have together rendered her an object of very are managing their affairs admirably. Let them go on great curiosity. It was first said that she would never and prosper; and at the same time remember, that eyes are fixed on them from every town in England which has any intelligence among its inhabitants.

The contest in which the Mining population are engaged is one of general labour against general capital. So great may be its results, that it is impossible to predict them. Such a victory as may be gained by the poor labourers over their rich employers, by such novel means, would serve as a striking and great precedent to the working population all over Europe and America. Its effect would be felt from Lyons to Lowell; and its statistics would be most carefully treasured and studied by the Trades of London.

Whatever sympathy or apathy may have been manifested towards the colliers by the members of other Trades' Unions, should not be taken into much account. Almost the whole of the operative bodies are composed of poor men. It is with great difficulty that they can support their families out of the reduced wages they now receive; and no considerate man could expect them to contribute much to any fund for general benevolence. It is highly creditable to them that they subscribe so much as they do for general purposes.

The struggling Miners should sustain their resolution chiefly by reflecting on the vast benefit they will be the anchor for the first time at about six o'clock in the means of conferring on the whole human race, should they succeed in leading the way, and teaching the rest of of the various vessels lying in the roadstead greeting the oppressed working people how to act. In France or her with hearty cheers. Italy this sentiment would be an ample incentive, and there is no reason why it should not be equally powerful in England.

A stern resolve among the journeymen of any trade, to limit the supply of hands or hours of labour to threefourths or two-thirds of the amount constantly in demand, would be sure to succeed in the object of raising wages. The price of work once increased, and more money being at the command of the work people, the rest of the details of union would be effected with greater ease. Funds would print tracts, and distribute them: and invaluable general instructions could be circulated all through the kingdom, and elsewhere. Money is notoriously the sinews of war, and particularly so in the conflict of capital and abour, as labour has too long experienced. This great principle of limiting the hours of labour

ought to be kept well before the eyes of the whole nation. t ought to be busily talked about in the smaller towns and villages, as well as the cities. There cannot be too much pre-eminence given to this all important question. It is to be hoped that the unanimity and firm resolve of the Miners will not pass away; that would be a lamentable catastrophe. But, under the guidance of honest leaders, there is not much cause tofear. With regard to themselves, their sufferings have softened their hearts, and taught them to feel for each other. It is in this revulsion of feeling that adversity displays itself a jewel of the finest lustre. Prosperity makes men unfeeling, striving against each other, as all are now, under this vicious system.

Brighter days, let us hope, are at hand for the longoppressed poor. Crushed to the earth as they have been, hope even had almost deserted them. In the vista of the future great changes may be descried, faintly, and seeming like visions. Dark clouds of poverty are drawn aside, and the germs of united labour and capital are seen springing. A year or two more, and will not an antinow deprived of their just share of the profits of trading? certain process for detecting the presence of arsenic. than is "dreamt of in their philosophy."

the men if they remain steady. Shoulder to shoulder, zinc, he adds, will give the same result, and even gether for competition in any cattle yard in England. and suffering balanced against suffering; let them be bold, upright, generous, and charitable to each other; and, above all, let them discourage selfishness and unfeeling conduct whenever such may be shown by any of their members: let them behave to each other like the peasantry do in the South of France and Italy, for example, O: how magnificent a cause, if we look at its probable

Trades Unions will soon begin to assume a new feature. Hitherto their enterprizes have mostly terminated in defeat; but hereafter, with the prestige of the anticipated

has ever been anticipated by the most sanguine imagina-

I am, sir, your well-wisher,

## Science and Art.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP .- Wednesday was An immense crowd of spectators had assembled to Great Britain as she entered the lock. On either ettraordinary case occur; and the second, the benefit of between them, to the distance of more than two hundred yards, the illumination from which, on the giant

And this is the remedy at law! Let us sum up the re- of thousands, which were re-echoed by those on board. exposure to the wind and rain it will lose much of its Numbers exhibited in the Great Days of 1842, 1843, sults. Poverty, in vindicating itself, becomes culpable. It was extraordinary to see with what ease she ap- value. Heaps of manure may be turned over to acstepped in opportunely to remove those who might interfere her quarters, although the flood tide, which was thoroughly, and to keep them sweet, destroy worms,

past eleven o'clock the screw-propeller was putlin motion. It has been objected against the use of the screw in many steamers, that its action causes them | the Chinese primrose and cineraria, may be treated varying with the resistance made. Always bearing in not only to steer very badly, but renders it necessary to a little guano water occasionally.—The Flowermind the invariable tendency of the accident of poverty to to have more men at the wheel than under other circumstances, the steering being extremely laborious. be punished for suffering, we cannot fail to perceive that The Great Britain, however, steered "like a boat" with one or two strokes of her wheel, and came round you have nerve and money, the law will throw itself into with the helm at thirty degrees in a circle of less garden. Attend to the cauliflower and lettuce plants out, we are quite of opinion, notwithstanding the imthan half a mile in diameter. The superintending in frames, and give them plenty of air when the engineers, Mr. I. K. Brunel and Mr. Guppy, of course, in starting did not intend that this, the first experiment, should be one of full speed, as no new engines can be expected to have properly come to their bearing until after they have been worked for wednesday, was shown, by Mr. W. Brinkley, a calf some time; and accordingly directions were given to of seventeen months old, fatted by Mr. John Cook, her with six revolutions only, at which she made Also, by the same butcher, three other beasts from Bury, Herts. The former, which weighed on an o'clock, the revolutions were increased to 97 per ninety stone each, the latter of which obtained prizes per head, were almost unrivalled, while the latter minute, when she made a 6f log: 10f revolutions at the last agricultural show. gave a log of seven knots; 101 revolutions a rate of time, and then increased to twelve revolutions, when period, being then near the Holmes, the experiment the same opinion:—"Mr. David Jenkins, Bettws, of turning her round with the helm hard down was tried; she came round in nine minutes, making a circle of rather more than half a mile in diameter. She was then tried a second time, with the helm at only thirty degrees, when she came round in a most which is equal to £52 10s. per acre. The furze was beautiful manner in six minutes, and in a less distance. When going the straight course the stupendous mass answered her helm most readily, taking not more than one spoke of the wheel, and requiring only one man at it. In returning homewards the speed of the engines was gradually increased to thirteen revolutions, at which she gave 84 knots. and 16 to 161 revolutions, when she went through the water at eleven knots, against a strong head wind, passing easily the Sampson, the fastest paddle-boat out of the port. At this rate of going the steam was cut off by the expansion-valve at one foot, or one-sixth of the stroke, six of the fires not having been lit during the whole trip. The engines worked perfectly smooth, and without the slightest vibration or tremor being felt in any part of the vessel. The screw-propeller during these experiments

abaft being only fourteen feet six, and about twelve it will, of course, be extensively imitated. There is no or when the revolutions of the engine are increased The then her mode of propulsion, and the novelty of her steer-it is proved that she steers not only most easily, but that a single helmsman has a complete command over her; then it was said, that from the immense mass of iron, the magnetic influence and the local attraction would be so great that they would be unable to depend upon their compasses; but a variety of experiments having been made to compensate or correct the magnetic variations, they have corrected the principal errors, and the local attraction is found even now to be much less than that which exists on board wooden ships. It was also objected that the noise of the chains passing over the drums, to give motion to the screw by which she is propelled, would be so great as to prove an annoyance to the passen-This, however, has been completely avoided the chains and wheels upon which they work revolving without noise, and what is still more desirable there is a complete absence of vibration in the ship While at the Holmes, Captain Claxton, the superintending director, and Mr. Guppy, invited the company to partake of an excellent dinner, and about seventy ladies and gentlemen sat down in her spacious saloon; Captain Hosken presiding. The Great Britain then steamed to Kingroad, where she cast evening; the persons on board of her and the crews

> DISCOVERY OF ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. - There was lately discovered near Lilly-horn, adjoining the highbrass, mostly in the best preservation, from the reigns of Valerian to Allectus inclusive, comprehending the Roman British emperors, or usurpers, or at least those who are not usually reckoned n the imperial list. They are most abundantly those of Tetricus pater, Tetricus filius, and Victorinus; next to them of Gallienus, Claudius, and Postamus, Tacitus, Probus, Aurdianus, Maximianus, Florianus, Carinus, Diocletianus, Salonina, Numerianus, Carus, Marius, Seyerina, Valerian, Quintillus, Carausius,

and Allectus .- Gloucestershire Chronicle. NEW METHOD OF DETECTING ARSENIC .- M. Bevan, more promptly.—Galignani.

MAMMOTH STEAM ELECTRICAL MACHINE. - An hydro-This machine will be more than four times as powerful London, and is now by far the most powerful instru-Colliers' victory, they will be enabled to attain more than machine is to be the "Benjamin Franklin;" and as it will not be shown at all in Europe, America will instrument. It will leave the manufactory for the United States early in the year.

#### Agri ral Column.

HORTICULTURE.—We have lately experienced

peared to gather way and to steer, even before two celerate their decomposition, and in like manner other steamers were attached, one on either side to heaps of compost may be turned in order to mix them &c. Materials for the compost-vard may be collected. FURTHER PARTICULARS .- ( From the London daily mixed, and laid up in heaps to rot. The Greenhouse. Times.)-I dated and despatched my last communi-Some of the early tulips and narcissus will now be cation from King-road, at which place we had just may now be brought into the house in order to suc- ruling as under:ceed the forward ones. These, with the plants of garden. The moment the weather breaks, uncover the frames and pits, and sparingly supply with water any of the plants that are quite dry; and if quite mild, leave the lights off for a few hours .- The Kitchenweather will permit. See that the potato clumps would have been obtained for the beasts. We now

Mr. H. S. Harman, the engineer-in-chief, to start of Martlesham, weighing upwards of sixty stone. about four knots. On passing Portishead, at twelve Mr. S. Toller's, of Gedgrave, weighing upwards of average about twenty stone (8lb.), and produced £5

VALUE OF FURZE .- The value of furze as an article 7½ knots. The steam was kept at this point for some of provender for cattle has been frequently spoken of, and the following, from a Swansen journal, seems to she gave eight knots as her rate of speed. At this prove that the agriculturists are beginning to be of Carmarthenshire, has lately disposed of a field of furze at the following high prices: The first lot fetched 3d, per yard, which is equal to £60 per acre. and the remaining lots were disposed of at 21d. a yard, of two years' growth, and the lots to be carried off the field previously to the first of March next.'

