ImHewitt Tublisher 340 Shaud Loudon

TO THE UNREPRESENTED. Douthern Star, My FRIENDS, -One of the principal charges that our enemies invariably make against Chartists and Chartism is, that the leaders have never recommended any defined or practical scheme for the accomplishment of their object. We are told to receive and eonsider all the mad projects of our superiors with deference, respect, and even awe; and we are called "disturbers" and "obstructors" if we dare too scru-NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL. pulousely to canvass their motives, or even their means of accomplishing their end. One refined Chartist starts up, on the announcement of some visionary scheme, and exclaims: "Lo! here's a stan-VOL. VIII. NO. 374. LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1845. dard for practical Chartism to rally round! and yet the mad obstructives refuse their co-operation." Another

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artful schemer offers another gilded bait to catch the grant our full demand. I conclude, as a matter of Pratt, the certifying barrister, at once sets the quesmwary and unsuspicious, and behold another "indecourse, that the Chartists would not only select good pendent Chartist" rises and says: "Here, now, is a and trustworthy politicians, but that they would also rallying point; here now is an opportunity afforded choose the very best speakers: for, in the first into the honest portion of the Chartists to rid themselves stance, honest dummics, who would give honest votes. of the dangerous power of their interested leaders, would be comparatively of little value. What we want first is good, sound, bold, impudent, self-relying But, notwithstanding all the fascinating allurehealthy, robust orators: men who can speak to the ments, there has been a sufficient amount of steadipoint, and against time, as occasion requires.

and do something for themselves."

ness, deliberation, and thought in our ranks to con-

vince us that not one single scheme, promising benefit

to the Working Classes, has been proposed for any

other purpose than that of enlisting them in the ser-

purposes. This charge of "impracticability" is the

struction," and "physical force," have all been

answered, refuted, and destroyed. And now the

"educated and refined," the "philosophical and

thoughtful." of our own party: that is, the lazy and

the rascally, the plotting and the scheming-the

"gents" that are too proud to work, and too poor to

live without labour," have joined with the more open

foe; and all other sustainable ground of charge being

cut from under their feet, they have taken their

I have always shown you that a party without any

visible power must ever be looked upon as "imprac-

ticable." In 1835 Mr. O'Connell called us "the

Impracticables;" and at that time I refuted the

charge, very successfully shewing that those who

charged us with being "impracticables" were the very

party who prevented us from taking a "practical"

step, and who never considered us in the right course

except when we allowed ourselves to be bamboozled by

some "practical" juggler. Our great struggle for

the last ten years has been to achieve representation

for the working classes; and the charge against us

has been that we looked for what we could not ac

complish, and obstinately refused the proffered instal-

ment of our rights. Now this charge also I deny. I

we look for full, free, and fair representation in the

House of Commons, the abolition of Church Rates

the reform of Municipal Corporations, the extension

of Education, the remission of taxation, the reduction

of the National Debt, the abolition of slavery, and

the like, are none of them instalments of our debt.

The debt due to us is one of principle: and the instal-

ments offered in pounds, shillings, and pence, are

merely so much paid to the monied classes of a debt for

which they have no just claim. What they mean by an

"instalment," is a saving to themselves in the shape

of remission of taxes; or reduction in the price of

We contend that the House of Commons. as it

should represent the whole people, should be chosen

instalment of representation, not in discharge of our

full claim but in order that we may be thereby enabled

charge of "impracticability," I think fully: and now

let us see whether the "educated, refined, and scien-

tific" will join with us practical Chartists, in aiding

Duncombe to secure for us an instalment of our own

principle. When I first offered myself for the repre-

sentation of the county of Cork, I found very great

difficulty in persuading many very intelligent persons

that less than a majority of the whole House could

carry any question. It took me many months of

speeching and writing to prove that the forty-two

Repeal members could, if they were really honest,

smash and break up every Government that refused

aquiescence to their measures. The Irish party hav-

ing turned tail, and sold their country, proved not

only disastrous to Ireland, but to England as well:

and for this reason-because all faith was lost in the

capability of so large a body as forty-two to do anv-

God forbid, however, that we should draw any in-

ference from those redoubtable patriots and their

leader, who have sold their country for places, titles,

and emolument. We are not to be disheartened by that

be juggled out of their wits, as Irishmen have been.

You will see, then, the great difficulty of persuading

the Working Classes of the value of so small a fraction

of representation as twenty members of Parliament

would furnish; and, but for the better machinery

now everywhere in operation, I should despond myself,

and have but little faith in the success of our present

practical movement. Seeing, however, the manner

in which the London Registration Committee, the

Manchester Committee, and the Birmingham Com-

mittee worked last year, no doubt remains upon my

mind of the ultimate success of our plan. I think it

very likely that Mr. Duncombe, if he should not suc.

sessed a majority of the property of the country.

from this auxiliary aid, it is the intention of the

Chartist Executive to submit two propositions to the

Chartist body: the one before the meeting of Con-

Vention, and the other to the Convention: the one is

to whether the Executive shall be henceforth

elected by the Convention, or by the several localities;

and the other, a comprehensive plan for the registra-

tion of Chartist voters.

thing.

stand upon-"impracticability."

I had intended to have furnished the Chartist body with a compendium of the laws relating to registration-but the subject requires a great deal of reading; and since I attended the meeting at Marylebone, I vice of some political quack, to be used for party have been a close prisoner, labouring under imflammation in one of my eyes, and unable to read. principal, nay, I believe, now the only remaining trust, however, that I have said enough, in addition fragment of the long catalogue of sins with which we to what Mr. Duncombe has said much better to were formerly charged. The charges of "monopoly," rouse the unrepresented to a sense of that duty which "unjust appropriation," "spoliation," "destruction will remain unperformed if not performed by themof life and property," "desire for scramble," "ob- selves. I am, your faithful servant,

FEAROUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, BLISTERED HANDS, AND UNSHORN CHINS.

My DEAR FRIENDS,—I have been a close prisoner for now nearly a month, suffering from inflammation in one of my eyes; and, what is worse, from the inability to take exercise. However, I have not been idle; for the leisure has enabled me to devote more time to my reply to the tract of Messrs. Chambers: while the reflection that if I had been a working man illegal, or the members liable to any punishment. Such I should have been unable to earn my bread, has brought the mournful situation of the invalided operative more sensitively before me. I have now completed the Dialogue. I trust you will find it not the less in- two acts passed some years ago, against Corresponding structive, if you think it amusing. The only difference that you will perceive between the published work and the advertisement of last week announcing its appearance, is, that it contains fifty-six pages in- clearly of opinion that there is no legal provision against stead of forty-eight; and anxious that every working such a society. There certainly was no act passed lately man should preserve it entire and unsoiled, I have declaring all such societies that did not exist under ordered it to be covered with a stout wrapper: so that I think each purchaser will have the value of hisfourpence. The Dialogue having run to a greater 10 Geo. IV., c. 56 (to retain the privileges of these acts), length than I had originally intended, the conclusion would occupy too much space in this week's Star therefore I am obliged to divide it into two parts. The conclusion shall appear in next Saturday's Star. I cannot, while on the subject, refrain from publishing the following admirable letter, which appeared in the Glasgow Examiner of the 28th of December. It bears fully, and very cleverly, on the subject of news of importance from Spain, we give the follow-the Dialogue; while it has the further advantage of (anything but democratic) correspondent of the Times. coming from a working man.

I remain, your faithful servant, FRARGUS O'CON

TRADES UNIONS.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Examiner. Siz,-The public mind being greatly excited at the

present time with Trades Unions, I have a desire to exby the whole people; and we are ready to take an press, through the medium of your valuable paper, the views which I hold on the subject, in order that the trades may arrive at a knowledge of the least objectionable systo enforce the whole demand. Thus I refute the tem of protecting labour. It must be apparent to all thinking men, that unless the

whole trades of Great Britain form themselves into a great national union for the protection of labour, the condition of the working classes will daily become worse. We see the masters bandied together for the protection of capital-every body of speculators are united for their respective interests, while labour alone is unprotected and will be until such time as the toiling masses do their own work. We see, through the medium of the public press, that all parties are preparing for the next session of Parliament. The bankers, the cotton lords, the sugar lords, the tea merchants, and malt manufacturers, are all at work for themselves, while the working classes seem to have no interest to protect, as they stand still in an isolated state, or, what is just as bad, only united in sections or isolated trades.

The experience of the past proves to a demonstration that no isolated trade has yet been able to protect itself from the encroachments of capital on their rights. The history of Trades Unions has been a continued struggle between capital and labour, and in nine cases out of ten capital has been triumphant. Let us only take a glance at the results from the various strikes which have taken place in all the great manufacturing districts. What benefit did the Cotton-spinners derive from the great strike a few weeks back? Although out for about nine months, labourers were obliged to yield to the superior circumstance; for I hope and trust that the sound power of capital. Similar results flowed from the Enminds of Englishmen will never allow themselves to gineers'eightmonths'strike, although £8,000 was expended: and only last summer 30,000 Coal Miners, with an association of nearly 100,000 strong at their back, were compelled also to bow to capital.

> True, certain trades have been successful for a tim When there was an extra demand for labour, employers have been compelled to concede 5 or 10 per cent. of an advance; but as soon as a depression in business came upon them, then 25 or 30 per cent. of a reduction was the consequence. Now, sir, it is agreed that there is a cause for everything, and, of course, there must be one for this also; and the query is, what is it that enables capital to control labour? In my opinion the power which the employers possess is the result of a variety of causes, of which the following are the principal:-1st. The employer has political power, while the la

2d. They have the capital of the cenntry in their hands

cced in repealing the rate-paying clauses in the Reform the labourer wants it. Bill, will, at all events, have an astounding minority. 3d. The employers are united, the labourers isolated. In fact, I cannot bring my mind to the conclusion that Certain parties deny that the capitalist derives any the motion will be lost: and I'll tell you why. Ruspower over labour through political power being in their hands. But I would just ask, would the Dorchester sell and the Whigs must have profited by the lesson labourers or the Glasgow-cotton-spinners have been we taught them in 1841; and to inculcate that lesson transported, if the employed had equal political power was my principal object in desiring to see an overwith the employer? Or would the hundred of thousands whelming Tory majority resulting from the Whig who petitioned the legislature last summer for a reduction Reform franchise, after an existence of nearly ten in the hours of labour in factories have been disregarded, while the petitions of the employers were attended to, it years, during the whole of which time the Tories those who compose the legislature had to appear before were annually augmenting their forces, because prothe working men at an election to solicit their votes ! perty was the standard of franchise, and they pos-No, sir. Would they treat labour as they have done? Through the political power of the country being in the hands of the higher and middle classes—who of course We taught Russell and the Whigs the wholesom are the employers—it gives them a power which no party, lesson, that upon a real extension of the Suffrage alone whether employer or employed, ought to possess; through it they become the judges in our courts of law, and in the they must henceforth depend. Then the Free Traders highest courts compose the jury; so that if disputes arise must. I think, one and all, vote for Duncombe's which must be settled by law, labour stands the crouchmotion, because it will be a forwarding of the plan ing slave to capital. With regard to capital conferring npon which they rely for the accomplishment of their a power in the employer to control labour, there can be no doubt in the mind of any man. Whenever a strike own object; and if they should refuse to vote for takes place in any particular trade, the stock in the hand Duncombe, it will tend to increase that popular disof the employer becomes enhanced in value; the supply gust which already exists against them. We could being stopped, the amount of that commodity decreases, then charge them with a desire to pick and select and of course the price increases. For example, the coal-miners in England struck work; immediately the party tools for the electoral body, instead of faciliprice of coal was doubled in the London market; by the tating the means of acquiring the franchise. I also time the stock was sold off the men were hungered out. think that Mr. O'Connell and his party must either having nothing to fall back upon; and consequently the vote for Mr. Duncombe's motion, or forfeit all claim | labourer was the loser, while the employer was a gainer, having three times the amount of profit when the men to the confidence of the Irish Trades. Then Young were idle that they had while they were at work. If the England, and a number of Tories who represent men applied for parochial aid, the master was the poor-English Boroughs, if they are not united on the law guardian; and if they went to beg, they were seized question, we shall have the benefit of their disunion. on by the police, and brought before the master in the shape of a magistrate. That the employer derives a Add to all these chances in our favour, the certainty that Sir Robert Peel must dissolve the Parliament next late struggle between Mr. King, of Glasgow, and his power from being united, we have a good example in the year; and by that time the "bull-frogs" will have hand-loom weavers. When his men struck for an adfelt the effect of his tariff, which will, I assure you, vance of wages, the other employers in the same line of elected. From every province the most deplorable business turned out all their men in order to stop the supplies; the consequence of which was, that King's life and property, and of the shameful neglect and create a considerable schism. Independently of the importance that Mr. Duncombe attaches to the remen were obliged to yield. This, sir, I consider suffi-Peal of the rate-paying clauses, in his admirable letter cient to prove that the power of capital is supreme, so to Mr. Drury, I know it is his opinion that a wise long as the various trades are in an isolated state—with- their town, except in armed bodies numerous enough representation of the Trades in London would, especially at the present time, lead to the most important that there is yet much in the power of the working and beneficial results. In fact, I have no hesitation classes to ameliorate their own condition. In order to well armed. Not many days ago an Ionian paranga, in saying (although I am by no means authorised to secure protection for labour, or a fair day's wage for a do so) that Mr. Duncombe, if solicited, would open fair day's work, the labourers must have an equal share of the political power of the country with the other classes being obliged by stress of weather to put into the port of the community. Secondly, they must be united in a of Galaxidi, was assailed in the night time by a party the Trades' Conference himself, with a clear, comprehenrive, and lucid exposition of his views on all subnational capacity, not as at present, in single trades; the jects connected with the great movement of the whole trades of great Britain must be consolidated, and Trades, and the Working Classes generally. Apart they must be in the possession of capital. The working

A WORKING MAU.

TO THE RECHABITES.

classes have the means at their command: if they make

sure to be crowned with success.

union, energy, and determination their motto, they are

GESTLEMEN,-I have much pleasure in publishing I do not think that even yet the working classes for your information the following correspondence,

tion of legality at rest. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR

London, 4th Dec., 1844. Sir, I received your letter of the 29th of November and, not being the proper person to interpret Acts of Parliament, I thought it the best course to send your letter to Mr. Tidd Pratt, the barrister appointed by Government to examine and attend to all kinds of Benefit Societies; and I enclose his answer, which coincides with my opinion, as to the nature of your Society, and that you are not in the condition stated by Mr. O'Connell. Your object is highly praiseworthy; and I hope all o you will long endeavour to maintain your independence without having recourse to parish funds or eleemosynary aid to support yourselves and families, as your Society

I think the Act you allude to stated that "no Society should have the privilege of placing its funds with the Commissioners of Savings Banks unless they submitted their rules to Mr. Tidd Prats." But there is nothing against such Societies as yours, provided they do not correspond with other Societies. I am ready at all times to aid the working man, and always happy if he will attend to my advice.

I am, yours truly, JOSEPH HOME. Mr. Geo. Walter, Glasgow.

Southwell, 3rd Dec., 1844. MY DEAR SIR,-Your letter of the 30th I received at this

place this morning. I have read the enclosed, and cannot conceive on what ground it is stated that a society formed for the relief of the members in sickness or distress, can be said to be societies, if enrolled under 10 Geo. IV., c. 56, have certain privileges; but there is no legal provision subjecting any unerrolled friendly society or members to penalty or punishment, unless they come within the meaning of the Societies-that is, if they have branch committees and district officers or delegates, or separate treasurers or officers for districts; but if the society is held at one place, and its affairs conducted by one set of officers, I am 10 Geo. IV., c. 56, to be illegal; but, on the contrary, by a late act, societies enrolled under the previous acts relating to friendly societies, are not obliged to be enrolled under

I am, dear sir, yours sincerely, JOHN TIDD PRATT.

until they alter their rules.

Foreign Entelligence.

SPAIN. THE BUTCHER NARVAEZ .- In the absence of any This portrait may be interesting hereafter, when justice shall have had her own on the person of this

NARVAEZ is by no means an effective or an impressive speaker. His style of delivery is harsh, abrupt, and exceedingly brusque. His language is by no means correct, and his strong Andalusian accent in his mouth of rather a vulgar kind—his frequent the same sentence, render it quite evident that, how ever he may be more or less distinguished when heading a charge of cavalry, he was never intended to be a popular orator. Neither has nature been too lavish of her physical gifts to the President of the Council of Ministers. He is under the middle size, rather stout than otherwise, and awkwardly put together. His countenance his plain, and extremely forbidding; and his downcast eyes have an angry and scowling expression. His thick moustachies, a blonde colour, contrast oddly with the well-combed well-oiled, and somewhat ample black wig with which his head is rather coquettishly covered; and though he dresses in a smart style, and his clothes are put on with all the fastidious neatness of a vieux garçon, studs, gloves and all, unexceptionable, yet Narvaez presents neither a dignified nor a graceful appearance. His tone of voice is harsh, and his gestures have no relation to what artists call the line of beauty, but are what elocution masters would denominate angular. The movements of his arm would lead one to suppose that he was practising the sword exercise, and are principally in the cut-and-thrust style of delivery. As Narvaez is not blessed with the faculty of uttering very agreeable things in public, you will easily believe that the personal disadvantages he labours under, and which are, of course, no fault of his, do not much tend to render him a favourite as a popular speaker. The inveterate habit Narvaez has of introducing into his rather curious harangues the name of the Deity, and in a manner that is only suited to the barrack-yard, the guard-room, or the afternoonstable parade, is an additional characteristic. of by no means an agreeable kind, in his style of oratory. Such is not the custom even of Spanish gentlemen; and it is evident that so gentlemanlike, ind no doubt so fastidious, a person as Martinez de la Rosa, who generally sits by him, must feel pained, in common with every one of any delicacy of mind, at such displays. Narvaez, too, contrives to turn every subject, no matter what, in a military point of view. The beginning, middle, and close of his speeches, if such they can be called, might be stereo-typed. The pistol and the sabre of the dragoon are said to form prominent and permanent features in them, no matter what, or how different from military mat-

ters, the object under consideration may be. REPORTED ESCAPE OF ZURBANO.—The correspon dent of the Times writes as follows:—I am assured that accounts have been received here this day of the safe arrival in Portugal of General Zurbano. He was escorted to the frontier by strong parties of con-trabandistas, who relieved each other alternately from post to post; and who faithfully performed their engagement to conduct him safe out of the Spanish territory, notwithstanding the immense reward they knew they were sure of if they had betrayed him to the government. Private letters from the Basque provinces state that the Carlists are beginning to stir in that part of Spain; and that they are co-operated with by the refugees in France. I should not be surprised if such were the case. The consciousness that all hope is lost for marrying the Queen to the Prince of the Asturias, and the abolition of the Basque fueros in the new Constitution, would be a sufficient motive for them to attempt something like a rising. I doubt, however, whether any such event is likely during the present or the next month.

ARRESTS AT FIGUERAS. - The Phare of Bayonne states, from Catalonia, that on the 30th ult. fourteen persons were arrested at Figueras, on a charge of was General Amettler. PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Dec. 31.—The Cortes will be opened on the 2nd of January. Meanwhile Costa Cabral has made a new batch of eight peers, of which he himself is one, the others being-1. His colleague of Foreign Affairs, Gomez de Castro; 2. Pimentel de Mascarenhas (Commander of the Municipal Guard and brother to the Marquis de Fronteira); 5. Don Manuel de Portugal; 6. Baron da Vargem; and 7. Count Sabugal. The Cortes will be opened by pregnancy to be able to attend on the occasion. The young royal cub is daily expected.

GREÈCE. yet in statu quo. The President has not yet been apathy of the public authorities. At Missolonghi the inhabitants cannot venture beyond the walls of out capital and legislative pewer. Another query arises to check the audacity of the brigands that are conis there no remedy? Now, sir, I am fully of opinion stantly prowling in the neighbourhood. In the Gulf of Corinth it is unsafe for vessels to navigate, unless from Patras, having 2,000 dollars on board belonging to a Mr. Ingato, a British merchant of that town, from the shore, and with difficulty beat off the bri gands, after a short fight, in which three of the crew were wounded-one of them severely. Notwithstanding several shots were exchanged, no one from the shore came to their assistance; and, although on the

next morning they were able to identify one of the robbers, who actually belonged to the town-guard, the magistrates would not arrest him.
UNITED STATES.

every Government out of existence, or compel them to your body. The subjoined letter of Mr. John Tidd ville. In reply to an address from Mr. Nicholson, he overthrowing the present union of Church and State which has sta the records of other colonies.

rose and replied as follows :- "I return to you, sir, and to my fellow citizens, whose organ you are, my ment more like that under which you of the north unfeigned thanks for this manifestation of the popu-repose in happiness and peace. God grant that we lar regard and confidence, and for the congratulations which you have been pleased to express to me, upon the termination and result of the late political contest. am fully sensible that these congratulations are not, and cannot be, personal to myself. It is the emineut success of our common principles which has spread such general joy over the land. The political struggle through which the country has just passed has been deeply exciting. Extraordinary causes have existed to make it so. It has terminated—it is now over-and I sincerely hope and believe, has been decided by the sober and settled judgment of the American people. In exchanging mutual congratulations with each other upon the result of the late election, the Democratic party should remember, in calmly reviewing the contest, that the portion of fellow citi zers who have differed with us in opinion have equal rights with ourselves; that minorities as well as maorities are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments; and that the rights of all, whether of minorities or majorities, as such are entitled to equal respect and regard. In rejoicing, therefore, over the success of the Democratic party and of their principles, in the late election, it should be in no spirit of exultation over the defeat of our opponents; but it should be because, as we honestly believe, our principles and policy are better calculated than theirs to promote the true interests of the country. In the position in which I have been placed. by the voluntary and unsought suffrages of my fellow citizens, it will become my duty, as it will be my pleasure, faithfully and truly to represent, in the executive department of the Government, the principles and policy of the great party of the country who have elevated me to it; but, at the same time, it is proper that I should declare that I shall not regard myself as the representative of a party only, but of the whole people of the United States; and I trust that the future rollicy of the Government may be such as to secure the happiness and prosperity of all, without distinction of party."

OCCUPATION OF THE OREGON TERRITORY-ABOLI TION RIOTS.—Liverpool, Jan 8.—We have received this afternoon, by the New York packet ship St Patrick, Captain Seymour, papers from that cit to the 16th Dec. inclusive. The chief feature of the to the 16th Dec. inclusive. intelligence in the papers is the introduction into the House of Representatives of a bill for the extension of the jurisdiction of the United States over the ter ritory of the Oregon. Its reception was not accomplished without a division upon the motion to sus pend the rules, the result of which was-ayes, 129 noes, 63; being a majority of seventy-six in its fa vour. The bill was subsequently read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Territories. It is evident, therefore, that the measure will receive the final sanction of the House. The reception it will encounter in the Senate will probably be of an entirely opposite nature. The bill intro duced by Mr. Duncan, to establish a uniform day for the appointment of presidental electors, had passed the House of Representatives. The arrival brings accounts of a dreadful conflict between a party of Kentucky shareholders and Ohio Abolitionists. It number of about 500, made an attack on the town, appears that negro slaves from Kentucky are con-stantly passing to Canada through the State of Ohio, These Indians were all well armed and mounted on facilities for such escapes, it is said by some horses. Natives from the department of Tamau-being established throughout the latter State lipas, states that a large body of Indians had comby the Abolitionists. On the 9th ult. a party of "negro hunters" from Kentucky, hearing that runaway slaves were secreted in the houses of repetitions of the same words two or three times in Robert Miller and Absalom King, two Abolitionists, residing in Brown's County, Ohio, near the town of Georgetown, proceeded to the residence of the former and discovered two of the slaves, who attempted to escape; and while Miller was in the act of aiding their escape he was knocked down and stabbed reneatedly by the incensed Kentuckians. He lingered but a few moments and died. The two slaves were then bound, when they proceeded to the house of King, where they were met by four or five armed men, who declared their determination to resist any search of the house. Both parties being well armed a most horrible conflict ensued. A son of Colone Towers was killed immediately. King, while reloading some of the fire-arms in the house, was shot that neighbourhood. The Gaceta del Gobierno says by some one through the window in the back part of the house, and was not expected to survive. The much decision before, and it is believed they are acsheriff and his posse arrived and checked the riot, and the ringleaders of each party were arrested.

But another band of Kentuckians soon arrived and

commenced another scene of bloodshed. One of the

slaves was hung without ceremony for resisting a

brother of Colonel Towers, who had captured him.

The houses of Miller and King were burnt to the

ground, with all their contents. They then went to

the house of Mr. Alexander Gilliland, tore him away

from his family, and beat him until his life was de-

spaired of. The latest accounts add that the Ken-

tuckians were increasing in numbers, and the whole

neighbourhood was up in arms. The sheriff was

exerting himself to suppress the riot. WEST INDIA MAIL.—NEWS FROM MEXICO Southampton, Sunday. — The Royal Mail Com-pany's steam-ship Forth, Lieut. Chapman, commander, arrived this morning at half-past nine o'clock from the West Indies, bringing the usual mails. The Forth brings intelligence from Mexico to the 1st of December. It confirms that previously sent by way of New York, and published in the papers of that city. We have now additional particulars, although the revolution had not taken any particular tone. General Paredes had taken up his quarters at Largos. He is described as about fifty years of age, of determined valour, and very popular in all parts of the country, notwithstanding it is generally admitted he it not likely to hold the reins of government for a long period. He has already lowered the import framework of wood, covered with a kind of rush. and export duties to fifty per cent., in those states on the western coast which have pronounced in his favour. He has also taken off the contributions for the impending war with Texas—a measure that had given great satisfaction. General Parcdes' army consists of about 2,500 men, only 1,000 of which are old soldiers, the rest being raw recruits, many of whom enlisted as volunteers. He has this neighbourhood there are about thirty extinct only five pieces of cannon, and those are of small calibre. Santa Anna's troops, on the contrary, consist of about 10,000 men, principally infantry, and a small proportion of cavalry, and 30 pieces of ordnance. It is, however, much doubted whe ther the troops will remain firm to him, especi ally on going into action, although he had taken the precaution of making them swear allegiance. Otherwise, with this overwhelming force, it is likely that Santa Anna will succeed in defeating General Paredes. He marched with his troops towards Lar- is very different from that in England. Of gos just before the Forth sailed, and the report the gentler, fairer part of the creation, I cannot prevalent there was that General Paredes, hearing of say much, as, in south, I have not mixed much in When the fine weather sets in it may be another his approach, had made a retrograde movement. It was merely a report, and no positive dependence can be placed on it. The state of Guanaxuato presents an interesting spectacle. To the first emihad not declared for either party. It is a very important one, in comparison to the others, having taken part in the plot, at the head of which and the fate of Santa Anna will much depend upon its declaration for or against the revolution. It is stated on good authority that Santa Anna can place no great faith in either his soldiers or officers. Some of the latter, during the march towards Largos, had spoken freely, and much more so than was agreeable to his ears. He had them immediately put under arrest, to the number of Freire; 3. F. Caldeira Pinto Leitao; 4. Don Carlos eleven, and afterwards shot with very little ceremony. There was a slight commotion, or rather outbreak, at Vera Cruz, a few days previously to the departure of the Forth, but the Commandant-General, Quixano, took energetic and immediate steps to suppress it. commission, the Queen being too far advanced in her Otherwise the place was quiet, and so was Tampico. This revolution may be considered as the most popular dresses whenever they can get them; and as they that has ever broken out in Mexico. The whole are fond of gaudy colours, they often cut a funny

country, to a voice, is in favour of it, and in case figure. There is a remarkable difference between ATHENS, DEC. 22.—The do-nothing legislature is of failure on the part of Santa Anna, in his attack the chiefs and the common people; this has been the case in Cow, Brook-green-lane, on Tucsday evening next, at place. Santa Anna is admitted to be a clever man; nearly all the isles of the Pacific: they are all eight o'clock precisely. but his character is so well known that he is de- generally taller, their forms of a finer mould, their tested by the whole nation. General Paredes is features aguiline, and their foreheads broad. The known to be a brave soldier, honest, and likely to features of the common sort are very different—the be of immense benefit to his country, in case of sucnose rather short, the lips inclining to be thick, and cess; but there is a Lucas Aleman, in Mexico, the they are generally destitute of that intellectual expeople wish to see President, and it is not at all im- pression which the chiefs possess. In intellectual probable that, should the revolution succeed, he will powers these people are inferior to none. The chilbe elected. It is understood that General Paredes dren are very precocious. The natives in general has no great wish for the honour, his object being, in especially the young men, are noisy and boisterous. this movement, to place his country on a better fond of fun, and particularly of jokes; it is this that LATER FROM MEXICO. PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.—(From the New driving a bargain; in their dealings they are Jews. York Sun, December 16th, 1844.)—INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.—The rumours of further ous, but they do not like work for a length of time. revolts against the present Government, to which we some of them I have heard express their surprise at alluded on Saturday, are fully confirmed. By the the Europeans being always at work. The labour of

southern mail of Saturday afternoon, we received letters and papers from Vera Cruz, of date 21st ult., tions and potatoes is sufficient to provide them being one day later. We give our correspondent's with the absolute requisites of life; and most of letter, viz.:—Vera Cruz, Nov. 21st, 1844.—Since them do not see much good in spending the other mine of yesterday morning, we have received the most | nine in hard work. They are all extremely fond of Sprech of President Polk.—By the fast sailing astounding intelligence, more than confirming the money, and many are ambitious to obtain European and have several days later dates from Charlestown were arriving here yesterday evening and last night, ners. Their old mode of salutation—namely, rubannouncing revolt after revolt. Seven departments or states have declared against Santa Anna, and he

(which is sucking our life blood), and obtain a Governrepose in happiness and peace. God grant that we may be successful. The states now against Santa Anna, are: -Guanaxuata, Xalisco (or Guadalaxara), San Louis Potosi, Zacetecas, Durango, Queretaro, and Mechoacan, being the seven principal states of Central Mexico. The states of Mexico and Vera Cruz, garrisoned as they are by Santa Anna's favourite troops (whom he has paid well, and taken good care of, each soldier being provided with a mistress), have declared against the revolution. We have yet to hear from the south, north, and north west. With valiant and patriotic Yucatan, Tobasco, and Chiapas in the south; Chihuahua, Sonora, and Sinaloa, New Mexico, Santa Fe, and Callifornia in the north and northwest, the revolution will be complete. I do not think there is a doubtful state among them. While on his way to Xalisco, to put down Paredes, intending to march through the city of Mexico, Santa Anna received the accounts from the interior, and with it the report that the army of the Revolution numbered thirty thousand men. This intelligence, with signs of discontent greeting him in every direction, probably caused his retreat. The Committee of Investigation in Congress, to which was referred the charge against him for embezzling five millions of dollars from the public treasury, have not yet reported. In anticipation of that report, he had resolved upon testing the strength of his opponents, discharging Gen. Arista from the command of the northern divi sion of the army, threatening Paredes with a court martial, and courting their opposition with the hope of gaining new laurels in a war of extermination against all who opposed him. Returning to Mexico as a conqueror, he expected to be able to bring Congress into his views. Should the fates be against him, he will retire to Spain, or perhaps to England, where he has invested five or six millions of dollars, upon which he can live comfortably for the rest of

THE New Orleans Jeffersonian says: "A private etter received in this city by the schooner Water Witch, states that it is the general opinion in that city, that Santa Anna's administration was about to be overthrown. More than thirty thousand of the citizens were under arms, and the gates of the city would be closed against him in case he should seek refuge there in his failing fortune."

MASSACRES BY THE INDIANS.—Our papers from the interior by this arrival (schooner Water Witch at New Orleans 5th inst, from Vera Cruz) are several days later. We have full files and letters from Mexico, Oavaca, Zacetacas, San Louis Potosi, Santa Anna, Menterey, Durango, Sonora, Tobasco, Chiapas, and other places in the interior. Alliances between the several Indian tribes and the government of Texas, are producing results which will make the Mexicans deplore their last attempt to invade Texas. The latter has found powerful allies in the formidable Indian tribes inhabiting the mountains and deserts of Mexico. Many of the tribes are said to be under the command of white officers, and display all the skill of European warfare. In Chihuahua, on the 15th of October, a band of the Camanche Indians, to the menced their attacks. Letters from Mier also give accounts of attacks of the Indians in that neighbourhood. A body of men, eighty-three in number, went out to meet the Indians, but being driven back, they retired to a house for safety. This the Indians immediately surrounded and set fire to, and then as fast as the Mexicans came out, killed them. About fifty were burned to death, and the rest within killed or very badly wounded. The editor of El Gejen, from which we take the above, says:—It is believed, and with good reason too, from the new system with which these Indians fight and manœuvre, that they are accompanied by some Texians. At Guadalaxara the store of a Mexican, named Lana, was broken into and twenty-one thousand dollars in specie, and bars of silver and gold, taken off by the Indians. Accounts from Linares state that an attack was also made in -These Indians were never known to act with so companied either with Mexican rebels, or Texians The city of Victoria, in the department of Durango has been attacked by large bands of Indians from the neighbouring mountains. At the approach of the Indians, who were upwards of 8,000 in number, parts of the inhabitants fled to the prison, others to the larger buildings, while upwards of five hundred women and children, unable to escape, were killed in cold blood. A large number were also wounded. The Indians, after pillaging the city, and carrying off all the horses and mules, retired to the Cordilleras. These are only a few of the Indian massacres perpe trated between the 10th of October and 5th of November. Over a thousand persons are believed to have been murdered, burned, or scalped between the dates named.

NEW ZEALAND. (Extract from a letter dated Auckland, June 27, 1844.) Our manner of life here is much the same as that described in the back-woods of America, simple and independent, except that, being near a seaport, we have perhaps more comforts. In this mild climate we have but few wants; we feel neither the extreme of heat nor cold; in this part of New Zealand the thermometer in the shade seldom rises higher than 75 degrees, and snow never falls. The house in which we now are is a vegetable production; the which is very plentiful; the whole is constructed without a nail (except the doors), being tied together with the native flax; here they are very comfortable, although in England you would not much like them. The general features of the country are stern and mountainous, with an abundance of rivers, creeks, and lakes; volcanic action is everywhere visible; in volcanoes, which gave a sombre character to all the views. Towards the middle of the island there are several in activity. Springs appear to be abundant, as well as minerals of various descriptions. Slight earthquakes are said to be common. Although the climate is wet and windy, especially in winter, we have a far greater proportion of sunshine than in England; it appears to be on this account hat many of the English fruits do not appear to flourish here. Society in these colonies their society; suffice it to say, that for the most part they are not pretty. The progress of a young colony grants affairs wear a dreary aspect; no house to receive them after a long voyage; no shelter but a tent; no bed but the ground, or plenty of green fern, which is no bad substitute. They get to work, and affairs rapidly change: every day adds to the comforts; every acre of land reclaimed from nature adds to the wealth of the colony; houses appear to spring up by magic. We sometimes see comfortable small weather-board houses where a fortnight previously the fern grew uncleared. The New Zealanders are an interesting race. They are, I think, on an average, a little taller than our own countrymen; some of the men have good features, but the women are almost universally ugly. The general dress of both sexes is the blanket; one tied

has given them the name of the Irishmen of the South, although they will beat most Irishmen in

round the middle, and another flung loosely over

the shoulders as a cloak. They assume European

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE COLLISIONS OFF PLYMOUTH.—In consequence of the

prevalence of the late easterly wind a great number of merchant shipping have taken shelter in Plymouth Sound. On Friday, the 3rd inst., the wind having a veered towards the south, most of these vessels left the port, and the Sound was occupied only by Russian, Prussian, and other ships bound to northern ports, which continue frozen. On Saturday the schooner True Blue, of Bristol, Laurence master, from Newport, with coal, for Rouen, returned to Plymouth, having been in contact with the brig William Wilberforce, of Ilfracombe, Huxtable master, from Newport, with coal, for Southampton. The schooner was struck amidships, her bulwarks and stanchions carried away, and as she appeared to be going down. her captain and crew jumped aboard the brig, leaving one hand asleep in the forecastle. Finding, how ever, that the True Blue did not sink, they rejoined her, and first ascertaining there was no water in the cabin, tried her pumps, which proved dry, they again took charge. By this time the brig had made sail to proceed on her voyage, and Captain Laurence was obliged to pull six miles in Hyde's pilot boat before he could ascertain his name and other particulars. The same day the schooner Sophia, of London, Captain Bock, from the Mediterranean, with sulphur, bound to London, was brought in by a Brixham pilot smack, having been in collision with the brig Pandora, Captain Cunningham, from Cardiff, with iron, for Lynn. In this case the brig's bow first caught the end of the schooner's main boom, and snapping the spar in pieces, struck and damaged her taffrail and arboard quarter. Captain Cock, his mate, and boy, thinking the schooner would go down, left three hands in the forecastle, and took refuge on board the Pandora, which vessel returned to Plymonth shortly after the Sophia was brought in. Providentially there were no lives lost in either of these collisions.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF THREE LIVES. - During the snow-storm on Wednesday night., at ten P. M., the fine ship Massasoit (of Plymouth), Capt. Barry, from Calcutta, with a valuable cargo of India goods, in attempting to enter Boston harbour, struck on Point Alderton Bar, near Boston light, and became a wreck, the sea breaking over her. Soon after she struck, three seamen attempted to swim on shore; but two were drowned, and the other reached the shore with great difficulty. The next morning the remainder of those on board were saved by the life-boat, with the exception of Mr. Stephen C. Holbrook, a passenger who was sick, and who, despite all efforts to save him, was unhappily drowned.—New York Sun, Dec. 16th. Brazils.—The brig John Dalton, from Sydney

Aug. 13, for London, when off Cape Negro, on the night of Nov. 11, and intending to put into Rio. encountered a gale; when the captain was induced to throw out an anchor with forty fathoms of chain; the force of the storm, however, drove her up high on the beach, and a lady passenger was drowned. The l'oronto, in the Downs, from New York, experienced heavy gale from N.E., 11th ult., lat. 39, lon. 62, spoke the brig Hogsden, of Boston, dismasted. The Conservative, from Galveston to Liverpool, was wrecked on Long Key Shoal, Nov. 25, crew saved, cargo saved in a damaged state. A ship, of about 800 tons, coppered, was passed, bottom up, and with stern-boat and spars floating near here, 24th ult., lat. 41, lon. 59, by the St. Patrick, arrived here, which had experienced very severe weather on the day of passing the wreck, and lost mainton gallantmasts, sprung foremost, &c., and was obliged to slip from an anchor. A long line of muddy water, stretching as far as the eye could reach, and supposed to rise from a sunken guano ship, was passed Oct. 27, lat. 23, lon. 7, by the Clydeside, arrived at Cork.