FRENCH EGGS .- The egg merchants of Cherbourg are about to avail themselves of the facilities for a quick and cheap transit offered by the railway to London, to import their eggs into Southampton, instead of going to London. A small French sloop, the Napoleon, arrived in the dock about two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, with a cargo of about 400,000 eggs in cases, some of which were landed and forwarded to London that evening.—Ilampshire Inde-

EXTRAORDINARY WHEAT CROPS.—A correspondent of the Norwich Mercury communicates the following account of some extraordinary crops of wheat: was disposed of. 'The land (under five acres) lies in Happisburgh, was not fully immersed, the ship's draught of water contiguous to a homestead belonging to G. Wilkinson, Esq., North Walsham, whose intelligent steward, fine Upland ditto, £5 5s. to £5 10s.; clover hay, feet forward, and no doubt existed in the minds of any of those present versed in such matters, among whom was Mr. Smith, the original patentee of the whom was Mr. Smith, the original patentee of the whom was Mr. Smith, the original patentee of the whom was Mr. Smith, the original patentee of the whom was Mr. Smith, the original patentee of the whom was Mr. Smith, the original patentee of the measurement of the field, to obviate any doubt to the moderate, and trade rather dull. Archimedean screw, that upon the next experiment, perversion of truth. It was Spalding wheat, and the only going twelve, making the slip or loss only one-eighth and a third per cent., and which slip will of Norfolk agriculturist, and many, many years may Southall, Dec. 18.—We had rather an extensive realized the most sanguine expectations. I have house, which generally produces eight or nine coombs, calves, 49: pigs, 51.

- (To the Editor of the Mark Lane Express). - Sin, - Having read in your iournal of the 3rd of June last, that a cow belonging to Mr. James Geach, of Penvounder, in the parish of Sithney, has produced 350lbs. of butter in the preceding year, I have been induced to send you the following account of produce I have had from a cross-bred Alderney and Durham cow in one year. She calved the first week in November, 1843; from that time to the 31st October, 1844, produced upwards of 650lbs. of butter; for a considerable time after calving, gave 17lbs, per week; and she is at this time giving 8lbs. per week.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, EDWARD CAMPION.

#### MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Monday Dec. 16.—The arrivals of all kinds of grain (British as well as Foreign) were exceedingly small during the past week, and fresh up for this day's market there was a moderate show of wheat samples by land carriage from Essex. Kent, and Suffolk. Of barley the quantity offering was tolerably good, and the display of beans and peas rather liberal, but of oats there were scarcely any fresh up. After nearly a fortnight of sharp frost a rapid thaw set in yesterday, and the dampness of the atmosphere had an unfavourable effect on the condition of the grain this morning. English wheat was held at rather enhanced rates in the early part of the day, and in partial instances superior qualities brought a trifle more money, but the trade closed way from Oakridge-common, in a field called the languidly at the currency of Monday last. Foreign "Church-piece land," Bisley, the property of T. Baker, Esq., of Watercombs-house, an extensive really fine quality in warehouse here being, however, range of Roman chambers, whose communications small, holders demanded very full terms. Flour met with each other were distinctly marked, and which in a dull sale, and quotations remained nominally unpart exhibited the supports and bases of tesselated changed. Barley excited comparatively little attenfloors. They were bounded on one side by a wall of great thickness, but the limits of the whole have not accept lower prices than on this day se'nnight, either yet been ascertained. There were various sorts of for English or free foreign. The trifling business ancient brickwork, &c.; and there were picked up passing in malt was at precisely similar rates to those many fragments of red and coloured glazed pottery, previously obtained. The bare state of the oat having various figures on them, antique glasses, many market induced holders to ask more money, but the little implements, such as tweezers, &c., the root of dealers were if possible even more cautious than last a stag's horn, of unusual size, sawed off at the ends, a week, and the operations were not of sufficient imquantity of stag's, sheeps and other bones, and two portance to warrant alteration in quotations. Beans perfectly-defined sacrificing knives. On the outside hung very heavily on hand, and must again be noted of the wall, not more than six inches below the surface, 1s. per qr. cheaper. Grey and maple peas were also was a round earthen pot, almost fitting a globe of casier to buy, but white, owing to their scarcity, were metal, which was, in fact, a concretion of coins, to held at fully former prices. In bond nothing of inthe number of 1,223. Some of these are preserved in terest transpired. The demand for both red and the state of cohesion they were found in, and the white clover-seed was inactive to-day, and prices whole form a complete series of second and third nearly nominal. In other articles no particular change occurred

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, Monday, Dec. 16.—

This being the day appointed for holding what is termed the "Great Christmas Market," more than the usual bustle attendant on such interesting occasions was observed at an early hour, and continued throughout the morning. As might be expected, from the fine frosts experienced for some time past, and the consequent favourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the graziers were tolerably certain of realising more remunerative prices for the stock, especially the beasts, than we have reported for a inonpoly League be formed by the operatives, who are a scientific chemist, has indicated the following as a lengthened period. In this expectation they were, however, in a great measure disappointed, for the There is such a thing as internal free trade as well as Into a narrow tube is to be put a certain quantity of atmosphere having suddenly become mild, many of external free trade. Attempts have been made to coax nitric acid, diluted with four times its weight in the butchers in attendance, the number of whom was recent foreign arrivals being about cleared off, with no the great newspapers to insert explanations of these mat- water, filling the tube to half its depth. Into this is exceedingly great, refused to purchase at anything ters: but, as might be expected, these endeavours have to be introduced a rod of clean copper. On the top of like the asking quotations, some of which were high failed. The people must acquire all the knowledge beneas were the order and standing of our fathers, so must ficial to them through their own organs, or they will not on becoming cool, forms a diaphragm, that separates of year considered, in a very sluggish state, with the obtain it at all. The workman and his employer ought to the upper part of the copper rod from that which is exception of a few of the finest animals, producing share the profits of the business they may be engaged in : plunged in the acid. On the surface of the diaphragm high rates, which we shall hereafter notice. The if the master seizes all the profits, and gives his workman is to be placed the arsenical matter, and at the end highest general figure did not exceed 4s. 6d., per 8lb. none, that is a most flagrant monopoly. The League will of six hours all the arsenic that is in it will be found. In noticing the "prodigies" of the show of beasts, discover, one of these days, that there is more to be learned separated, and adhering to the rod. By means of we have to refer with very great pleasure to the this process M. Bevan affirms that the quantity of thirteen most wonderful Durhams and short horns The coal-owners and their connexion will, doubtless, arsenic in the matter put into the tube may be ascersent by Sir C. Knightley, which for symmetry and be very active at this crisis. But nothing can avail against tained even to the 100th part of a grain. A rod of weight were never excelled by any stock brought to-These extraordinary beasts, the whole of which were under five years old, were the admiration of all beholders, while there was only one of them under 200 electric machine of the most extraordinary and unprecedented power is now being constructed for the United States. It will be able to produce a spark of 36 inches, to coat 3,500 feet of metallic surface, in a battery of 48 Leyden jars, of 2 feet high by 10 inches in diameter. This shock would kill a thousand men in an instant, if it were passed through such a chain! bitor at the club's show. We have now to notice the 28s to 39s per qr. of 32 st. Oats, 91d to 101d per forty-three Herefords offered by Mr. Rowland, of stone. as the one exhibited at the Polytechnic Institute, Creslow. This stock, considering the number shown Leeds Corn Marker, Tuesday, Dec. 17.—Our by one gentleman as his ewn property, was decidedly the best in the market, though we consider that one of the Herefords sold by Mr. Senior was superior to demand, and last week's prices are well supported; possessed, exclusively this magnificent, unequalled anything we almost ever saw. Mr. Rowland exhibiting is offering rather freely, and only the best bited an animal which carried off one of the prizes at a local show a few weeks since. Mr. Gurrier had descriptions, of which much of the supply consists, the celebrated short-horn which carried off the £30 are held over. Oats and beans are firm, at late prize, as awarded by the Smithfield club. This, and rates. The frost has left us, and we now have the three others-viz., a short-horn and two Herefords- weather mild for the season. were greatly and deservedly admired. Mr. Morgan had the largest, and perhaps the most astonishing a show of beasts of any salesman in the market, consevere frost, the thermometer having fallen, on the morning of Friday the 6th inst., to 20 degrees which ing to Wm. Goodale, Esq., of Deeping, Lincolnshire; An immense crowd of spectators had assembled to Here are men who happened to be in the way of one higher deep and lasting, and then handed over to another. But it may be asked, why did they not seek the remedy at appropriate language the splendid appearance of the But it may be asked, why did they not seek the remedy at appropriate language the splendid appearance of the But it may be asked, why did they not seek the remedy at appropriate language the splendid appearance of the But it may be asked, why did they not seek the remedy at appropriate language the splendid appearance of the But it may be asked, why did they not seek the remedy at appropriate language the splendid appearance of the periods of frost, when considerable artificial heat must be answer. The two following cases exbe employed, greenhouse plants require liberal supplies | shire; and other large breeders. Mr. Vorley's stand of water, and the atmosphere should not be allowed to was filled with many extremely good animals, which get too dry. It was but a few days ago that we were were sold at high prices. Having particularised the however, are entertained of improved markets with glad to employ fire heat to neutralise the excessive best beasts in this great exhibition, we shall now the new year, although for the present, manufacdampness of the external atmosphere. Now it becomes proceed to take a general retrospect of the supply. turers seem more inclined to curtail than increase equally necessary to guard the plants from injury On many former occasions we have had to notice a through unnatural and excessive dryness of the air. great preponderance of some breeds, especially the o'clock in the morning, vehicles began to arrive from are requisite. Out of doors there are but few operations the Herefords stood at the top of the poll, both in which is instantly paid, and he drives on in a cab.

Another young girl, very respectably connected, is at the country, and by eight o'clock every possible place thome by herself, when visited by a wretch, who takes adho

and 1844. 1842 Beasts..... 4541 4510 From the above it will be seen that we had a large supply here this morning, and yet the quality was quite equal to any we have ever before witnessed. In reporting upon the prices obtained here this mornshowing their flowers, and the hyacinths are pushing ing, and those obtained in the corresponding market arrived. The steam was then got up, and at half- up pretty strongly. A fresh batch of the Dutch bulbs in 1843, we find very little difference in them, they

Great day in 1843. Great day in 1844. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. ......3 8 4 4 2 10 4 6 Mutton ... 2 8 4 4 2 10 4 4 Veal ... 3 4 4 6 3 4 4 4 Had the weather been more favourable than it turned

mense numbers brought forward, that better prices come to the sheep. In this description of stock a very great improvement was noticed; indeed, so fine CHRISTMAS CHEER.—At Woodbridge market, on a collection of half-breds was scarcely ever known on such an occasion as the present. Mr. Weall had on offer forty wonderful Downs and ten Gloucesters, the property of E. F. Wittingstall, Esq., of Langley exceeded thirty stone (8lb.), and found buyers at £6 each. Mr. Weall had, likewise, forty polled and fifty Down ewes, belonging to Mr. Rowland, of Creslow, which realised high prices. In the other portions of the supply of sheep there was nothing calling for particular remark. As to the mutton trade it was in a very sluggish state, yet the currencies obtained on this day se'nnight, the highest being 4s. 4d. per 8lb., were supported. Very few foreign beasts or sheep were on sale, and there was scarcely any inquiry for them. The imports for the United Kingdom since Monday last, have amounted to 180 oxen and cows, and 200 sheep, in for the most part good condition. The bullock droves fresh up to-day consisted of 2500 short-horns from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire; 600 Scots, &c., from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire: 1000 short-horns, Herefords, Devons, Durhams, &c. from the Western and Midland districts; 600 various breeds from other parts of England, 300 from Scotland; while of Irish beasts the number was about 120. The numbers of calves were good, while the veal trade ruled heavy, at last week's prices. In pigs, at least three-fourths of which were from Ireland, very little was doing at our quotations. At the close of the market nearly the whole of the stock

> SMITHFIELD HAY MARKETS-Coarse meadow hay, £3 13s. to £4 15s.; useful ditto, £4 16s. to £5 4s.;

WHITECHAPEL.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 12s. to or when the revolutions of the engine are increased product one hundred and ten coombs two bushels, £4 14s.; useful ditto, £4 15s. to £5 4s.; fine Upto twenty in a minute, a speed of from twelve to being nearly twenty-two coombs (a coomb is four land ditto, £5 5s. to £5 10s.; clover hay, £4 10s. to thirteen knots can be easily obtained. When the bushels) and a half per acre. Such a productive crop £6; oat straw, £1 12s. to £1 14s.; wheat straw, vessel was going eleven knots the screw-propeller was has probably never been produced from any given £1 14s. to £1 16s. per load. Trade throughout in-

course be diminished when the screw-propeller is en- elapse before a similar instance can be recorded. The supply of fat stock here to-day, both as to number and tirely immersed. When going at her best speed cast of wheat in this neighbourhood generally, the quality. Prime qualities were in good request at there was no swell whatever under the bows, her product of this year, is really excellent. Mr. R. full prices, but, otherwise, the trade was heavy. stem cutting through the water just as the fastest Cully, Bacton, has some land which produced sevenBeef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. to 4s. 6d. should be acted upon by the operatives of one trade, the Thames boats do. The whole experiment lasted teen coombs per acre, and lands in this and the adveal, 3s. 4s. to 4s. 2d.: and pork, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d. five hours; and in every particular the vessel joining village of Wilton, belonging to Lord Wode- per 8lbs. Supply :- Beasts, 1,100; sheep, 1,629; been thus minute, because in the construction and last year only from five or seven, has this year Romford, Dec. 18.—There was a full average timeof this vessel a number of new and startling theories produced twelve coombs per acre. The cast and of-year supply of stock here to-day, yet the trade was was hinted that the working Miners wanted to cause the demand to exceed the supply of labour; and then they much attention in the scientific world. First, her have been extremely indifferent, has proved quite the mutton, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; and pork, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per 8lbs. Suckling calves, 18s. to 30s.; quarter-old store pigs, 16s. to 20s.; and

milch cows, with their small calf. £16 to £19 each.

LEWES, DEC. 17.—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.

Mutton, 3s. to 4s. 4d.; Veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; and Pork, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. Supply good and trade firm. CORN AVERAGES .- General average prices of British corn for the week ended Dec. 14, 1844, made up from the Returns of the Inspector in the different Cities and Towns n England and Wales, per Imperial Quarter. Wheat - 45s. 1d. Oats - 21s. 11d. Beans - 36s. 9d. Barley - 34s. 5d. Rye - 32s. 0d. Pease - 36s. 1d. Manchester Corn Market, Saturday, Dec. 14.-The improved feeling apparent in the flour trade last week has continued throughout the present, and, with an animated demand for the article, which has considerably reduced the previous accumulation of stock in factors' hands, rather higher prices have, in some instances (for approved marks) been realized. There has likewise been a good inquiry for both oats and oatmeal, the continued scarcity of which has enabled holders to obtain somewhat enhanced rates. At our market this morning rather more disposition was manifested to purchase wheat, and we raise our quotation 1d. to 2d. per 70lbs. Flour met a tolerable free sale, and the dealers and bakers were compelled to pay a slight advance on the rates which would have

been previously accepted. Both oats and oatmeal

were in steady request, the former at an improve-ment of fully ld. per 45lbs. and the latter 6d. per 240lbs. In beans but little change can be noted. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Monday, Dec. 16 .-With easterly winds we have to report very small arrivals of grain to this port: the steamers have brought shipments of oatmeal and flour from Ireland, but of these, too, the quantities for the week are moderate. The duty on foreign rye has advanced to 9s. 6d. per quarter; the rates of impost on all other articles remain as noted last week. Throughout the week the trade has been very firm, and, upon a moderate demand, full prices have generally been obtained. We have had little choice of new wheat: whilst of oats the market has been exceedingly bare, and though in limited request they have realized an advance of 1d. to 2d. per bushel, 3s. 2d. per 45lbs. having been paid for good mealing. Oatmeal also has brought 6d. per load above the quotations of this day se nnight. Flour has sold more freely, and on rather better terms. No change as respects barley, beans, or peas. A few parcels of United States sweet flour have been sold, in bond, at 17s. to 17s. 6d. per

barrel.

Newcastle Corn Market, Dec. 14.-At our narket this morning we had an extremely large supply of wheat from the growers, but the arrivals coastways being trifling, sales were readily made at fully last week's prices. The high comparative rates at which south country qualities were held, caused our millers to be very circumspeet in their purchases, many holding off in anticipation of doing better when the expected supplies come to hand, which are understood to be considerable. Foreign continues to be held with increased firmness, as may be shown by the fact of 56s per quarter having been refused for a parcel of fine old Dantzic of the crop, 42. Bonded has attracted some little attention; two cargoes are reported to have been sold, viz., one of Conisberg to 30, and another of mixed Dantzic to 33, weighing 31 lbs per bushel. For flour there was a good inquiry, choice household being readily saleable at 35s, and extra whites from 37s to 38s per sack. Barley may be quoted a shade higher; and from the circumstance of the probability of receiving any further accession till the spring, we think it not improbable that the best south country qualities will improve a little in value. Malt without change. In beans little doing. Boiling peas rather more inquired after, and choice breakers are held for an advance of 1s to 2s per qr. Notwithstanding there was a very liberal supply of new oats from the country, the whole met a ready sale at prices rather exceeding those of this day se'nnight. Old on the contrary, were no dearer, and in limited request owing to our large consumers being fully stocked. YOHK CORN MARKET, Dec. 14.—We have a fair attendance of farmers to-day. Wheat meets a ready sale, at 1s. per qr. over the rates of last week, and we have a firm market for all other articles in the trade, with a tendency to advancing prices.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 17, 1844. Beans. Peas. Oats.

Barley, Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 412 418 1996 £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. 2 6 51 1 13 101 1 1 31 0 0 0 1 17 111 1 19 9 LEEDS CLOTH MARKET .- Though the markets still maintain the same character, prices remain steady. Heavy goods have the best demand, but the call even for these cannot be called extensive. Sanguine hopes,

their operations.

Holloway's CINTMENT AND PILLS-Mr. Samuel Coudy, a carpenter and builder, residing at 24, Houghton-street, Clare-market, was on the 21st of October last, admitted a patient, with three dreadful ulcers on the back part of his neck, at King's College Hospital, and continued so up to the 24th of March last, when he was discharged as incurable. He has,

UNION HALL.

MONDAY. - ATTEMPT AT SELF-DESTRUCTION. - Michael Martin, a remarkably tall man, usually called the Lambeth Giant, was charged with attempting to throw himself off Waterloo-bridge on Saturday night. Policeman 172 L stated, that while on duty on the bridge, the preceding night, about twelve o'clock, he observed the defendant and another man walking from Waterloo-place. They were talking loudly, and the defendant's friend was holding him, while he was making every exertion to break away. which he ultimately did, and mounting the parapet of the bridge was about to throw himself into the river, when he (the policeman) ran forward, and, seizing the skirt of his coat, dragged him down. The defendant appeared to him to have been drinking, and he expressed his determination to drown himself, saving, that many a better fellow than himself had done so, and that the bed of the river should indulge in too much brandy-and-water; that he had no cases. recollection of having mounted the parapet of the bridge to throw himself off; and that he now shuddered at the idea of his having attempted such an act. Mr. Traill them were aware of the dilemma into which he had fallen. Mr. Trail:-Then you must be locked up until you can procure sureties not to act again in a similar manner.