DREADFUL DISASTERS IN AMERICA. The Second Editionof the New York Sun, of Dec. th, contains the following:—

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION AND LOSS OF LIFE .- The arge and splendid bridge at Harrisburgh, Penn, caught fire in the centre on Wednesday, the 4th inst. from the sparks of a locomotive, and burned with great rapidity. Soon the great central arch, which was elevated about forty feet above the river, gave way and fell. The fire extended to the western shore, and consumed all before it, the toll-houses and tavern stand being saved, but the smaller buildings were destroyed. The arches east of the fire continued to burn rapidly, one falling every ten minutes, and giving way at the fifth pier. Instead of breaking off, as was anticipated, at the middle, where it was weakened, it broke short off at the fourth pier, and the whole span, with some fifty men and boys upon it, was precipitated into the river. The breaking off of the bridge in this way had the effect of arresting the conflagration, as it was severed about fifty feet a head of the flames. The beautiful structure, which cost 58,000 dollars to erect, was destroyed in a few hours, leaving only the naked piers. The entire superstructure, except three or four spans on the Harrisburgh side, is totally destroyed. The loss to the company cannot be short of sixty or seventy thousand dollars. The most deplorable part of the disaster is the loss of life and personal injury inflicted by the fall of the span. Killed: Mr. Jousling, a cordwainer: a young man named Shoemaker; a young man named Dumas; a young man from Mechanisburg, Cumberland county, name unknown. Several persons, residents of the borough, are known to be drowned, but their bodies have not yet been recovered. Others have had their backs broken, and legs and arms crushed. Not less than fifty were killed and wounded. DREADFUL TRAGEDY. - Two Murders and one

Suicide.—The Eaton (Ohio) Register of the 26th ult. relates the following most terrible tragedy. Mr. Elam Stevenson, a respectable farmer of Duke county, residing about nine miles north of Greenville, Ohio, was murdered whilst asleep, with one member of his family, on Friday last. He retired to bed as usual. in peace and quiet, with his wife and children. At a late hour of the night, as supposed, when the husband and children had fallen asleep, the wife arose, and having adjusted her clothing, sallied forth, procured an axe, and returning with the same, stealthily approached the bed of her sleeping companion, and raising the deadly weapon sunk it deep into his skull, cut and mangled him horribly, causing immediate death. She then went to the bed of the slumbering children—a small boy and girl-and renewed her work of destruction. The head of the little boy was almost severed from his body-supposed to have been done with a razor: the little girl was severely though not mortally wounded. The wife—now supposing she had destroyed the whole of the family—left the house. Having gone a short distance from the dwelling, with a bridle in hand, she attached the rein of it to a young sapling, and there put an end to her own exstence, by strangulation. The axe and razor were found near her remains. The children, it appears, were Mr. Stevenson's by a former wife.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

CITY OF LONDON .- At the Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane. on Sunday morning next, Jan. 12, at half-past ten clock precisely, a public discussion will be held. Subject: Is our late conquest in China conducive to civilisation? In the afternoon of the same day, at three o'clock, in the coffee-room, the Metropolitan District Council will assemble and proceed to the election of a secretary and treasuser. In the evening, at seven precisely, Mr. J. F. Linden will lecture. Subject: The Iniquities of Kingcraft.

SOUTHWARK AND LAMBETH.-Mr. T. Clark, of the Executive, will deliver a lecture at the St. George's l'emperance Hall, Blackfriar's-road, on Sunday evening, Jan. 12, at seven precisely.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH. - A meeting will be neld at the Montpelier Taverne Walworth, on Monday evening, Jan. 13, at eight o'clock. WESTMINSTER .- A meeting will be held at the Sun and Thirteen Cantons (Clock-house), Castle-street.

Leicester-square, on Sunday evening, at half-past AN HARMONIC MEETING will be held at the Feathers, Warren-street, Tottenham-court-road, on Monday, January 13th, 1845, at eight o'clock. The proceeds to be given towards the erection of a Chartist-

Somers Town.—Mr. Ruffy Ridley will deliver a lecture at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street. Cromer-street, on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven precisely.

hall in Marylebone.

WARRINGTON .- A meeting of members and friends of the Chartist Association will be held in the Working Man's Hall, Bewsey-street, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock precisely, to examine the yearly account, and to make arrangements for a meeting to memorialise the Queen for the restoration of Frost. Williams, and Jones.

MARYLEBONE LOCALITY.—A members' meeting will take place on Sunday evening, January 12th, at half-past seven o'clock, at the Coach-painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road. BETHNAL GREEN.-A lecture will be delivered by

Mr. W. Gardner, at the Whittington and Cat, Churchrow, on Sunday evening next, January the 12th. Chair to be taken at half-past seven precisely. CHARTISTS SUPPORT YOUR EXECUTIVE .- A Concert and Ball will take place in the large room of the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, on

Tuesday evening, January 21st, 1845. The proceeds to be sent to the Executive. To commence at eight Tower Hamlets.—Mr. Sewell will lecture on Sunday evening at eight o'clock, at Mr. Bartram's, White

Horse, Mary-street, Whitechapel. A Special Meeting of Delegates will be held on

bing noses, is fast falling into disuse, and has given place to the shake of the hand and the formal attach sufficient importance to the election of twenty which appeared in the Glasgow Examiner of the 28th of Largist members. With the back that such a party would receive from without, they could worry would receive from without, they could worry would receive from without, attack made by Mr. O'Connell on previous day, of the snake of the s

American ship General Parkhill, Captain M'Kown, we have several days' later dates from Charlestown London, 4th Dec. 1844. than those previously received. She left the Bar on

A CURE! FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. TATRAORDINARY CURE of a Case abandoned by L' GUY'S, the METROPOLITAN, KING'S COLLEGE, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

This fact was sworn to this 8th day of March, 1842, before the LORD MAYOR, at the Mansion House.

SUMMARY OF APPIDAVIT. WM. BROOKS, Messenger, of 2, Union-street, South wark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with Fifteen Running Ulcers on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at addressed as underneath; in which case they need not be the Metropolitan Hespital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure they will thereby avoid detention and other expenses, besides examined the day before the Ship is to sail; and they will thereby avoid detention and other expenses, mued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure besides securing a cheaper passage, and having the best besides securing a cheaper passage, and having the best berths allotted to them previous to their arrival. For hospitals :- King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir Bransby Cooper, and other medical officers of the esta-Mishment, had told deponent that the only chance o saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM! The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician of Guy's, who, on viewing the deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! and nervous irritability (so often the precursor of insanity) but here is half a sovereign; go to HOLLOWAY, and try may be arrested. It has secured refreshing sleep (without what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again." This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a FERFECT CURE effected in three weeks by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astonished and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm; I can only compare this cure to a charm!" Sworn at the Mansion House of the City of London

this 8th day of March, 1842.) JOHN PIRIE, Mayor. Before me.

In all DISTASES OF THE SKIN, bad legs, old wounds and efficers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated cancers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles—the Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater cerminty, and in half the time that it would require by using Sie Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be certain remedy for the bite of muschetoes, sand-flies diego-foot, yaws, and coco-bay.

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possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of to condemn me if I express an opinion that, under existthe complaint, the symptoms, agr, general habits of ing circumstances, I see little prospect of its success. fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken advocate the interests of the National Charter Association,

Mr. W. Lawson, 51, Stonegate, York; by whom this people. There is a good deal of old wives' tea-table talk

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therto. In future I would in all cases advise others who are similarly afflicted to use them-and I entertain no doubt but that their inestimable benefits will soon be perceived; their valuableness I hear from a great many, an Apology for Banini, &c., &c. The whole is printed in of the most undoubted authority, and could send you clear and beautiful type; and may be had of Mr. Watson, numberless testimonials bearing upon the blessings received from this important and invaluable medicine. Wishing that it may get into the hands of all those afflicted with these distressing maladies, I remain, &c. JOHN MANN.

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Chartist Entelligence.

DR. M'DOUALL AND THE CHARTIST EXECUTIVE.

[The following is the correspondence to which we re erred in our last; and as no portion of it requires reply, with it the controversy must cease as far as we are concerned. We shall not make a single comment upon the facts; but upon the general question we must offer a word, rather for after guidance than as a justification for the our opinion they acted wisely to themselves, honestly to posing the National Charter Association in Scotland. dressed to those suffering from the Destructive Conse- pondence between Dr. M'Douall, and Mr. Smith, or I was a member of the National Charter Association. tween either and the Executive, could have possibly pre-Habits, Youthful Imprudence, or Infection; terminating vented the spread of the misapprehension. In our opinion Dr. M'Douall has just as good a right to advocate the "fraternization of all nations," as the Executive have to advocate Chartist principles as defined in the plan of orwith directions for the removal of Disqualifications, and ganization; while, on the other hand, the advocacy of the fraternization of all nations" by Dr. M'Douall, would, had he been appointed by the Executive, have placed that body in rather an awkward predicament, appointed as

> NO. I. TO THE CHARTIST READERS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

they are for a special purpose, specially defined.]

Aberdeen, Dec. 30th, 1844. FRIENDS,-I have perceived a communication in the Northern Star newspaper, addressed to the Members of seller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; W. Langdale, Knaresbro' and the National Charter Association, to which I feel constrained to give a reply, which I trust will gain insertion in the same organ. I have a few words to say to son, Beveriey; W. Lawson, 51, Stone-gate, York; W. the Executive Committee who signed the letter alluded Barraclough, 40, Fargate, Sheffield; T. Wall, Wigan; to above, likewise something to remark upon the National Charter Association, upon the proposed national organ

thought proper to publish the same in the Northern Star, thereby circulating its contents, whether true or false. incapacity, suffering, and disease, faithfully delineated in through the entire Chartist community. The Executive this cautiously written and practical work, are almost state that the letter of Mr. Smith was not official, but unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated on prin- that it originated from such a pure and good source as ciples correspondingly erroneous and superficial, by the left no doubt whatever of its accuracy. That is the very present race of medical practitioners. Hence the neces- pith and marrow of the question, because I deny its sity for the publication of a timely safeguard, a silent yet | accuracy : and I maintain that the course for a Chartist friendly monitor; or, where debility has made threaten- to pursue was, to have sent me a copy, to have awaited ing inroads, the means of escape and the certainty of restoration. The evils to which the book adverts are extended to the world. That the Executive have a right to purtensive and identical in their secret and hidden origin, and sue what course they please in reference to the corresthere are none to whom, as parents, guardians, heads of pondence of the sub-secretaries, I do not deny, provided families, and especially of public schools, is confided the such course may be in accordance with the rules care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment | of the National Charter Association; but I submit to the devoid of that information and those salutary cautions consideration of the Chartist body whether the fact of this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most publishing one side of any question is at all likely to allay delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the bickerings; or whether it be a sufficient proof of the family physician, but they require for their safe manage- anxiety of the Executive to set their faces, as they state, ment the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from against the system of private letter-writing, formerly so the routine of general practice, and (as in other depart- prevalent, and always so pregnant with evil consequences. ments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the In justice to me, and to the public, they might have explained away the mistake of the sub-secretary in regard to my appearance in Scotland, without subjecting me to be misunderstood by the Chartist body at large. The moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of sub-secretary labours under the mis-apprehension that mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, the Executive recommended me as a lecturer. It was indiscriminate, and secret indulgence in certain practices, surely easy to remove that by a note from the general are described with an accuracy and force which display secretary. If, however, it was necessary to make it pubat once profound reflection and extensive practical ex- licly known that the Executive had not appointed me, the words of their letter would have been explicit enough, viz., "that Dr. M'Douall was not appointed, or even recommended, as a lecturer by them." That was all the Executive had any right to say or do, as such a declaration on their part relieves me of all responsibility to them and, as they state, very properly, my opinion and my correction of them would have "to come from the proper source—public opinion." Why, then, was the letter from Mr. Smith published, containing calumnies calculated to lower me in the estimation of the Chartist public! Such a course will recommend the ferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of Executive as little to the public as they suppose my early indiscretion-afraid almost to encounter his fellow- misrepresented opinion will elevate me in the estimation of the Scottish people. The Executive state that they were not in possession of my present opinions, but add that I am not lecturing in the Chartist cause. Was Mr. Smith's letter published to prove that? or am I not lecturing in the Chartist cause, because they suppose I am not lecturing in favour of the National Charter Association ! Conjecture would be vain, and very probably neral decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and in- as unjust as their and Mr. Smith's representation. I shall therefore explain briefly, and for the last time, my astic Chartist meetings held in Dundee for a considerable disease, are the consequences of an alluring and pernici- real views as to the present National Charter Association. My opinions are, that an organisation is necessary to give power to the people; that a National Movement is best calculated to develope that power; and a union of all nations, the grand desideratim in politics. The members of the old Executive strove hard to unite England and Scotland, and they failed. Mr. O'Connor did his best to arouse and enrol Scotchmen in the National Charter Association, and he succeeded to a wonderful extent for a time, but only for a time. After Mr. O'Connor's do-

parture, the best and most energetic of the working-men. and the few middle-class men in the movement, worked the organisation by the unanimous voice of a National Convention-nothing short of that, in my opinion, can effect it. Mr. Smith may entertain what opinion of me will cease to be Chartists every day. No man has a right, tions are introduced, on every one of them we will divide Messrs. Lucas and Co. are to be daily consulted from ten in opinion, although we may all, every one of us, as a

his note-book to the next conversational meeting, and not overburden his memory with matters that do not concern him, the Executive, or the public. In reference to a Scottish journal, I believe it not only to

be necessary, but likely, to effect much good. I feel confident an active committee could easily raise a sufficient number of subscribers to induce monied men to back it out at first; but I am sorry to say I have neither money nor friends, to enable me to start one on its tail-piece, the new association, which seems to have alarmed Mr. Smith's imagination. I shall now conclude by a general protest against all spy-systems orally or documentary, and by a statement of my future determination. Seeing the necessity of being explicit, I deny that any parties save the public are to be my judges—or that I am to be called to account any where, save in a public meeting. I am received to satisfactory and the course of the where our chief energies are expended in battling with each other. I have every wish to serve the cause; and knowing my motives are , and have been pure, I am prepared by my tongue and my pen to assist the struggling man at all times and under all circumstances; but let it be clearly understood, that I shall do so as an individual member of the great Chartist body, and not as a member of any other body whatever. I have no desire to oppose any in the same movement, nor to become their accuser or defender. If I am permitted to defend principles as a speaker on the platform I shall do so, if not, I shall retire altogether; and I may safely say that if the movement will not lose me, I shall lose nothing by leaving it because it has been to me a source of continual difficulty, privation, and trial.

I am, my friends, faithfully yours, P. M. M'DOUALL.

Glasgow, Dec. 30th, 1844. Sir,-In justice to myself, as the writer of the letter alluded to in the address of the Executive, published in last week's Star, and also to the character of Dr. M'Douall, the party mentioned in the said document, as well as a respect for the best interest of our movement nationally. I claim the liberty of writing a few lines on the subject. The letter written by me to Mr. Clark was private; and my opinion on his allowing that letter to be published I will express to him privately. It was not written so guardedly as if I had designed it for publication; but the essential facts of the correspondence are correct, and corroborated by the following extract from a letter in the Doctor's own hand, as well as in a conversation which took place between the Doctor, Messrs. Livingstone Sherrington, Burrell, Kydd, and myself, on the evening of Sunday, 15th Dec.; which conversation, however, materially altered my views as to the Doctor's mode of anplying his opinion to the present state of our movement; and which change I lost no time in communicating to Mr. Clark, in a letter dated 16th Dec. : and as the first was published without my consent, I request Mr. C. to publish my second, in order that the case may be fully represented, and, as far as I am concerned, set at rest. Bearing no personal enmity to any man, and breathing a

I subscribe myself, yours respectfully,

NO. III. (Extract from the Doctor's Letter.) DEAR SIR,-I have been surprised by the receipt of a letter from Mr. Clark, in which he informs me that you course pursued by the Executive, if any was required. In had written to him, stating that I was, and had been, optheir party, and justly to Dr. M'Douall, by publishing the think your first course should have been to inquire as to letter of Mr. Smith, and for this reason; the Executive the real nature of my opinions upon that subject, before are bound by a strict plan of organization; upon them you reported thereon. You know very well that my the duty of appointing lecturers devolves; and they, and opinions all along have been as follows, even when I was they only, are chargeable with any non-performance of in the Executive myself:-Firstly, that it was impos duty. It was very likely then, however erroneous the sible to assimilate the two countries; and I have seen notions entertained by Mr. Smith, a Chartist Secretary, no reason to alter that opinion. Secondly, that it was with reference to the appointment of Dr. M'Douall by the quite immaterial to me what kind or form of Associa-CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE: with Executive, that although erroneous, they would be tion might be adopted; I should not interfere with it, Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION, ad- extensively entertained; and therefore no private correst nor form part of its officers, or office bearers, although

wish for the success of genuine democracy,

Glasgow, Dec. 30th, 1844. Sir,-In the Star of last week we perceived special tional Organisation. Emanating, as that reference does, our knowledge of the case through the medium of your columns. We had a conversation on the subject of National Organisation, in Mr. Livingstone's Coffee-House, Gorballs, on Sunday, Dec. 15th. The parties present were the undersigned, along with the Doctor, Mr. Smith and Mr. Samuel Kydd: we all joined in the conversation which was conducted in a most friendly spirit, on which expressed himself satisfied with what had passed, and said, whatever were his private opinions on the subject, his guide for immediate action was the will of the majothe conversation above referred to, entertains similar M Douall, which we believe he would not have done, had Doctor's mission, or who exhibited a stronger desire for of the meeting. his welfare. With regard to the opinions entertained by Mr. Kydd on the subject, we have not had an opportunity to know. He is in bad health at present, and is residing

at a considerable distance from Glasgow. Trusting that this will be received in the spirit in which it is sent, we take this opportunity of expressing our respects for the Doctor and Mr. Smith, and our con-

Yours, in the cause of right against might, DUNCAN SHERRINGTON. ROBERT BURRELL. JAMES LIVINGSTONE.

NO. V. Dundee. Dec. 30th, 1844. Sir,-The letter which appeared in last week's Star, regarding the recent conduct and principles of Dr. M'Douall, was read at the weekly meeting of the General Council of the Dundee Association, in connection with the National Charter Association. The Council took the same into consideration, and after deliberating upon it for some time, expressed their surprise at the course the Executive had taken in th affair. They viewed with regret the publishing of such a document for various correspondent of the Star has misrepresented the Doctor's views and intentions; second, it is the opinion of the Council in Dundee, that the Executive have acted incon Council regret the matter, inasmuch as the Doctor disclaimed many of the opinions that are placed to his account, both in public and in private, while in Dundee. The Council moreover believe, in opposition to your correspondent, that Dr. M'Douall, and such lecturers as he, instead of injuring the Chartist cause, would do much to revive our sunken energies and infuse life into the movement. As an instance of the truth of this assertion, the Doctor lectured here on two succeeding nights, and on both occasions had the most numerous and enthusi-

THOMAS WHILTON, Chairman, TO THE CHARTISTS OF SCOTLAND. FRIENDS AND BROTHER DEMOCRATS,-Having been compelled, through the state to which my labours amongst you to a premature close, I beg now, in taking my leave of you, to express my gratitude for the handsome manner in which you assisted me in my successful attempt to establish the Notional Charter Avenue. blish the National Charter Association as the recognised rallying point for the good and true of your patriotic land. I feel that I am not exceeding the bounds of veracity in asserting that nothing short of pure and real Chartism May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Advanced to the Separation of Patent Advanced to the Separation of Separati Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America, us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very of whom may be had the "Silent Friend." strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and repassessions in Macros PERRY expect. When consulted by letter, the subjects we believe generally, yet very with what success a few months will shew. The cause of I went amongst you with anything but prepassessions in failure does not lie with the plan of organisation, or with the your favour. Labouring, as I then do, under the apprehension that you were entirely opposed to having any connection with the Associated Chartists of England, how great and agreeable was my surprise when, on ascertaining your real sentiments. I found them to be the very reverse of what I had anticipated: and that, so far from enemy. I simply suggested that, as all had apparently your having any objection to join with us, such a union failed in Scotland, the best plan would be to appeal to her was of all things what you most desired. I have, however, not only to congratulate you on the success of my mission, and the reciprocity of sentiment that exists between us, but also to offer you a few words of advice on what I consider ought to be your future policy.

In all those places where I have established "locahe pleases, or report what he likes; but if to hold or to express an opinion be anti-Chartist, I am afraid thousands and no doubt by this time duly appointed by the General Secretary. The duties of the General Council of the 1st, therefore it would be impossible for him their conduct and management depends the very existence of the Association. All that is required of them will be found in the last paragraph of the plan of organization, which I hope will be religiously acted up to. From what I have seen of the men who have been selected to fill that honourable office, I flatter myself that there is very little to fear from their neglect. The members who took out their cards from me stand pledged to their country, to Messrs, Lucas and Co. are to be daily consulted from ten in opinion, although we may all, every one of us, as a till two, and from five till eight in the evening, at their body, remain true to the principles of the Charter. At our movement both feared and respected; and let them all events, before we quarrel about an association, let us Country Patients are requested to be as minute as see the majority adopt it, and it will be time enough then setting an example in their own personal conduct towards each other, which will have a powerful influence on all who observe them. Let there be no petty jea-lousies, and splitting the body into factions under differliving, and occupation in me of the party. The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken advocate the interests of the National Charter Association, good man can defend himself. That man's the strongest of their application; and in all cases the most inviolable enrol names, or convey eards? I have no hobby of my own to ride, and therefore have no desire either to be pro-Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate; minent in recommending or opposing those of other fr. W. Lawson, 51, Stonegate, York; by whom this people. There is a good deal of old wives teateble tell.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN | rectly stated, that I would recommend the writer to bring as Mr. M'Grath, one of the most amiable and able of public men in the Democratic ranks, has expressed of public men in the Democratic ranks, has expressed he willingness to pay you a visit immediately after the opening of Parliament. He will, I have no doubt, meet with a reception worthy of his merit. But you must not forget that the Executive Committee will expect to have Rule No. 1, in the plan of organisation, complied with. From what I have seen of your country, I am sanguine as to there sult of the adoption of the National Charter Association. All the principal towns are well garrisoned with the most choice spirits; and I hail, with no small degree of pleasure, the adhesion of the able and patriotic James Morrof Glasgow, to our association: it will add to the stability of our ranks, and fix him more firmly, if possible, on the affections of his countrymen. Glasgow, Edinburgh, and former and the promoting a union with the Scotch and English, and in promoting a union with the Scotch and English, and

solved to act independently, with the exception stated, and to claim the free right of expressing my opinions, without which all liberty is a mockery, and all associations a delusion. If I cannot gain that liberty of speech on all matters connected with the principles on which the movement is based and conducted. I can simply retire from a struggle and there made a vow to—"Do or die!"

Longton, Tuesday. GLASGOW.

ANNUAL CHARTIST SUPPER .- A party of Chartist

friends who meet every Thursday evening in Gra-

ham's Coffee-house, under the denomination of the "Coffee Club," entertained themselves to an annual supper on the evening of New Year's Day, in the Albert Tavern, Wilson-street. The supper (to which the party did ample justice) was served up in excel lent, nay, sumptuous style, by Mr. Cook, late of the Tontine Hotel. That sterling friend and untiring advocate of the people's rights, James Moir, Esq., officiated as chairman, and that warm-hearted Chartist, Mr. Thomas Ancott, as croupier. The chairman was supported by Messrs. Lang and Miller, the croupier by Messrs. Rankin and Paul; amongst the company we observed Commissioner Ross, the venerable Deacon Carss, Messrs. Kyle, Walker, &c. The cloth being drawn, and glasses charged, the chairman introduced the business of the evening by proposing the first toast-"The people, the only legitimate source of all political power; may they soon see the necessity of active and united exertion being made to obtain their just rights." The chairman regretted the apparent apathy that per. vaded the whole body of the people; but congratulated himself that although the Chartists were able to do but little at the present time, no other party had the power to do anything, much less to obtain the countenance of the people, in whose support their only strength lay, and without whom they were powerless and could effect nothing. He concluded by calling for a bumper to the toast, which was drank amidst the greatest enthusiasm by the whole party. The chairman called upon Mr. James Lang to propose the next toast-" The People's Charter, and no surrender; may it speedily become the law of the land." Mr. James Lang commented on the toast in a forcible speech, and concluded by calling for a bumper to his toast, which was drank standing, and with three times three. Mr. Paul gave the third toast-'The Chartist press, under whatever name and wherever found; may this mighty engine multiply amongst the people, be found successfully combatting the prejudices of class, and curbing the oppressor's power." The toast was drank with three times three. The chairman said that the fourth toast was-" Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the other exiled advocates of the people's rights; may they soon be restored to their country, their families, and the cause for which they are suffering." The chairman said that he had little hope that the sentiment expressed in the toast would ever be realised, so long as either the Tories or Whigs remained at the head of affairs. He would therefore, urgo renewed and energetic efforts being made to obtain the Charter as the only means of re leasing those exiles, and having them restored to their country. The chairman said the next toast was-"Feargus O'Connor, Esq., coupled with the name of Joseph Sturge, Esq., and all other honest advocates, expounders, and lecturers in favour of Chartist principles; may they soon find a common basis upon which they may honestly unite to fight the

battle of Universal Suffrage." The chairman said they would observe that they were only called upon reference made to the opinions of Dr. M'Douall on Na- to respond to this toast, and drink to those, in so far as they had honestly advocated the principles of the from the Executive Committee of the National Charter | Charter; in that sense they might freely respond to Association, and representing the opinions of one of the toast. He might say, for himself, that it was his the most talented and popular men of the Movement, in opinion that until there was an union of all those justice to both parties we feel it to be our duty to express | professing Chartist principles, there was little hope of attaining what they professed so ardently to desire. He would remark that the Complete Suffrage party had been thoroughly deceived as to the middle classes being ready and willing to join the movement, were it only rid of those obnoxious physical force Chartists. These boys have had a fair chance of joining, and scarcely one of them but had taken precious good care occasion the Doctor expressed his opinions freely. An to keep as much out of the way as possible; there unwillingness to trespass on your space prevents us from was no reliance to be placed in the assistance of such reporting the same in full. Mr. Kydd chiefly defended a class; but he had no doubt of their coming by-and-National Organisation; and, on a full explanation, the bye to our shop at last. The toast was received and difference of opinion was not very material. The Doctor drank with unanimity by all present. Mr. George Ross then gave the sixth toast-"Mr. James Proudfoot, and the progress of Democracy in America." The following toasts were then given in succession, rity. We are well aware that Mr. Smith, since hearing and responded to with all the honours :- " Mr. Pinkerton and the Chartists of Paisley," by Mr. Ranopinions to those expressed by us, seeing that he gave his name as a subscriber to the newspaper proposed to be established in Scotland, under the direction of Dr. thanks. Mr. Walker gave "Our noble selves; may we ever be found at our posts, whether of honour or he entertained the least doubt as to his honesty as an labour." Mr. Paul gave "Our wives, families, and advocate in the Chartist Movement. We know Mr. absent friends." Mr. Walker gave "The chairman;" Smith to be a man of superior character; and as a proof who replied, and gave "The croupler." The chairthat he harbours no bad feeling towards the Doctor, or man brought the meeting to a close by giving "A jealousy with regard to the policy he might pursue, we good night and happy new year." Some excellent affirm, without fear of contradiction, that there is not songs were sung by Messrs. Kyle, Paul, Rankin, one in Glasgow who did more to further the object of the Miller, and Moir, which added greatly to the hilarity

STATE OF PARTIES .- As is always the case here for some weeks preceding and following the New Year'sday-festivities, little can be recorded in the way of politics. However, the present calm is not to be taken as indicative of any growing disposition on the part of the people to abandon that cause in which they have so long struggled. If we are slumbering, none else fidence in them both as honest Chartists, we subscribe are working; and to the no small disappointment of many who calculated upon being able to raise themselves upon the ruin of Chartism, no party hitherto has been able to catch us napping. There is one charming feature which augurs well for the future progress of the Movement, vir., the universal feeling in favour of the National Charter Association, and the policy recommended by the Executive to be pursued at the next general election; and I am happy to find that the people of Scotland are now convinced that nothing can be effected in Scotland at the next general election, and that consequently the battle must be fought in the English boroughs. The question of Non-intrusion has for a time completely prostrated Toryism in Scotland. The Whigs, therefore, have it all their own way. The people will not organise, nor subscribe their reasons: first, the Council in Dundee believe that the money, without they are convinced that they have some substantial object in view; and the man who would attempt to organise them upon more general grounds will find, when it may be too late, that he sistently in publishing such a document, if they intend to allay bickerings and heal decisions—for it is very plain his pains. After the bustle of the holidays is past, that such a course will have a contrary effect; third, the it is the intention of the Council to use every endeayour to sustain the Executive in their patriotic excrtions; and it is hoped that every town in Scotland will follow the example. The League is on its last legs. Last week, every Whig newspaper in the city had it blazoned forth that a meeting of the Anti-Corn Law Association would take place in the Trades Hall on Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, the advertisement concluding in the following words:—
"Every one who subscribed to the fund of the Anti-Corn Law League last year is considered a member." The meeting was not held in the Trades Hall, but in one of the side rooms of the said Hall. About fiveand-forty individuals attended! The speeches, as a matter of course, were of the old thread bare tales-not so the resolutions; instead of another appeal to the pockets of their friends,

it was resolved, after much deliberation, to get up a Bazaar. The proceedings concluded by a rigmarole speech from Provost Lunsden, who expatiated at great length on the improved condition of the working classes, and gave as an instance "the alacrity with which so many thousands had availed themselves of the privilege afforded them (gratis) of viewing the picture of her most gracious Majesty, which was on view in the new hall in the Bazaar, during the New Year week." Of course, the hirelings in the it terest of the party will set off this meeting as highly respectable and influential. IRVINE. A SOCIAL MEETING AND BALL was held here on the

evening of Thursday, the 2nd inst., for the benefit of Dr. M Douall. The ball was not crowded, but there were nearly as many present as could be conveniently seated. On the motion of Mr. Fleck, Mr. John Youll was appointed to preside, who in a neat and appropriate speech stated the object of the meeting, and read a letter from Dr. M'Douall stating that to be at Irvine on the 2nd. After several songs and recitations from Messrs. Fleck, Montgomery, &c., Mr. Colquhoun of Glasgow addressed the meeting for nearly an hour upon the past, present, and fu-ture prospect of the movement. Mr. C. dwelt at considerable length upon the course which the Executive of the National Charter Association recommend should be pursued at the next general election. He appeared to attach the utmost importance to this part of his subject, and I rejoice to say that it has met the unqualified approbation of the people in this

LEICESTER. MEETING.—The members of the Hampden locality held their usual weekly meeting for discussion at Mr. Oades's room, St. Nicholas-square, on Sunday last. The meeting was well attended, and a good feeling prevailed. At the close of the discussion the meeting separated, expressing their determination Mr. W. Lawson, 51, Stonegate, York; by whom this work is sent (post-paid) in a sealed envelope, for 8s, 6d. about my lectures not paying, and other matters, so incor-

Poerp.

GLEE-THE MEN OF KENT. BY JESSE HANNOND. When liberty was driven O'er foreign realms to roam, By Neptune she was given Our island for her home. The Men of Kent had pitch'd her tent. As if by ancient charter;

And they had sworn, as freemen born, Their birthright ne'er to barter. Then your bumpers raise to your country's praise, As queen of the ocean wave; Be the standing toast, the land we boast Of beauty and the brave.

When hostile banners floated, And dangers gathered round: To liberty devoted, The foremost they were found. The Men of Kent, with firm intent, Her sacred tree to nourish,

Then your bumpers raise, &c. Now peace, her form displaying, Smiles on their fertile plains; They join, due homage paying, In patriotic strains. The Men of Kent now dwell content; But should their country need 'em,

It's wery well to talk in praise

Of Tea and Water-drinking ways.

On field or flood would shed their blood,

That liberty might flourish.

First of the free, they still will be

The body-guard of freedom. Then your bumpers raise, &c.

ANACREONTIC. BY A FOOTHAR.

In proper time and place; Of sober draughts, so clear and cool, Dipp'd out of a transparent pool Reflecting heaven's face. Of babbling brooks, and purling rills, And streams as gushes from the hills, It's wery well to talk-But what becomes of all such schemes, With ponds of ice, and running streams, As doesn't even walk ? When winter comes with piercing cold, And all the rivers, new or old. Is frozen far and wide: And limpid springs is solid stuff, And crystal pools is hard enough To skate upon, and slide :---What then are thirsty men to do.

Hood's Magazine.

Revielus

But drink of ale, and porter too,

Champagne as makes a fizz:

Port, sherry, or the Rhenish sort,

The water-pipes is friz!

And p'rhaps a drop of summut short-

CONINGSBY; or, THE NEW GENERATION. Br B. D'ISRAELI, Esq., M.P. London: Colburn Great Marlborough-street.

(Continued from the Northern Star of January 4th. of the state of parties in 1834, in which year the once popular Reform Ministry was upset, and the eagerly-sought Reformed Parliament dissolved. The partial break-up of the Whig party at that period, the secesraeli, occasioned by the too great success of the party party. In treating of the position of Sir Robert Peel fatten, had been taken into the author's consideration 1834-5, Mr. D'Israeli takes a glance at the history of the Tory party from the time of Pitt downwards.

We gladly cut short there fault-finding remarks to Duke,—though, as we have previously intimated, not The following is a masterly exposition of the "Condition of England" in 1816-17-18-19 :--THE BULE OF CUT-THEOAT CASTLEBEAGH.

Now commenced that Condition of England question, of which our generation hears so much. During five-andtwenty years every influence that can develope the energies and resources of a nation had been aeting with concentrated stimulation on the British Isles. National peril the power, splendour, and extent of the Roman Empire, and national glory; the perpetual menace of invasion, founded this mausoleum (for such you are aware was the continual triumph of conquest; the most extensive its original destination), it was cased with marble, surnation; an illimitable currency; an internal trade supported by swarming millions, whom manufactures and inclosure bills summoned into existence; above all, the these are some of the causes of that rapid advance of ma-terial civilization in England, to which the annals of the world can afford no parallel. But there was no proportionate advance in our moral civilization. In the hurryskurry of money-making, men-making, and machinemaking, we had altogether outgrown, not the spirit, but the organization, of our institutions.

The peace came; the stimulating influences suddenly ceased; the people, in a novel and painful position, found themselves without guides. They went to the ministry they asked to be guided; they asked to be governed. Commerce requested a code; trade required a currency the unfranchised subject solicited his equal privilege; suffering labour clamoured for its rights; a new race demanded education. What did the ministry do?

They fell into a panic. Having fulfilled during their lives the duties of administration, they were frightened because they were called upon, for the first time, to perform the functions of government. Like all weak men, they had recourse to what they called strong measures. They determined to put down the multitude. They thought they were imitating Mr. Pitt, because they mis-

took disorganization for sedition. Their projects of relief were as ridiculous as their sys tem of coercion was ruthless; both were alike founded in intense ignorance. When we recall Mr. Vansittart with his currency resolutions; Lord Castlercagh with his plans for the employment of labour; and Lord Sidmouth with his plots for ensnaring the laborious, one is tempted to imagine that the present epoch has been one of peculiar advances in political ability, and marvel how England

We thank Mr. D'Israeli for his exposure of the ruffianly government, which, at the period he speaks of, weighed like a nightmare on the heart of England, and, like a vampire, drained the blood of the people. Never be it forgotten that it was that government who, having used as tools the brave seamen of Britain to crush the power of France. when no longer requiring their services flung them by thousands into the streets, to perish of hunger, or die as Cashman died at the Old Bailey, hung on the gallows for demanding bread!—that it was that infernal government who wisely and humanely, when the unemployed demanded work and bread, proposed the setting of Englishmen to the task of digging holes and filling them up again, as a sufficient panacea for the evils complained of !- that it was that accursed government who suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, and crammed the prisons with the demanders for a disarm the people; to prevent them acquiring a knowthat truth-hating government who plundered and at Peterloo, to perform a constitutional actthat of petitioning the Legislature; and who imprisoned Hunt and others for being

present at that meeting, so brutally and horribly but down !- that it was that hellish government who plotted the riotings at London, and Derby, and was the chief and king of that government—that number. bloated mass of heartless sensualism—that beastly in-carnation of all the devilries of kingcraft,—Fum the Fourth,-who thanked the Ycoman Cavalry butchers of the Manchester people, and sanctioned every atro-City of his ministers, and who, at length, not daring to meet the public gaze, shut himself up in his den, where, at last, he died, rotting away inch by inch; reach, the practical confuter of the fabled deeds of St. Patrick, died by his own hand, a self-murderer, "cut-ting his own throat at North Cray, in Kent!" and, lastly; never be it forgotten that there are yet alive murderous minions of that government on whom justice has not been done; and in reward of whose crimes

nanging would be too good—a thousand-fold too merciful a return! llere is Mr. D'Israeli's description of the way in which things were managed by the bribed supporters and hireling defenders of the Castlereagh regime:—

The class of Righys, indeed, at this period, one eminamly favourable to that fungus tribe, greatly distinhad embezzled; if any one complained of the conduct of of prize mammoths with the same eagerness we of the a colonial governor, the complainant was announced as present day evince in running after overgrown beeves and a returned convict. An amelioration of the criminal code was discountenanced, because a search in the parish register of an obscure village proved that the proposer had not been born in wedlock. A relaxation of the commercial system was denounced, because one of its principal advocates was a Socinian. The inutility of Parliamentary Reform was ever obvious, since Mr. Rigby was a Member of the House of Commons.

We must quote the following truthful sketch of the Church-plundering, people-oppressing Whigs:-It is in the plunder of the church that we must seek for the primary cause of our political exclusion and our commercial restraint. That unhallowed booty created a facfitious aristocracy, ever fearful that they might be called upon to disgorge their sacrilegious spoil. To prevent this they took refuge in political religionism, and, paltering with the disturbed consciences or the pious fantasics of a portion of the people, they organised themselves into religious sects. These became the unconscious Prætorians of their ill-gotten domains. At the head of these religionists they have continued ever since to govern, or powerfully to influence this country. They have in that time pulled down thrones and churches, changed dynasties, abrogated and remodelled Parliaments: they have disfranchised Scotland and confiscated Ireland. One may admire the vigour and consistence of the Whig party, and recognise in their career that unity of purpose that can only spring from a great principle; but the Whigs introduced sectarian religion, sectarian religion led to political exclusion, and political exclusion was 500n accompanied by commercial restraint.

A pretty squad of hypocrites these to set them. selves up as "Church Reformers," "Free Traders," and advocates of "Civil and Religious Liberty!" The Young Englanders appear to be great admirers of George Canning. Of their favourite statesman we shall have something to say in our next. (To be continued.)

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE.-JANUARY. We are sorry to be compelled to enter our protest against the opening article of this month's number— Chap. III. of Carleton's tale of "Fatherland. To serve his own views, which must be of the most contracted order, the author has painted the discontented among the working classes (by far the great majority of the working population), as being brutes and drunkards in the manufacturing districts; and ruffians and incendaries in the agricultural. He has done more: he has placed in the mouths of the vilest characters, sentiments and phrases embodying principles sacred to freedom and justice. That incendiaries and poschers-(posching we deem no crime; the poacher is the "illegal" asserter of a natural and inalienable right)—widely exist, we have but too good evidence; but that either class understand the principles libelled by the author of "Fatherland." we utterly deny. We feel warmly for the success of the Illuminated; and for the sake of the magazine, we earnestly hope that Mr. Carleton's productions may be brought to a speedy termination, if they be of a class of which the present is a sample.