TUESDAY .- CAPTURE OF AN ILLICIT GLASS MANUFAC-TORY .- Four men, named Pear, Elliott, Carr, and Donobeing concerned in manufacturing glass in an unlicensed sacred to the scions of Haytian royalty, and more partihouse. The prisoners were found in a dilapidated house near Russell-street, the doors of which the police forced and rushed into the house. On the upper floor they discovered a complete glass manufactory in full work, with every requisite for making common decanters, chemists' bottles, scent bottles, and ornaments, several of which were finished. The prisoners rushed out of the windows on to the roof, and attempted to escape, but they were pursued by the police and taken into custody. Mr. Traill inflicted the penalty of £30 on each of the prisoners. In default of payment they were committed to prison for three months.

#### WORSHIP-STREET.

MONDAY .- UTTERING BASE MONEY, AND STRANGULA-Saturday evening the prisoner entered the shop of the to prison for one month's hard labour. complainant, and in payment of some trifling article that glass of water was given him, and the officers struck him on the back, and violently shook him, it was all without effect, and he was therefore placed in a cab and conveyed in a state of strangulation to the London Hospital, where, with considerable difficulty, the coin was dislodged, and forced into the stomach. He is lying at the hospital, if not in a precarious state, at all events in such a condition as at present to preclude the possibility of his removal. It was intimated to the magistrate by two of the other officers that within a very brief period the prisoner has successfully uttered upwards of twenty spurious halfneighbourhood, and that on searching him at the stationhouse a quantity of base coin was found in his possession. Mr. Broughton gave directions to the sergeant to keep his ere upon the case, and when the prisoner had sufficiently recovered to bring him to the court to answer the charge.

FRIDAY,-EXTRAORDINARY CASE.-NATURAL CLAIRreceived possession of a large quantity of wearing apparel and other articles, the property of Mr. John Ayres. a warehenseman in the City, but residing in Union-street. Bolton-street, Hackey-road.—This charge arose out of a dream. Mr. Arres's house having been robbed of various articles, his wife dreamt that a part of the property, consisting of a dress, &c., was at the Myers's goods, she proceeded straightway to the police office: the officers were sent, found the stolen articles, and many other suspicious ones. The Myers declared that they bought them of Harris, who discouned the soft impeachment, and the whole were apprehended.-Mr. Bingham said he should certainly send all the prisoners before a jury, but had no objection to take substantial bail, to the amount of \$200 each, for the appearance of the male prisoners.—Sergeant Dubois intimated to the magistrate that on searching the prisoners' house he found secreted a large bundle of linen and table cloths, some of which were marked with the names of "Bleaden and Briggs." other robberies, he requested that the pisoners might be remanded to give time for inquiries.—The prisoners were committed on the present charge, but will be brought up again next week.

## CLERKENWELL.

Trespar -- Scene between a Mother and Son --James Webb, aged eighteen, was charged with stealing a gown, the property of his mother, a poor widow living in John-street, Tottenham-court-road. The magistrate asked the mother if she wished to prosecute him? The mother, after some hesitation, asked the magistrate if he could not inflict some summary punishment? The magistrate said he had it not in his power. He must either send him for trial or dismiss him. During this time the sitate, implored her not to let him be sent for trial, pro- Chiswick, was brought up from the New Prison, Clerkenmising never to offend her again. The mother, whose well, and placed before Mr. Paynter, for final examinabad son to me. When I had but little you stole that little with him as a servant. There were two distinct charges you." The prisoner again besought her, but she turned a deaf ear to his entreaties. The Magistrate: You are then determined to prosecute him? Mother: Yes. The Prisoner, when he saw her purpose fixed, became desperate. "You will prosecute, will you?" he said, turning to his parent: "then I must declare you have been my ruin. You threw me into vice and crime, and when I was earning my bread honestly you threw me out of my employment." The magistrate asked him if he could prove that? Prisoner: Prove it? yes; she looks very mild, but the truth is, she keeps a common house. The mother, who seemed shocked at the accusation, solemnly denied it, but the magistrate ordered the police to make some inquiries before the final disposal of the case. In quiries were made, from which it appeared that the prosecutrix is a hard-working poor woman, earning an honest livelihood. She had formerly been in good circumstances and the prisoner contributed very much to her ruin by his constant thefts and habits of profligacy. The son's charge was false. He was fully committed for trial.

MANSION ROUSE WEDNESDAY .- THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN THREAD-MELDLE-HIBERT.-Richard Sargood, the driver of an errand cart, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged Tuesday. The particulars of this case will be found the witnesses examined was Thomas Kyte, one of the labouring men employed by Mr. Chadwick, the surveyor, to repair Threadneedle-street, who stated that he placed were fully committed for trial. the stones in the street, and they might have projected into the carriage way about two feet, but there was a great deal of room for all vehicles. The Lord Mayor: I do not see that I can allow you to be sworn, as your statement is calculated to affect yourself. Subsequently the Lord Mayor ordered Kyte into custody, who was remanded till Friday. Bail was taken for the appearance of Sargood.

FRIDAY, - THE THREADNEEDLE-STREET ACCIDENT. possible.—Ine Lord mayor: Then certainly nonce ought justify him in departing from the usual course, as to be given to drivers that repairs were going forward his own opinion was, that if the inquiry was problem to be given to drivers that repairs were going forward his own opinion was, that if the inquiry was problem missed almost full departure of the who knows himself to be dying to send for a priest to the intention, as he said, of his own opinion was, that if the inquiry was problem in the departure of the who knows himself to be dying to send for a priest to be dying to send for a priest to himself. He then returned to Shepherd's, by means of a lantern. It is quite evident that in this ceeded with he could not reasonably expect, after

Altropolitan Police Entelligence. case the driver did not see the stones. But the matter consuming a great quantity of time, to lay before his peace with God. Previously he would receive and about nine o'clock the same night deceased and Shall be represented to the commissioners of sewers.—His them such facts as would induce them to come to the confession and the holy communion, if there were himself left together, and after that time the young Destitution in Spitalfields.—On Thursday Mr.

TUESDAY.—EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES.—Sarah Smith, a middle-aged woman, underwent a lengthened examination on several charges of robbery. The prisoner had been for the last four or five years engaged as a charwoman at the houses of several respectable persons at Chelsea and Brompton, and availed herself of the opportunity so afforded to plunder her employers to a considerable extent. The police found in her house upwards of £50 in gold and silver, an acknowledgment for £110, lent by her to a friend, a gold watch, some gold rings, and a great deal of property of various descriptions, amongst which were many articles identified by Her landlady, and some of be his bed that night. The defendant said that he had those who had employed her. Several persons apbeen at one of the theatres, where he had witnessed a peared and gave evidence, and identified their property. The gold watch had been stolen from a he had the folly to go afterwards into a tavern and lady. The prisoner was committed for trial on three

MARLBOROUGH STREET. WEDNESDAY .- ROYALTY IN TRIBULATION .- A stout well-dressed man of colour was brought into court charged asked him if he had any person to be answerable for his with having severely beaten one of his countrymen. The not making a similar attempt, as he was determined to defendant, when asked for his name, in a stentor-like make parties who acted in such a manner find bail or go voice, said, "I am Prince Christophe d'Hayti, broder to to gaol. The defendant answered that he had not de King of Hayti." The complainant, John Harris, of nformed his friends of his situation, and that none of Poland-street, said he had the misfortune to become acquainted with his sable highness at a time when his exchequer required replenishing, and feeling compassion for a fellow-countryman of his own complexion, he was in-The defendant was then locked up, in default of procuring duced to take him into his house and provide him and his suite (among which was a female attaché) until a debt had been created amounting to £150 His highness promised to liquidate the amount van, were placed at the bar before Mr. Traill, charged with as soon as he obtained possession of those revenues cularly when he got about a million and a half of money which he declared his late Majesty, his brother, had lodged in the Bank of England, and left him heir. He subsequently left the country, and the complainant had heard nothing more of him until he accidentally met him in Piccadilly the day previous. The complainant demanded his money, instead of which he got several blows from the defendant's umbrella, by which his face was laid open, and he was otherwise injured. The prince was required to state why he had conducted himself in such a plebeian manner towards his benefactor. Sare magistraat (said the prince), I only speak some Inglis dat is broke. I strike him face, ven he call me blackguard. Hah! date word (gnashing his teeth with rage) very bad TION PRODUCED BY SWALLOWING A PENNS-PIECE .- John word in England; very bad word in Hayti; very bad Harman, alias White, a notorious "smasher," or utterer | word for prince; very bad word for a broder of a king. of base money, was charged on the police sheet with ut. Complainant: Vy, you nebber pay me. Prince: Dere's tering a counterfeit half-crown to Edmund Walters, a de law for you, in de Bench of de Queen. Complainant : butcher, in Durham-street, Bethnal-green-road. From Ha! ha! Sue him beggar.—Mr. Maltby fined the dethe statement of police-sergeant 8 K, it appeared that on | fendant £3, and in default of payment he was committed THE LAW OF DISTRAINT .- A very poor woman came to

he purchased tendered a half-crown piece, which Mr. Mr. Malthy to state that all her small stock of furniture Walters immediately discovered to be spurious, and on and clothes had been seized for rent the previous day. looking at the utterer at once recognized him as being the Her husband, who worked at a coal-wharf, and who had same person who had practised a similar imposition upon last been employed at the Ranelagh-wharf, Pimlico, had him on the day preceding. On being charged th the broken his ancle, and this had thrown him out of work fact, the prisoner made a sudden attempt to re-possess for some time. The children, too, had been seized with himself of the coin, but in the struggle it fell to the the smallpox, and the consequence of these heavy afflicground, and the butcher, the better to secure it, placed tions was that they had run into arrear of rent amounting his foot upon it; the prisoner, finding his intention foiled, 10 52s. While she was out on Tuesday afternoon, lending a caught up one of the cleavers from the chopping-block and | charitable hand to clean the room of a sick neighbour, the made a tremendous cut at the butcher, which, had not the landlord put in a broker and made a levy, leaving a man swallow it. The prisoner, however, was shortly after the best terms he could with the landlord, and the apobserved to be nearly black in the face, the penny-piece plicant received 5s, for present need, with an intimation having got fixed tightly in his gullet; and, although a that something more substantial should be done for her. FRIDAY .- "CHARGE! CHESTER, CHARGE!" - Edward No. 87 of the C division, stated that between twelve and one o'clock this morning lit found the defendant in Wardour-street excessively drunk, and supporting himself against the shutters of a shop window. Witness asked said he resided up the street. Witness said, "Which is crowns and five-shilling pieces to tradesmen in that Waterloo: (harge! charge!" Witness seeing him so and whose connexions might very likely be supposed disorderly, charged him accordingly at the station-house. Mr. Hardwick: What have you to say, sir, in answer to the charge against you of being drunk and incapable of taking care of vourself? Defendant: My good sir, the scale, the premises of Mrs. Button, a lady who ocfact is this; I served in the 42d—that is, I had the honour to do so-with many brave fellows, at the memorable VOYANCE.—Michael Myers, Jane Myers, his wife, and a battle of Waterloo. It is, I believe, allowed that the 42d of their associate; so little effect would the punishman named Benjamin Harris, Jew dealers in old clothes, did their duty there. Mr. Hardwick: I shall discharge were charged before Mr. Bingham with having feloniously you; but don't come here again in the same character. Defendant: I thank you sir; but I hope you will have the candour to admit that the 42d always do their duty.

THAMES POLICE. THURSDAY .- A HARD CASE .- A man, who gave no name, addressed his worship, stating that he wished to make a complaint arising out of the loss of the Hero which had been wrecked on Sunday night off Harwich, shop, and on proceeding thither, there, sure enough, when all souls on board, except one, who was then preshe found what she sought. Without demanding the sent with him in the court, perished. Here the applicant turned round and pointed to a weather-beaten looking seaman, who seemed to have undergone much hardship, and proceeded to say that the account of the calamity as it appeared in the papers was altogether incorrect. The truth of the matter was, that the captain, who was ill below, gave charge of the vessel to the mate, and that person, being in liquor at the time, crowded too much sail, which led to the loss of the vessel and all those who perished with her .- Mr. Ballantine : llow do vou know? You were not on board, I presume -The applicant said he was not, but his son was. His son was the lad who had been described in the account in and as he was satisfied this property was the produce of the papers as one of the last persons seen clinging to the jib-boom. The poor fellow, who, as he (the father) had seen by the papers, would have been saved if he could have held a little longer, had never been to sea before, and considerable expense had been incurred in fitting him out. Notwithstanding the representations made on this head to the owners they refuse to pay the wages which were due to his son, and he wished to know whether there were any means of compelling them. Mr. Ballantine said it was a case in which he could render no assistance. The applicant then withdrew, saying it was very hard that he were due to him.

WANDSWORTH. MONDAY .- CHARGE OF RAPE .- Mr. John Haycroft, a grocer and beer-shopkeeper in the Devonshire-road, feelings and judgment seemed to be struggling for the tion upon a charge of feloniously assaulting Hannah mastery, at length said :- "No, James; you have been a Andrews, a girl only fourteen years of age, who was living from me. I have often forgiven, but I will now prosecute of rape sworn to by the girl, but Mr. Paynter observed, that the prisoner had better be indicted only for the first, inasmuch as in the second case the complainant had not made such resistance as might have been expected from and much depressed in spirits, constantly asserting her. The prisoner, who seemed thoroughly ashamed of himself, reserved his defence, and was fully committed to

THURSDAY .- A SINGULAR CASE .- Yesterday John Bignell and Anne Bignell, described on the charge-sheet as man and wife, were placed in the dock, before Mr. Paynter, charged with stealing a large quantity of wearing apparel, the property of Thomas Warr, of Bedfont, Middlesex. The singularity in this case was that the owner of the property, when he discovered his loss, instead of acquainting the police, employed a young woman to go in pursuit of the thieves, and the tact and perseverance that this female exhibited would have done credit to any constable in the metropolitan police force. Mr. Paynter remanded the case until Tuerday, at the same time remarking that the woman Legg had performed a most extraordinary action, and that she deserved great credit for what

BOW-STREET. FRIDAY .- ROBBERY IN THE PARK .- This day, two young females, named Maria Rose and Maria Wetherall, with having been instrumental to the death of a man who have been repeatedly in the custody of the police for named Dean, in Threadneedle-street, on the evening of various offences, were brought before Mr. Jardine, charged with stealing from the person of John Hardy, a tailor, reunder the head of "Accidents, Offences, &c." Among siding in Brewer-street, Golden-square, a silver watch, value £4 10s., while he was passing through the mall in St. James's Park, on Thursday night. The prisoners

## Law Entelligence.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

NOTTINGHAM, DEC 16 .- THE LATE FATAL RAILWAY Accedent.—This morning, on his lordship taking informed him that the magistrates had given orders July, she was seen to put her hand to her throat in Kyte, the servant of Mr. Chadwick, the surveyor, and Sar- his seat upon the bench, Robert Lightfoot, stationgood, the driver of the errand-cart which caused the death master at Nottingham, was arraigned on the coroner's they had resolved that if he survived and lived that on reaching Harrington-street she fell. On exgood, the driver of the errand-cart which caused the death master at Northgram, was arraighed on the coroner's they had been cut markably pretty and interesting-looking girl, about days ago, by turning over upon him when he was drawing a truck, underwent another examination before the Lord Dean. The prisoner, in a firm and distinct voice, of no use; I shan't want it."

Soon afterwards the wound could not have been inflicted by herself. Hayor. Mr. Chadwick attended, and stated that he deeply lamented the accident, but he could not see how it could have been avoided. The Lord Mayor: It is a serious case.

Att persons desired that the neighbourhood laws, occurrence of the Lord Mayor, in a nrm and distinct voice, of no use; I shall the would could not have, occurrence of the neighbourhood laws of the present tally wounded." On which he grasped his hand and himself had been acquainted with each other for raigned on the coroner's inquisition for manslaughter, that he had aside—conduct which impressed his had been acquainted with each other for raigned on the coroner's inquisition for manslaughter, that he had aside—conduct which impressed his had been acquainted with each other for raigned on the coroner's inquisition for manslaughter, that he had aside—conduct which impressed his had been acquainted with the view.

Att persons desired that the meighbourhood laws of old Brentford, and on the 2nd of the present with the transaction, it appeared that the deceased month the prisoner was connected of Old Brentford, and on the 2nd of the present with the transaction, it appeared that the deceased month the prisoner was connected of Old Brentford, and on the 2nd of the present with the transaction, it appeared that the deceased month the prisoner was connected of Old Brentford, and on the 2nd of the present with the transaction, it appeared that the deceased month the prisoner was connected of Old Brentford, and on the 2nd of the present tally wounded." On which he grasped his hand and himself had been acquainted with each other for the prisoner was connected of Old Brentford, and on the 2nd of the present tally wounded." On which he grasped his hand and himself had been acquainted that the deceased month the prisoner was connected of Old Brentford, and on the 2nd of the present tally wounded." On which he present tally wounded." On which he present tally wounded the present tally wounded the present tally wounded. The present tally wounded the present t A poor man, who has left a wife and children, has lost his the former as causing the death of James Bolestridge, officer with a belief that he was sensible of his some time; that he kept her company with the view The prisoner, after going through the usual cant and A poor man, who has left a wife and children, has lost his life evidently in consequence of the manner in which stones were laid in the carriage-way. The foreman of the jury has been with me this morning, and told me that the stones been with me this morning, and told me that the stones to mearly a yard upon the carriage-way, and that the stones to more a considerable time in that case the jury were for a considerable time in the tormer as causing the usual cant and applied to her to proposed generally to give in evidence the declarations of the stock-in-trade of such impostors, and about six o'clock on that evening they went to the last two hours of his life, and about six o'clock on that evening they went to the neisoner who then the time in the tormer as causing the usual cant and applied to her to proposed generally to give in evidence the declarations of the deceased, but his lordship rejected at once all those which preceded the last two hours of his life, and about six o'clock on that evening they went to the neisoner who then the time in the tormer as causing the usual cant and proposed in the tormer as causing the usual cant and applied to her to gap resent, aiding and assisting approaching end. Under these circumstances it was the last the had applied to her to gap repeat the stock-in-trade of such impostors, day, the 7th July, they passed the whole day together, and about six o'clock on that evening they went to the learned counsel for the defence to call the time in the tormer as causing the cart and applied to her to have a proposed generally to give in evidence the declaration of the cartiage way. The foreman of the prisoner, after going through the usual cant and that he had applied to her to have a proposed generally to give in evidence the declaration of the cartiage way. The foreman of the prisoner, and that he had applied to her to have a proposed generally to give in evidence the declaration of the cartiage way. The foreman of the town had ignored the storm in the town had ignored to have a jury were for a considerable time in doubt whether they prosecution, stated that in that case the jury were leaving it to the learned counsel for the defence to call should not return a verdiet of manslaughter against Mr. aware the bill had been thrown out, and under those such evidence as they might think proper, in order to anoma not return a vertice of mansiaugnter against Mr. aware the Dill nad been thrown out, and under the world determine the collateral issue as to the admissibility nature, seemed to pass between them. Predeceased!—Mr. Chadwick said there was no other place in which to deposit stones intended for mending the pave-in which to deposit stones in the present case that would was a find any circumstances in the even of those later statements; accordingly there is sently, however, they made up their differences, most respectable and "likely" young man as a hus-in which to deposit stones in the even of those later statements; accordingly there is sently, however, they made up their differences, most respectable and "likely" young man as a hus-in which to deposit stones in the present case that would be a sently however, they made up their differences, and then the sently however, they made up their differences, and then the sently how possible.—The Lord Mayor: Then certainly notice ought justify him in departing from the usual course, as town. It is certainly incumbent on every Catholic

them such facts as would induce them to come to the confession and the holy communion, if there were lordship having been informed that the verdict was "accidental death," discharged the prisoner, but again called the attention of Mr. Chadwick to the deplorable condition of the wife and children of the deceased.

OUEEN-SQUARE.

The such facts as would induce them to come to the confession and the holy communion, if there were confession. It is a confusion that beyond all reasonable doubt the prisoners had been guilty of gross and culpable negligion. Cross-examined by Mr. O'Malcondition of the wife and children of the deceased.