There is a lachrymose article in the present number, entitled "Royal Funerals—Past and Present," in which the author laments the decline and fall of those heartless pageantries and glittering follies, Royal Funerals! The funeral of that rotten debauchee, George the Fourth, and his precious brother, the Duke of I. O. U., were, it seems, models of Book II., chap. i., opens with a political retrospect | perfection in the eyes of the author of this jeremiad, "typifying the grief of the nation" at the loss of these worthies; while the recent funeral of the late Princess Sophia, which was unfurnished with some of the usual trappings, and conducted with less of dignity sion of Stanley and Graham, and the queer pranks of than common on such occasions, excites the fierce ire Chancellor Brougham, were, according to Mr. D'Is- of the author of the paper. Some of his animadversions may be well founded; but we really think it in the election of 1832. There were too many place- would have been more in accordance with the declared hunters and expectants to satisfy, who, being left objects of this magazine, if the lives and deaths, the unsatisfied, speedily became hostile to their own births and funerals, of the poor—those on whom usechicfs-intriguers against the existence of their own less good-for-nothing princes and princesses feed and

Pit: is praised as the last of Tory statesmen; the give our meed of approbation to such articles as 'Travel and Talk," by Luke Roden ; "Our Dream ; considered by Mr. D'Israeli a great statesman,—is lauded as a great "military genius;" but the Sidmouths, Castlereaghs, Vansittarts, and the rest of that gang, are consigned to a contemptuous infamy.

"A Legend for Christmas Times," by Angus Reach; "The Adventures of a Scamp," &c. From "Travel and Talk," by far the best contribution to the present month's number, we give the following extracts. We should premise that the scene is "the Eternal City:"

CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO. The round castle of St. Angelo, at the end of the bridge, has a very imposing appearance; the square platform on which it stands is so mutilated and changed by buildings and garden walls that one scarcely recognises its original form. When Adrian, in the very height of foreign commerce that was ever conducted by a single rounded by innumerable columns and statues of exquisite merit, and had a dome surmounted by an enormous cone of brass, something like a pine apple. At such a period, who that looked at the apparently immutable grandeur supreme controll obtained by man over mechanic power; of that mighty empire, could have anticipated that it would be despoiled of its ornaments and turned into a fortress? Nay, that the very statues would be used in defence of it, and thrown down on the heads of the besiegers. How beautiful were these statues may be judged by one of them recovered from the rubbish of the ditch-

But who indeed can look forward four hundred long immortality in the mutations of empires! We seem destined to see changes as great several times in a century if the present ungovernable appetite for "Reformations" shall continue.

What an enormous mass of building is the Vatican; it measures more than twelve hundred feet by a thousand give even a passing glance at them; they are reckoned by hundreds-I might almost say by thousands. I must confine myself to a very few of the objects of interest it

contains. While my companions rambled about St. Peter's for the fifth time, in a sort of quiet fascination which seemed to occupy every sense, I strolled up the steps of its almost interminable staircase, which leads to the Vatican. It was one of the public days, when the galleries of pictures

and statues are thrown open to the people, but a small number of whom, however, seemed inclined to take advantage of the permission. The first thing which struck me with surprise was, that there should exist so great a number of genuine authentic statues and busts of ancient personages, execucould have attained her present pitch under a series of ted during their life-domestic portraits, in fact, not only of the great men of antiquity and of their wives and children. but of the unknown vulgar. Portions of tombs and other monuments to the dead, with their in- the Illuminated Magasins afforded us unmixed pain scriptions, testify again and again to the identity of the and we are sure excited the regrets of some thoumotives and feelings of the human race, in all ages and countries. There are epitaphs as tender as the connubial ordinary feelings of pleasure that we hall his re-ap-

or parental feeling of modern times could inspire, and although the insincerity of such testimonials has passed into proverb, it is evident that they are often dictated by the most affectionate devotion; one cannot read these inscriptions without a very vivid feeling of admission to the inmost sentiments of the men of other days. The is intended that it shall appeal to the hearts of the heroic brothers Bandiera, with some particulars of large hiatus between Roman and modern history seems filled up, and our own Kings follow in natural succession

the Emperors of Rome.

In going to-day, from the Piazza del Popolo to St. Peter's, I noticed a long row of boys on the banks of the Tiber, near the bridge of St. Angelo, sitting on a high wall, and radical reform of that House, the corruption of which occupying themselves in angling; I say angling—not fish—was unblushingly proclaimed by one of the jury to be ing, for the prey was the rubbish floating down the muddy 28 "notorious as the sun at noon-day!"—that it river—sticks, rage, bits of board, hay, straw, and a thougas that atrocious government who passed laws to sand other things were the reward of their patience and industry; from time to time, as a prize of greater magniledge of the use of arms; to fetter the right of tude or value was lifted aloft, a loud shout from the others assembling for the discussion of grievances; and to testified their delight, and showed their unselfish disposiprevent the march of inquiry and the progress of tions; to be sure the party might have been gregarious, knowledge by restrictions on the press!—that it was and seeking their prey in partnership; but when a thing admits of assigning two motives, let us take the best. drove Cobbett into exile, and condemned Carlile and The amusement will give some conception of the beauty the other advocates of free discussion to years of of the "yellow Tiber," as it was called twenty centuries ago torturing imprisonment !- that it was that bloody | - a more disgusting and filthy ditch cannot be found. It government who sanctioned the horrible massacre appears that these boys, like the chiffoniers of Paris, form of the people peaceably and legally assembled a regular class of the population; and it is strongly suspected that while some are fishing below, others are occupied higher up the river in throwing in the prey; a very safe kind of robbery from its difficulty of detection, and the impossibility of identifying the thief and the receiver

of the stolen goods. We can give our unqualified approval of the illus-In Scotland—who hung Brandreth, Wilson, Baird, trations to this number. "Our Christmas Dream," Herald's office to guide us. True it is, we might, if we of violating the most sacred of the laws of morality's cay. We rejoice to hear, that by his first edition, Hardy, Thistlewood, and their fellow sufferers—deliby Phiz, is excellent; but "Broad Lea Farm," by would, sit contentedly down in the darkness, and our least they colled "traces of friends, the poet has cleared and the Randau has a least they concerting what they called "traces of friends, the poet has cleared and the Randau has a least they concerting what they called "traces of friends, the poet has cleared and the Randau has a least the Randau has a least they called "traces of friends, they called concocting what they called "treason," that Prior, is a gem of beauty. We should add that some imagination, aided by obscurity—as men are apt to close all commendation. Pity it is that the Review they might murder patriots as "traitors!"—that it clever reviews of new books conclude the present their eyes when they would take a bright internal look

Edited by G. A. a'Buckett. 194, Strand.

We hail with pleasure the appearance of this new candidate for public favour, appearing as it does under the management of two such talented men as of life as to lie gratis. his death causing universal joy—millions invoking the universally popular George Cruikshank, and the causes on his tomb!—that the prime actor in the doings of that government, the Irish snake Castle—tions are of the first order, especially the frontispiece. which is the most beautiful and elaborately-finished etching we ever remember to have seen. The literary portion is hardly equal to what we had expected from the pen of the editor; the usual allowances, animal man in St. Giles than in St. James. He seems to however, must be made for the difficulties attending the vindicate, and that brazenly, unblushingly, the baseness 'getting out" of a first number. Doubtless, supported by the encouraging patronage of the public, improvement where required will speedily be visible. We then has St. Giles again and again been much abused, to be justified, or at least apolegised for in these q uote two extracts:-

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CATTLE SHOWS-PRISE PAUPERS. The present is the age of enlargement. Shopkeepers heraldry makes him elder brother of St James. As we make arrangements for the enlargement of their premises; consider him, he is as much the elder, as the bare skin the Legislature decrees the enlargement of prisons for of man is older than than the silks and velvets, that have guished themselves. They demonstrated, in a manner debt; newspaper proprietors enlarge their sheets; and, in enwrapt it. He may be "a marked and branded" vage bond absolutely convincing, that it was impossible for any order to keep pace with the enlarged views which are preperson to Possess any ability, knowledge, or virtue; any valent in the present day, the agriculturists have coming him, we behold in his wants—in his ferceness, called true. Capacity of reason, any ray of fancy or faculty of imagimenced permanently enlarging their cattle. Perhaps the begotten of these wants—the proscribed from the confines

Ration tration. If any one impeached the management of a ally lighted on, may be traced to some antediluvian cattled partment, the public was assured that the accuser show, and our ancestors may have rushed to an exhibition begotten of these wants—the proscribed from the confines remains of gigantic animals that geologists have occasion—of this world's Paradise. Consider the history of man, ally lighted on, may be traced to some antediluvian cattle—now. Your gentleman is a common place of vesterday.

alarmingly blown-out muttons. As we are informed that there is still "room for improvement," we must presume that more extensive bullocks, and more extravagantly exaggerated slicep than any we have yet seen, are threatened by the Smithfield Cattle Club. To us there is some thing painfully pantomimic in the thought; and we look forward to the possibility of the extinction of mutton hops, except as huge joints—a state of things which will be ruinous to the poor chop-house interest. Already does Brobdignagian beef choke up the entrance to the butcher's shop; and extensive indeed must be the scale upon which the business of weighing it is conducted. It has occurred to us that the same care and expense which are lavished on the fattening of animals might be beneficially applied to the feeding of our own species, and we should suggest that the experiment should be tried, by offering premiums for prize paupers. Overseers and relieving-officers might be justly proud of sending up favourable examples of what could be done by judicious dieting; and the Poor-Law Commissioners would no doubt be glad of the opportunity of vindicating their system from the starvation stigma which is now generally attached to it. A fat pauper, labelled East Retford Union, would be the best answer that could be made to the reports which have gone abroad with reference to the workhouse regulations of the place

CUTTING DOWN AN ARTICLE. A Dialogue between an Editor and his Amanuensis. Editor.—Let me see. We have to fill a vacant space of half a page. What articles have we to select from ? Amanuensis (reading titles) .- "Lines written to King Charles the night after his execution." "The Wars of the League, a tale of the Corn Laws." "Stanzas addressed to a young lady on her having asked the author whether he danced the Polka? when he said, he did not, and she recommended him to take some lessons, when he replied he certainly would."

Editor .- The title of that would have answered the pur pose if it had been a little longer. Proceed. Amanuensis.—"Love and Madness, by one who has known the One, and is still suffering from the Other." 'The Bell Ropes, a Sequel to the Chimes." "A Sonnet." Editor.—Ah! let us hear the sonnet. That will give us the required quantity if the quality happens to suit, Read it out, if you please. Amanuensis (reading).

TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. "Thou art a famous general indeed." Editor.-Everybody knows that. Cut it out. Amanueneis (reading).

"To thee the wreath of glory is decreed." Editor .- Very true; but as that forms the rhyme the previous line—it must come out. Amanuensis (reading). "Not Hannibal, not Soult, not Marshal Ney,

Not Blucher, not Napoleon, not Dessaix-Editor .- The reader will never take the trouble to untie all those knots. Cut them out, Amanuensis (reading). "Not Alexander when he fought and won, Did do the noble deeds that thou hast done.

Editor .- That not being as it were tied to all the other nots. the first line must be omitted, and the second being dependent on it, must go too. Cut it out, Amanuensis (reading). "Great in the senate, greater in the field,

In neither wert thou ever known to yield." Editor .- Poetically pretty, but historically false. He yielded in the senate once or twice. Cut it out. Amanuensis (reading). "Mercy 'tis known has ever been thy creed, Though none so well can make a people bleed."

Editor .- Capital! Excellent! An admirable article! Amanuensis .- It's all cut out!!! Editor.—Yes; but we can restore some of it. I have it. Begin with the first line and end with the last, commencing the latter with "For" instead of " Though." Prefix as a title the article-" Epigram on General Tom Thumb," and read it to me.

Amanuensis (reading). EPIGRAM ON GENERAL TON THUMB. "Thou art a famous general indeed, For none so well can make a people bleed." Editor .- That reads very well. Let it be put into type immediately.

Correspondence.] We should add that the Table Book is most elegantly got up, handsomely printed on fine paper, the cover only being a treat to look upon. We hope George Cruikskank's Table Book will be found on the tables

of thousands of his admirers.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGA-ZINE.-JANUARY.

This new Magazine is a "sign of the times." Let sceptics doubt and croakers growl, questioning the progression of the human race: that progression is rapidly emerging from the chaos of doubt, and bedare to gainsay.

But a few years ago the reading world was led captive by the magic pen of a Scott: and that world-(what a microscopic atom compared with the reading world of the present day!)—was moved to transport or to tears by the chivalric doings and unmerited misfortunes or fictitious sor rows of gallant knights and ladies fair. All this is changed. Now Charles Dickens and others like rials from which are quarried the heroes and heroines heart. of fiction. It is no longer courtly intrigues and aris-tocratic broils which afford themes for the "peerage of the pen:" but, on the contrary, matter-of-fact struggles, about the genuineness of which there can be no mistake,—the struggle for life and right in which the mighty order of workers-no counterfeits are the actors. It is not the rose-water sorrows of queens and ladies, but the scalding tear-drops of suffering women and martyred children, which, proclaimed by the novelist, now excite the sympathies of the vast and ever-increasing "race that read." Truth is strange! yes, is stranger than fiction, as now proven by the "annals of the poor," in our day, for the first time, fairly published in the sight of earth and heaven. Surely the reign of wrong is drawing to a close! Surely the day of suffering is coming to an end! when those to whom heaven hath given the gift of genius, no longer prostitute their powers to the service of falsehood and tyranny, but use them for the god-like purpose of vindicating the truth, and smiting oppression from the heights of

power to the depths of impotence. We have named Charles Dickens as one of the principal promoters of this revolution in literature: but we must not forget Thomas Hood, Douglas Jerrold, and many other kindred spirits. It is with this last-named gentleman we have now more particularly to do. His retirement from the editorship of pearance as editor of the new magazine now under

This magazine is intended to be devoted to the consideration of the social wants and rightful claims of masses of England."

This is taking high ground : but we have faith that the Editor is a man fully capable of maintainingh is position. "It is our belief," says he, "that the present epoch is pregnant with more human interest than any previous era; as it is also our faith that the present social contest, if carried out on all sides with conscience and tender heart,' must end in a more equitable allotment of the good provided for all men. To aid, however humbly, in this righteous and blood less struggle is a truer, a more grateful glory, than any glory blatant in gazettes" We add, Amen! and may the success of Mr. Jerrold's present undertaking be every way commensurate with his hopeful aspirations, and the mighty good he sets himself to help to accomplish.

The present number opens with a tale by the editor, entitled "St. Giles and St. James's;" it is written in the author's best, inimitable style, and will stir the hearts of thousands. We give the

Our first paragraph shall be a confession of ignorance, We know not the genealogy of St. Giles. All we know is this. Our St. Giles was born-we can hardly say first saw the light—in Hampshire Hog-lane. We believe that is in its party predelictions a mere Whig; to denounce genealogical fog, without even a link's end from the with they of the "adverse faction" have been guilty genealogical fog, without even a link's end from the Herald's-office to guide us. True it is, we might, if we of violating the most sacred of the laws of morality's cay. We rejoice to hear, that by his first edition, would, sit contentedly down in the darkness, and our code, is a service done to truth and instice worthy of might in a trice discover the family tree; now complacently following its branches as they waved towards the GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE BOOK, court end of the town, and now avoiding them as they struck towards Tyburn. We might do this, for it has been done many a time, and for only so much hard cash. But can the family of St. Giles fee us for the labour ? No.

Nevertheless, we owe some explanation to the politic reader, for that we have given typographical precedence to St. Giles to the apparent injury of St. James. We think we have a just reason for this. There appears to us and sure we are the like opinion burns in the breasts of many most respectable people-more of the original of his origin. He stands before us a creature of the earth!

The very nakedness of St. Giles eccording to our

Upon this philosophical principle do we place St. Giles before St. James, and believe us, dear reader, for no catchpenny reason whatever. We do not say that a tion of that craft of government which sets itself above three-legged oaken stool is a finer, more commodious chattel, than a gilded chair; but, in the genealogy of household moveables, sure we are it ranks as the elder

St. Giles and St. James! Is it possible they can be brethren! Every particle of their faces, every atom of their covering, cries "No;" externally, as different as the aforesaid three-legged stool and glittering chair; and yet, in truth, of the same frame-work-the very same. Im-

possible! :Let us see, What a clumsy thing is this three-legged stool! What heavy joinery work! Surely it was shaped by an adze, and put together by some bungler, ignorant of the craft. What a piece of stark vulgarity!

How very handsome the chair of ceremony! How soft the touch-how pleasant to the eye! All damask, carving, and gilding. Well, we have stript away the covering; we have scratched a little of the gilding off, and what is there beneath f Why, oak-mere oak-a younger branch of the tree-a piece of kindred wood to the threelegged stool. The same material makes stool and chairbut then the magical delusion worked by damask, gold, and dainty carving!

In this way it is our hope to show St. Giles and St. James-to prove their brotherhood-their identity of material. We may, here and there, scratch a little of the of which the purport may be wholly misunderstood. gilding off one, but only to display the kindred nature of both. Thus, St. James may sometimes appear to be only St. Giles better stuffed, and with a brighter covering. Into the tale of "St. Giles and St. James," it is

that its object is evidently to contrast the misery and crime-creating influences of the one with the Sybarite gorgeousness and heartlessness of the other. The subject of the opening chapters is the finding, on a lators are leading us. It is the DUTY, say they, of a bitter winter's night, of an unfortunate child (the Minister, in certain 'cases of emergency,' affecting 'St. Giles" of the story) and its supposed mother, freezing to death on a door-step. The watchmen, who have been aroused from their slumbers, don't know what to do with the woman, because "she isn't dead, and she isn't a breaking the peace!" It being too late to get her into the workhouse, she is taken to the watchhouse, where she dies. Here is a burst of eloquence such as few men could pen, in denuncia-

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN.

For an instant, the watchmen in silence gazed upon the babe. Even their natures, hardened in scenes of crime and destitution, were touched by the appealing innocence ef the child. "Poor little heart!" said one, "God help it!" cried another. Yes! God help it! And tens of thousands of human souls to want and ignorance; doom them, when yet sleeping the sleep of guiltlessness, to future devils-their own unguided passions. We make them outcasts, wretches; and then punish, in their wickedness, our own selfishness-our own neglect. We cry "God help the babes," and hang the men. Yet a moment. The child is still before us. May we not see about it-contending for it-the principles of good and evil? A contest between the angels and the fiends? Come hither, statesman; you, who live within a party circle; you, who nightly fight some miserable fight; continually strive in some selfish struggle for power and place. considering men only as tools, the merest instruments of little man. Are not creatures such as these the noblest, grandest things of earth? Have they not solemn natures -are they not subtly touched for the highest purposes of human life? Come they not into this world to grace and dignify it! There is no spot, no coarser stuff, nature. There is no felon mark upon it—no natural justly avenged. formation indicating the thief in its baby fingersno inevitable blasphemy upon its lips. It lies before you a fair, unsullied thing, fresh from the hand of God. Will you, without an effort, let the great fiend stamp his fiery brand upon it! Shall it, even in its sleeping innocence, be time were bawling for "Civil and Religious Liberty made a trading thing by misery and vice? A crea- all over the World!" and convulsing England from ture borne from street to street a piece of living centre to circumference, with their rascally "Bill" with its awakening soul, shall it learn? What lessons sum! Why, cunning will be its wisdom; hypocrisy its child, so nurtured, so taught, your whole code of morals, figures than Egyptian hieroglyphics, and-time passesand you scourge the creature never taught, for the heinous guilt of knewing nought but ill! The good has been a the propping up of the continental despotisms. sealed book to him, and the dunce is punished with the jail. Doubtless, there are great statesmen; wizards in bullion and bank-paper; thinkers profound in cotton, and every turn, and variation of the markets, abroad and at home. But there are statesmen yet to come; statesmen of nobler aims-of more heroic action; teachers of the coming a "great fact," which ere long none will people; vindicators of the universal dignity of man; apostles of the great social truth, that knowledge-which is the spiritual light of Gon-like his material light, was made to bless and comfort all men. And when these men arise—and it is worse than weak, it is sinful, to despair of them—the youngling poor will not be bound upon the very threshold of human life, and made by want and ignorance, life's shame and misery. There is not a babe lying medicant to ripen into the criminal—that is not a reproach him have effected a revolution in novel writing. It to the State; a scandal and a crying shame upon men is the many, not the few, who now form the mate- who study all politics, save the politics of the human

We have left ourselves no space to do more than merely enumerate the titles of the other articles, most of which are of the first order of Magazine lit erature. "Shadows of coming events" is a most able political article, the entire of which could we transfer to our colomns, would express our own views on the questions on which it treats. "The finery of war" is sufficiently explained by its name, and is all that could be wished for on such a subject. Recollections of Hazlitt" we have not found time to read. "A few words on early Shop-shutting" ably advocates the cause sought to be served. "A history for Young England" is the commencement of a series of papers, the first of which is interesting. chiefly for the extracts it contains from the writings of that great Englishman of whom our country may well be proud—Sir Walter Raleigh. We shall look forward to the continuance of this "History" with some interest. "The Hedghog Letters," containing the opinions and adventures of Juniper Hedghog, Cabman. London, and written to his relatives and acquaintances in various parts of the world, are rich indeed. The second of these letters, smashing up the Puscyite system, is capital. If this Magizine continues as it has begun, succeed it must. To believe otherwise would be to doubt the potency of truth and despair of the cause of humanity.

LETTER OPENING AT THE POST OFFICE Warson, Paul's Alley, Paternoster-row.

This tract is mainly a reprint of an article in the Westminster Review for September, 1844, entitled MARZINI and the ethics of Politicians." There is also added to the reprinted article, a communithe Proper. In the language of the prospectus, "it cation from Mr. Marrini, giving an account of the their foul murder by the infamous Neapolitan Government. The tract is one of the best of the many excellent works published by Mr. Warson, and cannot fail, if widely circulated, to do good service

to the cause of liberty.

The space occupied by the preceding reviews compels us to be very brief with our remarks, and prevents us doing anything like justice to this welltimed publication. This, however, we the less regret seeing that the small sum of fourpence will put the reader in possession of the work itself. The Westminster Reviewer commences his masterly article with the following plain-speaking intro-

duction :strongest language we can command, a principle of administration, which, if carried out, would be found subversive of all the moral obligations of society; and yet a principle now openly advocated, not merely by political opponents, but in some instances by men with whom we have been accustomed to act, and a class of politicians standing well in the world's regard for public character

This is honest; this is bold. The Westminster Review we are pretty sure of his father, but at once lose our-selves seeking his grandsire. We are immediately in a and opprobrium the chiefs of that party, who equally found so few of the organs of public opinion to follow its noble example. The Reviewer proceeds :-

We have long considered the state of our academica and university education to be the cause of half the errors committed in legislation; but of all the evils to be traced to this fruitful source, none are greater than the moral canker they occasion. The ethics of Archdeacon Paley and Professor Sewell,-political expediency on the one hand, and blind submission to authority on the other,the transformations of Ovid and the history of Punic Wars, leave no place for the decalogue, or any sound interpretation of its meaning; and the result in after life, when our high-born university graduates appear at the council board, is, as the world has seen with astonishment. a formal recognition of PETTY LARCENY as a fundamen tal maxim of state policy.

The reports of the Committees of the two houses abameless reports, are brought clearly before the

We are fully aware that those who prepared it (the report), and those who signed it, so bewildered themselves by their own sophistries, that they did not, in fact, well know what they were about; but we feel not the less; necessity of stripping the principle advocated of all disguise, and we would present it to the reader in its naked hideousness.

- " A monster of such frightful mien, As to be hated needs but to be seen."

Here, then, is the moral creed of English statesmen in the 19th century; or more correctly speaking, a porall laws, human and divine.

1. THEFT is permissible, when information important to the public interest can only be obtained by STEAL-ING it from a letter. 2. Lying is permissible to conceal theft; in the tacit form of resealing a letter, so that the fact of its having

been opened may never be detected. 3. FORGERY is permissible for the same object; in the form of counterfeiting seals and imitating Post-office

4. TREACHERY is permissible in 'cases of emergency The servant may betray his master for the 'public good;' the confidential agent may act as a secret spy. The bearer of a written communication, comprising, per laps, the lives and fortunes of individuals, may carry it direct to their bitterest enemies, and be honourably commended

for his breach of trust. 5. ROGUE-HAKING is also permissible; for the arts of knavery are somewhat distasteful to honest men, and forgery, in particular, is a skilled profession, which cannot be thoroughly acquired without many opportunities of practice.

6. TYBANNOUS INJUSTICE is permissible; in the form of secret accusations, and secret tribunals for trying a man in the dark, upon the evidence of stolen documents In using the word PERMISSIBLE, we have put the case

less forcibly than we should have done, to place it upon its true merits. The business of a public office, like that of the Secretary of State, does not consist in the exercise not our purpose to enter, more than by remarking of optional privileges. Sir James Graham, or Lord Aberdeen, when they opened Mazzini's letters, did so, not, of course, from motives of idle curosity, but from a senti ment of duty. Observe, then, where our moral legis 'important public interests,' TO STEAL, TO LIE, TO COMMIT FORGERY, and TYBANNOUS INJUSTICE; and to keep in constant training a staff of knaves fit for similar acts of public service, when not convenient to perform them personally.

So here we have it proved, proclaimed, made "notorious as the sun at noon-day," that we Englishmen live under a THING which maintains its power by thiovery, lying, treachery, rogue-making, and ty-rannous injustice! We shall presently show that MURDER is also chargeable to its account. Passing over the other portions of this pamphlet, we come at once to the proof of this charge.

Our readers will remember the unfortunate expedition of the Brothers Bandiera from Corfu to Calabria. with such easy adjuration do we leave thousands and where they and their compatriots were brutally murdered. It is proved, in the work before us, that through Mr. Mazzini's letters, which were villanously opened by the agents of Lord Abendeen, our Government became acquainted with the facts of the intended expedition. which it should be stated Mr. Mazzini was doing his utmost to prevent, foreseeing the ruin that would, if persevered in, fall on the actors. The information obtained by such damnable means was communicated to the Austrian and Italian Governments. No information of this-no hint, was given to the patriots. On the contrary, it is shown, beyond doubt, by Mr. Mazzini, that the Neapolitan Government sent its vile agents to Corfu to lure the unfortunate exiles your aggrandisement; come here, in the wintry street, and into the fatal trap set for them. The horrid plot too look upon God's image in its babyhood! Consider this well succeeded, and the result our readers know. The blood of these martyred patriots is on the head of Lord ABERDEEN; and were there justice to be had in England-did the House of Commons really represent the people of England-before its bar Lord ABERDEEN would be impeached, and this foul blot in the pauper flesh before you that indicates a lower upon our country's honour would be fearfully but

This is not all; it is now well known that the Polish Revolution, that struggle so heartily sympathised with by the people of England, was put down, not by Russian force, but by British treachery! The vile Whig Government, the hypocrites who at that very merchandise for mingled beggary and crime? Say, what, agitation; these scoundrels were at the same time in to lay a wager, on the Presidential election, with any ague with the ruffian Nicholas whereby to pass through life, making an item in the social every particle of information they could obtain which she was the winner, and should have her opponent would enable him to thwart the plans of the Polish truth; theft its natural law of self-preservation. To this patriots. It is now equally well known that some hunnay, your brief right and wrong, are writ in stranger lian patriots, have been consigned to dungeons, where many of them yet remain, betrayed by the hellish agencies employed by the English Government to aid The brief memoir of Mazzini contained in the Re-

viewer's article is intensely interesting. While it would wish to beat it?" exposes the informal means adopted by the continen- A Contribution to tal despotisms to keep down liberty, it makes known also, the glorious spirit which, animating the patriots and copper in man. That there is lead, and in large of nearly every nation in Europe, will never cease its labours till its ends are accomplished—the regeneration of nations, and the universal overthrow of The following is the affecting account givon by Mr.

Mazzini of the execution of the heroic martyrs;— The Bandiera and their seven companions died calm

and intrepid, bearing witness to their faith, as becomes men who die for the Just and the True. One who was present at their last moments at Cosenza, on the 25th of July, speaks of them as of saints, reminding one of the son played at skittles, the country was coming round martyrs of the first ages of Christianity. The morning of their execution, they were found asleep. They paid almost minute attention to their toilet, as if they about to accomplish an act of religious solemnity. priest approached them: they mildly repulsed him, saying that, having sought to practise the law of the gospel, and to propagate it even at the cost of their blood among those emancipated by Jesus, they hoped more from their own good intentions than from his words. them," added one of them, " for your oppressed brethren, and teach them to be what the Cross has made them, free crab got far into the hole, the rabbits came tappyand equal." They walked to the place of punishment, conversing together, without agitation, without ostenta- of them in a short time." tion. "Spare the face!" said they to the soldiers, who were making ready: "it was made in the image of God. VIVA L'ITALIA!" This was their last cry upon earth, God and their brothers will recollect it.

"If we have success," they wrote to me in their last letter, on the 11th of June, "hasten to join us! If we fall, tell our ountrymen to imitate our example; for life has been given us to employ nobly and usefully, and the cause for which we shall have fought and died is the purest, the holiest that ever warmed the breasts of men: it is the cause of LIBERTY, of EQUALITY, of Humanity, of the Independence and Unity of Italy."

Mr. Mazzini adds bitterly, "Such are the men against whom your government has leagued itself with Austria and the King of Naples." No! Mr. Maz-ZINI, the government of the Aberdeen's and Graham's is not our government-not the government of the people of England; it is the government of the aristooracy and the profit-mongers; but is no represen-tative of the British people. By the people the iberticidal acts of the government are abhorred and repudiated; and the actors execrated as not less the dishonourers of their own country than the foca

We heartily commend this work to our readers, trusting that it will be circulated far and wide. VIVA L'ITALIA! While Italy continues to produce such sons as the god-like Bandiera, liberty can never | querors in dreams. Who can withstand thee? Thou be despaired of. O land of immortal glory, thy day is coming! Popes and Kings shall strive in vain to the brave! thy pathway of triumphs, thy presence prevent this recurrection.

"The full noon of freed om shall shine on thee yet!"

WILLIAM THOM.—The Inverury poet has, we observe from a notice in the Aberdeen Herald, gone to London to superintend the publication of a new edition of his works. The London papers, particularly Punch and the Examiner, have done much to forward the interests of this unfortunate son of genius; and we trust they will not lionise him too much, to the injury of his simple, unsophisticated tastes and habits. Poor John Clare (now in an asylum) never fairly re-lished his country life and humble cottage after his acquaintance with London; and the Ettrick Shepherd (who had always during his stay in the metro polis, half a dozen dinner and supper parties on hand) was certainly not the better for it. The strong, energetic mind of Burns, it will be recollected, was not proof against the blandishments of fashionable socicty in Edinburgh. The efforts of the friends of Thom should be steadily directed towards a permanent provision for him in the shape of an annuity, however small. He is now approaching fifty years of

The Port Thom.—An Indian paper, just received has the following:—"An appeal to the generosity of the Calcutta community was made not long since by the Calcutta Star, and warmly supported by the Hurkaru, in favour of the Scottish poet Thom. of Invernry, Aberdeenshire, who has undergone much distress, owing to want of employment in his occu-pation of weaver. Scotland celebrates the memory of Burns with fetes and processions, leaving her living poet to starve in a garret. We are happy to say that a considerable sum has been subscribed for Mr. Thom; in fact, upwards of £100."

GILLESPIE THE BURGLAR-ESCAPE AND CAPTURE. On Saturday last, Gillespie, who was arrested on suspicion that he was one of the parties who broke into the shop of Mr. Grindal, grocer, Wigton, was brought before the sitting magistrates, on Saturday last, and was fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing assizes. He was immediately conveyed to the lock-up, from which, notwithstanding he was legironed and a person in charge of him prior to his removal to gaol, he contrived to escape, and for some time succeeded in evading the police. On Wednesday morning, however, he was discovered by Kent, in Botchergate, with a woman's cap and cloak on and was immediately taken into custody and safely disinterestedness in little as well as great things lodged in the gaol, where he now awaits his trial. He is supposed to have taken an active part in the tion of others, which are the foundation of good have recent robberies in this city. - Carlisle Paper,

Tit Bits.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVERTISEMENT. The peculiarity of the advertisements which some times appear both in the provincial and metropolitan journals, has often given rise to comment. We think, however, that very n few among them can compete with the following, which appeared in an American paper more than twenty years since:-

Being determined not to move from this State, requests all persons indebted, to pay particular Old Grammar, viz.: PRESENT TENSE.

In want of money. I am* Thou art } Indebted to me.) Shortly to be authorised for the want thereof, to take the body. Unless immediate payment is made, you must expec to take a lecture upon my new plural. The Subscriber offers for sale, at his Store, two rods south of the Fish-market, the following articles, viz. :-

SOLID ARGUMENTS. Hot oysters, boiled lobsters, ham and eggs, butter and cheese, &c., &c. AGITATIONS. Cider, vinegar, salt, pickles, &c. GRIEVANCES.

Pepper-sauce, mustard, cayenne-pepper, &c. PUNISHMENTS. Rum, brandy, &c., &c., &c. SUPERFLUITIES. Snuff, tobacco, cigars, pomatum, &c. EXTRAORDINARIES.

Sea-serpents' bones, wooden shoes, water witches, de N.B.—The above articles will be exchanged for NECESSARIES, VIZ. :-Bank bills at par, crowns, dollars, half ditto, quarter ditto, pistureens, ninepenny pieces, fourpenny, halfpenny ditto, or cents. TERMS OF PAYMENT. One-half the sum down, and the other half on the

delivery of the articles. RUDIMENTS GRATIS, VIZ, :-Those indebted for Arguments Must not beAgitated; Nor think it a
If they should meet Grievance Punishment ..Superfluities ; For calling for such..... Nor think itExtraordinar That I find it.......Necessar To demand immediate......Payment .Necessary

Andrew Smith. The smallest favour thankfully received. * Andrew Smith. † Any one the cap fits. ‡ Hezekiah Goddard, Sheriff's Deputy.

A Long Nap.—A young American, who is travel-ling in Europe, gravely announces in a letter, that Professor Van Grusselbach, of Stockholm, has brought to a state of perfection the art of producing a torpor in the system by the application of cold, of degrees of intensity proceeding from less to greater, so as to cause the human body to become perfectly torpid, in which state it may remain for 100 or 1,000 years, and then be awakened to a new existence! ABERNETHY AND THE YANKEE CAPTAIN .-- An Amo-

rican captain, being one morning shown into Abernethy's consulting room, immediately, in Yankee fashion, emptied the contents of his mouth upon the floor. The man of medicine stared-keeping his hands in his pockets, according to custom, until the patient should explain. "What shall I do for my dyspepsy?" asked the American captain. "Pay me your fee, and I'll tell you," replied the doctor. The money was produced, and Abernethy coolly replied, "Instead of spitting your saliva over my carpet, keep it to chew your food with." An Irish officer dreadfully wounded in battle, as he was lying on the ground near a soldier who was

making a terrible howling, exclaimed, "What do you make such a noise for—do you think nobody is killed A SLY "BET."-Miss Elizabeth Peabody offered young man, viz., that if Polk was electe

for a husband; but if Polk were defeated, then her opponent was the winner, and would be entitled to ave her for a wife! WHO CAN BEAT IT .- It is stated in the papers that a young wife in Lowell, Mass., has presented her husband with five children in cleven months! An editor asks, "who can beat it?" The Baltimore Sun replies by asking, "In the name of Bedlam who

A CONTRIBUTION TO CHEMICAL SCIENCE.—MM. Henry and Devergie profess to have detected lead quantity, in the composition of many men, he would indeed be a leaden man who denied; but beggans

affirm that there are individuals in the human family from whom they find it utterly impossible to extract THE SALVATION OF THE COUNTRY.—The skittle playing came off with immense success. Sir Joseph knocked the pins about quite skilfully. Master

Bowley took an innings at a shorter distance also and everybody said that now, when a baronet and his again as fast as it could come. - Dickens. NOVEL MODE OF CATCHING RABBITS.—A COITES

pondent of a contemporary says—"When I lived a Scaton Sluice, my companions and I used to go at nights with a dark lantern on Hartly Links, and catch rabbits with sea-ferrets, as we called them We got large crabs (commonly called dog-crabs) from off the rocks; we stuck a lighted candle, about one inch long, on the crab's back, and sent them into the holes, before which we placed a net. Before the lappy into the nets. In this way we caught numbers A Puzzler.—"Mamma, do sheep write?" "No

"Then what do they have pens for mamma ?"

The Way to serve a Fool.—A wight, rejoicing in the name of Parkhurst, has scratched his name on the windows of several of the first-class carriages of the Greenwich Railway, and some wag has made the very mortifying addition-" Since hung at Maidstone." Both name and history have, on some of the carriages, since been carefully obliterated, evidently by the hand of the original offender; for it is not likely that any friend, however well-disposed, would volunteer such a service, and thereby run the risk of

being detected by the Company's servants. ORIGIN OF THE WORD TARIFF.-The puzzling name 'tariff" is derived from the town of Tarifa, at the mouth of the Straits of Gibraltar. When the Moore held possession of both the pillars of Hercules, it was here that they levied contributions for vessels entering the Mediterranean—whence the generic name. APOSTROPHE TO GOLD .- God of the craven heart

idol of millions, how splendid are thy temples, how

zealous are thy worshippers! They gather around

thy smile in the morning, they leave not thy devo-tions at midnight! Thou smilest upon them, and they grow mad in the midnight of their palaces. They make themselves monarchs in fancy, and conleadest the feet of beauty, thou directest the arm of the solace of power! Thou silenced the voice of elequence when the Macedonian held thee up glittering before the eye of the orator; and the mistress of the world rose before thee in the balance! Disposer of empires, thou spreadest over the world. Thy spell nerved the assassin and urged on the betrayer. Thy yellow visage incited the spoiler when he sought thee on the crimson field, and made himself red in the carnage. In all ages thou hast triumphed. Whether in the thirty pieces rewarding a Judas, or the sparkling crown on the brow of a tyrant; always alike invincible. The man of business bows obsequiously to thee. The man of fashion falls before thee, and the miser clothes thy garment as though it were the curtains of heaven! Thou hast a retinue of coaches and an army of slaves. Thou hast a goal of a splendid misery, where the guilt makes her alliance with death. The virgin of the sanctuary fears not thy footsteps, and the shorn priest flies not the power

HOW TO MAKE A "GUY."-Get a head of long hate turned up at the ends, and put it on a chapcau Français; take a pair of mustachios, an imperial and eye glass; add to these a blue satin scarf, with a gold pin like a beadle's staff, braided coat, crimson waistcoat, ladies' boots, canary kids, a tremendous swagger, and a very small riding whip. Put these together on a block, turn it into Regent-street about three o'clock, and you will have succeeded in making

of thy magic.—Ossian.

perfect Guy.-Punch. BENEVOLENCE. - Why is cold weather productive of benevolence ?-Because it makes people put their hands in their pockets.

Niggerism.—" I shall retire in dis gust," as the nigger said to the hurricane. AN ERROR OF THE PRESS .- A Cambridge paper

giving the conditions of a proposed prize for the best hexameter verses, says "the exercises are to be sent in by the 31st of March, and are not to exceed one hundred miles in length."—These compositors will be the death of us! WASP-LIKE WOMEN.-My notice was attracted to a

lady—no, not a lady, but to the waist of a lady before
me. Wasps and brush handles, but she was screwed up a few! I can't begin to find a comparison for it.
She was compressed into a span—drawn up almost out of sight-a perfect show. And this is what t called a good figure! I don't know what sort of figure, without a figure 8. Well, some women as fools, if they are women. I'd rather marry a women like a sugar hogshead than connect myself with anche. a looking hour-glass.—Sam Slick,

GOOD MANNERS are the blossoms of good sense, and it may be added, of good feeling too; for if the law of kindness be written in the heart, it will lead to that ners .- Locke.



HOW DOES "THE CAUSE" GET ON IN DUB-LIN AMONG THE LEADERS? The World of Saturday last "lets light" on the workings of the Burgh Quay Agitation Machinery. The article is both curious and amusing, it is withal instructive: showing that the feeders on Irish credulity are about to quarrel over the carcass, and, in their frenzy, "kill the goose" with the golden egg. But here is the World, let it tell its own tale:—A report has crept into circulation which may be true or false, for aught we know, to the effect that a certain party in the Corn Exchange attempted to thwart Mr. O'Connell in his wish to obtain a resolution of the Association condemnatory of the Charitable Bequests Bill. Be this as it may, it is quite clear that not only at Burgh Quay has the subject been hardly mentioned writer requested the magistrate to go at once and even by those garrulous orators who talk about all put Dr. Murray on his guard. The letter was manner of things-but the Nation newspaper has also maintained a reserve respecting this measure, little in keeping with its dashing and independent pretennions. The silence of an ordinary newspaper, touching a measure of such public importance, would be sufficiently remarkable; but when we recollect that the Nation professes to be the organ of the "Young present attach muchi importance to the state-Ireland," or the go-a-head party-that its conductor has plumed himself upon revolutionizing public opinion; and that many of the writers—for they are legion who have had the modesty to declare themselves, are known to be the shining lights of the Corn Exchange; then, indeed, it does seem more than curious that we have not had a prose-essay, or a ruffians of Tippearry there could be found three melodious elegy, denouncing in scathing terms the fiends in human shape to conspire to take the life o hateful spawn of Saxon treachery. We have noted such a venerated prelate as Dr. Murray; and for that Mr. O'Neil Daunt saved his distance by deliver what?—for merely acting according to his consciening a speech against the Bequests Bill, and, if our tious judgment in support of the Catholic church, memory play us not false, Mr. Mike Doheny "did of which he is one of its brightest ornaments, though the state some service" by pouring forth another by so acting he has incurred the calumnious invecphilippic in some part of Tipperary upon a similar topic. But what are words to the burning lava which streams from the pens of these incomparable writers? Neither Mr. Daunt nor Mr. Doheny would venture to are assailed is calculated to work upon the worst essert - without blushing to the eyes - that any speeches they have ever made have achieved the those prelates as so many 'wolves in the fold,' as miracles which their writings in the Nation have accomplished for the country. Very eloquent they are, no doubt; voluble speakers, it cannot be denied; but they will not tell us that their tongues in the arena have been at all count to their near in the closet: and, therefore, we cannot understand why they have been contented to skip over a subject which we would think they might have dwelt upon with benefit to the public. We cannot comprehend why those who boast that they belong to a new generation, which, if it does not possess the experience of age, has less craftiness and caution, should play a part so different from their professed character. We only sought that some stalwart juvenile should have met Doctor Murray in wordy warfare, or we would have been satisfied with a single lyric to the spirit-stirring air of "Step Together," were it merely to encourage the opponents of the bill—yet have our hopes been disappointed. We almost pitied poor old Lord Roden, the other night, when he imploringly besought, in his journal,

On the whole, the Repeal cause looks many degrees less respectable, as seen from our British point of view, than it did during the months of Mr. O'Connell's trial The immense moral advantage which he had gained, first by his martyrdom, and then by his splendid legal and constitutional victory, has, so far as regards public opinion on this side of the water, been completely frittered away. And the present state of the agitation itself since its commencement—without a single definite point of policy to interest or alarm us -all the old plans of Monster Meetings and Preservative Societies gently relinquished, the "impeachment" business postponed, and nothing new substituted in their place—is not calculated to impress English minds with any high sense either of the importance of the thing in

Now, we believe that any inference which we British

people might be disposed to draw from all this, to the

tself, or of the generalship of its head manager.

his young friends at the Nation to get up a row with

said that "discretion is the botter part of valour;"

to call themselves the "Young Ireland" party, if, acting under the management of a shrewd guide, Mr.

Peter Purcell, they decline plucking the Lion by the

beard, and endeavour to overcome him by stratagem.

Magazine: and unquestionably the scribe administers

as severe a flagellation to the leader of the national

movement, as if he had never eaten salt in Rich-

mond Penitentiary, or received his hebdomadal wages

at Burgh Quay. Let us now quote a passage from the puffing pages of the Scotch periodical:—

effect that the Repeal cause is really decadent—is essen tially one whit feebler, or less dangerous than it was in the days of the Monster Meetings or the captivity-would be an erroneous inference. What the British people may think, may even rightly think, of Mr. O'Connell's discretion, or consistency, or dignity of conduct, is an affair of very secondary concern, either to us or to him. It is more germane to the matter to ask, what do the Irish people think of those things ?- a question which every man who reads the newspapers may answer for himself. The recent aspects of Irish agitation have, moreover, given striking confirmation of a portentous fact, which we have more than once urged on the notice of our readers-Mr. O'Connell is not the Repeal movement. The agitator has ceased to be master of the agitation. The magician is impotent to exercise—has only a qualified and conditional power to command—the spirit that his spells have evoked. He cannot now do quite what he will with his own. There is a power, in the Loyal National Repeal As sociation, behind the chair, and greater than the chair. Why did Mr. O'Connell take the first opportunity he could find to snap his fingers at Federalism so soon after having deliberately and elaborately avowed a preference for it Not merely because Federalists stood aloof, and did not seem to feel flattered by his preference; but chiefly because MR. DUFFY WROTE A CERTAIN LETTER IN the Nation—a letter, we was say in passing, which MORE THAN CONFIRMS THE VERY RESPECTFUL SENSE WE HAVE LONG ENTERTAINED OF THIS GENTLEMAN'S AND HIS COADJUTORS' TALENT, sincerity, and mental independence -refusing, in pretty flat terms, to be marched to or through the Coventry of Federalism. Mr. O'Connell has since, not in the best taste of feeling, sneered at "the young gentlemen who thought themselves fitter leaders than he was;" but the young gentlemen carried the day, nevertheless, against the old gentleman. We see in this, that there is a limit to the supremacy of this extraordinary man over the movement which his own genius originated; what he has done he is quite unable to undo: Repeal has a life of its own, independent of his influence or controul; his leadership is gladly accepted and sub-

POLITICAL POWER AND INDEPENDENCE OF YOUNG IRELAND AND THE NATION. We conclude, then, despite all transient and superficial appearances to the contrary, that Repeal is, essenas it has ever been; as able and as likely to trouble us in peace, and cripple us in war; and any inference which we may draw from the signs of indecision and littleness of character lately exhibited by Mr. O'Connell, cannot be safely extended beyond Mr. O'Connell individually. One important novelty, in this agitation, of an encouraging lkind there unquestionably is at this moment: would that We could credit our rulers with wisdom to turn it to good account! Repeal, just at present, is stationary. It is without any definite, tangible line of policy, so far, at lleast, as is yet known. A new campaign of agitation has ccommenced; but the plan of the campaign does not seem ssettled. The monster meetings are not resumed; the Preservative Society of Three Hundred is deferred sine ddie, on account of unexpected legal difficulties; and no mew move is, as yet, announced in its stead. Repeal has mot made that prodigious advance which might have been santicipated as the result of the triumph of the 4th of Septtember. The enthusiasm awakened by the reversal of the judgment has not been turned to account; and things remain, for the present, pretty much where they

mitted to, but always under condition that he leads the

right way. Mr. O'Connell's recent overdoing of the part

of A SIMPLE REPEALER IS A TRIBUTE TO THE

Here we have a mutiny in the camp: and the wheeling round which we long anticipated now seems tto be no longer remote. The rent is pouring slowly into Conciliation Hall, and sedition is regarded as mot a safe speculation; and we will "wager a ducat" that Mr. ex-Alderman Purcell will not, in future. ppermit the Nation to be carrying the Repeal luggage, our yoking itself to a declining cause. It is to us thighly amusing to behold how Tait sneers at Mr. 00 Connell and John Tuam, and takes such a fancy tto the unfledged striplings of

STRANGE DOINGS IN IRELAND. ALLEGED CONSPIRACT TO MURDER THE CATROLIC

The Dublin correspondent of the Morning Herald, wwriting on Jan. 6th, gives the following:—"Yesterdday the Rev. Mr. O'Carroll ascended the pulpit in Westland-row Chapel, and previous to his sermon obbserved that it was his most painful duty to inform lithe congregation that a conspiracy had been discovered own account, treating RIM as the cause of them, when in the county of Tipperary, which had for its object the in fact he has been but the creature. The two good mourder of the most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archbishop of DDublin. This extraordinary statement produced considerable excitement. The rev. gent. proceeded to obthat morning communicated to their revered prelate the foregoing statement in a public news-room this mmorning, I confess I entertained some doubt as to its lesson that if we would ever remain "prosperous," ecorrectness; but, on inquiry at the chapel-house, the falact was confirmed. It appears that an anonymous letetter, with the Tipperary post mark, was received by a magistrate in the county of Cork, calling upon have to "buy" it, either with "money" or "labour," impolitic, injudicious, or unseemly, that the party from abroad. It has been calculated that the last calling itself "Young England" should ask the harvest made a difference of £5,000,000 in amount of three devils' had determined to take his of produce between it and the harvest of 1841; i. c., pause until the day of judgment should arrive, when ifife. The magistrate enclosed the letter to Dr. Mursay, by whom it was received yesterday morning.

exents to be true when he gave permission to the Rev. MMr. O'Carroll to allude to it in the pulpit." The Dublin Monitor of Monday thus announces the

mind we must infer that his grace believed the con-

rally credited of a conspiracy having been discovered in Tipperary, the object of which was to murder his Grace Dr. Murray. As may be naturally expected, such a rumour spread like wildfire, and created the greatest excitement. For our own part, we attached no credence to it whatever; the thing was so improbable—so outrageously extravagant, that we could not bring ourselves to consider it in any serious light. However, as the statement was confidently repeated, we made some inquiries to ascertain whether there was any foundation for it, and we believe that the following may be relied on as correct: -A magistrate in the county of Cork received an anonymous letter, the purport of which was that 'three devils,' as the writer said, had agreed to take the life of his Grace Dr. Murray, and the from Tipperary, and, of course, the magistrate en-closed it to Dr. Murray, stating the manner in which it came into his possession. Such, we believe, may be relied on as a correct account of the circumstances which gave rise to the rumour which has caused such a sensation in this city. We confess we do not at ment. We are inclined to think that some mischievous person in Tipperary has been at workthat he wrote the anonymous letter to the magistrate who certainly acted very properly in forwarding it to Dr. Murray. We repeat, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that even among the diabolical tive and scandalous imputations of unscrupulous agitators! We cannot disguise the fact, that the language in which Drs. Crolly, Murray, and Denvir passions of the people, and to make them regard enemies to the Catholic religion—as having sold themselves to the Saxon, and betrayed the interests of the church. This is the sort of style in which

those prelates are spoken of." The Minitar then gives specimens of the language held out both by clergy and laity at different meetings, respecting the three Catholic bishops, who have con sented to form a portion of the Commission to ad-minister the Catholic Bequests Bill, and then concludes as follows :- It is a pretty pass things are come to when such a spirit actuates priests and people-a spirit infused by Mr. O'Connellspirit to which he has pandered, in the hope of swelling the Repeal agitation."

The Freeman's Journal affects not to believe the statement. It says :- "The Monitor, though the official gazette of the party who originated this base slander seems either not to be cognizant of the fact, or careful to conceal it—that this rumour was whispered about for some days, and that the calumniators of our land-those who would affix upon our noble Mr. O'Connell. Falstaff, we believe it is, who has our generous people, the contemplation of a crime of deeper die than any wherewith our Saxon taskmasters and we cannot blame that slender corps who delight ever sought to blacken the fair fame of our country -sought in vain to get currency for their guilty lie till a rash clergyman, connected with Westland-roy Catholic Church, perhaps in mistaken affection for the most rev. prelate whose name was mixed up with If the writers to whom we allude have adopted a the foul fraud-perhaps through over-heated zeal for measured tone in the Nation, we can trace "the fine the new doctrines he has espoused, that the clergy Roman hand" of one of them in the pages of Tait's should become the tools of the Castle—or perhaps to demonstrate the working of Castle connexion-was found on Sunday last to give publicity to the aspersions against his countrymen, which he, at least should have inquired into before he promulgated."

> CHAMBERS' PHILOSOPHY REFUTED. Just published Price Fourpence (forming a Pamphlet

of 56 pages demy 8vo., in a stif A FULL and COMPLETE REFUTATION of the PHIlished by the MESSRS. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, en- have little difficulty in divining the cause of the pretitled the "Employer and Employed."

This valuable little work contains the most complete defence of the demands of the Working Classes for their fair share of the enormous wealth created by Machinery, as well as a justification of Trades Unions. The numerous appeals that have been made to Mr O'Connor from nearly every part of the kingdom for th publication, in pamphlet form, of those Dialogues that have recently appeared in the Star, have determined him to gratify what appears to be the almost unanimous wish of the Labouring Classes,

Heywood, 58, Oldham-street, Manchester: Cleave, 1 shoe-lane, London; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham at the Northern Star Office, 340, Strand, London; and may be had of all Booksellers and News Agents in Town and Country. All News Agents in Lancashire and Yorkshire will save carriage by ordering of Mr. Heywood from whom they will receive the Pamphlet upon the sam terms as if supplied from the Northern Star Office.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1845.

THE REVENUE.

THERE NEVER WERE SUCH "PROSPEROUS" TIMES.

An abstract of the net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the years and quarters ended the 5th of January. 1844, and the 5th of January, 1845, of trade; that the last accounts from India and shewing the increase or decrease thereof, has just | China represent the markets there as all but glutted, been published; and as by those tables it appears and that scoure of "prosperity" all-but cut off: that Sir Roment has discovered the means of wringing | that the American demand is all but annihilated by £51,235,538 out of the labour of the producing mil- the "excessive" shipments of woollen and worsted lions, that portion of the press which supports his administration is in extacles. "Look here!" they triumphantly exclaim; "see the benefits of Consertism! You, Whigs, could only manage in 1840 to are far from being out of the wood! and that it is scrape together £45,000,409; and in 1841 only worse than senseless to boast. It will also shew to £44.746.400; while our man, Perl, even after the wise the necessity of being prepared for the the relaxation and abolition of duties by his Tariff, has easily collected £51,235,538!!" "Is this nothing? Is not this a proof that the people have confidence in him as a financier? Has he not saved the nation from the destruction to which you, with than he wants !-- all he has got is little enough. He your deficient income, was fast hurrying her? PEEL has an expenditure of £51,189,514 11s. 54d. [how is the man - the man to get the money; therefore, exact the accounts are !] to provide for; and he has hurrah for PREL! Long life to him, and the but just met it! No very great thing after all. £51,000,000 a-year." Such are the seemly boasts tially and at the bottom, just as powerful and dangerous made by the Ministerial press-gang; boasts and feelings, no doubt, participated in by those who in anxious expectation of "a plum." The demands of live on the taxes - the dead-weight men; the pretty misses of the Pension List : the annuitants of the "debt;" the recipients of salaries, and the pocketters of allowances. All these may well glory in the Prel spare; for if "prosperity" only makes ends fact that the Revenue has reached the point it has. because in that fact they see the chance of their several "pickings" being continued some little time longer undiminished in amount: but it by no means follows that the Prople—those who have to furnish the means, will be so ready to join in the chorus of the "song of triumph;" for the fact on which the loud boast of the Minister and his time-servers over the Whigs is based, is simply this :-that Peel has managed, by his "crooked hook" to filch out of their pockets in 1844, £6,489,138 MORE than the Whigs did in 1841! Blessed source of comfort and congratulation that-especially in these days of real Retrenchment ! Curious cause of merriment and jov !-Shout, boys, shout! "Clap your hands and be joyful, O ye people;" for Peel has taken six and a half millions more from you than the "rascally robbing"

It may be useful to inquire from what source Peel derives his "increase;" and a single glance at the table solves the question. The amount of the Income and Property Tax, for the year ending January 5th, 1845. is £5.191.596: a not inconsiderable item of the six millions and a half. Then the increase in the customs" in that year over the year ending Jan. 5th, 1844, is £1.305.453; and the increase of the 'Excise," for the same period, is £265,305. No doubt but that circumstances have greatly aided Peel; all of which his supporters would gladly place to his harvests that have followed each other, making food AT HOME plentiful, and consequently "cheap," have "scarcity" had to be employed in getting food from abroad: teaching us the simple and natural we wast produce enough of food at none, and not importantly as "the Napoleon!" It was not either have to "buy" it, either with "money" or "labour." of produce between it and the harvest of 1841; i. c., pause until the day of judgment should arrive, when to have secured in England in 1841, the amount of the "new born" might be judged out of its own food which the harvest of last year gave us, would mouth. In common justice to this very reasonable

city yesterday and would, in control the seasons, and make the seed to of the character, and the enunciation of the princiadvantage to have the £5,000,000 ar noun, to spend in the manufacturing market? And has not the result that his "increase" of Customs and Excise Revenue table to tell a far different tale!

There is all the difference in the world between natural abundance and an artificial abundance of food. It is true that in years when the harvest is scanty, we can procure the deficient quantity from other sources: but then we have to give labour for it. If the last harvest had been like the one of 1841. £5,000,000 short of what it really was, we could have we should have acquired the bread, we should have lost the money. There would have been £5,000,000 less amongst us. It would not have mattered one straw whether the £5,000,000 worth of food had been paid for in gold, or exchanged for in calicoes or woollens; the result would have been the same. We should have been minus the £5.000.000's worth. Bread thus procured, however cheap" it may appear to be in nominal price, is the 'dearest' of all. It follows of necessity that this must be so; for, besides the fact that you pay the full price for it in labour, or labour's worth, you decrease your means of employing other labour; you decrease the means of profitable consumption; you pauperise your producers: you then have them to maintain in idleness; you strive to starve them off the rate-books; you thus engender "sullenness"; and then you have an extensive army of police to maintain, to watch the stack yards and homesteads, to see that the "sullenness" does not manifest itself in "incendiarism"! Produce enough t, and all these evils are annihilated! True, we cannot bespeak a good season, or put back a bad one: but we can, with skill and culture, aid the one and greatly mitigate the other. We can cultivate enough on an average of years, produce enough of food AT HOME; and it is clearly our interest so to do; and as clearly not our interest to purchase from abroad.

The two last harvests, abundant as they were,

have greatly aided PEEL, and have mainly con-

tributed to produce the "prosperity" attempted

to be laid to his account. To these add the amount of manufacturing industry caused by the temporary settlement of the paper-money affair in America, which has caused a "brisker" demand for woollen and worsted goods, a demand we have "satisfied,"—wise folks as we are, -to REPLETION. Let us not forget hibited: and when to these items of "prosperity" we add the extravagant expectations engendered by the ratification and promulgation of the Chinese Treaty, which have led to a "block-up" in that quarter; and also take into account the spirit of gambling speculation in Railway Shares let loose by the operations of the Banking system and 1 LOSOPHY contained in a TRACT recently pub- the consequent "abundance of money," we shall sent apparent "prosperity": see how it has worked. so far, in sid of Peer's administration, making it appear successful before the unreflecting portion of the community; and enable us to estimate the real value of the loud boasts by which the public ear is now greeted. A slight examination will show that the "prosperity" is unreal, evanescent-fleeting as summer's cloud. Reflection will show that the re-action is at hand: that the speculative mania is sure to produce its effects: that nine-tenths of the Railway schemes that have been propounded, and which the gamblers on the Stock Exchange and the gamblers out of the Stock Exchange, have turned to such good account at somebody's expense, will melt away in Parliament like snow on the river, leaving the poor innocent confiding "holders" of shares a tremendously ugly "dog to hold"; that the enforcing of "calls" on those who "hold," but who have not means to PAY, will tumble the "market" of shares down much faster than it "went up;" that the loss thus occasioned to other holders will make them in a hurry to sell: that the decreased value of the property (!) will bring hundreds to beggary-and these, in their turn, will bring down hundreds more; that the "blow to confidence" thus given will not be confined to the share-market alone, but extend to all the operations goods during 1844; that the consequences on the homemarket, from the foregoing causes; must be injurious: reflection on all these matters will show that we

> coming time! And what, after all, has Sir R, Puer to be proud of ? It is true that he has got six-and-a-half millions more than the Whigs could get; but he has not got more There is not much of a "surplus." A good large one was expected. There are many mouths wide open, the several parties for their share will be inconveniently pressing. The remission of one tax will be asked for. and the abolition of another; none of which can meet, pray what will adversity or "panic" do? And thus does Prez approach the only "fair trial" he has had. He has the question of the Income-tax to face. The giving up of that "iniquitious impost" will be demanded, and the faith of Parliament pleaded that it was only enacted for three years. The other parties that we formerly enumerated will also be at the Minister, all making and pressing and enforcing their claims: so that on the whole. Prez will have a most comfortable berth of it! We wish him joy!

> > YOUNG ENGLAND IN PRINT.

Wx confers ourselves to have been among those who felt some little anxiety, as well as curiosity, about the appearance of the "coming man." We had not figured him in imagination by any of the distinguishing types or preconceptions by which the youth, speaking for himself, informs us he was prejudged by the curious. The advent of "Little Britain"-(for such in all justice to the centleman who has at length made his appearance we must christen the young stranger)-by no means conjured up notions in our mind of "white waistcoats and certain impracticable fancies;" but, on the contrary, the loud and ominous thunder that preceded the nation's accouchement, had prepared us, if not for a monster, at least for a giant, capable of grappling with the several wrongs of which Old England complained, and of remedying the several abuses under which she was tottering. Judge then, our sorrow. vexation, and disappointment on Saturday last, upon being presented with a kind of

> Whim, wham, waddle, O, Jack Straw, straddle 0. Little boy bubble O,

A second edition of General Tow Thurn strutting impolitic, injudicious, or unseemly, that the party have taken £5,000,000 or £5,000,000's worth-it mat- appeal for delay, we withheld criticism and comment ters not which to have purchased the deficient quan- until we had something more tangible than tropes wast:-"The greatest excitement prevailed in this tity from other states. Is there not cause for "prose figures, or motaphors to deal with. Accordingly we

city yesterday and to-day, in consequence of a perity" in that? And was Perl at the bottom of it? waited patiently, yet anxiously, for the development | The Secretary where John Moss is Distressing Case of Mrs. Ellis.—The Committee fructify and bring forth abundantly? Was it of no ples, of the party which promised so much, and from which so much has been expected.

The first number of a newspaper. entitled " Young 'prosperity" thus caused greatly sided PERL to the England," was published on Saturday last; and to it we very naturally looked for a declaration of the exhibits ?-aye, and this too, without any thanks to principles and objects of the "new party," as well him. A deficient harvest would have caused his as the means of carrying them out. The declaration of objects and principles has hitherto been held as an indispensable ingredient in the formation of new societies; but after perusing the three columns headed "PRINCIPLES OF YOUNG ENGLAND," we found ourselves, at the close of our labour, in the same "blessed state of ignorance" as when we commenced We looked with a species of awe. if not of reverence. to the sacred record; and abandoning for the moment purchased the required amount of food: but though all notion of self-importance-all preconceived notions-all recollection of by-gone teaching, we were prepared to receive a new lesson at the hands of our new preceptor. We had anticipated the utter dissipation of the world's darkness by the burst of a new light of a new philosophy; but, alas! woe is man. and "happy is he who expects nothing, for he will never be disappointed." Instead of receiving the anticipated instruction, we discovered that the great Schoolmaster of 1845 had mainly derived his education from the previous year's philosophy of Mr. GLADSTONE, and Mr. CHARLES BULLER. That the world has been turned topsy-turvy for

the last whole century, was a self-evident and indisputable fact : that the many rapid changes which have followed each other in quick succession during that period had disturbed some interests, and affected all, are incontrovertible moral, social, and political truths; and the cause of the capsize and rumble, as well as the consequences of the "ups and downs" of life, were enigmatical problems thus solved by Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. C. BULLER, in AT HOME, and let the producer have his fair share of the year 1843, when the former assured the House of Commons, "that it was one of the most melancholy features in the social state of the country, that while there was a decrease in the consuming power of the people, and an increase in the privations and distress of of land. We can cultivate that land well. We can, the labouring and operative classes, there was at the same time a constant accumulation of wealth in the upper classes, and a constant increase of capital." A few weeks later Mr. C. Buller repeated: "We see extreme destitution throughout the industrious classes, and at the same time incontestible evidences of vast wealth rapidly augmenting."

We do not mean to dispute the truth of the assertions of Messrs. Gladstone and Buller: but we do object to being charged with ignorance on subjects which for the last seven years we have kept prominently before the people, because the oft-repeated truism has struck upon the ear of our juvenile teacher as a nothe "demand" consequent on the troubled state of velty, when hinted at by the aforesaid two mem-Spain, which has enabled us for a series of months bers of Parliament. Old "John of Greento emuggie British manufactured goods through Por- field," the Lancashire prophet, propounded the very tugal into a country where they are all but pro- same doctrine nearly a century ago, but in more homely and touching phraseology, when he said-"that all the stuff in the world was made for all the folk in the world-and he hadn't a share of it."

> Young England would appear to have a very clear perception of the past, present, and future; and although we re kept in the dark as to the means by which the principles of the party are to be carried out, or indeed, of the principles themselves, nevertheless the prospectus furnishes us with ample work for generations yet to come. The Church-its dissensions, backslidings, and innovations; the landlords, and their obligation to discharge the duties consequent on the possession of property: the application of chemical and mechanical power to the wants of the whole human race; fitting regulations for the adjustment of trade; the pressing demands for reforming our colonial policy; the greater responsibility of the rulers to the ruled; the necessity of National Education and religious instruction; the union of the two Irish rival churches, to the end that both may be moulded to ministerial will; the indispensable necessity of crushing brawling demagogues; the better adjustment of our currency the preservation of our firm adherence to the Established Church, watered by the blood of the martyrs the transportation of convicts, with a view to extending civilization to penal colonies : emigration, as a means of promoting increased markets for the produce of English labour; the relations between crime and punishment: such are a few only of the social questions which our youthful friend tells us demand investigation; while the only defined remedy proposed, as a means of present correction, is the propriety of English labourers, who can find no employment at home, EMI-CRATING to those wide tracts which are nominally dependant on the English crown, there to "sun JUGATE THE FOREST AND CONQUER THE WILDERNESS. This, we presume, is to be the English labourers "stake in the hedge"!

The work that our active coadjutor has cut out for himself, both abroad and at home, would naturally lead us to suppose that the co-operation of all would be sought for its completion. But no: the same singleness of mind and purpose that has inspired our friend with a desire for universal regeneration, further prompts him to spurn all aid, and determines him to do the work alone. "CHARTISM, Universal Suffrage, Socialism, sullen disaffection, crime, incendiarisms, riots, and almost rebellions."-ALL of which Young England tells us are "the offsprings of ignorance, sullenness, and rights withheld,"-are to be swept away, and for ever, from the land by the wand of the new magician: and to the performance of this Herculean labour our indomita. ble champion very candidly tells us that the Young Manucon of the British nation is roused, not by a sense of duty so much as by a sense of danger.

We beg to assure "Little Britain" that the Young England aristocracy are many years behind Old England's toiling sons in that description of education which alone can fit man for the office of ruler of the present generation. It is not from GLADSTONE or BULLER that Young England should derive information; but, as he professes to be friendly to the principle of discussion, we would strongly urge on him the necessity of taking counsel of those whose wrongs we believe he would cheerfully redress, and who will teach him, that although CHARTISM may be a CON-SEQUENCE OF RIGHTS WITHHELD and hope deferred, nevertheless the working classes of England recognise in the very name a charm possessing greater power than any fascinating novelty the most lively imagination can present. Although we have been constrained to speak thus despondingly of the first number of Young England, yet, with more generosity than our "repudiating" friend, we shall be happy to mark his improvement in social and political knowledge, and to record the effect that a closer intercourse with the working classes is sure to produce. As our principal objection to all crotchetmongers has been the want of defined principles, and a deficiency of the means necessary for carrying oven their own nostrums, we must refuse adhesion to the present policy of Young England, -of his "principles" as yet we know nothing, until we see a more clear development of the means by which even the most simple of the ten thousand proposed changes is to be accomplished. The value of Chartism has been its determination to remain a mountain: and now that it has brought forth a mouse, perhaps our young child, -for after all Young England is the OFFspring of Chartien,-inay condescend to learn from its parents before he can hope to teach.

To Readers and Correspondents.

ANOTHER PILL FOR THE LEAGUE. -- In a recent number of the Belfast Vindicator, in an article headed "The past and coming Sessions," the following wholesome truth appears : "The cheap bread question remains as yet undealt with in a manly spirit by the Logislature ; and we must say, that the League, with all their essays and pamphlets, and £100,000 fund, have scarcely made it a question of real attraction. It is a question of great and extraordinary interest; it is a plea of humanity for the liberty to live; yet it has been cackled over by lecturers after a fashion that is ludicrous and repelling. There is a want of heart in them. They appear rather to plead for the employers than the em-

requested to correspond with Wm. Chandler, Upper Brook-street, Derby, when he will receive information

of importance. WILLIAM SANBY, FAVERSHAM, KENT, roturns thanks to those friends who have forwarded Stars to him for disdistribution; and begs to assure them that the Stars so distributed tend much to break up new ground. No doubt the seed thus sown will in due time bring forth OSEPH HAUGHTON, WARBINGTON, writes us to say, that a

number of friends in that town are making subscriptions weekly to purchase a quantity of Mr. O'Connor's reply to Chambers's tract on the Employer and Employed, for general distribution as a tract; and he particularly recommends the adoption of the plan by all other localities, as one calculated to produce immense good. OHN HEAP AND AMBROSE TOMLINSON, BURNLEY .-- It would not comport with our plan to publish their resolutions on the particular subject embraced by them. If they wish other localities in the neighbourhood to know that they have been adopted, the sub-secretary can communicate them. There is no reason why the public in other parts should be troubled with them. WILLIAM WISTRAM, HANLEY. - The address of Mr.

Mr. C., DEBBY.-Yes. A lease, if its provisions are abided by, will always "stand good" for the term included in it. If any party succeeded to the estate, either by purchase, demise, or descent, it would still be subject to the lease, as long as it was in force.

O'Higgins is-" P. O'Higgins, Esq., North Anne-street,

WM. PAYNE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON .-- We never promise to publish anything until we see it. If he choses to send the communications he speaks of, if deemed of sufficient interest they will appear. But they must take their chance like all others. One point our correspondent sadly neglects; he addresses his communications to everybody but the right party. His last was addressed to the printer. Has he not seen it several times repeated in the Star, that communications for the paper are to be addressed to "the Editor, Mr. Joshua Hobson, 340, Strand, London"? Let him attend to this simple instruction, and his letters will reach in due course; while if he sends them, as he has sent his former ones, delay in reaching the Editor is the con-ALLOTMENTS OF LAND .- The benevolent intentions of

many of the land-owners, who have become convinced by recent discussion and Parliamentary inquiry, that land allotments to the labourers on their estates are calculated to add to their means of comfort, and aid in repressing the deep feeling of discontent and 'sullenness" which Young England says "breeds CHARTISM and incendiarism," are thwarted and rendered of non-avail by the conduct of their "stewards," who interpose all sorts of difficulties, and evinco every unwillingness to aid the misery-stricken worker in bettering his condition. It will be at once apparent that these gentry, whenever they set themselves to such a task, can, without scemingly departing from the strict line of "duty," so harass and trouble those who seek to have allotments under them, as to render the tenancy an unbearable one, and either prevent them from engaging in the undertaking at all, or drive them from it in sheer disgust. In a majority of cases of this sort, the real facts never reach the ear of the owner who sought to render some portion of his possessions available to the producers on them for the production of comforts for themselves; but he hears the version of the story vamped up by the agent, who shelters his own conduct behind the "ingratitude of the lower orders," who "met the benevolent intentions of their landlord in such an unbecoming spirit"; and the landlord imbibes & notion that he has attempted to do his "duty" towards "the poor"—and they would not let him : therefore he is at liberty to care no more about them,-at least till they come to their senses, and show they have hearts to eppreciate the "kindness" intended them. And thus the sufferers are left to suffer on, because the tender sensibilities of a leaden head and steeled-heart have not been awakened in their favour. The manner in which such a matter as this is managed by the "go-between" gentry will be learned by a perusal of the following, from the pen of Mr. Robert Wild, of Mottram, who has been an active actor in the scenes he describes, and who, very properly, determined that the landlord should, in this instance at least, be made acquainted with the doings of his "servant" :--

The Hon. J. Tollemache, being the principal landowner

in our village, and having been informed that he was

favourable to the system of allotments, a number of operatives — block-printers and others — whose avocation had gone, through the application of machinery to their craft, applied to that gentleman for portions of land each. He promptly returned an answer, stating that all who lived in Mottram, and wished to have allotments, might have to the extent of half an acre each. Previously to this communication being sent to the hon. gentlema several labourers applied repeatedly during the past summer to Mr. T. Dearnelly (agent to the hon. gentleman) for small plots; but he, being opposed to the plan, used every subterfuge to defeat the applicants. Enraged at his conduct, the labourers determined to acquaint the hon gentleman with the proceedings of his steward; and Mr. Tollemathe, believing that theirs were well founded grounds of complaint, wrote to the applicants to say that he would himself come over, and se the fields most suitable for them, trying to settle the affair to their satisfaction; and in the meantime he intimated to his "faithful steward" that the duties of his stewardship had not been discharged with fairness arrived; but with no Mr. Tollemache. However, it was rumoured he had been in the neighbourhood, which report turned out to be correct, as appeared from a letter sent by the hon. gent., apologising for non-attendance on the day fixed. Report says also, that the hon. gentleman and his steward (Mr. Dearnelly) had an interview, at which sharp words were exchanged, but which ended in the steward's pretending willingness—nay, promise—to select the most suitable plots for the purpose, with reference to price and situation. In the letter from Mr. Tollemache, it was stated that the agent was anxious to do his best for the applicants: whether he has done so or not, let the following brief statement testify:-In the first place, he selected land (three fields), for the best of which he only wants 1s 3d for the Cheshire rod (64 yards!), and seeks to compel the labourers to fence ill round the piece—an item of expense the farmer never keen up the fences to protect his lumpers and cabbage depredations of the farmers cattle. Another field he has selected; the farmer who has held it some time says it never paid: in fact, it would be folly to expect aught in the shape of remuneration for labour from an old brickyard. It is, in fact, an old brick croft, from which nearly all the soil has been taken, or buried beneath the brickbats and rubbish; for this he only asks £5 the acre! Charitable man! - good soul! What can prevent his going to Heaven - being clothed in garments of gold—and welcomed with:
"Well done, thou good and faithful servant?"
Having, in the first instance applied myself for a small plot, thinking that half an acre of garden ground would better my condition, I, in company with a few other labourers, last week applied again to this worthy agent, telling him in a proper manner that the land he had selected was not suitable for our purpose, or in accordance with the expressed wish of his employer. The following conversation took place:—Agent: "Let me see; what is your name?" Answer: "Robert Wild." "Ah, ah! Yes, there has been a great deal of writing between you illotment fellows and Mr. Tollemache, in which you have held me up as a bad man-as the blackest villain on earth. Through your mistaken notions you have misrepresented me, and have caused much unpleasantness. And I believe it is in your hand-writing ?" Answer: "It is nothing more than you might expect." "Well," said he, "I don't care a straw. I have determined you shall have no land." "How is that?" "Why, because I have a deal against you." "For what?" Well, let me hear what it is?" "O, I know have discovered a blot in your character". "Well, point it out." "Why, man, you have been in prison two years for promulgating your revolutionary doctrines. You are a rank Chartist." I rejoined, "and you are a Tory; and Chartism, when examined, will be found equally honourable, and when reduced to practice more beneficial than your much-vaunted Toryism." "Yes," said he, "I know you have impudence enough to say so; but you can't convince me of that." I answered, "I shall not attempt. However, sir, I have one more question to ask. Do you object to me having an allotment merely because you and I differ in politics? that because I am a Chartist, have been kept down with poverty for years, and am seeking to improve the condition of my family by means of my own labour, and that of my neighbours, by securing the fruits of our toil through the enactment of the Charter"-(Interrupting) said he, "Your Charter, I tell you, will be your rain. Your Charter is opposed to the Queen and constitution, and aims at nought but revolution. Yes, and I tell you again, that those who hold such inflammatory doctrines as yours are enemies to their country, and must not be encouraged with allotments. If I had my way with such as you, who poison the minds of all well-disposed peo-ple, I would banish you totally out of the country. You are not fit for society. I have scratched your name out, you must have no land—with your Chartism." On this beautiful specimen of Tory liberality I shall offer no remark, but leave you and your readers to make their own comment. O, dear! I am cut off for ever from the soil! remains to be seen whether the hon. landlord will Accidents, Officiaces, Auguests, Mi countenance the vindictive and disgraceful proceedings

of his underling. If he does, all his professions of a desire to improve the condition of the workers are mere moonshine. We trust, however, that he will show himself superior to the revengeful feelings that prompted the conduct of his "faithful steward."

"Chartism and Incendianism." Young England gravely horn male shill.

"Chartism and Incendianism." Young England gravely. lessened by "withholding" from him his "right" to the fact; but upon examination by the surgeons it land; and will that be the best mode of convincing pronounced to be quite dead. him that Chartism is wrong? Let the Hon. Mr. Tollemache look to this matter. His character is involved. He has, it is true, evinced a disposition to cause "withholden" rights to be restored to the allotment applicants, by personally interfering to prevent the spleen of his vindictive and cruel-hearted "representative" from having full play: but his interference is needed now more than ever, or it will be apparent that, in his opinion, to be a Chartist is to be a pariah, -one deservedly thrust out of the pale of social life! Surely the "putting down" system is at at end! Experience had proved that it is utterly inclicacious for its purpose; that it never did, and never can, succeed: but that it will produce "sullenness", which, whether it engenders Chartism or not, is but too likely to end in "incendiarism"! Let the Hon. Mr. Tollemache read a lesson in this instance, to brutal and overbearing "stewards"; and teach his brother landowners how to go to work to cause their benevolent intentions to have due effect, and all fair.play. We shall anxiously watch this case, and report the result at a future time."

the Whig-made widew from her present situation of extreme distress, and consisting of delegates from the various localities about town, have issued subscrip tion-books to their several friends, and desire us to publish the following address in aid of the good work they have engaged in. We gladly comply with the request, trusting that the appeal so earnestfully made may meet with due response :- Through a wriety of unforeseen circumstances, the sanguine expectations of Mrs. Ellis's friends have not been realised. We state with regret, that this law-made widow, and her bereaved orphans are in great distress. Perhaps it would have more weight if Mrs. Ellis's situation was depicted by herself. On the 7th ult., she wrote thus, without any idea of its being printed :- "To. night (Saturday), I am almost broken-hearted, having scarce anything in my shop. I had been expecting to obtain a little money, but being disappointed did not know what to do. I was obliged to pledge some bed clothes, as all my wearing apparel is gone. I have no hope, unless my Chartist friends think of my situation." Since that period Mrs. Ellis has lost a beloved daughter-her who was the darling of Ellis, the expatriated patriot. Such is the present position of Mrs. Ellis; forlorn; almost friendless; naked; her remaining children often without food; her heavy bereavement weighing on her mind, and the reflection that her husband, the father of her little ones, is in bondage, unable to follow the remains of his beloved one to the grave, or be a partner in her sorrows. Her condition is indeed deplorable! Indeed if something is not done forthwith, there is no alternative but that this victim must return to the Potteries to become the inmate of a Union Bastile. -Will the Chartists permit this! With them the case is left. Let all that have hearts to feel get instantly to work. JOHN ABNOTT, SEC.