OUEEN-SQUARE.

The confession and the holy communion, if there were confession. What time, and if he be in a state which requires confession. Woman was never seen alive by her friends. What time, and if he be in a state which requires confession. Baker held an inquest at the Queen's Head, Fashion-became of them from nine to ten o'clock was not expect. Spitalfields, on view of the body of Benjamin actly known, but about ten a man and a woman were condition of the wife and children of the deceased.

OUEEN-SQUARE.

Outer the confession and the holy communion, if there were confession.

Note the confession and the holy communion, if there were confession.

Note the confession and the holy communion, if there were confession.

Note the confession and the holy communio in that case, although the prisoner Lightfoot might have been guilty of an error of judgment, still it was an error of judgment in which his own life was as much risked as that of any other person; for it appeared that so far from wishing to neglect his duty, he left the place where he might have continued, and his own life was as he was not in a way of salvation, or not a catholic. The value of that ordinance is not diminate the female was the deceased, and the description of the man exactly answered that of the prisoner. The conversation that passed become arror of judgment, still it was nished by insensibility. If there had been no expression of repentance, or a wish to see a priest, I should say he was not in a way of salvation, or not a nad the description of the man exactly answered that of the prisoner. The conversation that passed become arror of Jim Crow in the streets, for which her by the name of Tom, and those were the usual terms of the name of Tom, and those were the usual terms of the name of Tom, and those were the usual terms of the name of Tom, and those were the usual terms of the name of Tom, and those were the usual terms of the name of Tom, and those were the usual terms of the name of Tom, and those were the usual terms of the name of Tom, and those were the usual terms of the name of Tom, and those were the usual terms of the name of Tom, and those were the usual terms of the name of Tom, and those were the usual terms of the name of Tom, and those were the usual terms of the name of the character of Jim Crow in the character of Jim Crow in the character of Jim Crow in the deceased had the character of Jim Crow in the exposed his own person in order to prevent the possibility of a disaster occurring, which it was no part of his duty to prevent. Under these circumstances, feeling that Mr. Lightfoot might have been, and perhaps and adherence to forms in ours, as in all other churches. was, the cause of the accident under a most unfortunate error of judgment, still it was impossible for him (Mr. Wildman) to say on his own private opinion that the prisoner had been guilty of culpable negligence: therefore, he should not offer any evidence gence: therefore, he should not oner any evidence against him, and it would be the duty of the jury to find a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Justice Patteson observed, there being no evidence offered, the jury could do none other but return a verdict of acquittal in favour of both parties. The foreman of the Jury: Not guilty, my lord. Mr. Justice Patteson then addressed Mr. Justice Patteson the price of the deceased was unable to take them, and then he rushed into the workhouse. He was ordered wine and nourish dancing "Jim along Joe," and then he rushed into the workhouse. He was ordered wine and nourish dancing "Jim along Joe," and then he rushed into the workhouse. He was ordered wine and nourish dancing "Jim along Joe," and then he rushed into the workhouse. He was ordered wine and nourish dancing "Jim along Joe," and then he rushed into the workhouse. He was ordered wine and nourish dancing "Jim along Joe," and then he rushed into the workhouse in the case; that there was an indictment preferred respecttaking place which did occur, owing probably to a misunderstanding between you and another person. It seems to me that every person on a railway, and in almost every other situation in life, would do well no to step out of the strict line of their duties. If you have not done so, this accident might not have occurred, as I understand it was no part of your duty to have in the first instance; and the second error, if there was any, seems to be this, that although feeling persnaded, and as far as I can judge with very good reason, that the train coming from Nottingham certain at the Beeston station. It would have been from Nottingham, whichever line it came on, was been better had you waited a few minutes. Mr. Light-bank were footsteps of several people, and a quantity could be heard-his tong us refused its office, and he foot then stepped from the dock, and immediately left of wheat, which had evidently been shot from sacks. was led half fainting from the dock. At the same

NORFOLK CIRCUIT. BURY ST. EDMUND'S, DEC. 16.-THE GISLEHAM MURDER.-William Howell, aged 28, was indicted for the murder of James M'Fadden on the 30th of July last, and Walter Howell, aged 21, and Israel Shipley, made a fremendous cut at the butcher, which, had not the proceeded in eviding the blow, prosecutor fortunately succeeded in eviding the blow, must to a certainty have produced fatal consequences. A riolent struggle took place, and the prisoner was overpowered and given into the custody of a policeman. While the charge was being taken against him, the prisoner was being taken against him the poor woman made her application, a period who was forthwith taken up.

Mysterious Death.—Thursday evening Mr. Payne in possession. There was besides the 52s, for rent a goed 38, stood charged with being present, aiding and pursuit; after which he must, by slow degrees, and charged with being present, aiding and pursuit; after which he must, by slow degrees, and charged with being present, aiding and pursuit; after which he must, by slow degrees, and charged with being present, aiding and pursuit; after which he must, by slow degrees, and charged with being present, aiding and pursuit; after which he must, by slow degrees, and charged with leads a second with pursuit; after which he must, by slow degrees, and the prisoner was overly and only entered upon his office about four o'clock the previous day, and it was not more than one o'clock yesterday with having, on the 25th of leads and it was not more than one o'clock yesterday with him great agont, have draged his ded an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the lock of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on a detail of the charge was a least agont with pursuit; after which he must, by slow degrees, and the prisoner was overly and only entered upon his office about four o'clock the with great agont, he held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the lock of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the charge of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the charge of St. Bartholomew's Hosp soner made another attempt to snatch the base coin from of about seventeen hours, he had contrived to make out a three days. The unfortunate man, whose death was liam Howell, who was forthwith taken up. For said John Walker and Isabella his wife. On the beef and potatoes, he commenced eating the same, the hand of the prosecutor, but, instead of obtaining post claim of 5s, for two days' possession, being at the rate of charged to have been caused by the prisoner, was by night in question, between twelve and one o'clock, when he was seized with violent retchi 2s. 6d. per day. Mr. Maltby directed inquiry to be made | birth an Irishman, by persuasion a Roman Catholic, of George III., and, without examining it, immediately put it into his mouth, and made an energetic attempt to put it into his mouth, and made an energetic attempt to destitution. The constable was commissioned to make the coast of the county, at Kessingland, around which well as five other men, were apprehended on the 5th wife slept, and he immediately perceived that he was the coast of the county at Kessingland, around which the lead on the first time however the girl bland and the coast of the county at Kessingland, around which the lead has never the girl bland and the coast of the county at Kessingland, around which the lead has never the girl bland and the coast of the county at Kessingland, around which the lead has never the girl bland and the coast of the county at Kessingland, around which the lead has never the girl bland and the coast of the county at Kessingland, around which the lead has never the girl bland and the coast of the county at Kessingland, around which the lead has never the girl bland and the coast of the county at Kessingland, around which the lead on the coast of the county at Kessingland, around which the lead has never the girl bland and the coast of the county at Kessingland, around which the lead on the coast of the county at Kessingland, around which the lead on the coast of the county at Kessingland, around which the lead on the coast of the county at the coast of the coast of the county at the coast of the coast of the coast of the county at the coast of the lie the villages of Gisleham, Mutford, and Hulver: of November last. At that time, however, the girl bleeding, and that he had been wounded in different internal portions of the stomach were extensively inthe latter being the residence of the prisoners, who only stated that she had seen them altogether about parts of the body; and that his wife also had received several wounds. The neigh-leven o'clock on the fatal night, and the last named several wounds. The jury found the prisoner Brown poison. A witness stated that as far as three weeks bourhood was well selected for a "station," as it was parties were discharged. She afterwards made guilty, but acquitted Muckleroyd. Brown was sen- since, the deceased told him that he had taken four Murray, a veteran soldier-looking man, between tifty and known to be infested by a gang of thieves, whose de- considerable additions to her testimeny, the result tenced to be transported for fifteen years. sixty years of age, was charged with being drunk, and predations were characterised both by their extent of which was that Walter Howell and Shipley incapable of taking care of himself. Police-constable and audacity, as well as by the unusual numbers supposed to be engaged in them. It became, therefore, a to take their trial with William Howell. The primary object with the police to put down their doings, and, as a means to this end, there is very little doubt that the deceased, who was distinguished for his him if he lived there; he replied "No;" but afterwards address and activity, had gained the contidence of a woman named Harriet Botwright, whose brother was tried the house." The defendant said, "The glorious 42d! and transported for arson at the assizes for this county, to be among the members of the gang. Accordingly, information was given, no doubt by her, that the burglars had formed a design of attacking, on a large cupies an old moated farm-mansion, known as Gisleham-hall, in the month of July, soon after the trial ment of others seem to have on the courses of professed thieves. A watch was therefore set almost nightly on the hall, it being understood between the police and their informant, that she should give such more precise intelligence of the move- men had been spending the evening at the proments of the gang as her acuteness and observation might place within her reach. Nothing, however, occurred till Sunday, the 29th of the month, when the expected information was given; and, that being so, it is to be regretted, for the sake of the deceased, that to a single individual was intrusted a duty which required numbers for its adequate discharge. He alone, however, repaired to the hall at nightfall, and, bidding the folks good night, commenced his 'watch and ward." The hall is somewhat peculiarly situated, there being a double most around it : the outer one embracing among other buildings a large barn, in which there was a quantity of undressed wheat, the produce of a long thrashing; a fact no doubt well known to the marauders, whose depredations were generally confined to such objects. This barn was left on the Saturday afternoon safely locked up as usual, and, exercising his secret intelligence, M'Fadden placed himself within a gate leading into the garden, whence he could command the only approach to the barn, either from the house or from the country beyoud the most. Nothing was heard or seen of him by the family till half-past twelve or one o'clock in the morning, when Mrs. Button was aroused from her sleep by a noise which, in her alarm, she not unnaturally construed into an attempt to break into the back kitchen; but her niece, who lay with her, not only recognized in it the voice of their protector, but also correctly surmised that he was speaking in pain. On their going down stairs the poor fellow was found should not only lose his son, but also lose the wages which without his great coat and boots, covered with dirt, and stretched across the door-way, almost insensible, and weltering in his blood, which flowed freely from his body. His first exclamation was, "O! I am shot—I am dying: they have shot me." On being questioned he further stated that he knew the man who had shot him and mentioned the name of "Howell." Being immediately placed on a bed and strengthened with some brandy and water, a doctor was sent for, and at an early hour, at his carnest request, and with the sanction of the doctor, he was removed on a featherbed in a tumbril to his lodgings at Kessingland, where he arrived weak, exhausted, that "it was all up with him"-" that this would do for him," and shaking his head with a groan, when a second medical man cheered and encouraged him to look forward to his recovery. On being examined, his wound did not, though a very severe one, warrant any serious apprehension of a fatal result. It, however, appeared to have been inflicted by a discharge of largish shot from a gun which must have been held above and within a few feet of his left thigh, as there was a large hole of two or three inches in it near to the hip-joint, while there were marks of a few single shots around it. From the time of his return home, every exertion and attention was called in to his aid which human skill could suggest; but towards the afternoon of Tuesday it was evident to the surgeon, Mr. Prentice, that he