THE SCOTCH READERS .- Having used our best endeavour to supply the readers in Scotland with the Star on Saturday, we find it impossible to comply with their wish until our own machinery has been erected on the printing premises, which, we hope, will be the case in the first week in February.

MR. O'CONNOR begs to say that he has been compelled to leave several private communications unnoticed for the last month, inflammation is one of his eyes ren. ders it painful for him to read or write. They will be all noticed in due time.

OHN LOWRY has forwarded payment for the Star, and also put a question requiring an immediate answer: but he has omitted to give any address, not even the name of the town or county where he resides. We can answer his question, though we cannot forward the paper. As he pays £11 rent and the taxes, he has a perfect right to the vote (if he resides in a borough). notwithstanding his former difficulties.

ELIAS HITCHEN. HEBDEN BRIDGE. - The insertion of his inquiry is rendered unnecessary by the announcement in the Bradford Chartist intelligence.

PROPER ADDRESS FOR COMMUNICATIONS .- Our friends will greatly oblige, and much serve themselves, if they will but observe the simple directions given for the addressing of the different sorts of communications. This week several parties have written to Mr. Hobson, order. ing papers. Others, who have been sending communi. cations for the paper, have sent them to other parties then the Editor, even to the printer. Now, all this is blundering. Mr. Hobson is not the nuh lisher: and, therefore, has nothing to do with orders for the paper. He is the Editor : and therefore all matter intended for insertion or notice in the paper should be addressed to him. Orders, advertisements, and payments, should be addressed to "Mr. O'Connor. Northern Star Office, 340, Strand, London." Letters and other communications for the Editor, to "Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, 340, Strand, London."

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

From Vale of Leven SUBSCRIPTIONS. From Vale of Leven Stockport-Collection made by the Chartist Singers

on Christmas Eve, per Thomas Webb 1 11 8

RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

s. d. s. d. Southampton.. . . 1 6 Barnoldswick ... 3 (Sawley 0 6
Merthyr Tydvil 5 0
T. Salmon,* London, H. H., Lewisham, one year in advance.. .. frowbridge Brighton monthly subscription 0 6

Merthyr Tydvil 3 0 Ditto, Card 0 \$ 3 Blackburn, Hand Books 1 6 Bacup 0
Ditto, Hand Books .. 3 Haslingden, ditto .. 2 Haslingden-three power-loom Weavers, a New

VICTIM FUND. Mr. Blackmore, of Ply-mouth, proceeds of

a raffle for a glass VICTIMS, HASWELL COLLIERY. Per Mrs. Windeler * Several gifts of stationery from this gentleman are

BROTHER CHARTISTS,-The period is now rapidly ap-

THOMAS M. WHEELER.

proaching when, in accordance with the rules, we shall have to resign the trust reposed in us; and having, during our period of office, discovered that a contrariety of opinion exists relative to the best mode of electing your Executive Council, several important towns-including Manhcester, London, Tavistock, and others-being in favour of an election by the votes of the whole of the members instead of the present system, we think it advisable that some decision should be come to upon this subject; and therefore recommend that each locality in the kingdom shall call a special meeting of its members, and procure their several decisions, by ballot or otherwise, upon

the following questions :--First .- Shall the ensuing Executive Committee be elected by the vote of each member possessing a card of the current year, or in accordance with the present plan of organisation-viz., nomination by the members and election by the votes of the Delegates at the Annual Con-

Second.—If the decision should be in favour of election by the votes of the members, will it be advisable to hold the Annual Convention? Third,-If the decision should be in favour of holding

the Convention, shall its sittings be in London or (in accordance with the decision of the late Convention) at Let the answers to the above questions be recorded

n the following manner. The sub-Secretary shall, between the present period and the 1st of February call a special meeting of the members, when the above questions shall be submitted to them, and each member shall write on a ballot-paper an answer in the following First.—Members or Convention.

Second,-Convention or no Convention. Third.-London or Leeds. The number of votes pro. and con, shall be carefully

recorded, and a return made to the General Secretary. The votes of the whole of the Localities will then be published, and the Executive will feel bound to act upon the decision of the majority.

FRIENDS,-The greatest advantage to be derived from the principles of democracy is that of enabling the Executive, under doubt, hesitation, or necessity, to appeal to the whole people; and feeling that the required confdence cannot be reposed in a body as to the mode of whose election there exists the slightest, doubtwe have thought it our duty thus briefly to submit the foregoing questions to your consideration and adjustment. And the election of an Executive being the principal duty to be performed by the Annual Convention, your decision upon the first point may help you to an easier solution of the second. Many localities complain of the double expense of paying delegates, as well as their regular contributions, to carry on the movement. However it is our duty to suggest all matters upon which the fate of our

> P. M'GRATH, President. CHRIST. DOYLE. T. CLARK. F. O'CONNOR, Treasurer. T. M. WHEELER, Secretary.

cause depends—it is yours to decide upon them.

"CHARTISM and Incendiarism," Young England gravely newly-born male child. As the body was quite warm states to be "the offspring of sullenness and rights the officer thought there might yet be life in it, and withheld." Will the "sullenness" of Robert Wild be he conveyed it to Guy's Hospital to ascertain the

> ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY AT MANCHESTER. On Monday evening last a most atrocious attempt io poison his wife and two children was made by Benjamin Anderson, a millwright, living at No. 91, Long street, Ancoats, Manchester. It appears that for several days past Anderson, who is in the employ of Messrs. Fairburn, the engineers, had been drinking and on Saturday spent the entire of his wages 1 liquor. On Monday afternoon he came home about half-past three o'clock and asked his wife to le him have some tea. Mrs. Anderson told him that the kettle was on the fire, and as soon ? she had made some for her daughter, will worked in a factory, she would make him some. immediately became very abusive, and told both lib wife and son (a boy about eleven years old) that the should not stop in the house, and under a threat being beaten they went into the street. Anderso then bolted the door and refused for some time to allow them to come in. As she stood near the window, Mrs. Anderson saw her husband go to the cupboar and take a quantity of onions out, which he placed

the window. After doing something else at the cupboard, Anderson opened the door and left the house and tore him in the most horrible manner. Delton,
without getting any tea. As soon as he was gone, rendered furious by the pain, contrived to use his
There was likewise an abrasion of the skin not think he was hurt, but he thought he was

Eve. at the Ship Inn. Church-lane. They sat down without getting any tea. As soon as he was gone, rendered furious by the pain, contrived to use his Mrs. Anderson again ventured in, and made some teas, nails upon the face of Grasset, and disfigured him speckled with white spots, but did not suspect any speckled with white spots, but did not suspect any speckled with white spots, but did not suspect any lipon tasting the tea, however, she was much not without violence that these two beings, both on the verye of an improvious death could be gonerated. surprised at its nauseous taste, which was accompanied the verge of an ignominous death, could be separated.

by a burning of the mouth. She had remarked to her — Galignani's Messenger son that the sugar was covered with white spots. She then made some more tea, which she sweetened with augar from the same basin as before, and finding that the tea had the same burning unpleasant taste, she went for a neighbour, named Cooper, who likewise tasted the mixture. They then made a little coffee, sweetening it with sugar which was wrapped up in the cupboard, and found it entirely free from any offensive taste. Upon examining some flour and meal which were also in the cupboard, they were found to contain a plentiful admixture of the same sort of ingredient which had been found in the sugar. After consulting with Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Anderson took the white powder off the sugar to a druggist. Mr. Turner, druggist, after a slight inspection, at once stated that sugar of lead had been mixed with the husband was apprehended and brought before D. surgeon, made a post mortem examination of the Maude, Esq. The prisoner was remanded until body, the interior of which presented a generally Thursday, when the flour, meal, and sugar will be subjected to an analysis, and the proper means taken

to secure the attendance of the witnesses. FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.—On Thursday the prisoner was again examined before sugar of lead in different articles of food. The the window. The police, too, deposed, that when the prisoner was informed that he was apprehended on a charge of attempting to poison his wife, he expressed a regret that it had not been done. The case was remanded to Tuesday next, to give the police an opportunity of ascertaining, if possible, where the poison had been purchased, and by whom. DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT WOOLWICH .- On Wedon his head to the top of the new Marine Barracks

poor man was ascending broke, precipitating him from a height of about forty feet, with frightful velo-city, to the earth. His back is supposed to be broken, and no doubt exists that the accident will prove fatal. DEATH OF DEAF BURKE .- On Wednesday afternoon this celebrated bruiser, long well known in the pugilistic circles, died at his lodgings in Francisstreet, Waterloo-road, Lambeth. However rough he might have appeared in his manners, there were good traits in his character not observable among many others belonging to the almost defunct "ring. Deaf Burke in several instances has been known to hazard his life for the preservation of others, especially during the destruction of Astley's Theatre, when he was one of the foremost in endeavouring to arrest the progress of the fire. Burke had long been labouring under bad health.

FIRE AT CLERKENWELL.—On Thursday morning, shortly before one o'clock, a fire of unusual fierceness was discovered by police-constable Nicholas upon tion-row. When first perceived, the flames had obfiremen made great exertions; but their efforts were Quaker.s] in vain. The interior of the building was entirely destroyed. At one time it was reported that a young man had perished, but it was subsequently believed that he had not returned home when the fire combuse of Perkins, at Eton, the superintendent of the home of Perkins, at Eton, the superintendent of the menced. The origin of the calamity is unknown.

COMMITTAL OF A POOR LAW GUARDIAN FOR MAN-SLAUGHTER.—An inquest was held by Mr. Evans, the coroner, on Friday last, at the union workhouse at Ross, on the body of an old woman, named Mary Jones, 82 years of age, whose death, it was alleged, had been-occasioned by ill-usage and exposure to cold, through being improperly removed as a pauper to the above-mentioned union. The evidence taken was exceedingly voluminous, but the facts may be briefly told. The deceased was in the receipt of out-door relief from the Ross Union, and on the 2nd of last month she walked from the parish of Llangarren, where she resided, to Ross, in order to apply to the Board of Guardians for an increased allowance, which was granted her. On her return home, being exceedingly infirm, owing to her great age, she became so lame and exhausted on the road as to be quite unable to proceed, and one of the board coming up, and finding her in that helpless condition, she was removed home in a cart. She then became so ill as to keep her bed, and a day or two afterwards, her state being made known to the guardians, one of them persuaded her to go into the workhouse, where she would be taken care of and properly attended to: she refused, saying she had a great objection to the workhouse. Her condition becoming worse, the parish surgeon attended her, and by his treatment she somewhat recovered. On the 14th, however, Mr. Garness, one of the guardians, accompanied by his son and Thomas Lewis and Edward Tourney, went and forcibly removed her to the workhouse, without the usual medical certificate for the removal. The deceased having an extreme dread of the Union-house, and fearing that she would be forced to enter it, locked all the doors in the cottage, so as to prevent them removing her. They, however, broke in, and one laying hold of her head and the other of her legs, they carried her out and placed her in a cart on some straw with a blanket put round her. she at the same time violently exclaiming that "she would not go." The workhouse was reached about four o'clock, where the master admitted her, not in obedience to the order of the guardian who came with her, as it was informal, but owing to the critical condition of the poor creature, who was suffering most severely from the cold, the frost being very intense during the day. A few days afterwards she was attacked with illness, which terminated fatally. Mr. Jones, one of the medical officers of the union, gave it as his opinion that the deceased's death was the result of a diseased heart, which might have been hastened by the sudden exposure to cold. The jury, after a most careful and deliberate consideration, returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Samuel Garness, the guardian; Thomas Garness (his son), Thomas Lewis, and Edward Tourney, who were forthwith committed to gaol for trial. The case has produced the greatest sensation throughout the whole county.

THE CROOM POACHING AFFRAY.—VERDICT OF WIL FUL MURDER AGAINST TWO OF THE POACHERS. Worcester, Jan. 7.—The jury, impanelled before the coroner of this city (J. B. Hyde, Esq.) to inquire into the cause of the death of Thomas Staite, who died in the Worcester Infirmary on the 24th ult., met this day by appointment to resume their inquiry. In the meantime, as has already been stated, several parties have been apprehended on suspicion of having been concerned in this murderous outrage; and two of them (Francis Dingley and Joseph Turvey) are now in Worcester county prison. When the whole of the void of truth. witnesses had been examined, the coroner commented on and explained the evidence, and after a short deliberation they returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Joseph Turvey and Francis Dingley, and some other persons unknown. At the termination of the inquiry one of the jurors addressed to the coroner and his brother jurymen some observations on the subject of the preservation of life, which is so intimately connected with this inquiry. He observed that the horrid spectacle which they had witnessed at the commencement of their proceedings, in the mangled corpse of the murdered gamekeeper, and the horrifying picture which must have been drawn before their minds' eyes from the details of the several witnesses, could not fail to have excited in them feelings of sorrow and disgust; and although he was aware that, strictly, their duties as jurors were limited to an inquiry as to how the ill-fated man, Thomas Staite, had come to his death, still they could not overlook the cause which had led to so dreadful a result; and he thought that an expression place. He, therefore, proposed that they should appear to their verdict a declaration of their sentiments of the proceding witness. Mr. Henry Montague Champ- head, on the right eyebrow, and beneath the eye; seven news, surgeon, of Slough, corroborated the evidence ral of the upper teeth were forced from their sockets, and the right eyebrow and beneath the eye; seven news, surgeon, of Slough, corroborated the evidence ral of the upper teeth were forced from their sockets, and the right eyebrow and beneath the eye; seven news, surgeon, of Slough, corroborated the evidence ral of the upper teeth were forced from their sockets, and the right eyebrow and beneath the eye; seven news, surgeon, of Slough, corroborated the evidence ral of the upper teeth were forced from their sockets, and the right eyebrow are supper to the procedure ratios. of their feelings on that subject would not be out of in the following terms:—"That the jury cannot but of the preceding witnes in the following terms:—"That the jury cannot but deplore the continuance of laws so immoral in their deplore the continuance of laws so immoral in their table of the deceased. The witness stated that this so were several of the ribs. The witness thought, tendency, so fruitful in crime, and so destructive to human life as the Game Laws have proved, after long experience, throughout the length and breadth of abrogation." Several jurymen expressed their conabrogation. Several jurymen expressed their conabrogation. The coroner said that concluded the evidence in these sentiments. The coroner said that the result proved that it concluded the witnesses the denositions of the witnesses the water during life both from external and internal appearances, that both from external and internal appearances, that both from external and internal appearances, that deceased had been immersed in the water during life both from external and internal appearances, that deceased had been immersed in the water during life both from external and internal appearances, that deceased had been immersed in the water during life both from external and internal appearances, that deceased had been immersed in the water during life both from external and internal appearances, that deceased had been immersed in the water during life both from external and internal appearances, that deceased had been immersed in the water during life both from external and internal appearances, that deceased had been immersed in the water during life both from external and internal appearances, that deceased had been immersed in the water during life both from external and internal appearances, that deceased had been immersed in the water during life both from external and internal appearances, that deceased had been immersed in the water during life both from external and internal appearances, that deceased had been immersed in the water during life both from external and internal appearances, that deceased had been immersed in the water during life both from external and internal appearances, that deceased had been immersed in the water during life both from external and internal appearances, that deceased had been immersed in the water during life both from external and internal appearances, that deceased had currence in these sentiments. The coroner said that whatever might be his feelings on the subject he could not attach such a declaration as the above to their verdict, for that such a step would most probably lead to a reprimand on him from the judge for introducing extraneous matter. He would, how-ever, if the jury wished it, forward their declaration to the Secretary of State. The suggestion was adopted, and the whole of the jurors signed the paper, one of them at the same time remarking that our gaols were half filled with offenders against the Game Laws.

A HORRIGLE Scene. The prison of Versailles contains at this mement two men, named Delton and Grasser, both condemned to death, and whose appeals to the Court of Cessation have been rejected, but who are waiting the result of petitions to the King for an amelioration of their sentences. They had the passage, close to the door. The day before pesterday a violent quarrel arese between them, and Grasset, on receiving some grees apostrophe from Delton, rushed upon him head foremost, and being Delton, rushed upon him head for make the passage, close to the door. The day before pesterday a violent quarrel arese between them, and Grasset, on receiving some grees apostrophe from Delton, rushed upon him head foremost, and being Delton, rushed upon him head for make to use his hands from their being fettered, and used in the manufacture of composite candles, on proposed to have a race ventral proposed to have a race ventral proposed to have a race of London.

The Buston Miners dined together on New Year's Day, at the Sampson and Lion, Green Croft, Simpson, Camberwell, two books and seven shillings; and on behalf of Mr. J. Shaw, Gloucester street, Commercial-road, one book and £2 10s. 6d.

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THE SUSPECTED MURDER AT SALTHILL. - AD-

JOURNED INQUEST.—This day (Saturday) the jury reassembled at the Three Tuns, Salt Hill, to prosecute the inquiry touching the mysterious death of Sarah Hart, supposed to have been murdered. The man John Tawell, who is in custody on suspicion of being the guilty party, was brought from the Eton police station, accompanied by Superintendent Perkins, and another officer. Mr. Williams, a barrister, appeared on behalf of Tawall Manual Montague Change on behalf of Tawell. Mr. Henry Montague Champneys, surgeon, was the first witness. He deposed that being called to attend the deceased, he found her beyond all hope of recovery, she scarcely showing a sign of life after his arrival. The next day he made a careful examination of the body, which presented not the slightest marks of outward vio-Information was then given to the police, and lence. He subsequently, assisted by another healthy appearance. He removed the contents of the stomach, which he had analysed. The results of the tests applied were, that there was present neither sulphuric acid, antimony lead, nor copper, nor arsenic. The fourth poison tested for, viz., prussic Mr. Maude, stipendiary magistrate, when a mass of acid, was found. It might not be pure prussic acid, but evidence was produced relative to the finding of the prussic acid in connection with a salt nearly allied thereto, The quantity of poison in the stomach of portion bearing most directly on the prisoner was that given by his son, who deposed, that while locked out of the house with his mother, he saw his father with the sugar basin in his hand, holding it towards geon, who had assisted the previous witness in the deceased, he was of opinion, was quite sufficient the post mortem examination, corroborated the evidence just given. Prussic acid would cause death in the course of a few seconds to some persons. The time might extend from a few seconds to a quarter of an hour, according to the strength of the person. The salt nearly allied to prussic acid was cyanceret of potasium. A considerable quantity of the ele-ments of prussic acid entered into the componesday afternoon, while a bricklayer's labourer, of sition of this salt. From the evidence of the the name of Mahoney, was engaged in carrying slates the big head to the total and the contents of the big head to the total and the contents of the big head to the total and the contents of the big head to the total and the contents of the big head to the total and the contents of the big head to the total and the contents of the big head to the total and the contents of the big head to the total and the contents of the big head to the total and the contents of the big head to the total and the contents of the big head to the total and the contents of the big head to the total and the contents of the big head to the bottle and glass found on the table, and now building at Woolwich, the ladder on which the which Mr. Champneys had taken into his possession, had not been analysed. Much surprise was expressed at the announcement of this fact, and on the lower side to Mr. Clarke's, draper; and on the coroner decided that an adjournment of the in-quest was indispensable, to allow time for this very Snell's, spirit merchant; and to Mrs. Philp's, and necessary step in the inquiry to be taken. Catherine the tenements adjoining; the whole being now a White, bar-maid at Mr. Bosham's Hotel, deposed to heap of ruins. It is not known how the fire origithe deceased coming to her master's house on Wed- nated. nesday evening at half-past six o'clock, for a bottle of Guinness's stout. She appeared to be in good health, and presented not the least appearance of agitation. Another witness deposed to seeing the deceased coming from the hotel with the bottle of stout. She spoke to this witness, and said she had been for the stout, as a friend had come to see her. She appeared to be quite well, and in high spirits. Some other witnesses were examined, but no new fact was elicited. Finally, the coroner adjourned the inquest to Wednesday next, at ten o'clock; the liquid in the bottle in the meantime to be analysed. Tawell remains in custody. The prisoner is not a member of the Society of Friends as was at first stated. His wife, however, the extensive premises known as the Princess Royal, is a Quakeress. Years ago Tawell was tried and in St. John's-street-road, at the corner of Corporal transported to Botany Bay. His good conduct obtained for him a ticket of leave; he became a free tained a strong hold of the bar and parlour, and were man, and subsequently amassed property to the bursting through the fanlight. Fortunately, one of the fire-escapes, which was stationed in the vicinity, was taken in front of the flaming premises, and two females and a male were rescued. Several engines conduct through life had been marked by morality soon arrived, the supply of water was ample, and the and rectitude, he was refused as a member by the THE SALTHILL SUSPECTED MURDER. - Additional

Eton police, at the conclusion of the proceedings before the coroner's jury, on Saturday afternoon, he appeared considerably more depressed in spirits than on the former occasion. His sighs and moans, his quivering lip, and restless eye, clearly indicated that he was suffering the most intense mental anguish, although there was not only an apparent but very manifest effort on his part to appear to treat the matter with stoical indifference. He maintains an almost total silence, and has never once alluded to the mysterious and painful circumstances connected with the death of his former servant, Sarah Hart. Some years ago the prisoner was tried and found guilty of forgery, and sentenced to be transported for twenty-one years. The forgery was committed on a relative of Mr. Smith, one of the partners in the Uxbridge Bank, to the amount of £1,000. His good conduct while in the colony obtained for him a ticket of leave after having served seven years of his time. He then set up in business at Sydney as a chemist and druggist, and embarked generally in the shipping trade, in which he was exceedingly successful. As soon as the crime of forgery had been established against him, he was discarded by the Society of Friends; on his return to England between six and seven years ago, he applied to be again admitted, but was peremptorily refused, his former crime being an insuperable barrier. About four years ago he married, much against the wishes of her family and connexions, a highly frespectable widow, a Quakeress, named Cutforth. He had two sons and a daughter by his first wife. Both the sons have died within the last five years. The daughter, an interesting girl, about seventeen years of age, resided with her father and step-mother, at Berkhampstead. A child is the fruit of his last marriage, which is now about eighteen months old. The distressing intelligence of ADJOURNED CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Friday ni the apprehension of her husband was communicated to Mrs. Tawell through the medium of the London papers of Friday last, which contained a report of the proceedings before the coroner and jury of the preceding day. Mrs. Tawell, in a state of mind it were impossible adequately to describe, left her home and proceeded to London by the Birmingham Railway, and from Paddington to Slough, by the Great Western. The interview which took place between the afflicted wife and her unfortunate husband, was of the most harrowing and heartrending description. It has been stated that the eldest child of the unfortunate deceased, Sarah Hart, a boy about five years of age, bears a close resemblance to the prisoner. From circumstances which have transpired since the first examination of the prisoner before the coroner's jury, there is very little doubt that he is the father of first examination of the prisoner before the coroner's jury, there is very little doubt that he is the father of both the children of his former servant. Ho was taken known at the different lodgings occupied by the de- very ill. Upon one of the lodgers going into her ceased as Mr. Talbot. There is not the least doubt apartment, she was found lying on the floor, with her that all the representations made by the deceased to hair scattered over her shoulders, and quite speechher female acquaintances (with whom she became intimate at the different lodgings she occupied during ceased had died before he had time to reach the the past four years) as to her being the wife of Mr. Tawell's son, who was, as she said, abroad, and also the body, he found the right side injured, apparently as to Mr. Talbot (as she always called him, and not by a fall, or from being pushed. Her brain was con-Mr. Tawell) bringing her her husband's quarterly al- gested, which was the immediate cause of death. The Iowance, are entirely without foundation. We have jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Isaac stated that both the prisoner's sons, by his first wife, Harman, and the coroner made out his warrant for are dead. She also stated to another of her acquaint- his committal to Newgate. ances that she was the wife of a servant of Mr. Tawell, jun., who was abroad with his master, and that a part of his wages was paid to her quarterly by his master's father; but this statement is equally de-

THE SALT-HILL CASE.—THE ADJOURNED INQUEST. -VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.—The inquiry was renewed on Wednesday, at ten o'clock, at the Three Tons, Salt-hill, before the coroner (Mr. John Charsley) and jury. The prisoner, John Tawell, was brought from Eton in a Dy, in the custody of Mr. Perkins, the superintendent of the Eton police, and placed in an several sovereigns; when found but one. The body apartment contiguous to the room in which the jury was found a mile distant from his house, and in were assembled. He appeared to be in a state of an opposite direction, and his hat and handkerconsiderable nervous excitement, and keenly felt chief more than a mile from the canal, and some (although he made every attempt to suppress the bills belonging to him at a quarter of a mile from his emotion under which he laboured) the hazardous home. He usually carried a snuff-box and spectacles situation in which he was placed. Mr. Edward Wes- in his pockets, but they were not found in them ton Norblad, surgeon, of Slough, deposed :- 1 have, after death. Mr. J. Salter, a silk-manufacturer, in conjunction with Mr. Champneys, since the last examination, analysed the contents of the bottle found on the table in the room of the deceased. They contain no poison of any descriptisn. I also analysed the contents of the tumbler, but could not detect the presence of any poison. The results of those analysations I have preserved, and they are now in the possession of Mr. Champneys. Mr. Henry Montague Champ- head, on the right eyebrow, and beneath the eye; seveand commenting at great length. He concluded by It having been proved that the deceased was a sober, calling on the jury to ponder well on the evidence, sensible man, in prosperous circumstances, the foreand to return a verdict which would satisfy public justice and their own consciences. The room was a conscientious conclusion without further evidence, then cleared, and the jury, after being some minutes and were of opinion that, by due diligence, some of in consideration, returned the following verdict:— an important character may be yet discovered. They meeting of the colliers of the West of Fife was held in the Message II-West of Wilful murder against John Tawell for poisoning Sarah Hart with prussic acid." The prisoner was committed to Aylesbury gaol, to take his trial at the next assizes for the county of Bucks, and the witnesses bound over to attend to give evidence.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH BY POISON.—On Friday Mr. Joseph Haggatt, aged 21, late a workman in Messrs. on, when they were removed into one room, with a store in it. They were heavily ironed, both by feet and hands, and a sentinel was constantly stationed in the passage, close to the door. The day before the passage, close to the door. The day before the passage, close to the door. The day before the passage, close to the door. The day before and complained of his hand being poisoned by the frest the passage, close to the door. The day before the passage, close to the door. The day before and complained of his hand being poisoned by the doceased proposed to have a race arsenic used in the manufacture of composite candles, where he met his brother-in-law. They remained drinking together about four hours. Witness, the deceased, and two or three others, left the Crown at eight o'clock in the evening for the purpose of returning home. On getting into Grossystem a violent quarrel arese between them, and an apostrophe from in the manufacture of composite candles, where he met his brother-in-law. They remained drinking together about four hours. Witness, the deceased, and two or three others, left the Crown at eight o'clock in the evening for the purpose of returning home. On getting into Grossystem and complained of his hand being poisoned by the purpose of returning home. On getting into Grossystem are removed into one room, with a grow hours. Le Paige and Co.'s composite candle manufactory,

There was likewise an abrasion of the skin not think he was hurt, but he thought he was leve, at the Ship Inn, Church-lane. They sat down ance of the limb satisfied him that it had been at the time; a cab was called, into which deceased to the good things set before them, the remainder of poisoned, and he told deceased so, who, with some was placed and conveyed home. About an hour afterreluctance, said "yes," and that he imbibed the wards witness heard that deceased was dead. Wilarsenic from the composition of which wax stearine liam Randall, the deceased's brother-in-law, said he candles were made. Saline draughts, fomentations, thought the deceased was asleep, in consequence of and poultices, were instantly administered. He rallied which he assisted to carry him up stairs and put him a little on Sunday, but in the evening got worse, and to bed. Mr. W. Wadsworth, surgeon, said he was died on Monday morning. Purple patches gradually sent for to attend the deceased on Tucsday night; covered his arm and side, showing the putrescent he found him on the bed, and after breathing seven covered his arm and side, showing the putrescent he found him on the bed, and atter preathing seven state of his blood. The poison was more tardy in its or eight times he died. The most probable cause of when Mr. Davis delivered a lengthy discourse on the by them. Mr. R. Moore, secretary, announced the necessity of the colliers keeping the union good, the skin than it would have been had he swallowed injury, which might produce concussion of the brain. it, and it acted more insidiously as it was a mineral poison. There was no doubt of his death having en- Died by the visitation of God; one of the jury resued from the influence of the poison used in his marking at the time, that that verdict would include trade. Verdict—That the deceased died from the everything. mortal effects of his exposure to the poison of arsenic while at work in a candle manufactory.

held an inquest on Saturday, at Westminster Bridewell, on the body of Samuel Edge, aged forty years, a prisoner. Mr. Thomas Kilsby, the prison clerk, said the deceased was admitted on the 3rd of last December, he having been convicted at the Old Bailey Sessions of a misdemeanour and sentenced to 18 calendar months' imprisonment; deceased was described as a clerk.—Mr. J. Lavies said the deceased was taken ill on the 28th of December, when he aponce removed into the infirmary. Witness attended that on the morning of the 7th inst. the deceased him till the 1st inst., when he became delirious, and gave birth to a child, which the witnesses found

for the western division of Scotland. Mr. Brebren rose on Monday morning last, 6th inst. at six o'clock, and was engaged till eight in preparing certain re-ports which he was to lay before the prison board at Edinburgh in the course of the day. He left Glasgow for Edinburgh by the eight o'clock morning train, in his usual health, but while engaged in the committee room he fell down and expired almost instantaneously.

FALMOUTH.—On Wednesday a most awful fire took place here, by which four houses were totally burnt down, and several others damaged. It originated in the house of Mr. Brewer, grocer, and communicated

WALES - DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION. - On Saturday last an explosion of fire damp, occurred at the Eagle's Bush colliery, belonging to G. Penroes, Esq., by which nine men were so dreadfully burned. that very little hope is entertained of their recovery. -Swansea Journal.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN THE STRAND .- On Friday night, about ten o'clock, a most destructive fire broke out upon the extensive premises occupied by Mr. Soyer, boot and shoe maker, 126, Strand, next door to the Globe-office. Flames were first perceived through the fanlight over the shop-door by police-constable Sadler, 58 F, and almost immediately afterwards the fire rushed towards the front shop, which was well stored with stock both of French and English manufacture. Directly afterwards the fire, with fierceness seldom witnessed, burst forth from the shop window, consuming the closely packed goods, and forcing its way through the shutter with terrific violence. Thence it progressed with unmitigated fury to the first floor, and in a short time afterwards the whole building five stories in height, with a proportionate frontage and of uncommon depth on the river side, exhibited one mass of flame. Three women, in their nightclothes, were taken from the burning building by the street-door, with the greatest difficulty, in consequence of the rapidity of the fire, and the remaining part of m were eventually rescued, and taken Savoy Palace public-house, in Savoy-street, where they were safely lodged. Notwithstanding the great efforts of the fire brigade it was nearly twelve o'clock before the flames were at all mastered. At length the labours of the firemen were crowned with success, but the house is gutted, and the Globe newspaper, as well as the shop of Messrs. Reynolds, Richards, and sustained considerable damage by fire, water, and

ALLEGED MURDERS BY POISON.—The quiet village of Shapwick, Somersetshire, in the neighbourhood of Bridgewater, has been thrown into a state of the utmost consternation by the apprehension at Bridgewater of a woman of the name of Sarah Freeman, upon the charge of having murdered, by poison, her brother, Charles Dimond, of Shapwick, who died suddenly, and was interred a few days ago; and whose own illegitimate child, husband, mother, and four ping other members of her family, are supposed to have also met their deaths by similar means, although at different periods. It appears that the brother was last week taken suddenly ill with vomiting and the other symptoms which are attendant upon the administration of poison, from which attack he died; after which his sister (the accused), having taken the furniture, removed suddenly to Bridgewater. These alarming facts being rumoured, the magistrate ordered the exhumation of the body. The intestines and stomach having been examined by Mr. Herapath, a considerable quantity of arsenic has been discovered. The woman has been apprehended. An inquest was held on Thursday, and adjourned to Saturday (this day); in the meantime the bodies of the other sus-

ADJOURNED CORONER'S INQUEST .- On Friday night Mr. Higgs resumed, at the Star and Garter. Great Peter-street. Westminster, the adjourned inquiry concerning the death of Mary Cotton, alias Brown, who, it was alleged, had died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of a man named Harman, with whom she cohabited. The evidence taken at the two preceding inquiries went to show that the deceased had resided for a fortnight at No. 22, Peterstreet. On Sunday morning, about two o'clock, the man Harman came home drunk, and threatened to 'serve out" the deceased for not opening the door sooner. Shortly after that, a strange "wheezing" noise was heard, as if caused by the deceased being so closely pressed as to be unable to speak. This was ac companied by a bumping upon the floor, which lasted less. Mr. Hanley, a surgeon, was sent for, but dehouse. That gentleman stated that, upon examining

Mysterious Death of a Spitalfields Silk Manu-FACTURER.—On Friday Mr. Baker held an inquest at their dirty rooms, where the lumber is heaped in the City of Paris, Bishop Bonners-fields, Bethnal green, on the body of Mr. Wm. May, aged 44, silk-manufacturer, of King-street, Old Ford-lane. The purpose. They remonstrate against it, but are told purpose anydenesd showed that deceased had been supposed by the deceased had been supposed. evidence condensed showed that deceased had been it is all for their own security. They are locked up missing since the 9th of last December, and his body all night, and a sentinel placed at the door. They was not found until Thursday night last, when it was discovered in the Regent's Canal, between Bonnerhall Bridge and the new union workhouse. When deceased was seen last alive, he had in his possession who parted with deceased at the Job's Castle, Norton-folgate, on the night of the 9th ult., at eleven o'clock, left him in good spirits and of sound intellect, and was of opinion that his death was caused by some unfair means or other. Mr. Storey, surgeon, of the Mile-end-road, who had examined the body, found the tongue protruding, several cuts on the fores. Mr. Norblad was again and were found loose in the mouth, and there were cuts man and jury intimated that they could not come to meeting was addressed by D. Swallow at considerable journed. proposed the adjournment of the inquest for a week. in the Masons' Hall, at Lochgelly, on Thursday, the 2nd inst.; James Muir, a working collier, was called Adjourned accordingly.

FATAL EFFECTS OF DRINK .- SINGULAR VERDICT .-On Friday Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the New-castle-upon-Tyne Tavern, Broad-street, Goldensquare, on the body of Thomas Meiking, aged 33, a G. J. Mills, deputy coroner for the western district of Middlesex, held an inquest, at the Kenilworth Castle, New North-road, Islington, on the body of License Legal Later and 21 lets a real-way in Masons to the Crown public bases in Park the Crown to the Crown public-house, in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, where he met his brother-in-law.

After a consultation, the jury returned a verdict of Died by the visitation of God; one of the jury re- with the proceedings of the evening.—On Thursday

CASE OF POISONING AT SHEERNESS. - Sheerness.

Thursday Evening.—Considerable excitement exists DEATH IN WESTMINSTER BRIDEWELL .- Mr. Higgs here at present in consequence of the sudden death of a young and handsome Jewess, daughter of Samuel Russell, a general dealer of Mile Town, under circumstances of a very suspicious nature. An inquest was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Bell and Lion Tavern, before Mr. Hinde, the coroner for East Kent, and a respectable jury, and adjourned to Monday, the 13th inst., to allow time for a post mortem examination of the body, and a thorough analysis of the contents of the stomach. From the evidence of peared exceedingly depressed in spirits. He was at the mother and father of the deceased, it appears its third. So much for the power of union. him till the 1st inst., when he became delirious, and typhus fever set in, of which disorder he died on Friday. Verdict Natural Death.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH of Wm. Brebren, Governor of Glasgow Bridewell, and Inspector of Prisons for the western division of Scotland. Mr. Brebren state to him, when she replied, "O father, you have had enough to trouble you without this. O the villain that deceived me!" A doctor was fetched, but the deceased died before his arrival. The father stated he had reason to suspect that his daughter had poisoned herself; and to ascertain by post morten examination if this were the case, the inquest was adjourned.

Trades' Mobements.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

By this means the petitions will be well distributed able manner. through Parliament. Also petitions to the same copy of a petition, by enclosing three postage stamps. Further suggestions will be submitted to the consideration of the trade, for their approval or rejection, previous to the forthcoming delegation to be held at Manchester in April next. On behalf of the Executive Committee.

J. W. PARKER, Secretary. Tailors' Protection Society, 55, Old Bailey, London.

THE IRON MOULDERS OF LIVERPOOL TO THE IRON MOULDERS OF SCOTLAND. - Brethren, -We caution vou against the means at present adopted by the em-Co., must, in consequence of their proximity, have ployers of Liverpool, to decoy you from your homes, under the pretence of giving you high wages and long employment, and also providing for you in case of sickness or death. As a proof of their sincerity in doing so, we can now give you a description of the treatment that some of the Scotchmen have received at their hands, who have been weak enough to be trepanned by their (the employers) deceptive promises. So soon as they got their dupes at the railway, they were hugged together into an open box. like so many cattle, no respect, you will observe, being paid to one of their wives with an infant in her arms. exposed to the bitter inclemency of the weather at the time. At the railway terminus, Ardrossan, they were driven like sheep to the steam-packet for Fleetwood; the people assembled actually making inquiries what the men had done that they were driven about in the manner they were; in fact, so glaring were the incivilities and bad usage to the men, that they refused to proceed any further unless an alteration took place in their usage. They (the employers) actually refused to pay for food in the packet for the men. giving as an excuse, that they charged too high for it. On their arrival at Fleetwood (to give you an idea of their liberality), the special train for con-veying passengers to Liverpool, of the poorest class generally, were too good for their dupes; they, thinking they had them far from their homes without the means of returning, actually hired an open carriage or box to convey them to their destination: the lookers-on pitying their condition, owing to the inclemency of the weather, many asking if they were convicts that their usage was so bad, not one passenger being taken in that manner but themselves, though a very large train. To show you more clearly their hardships, on their arrival at Preston the men were obliged, through cold, to leave the carriage, and demand a covered place to ride in. At first it was refused them, but the men openly declared that they were unable to proceed in that manner, as they were completely exhausted both with cold and hunger (the poor wife and child, at this time showing symptoms of fatigue, alarming all around them); they succeeded, by imploring entreaties, in getting a covered carriage from thence to Liverpool. Mark their treatment on their arrival at Liverpool. The masters wait for them with an omnibus, drive them to an inn, amidst the hooting and execrations of an enraged populace-justly enraged at the means taken to deceive the unweary and unthinking.— Does their civil treatment end here? Mark well, Scotchmen—you who boast of a land of liberty—a land that never gave birth to a slave! Mark well, you who boast of your intelligence, and your patriots that have died in defence of your rights and liberties—you who raise monuments to their memory, to point to future ages the virtues of these heroes! Mark the conduct of those employers to those poor deluded dupes of theirs, in a country far from their homes, and amongst strangers !-They take them to their workshops—lock them in now find how they have been duped, and attempt to cscape by the windows by tying their blankets to-gether, but find, to their astonishment, that the winthemselves in this prison; at length they are partly | given next week.—ED. N. S.] relieved by finding their prison-doors unbarred in the morning: for prison it was to them—the masters walls, and no chance of escape; they were horrorstricken at their situation, but secretly agreed to contrive to make their escape, and, by a desperate and bold effort, which they succeeded in accomplishing to the horror of the masters, who are now doubly enstatement, which we in Liverpool cannot by this means convey. We, the Moulders of Liverpool, are proud to find that those parties that have been duped to come to Liverpool, are none of those who compose to come to Liverpool, are none of those who compose to come to Liverpool, are none of Scotland. The Moulders of Scotland the Liverpool are none of the Liverpool are none of those who compose to the Liverpool are none of those who compose to the Liverpool are none of those who compose the liverpool are none of the Liverpool are none of the Liverpool are none of those who compose the liverpool are none of the Li the intelligent part of the Iron Moulders of Scotland,

> length, on the advantages to be derived from a striction of the hours of labour, were adopted; and that they would not earn more than 2s. 6d. per day after the New Year's holidays; also resolutions disapproving of the butty system, as well as the emare employing women. The meeting was addressed by Alexander Brown, John Wilkinson, Wm. Bowes, several others.

recitations. The best feeling animated all present.