could not long survive, as emphysema had taken place, for air had been introduced into the wound, the result inflammation while his nervous system had sustained a shock too powerful for it to overcome. Just before that time he bad adieu to the wife and infant child of his inspector, the latter of whom he shook by the hand, saying, "I shall never see you again, my man," and eventually expired at nine o'clock on that night. During the early part of that and the preceding day, he had made repeated statestances attendant on his wound, which the learned judge did not deem to be admissible, as not coming wear to the prisoners; the case was accordingly at within the reinciple which make the prisoners that the prisoners is the case was accordingly at quitted. within the principle which made such declarations evidence; but about two hours before his death, after the surgeon had advised that he should make a deposition before a magistrate, Lark, the inspector, again | Thomas Stew was indicted for the wilful murder of spoke to him, when he expressed his readiness to do Alice Nolan, at Manchester, by cutting her throat. whether he would like to send for a priest; to which he said "no; it would be no use now." Lark then about ten o'clock on the night of Sunday, the 7th of that "every care should be taken of him, and that Brig-street, Salford, apparently in great pain, and

making off with their plunder, and doubtless received his death-wound from some one standing close above officers in attendance that the unfortunate man was him, as he was endeavouring to ascend the bank in carried from the court, and order finally restored.

were again apprehended and finally committed woman Botwright and several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution, who plainly proved the guilt of the accused. Mr. Prendergast addressed the jury for the defence, and this day (Monday,) his lordship summed up. The jury retired, and, after a short absence, returned into court with a verdict of-Guilty. His lordship then, in the usual terms, passed sentence of death upon all the prison-At the conclusion of his lordship's address, Walter Howell emphatically asserted that all the witnesses against him were liars; but the other two, especially Shipley, seemed quite overcome by a sense of their dreadful situation. Norwich, Dec. 19.—Incendiarism.—George Dye, aged 17, was indicted for wilfully and maliciously Downing for offences under the Game Laws, and this | quantity of English barley was not large, yet the setting fire to a wheat-stack, the property of Daniel

trial the prisoner told the jury that the constable had found the prisoner Guilty. Sentence deferred. ANOTHER INCENDIARY,-William Medlar, aged 37.

was indicted for wilfully and maliciously setting fire speedily summoned, some of whom went on the wellto a stack of wheat, the property of Robert Samuel Thorne, Burgh next Aylsham. The prisoner had been apprehended on suspicion, a few hours after the aconized parents. The spot on which this atropared with the impressions in the field, and they cor- | yard, overlooked by no window from the cottage; and responded in every respect. The cottage of the prisoner was searched, and part of a box of lucifermatches was found on the mantel-piece, and the matches corresponded in colour and dip with one that over a low wall behind an unoccupied dog-kennel. was found in the ditch of the wheat field, near the On immediate examination of the premises footgap leading from the stack-yard. The jury found the tracks were discovered, and it was speedily ascerprisoner Guilty. Sentence deferred.

WESTERN CIRCUIT. EXETER, DEC. 17.-INCENDIARISM.-John Bendle, a through the heavy dew could be easily tracked by the miscrably-clad and lame man, was convicted of having, | immediate pursuers. On this alleged line of retreat on the night of the 27th of September last, set fire which took a direction towards the house of the to a rick of oats, the property of John Land. He father of the prisoner l'owys, footsteps, more or less was sentenced to be transported for life.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT

ship (Mr. Justice Coleridge) sentenced Maddison, convicted on Monday last of embezzlement, to eighteen Judge, in the course of his remarks to the prisoner, Police Association had exhibited considerable carelessness in their money matters. SENTENCE UPON THE BRADFORD RIOTERS.-John on to receive sentence. The learned judge (Coleridge) that their crime was manslaughter of the most grievous description, which called for the heaviest punishment the law awarded for that offence. They were wholly unfit for the society of this country, and wholly unfit to enjoy the liberty they had once had. They would live in a foreign land, in a condition little better than that of slaves, but he (the

natural lives. Alfred Hawke and Thomas Woolhouse, who had been out on bail, were charged with having, at Sheffield, thrown some explosive substance into the indictment also contained a count for a common asswear to the prisoners; the case was accordingly at quitted. once abandoned, and his lordship intimated that he

should not allow the prosecutor's costs. LIVERPOOL, DEC. 16. - MURDER AT SALFORD .so, and added, "not yet." He was then asked It appeared from the statement of counsel that the the house of a Mrs. Sarah Shepherd, in Cook-street, the prisoner, who then said if the prosecutrix would Salford, where some few words, not of an amicable have half-a-crown for her in five days she would shaving-brush at the house of a neighbour named missed almost immediately after the departure of the

sel), on looking at the evidence, could not but feel that of Rome. If a Catholic refused it when offered, I standing together were the prisoner and the deceased. and Dean-street, in the same parish, under the followin that case, although the prisoner Lightfoot might should say he was not in a way of salvation, or not a There was no doubt that the female was the deceased, ing circumstances of destitution :—It appeared from pious Roman Catholics differ in their estimation of the was frequently the value of confession, communion, and extreme unc-subject of conversation had reference to their mar-ill-used by the boys in that neighbourhood. He Re-examined: Catholics, in danger of death, how- disappointed the prisoner. Very shortly after, the on his return home, he complained of severe ever lax in their faith, always send for a priest. I deceased was seen to put her hand to her throat and internal pains. On Monday, as these got worse, a never knew of a case to the contrary. Mr. Gurdon to fall in the street, and at the same moment the having called a witness to show that the deceased had prisoner was observed to run in the direction of the workhouse, who, upon seeing the deceased, found attended a Protestant and Methodist place of worship Shepherd's house. About ten minutes after ten him in so weak a state as not to be fit to be removed addressed Mr. Lightfoot as follows:-Mr. Robert clearly and unequivocally asserted that he was im- from Broadhurst. The wound, though not fatal, Lightfoot, you understand the proceedings in this pressed with the belief of approaching death. The was nevertheless a very dangerous one, and it was learned counsel cited several cases in support of this only lately that he had recovered from the effects. ing the death of James Bolestridge to the grand jury opinion. Mr. Justice Williams overruled the objec- Several witnesses were examined to prove the case. of the town of Nottingham, which indictment they tion, and expressed his determination to receive the Mr. James addressed the jury for the prisoner, going as twenty-four were huddled together in a room ignored. No evidence is offered against you with statements of the deceased, reserving a case for the minutely through the evidence, and contending that The stench on going into these houses was dreadful. reference to the coroner's inquisition which sat on judges if necessary. James Lark was then examined there was nothing in it that could justify the jury in the body of James Bolestridge, and none will be as to the statement of the deceased not long pre- saying, beyond any reasonable doubt, that it was the not a lodging-house. This change had taken place offered, I dare say, in the case of Dean; indeed, I ceding his death, and he proved, that having asked hand of the prisoner at the bar which inflicted the think it probable no bill will be preferred in that case, though that was in the county. Mr. Wildman:—
No, my lord, no bill will be preferred. Mr. Justice him, the deceased answered, "Yes, it was Howell consider whether the prisoner was of sane mind of the prisoner was of sane mind when the consider whether the prisoner was of sane mind when the consider when the consider whether the prisoner was of sane mind when the Patteson: Then the recognisances may be dis- [the christian name had been previously mentioned committing the deplorable act. The learned counsel harged, so there is an end to this prosecution. and was excluded by the learned judge's ruling; at great length contended that the prisoner had been am very glad this inquiry has taken place. he lives at Hulver. The man that shot me in a state of insanity; and in support of this opinion am quite sure that the termination of this prosecu- wore an old policeman's hat and a long velvet coat called Mr. Chalmers, surgeon to the gaol, who testified tion is that which law and justice fully require. I to his knees. I should know him if I saw him again; as to his belief in the insanity of the prisoner during a cannot pretend to say there was not an error of judg- such and such persons [who were suggested to him] considerable portion of the time he had been under ment on your part; but it is clear everything that might have been there, but Howell shot me." In his care. His lordship summed up, and stated that was done by you was done to prevent the mischief the course of this, and indeed of all the other of late years the plea of insanity had been set up on statements which were excluded, it is to be observed | very weak grounds. If a man showed any peculiarity, that the name of Harriet Botweight was never men- or had any unreasonable quarrel with his relations or tioned by the deceased as having been present with friends, it was made a ground for representing him as him in the garden, nor was any account given of the insane. To establish that plea, however, they must circumstances which attended his death. As to the be satisfied that the party was at the time the offence latter, they may be gathered from the evidence of was committed unable to distinguish right from two men in the employ of Mrs. Button, who found wrong. His lordship then went through the facts as stomach, which completely overpowered her. Whilst left the Nottingham station at all. That was an error | the barn had been plundered when called up at one | they bore upon the question, whether the prisoner o'clock in the morning, and soon after discovered in had, in fact, caused the death of the deceased. The the garden the upper coat and Blucher boots of the jury, after a short absence from the box, returned a the garden the upper coat and Blucher boots of the jury, after a short absence from the box, returned a lay the infant on the floor, and called upon another of her children to assist her in getting out the flames. outer moat his cutlass was found in the adjoining pass sentence upon the prisoner. Towards the close would come on its proper line, and that that line close, much battered with shot marks, and lying close of his lordship's address the unhappy man sank back, would be free, still you did not wait to make it quite by a sack of wheat; further on, just on the brow of apparently partially insensible, in the arms of the a ditch, were seen the indentations produced by the turnkeys. At the close of the sentence he seemed to better to have waited, as it appears the train coming figure of a man, with his arms stretching upwards, as wake, as it were, from a dream, and clinging to the if he had fallen back. In the bottom of the ditch front of the dock, endeavoured to address the court overdue at Beeston station, therefore it would have were traces of blood, and on the top of the opposite but a few hoarse unintelligible whispers were all that It would thus appear that the deceased had observed moment some person at the back of the dock was the completion of the robbery, and, taking off his seized with a fit, apparently of epilepsy, and his cries coat and boots, had dogged the thieves till he was and struggles were appalling. The crowd endeadiscovered, or disclosed his presence, as they were vouring to rush to the spot increased the confusion.