MINERS' MENTINGS IN YORKSHIRE, -Mr. Septimus Davis has held meetings at the following places: On Wednesday night, Jan. 1st, the Colliers of Chur well had a supper, at the Shoulder of Mutton publichouse, Churwell: supper over, a meeting was held, night, Jan. 2nd, at Beeston. There were many present who had not paid to the Union, or attended any meeting for some weeks back, but who promised to attend and pay regular. The speaker was much applauded while speaking.

BARNSLEY WEAVERS .- The members of the Linen Weavers' Union held their quarterly meeting in Pickering's room, on Monday the 6th inst., when general officers were chosen, and two members appointed to audit the books. Notice was given of a motion for the admission of Bobbin Winders into the Society. A branch lodge is about being opened at Smithy Mills. Mr. Peckett's strike, has now seen its second Christmas-day, and in all probability will see

NORTHAMPTON BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS' MUTUAL AS-SISTANCE ASSOCIATION, No. 2, SECTION.—At a special meeting of this section, called for the purpose of hearing the decision of the Executive on the Bradford Strike, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—That the conduct of the Executive in closing the Bradford Strike, without first consulting the various sections of the Union, where the interests of so many of our fellow shopmates were at stake, proves their unfitness to hold so important an office; and are therefore no longer worthy of our confidence. That the thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby | the council. given to the Bradford Committee, for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties during the Strike. The correspondence between Mr. Drury, of Sheffield, and T. S. Duncombe, Esq., was then read from the Star, and gave much satisfaction.

HURST BROOK MINERS .- The Coal Miners of this place gave a public dinner to their indomitable friend and advocate, W. P. Roberts, Esq., on Friday last, tween Mr. John Drury, of Sheffield, and Mr. T. S. Fellow Workmen,—In a former letter addressed to you, through the medium of the Northern Star, it was stated that we would endeavour to point out the was received with every was stated that we would endeavour to point out the was received with every stated that we would endeavour to point out the loss of the Colliers' Arms Inn. Mr. Roberts, the mark of approbation by a full and respectable audience. was stated that we would endeavour to point out the principal guest, sat at the head of the table, and was Mr. Thomas Laurie then rose and moved—"That way whereby the trade could be brought to a state of organisation necessary to its welfare. The first step recommended to be adopted is, in reference to our manufacture of the left by Mr. William Dixon, of Manchester, and on the left by Mr. William Aitkin, hereby given, to Mr. John Drury, of Sheffield, for his fallowed and are the large and analysis and the left by Mr. William Aitkin, hereby given, to Mr. John Drury, of Sheffield, for his fallowed and analysis and the left by Mr. William Aitkin, hereby given, to Mr. John Drury, of Sheffield, for his fallowed and analysis and the left by Mr. William Aitkin, hereby given, to Mr. John Drury, of Sheffield, for his fallowed and analysis and the left by Mr. William Aitkin, hereby given, to Mr. John Drury, of Sheffield, for his meeting are due, and are recommended to be adopted is, in reference to our sanatory condition, brought about by the present system of Ashton-under-Lyne. The large and spacious room talented and manly letter; and to that indomitable tem of out-door labour—that petitions to Parliament done any letter to the good things set before them. tem of out-door labour—that petitions to Parliament be got up, showing its demoralising effects on public health and morals, and the sufferings consequent thereon to the trade generally; and in order to render the said petitions more effectual than those of last year, it is further recommended that every locality adopt a petition, get it well signed, and place it in the large room, where they spent the returned to the large room, where they spent the relations will be well distributed the manner.

After the company had done ample justice to the good things set before them, reply thereto, and for his consistent, untiring, and powerful advocacy of the rights of the working classes on all occasions." Seconded by Mr. George Cooper, and carried unanimously. Mr. George Humphries proposed the following resolution—"That this meet in the textured to the large room, where they spent the relations will be well distributed the evening in a very happy and comfort able manner.

Bradbury Miners. - At the close of the above effect to the House of Lords. Last year petitions meeting Mr. Roberts and Mr. Dixon left for Bradwere placed in the hands of Lord Ashley and T. S. bury, in Cheshire, the miners of which district were Duncombe, Esq., M.P.; but in consequence of the excitement on the Factory and other questions they were lost sight of. Both the Noble Lord and Mr. Bull kind. After the cloth was removed, the com-Duncombe stated that the matter required to be more pany was addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and fully brought before the public. In order to carry Mr. William Dixon, of Manchester. The evening out their advice, the trade cannot have a better mode was then spent in a comfortable manner, and the than the proposed petitions. Those towns, cities, and boroughs, who approve of this plan, can have a printed lighted with the proceedings. St. Helen Miners .- On the second anniversary of

the Miners of No. 1 Lodge, St. Helen's district, about 140 of the hardy sons of the mine sat down to an excellent dinner of roast beef and pudding. Dinner being over, toasts and sentiments followed, with a council of this locality hope their Chartist brethren and impressive discourse from Mr. James Price, one of the agents of the Miners' Association. About ten o'clock the meeting broke up, highly gratified with

NOTTINGHAM FRAMEWORK KNITTERS.—By permis Knitters, Frame Smiths, Sinker Makers, Setters-up, back, and they now have upwards of fifty paying and Needle Makers, of Nottingham and its vicinity, was held in the Town Hall, on Monday, Jan. 6th, 1845, at two o'clock, on business connected with the frame-rent trial, and the Government inquiry into trade; Samuel Winter, wrought cotton hose branch, in the chair. The following resolutions were passed : good or bad trade with the Framework Knitters, we recommend the above parties to join us in a consolidated union for mutual protection."-" That this meeting, being convinced that a further sum of Horse, Mary-street, Whitechapel. money will be required to carry out the frame-rent wise, on or before Saturday, the 1st of February, and the Trades. The letter of Mr. Duncombe, in 1845."—"That this meeting, being aware of the advantage that must arise to the trade at large by the great satisfaction. Reports were also received the employer and the employed, call upon the manufacturers of hosiery in the three counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, to convene a meeting of their body to effect this desirable object, at the shortest convenient period, when operatives will be appointed to lay the views of the workmen before them."—"That a vote of thanks be given by this meeting to those parties who have rendered pecuniary assistance in bringing the frame-rent trial before the Court of Queen's Bench."-"That this meeting return their best thanks to Mr. William trines of Mr. Falvey." Felken, lace-manufacturer, for the part he has taken in bringing before the public and the Government the condition of the Framework Knitters."—A vote of thanks was given to the Mayor, for his kindness in granting the use of the Town Hall; and also to the Chairman, when the meeting separated. The following letter has been received from the Board of Trade: -- "Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, 24th Dec., 1844. Sir,-With reference to your letter of the 19th inst., requesting to be informed whether my Lords will be prepared, in conjunction with the Home Secretary, with a Bill, on the opening of Parliament, on the subject of an inquiry instituted by her Majesty's Government into the allegations contained in the petition presented to Parliament during the last session, from the Framework Knitters of Nottingham, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you that my Lords regret to be unable to give any explicit answer te the question put to them. the report of the Commissioner not having been as yet laid before them. I am, sir, your obedient mervant, John G. Shaw Lefevre.-Mr. B. Humphries, King George on Horseback, Gregory's Build-

ngs, Nottingham. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE SHOEMAKERS .- At the usual monthly meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne section have, during the present as well as the preceding week, reof the Cordwainers' Mutual Assistance Association, it was unanimously carried that we still continue our levy for the Bradford Shoemakers, in aid of their present struggle.

BRADFORD WOOLCOMBERS' MEETING .- A numerous meeting of this body was held at the Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening last, to take measures concerning a reduction of wages by Mr. Thomas Willett, escape by the windows by tying their blankets together, but find, to their astonishment, that the windows are secured with iron bars or stancheons to prevent their escape. Judge of their horror to find prevent their escape. Judge of their horror to find to the trade were adopted. [The resolutions will be

ASSOCIATED TRADES OF LONDON.—This influential morning: for prison it was to them—the masters may call it what they like. They now found, for at the well-known Trades House, the Bell, Old the first time, that they were surrounded by high walls, and no chance of escape: they were horror. The secretary read to the meeting the correspondence between the united trades of Sheffield and T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., relative to a general conference of delegates from the various trades throughout Great Britain (the correspondence appeared in raged to think that the parties are at large to our journal of Saturday last); and spoke warmly in publish their atrocities to the world. We refer you support of the projected conference. Mr. Robertson. support of the projected conference, Mr. Robertson. to those parties who have left Liverpool in disgust at bookbinder, moved the following resolution:—"That the conduct of the masters, that you may have a full this Association is of opinion, that it is highly dediscussion then ensued as to the best means of carrying the resolution into operation; after which, Mr. Ching, tin-plate worker, moved—" That this meet-

pletely in unison with our own. In conclusion, we warn you to beware of any new inducement they may large in contemplation to lure you from your homes. 16th, to devise the best means of carrying out the proposed conference." The motion was seconded by MINERS' MEETINGS.—Apublic meeting of the Colliers of West Wymess Colliery was held on Monday the 30th ult., Robert Faerfull in the chair. The delogates for the occasion; and the meeting ad-

BRADFORD SHOEMAKERS .- On Monday evening special meeting of the Shoemakers' Society was held at the Boy and Barrel Inn, Westgate. Several letters were read from various parts of the country expressing regret at the sudden termination of the strike. The to the chair, when resolutions, approving of the re- masters were sick of the strike, and could not pos-

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—Central Committee of ployment of men and boys to draw coals who are not colliers, nor the sons of colliers; and against the employment of women in the pits. The agent was instruct. Messrs. Josiah Bushby and John Dowling attended, ed to institute prosecutions against those masters who and handed in £5, the second subscription from Chelsea and Pimlico.—Mr. E. Higgins attended from the United Members of the Silver Trade, and handed Richard Penman, Wm. Penman, D. Swallow, and in £5, voted by that body to the "Testimonial." Messrs. Grassby and Symes were deputed to wait on the Associated Trades of London.

FORTHCOMING DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—The Central Committee will meet at Saville House, Leicestersquare, on Wednesday evening next, January 15th; when the propriety of getting up a Soiree to Mr. Duncombe on the eye of the ensuing Session of Parliament, will be considered.

Borough of Finsbury.—A meeting of the general committee of this borough for raising a testimonial to T. S. Duncombe, its highly esteemed representative. was held at the White Conduit Tavern on Thursday evening, January the 9th. William Hewitt, Esq., was called to the chair. A number of collectors and mously resolved that the general committee should re-assemble on Wednesday evening, January the 23rd. It was whispered in the room that it was the intention of the electors to get up a soirce, the evening before the assembling of Parliament, in honour to their distinguished representative.

Chartist Entelligence.

SAFFRON HILL LOCALITY. - According to announcement, a public meeting was held at Hopkinson's Coffee-house, on Tuesday evening-when it was resolved that the Saffron-hill locality be reorganized, and that they meet on Sunday morning for the dispatch of business. Several new members were enrolled; and the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That this meeting having heard from Mr. Wm. Balls, that it is his intention to propose, on the Duncombe Testimonial Committee, that a public tea-party be got up at White Conduit-house, on the meeting of Parliament, in honour of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., this meeting highly approves of the proposal, and resolves to use their utmost exertions to make the demonstration one worthy of the noble patriot and the great cause he so honestly advocates.". All good Chartists are requested to attend on Sunday morning at ten o'clock, to assist in electing

Somers Town.—A public meeting was held on Sunday evening last, at Mr. Duddridge's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road; Mr. John Arnott was called to the chair. The chairman explained to the meeting the cause of the unavoidable absence of our talented friend. Mr. M. Grant and absence of our talented friend, Mr. M'Grath, and 3rd of February, be deforred until the expected National Trades Conference." Seconded by Mr. Thomas Edwards, and unanimously agreed to. The meeting then separated.

Tower Hamlets.—Whittington and Cat, Churchrow, Bethnal-green.—Mr. John Sewell lectured on Sunday evening last to a numerous and attentive audience. At the close of his discourse the talented lecturer received the thanks of the meeting. Several new members joined. The Council of the shove locality met on Tuesday evening; Mr. Harris in the chair. The case of Mrs. Ellis and Mr. Preston was brought before the meeting. Mr. Mills also brought the case of the Executive forward. It was moved. seconded, and carried, that the funds in hand should be at once sent, and that a concert and ball take place throughout the country will awake from their apathy, and set about raising funds; for if we cannot raise the small sum required for the support of the Executive, it is a mere faree to call our Movement a national one. It would be well to state, as a proof what can be done if men will but persevere, that this soion of the Mayor, a public meeting of Framework ciety started with but six members about four months members on their books, in the poorest district in this "great metropolis."

Turnagain-Lane, Jan. 7.—The members of this locality held their usual meeting, which was very the condition of the Framework Knitters, and other numerously attended. Mr. Wm. Rowland was important matters affecting the interests of the called to the chair. The sub-secretary brought forward his monthly report, from which it appeared that the subscriptions had considerably increased during "That, whereas the Frame Smiths, Setters-up, the past month, and which we attribute to the stir Sinkers, and Needle Makers are alike affected by the removal of the Northern Star to London has caused amongst us.

Whitechapel.—Mr. Dowling delivered a most instructive lecture on Sunday evening, at the White

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, 1, Turnagaintrial and the Government tyranny, do agree that a lane, January 5th; Mr. Luke King in the chair.levy of threepence be paid by instalments, or other- Reports were delivered in respecting Mr. Duncombe establishment of a muthal understanding between respecting the cases of Mrs. Ellis and Mr. T. Preston; also respecting the late Soiree held in John-street Institution, and the Council adjourned.

> LEWISHAM .- At the weekly meeting held at the Carnenters' Arms, Hanover-street, Lewisham-Mr. Sawyer in the chair—the following resolution was unanimously adopted—". That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to Mr. John West, for his untiring advocacy of the people's rights, and more particularly for refuting the fallacious doc-

> GREENWICE .- A public meeting of the Chartists of Deptford, Greenwich, and Lewisham, was held this week, at the George and Dragon, Blackheath. The subject of discussion was the Land scheme. The most cheering accounts were received of the progress of the good work of "getting on to the land." land committee meet every Thursday evening,

OLDHAM. TEA PARTY AND BALL,—On Friday, January 3rd, a Tea Party, Concert, and Ball took place in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, when upwards of one hundred and fifty sat down to tea. After the repast, Mr. Lawless was called on to preside. The evening's amusement consisted of dancing, interspersed with patriotic songs, recitations, and other recreating sports, which were kept up to a late hour, when the company separated highly delighted with the even-ing's entertainment. On Sunday evening Mr. O'Connor's Dialogue was read from the Star, which was listened to with great attention,

VICTORIA THEATRE. We have nothing new to report of this theatre. The new drama, the Child of Charity, continues its successful career, and is nightly hailed with shouts of applause. The pantomime is not less successful, and overflowing houses entertain and gratify.

The performances at this theatre have, during the week commenced with the classical play of Horatio; or, The Roman Father, in which Miss Davonport most admirably sustains the principal character. Her development of the varied passions of the human breast is truly masterly. Her tone of expression is clear and distinct, and he whole deportment strictly appropriate. Love in the Dark, The machinery and transformations reflect the greatest credit on the management. Indeed it is evident that Miss Davenport is sparing neither trouble nor expense to gratify her patrons; and we ardently hope that the public en-

agement may be commensurate to her exertions, as

caterer to the public taste and amusement.

DEATH OF HON. THOMAS MORRIS .- By the Cincin nati Herald, we learn that the Hon. Thomas Morris died suddenly, at his residence near Bethel, Clermont county, on Saturday morning week. Mr. Morris was the Liberty candidate for the Vice Presidency, at the late election. He was for many years a highly influential member of the Ohio Legislature-has been one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and for six years was a member of the United States Sc-

ANCIENT SHEPHERDS.—The members of the Noah Ark Lodge, No. 18, of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, Ashton Unity, assembled at Host Allen's, Royal Oak Inn, Stalybridge, on Friday, January 3rd, to celebrate their fifteenth anniversary, when upwards of 130 sat down to a most excellent dinner. Mr. Edward Hayne, secretary to the district, was called to the chair, and opened the meeting with a brief address. The band of the Order was in attendance in full uniform; and although the room is one of the largest club rooms in Cheshire, it was crowded to excess at an early hour of the evening.

THE NEW ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF LABOUR. ON SATURDAY, January 18, 1845, will be published,

No. 1, price 2d. (to be continued weekly), of the TRIBUNE, and JOURNAL of the RIGHTS of INDUS. TRY; containing a Full Examination and Discussion of the various plans before the Public for the Removal of National Distress; the Proceedings of Trade Societies and Trades, Saville House, Leicester-square-Wednesday Bodies for the purpose of effecting Social Improvements: the Employment of the People upon the Land; Emigration, with Expositions of the best Localities to select, and Plans on which to proceed, and Reports of the Proceedings of the various Societies throughout the country, established to forward this object; details of all Social, Moral, and Educational Movements having in view the elevation of the Working Classes; in addition to Original

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LABOUR PLEADING ITS OWN CAUSE.

THE EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED. A PAMILIAR DIALOGUE .- PART V. Old Robin and Richard Jackson visit Shoddy Hall by

special invitation, and are received by Mr. Smith is his study.

Smith.—Well, Robin, I am glad to see you a Shoddy Hall. Sit down, you seem tired. I would willingly have sent the gig for you. How do you do, Jackson? Sit down.

Robin.—Thank ye, Mr. Smith, I bee's a little stiff ish. I haven't been as far as 't "COMMON" for now two score years. Aye, it's more than that. Let me see. It was 't time when rich folk frightened poor folk out of their senses with "He's a coming!" and

"They're a coming !" Smith.-Who is "he," and who are "they," Ro Robin.-Why, God bless thy life! don't thou know

Why, Boney and the French, to be sure. Well, that time, when rich folk frightened poor folk, and stole all the land—ecod, much the same as mesmerised like, and folk were expecting to be eat up every minute; but they let lords and squires tak' the land; but, ecod, they'll na give it back again. This was all common, then, maister Smith. Common for poor folk i' Devil's Dust to keep cow on. But, ecod, squire Gambler represented the Riding then, and Billy Pitt was hard pushed to keep in wi' squire, a good dodger; and folks say that when minister axed squire for vote, squire axed minister for "common;" and, ecod, sure enough, minister got vote, and squire got common and poor folks' cows got't road, and poor folk got't bag. Butay, Mr. Smith, it would take too long to tell thee all about the rows and riots about inclosure of common; so, as Richard Jackson tells me that you and I be met to talk about combination and trades

unions, we'll have that first. Smith.—No, no, Robin. I'm master of my time and if you and Jackson have nothing better to do you'll stop and have a bit of dinner with me, and upon my honour, I should like very much to hear all about the "common." Where was the "com

Robin.—Where was "common!" Why, bless my life, here, maister Smith, here; where thou callest Shoddy Hall." Does'nt know "common?" Why.] thought every child in Riding knew "common." All rect and left, up away to bastile and barracks. was all common. And the folk in Devil's Dust would have a cow, or donkey, or horse, on common-and they'd play cricket, and have running matches, and wrestling, and all sorts of games in summer time. Ay, bless my old limbs! I remember when lads and lasses would lose work in the evening, and meet at market-house to run up the common: ecod, but thou'd think that they were so many young stags: and old squire would be at top of the hill, laughing ready to crack his sides; and first lad as would put his hand on squire's right foot, he'd get a sixpence; and first lass as would put her hand on left foot, would get another sixpence; but, ecod, now folk think it a great thing to purchase a bit of park to let folk walk in, after they have stole all't land that folk used to go to and had cows on. Bless my life, I never see such a change! But I did stare this morning, when I seed at one turn of common, "Beware of dogs;" then in another place, "Man traps and spring guns set here;" and then "Any person trespassing on these premises will be prosecuted according to law." Ecod, trespassing on folks own land! and "combination" of "dogs," and "man traps," and "spring guns" to frighten folk off! That's combination, maister Smith! Be'nt that combination, and waren't it combination of law and soldiers.—and parson was sent down here just at that time, to preach up obedience to the laws,—that inclosed

Smith.—Well, Robin, but let's have common first and combination after. Robin. - Ecod, thou shalt have both together Combination inclosed common, and, ecod, want o common made folks in Devil's Dust combine to see how they're to get a substitute for loss of cow. And] tell thee more, maister Smith; if it wern't for damned common for every stone they'd lay at night would be down before morning: and then they built barrack at one end, and church at t'other; and when masons wouldn't build wall, soldiers took to building. and parish were taxed for building barracks and paying soldiers; and score after score was hung and transported and imprisoned: and at last almost all folk-had to sell cow to pay lawyer Grind, and lawyer Squeeze that come over from York and settled here as soon as ever the row began; and, ecod, they broke our hearts and swallowed up cows and all, and now the son of one of them is mayor, and t'other owns all tolls of market, and is manager of bank. Aye, dearee me, many's the honest man was hung and transported over 't ould common.

Smith.—Well but, Robin, just see the present fertile state of the old common, compared with what it must have been when people turned out their cows indiscriminately to brouse about. See now how much more it produces? Robin.—Ecod. but who has it now, maister Smith

What satisfaction is it to poor folk to see fine field of forn that they can't touch, and to see fine field with other folks cows, and big board telling them not to

Smith.—Well now, Robin, I've heard all about the common, and let us have a word about "combination" and trades unions." Robin.-Well, with all my heart, and thou'lt

begin.
Smith.—Well, Robin, my opinion of "combina of that they are tions" and "trade unions" is firstly, that they are illegal, and always end disastrously for the working classes. Secondly, that every failure but places then more at the mercy of their masters. Thirdly, that they force persons to remain idle who would be willing to work if they were allowed; and now, if you'll give me leave. I'll read an article from Chambers' Edinburgh Journal entitled "Strikes-their Statistics," in which an account is given of the rise, progress result, and melancholy consequences of two of the greatest strikes on record—that of the Preston-Spinners in 1836-37, and of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners

Robin.—Thank ye, maister Smith, I've read it all. Smith.-Well, Robin, I am glad to hear it, and that will considerably limit my exposure of the evil consequences of "trades unions, "combinations," and "strikes." Independently of my general objections before stated, I may urge that any attempt of the working classes to force up wages by strikes, or otherwise, has the inevitable tendency of setting masters upon the improvement of machinery and the invention of new machines as a subititue for manual labour. I may instance the "self-acting mule" invented by Mr. Roberts, of Manchester, of the firm of Sharp, Roberts, and Co.; an invention which resulted from a strike that took place in Manchester in the same year. Another objection that I have to "strikes," as well as to all legal interference in questions of wages is, that no parties can possibly be as good judges of what can be paid as those who have to pay them. Again, they lead to idleness and dissolute habits, which cannot be conquered or got rid of even after the struggle has terminated. I have that I have already urged should fail to convince you of the impracticability, the folly, and indeed the wickedness of endeavouring to fly in the face of those upon whom alone the working classes must depend for the means of existence. And even if my arguments should fail to convince you, I am strengthened as well by the whole press of the country, I may say, without a single exception, as by such patriots and burgh; and the great O'Connell, who have in the dearest manner exposed the injustice of combination, and in the boldest manner resisted its pernicious influence. Now, Robin, you see I am opposed to combinations of all sorts, and what have you say on their

Robin.—Nay, maister Smith, you are not opposed Smith.—Yea, but I am, Robin

-Well now, maister Smith, I'll show yo that the only fair combination in the whole world is a combination of the working classes to keep up the price of their labour; and I'll show you more too, that if it wern't for all the illegal and cursed combinations of all other classes sectionally and unitedly to keep down wage, that there never would be such a thing heard of as a combination of the working who robbed the poor, and the shopkeepers, and them

of all the devils out of hell to keep down wage of poor folk, and keep up their own wage. Smith.—Well, but who are they, Robin?

and all as come over here to see our Queen; ecod, what be all them there bishops and parsons, as call take less" than such and such wage, because it's a duty they owe to them that come after them to give

THE CHAMBERS' PHILOSOPHY REFUTED. was intended for all. And ecod, maister Smith, they didn't press hard on thee, for thou bought them round thy neck. Then there's commons what's them but combination? Then there's ministers—cabinet ministers—what bee's them but combination? Then there bee's officers in the army and navy, and soldiers and sailors—what be them but combination? Aye, ecod, and thou sayest that law can do nowt to keep up wages; see how it regulates t'wage of all them there.

> sailors' food and clothing; aye, ecod, and gives them a retiring salary into the bargain, when they are too old for butchers. And then look at lawyers and barristers; bain't they combination? Aye, ecod, there was poor Jem Staveley offered maister Swindle a sovereign to defend him at sessions t'other day; but he said he must have t'other shilling, as

> brother barrister wouldn't dine wi' him, or speak to him, if he wrought under price. What be that Smith.—Well, Robin, that's very suspicious—that

> certainly does look like combination. Robin.—Well then, there's maister Quill tells a story -mind I don't believe it though-as how he sent in a bill of costs to maister Crust, baker, and how maister Crust objected, and how he sent it up to him they call taxing-officer in London, and how he put £26 odd on to Mr. Quill's bill, because it was charged under-rate, like. Ben't that combination? Smith.—Well, go on, Robin.

Robin.—Well, see poor devil as kept the Greyhound at Doncaster, and see how when he put out a big board, telling folk that he'd post their carriages at 1s. 3d. a mile instead of 1s. 6d., didn't all the innkeepers all along the line of road, meet, and give orders to postboys not to drive folk or stop at Greyhound? And was nt landlord broke and sold up? and warn't that combination, maister Smith? Smith.—Upon my honour it looks very like it

-Then look at bankers of Devil's Dust: if "Union" charges five per cent. on bills, "the National," "the Provincial," "the District," "the York County," and, ecod, one and all jump up; ben't that combination? And then see masters of Devil's Dust; thou say'st they don't combine, but all for themselves see how they can reduce wage; for they can manage better, and rob folk better, each for himself. But what dost thou call "quittance" papers, and dismissals, for looking crooked, or being of any political society but their own; branding a poor fellow and giving him good character like, wi' some damned private mark that's down agin him i' every overseer's book; and when he goes for job," O, thy master gives thee good character, but there's no opening for thee;" that man can think of? And ben't it enough to force poor devil to take work at any wage folk please to offer? Then see butchers, and bakers, and maister. shopkeepers, and all folk; be'nt they combined? And then see here, maister Smith, competition is a great | given me quite an insight into the feelings and opi-

Smith. — Well, what fairer mode of regulating rage, Robin?

regulated by competition.

Robin.-Well, but ben't it fair for all ? Smith.—Yes, to be sure, and all do compete. Robin.-Nay, nowt of sort. It's only the poor folk that's allowed to compete again each other. Why, God bless my life, look ye; maister Swaddle has £500 a year for being clerk to Poor Law Guardians, and many's the better man i' Devil's Dust that would be glad to take the job for a hundred. And then look at Tory and Whig folk when they're in : they'll give, God knows how much, £14,000 a year I'm told, to the Chancellor, and £6,000 a year to a Judge, and £2,000 and £3,000 a year to folk for doing nothing. And, ecod if other folk were allowed to compete, all jobs would be done for less than half of what the law gives them. And yet thou'lt say that the law can't interfere to keep up wage. I'll tell thee, maister Smith, if them there folk hadn't a slice of representation themselves, the law would let them compete too; so the law combines for them. So as poor folk havn't a slice of the mily and all. Ecod, old as I am, I would rather go to

representation, they're obliged to combine again law. ith -Well upon my lear and lucid. I really never did see the question in the same light before. But then, Robin, how do you account in detail for the many failures and the evil effects produced by the strikes originating from and poor folk put in bastile built on their own land combination?

Robin.-Why, maister Smith, there's the rub. Ecod, the objection is not to the principle of strikes; the objection is to their failure. But is it wonderful that a combination of poor devils, with all living on when machinery does all folk's work, nobody cares them and watching of them, and ready to pounce on nowt about them. them, should fail, when they are opposed by all them there combinations I've mentioned?

Smith.—Well, really, Robin, 'pon my honour, there's much in what you say. But now, to come closer to the question, what have you to offer in reply to the Messrs. Chambers' very clear and lucid illus- the old common. Now, Robin, as to the question tration of the injustice of the strikes of Preston and

Robin.—Injustice! why, God bless my life, just ake up that there rubbish of Chambers', and only see how every one line in it gives lie to t'other. Why. Mr. Smith, its all a pack of stuff, paid for by maisters, to make working folk thankful like for what employers choose to give 'em, and timid like in their own power to do owt for themselves. Why, what did spinners in Preston ax for, but same wage as men in Boulton hard by got for doing same work And then doesn't that damned fine Chambers prove the maisters wrong and the men reet? Smith.—How so—how so, Robin?

Robin.—How so! how so!! Why didn't maisters offer men ten per cent. increase; and yet it didn't come up to Bolton. So that for years these here maisters i' Preston, that talk of rising and falling wi' the times, were robbing the hands of sixteen per cent.; wasn't it time for poor folk to look for justice for themselves? And, ecod, maister Smith, if trade got a fall, wage would go wi' it, and there it would stay; but when it got up, some maisters in other parts put on a bit; but Preston maisters kept on 't screw; and then Bolton maisters complained, and Ashton maisters complained, and maisters throughout complained, that they couldn't compete with them: so that Preston folk were left to fight the battle alone; and the devil mend all the operatives of Lancashire for every reduction that's come sin', for if they'd stood by the poor fellows in Preston, that they put in front of 't battle, there would have been no more reductions A few days out, and good cheer coming in, a little from all to keep the heart up in the "turn-out," and, ecod, labour would be conqueror. And that's the next twist workies will take; if they be wise they'll "fight the battle," as 't old Duke would say, with a small compact army; and they'll draw supplies from every quarter of the labouring world O, my God of heaven, if poor folk would only be wise as their oppressors, and just manage tactics like them, and not all go scrambling every one for himself, and one bidding against the other—aye, dearee me, dearee me, if all folk that never were in work had supported that there dare-devil, lawyer Roberts, and his poor black colliers, ecod, we'd them devils of maisters would cut maister Roberts' throat because he fought the law agin' them. Aye, my God Almighty, if all trades in England would put themselves under that there chap, and just let the pride of England, our Yorkshire chap, the greatest fellow that ever went into the house for working men, young Duncombe, fight battle in the house. aye, my God, what a position they'd soon put trades

Smith.-Well but, Robin, you're blinking Preston

Robin.-Nay, Mr. Smith, I showed thee that Preston maisters were tyrants; and now I'll shew thee that Chambers' own mouth. When the hands returned, 200 of the best men in the trade were refused work because they stood out like Britons; and all the maisters entered into a combination to refuse work to any of the hands that couldn't pledge themselves never to belong to any union again. Wasn't that a combination? and, agin', the laws, lieve that it was necessity that compelled the maisters to substitute that there thing for their labour. Ecod, you'd make angels of them, maister Smith; but I tell Robin.—Who are they? Why, just see here, thee, that if every man in England was at work for maister Smith. What's all them there Kings of sixpence a day to-morrow, and no strikes or combina-France, of Russia, of Saxony, and Belgium, and them tions, the inventive genius would still go on, to see there Garman Princes that swarms here like lice, how poor devils could be made to work for five-pence. Nay, nay, maister Smith-it's not necessity-its It's not for love of her, but to see how they can com- avarice and love of gain-one cutting against the bine to keep wage up, by keeping poor folk's wage other, and poor folk scrambling for owt they can get-down. What be they but combination? And, then, that governs the labour market. And now, maister Smith, dost think I have answered maister Chamthemselves trustees for their successors, and as "can't bers upon't Preston strike, and shown that maisters were wrong, and that they entered into combination when they got upper hand of the poor devils. Smith.—Why, upon my honour, Robin, you really

sion that any man must come to who reads Chambers' tract. Robin.-Nay, but, maister Smith, did'st read the

Glasgow Spinners? Smith.-No, Robin, I certainly did not. Robin.-Well then, maister Smith, the Chambers' Ave, and how it regulates t'price of soldiers and prove that they were only earning 18s. a week: and so of twelve days, even for the reduction of 15 per cent., maisters thought as they had them down they'd them back without a reduction of 35, 40, and even but combination, maister Smith? And mightn't 50 per cent.; and hands said they would rather Swindle do poor folk's job just as well for a pound as starve; and they were reet and just. See here, mais- hope, if any still existed, of a remission of the senter Smith-mustn't maisters be wrong when they thought 15 per cent. was enough to take off at first; and then in twelve days, when things had altered, and when they thought they had poor devils down, they wanted to rob them of 20, 25, and 35 per cent. why seven out of fifteen said spinners were innocent, and eight in fifteen said they were guilty. But, ecod, that there Chambers is worse nor whole fifteen, ever working man saw saw in this world. mean the great Liberator.

Robin.-Ecod, thou may'st call him what thou ever poor folk saw. Ecod, he'd put down Trades Unions, that folk might send all brass into his purse. Ecod, he's no friend to owt that will teach folk how to do good for themselves.

Smith.-Well, Robin, you really astonish me Robin.—Well but, maister Smith, thou see'st nov that all them there newspaper fellows, and sheriffs and judges, and Chambers, and that there O'Connell that live by talking for the middle classes, they must ben't that the rascalist and deceitfulest combination all back them, or they'll get sack. Bless my heart. they're just as much tools as my ould awl-aye ecod, and like the ould awl, they must work for

Smith.—Well, Robin, upon my honour, you have word with thy order. O, thou sayest wage must be nions of the working classes; but I assure you thought that those men were your leaders.

Robin.-Leaders be damned! What we want law to lead ourselves. And now, maister Smith, I think I have settled the question of the Glasgow strike; and now just see how I deal with thy objections. Thou say'st that strikes always fail. Ecod and so will an army without arms always fail against an army with arms. And then thou say'st that maisters are the only judges of wages that poor folks ought to get, as they pay them. Ecod, maister Smith, if thou go to shop and ax price of article, thou'lt get it cheap as thou can, and if poor devil of shopkeeper is hard up for rent, he'll sell as cheap as he can. I tell you, maister Smith, Seotch folks say, get a thing as cheap as thou can, and if thou can get it for nothing so much the better." Then, maister Smith, what I say is, let maisters get labour as cheap as they can-but let them not rob folk, and make them so poor that, ecod, they must work for whatever maisters like to give, or die of hunger, or go into the infernal bastile, and leave home and fa-America to-morrow, than go into the damned bastile, built where my cow used to graze. Look ve here ve here at t'other side, ecod, the parish church. O, my Ah, my God, I must go, maister Smith, I must gocan't stand it. Ecod, but my old head reels when think of olden times, when folk were cared for, because they were worth summat: but, ecod, now,

Smith.—Well stay, Robin, stay. I confess that you have good reason to feel excited: but let us prosecute our inquiry; and as the greatest things must have a beginning, perhaps your information may be the means of originating that beginning, even upon of law, how would you protect labour by law Robin.—Yes, I do think that it would be impossi

Don't you think that would be impossible? ble to expect that laws made "by masters could pro tect labour for poor folk that have nowt to do with

laws but to obey them." (To be continued.)

Accidents. Offences. Knauests. &c

THE GAME LAWS .- It appears from the calenda laid before the magistrate at the quarter sessions for the county, that there are no fewer than forty-six persons confined in the county gaol for poaching. graceful of our penal laws. The magistrates have it in new ones at an enormous expense to the county. Would that will in future, be committed for other offences. It is far better, and would be a more satisfactory payers, particularly the agricultural portion of them.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY .- Through the active exertions of the comsome of the machinery by the contractor's men a

Stew, the former twenty years of age, and the latter twenty-one, have just terminated their earthly career parents, residing at Bristol. He was bred a mechanic. Bad company, however, and a roving disposition, led him from his father's house; he gave himself up to loose habits, idleness, and intoxication, until at last he was prompted to commit, at Manches ter, one of the foulest murders ever recorded. the other culprit, Thomas Stew, little is known. maisters do combine as a body: and I'll prove it out of was a native of Nantwich, in Cheshire, and his parents are said to be decent working people. His Alice Nolan, a young woman to whom he was enof this tragedy. Both the prisoners made a voluntary confession of their guilt to the chaplain several days before their execution, and on Friday afternoon each for some money, and his letter had not been answered. About a month before her death I made her a proshe died); but could not keep my word in conse-

on Monday night?' meaning Mrs. Shepherd's. I said, still with my arm round her neck, 'No, I hope we shall meet in heaven next.' Then I drew the razor across her throat, upon which she exclaimed, Oh, my love, Tom!' Then I left her, and walked trial, and read the case put out by the committee of at my usual pace across a corner of the bank, along George-street, and down Brewery-street, and so along the several streets to Mrs. Shepherd's. Down the entry, about half a yard from the door, I went down say that spinners were earning 32s. a week: and the men on my knecs, and I said, 'I hope she is in heaven, and that I shall soon meet her there.' I then far from the strike being to keep up or get an advance drew the razor across my throat, after which I of wage, the strike were to resist a reduction of 15 got up and fell against the door, which flew open, per cent., or near three shillings a week in wage; and I fell down into the house. Somebody picked and when the hands offered to come back at the end me up, but I could not tell who, and put me in a chair, in which I sat with the blood pouring from my neck. I remembered no more until I saw my two trample upon them; and then they refused to take brothers standing over my bed in the Manchester Infirmary." On Friday morning, Calcraft, the executioner from London, arrived, and dispelled every tence of death. During the whole of Friday night both prisoners were engaged in religious devotion. Towards morning, however, both the prisoners lay down for a couple of hours, and slept soundly. At seven o'clock, at their own request, they attended besides the fifteen? And then that there Sheriff the usual morning service in the chapel. After par-Alison and his humbugging speech, that Cham- taking of a slight breakfast, they repaired at eleven bers' speaks of what does it all show, but that o'clock to the chapel, where the sacrament was adstarvation made folk wicked; and that he thinks ministered to them. The procession left the chapel that the bad trade and commercial panic, under precisely at twelve o'clock. The chaplain, in his which he says country were reeling, should be met by surplice, walked in front reading the funeral sera reduction of wages. Ecod, maister Smith, poor vice, followed by the governor. Next came Stew, folk were reeling from panic as well as rich folk. walking with a firm step, but with his face hid in a And then see, after a long trial, what jury folks said- handkerchief. Evans followed, walking erect. his appeared to be not in the least discomposed. They ascended the stairs leading to the press-room in the judge, and Sheriff Alison into the bargain. And no same composed and firm manner, and took their seats wonder that judge, and sheriffs, and all the press of in view of the scaffold. The process of pinioning country, and Chambers that writes, ecod, for what having been performed by the executioner, he led he calls "the honourable aristocracy of labour;" and Evans to the scaffold, where, after the rope was adthat there great O'Connell, ecod, the biggest enemy justed, Stew was also led. Not the least symptom of agitation was displayed by Evans. Stew was some-Smith.—What! What do you mean, Robin? I what affected. The chaplain followed the culprits to the scaffold, and at the conclusion of the funeral service the drop fell. Evans struggled convulsively for likest—but I call him the damned'st humbug that some time. Stew ceased to exist instantaneously. The wound in his neck burst open, and the blood trickled down upon his shirt. Blood also burst from the nose of Evans, and stained the cap which was

drawn over his face.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- A most melancholy accident, attended with the loss of the lives of four children, took place on Saturday evening, about four o'clock, at the little hamlet of Knockmaroon, which lies contiguous to the southern and western boundary wall of the Phænix-park, and the low road to the Strawberry-beds and Lucan, &c. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in their late extensive improvements in the Phonix-park, constructed a new road at the back of the Royal Hibernian Military School, through what is familiarly known as the Furry-glen, about midway from the summit level of the ground to that of the valley alongside the river Liffey. The place was so romantically beautiful in its aspect that it was resolved to add to its appearance by forming the upper part of the glen into an artificial lake, nature having provided a supply of water by a rivulet which ran along, emptying itself into the Liffey, and formed the boundary between the parishes of Chapel Izod and Castlenock. The usual precaution for permitting the overflow of the lake to pass away was provided by means of a sewer. The boundary wall of the park was at the bottom of the glen, and about 100 yards from it were the houses, the inmates of which fell victims. It would appear that the masonary work of the sewer gave way, and the great body of water rapidly filled the lower glen, as it is stated, to the height of seven or eight feet; the opening in the wall being quite insufficient to let off the rush of water, its weight soon bore down about twenty or thirty feet of the wall, and an overwhelming flood swept into the houses, and in a few minutes, before any human help could be afforded, four children, and a cow, the chief support of one poor wrenched off. She instantly called Mr. Lindley, who family, were drowned. In the strawberry garden, at communicated with the police. Inspector Armstrong was carried off into the culvert which crossed the premises. The grid under the front shop window had Knockmaroon-road, and served as the passage for the rivulet into the Liffey. The obstruction was so great | beneath the grid opened, for which purpose a pane that the water burst its way up into the road, break- opposite the handle had been taken out, as well as ing the arch of the culvert. An officer, whom we understand to be Mr. De Lancy. of the 1st Royal rescuing an aged woman and three children from destruction. A poor helpless man named Mullen, by same fate, and was lying on the counter, the door trade a smith, living on the bank of the Liffey, at the opposite side of the road, had his house and furniture all wrecked and destroyed. A respectable tradesman named Butler had his furniture destroyed. It was Lancy that this man owes the preservation of his mother's and children's lives. The furniture, bed- the day a placard was issued, giving particulars of clothes, store of potatoes, firing, &c., were all destroyed belonging these poor people, and a scene of of near £700 in money, and £115 worth of plate and more unqualified misery than their wretched dwel-

lings presented could not be imagined. DISCOVERY OF A SUPPOSED MURDER. - During the last fortnight an extraordinary degree of excitement nas prevailed throughout the extreme western and north-western portions of the county of Middlesex, in consequence of its having become known, that some information relative to the perpetrator of a murder eight years since had been received by the local main furthering the ends of justice, and entering into a of the crime is situate in the rural and retired parish Uxbridge, the actual spot being a wood called "Young which abuts on a crossroad leading from Uxbridge to the town of Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, and about midway between those towns.

which with another wood adjoining it, called " Mad consists of about 130 acres, the whole of which is covered by a thick underwood about five feet high, through which there are no paths, with the exception of blind paths or hares' tracks, and which is altogether a place well adapted for the perpetration mode of procuring prison room, at least to the rate- of any atrocious crime without the chance of immediate detection. The object for which the murder was committed was at the time considered to have been revenge, the unfortunate youth, who was only of the contractors and men employed, the tunnel at in evidence, were as follows:—John Brill was the slip, and was in the employ of Mr. C. Churchill, an enabled to pass through it. The enlargement of the extensive farmer in that parish. On the morning of tunnel is a work of considerable skill, a drift above Thursday, the 16th of February, 1837, Brill left his it being to be driven, by which the wider arch is father's house about a quarter past six o'clock, and made before the old one is removed. In shifting proceeded to work on the farm of his master, who about ten o'clock set him to fill up some gaps in the hole was unluckily made through the present roof hodge of "Young Wood," and directed that, after he before the new one was finished, which let down some | had finished doing so, he should then watch some never have heard of another strike. And see how of the superincumbent earth, and stopped the pas- poles which had been cut in the wood. Not returning to the farm in the evening, as was his custom, a search was in consequence instituted with lanterns in were sent out in various directions, but they all reby an ignominious death upon the scaffold. Evans turned without any intelligence respecting the unforwas the son of poor but honest and respectable tunate lad. On the Saturday the search was again renewed, but with no better success, and on Sunday when, about noon, the ill-fated youth was discovered by a man named James Lavender (the father of one of the men who it was alleged had threatened his life), in a hollow in a remote part of the wood, where as if he had been rolled in the decayed leaves with education appears to have been very scanty. The which the spot was covered. On examining the body cap, which had apparently been caught by the furze reiterated a declaration of its truth. That of Evans as he fell. There were also marks on the leaves for was very short. He said he had had a quarrel with five or six yards, as if he had staggered as he fell. On lifting him up—although every joint of his body was stiff and rigid—his neck was found to be remarkably lax, and indicated every appearance of having classes to keep up wage. So you see, maister Smith, that had to pay increased poor rates? Who robbed and Mrs. Millen taunted him with it. But it was been broken. The body was then conveyed to the that like everything else they're first drove to do them, I say, but the maisters? That proved that which made him kill her; something Six Bells public-house, about 500 yards from the Royal, all men of doubtful character, belonging to Rockferry, and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot and hearing the noise, he ran to the the deed, and then, eeod, they re lashed for doing it. they were wrong, and the men reet, when they offered came across his mind, and he killed her with several entrance of the town. On Friday last their final, each of the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the town. On Friday last their final, each of the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the town. On Friday last their final, each of the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the town. On Friday last their final, each of the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the town. On Friday last their final, each of the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the town. On Friday last their final, each of the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the town. On Friday last their final, each of the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the town. On Friday last their final, each of the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the town. On Friday last their final, each of the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the town. On Friday last their final, each of the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the town. On Friday last their final, each of the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the town. On Friday last their final, each of the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot the work and hearing the noise, he ran to the What combination ever was there, except the combination of workmen, to keep up wages?

What combination of workmen, to keep up wages?

Robin.—What combination! Why, combination! Why, combination! Why, combination! Why, combination! Why, combination! Why, combination of workmen and the investigation of the investigation, the late coroner for the western division of gaol, and the following evidence was given:

William bination of workmen, to keep up wages?

Robin.—What combination! Why, combination! Why, combination of the investigation, the jury returned a possible stated, that while on duty there "self-acting mule;" and you'd make folk be-chaptain:—I courted Alice Nolan for a little more than the safe and the coroner for the four months. She was as decent a young woman as any one would wish to keep company with, and I charles Lamb, and Thomas Lavender, jun., labourers, the wind window-shutters in Howard-street, and he found thought we should have lived comfortably together. Were subsequently apprehended on suspicion, but served that all the goods were in proper order by About a month before her death I made her a pro-mise to marry her in five weeks (the wedding-day) nothing conclusive was proved against them. After swered. He looked about the premises for some time, was to have been the Sunday after the day on which the prisoners were discharged and their handcuffs and at length he saw the body of Mrs. Candler lying removed, Bray begged a favour of the magistrates, she died); but could not keep my word in consequence of getting into bad company and spending all which was, that he might be permitted to see the body of the murdered youth, saying it would give him be permitted to see the body of the murdered youth, saying it would give him be pleasure, as he had suffered a good deal through him. Most probably he demanded this test by way of impressing the bystanders with a notion of his innopermitted to see the body. The request was granted. All the three priseners the body.

teen week for wages that maisters couldn't afford to her one. She said, 'Shall we meet again at Sally's ration has this day been made to me by a prisoner named George Sibley, the younger, who was committed to this prison by you on the 14th of October last, to the effect that Charles Lamb, also a prisoner, committed by you on the 14th of October last, had told him (Sibley) that about a fortnight before their committal, one afternoon between four and five o'clock when on their road from Rickmansworth to Harefield a few years since he (Lamb) had killed a lad, named John Brill, in Mr. Churchill's wood at Ruislip; that he struck the lad with a stick, and when he lay upon the ground he took the lad's cap and hung it on a tree, to make it appear that he had fallen out of the tree; and that he left the lad's billhook and glove lying near the body. Sibley says, that Charles Lamb had warned him that if he said anything about it it should be the worse for him. Sibley made the same communication to the chief warder yesterday, asking him, if he gave the information, whether he should get his liberty." This letter brought to town Sir W. Wiseman, and Mr. Dagnall, magistrates, before whom, on the 28th of December, an examination of Sibley took place in the House of Correction, when he repeated the statement given in the above letter. Charles Lamb, who treated the matter with stoical indifference, on the deposition being completed, said ' All the statement made by George Sibley is untrue.' Here the matter stands for the present; but the magistrates of the county are taking every necessary means for the prosecution of this most important inquiry.

CONDEMNED CONVICTS AT STAFFORD, -STAFFORD Saturday Morning.—Late last evening a respite was received by Mr. Brutton, the governor of the county gaol, from Sir James Graham, for the youthful convicts Downing and Pows, who were to have been eyes closed, and apparently engaged in prayer: he executed this morning, at eight o'clock, postponing the carrying out of the lawful sentence of death until Saturday, the 25th instant. The cause of this official interference is said to be some point of law connected with the trial of the convicts which is reserved for the consideration of the judges. Mr. Justice shop door, and he pulled the door to, but somethingned Coltman is of opinion that it cannot be sustained, and prevented its shutting close, and he put his hands should not that be the case the extreme sentence will most certainly be carried into effect.

> FIRES AT HACKNEY AND DEPTFORD.—Two fires happened on Sunday, at Hackney and Deptford. The former originated in the lower part of the premises of Mr. Fraser, cheesemonger, Oxford-place, Hackney-road, and scarcely was there time for the inmates to effect an escape before the whole house burst into flames; at one period, so far had the flames reached, that the destruction of the entire row of houses appeared inevitable. The loss is calculated at about £800. The fire at Deptford consumed part of the dwelling-house attached to the Royal Admiral brewery, belonging to Mr. Farr. Among he property destroyed were Bank of England notes to a considerable amount, and, the numbers being ter. I said, "Good God! you have not killed the unknown, they will be totally lost to the owner.

MOST DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT .- Yesterday evening most disastrous accident occurred at Llanthony Bridge, near this city. As Mr. George Dover, coa merchant, Cheltenham, and Thomas Smith, who had charge of Mr. Dover's coal-wharf, at the Basin, were proceeding, about half-past six o'clock, towards Lanthony Bridge, intending to cross it, owing to the darkness of the night, they missed their way, and stepping to the one side, fell from the canal wall into the water. A heavy plunge and a cry alarmed the neighbours, who promptly lent assistance, and, dark as it was, succeeded in rescuing Mr. Dover whilst in life, but his companion was not so fortunate. The drag had to be employed, and several minutes elapsed before the body was brought to land, but too late to save the life of the unfortunate man. He has left a wife and family to deplore their loss .- Gloucester

been committed at the shop of Mr. R. Lindley, book seller and sub-distributor of stamps. The robbery was first discovered by Mr. Lindley's female servant who, on coming down stairs, perceived the staple of the lock on the inner door of the shop had been and subsequently Major Macknight, inspected the another pane opposite the bolt below. The wood had the cellar stairs, and the bolt pushed back. The box staple of the shop inner door was also torn off, and itself being unfastened, so that it would appear the thief or thieves made their exit that way to the street. The shop drawers had the appearance of having been rummaged, and a quantity of paper had been ab stracted from a table-drawer in the parlour, and thrown in confusion about the floor. In the course of the property missing. It is stated to have consisted jewellery. The description of cash is, "Half Bank of England notes to the amount of £65; and a quantity of gold and silver coin and Bank of England notes-gold, £120; silver, about £2 10s.; and Bank of England notes to the amount of £500"—making total of more than £687. The following is the list of plate and jewellery :—"A case containing seventee valuable gold wedding rings, and thirty gentlemen's fancy ditto, bestudded with diamonds; six steel committed under very mysterious circumstances about | chains, three German silver ditto, twenty-four German silver guards, ten large ditto, four solid gold gistrates, who have ever since been actively engaged ditto, six gilt ditto, twelve silver ditto; thirteen silk coat links, two silver corals; two dozen silver pen holders, splendid dessert case with silver knife, fork and spoon; lady's companion, containing a silver thimble and scissors, with case, &c.; eighteen silver thimbles, two silver butter knives, three fruit ditto three silver pickle forks, three silver caddy shells; most valuable assortment of silver pencil cases, des scals, tooth-picks, scissors and sheaths, vinegarets, watch-hooks, keys, buckles, studs, tops and bottoms of purses, hand pins, chains, and small pins; gold brooches, and a great variety of bosom ditto; gold cuff breguet chains and scals, studs, lockets, pins microscope, eye-glasses, and a quantity of knives box containing the money had been left overnight in the plate and jewellery in a show-glass on the counter where they were usually kept, and which had been wrenched open. Notwithstanding the most active efforts of the police, no clue has yet been discovered to the perpetrator or perpetrators of this serious rob near some trees which skirt the carriage road from Stoke to Fenton Manor House, the residence of P. B. Broade, Esq., to whom it was taken, and by him restored to Mr. Lindley. The lock of the box had been

forced .- North Staffordshire Mercury. SINGULAR COACH ACCIDENT .- On Monday last the Salopian (from the Lion Inn, Shrewsbury) met with a singular accident on its road between Shiffnal and Wolverhampton. The coach was proceeding at its usual pace, when the guard, who was seated on the top of the luggage, speaking to the driver, heard a sudden crash, and on turning his head round he beheld, to his utter astonishment and dismay, about thirty yards distant, the hind seat of the coach in the middle of the road, with four of the passengers ton, near Shrewsbury) was taken up insensible, and and, passing by the spot, promptly rendered every coach immediately drove on to Wolverhampton, and the guard dispatched without loss of time a chaise for the four passengers, who were carefully attended to, and we are happy to say are now doing well .-

hended on suspicion of being the perpetrators, and other blows, and rifled his pockets of the 21s. in sil magistrates, and ultimately sufficient evidence appeared to be obtained against four men named Samuel Yarham, James Mapes, James Hall, and Robert who lives at the Pasture, was going home from the ore a full bench of magistratas at the Stirling, the late coroner for the western division of gaol, and the following evidence was given :--William were subsequently apprehended on suspicion, but served that all the goods were in proper order; he tempt when he received, from the hand of a thind discharged after a lengthened investigation, in which rapped on the counter and called, but no person an party, who had hitherto remained concealed in the were subsequently apprehended on suspicion, but served that all the goods were in proper order; he under the counter with her throat cut, quite dead. He immediately gave the alarm, and the mayor, the which caused a deep wound and a profuse flow coroner, and several other parties, were sent for, and soon arrived upon the spot.—Police-constable Waller corroborated the evidence of the last witness.—Sergeant Willament, who had received information from the last witness and went directly to the spot decided by the strangled, and that, single-handed the last witness and went directly to the spot decided by would have no character the hands of three such the last witness, and went directly to the spot, described the situation of the body. Witness added that he asked the prisoner Yarham, who lived next door to the deceased, whether he had heard any noise in described the situation of the body. Witness added that he asked the prisoner Yarham, who lived next door to the deceased, whether he had heard any noise in described the farmer's Inn, at the Pasture, where he informed the inmates of what was dut they one to them that come after them to give them upon them up all property unimpaired? What's them? Smith.—Wy, upon my honour, Robin, you really and parsons that call themselves trustees, and such the blud out of poor folk, and wallow up all that's for deceased, whether he had heard any noise in done before. She asked me if I was going to done the learn that it was strange that if any noise had been made, he what I had promised (namely, to marrie the informed the immates of what was going to done the learn that it was strange that if any noise had been made, he what I had promised (namely, to marrie the informed the immates of what was going to done the learn that it was strange that if any noise had been made, he who was out, and could have heater the informed the immates of what was going to all

her handwriting. I remember Saturday, Novemburk 16. I was in the shop till eleven o'clock at nightship Mrs. Candler shook some canary seed from the bo bo now produced. The knife now produced was her priper perty, and was used for the purpose of cutting landar and generally lay on a plate behind the counter. She she had heard some noises on the Sunday night, and supsup posed some persons had been in her shop. On Morlon day morning Samuel Yarham came in and alongon day morning Samuel Lathanthe noise?" She sakedied "Did you near any more, but she had heard months she had not near any more than she liked; she had heard footsteps in the house than she liked; and in the yard, and voices. She kept her gold and and an and an analysis of the state of the st silver in two purses, one shorter than the other. Otherhe witnesses having been examined, the prisoner Yarhanan witnesses having statement, during which he waysat wery pale:—On the 18th of November last, I and many cory pale:—On the 18th of November last, I and many cory pale:—On the 18th of November last, I and many many cory pale in the last of the way in the last of the last o wife lived at Mr. Catchpole's. She was houseles keeper. Mr. Catchpole went out to dine that day ay at a public dinner. (The prisoner, after stating some particulars of no importance as to the time he was a up stairs to see his wife, who was ill, and had goneone to bed, went on to say):—When I came down staining into the hall I heard as if there were two or threefee people walking in Mrs. Candler's shop. I thought it is very unusual at that time of night. I put the candlede down in the hall, and went to Mrs. Candler's door or and knocked, but no one answered. Then I tried to to open it. I could see there was a light in the shop, p, and that there was something against the fanlight. could see the light at each end of it. I thought it is very strange that nobody answered, as I was certaining

Royal, what are you up to here?" He then said d "Go you along, Jigger," or some such a name, to a) a man who was going across the street; and he said toto me, "B—t you, if you say anything, I'll serrere you the same." I said, "What do you mean?" Thete other man said he either had got or would be after it. AA man and woman were standing at the corner of Hopen chen's, the baker's shop, when Jigger went up this row, and a man and woman followed. I asked Royala where the woman was (meaning Mrs. Candler.) He said he had not seen her. I said, I thought she was not at home. He paused for a moment or two, and then said he had knocked her down behind the counwoman?" He said, no, he did not think he had killed her, but he had left her there. He put his hand into his pocket, and offered me a sovereign. I told him I would not take it. He said, "Don't blow up an old playfellow, and you shall have a share when we dole. He then followed the other party up Honchen's-row. It struck me that they had done

I had heard somebody. I came from Mrs. Candlerer

door through our passage into the yard. I could seem

a light there. It was not in the back room, but in in

the shop. I could not reach Mrs. Candler's sitting groom. I took a splint or stick from behind then

clock, with which I reached out and tapped at thehe

window, but nobody answered. I then came throughgh

the passage to Mrs. Candler's front door. I saw a

man going across the street, just off the pavemental

and I saw another man coming out of Mrs. Candler's re

up to put something away to enable him to shut thehe

door. I saw the man was Royal. I said to himm

something amiss, and I took my candle and went into Mrs. Candler's shop. I did not see anything. I looked over the right-hand side counter, and I saw nothing there. I went across the shop to the other counter, and looked over it, and there I saw the body lying or sitting, and I saw a wound in her neck. then came out of the shop, and when out of the shop I put my light out. I pulled the door to, and finding it would not shut, I put my candlestick down on the stepping of Mrs. Candler's door, and put something away that was across the top of the door. I pulled the door to, and I went again into my own house This is all I know and have to say. It was entirely from Royal's intimidation that I did not make i known before. I had not spoken to Royal for ten years before. The other man I did not know at all norning a rumour was circulated that a robbery had I don't know that I had ever seen him before. That is all I have to say. Cross-examined by Mr. Preston: I have every reason to believe the prisoner Hall to be the man that Royal called Jigger." The man so called had a bundle. He was not dressed as he is now. He had on a velveteen or tian jacket. (Here Hall was desired to put on his arm when he went across the street, but I don' know if it was a handkerchief or not." The third man I don't know. He appeared to be a man of my own height, but I do not know who he was.—Royal's attorney called several witnesses to prove an alibi by showing that he (Royal) was in their company a i distant part of the town, from ten to one o'clock of Yarham. The inquiry ended about five o'clock on

> as an accessory after the fact. FATAL Accident.—On Friday afternoon, about three o'clock, an accident, which has proved fatal occurred to a shipwright named James Atchison whilst employed at the stern of her Majesty's ship Comus, 18 guns, now fitting in the third dock at Chatham. It appears that the unfortunate man was standing on a stage suspended by ropes, which not hanging perpendicular at the time, caused the stage to tilt, whereby he fell into the dock, a dept of nearly thirty feet, his head coming in contact with the edge of the stone steps. When picked up he was insensible, and blood was flowing copiously from the head: the other parts of his body appeared to have received severe injury. ately conveyed to the surgery, extent of the injuries, it was found necessary of the hair from the head the back was found to be completely shattered, Dr. Rae extracting upwards of a dozen pieces of bone, leaving a piece of bone in the head of about four inches in diameter. The poor fellow's sufferings terminated at three o'clock of sixty years of age, and had been in the dockyard upwards of thirty years. He has left a widow and The widow will receive £12 a-year six children,

Friday evening, when the prisoners Royal, Hall, and

Mapes were committed for the murder, and Yarhar

a pension for life. SHOCKING MURDER.—A man and his wife well tried at Cologne a few days ago, on a charge of having murdered a young girl, who had been con fided to them by her parents to work out a debt which they had contracted to the man and woman is question. The poor girl having offended her cm ployers, they attempted to bury her alive, but not having succeeded in the attempt beat her until she expired. The man was condemned to imprisonmen with hard labour for life, the woman to two years

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER NEAR LIVERPOOL. LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, JAN. 4.—Scarce have the two murderers condemned at our last assizes expiated by their deaths the dreadful crimes they committed than we are again horrified by the details of another and equally barbarous murder, committed in the vicinity of Rockferry, Cheshire. It appears that the unfor tunate victim of this atrocity, a Mr. Thomas Peacop of the firm of T. and H. Golding and Co., Rockferry left his place of business at nine o'clock on Tucsda, night last, rather later than usual, for his lodging which are situated at Bebington Pasture, a small v silver wrapped up in paper, and about twenty-one shillings tied up in a small bag, on his person. The whole of the money he placed in the same pocket Mr. Peacop was known to be in the habit of taking with him every night the proceeds of the business the day, and on the night in question, on leaving his shop, he observed a tall man, dressed in dark clothet standing at the corner of the street. He was pro ceeding along a lonesome road, in the direction of his lodgings, when the same man joined him, and they walked side by side, for some little distance, togther. When they had gone about 250 yards from Derby-house, and were within 200 yards of Mr. Scott's cottage, which leads into the Rock-park, two men suddenly jumped from a plantation and made their appearance on the footpath. The fellow wh was accompanying Mr. Peacop gave a whistle, and instantly the two others sprang upon Mr. Pca cop, and felled him to the ground with a violent blow on the side of the head from a heavy stick or club. While down they struck him several ver which the little bag contained, but in their hurry and confusion left the remaining £7 behin them. At the time a gentleman, named Keyzier ground, and two fellows over him, one in the act of rifling his pockets, and the other attempting, as he

thought, to strangle him. Mr. Keyzier immediately cried out, "Halloa! what are you up to?" and at tempted to drag one of the fellows off, but he had scarcely uttered the exclamation and made the hedge of the plantation, but who was, in all probability, the same fellow who had accompanied Mr. Per cop up the road, a violent blow on the right temple

HORTICULTURE. - The old year went out at last in very good humour, giving us a more genial sunny day than we have experienced during the last five or six weeks. The appearance of the weather about the weeks. Inc appearance of the weather about the middle of last month was very threatening, and we began to anticipate a very severe winter; but there is now room to hope that the winter will not prove of is now room to nope that the winder will not prove of unusual severity. During mild weather pruning and nailing should now be set about in earnest, especially where the walls are extensive and the trees full grown. It will be well to leave the peach and nectarine trees till the beginning or middle of the next month, as they are liable to be injured by very severe frost after recent pruning. All the hardier trees may, however, be pruned with perfect safety, and the sooner the work is out of hand the better, as the spring will bring with it plenty of occupation. It will be well for all pruners to bear in mind that the whole art of pruning consists in insuring a plentiful supply of fruit-bearing wood in all parts of the tree. and in removing all useless, unhealthy wood or shoots. In order to effect these two objects thoroughly, it is no order to enect these two objects thoroughly, it is necessary to make oneself acquainted with the fruit-learing habits of the particular kind of tree to be pruned, so that having discovered the kind of wood people crr chiefly because they endeavour to act according to some arbitrary rule, instead of following the laws of nature and the dictates of common sense. The Greenhouse. The greenhouse plants are again suffering severely from the effects of damp; this is particularly the case with geraniums, calceolarias, cinerarias, and other plants of a soft juicy nature. We do not remember to have seen them so much injured for some years. This is probably attributable to the absence of the sun, and the inability to ventilate during cold winds. The only remedy is to dry brought into the greenhouse. Those which are throwing up their flower stems may be freely watered with liquid guano, as may the early geraniums, cinerarias, and Chinese primroses.—The Flower-garden. Prune the hardy roses, both dwarf and standard, if not done in autumn: but leave the China and noisette kinds fill March.—The Kitchen-garden. If the weather con-

ALLOTMENTS.—Sir E. Filmer spoke as follows on the allotment system at a late meeting of the Maidstone Farmers' Club:—It has been said that the worst master a poor man could have was himself, but he

Manure, 17s. 6d.; Garden seeds, 1s. 6d.; Potatoes, 11s. 8d...... 1 10 8 The produce of this was as follows:-Potatoes, £4 1s. 8d.; Fruit, 10s. 4 11 8 Yegetables for own consumption ● 10 0

ound them much better farmed than they had been ; a qui was a panacea, yet he thought it relieved the poor his duty to himself and his master better than any-

INTERESTING TO HOP GROWERS.—Extract from the London porter is by the use of 3 lb. of hops to one bushel of malt, or nearly so. The Doctor says, under following statement of the process of brewing genuine London porter, believing it to be more near that really practised than any formula hitherto published: For 180 barrels of brown stout, containing from 80 licly on a short railway at Arras, he has proved that to 85 parts of malt, extract in 1,000 by weight .to 85 parts of malt, extract in 1,000 by weight.— the artificial lips, placed along the groove of the tube, Components:—530 bush. (English measure) of good hermetically close it, and effectually prevent the adbarley malt; 10 bushels do. of kiln-browned malt; mission of air into the exhausted portion of the tube as the piston passes. His invention also affords the over a fire into a dark-brown or black syrup means of bringing the piston and train to a stand mass; 150 bb. of hops, or about 3 bb. to each bushel much more quickly than any other system, and, of OF MALT; 10 quarts of calfini, a preparation made with the oil distilled from the outer bark of the birch; of birch-bark oil into a bottle, with four quarts of spirits | Scotland, and Ireland. of wine 60 per cent. over proof; cork the mouth of

game on his estates within such a limit that no damage shall be sustained by the occupiers.

PROTECTION OF CROPS FROM HARES AND RABBITS. was of short duration, for in the second winter of things opposed to the generally-received notions on their growth, the enemy was at work, and most this subject. For the general reader, we have to this subject. For the general reader, we have to this subject. For the general reader, we have to was recently discharged from Britanian to the second winter of things opposed to the generally-received notions on let Ipswich be "spared an infliction."

A "Warm Woollen Dress."—Jo beautifully young shoots were browsed off, as though a whole herd of forest colts had been turned in. which bleeding is useless. He says he has ascer-Knowing their aversion to the smell of tar, I circum-tained that the disease has generally an intermittent whole herd of forest colts had been turned in. sued), as they invariably crawl through or under any project of a scientific voyage, with a view to the his own clothes—mere rags; the upper garments obstruction to their progress. To render the plan exploration of the interior of this important island. consisting of an old waistcoat and a thin slop. He more effective. I occasionally applied the tar brush, thereby causing a strong scent of tar. By this plan 1 saved my crop, and now make it a standing rule never to have a copse unfurnished with the above Preventive. I advised a neighbouring farmer to try the same plan with a piece of carrots he had sown in the very heart of the game preserves, and of which the rabbits in particular are very fond: he did so, and with the like effect, assuring me, at the time of lifting the crop, that he believed there was not a single root or top touched.

VALUE OF GUANO.—Dr. Ure quotes African as varying in composition as follows:-

Moisture ... **"** 5 10 Organie matter Phosphate of lime " 23 35 Phosphate of magnesia

per lb.; so that samples, in other respects equal, one Medical Times. the other elements in the worth of guano, and are the more valuable from their state of intimate composition with the ammonia and phosphates. In this state they may be worth Is. (or more) per cwt. The alkaline salts are in such small quantity, that it may be better to simplify the calculation by omitting the tavern frequenter and spirit-tippler of the tavern frequenter and spirit-tippler of the crowded city—jaundiced, consumptive, impotent, imbedielle, or paralysed, dying before his time. They are hale, cheerful, and vigorous, despite their practices. And wherefore this marvellous difference? Fresh air and free exercise are the foundation of it all.—

Medical Times.

them. The value of guano may then be estimated according to its contents, in—1. Ammonia: 2. Phosphates: 3. Organic matter. For example, take two samples of African guano-No. 1. Fair; No. 2. Inferior—containing as follows, per 100 lbs.:—

.. No. 1. в. đ. Moisture (no value) ... 30 ... 33 Ammonia, at 6d. 4 0 ... Phosphates, 11d. ... 25 3 1½ ... Organic matter, 1s. per

7 - 51 Their proportionate values will be about as 7s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; their actual prices depending on the state of the market, but still bearing the same proportions.

Science and Art.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY .- M. Hallette, an experienced engineer and maker of steam-engines, at Arras, near Calais, in France, has patented an invention, which he regards as an important improvement on the Atmosphere Railway of Messrs. Clegg and Samuda, and likely so far to pruned, so that naving on which the fruit is usually produced, we may know how to proceed in regulating and thinning the fruit shoots of the present year, and in cutting out all useless wood. A little observation carefully noted down, and a little experience will, in this as in all other practical matters, be worth a thousand essays.

Our readers are aware that in the Atmospheric Railway. Our readers are aware that in the Atmospheric Railway, the moving power is not a locomotive engine, but the pressure of the atmosphere on a piston which moves in a large tube laid longitudinal and principal to the present methods of constructing and working railways. Our readers are aware that in the Atmospheric Railway, the moving power is not a locomotive engine, but the pressure of the atmosphere on a piston which moves in a large tube laid longitudinal and principal to the present methods of constructing and working practical way. the atmosphere by putting on the fires for a few hours every damp day. The last batches of hyacinths, narcissus, jonguils and other Dutch bulbs, may now be ciple for the transmission of letters. in 1810. The ridi-Danish engineer, proposed the adoption of this principle for the transmission of letters, in 1810. The ridiculous idea was once conceived, of making a tube so large that carriages with passengers might be shot along from London to Brighton! Of course this was abandoned, and the idea was then entertained of attaching the corrigon making an arilyant to attaching the carriages moving on a railway to a piston travelling in the interior of the tube; but the fill March.—The Kitchen-garden. If the weather continues open and tolerably dry, it may be worth while fo sow a small crop of early horn carrots and early frame peas. Choose for this purpose a warm sheltered border of light rich earth.—Bell's Weekly Mestered bo and after a successful trial on a piece of railway half a mile long, at Wormwood Scrubbs, they constructed a railway from Kingstown to Dalkey, a mile and three quarters in length, which has been in actual master a poor man could have was himself, but he thought that had been fully disproved. He had thought that had been fully disproved. He had operation for the conveyance of passengers and goods, many months, with complete success. The means contrived by Clegg and Samuda for attaching the carriages to the piston was, to make a groove along the tube, covered with a leathern flap, which, being weighted and covered with wax, allows a cable or bar connecting the piston with the carriages to travely bear connecting the piston with the carriages to the piston was, to make a groove along the tube, covered with a leathern flap, which, being the piston with the carriages to travely bear connecting the piston with the carriages to the piston was, to make a groove along the tube, covered with tus is extremely ingenious; it requires the applica-tion of a heated iron behind of the piston to melt the wax, and a roller following the piston to re-seal it; and it allows of a leakage which the patentees calculate as equal to fifteen per cent. of the power employed to exhaust the air. The improvement made by M. Hallette is in providing a means of opening and closing the longitudinal grooves, so as to mouth to the other, without admitting the least air man from a great deal of anxiety, and taught him artificial lips, by disposing along the parallel edges of into the mouth or out of it. M. Hallette has made the longitudinal groove two little cylinders, cut laterally, so that the concave of the one cylinder is opposite to the concave of the other; and filling each supplement of Dr. Ure's "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," proving that the process of brewing genuine or other material impermeable to air, which tubes, being filled with compressed air, and lying in close contact with each other, form a kind of elastic lips, the head of porter and brown stout-"I offer the that open like the lips of a man, and allow a bar or cable to pass along them without admitting any air

course, it is better adapted than any other to the descent of considerable inclinations. M. Arago, and 5 quarts of good porter yeast; finings of isinglass other distinguished men of science in France, have influence might be more frequent. To beg a respite, dissolved in sour beer. The essentia-bina may be distinguished men of science in France, have influence might be more frequent. To beg a respite, only that there may be a double execution, is cersolved in hot worts in a separate copper, and mixed tion; and a commission, composed of Messrs. Charles tainly to lessen the number of wholesome examples. with the rest by running it into the cooler immediately after the boiled wort is strained from the hops appointed to report upon it to the Academie des authority on hanging—was not of this opinion. in the hop-back. The calfini (a hocus-pocus term of Sciences. We understand that patents have been Under his reign there was always what Peachem calls the brewers) is prepared as follows:—Put one ounce taken out for M. Hallette's invention in England, FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES .- STITING OF DEC. the bottle, and place it in a slightly warm position 30.—One of the first papers read was from M. Jules till the oil be thoroughly combined with the alcohol, Desportes, relative to the announcement made at with the aid of occasional shaking. This solution being cooled, is to be filtered through paper and kept for use. The birch is an empyreumatic product, and of which some beautiful specimens have been made in large quantities in Russia and Poland, for exhibited. According to M. Desportes, the process the purpose of giving flavour and conservative pro- adopted at the royal printing-office has no superiority perties to the Russian leather. It is sold for is. per over those of Engelmann, Lemercier, Formentin, quart. The dose of calfini in porter is varied accord- and others. A communication was received from ing to the taste of the brewers and consumers." The M. Desbordeaux, of Caen, proposing a mode of large quantity of hops now made use of is a very plating upon steel by the galvanic process, in the great increase on the old system, which has arisen mode of operating practised by Messrs. Ruolz and from the value attached to them by the faculty, and Elkington. It is found necessary to cover the article even the brewers themselves acknowledge they can- which is to be silvered with a slight coating of copper, without which the steel will not receive the silver. Example for the Landowners .- At the rent M. Desbordeaux states that the necessity for this audit of J. S. Pakington, Esq., M.P., held at Westwood, on the 23rd ult., that gentleman liberally rearticle for a few seconds in a mixture composed of turned ten per cent. to his tenants; and further one gramme of nitrate of silver, one gramme of intimated his intention of thinning the quantity of nitrate of mercury, four grammes of nitric acid, at its apathy towards the suffering convict, we are reforty of Beaume's aerometer, and 120 grammes of minded of the sensibility of a certain lady of fashion. distilled water. A long paper was received from Dr. Leopold Turk, on the nature and treatment of A correspondent of a contemporary writes as follows:

-"I had cut and plashed a very fine withy coppies, which broke remarkably well, and for the first year wife. We must refer them, therefore, to the paper won't make it ill."

Now, never mind the sufferings the contemporary writes as follows:

typhus fever. His paper has no interest but for lady, thinking of the dog as if indeed it were a part declare his sentiments, professed his unchanged remarkably well, and for the first year suffice. We must refer them, therefore, to the paper won't make it ill."

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typhus fever. His paper has no interest but for lady, thinking of the dog as if indeed it were a part declare his sentiments, professed his unchanged remarkably well, and for the first year suffice. We must refer them, therefore, to the paper won't make it ill."

Now, never mind the sufferings the contemporary writes as follows:

The copoid Turk, on the nature and steatments of the location of the dog as if indeed it were a part declare his sentiments, professed his unchanged remarkably well, and for the first year suffice.

The copoid Turk, on the nature and steatments of the location of the dog as if indeed it were a part declare his sentiments, professed his unchanged remarkably well, and for the first year suffice.