#### OXFORD CIRCUIT.

STAFFORD, DEC. 16 .- THE AUDLEY MURDER .- Paul Downing, aged 19, and Charles Powys, aged 17, were indicted for the wilful murder of William Cooper, at Audley, on Sunday night, the 4th of August last. The deceased, a sawyer by trade and 23 years of age, resided with his father, Thomas Cooper, an undergamekeeper to Sir Thomas Boughey, on the baronet's estates at Audley, about five miles from Newcastleunder-Line, where he was in the habit of accompanying the keepers in their hazardous duties.: The prisoners are cousins and the sons of labourers, also which they are all well known as poachers of considerable audacity. The prosecutor, Thomas Cooper, prisoner was released from Stafford House of Correc-Watson, of Larling. The prosecutor is an innkeeper, I tion after an imprisonment of two months, and on the night of the fire the prisoner and five other | under one of these convictions, on the day preceding the murder. Powys and a still younger secutor's house. Shortly after leaving the house brother were also brought before the magistrates, for the wheat-stack was discovered to be in a trespassing in pursuit of game on the lands of Sir blaze. The prisoner was apprehended on suspicion, but | Thomas Boughey, but the charges were not pressed afterwards discharged. Subsequently he confessed on account of their youth, and they were subjected to a constable that himself and two others were only to a reprimand from the magistrates. On the engaged in the fire. He also confessed to the com- night of Sunday, the 4th of August, about twenty mission of several other fires, not being aware that minutes after twelve o'clock, the father of the dethe party he was confessing to was a constable. He ceased was disturbed by the report of a gun, accomwas consequently again taken into custody. On his panied by a piercing scream in the direction of his back-door, and on coming immediately down stairs spoken falsely; but the jury thought otherwise, and discovered the lifeless body of his son stretched across the threshold, with marks of blood on the door, the wall, and the ground. Several neighbours were meant but useless errand for a surgeon, some started for the police, and others remained to comfort the The prisoner's shoes were taken off and com- cious act had been perpetrated was an enclosed from a well-executed model of the premises pro duced on the trial, it was evident that the fatal shot could have been fired only in one directiontained that the murder had been committed by two persons, who had made their escape by a circuitous route across the meadows, where their course perfect, of two persons, wearing shoes of different sizes, had evidently been made by the murderers, and some tracks were found in a less perfect state in YORK, DEC. 13.—Sentence of J. S. Maddison, a direction towards the spot whence the gun was LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF RURAL POLICE.—His lord- fired. To affect the prisoners by these steps, impressions were made alongside these original foot-tracks all of which as to width, length, and nail-marks, months' imprisonment and hard labour. The learned in the opinion of the coroner, the police, and other parties, exactly corresponded and appeared to them observed that he should certainly have transported to have been made by the same shoes. The evidence, him had it not been that the Committee of the Rural | which was wholly of a circumstantial character. appeared to satisfy the jury as to the guilt of the accused, as, after an absence of nearly an hour, they returned into court with a verdict of Guilty against O'Brien, Thomas Hogan, Daniel Donovan, Daniel both prisoners, accompanied with a recommendation Power, and William Quin, convicted at the last to mercy, "as far as mercy was consistent with the assizes of manslaughter at Bradford; and also John ends of justice." The Learned Judge then passed M'Cann, convicted at the present assizes, were called sentence of death on the prisoners. He could hold Esq. out to them no hopes of mercy. The trial occupied addressed the prisoners at some length, remarking the entire of Monday, and until five o'clock on Tues- the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers day afternoon. During the whole of the proceedings will find many useful lessons in the new system of hus the prisoners evinced the utmost indifference; nor bandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays

awful sentence was pronounced. STAFFORD. DEC. 19.—THE WOLVERHAMPTON CASE. -CHILD MURDER.-This case, which appears to have learned judge) trusted they would remain there long enough to repent having caused the death of a fellowenough to repent having caused the death of a fellowafter being twice postponed. Jane Railton, aged 32, they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as the theory; and, therefore, mystify that which they cannot created a great sensation, not only in this county, but creature. The sentence upon them was that they be transported beyond the seas for the term of their was indicted for concealing the birth of her child, at Wolverhampton, in the month of October last; and word may need a season of their word word and to me Jo'n Sheriff, aged 28, and James Hildreth, aged 38. were charged with aiding and abetting her in such concealment. The particulars must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The result of the trial those hard names, and suited the language to the toildwelling-house of Joseph Almond, with intent to was, that after the examination of a great number of ing labourer, whose college is generally the workshop murder or do him some grievous bodily harm. The witnesses, Miss Railton, not being a poor unfortunate. like Mary Furley, and the other prisoners being, like

#### MIDDLESEX SESSIONS. DEC. 17.—The second December session for the county of Middlesex commenced this morning at the Court-house, Clerkenwell-green.

FORTUNE-TELLING .- A repulsive-looking woman, named Keziah Marten, aged thirty-three years, was indicted for stealing a shawl, the property of Sarah White. This case presented the usual features of gullibility on the one side, and of artful and cunning

medical gentleman was sent for, upon application at pied by some other persons, men and women. Mr. Attrell said that there were many rooms in the same street which had in them six double beds for a man and his wife with their children, and that as many There was scarcely a house in the street which was since the removal of Essex-street, and the other

SHOCKING DEATH FROM BURNING. - On Thursday eveaing Mr. Higgs held at inquest at the Plough Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, on the body of Elizabeth Wasford, aged 30, of No. 58, Eagle-street, Red Lion-square. William Carrow, residing in the same house, said he knew the deceased, whose name was Wasford, the wife of a respectable man. On Saturday night last he heard screams, and on going into the passage saw the deceased coming towards him enveloped in flames. With assistance he got her into the back parlour, and succeeded in putting out the fire. The wife of this witness stated that the deceased was generally a sober woman, but on the night of the accident she had taken two glasses of rum on an empty sitting in tront of the fire, nursing her baby, her clothes caught fire. She had the presence of mind to The poor little fellow got the bellows and began blowing with them, and, instead of subduing the flames, fauned them into a greater flame. A verdict of—Accidentally Burned was returned.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN THREADNEEDLE-STREET.—On Thursday evening Mr. William Payne, city coroner, held an inquest in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Robert Dean, aged 47 years, the unfortunate individual who lost his life by the overturning of a carrier's cart, in Threadneedlestreet, on the evening of Tuesday last. The jury, after consulting, returned a verdict of Accidental Death, with a recommendation that the Commissioners of Sewers will be pleased to grant a pension to the widow and two children of the deceased.

the police; but in consequence of information from the prosecutor was awakened by the report of a gun ever, brought nothing off his stomach. He was repennyworth of arsenic. Verdict-Death from inflammation; but how, or by what means produced there was not sufficient evidence to prove.

> Loss of a Vessel with all Hands.—We are deeply concerned to announce the loss of the Ellen and Ann, schooner, the property of the Messrs. Har-ley, of this city, which was wrecked near Ardmorehead, on Friday last, and all hands perished. The vessel was commanded by Mr. T. Morgan, who was a Welshman; she was about 150 tons burthen.—Cork Reporter of Tuesday.

CORN-EXCHANGE, FRIDAY.—The supply of English Wheat here was very limited, owing to which, and iving at Audley, a parish of considerable extent, in the fair attendance of dealers, the demand for that article was steady at full Monday's quotations. Foreign wheat, free of duty, was in good request, had on four occasions laid informations against and previous rates were steadily supported. The trade was dull, without any variation in price. Foreign barley was plentiful, and the distillers supplied themselves with the best sorts at previous rates. The best tender malt was in request, but other qualities were dull. Owing to the contrary winds, the arrivals of oats are small; yet buyers held back, in anticipation of good arrivals. Other grain as on

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, FRIDAY .- For the time of year we had a fair average supply of Beasts, both as respects number and quality, while the Beef trade was firm, and Monday's quotations were steadily supported. Scarcely a single head of foreign stock was offering, while the receipts from Scotland were small. Sheep, the supply of which was good, met a sluggish demand, yet we can notice no alteration in prices. In calves very little was doing, yet the rates remained stationary. Pigs were a dull sale, but not cheaper. Milch cows sold heavily at from £16 to £19 each.

WANTED, a first-rate IRON MOULDER, to take the Management of an extensive Iron Foundry. He must be a sober, steady, and active man of middle age; and it is indispensably necessary that he be not a Member of any Union. As a liberal salary will be given, none need apply but those of superior qualifications. References as to character will be required. Address by Letter (post-paid) to Box 130, Post-Office, Leeds.

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DERSONS are respectfully invited to attend the Meetrings of the Society, held at the Hope Coffee House Farringdon Street, every Thursday evening, at Eight o'Clock; and Lecture and Conversation Meetings on the first Thursday of the Month. The Second ANNUAL TEA PARTY will be held at the Temperance Hall, Waterloo Road, on New Year's Day, when a report of the past year's proceedings, and the future prospects of the Association will be given. Tickets :- Gentlemen 9d., Ladies 6d., Children Half Price. Tea on the Table at Six o'Clock. Tickets to be

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