The copoid Turk, on the nature and steatments of the dog as if indeed it were a part declare his sentiments, professed his unchanged remarkably well, and for the first year location of the dog as if indeed it were a part declare his sentiments, professed his unchanged remarkably well, and for the first year location of the dog as if indeed it were a part declare his sentiments, professed his unchanged remarkably well, and for t which broke remarkably well, and for the first year suffice. We must refer them, therefore, to the paper was allowed to remain undisturbed; but this peace itself, merely observing that they will find in it many

into the large tube. Such is the method of M. Hal-

lette, who states that after experiments made pub-

general malady, attacking the entire system, and in erribed the scene of devastation with rope yarn, first character, and therefore he treats it as such. He clearing away all rubbish, such as brambles, high employs the alcoholic infusion of bark in lotions, the grass, &c., making a clear space for operating; I aqueous solution of bark as a drink, and the sulphate then fixed stumps into the ground, at the distance of twelve feet apart, to which was affixed the yarn, in two lines—the lower one was six inches from the was successful. Mr. Ackermann, formerly surgeon ground, the upper about eighteen; there is no fear major of the navy, who passed three consecutive of either hares or rabbits jumping over (unless pur- years at Madagascar, submitted to the Academy the

M. Ackermann considers that much valuable in-

formation would result from the realisation of his —When you suspect the presence of a piece of needle, or other steel instrument, you must subject the suspected part to a treatment calculated to render the needle magnetic; and there are two principal methods by which this object may be effected. The first, by transmitting a galvanic current, at right angles, to the suspected part; the second, by placing a large magnet near the part affected, so that the object may be magnetised by induction. You may accomplish man died on the Saturday. His wife, on the inquest, the first end by taking a copper wire, covered with cot- said that he "had always been kind to her and the ton, or still better with silk (in fact, you may employ child, was a sober man, and brought his earnings the covered wire as generally used for the formation home, when able to work." The jury returned the of electro-magnets), and wind it round the parts suspected to contain steel several times, so that the same current may act at right angles many times that disease of the heart, and sudden exposure to use of which I have derived a benefit almost incredi-Alkaline salts ... " 1.6 5 " upon the piece of steel; you may then take a gal-sand, &c. ... " 1 2 " vanic battery (one of my little tumbler batteries will samply suffice), and connect one end of the wire to the styling 5 per cent moisture will contain but 64 colid

containing 10, the other only 5 per cent. of ammonia—the first will be worth 2s. 6d. per cent., especially in clear frosty weather, when the atmoer £2 10s. per ton, more than the other. The sphere is of the greatest specific gravity, and more ingredient next in value is the phosphate of oxygen is taken into the lungs at a single inspiration lime, including that of magnesia, which are here than in bot or hazy weather, will drink as much spirit in 2 much more readily soluble state than in with impunity as would intoxicate them five or six bones: and taking bones to average half their weight times over were they sitting in a confined room. It of phosphate, may be valued at double the price of bone-dust, that is, taking bone-dust at 18s. per quarter of 3 cwt., or 14d. per lb. But these phosphates do not decay; and hence the more the ammonia and organic matters are rotted away, the richer is the remainder is a large of the state of the price of the state of the price of the state of the price of whiskey toddy is a couple of glasses, to find, after having ascended Ben Lonnond, that he has unknowningly swallowed a whole bottle of undiluted Glenlivat. The Highlanders are proverbial for the quantity of whister the price of the price of the price of the price of the phosphate, may be valued at double the price of the phosphate, may be valued at double the price of the phosphate, and the price of the phosphate is not an uncommon thing for a man, whose maximum of whiskey toddy is a couple of glasses, to find, after the price of the price of the phosphate is not an uncommon thing for a man, whose maximum of whiskey toddy is a couple of glasses, to find, after the price of the p mainder in phosphates. For instance, if fresh guano key they drink, and for the little injury it does them. contains 15 per cent. phosphates, and then loses 1-4th Many of them habitually drink a wine-glass of raw by detay, the whole 15 of phosphates remain in the spirit directly upon rising in a morning. To them it is a "cup that cheers but not inebriates." They are 20. Second 20. Thate as it loses ammonia; the one going, in some degree to constant it is a cup that encers out not incornates. They are not intoxicated by it for the moment, nor do they suffer in any marked degree from the usual remote degree to constant it. degree, to compensate the loss of the other. The orgame matters, free from ammonia and nitrogen, are
the other are the tayern frequencer and spirit-tippler of the

made to arrive, by similar means, at an available vision for the widow. result. These have been attended with various successes, but in no case amounting, hitherto, to anything profitable. To describe the present result in as few words as possible: It is the production of any form of letterpress, or any quality of print, drawing, engraving, or lithograph, in an unlimited quantity, in an inconceivably brief space of time. Any journal, for instance, say the Morning Post, might, in twenty

A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

SENSIBILITY OF THE PHARISEES .- The Ipswich Express publishes a statement that puts the sensibilities af the dwellers of Ipswich in the rosiest light. If we are to believe the Express, then are Ipswich folks of the porcelain of all human clay, having the very tenderest affections towards-themselves. At the present time, it appears, there are three convicts in Ipswich gaol under sentence of death. Well, the town of Ipswich bestirs itself, and despatches "an earnest petition to the Secretary of State"—for what? Is the town doubtful of the efficacy of capital punishments, and therefore does it sue for a commutation of the sentence? By no means; the town leaves the culprits to the halter, and in the depths of its tenderness only thinks of itself! The petition, signed by the authorities of the town," is to this

benevolent effect; it prays—
That the prisoner (Mary Sheming) might be respited until the execution of the two Howells and Shipley, in the hope that the town might be spared the infliction of two public executions. And the town of Ipswich feels its heart somewhat

ake place on the 25th of January, it is no that, in deference to the earnest petition of the authorities

the female prisoner may receive a further respite. That is, the law, cat-like, but in deference to the authorities, may sport with the agony of Mary Sheming until the 25th! The reputation of Sir James Graham, as Home Secretary, certainly owes something to the condemned cell; and as he linked nis name with Mary Furley, he may not in this latter instance refuse historic companionship with Mary Sheming.

But why, allow us to ask; should there not be two

executions, if executions are permitted at all? Their advocates contend that they are beneficial as public examples.* If so, why should there not be two examples instead of one? Why not, to the shuddering population of Ipswich, read two terrible moral essons? Wherefore lose one awful opportunity of illustrating the solemn usefulness of the punishment of death? Or if, indeed, the feelings of the town are so acute—if Ipswich shrinks at the thought of so appalling, so ghastly an exhibition—wherefore hang at all? The advocates of hanging, as a social example, should rather husband their resources, that their majority for offences which in the present time would be punished with various terms of transportation, the evil-doers being first taught a trade in a Model Prison. Let it be known that fifteen human creatures were to be hanged in the Old Bailey on Monday -and the metropolis, nay, the whole country, would rise in indignation against the wickedness; a wickednces which, however, our forefathers thought necessary to social security, as their forefathers, in their daily business walks, saw in the heads of traitors

festering on Temple Bar, the ghastly yet fitting evidences of the right divine of kings. To return, however, to Ipswich, and the selfishness of its sympathies. In its tenderness for itself, and of Mary Sheming, but don't let Ipswich be made ill—

A "WARM WOOLLEN DRESS."—John Matthews was recently discharged from Brinkworth Gaol, Wiltshire; he having been committed there for two months for desertion of his wife and children. That is, the man went to Wales to obtain work, leaving his wife and children in the workhouse. He was unsuccessful in his attempt to be employed—no shirking idler, be it remembered—he returned to the workhouse, and was sent to gaol. In this way, in some places in merry England, does Justice play the grim mountebank! The man was discharged in the late bitter cold weather. "He was most miserably clad, having exchanged his warm woollen prison dress for was also suffering from a diseased heart, a com-plaint of long standing!" The end is soon told. He had no money; he took shelter in a hovel near the road, where there happened to be some straw. Here, according to his own account, he remained from the Wednesday evening till the Monday morning, during a most intense frost, and having nothing to sum paid them for their work; we believe eight shill eat except the remaining portion of the loaf which was given him on leaving the prison." On the Wednesday afternoon the man was conveyed to the Mal- their having large families to support. mesbury Union, his feet being so badly frost-bitten, that the surgeon declared he must lose them! The

* In the Times' report of the recent execution of William Kendrew, at York, we read, in the following sentence, a frightful comment on the social effect of hanging:—" A young man was detected, almost at the foot of the scaffold, n the act of picking pockets."

of "bitter weather."

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday night an nquest was held in Guy's Hospital, before Mr. Joseph 'ayne, deputy coroner, on the body of Charles Meaden, ged 25, late a guard in the service of the London and Dover Railway Company. Thomas Slater, of Ashford, an engine-driver on the London and Dover Railway, said that he knew the deceased, who was in the same comploy as guard. On Christmas-day, about five P.M., he was at the New-cross station, going out with P.M., he was at the New-cross station, going out with hill, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth-manufa a train, when he gave the usual whistle, and then Lutwyche, Birmingham, brass-founder. looked round to see that the carriages were all right. Whilst doing so he saw something fall, about three yards from the end of the platform. He reversed his engine, and put down the break, and on going back at the office of Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

J. Dyson, Sheffield, scytlie-manufacturer, first dividend found it to be the deceased, who was lying in the slope.
Witness having procured another guard, proceeded

Wonderful, Improvements in Copper plate Engine and carriage to Guy's Hospital. The signal Graving and Printing.—The Art Union for the present month gives an account, together with a specimen, of the new process whereby engravings may be multiplied, ad injinitum, and at a small cost. It appears that the inventor, an English engraver, can, in a few days, copy a large and elaborate engraving, with such accuracy, that the difference between the original and the copy will be imperceptible: that an engraving on steel or copper can be produced solely.

Wonderful, Improvements in Copper plate English engraver English engraver English engraver English engraver English engraver in the form of the present month gives an account, together with a specimen, of the new process whereby engravings may be multiplied, ad injinitum, and at a small cost. It appears that the inventor, an English engraver, can, with such accuracy, that the difference between the original and the copy will be imperceptible: that an engraving on steel or copper can be produced solely in the pound, any Wednesday after Jan. 9, at the office of Mr. Freeman, Leeds.

H. and G. Schonswar, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants, third dividend of 8d in the pound, any Wednesday after Jan. 9, at the office of Mr. Freeman, Leeds.

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R. Pullen, Selby, Yorkshire, flax-merchant, second and final dividend of 4d in the pound, any wednesday after Jan. 9, at the office of Mr. Fre engraving on steel or copper can be produced solely from a very severe compound comminuted fracture of from an impression of a print, and that this plate the right fore-arm. His arm was amputated a few will yield from ten to twenty thousand impressions. houss after his admission by Mr. Calloway. He died The Art Union also gives the following account of a on Monday morning from irritation and exhaustion new discovery called Anastatic Printing:—"We consequent on the injury. The deceased's brother, have been favoured with an opportunity of inspecting, who appeared deeply affected, said he had no comat the offices of Mr. J. Woods, No. 3, Bargeyard-plaint to make against any one, and the jury being chambers, Bucklersbury, a process of reprinting, to also satisfied, returned a verdict of Accidental which this name has been given. We are aware that many attempts have, at different times, been the company would bury the deceased, and make pro-

SANGUINARY EPICURISM. - There is a curious alchemy in human nature which enables men to convert the most repulsive aliments into dainties. Some have been known to feed on poisons. It is with the moral as with the physical part of our being. Nero minutes, be prepared for reprinting, merely from a single number, and worked off with the ordinary rapidity of the steam-press. It is supported by the steam-press. nally between the rails. To give this power, it is needful to exhaust the tube of air as far as practicable, which is done by stationary steam-engines, placed at certain distances along the line, say, from two to three miles apart, by which engines air-pumps are worked. If the exhaustion were perfect, the pressure of air on the surface of the piston would be equal to fifteen pounds to the square inch; and each of the degree of exhaustion which is found to be practicable, a power is obtained sufficient to move the largest trains at a speed far greater than has ever been attained by locomotive engines.

Modble Proposed in a judgeship rather than pronounce a sentence of death. They became in time perfect gournands in what was at first so nauseous to the mirable applicability of the invention to all those kinds of croquis drawings, sketches, &c., which have likinds of croquis drawings, sketches, &c., which have lustily, like ploughmen. But there are men with delicate and fastidious appetites, who prefer tiny tities, and linger over their repast to prolong the line, say, from two to the extensive scale which they contemplate.

We have, however, seen a set of drawings, fresh from the degree of exhaustion which is found to be practicable, a power is obtained sufficient to move the largest trains at a speed far greater than has ever been attained by locomotive engines.

Modble Proposed in the invention to all those them. Such rulers as those we have named have lustily, like ploughmen. But there are men with delicate and fastidious appetites, who prefer tiny tities, and linger over their repast to prolong the limit the proposed of drawings, fresh from the surface of the public eye as wood in the proposed of the propo original as perfectly as if it had been reflected on the paper touch for touch. In presenting these specimens we shall describe the process at length in the next number of the Art Union. In the meantime, it must be observed that it is impossible to define the development of this, to say the least, truly wonderful invention, whereby the work of the artist is reproduced in facsimile, without the slightest point of spritted till the day fixed for the avegution of the three duced in facsimile, without the slightest point of spritted till the day fixed for the avegution of the three duced in facsimile, without the slightest point of spritted till the day fixed for the avegution of the three duced in facsimile, without the slightest point of spritted till the day fixed for the avegution of the three duced in facsimile. duced in fac-simile, without the slightest point of spited till the day fixed for the execution of the three difference; the finest and rarest engravings may be men. The Home Secretary has respited her till the reprinted, ad infinitum, and last, though not least, 11th, and the Ipswich newspaper intimates a hope books may be reprinted, as from stereotypes, in unthat he may yet be moved to grant a further respite. Ithere is something in this doling out of respites by halves even more cruel than prompt refusal. The criminal is kept in a prolonged alternation of hope and fear. The secretary plays with her as a cat with a mouse, when, in the very wantonness of secure possession, the brute cuffs it from side to side, and delays the finishing stroke. He resembles the bon-vivant taking smaller and smaller sips of his last glass as he gets nearer the bottom. Sir James hesitates like a schoolboy, doubtful whether to make two bites of his cherry, or reserve it for one rich mouthful; he cannot decide whether it is better to divide the pleasure, by having two executions, or to reserve the whole four culprits for one glorious full-gorged hanging-match. The question is a difficult one, and accordingly he has taken a fortnight to make up his mind. This is making the most of a treat.—Spectator.

> THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—On Saturday the following Post-office order was placed in the hands of the several postmen, by direction of the Postmaster-General, having also been issued to all postmasters, sub-postmasters, and let'er-receivers :-- "General Post-office, December, 1844, No. 37.—On and after the 1st of January next, should any letter or packet be tendered at your office, which you may ascertain to contain, or which you have every reason to believe the lighter, "for an advance has been made" towards its wishes, Mary Sheming being respited until the lighter. But—
>
> The execution of the other criminals being ordered to contain, or which you have every reason to believe facturer—Jan. 29, A. W. Pollock, Liverpool, commission or glass bottle, any razor, scissors, knife, fork, or other sharp instrument; any leeches, game, fish, flesh, fruit, vegetables, or other perishable substance; any bladder
>
> The execution of the other criminals being ordered to vegetables, or other perishable substance; any bladder vegetables, or other perishables where vegetables, or other perishab or other vessel containing liquid; or any article, or otherwise, be rendered injurious either to the officers of the Post-office, or to the contents of the mail-bags. you will refuse to receive such letter or packet. In the event of any letter or packet being taken by you, and you do not until afterwards discover that it contains any article as above described, or should any such letter or packet be deposited in the letter-box, you will not forward it to its destination, but you will detain it in your office, and inform me by the first post of the circumstance, stating the precise address of the letter or packet, and its contents, or what you suppose them to be, when proper steps will be taken in this department in the case, and you will be in-structed in what manner to dispose of the letter or packet. Should any letter or packet containing any orwarded on to its destination, the receiving postmaster to whose town it may be addressed, upon discovering, or having reason to believe, that its contents are such as those alluded to, will not send it out for delivery, but will detain it in his office, reporting the circumstance to me by the first post, and stating the nature of its contents, when he will be duly instructed in what manner to dispose of it .- By com-

mand, W. L. Maberly, Secretary." EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE. - An old man, aged 85 years, who has long been a teacher at Mauchline, and a "a decent execution." It is a fact, not to be too frequently quoted against the champions of the gallows, that on the 23rd of June, 1784—subrege pio—the how to shoot," bethought himself, a few weeks ago, of New Drop was first used, when fifteen convicts were to- | a helpmate, and, in his peregrinations to Kilmargether executed. More than this; from the following nock, happened to fall in with a woman of less than February to the 1st of December, there were ninety—half his age, whom, on hinting his views, he found six—more than an average of two a weel—hanged was on terms with a younger son of Adam, who in frost of Newgate; and for what? Why, the great belonged to the thriftless fraternity of weavers. belonged to the thriftless fraternity of weavers. Marriage, it appeared, had often been hinted by the knight of the shuttle, but not that direct query put which is so grateful to the ears of womankind. to her perfections, not being taken into account), held something to make the pot boil, in contradistinction to the "muslin-kaill," that would probably be her staple commodity did she engage with his young rival. Coming to close terms, he at once proposed to leave her, should she survive to be his widow. £100 and a house, of which he is proprietor. This decided the She had a pet spaniel that, in a momentary freak, bit no-longer thoughtless maiden to bring matters to an a piece out of the footman's leg. Whereupon, the issue with the man of threads. He, when pressed to closed with the offer of her aged suitor; and, as the bridegroom had no time to lose, the nuptial knot was tied this week .- Kilmarnock Journal.

R. Pretyman credit for a charitable action in having given a dinner to thirty poor persons in the County hall. From the report of the Bucks Herald (to which attention is called by a correspondent), it appears that this dinner was paid with the communion alms. This is certainly a strange (and, we rather think, an illegal) manner of disposing of the contributions of the faithful. The communicants have always been led to think, that in giving their alms they were bestowing their charities direct upon their poorer neigh-

A SAD REVERSE.—Four individuals, who were a few years since occupiers of as many farms of consi- The transactions in free foreign wheat were on a derable extent in the parish, are now working on the roads for the means of existence, at Boarstall Bucks. A sad reverse this, from master to man, from the land to the road, to be obliged to labour on the highways for the parish surveyors, at the small lings is the highest, down to six shillings per week. With two of them it is the more severely felt from

EXTRAORDINARY LETTER ATTESTING THE EFFICACE OF HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES IN BARBADOES-received by J. Young Edghill, Esq., Professor Holloway's Agent for the above Island:—"My kind Benefactor: With the most affectionate gratitude and respect, I giving 5 per cent. moisture, will contain but 64 solid given, and connect one end of the wire to the giving 5 per cent. moisture, will contain but 64 solid given, and that more or less damaged. Ammonia in the most valuable ingredient, and may be estimated (in comparison with other manures) at 6d. and 8d. per lb.; so that samples in other respects equal one. by the honest employment of their energies, the comfortable clothing of a free labourer. In the one case he is well-fed, and well-clothed; in the other, he is starved, and dies with gangrened legs, the victim a friend, and shall be obliged to you to receive it, and send me one of your large pots of Ointment; I shall take particular care to report to you my state and progress of recovery. Signed—John B. C. Wilson. August 8th, 1844."

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS. (From Tuesday's Gazette.)

William Youle, Addle-street, Wood-street, City, com-mission-agent — Thomas Chandler, Bow-lane, builder— John Mandeno, Grove-street, Hackney, market-gardener Thomas Revely, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, plumber—John Barff, Liverpool, merchant—James Booth, Brown-

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. B. Pow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship-broker, second and final dividend of 1s 71d in the pound, any Saturday, Witness having procured another guard, proceeded of 7s 6d in the pound, any Wednesday after Jan. 9, at the on to Ashford, and the deceased was removed by an

Jan. 9, at the office of Mr. Freeman, Leeds.
R. Pullen, Selby, Yorkshire, flax-merchant, second and final dividend of 44d in the pound, any Wednesday after Jan. 9, at the office of Mr. Freeman, Leeds.
R. Currie, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller, first dividend of 4s in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
W. Hayton, Sunderland, coal-fitter, third and final dividend of 1d and 7-15ths of a penny in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tyne. H. Kerr, Woolwich, tailor, fifth dividend of 23d in the pound, Saturday, Jan. 11, and two following Wednesdays, at the office of Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, City. at the office of Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, City.
J. Ward, Upper Ground-street, ironfounder, second dividend of 1s 8d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry.
E. Tuck, Haymarket, silversmith, first dividend of 5d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry.
J. Prior and H. Brady, Kingston-upon-Hull, brushmanufacturers, first dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, any Wednesday after Jan. 9, at the office of Mr. Freeman, Leeds.

at the office of Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry.

E. H. Foster, Hathern, Leicestershire, tanner, second dividend of 23d in the sound, any Wednesday, at the office

the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry.

J. Hurley, Woburn, Bedfordshire, plumber, second dividend of 4d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry.

C. Graydon, St. Ann's-place, Limehouse, ship-chandler, second dividend of 6d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry.

J. Ryle, Manchester, banker, fourth dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, Wednesday, Jan. 22, and any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Pott, Manchester.

A. Tregear and T. C. Lewis, Cheapside, print-sellers, first dividend of 20s in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

J. Balls, Holloway-road, Islington, livery stable-keeper, first dividend of 3s in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

A. Portway, Braintree, Essex, tea-dealer, first dividend of 3s 6d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

J. Baker, Romsey, Hampshire, grocer, first dividend of 5s in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

J. Baker, Romsey, Hampshire, grocer, first dividend of 5s in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

J. Baker, Romsey, Hampshire, grocer, first dividend of 5s in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

J. Baker, Romsey, Hampshire, grocer, first dividend of 4s 14d cheepside entler first dividend of 4s 14d cheepside cutler, first dividend of 4s 14 cher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

J. Scholefield, Cheapside, cutler, first dividend of 4s 1½d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

Jan. 28, J. Wacey, Beech-street, Barbican, bookseller— Jan, 28, J. and R. Dewe, Oxford, booksellers—Jau. 30, J. Oliver and J. York, Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, bankers—Jan. 30, J. Oliver, J. York, and R. Harrison, Tipton, Staffordshire, coalmasters—Jan. 30, A. Lett, Commercial-road, Lambeth, timber merchant—Jan. 30, T. Roberts, Blackman-street, Rorough—Jan. 30, T. G. Thorn, Southampton, builder—Jan. 31, E. Ashwell, Yeldon, Bedfordshire, dealer and chapman—Jan. 31, G. and S. Potter, and J. Krauss, Manchester, calico printers—Jan. 30, W. Cochran and J. P. Robertson, City, merchants—Jan. 30, W. B. Bebertson, Branco Ayres, merchants—Jan. 30, W. P. Robertson, Buenos Ayres, merchant. CEBTIFICATES TO BE GRANTED, UNLESS CAUSE BE SHOWN TO

W. Brookes, Gilbert-street Grosvenor-square, grocer— Jan. 28, T. and J. Walker, York-road, Lambeth, uphol-sterers—Jan. 28, A. Akehurst, East Malling, Kent, baker sterers—Jan. 28, A. Akehurst, East Malling, Kent, baker
—Jan. 29, R. Parkinson, Farsley, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer—Jan. 29, A. W. Pollock, Liverpool, commission
merchant—Jan. 29, R. E. Walker, Liverpool, merchant—
Jan. 29, W. Cross, Chester, lead manubant Jan. 20, W. Cross, Chester, lead manubant Jan. 20, R. E. Walker, Liverpool, merchant—
Jan. 29, W. Cross, Chester, lead manubant Jan. 20, W. Cross, PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. A. Foreshaw and R. Foreshaw, jun., Liverpool, merchant—S. and H. W. Wilkins, Judd-place, West St. Paucras, stonemasons—R. C. Edleston, II. Fisher, and R. C. Edleston, Nantwich, Cheshire, attorneys; as far as regards H. Fisher-W. P. Budd, W. Woodward, J. Bletchley, W. A. Long, and W. Oliver. London, common-carriers—L. Eastwood, G. Johnson, and E. Tavo, Manchester, joiners—D. Fletcher and J. Payne, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, schoolmasters—J. Cramond and A. Schuyler, jun., Lime-street, City, ship-agents—T. Giles and G. Foster, Leicester, yarn-manufacturers—T. Marston. sen., and T. Marston, jun., Birmingham, gold-beaters—C. R. Ayres and R. Parkinson, John-street, Berkeley-square, architects-R. Blackbird and W. Hunter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipbrokers — J. A., and J. S. Burnley, Batley, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturers; as far as regards A. Burnley—P. Crook, sen., and P. Crook, jun., Manchester, cotton-manufacturers—M. Blandin and G. A. Brown, Liverpool, worked by the Company of the Property of the Company of th article as before mentioned not be discovered by the merchanls—II. Guy and W. D. Burrell, jun., Chelms-postmaster at whose office it may be posted, but be ford, booksellerss—J. Neville, J. Ainsworth, and J. street, Southwark, furnishing undertnkers—W. Buckle, J. Smith, and J. Booth, Bradford,, Yorkshire, worsted street, Southwark, furnishing undertikers—W. Buckle
J. Smith, and J. Booth, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted
spinners; as far as regards W. Buckle—W. Pawson and
J. Kenworthy, Leeds, woollen-cloth manufacturers—J.
Woollatt and G. Walton, Derby, upholsterers—T. Baker,
J. Davis, and P. Harris Bromley, Stanfordshire, coalmasters—J. cerman, T. Grandy, T. Heywood, and J.
Grundy, Preston, cotton-spinners; as far as regards J.
Grundy, Preston, cotton-spinners; as far as regards J.
H. Wood, Stockton, drapers; as far as regards R.
Dickson—E. Beard and C. H. Chitty, Lewes, browers—
A. Windus, E. Beard and C. H. Chitty, Lewes, browers—
A. Windus, E. Beard and C. H. Chitty—J. Beynon, J.
Jones, and R. Beynon, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square,
embossers—H. White and R. B. Baas, Halesworth, Suffolk, attorneys—E. and F. Farnden, Long-acre, hatters—
J. Currie, L. Currie, sen.—H. Brown and W. H. Marston, Coventry,
Bromley, Middlesex, distillers; as far as regards L.
Currie, sen.—H. Brown and W. H. Marston, Coventry,
School Red Main, 21s; Hasting's Hartley, 20s;
Hartley, 20s; Townley, 19s 6d; Wylam, 20s 9d;
W. E., Bell and Brown, 22s; W. E., Gosforth,
U. E., Heaton, 21s 9d; W. E., Killingworth,
W. E., Belmont, 22s 6d; W. E., Hidde, 21s 9d;
W. E., Hetton, 22s 6d; W. E., Haswell, 24s;
W. E., Hetton, 22s; W. E., Heston, 22s; Lambton, 24s;
W. E., Hetton, 22s; Lambton, 24s;
W. E., Hetton, 22s 6d; Caradoc, 23s 6d;
Hartlepool, 23s 9d; Heselden, 21s 6d; Heugh Hall,
Currie, sen.—H. Brown and W. H. Marston, Coventry,
School Regards W. E., Clennell, 20s 6d; W. E., Killingworth,
W. E., Belland Brown, 22s; W. E., Hetton, 21s 9d;
W. E., Hetton, 21s 9d; W. E., Hetton, 22s; W. E., Hetton, 22s 6d; W. E., Hetton, 22s; W. E., Hetton, 23s 9d; Heselden, 21s 6d; Heugh Hall,
Currie, sen.—H. Brown and W. H. Marston, Coventry, Such Provided Regards W. E., Clennell, 20s; W. E., Clennell, 20s 6d; W. E., Hetton, 21s 6d; W. E., Hetton, 22s; W. E., Hetton, 22s; W. E., Hetton, 22s; W. E., Hetton, 23s; W. E., Clennell, 20s; W. E., Clennell, 20s; W. E., Hetton, 21 folk, attorneys—E. and F. Farnden, Long-acre, hatters—J. Currie, L. Currie, sen., L. Currie, jun., and A. Currie, Bromley, Middlessx, distillers; as far as regards L. Currie, sen.—H. Brown and W. H. Marston, Coventry, pawabrokers—J. and W. Moore, Schlinge, Kent, millers—W. Jackson and J. Ranger, Trowbridge, auctioneers—W. Pass and J. Shelmerdine, Altrincham, Cheshire, attorneys—W. Casson and G. B. Withington, Manchester, atneys-W. Casson and G. B. Withington, Manchester, atput which is so grateful to the ears of womankind. The patriarchal instructor had not passed so many of the young through his hands not to be able to take advantage of the opening thus afforded; and, in order to counterbalance the difference of years (the other, of being blind to her faults, provided he might be alive to her perfections, not being taken into account), held Shaw, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, printers; as far as re- state; and in the absence of demand, beyond that gards R. Shaw—S. Skinner and S. Closs, jun., Spring-street, Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, saddlers—W. Master-the value of any article. At our market this mornstreet, Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, saddlers—W. Masterman, W. Peters, D. Mildred, J. Masterman, J. Masterman, jun., and F. Mildred, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, City, bankers; as far as regards W. Masterman—E. T. Clarkson and E. E. Whitaker, Calne, Wilts, attorneys.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, DEC. 6 .- The wind having got round to the south-west, a good many vessels of grain laden arrived towards the close of the past week, some of which had been a long time on passage. Of English wheat, barley, and flour, and of Scotch and Irish oats, the supplies were liberal, and a fair quantity of barley arrived from abroad. The receipts of English oats were not large, nor were the supplies of beans and peas particularly abundant. This morning there were several cargoes of wheat fresh up from Lincolnshire, but the quantity offering by land carriage samples from the neighbouring counties was trifling. Of barley, the display of samples was rather considerable, and there were, in addition to the quantity of oats reported, a few vessels with this grain from Ireland fresh up. Beans were in good supply, whilst peas were rather scarce. The wheat trade opened slowly, and only the best dry qualities sold readily at the currency of Monday last, other descriptions being difficult of disposal. retail scale, and quotations underwent no change requiring notice. In bond nothing whatever was done. Flour hung heavily on hand, and ship marks were rather easier to buy. Superior malting barley was scarce, and selected qualities brought fully previous prices; secondary descriptions were on the other hand very unsaleable, and barley supported former terms. Malt being on hand, the supply exceeded the demand. Though factors acceded to a decline of 6d. to 1s. per qr. on most kinds of oats, the dealers did not buy freely, and only a moderate clearance was made. Beans moved off tardily at about Monday's terms. Peas were held firmly, but the demand was not lively. With constant arrivals of red clover seed from abroad, prices of the article have tended downwards. The inquiry for white has also been slow, and to-day there was very little doing. Other sorts of seeds in retail request at former terms. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL

QUARTER.—British. 8 5 8 9 Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 42 48 White 51 54 Wheat, Essex, K kent, new & old red 42 48 White 51 54 of barley, beans, or peas.

Norfolk and Lincoln. . . . do 43 46 Ditto 48 58 48 52 white 41 46 Fine 48 52 his red old 0 0 Red 41 44 White 45 45 Barley Grinding. . 27 29 Distil. 30 32 Malt. 94 38 Brown . . . 54 56 Pale 58 63 Ware 54 65 Beans Ticks old & new 31 34 Harrow 33 39 Pigcon 38 42 Peas Grey 33 38 Maple 38 58 White 36 40 Oats Lincolns & Yorkshire Feed 22 24 Poland 22 26 Lincolns & Yorkshire Feed 22 24 Poland 22 26 Seetch Angus 23 25 Potato 25 27 Malton Corn Market, Jan. 4.—We had a fair Scotch Angus 23 25 Potato 25 27 Irish White 21 22 Black 21 22

| | r ree. | Bon |
|------------------------------------|---------|------|
| Foreign. | 5 6 | 8 |
| heat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c | . 50 60 | 86 |
| Marks, Mecklenburg | | 82 |
| Danish, Holstein, and Friesland r | | 80 |
| Russian, Hard 45 46 Soft | | 28 |
| Italian, Red 46 50 White | . 50 52 | 83 |
| Spanish, Hard . 46 50 Soft | | 52 8 |
| ye, Baltic, Dried, 81 32 Undried . | . 31 32 | 21 2 |
| arley, Grinding . 27 29 Malting . | . 33 34 | 24 3 |
| eans. Ticks 52 34 Egyptian | . 31 33 | 26 |
| eas, White 36 38 Maple . | | 28 8 |
| ats. Dutch, Brew and Thick | | 19 5 |
| - Russian feed | | 15 |
| Daniel Evigaland food | 91 93 | 15 1 |

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, JAN. 6. - The export season having been pretty generally brought to business—season considered—at the Cloth Halls this

larger than we have ever before noticed. In the week just concluded 16 sheep and 18 oxen and cows have been received for this market, and which were disposed of on Friday last. With this exception, no arrivals have taken place into any of the ports of the United Kingdom. The official returns of the importations of beasts and sheep give the following results :-

PROM DEC. 31 TO JAN. 4, 1845.

| Beasts | Sheep | Beasts | Sheep | East | Sheep | S

To-day there were only 4 beasts and 8 sheep on sale from abroad; but, as they were somewhat out of condition, they attracted very little attention. Although there was only a moderate number of beasts offering J. Wilson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-manufacturer, in to-day's market, the principal portion of which first and final dividend of 1s 3d and 8-10ths of a penny in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Baker, Newdestle-upon Tyne, linen-manufacturer, in to-day's market, the principal portion of which was of very middling quality, the demand for that description of stock, notwithstanding we had a fair description of stock, notwithstanding we had a fair attendance of buyers, was extremely inactive. The castle-upon-Tyne.

T. Rodham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, first and final dividend of 9d and 7-10ths of 1d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

R. Drew, Compton-street, Regent-square, licensed victualler, first dividend of 6½d in the pound, any Wednesday, the value of most other breeds was lower by 2d, per 8lb., and even at that amount of depression a clearance was not effected. There were very few serious cases of disease apparent amongst the beasts, yet they came to hand somewhat out of condition. of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

J. Cockburn, New Broad-street, City, merchant, fourth dividend of 3½d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry.

T. Donkin, Cambridge, victualler, first dividend of 2d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry.

The sheep were, generally speaking, in good order, and their weight was equal to that of most former seasons. For the time of year, the supply of sheep was rather limited. Prime old downs were in fair request, and last week's quotations were steadily supseasons. For the time of year, the supply of sheep was rather limited. Prime old downs were in fair request, and last week's quotations were steadily supported. All other breeds were on full sale, though

Prime small . . . Suckling calves each Large hogs Neat small porkers . . 3 0 Neat small porkers Quarter-old store pigs each

CORN AVERAGES .- General average prices of British corn for the week ended Jan. 4, 1845, made up from the Returns of the Inspectors in the different cities and towns in England and Wales, per imperial quarter.
Wheat., 45s. 3d. | Oats..., 21s. 10d. | Beans., 36s. 1d.
Barley., 34s. 2d. | Ryo..., 83s. 9d. | Pease., 36s. 1d.

SMITHFIELD HAYMARKETS.—Coarse Meadow Hay, £3 10s to £4 15s; Useful ditto, £4 16s to £5 4s; fine Upland, ditto, £5 5s to £5 10s; Clover Hay, £4 10s to £6; Oat Straw, £1 14s to £1 16s; Wheat Straw, £1 16s to £1 18s per load. A fair average supply, and a steady demand.

THE CONTRABY ON THE DAY OF MEETING.

Jan. 30, T. Sherwood, Tilehurst, Berkshire, brickmaker

Jan. 30, J. Burgess, Cratfield, Suffolk, farmer—Jan. 29,
W. Smith, Gloucester-street, Hoxton, builder—Jan. 28,
W. Brookes, Gilbert-street Grosvenor-square, grocer—
W. Brookes, Gilbert-street Grosvenor-square, grocer—
The contrals of the primest beasts and sneep, but all other kinds of stock, which were in fair average supply, were a dull sale, at barely stationary prices. Beef, from 2s 10d to 4s; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 8d

very inactive demand here this morning, and the rates were with difficulty supported. Beef, from 2s 8d to 4s; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 6d to 18s to 30s; quarter-old store pigs, 16s to 20s; and milch cows, with their small calf, £16 to £19 each. Hailsham, Jan. 8 .- We had a very dull inquiry for stock, the quotations of which had a downward tendency. Beef, from 2s 10d to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s to

Arunder, Jan. 7.—Beef, from 3s to 4s; mutton 3s to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s to 3s 6d per 8lbs. Supply but moderate, and trade dull CHICHESTER, JAN. 8 .- There was a scanty show of prime stock, which in consequence supported previous from 2s Sd to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s; and pork, 2s 10d to 3s & per 8lbs. Suck-ling calves, 18s to 28s; quarter-old Store Pigs, 16s to

19s; and Milch Cows, £16 to £18 10s each. COAL MARKET.—Prices per ton at the close of the market:—Buddle's West Hartley, 20s; Carr's Hartley 20s; Charlotte Main, 21s; Hasting's Hartley, 20s 23s 6d; West Hetton, 21s; Cowpen Hartley, 20s6d: Garnaut Stone, 26s; Lewiss Merthyr, 21s 6d; More-

ing the inquiry for wheat was very limited, and we repeat our quotations, nominally, as on this day se'nnight. Flour was in but moderate request: no reduction in prices can, however, be noted. The demand for oats was on the most limited scale, and the previous currency was not obtainable. For oatmoal here was a fair consumptive demand, at full prices, but the scarcity of the article caused a limitation to the business which would otherwise have been done. Beans were only a slow sale. 🐇

STATE OF TRADE.—The improvement which we noticed in this market last week was fully sustained yesterday, when the demand both for yarn and goods was considerable; and the market being exceedingly bare of stock, purchasers were compelled, in some cases, to give, for immediate delivery, an advance of &d. to &d. per pound on yarn, and of 1 &d. to 3d. per piece on 40-inch shirtings. Many contracts for future delivery have also been made at full previous rates.—Manchester Guardian, of Wednesday.

change of wind has brought up a numerous fleet of vessels the last three days, and our import list shows a large supply of the chief articles of the trade. The trade has continued to exhibit much the same want of animation that we have had occasion to notice for several weeks past. Foreign wheat has been held at previous rates; but on Friday new was sold on rather easier terms. Flour has moved slowly, and has barely sustained the prices of last Tuesday. Oats have still met a very limited demand; and, at the close of the week, a parcel or two of good mealing were disposed of at 3s. to 3s. 1d. per 45lb. Oatmea had only a moderate sale, without change as to price. In barley or peas, we have had little passing. A small parcel or two of Egyptian beans have been sold at 33s. 6d. per 480lb. There was a good choice of Irish new grain at to-day's market, with a moderate attendance of buyers. The best descriptions of wheat realised 6s. 10d. per 70lb., which was the top quotation last Tuesday; but the secondary qualities were 1d. to 2d. per 70lb. cheaper. Prices of flour did not vary. Oats were offering 1d. per bushel lower, and the business in this article was not large; at the same time, there did not appear to be much disposition to press sales. Oatmeal met a fair demand at a decline of about 3d. per load. No change in the value of barley, beans, or peas

MALTON CORN MARKET, JAN. 4.—We had a fair quantity of grain offering to this day's market.

Wheat of good quality at last week's prices; inferior rather lewer. In barley and oats no alteration.—Wheat, red, 44s. to 48s.; old ditto, 50s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 50s, to 58s; old ditto, 53s, to 58s, per gr. of 40 stones. Barley 28s. to 32s. per gr. of 32st. Oats, 91d. to 101d. per stone. LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, JAN. 7. - Our

arrivals here this week are fair, but not large, considering the detention. The Wheat trade is again slow; last week's rates are, however, generally demanded for all dry qualities, but the demand is only to a moderate extent, and a small decline is conceded upon damp and secondary qualities. Fine Barley is in rather better request at last week's prices, while all other sorts remain very dull. Oats and Beans as

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—There has been a fair being blocked up with ice, it is now placed beyond a doubt that the imports of live stock from the Conti-

Metropolitan Police Entelligenc

MANSION HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY .- EXTRAORDINARY CASE, -- A man whos name appeared upon the prisoners' list as Sinops Kent, was brought before the Lord Mayor upon self-accusation of a very serious offence. Robert Sterling, policebeen arranged for the purpose of firing your bank, and the omnibus should be obtained. which you cannot prevent, however strict you may keep watch, unless you consent to pay the party £100 within one month-namely £50 immediately, which you must and Fitzgerald, the warrant-officers, reported to Mr. soner was remanded.

· THURSDAY .- CASE OF FORGERY .- Thomas Griffiths Daniel Forrester, the officer, charged with forgery. Mr. Bush, solicitor to the committee of bankers for protection against forgeries and frauds, attended for the prosecution. Mr. Bush stated that the prisoner had been in the employment of Mr. Myers, the fishmonger, of St. Peter's-alley, Cornhill, whose service he left about three months ago, and that there was at any rate one forgery besides that upon which the evidence was ready, in the commission of which, it would hereafter appear, the prisoner was concerned .- Mr. S. Pace, clerk in Dimsdale and Barnard's banking house, in Cornhill, stated that the prisoner presented a cheque for £10, purporting to be signed by Mr. Michael Myers, on Wednesday, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. It was not paid, for eight or nine cheques, purporting to be drawn by Mr. Myers, had previously been presented, and had turned out to be forgeries. The cheque produced was a considerably worse imitation of Mr. Myers's writing than any of the preceding cheques. The prisoner did not say anything upon presenting the cheque, which the witness, upon receiving, given into custody. Mr. Michael Myers stated that he under such circumstances. kept an account at Messrs. Dimsdale and Barnard's banking-house forty-five years. The cheque produced was not in his handwriting. The prisoner had lived thirteen or fourteen months with him as his house servant, and lodged in the house. The prisoner was remanded until Wednesday next.

CLERKENWELL.

TUESDAY .- THE JEWS IN TROUBLE .- On Monday Wilmington-square and its neighbourhoodwere for some hours the scene of great excitement, in consequence of the ejection of a Jewish family, who, by their screams and shouts, attracted a mob of more than 1,000 persons. So great was the uproar, and so serious did the matter at one time appear, that a man on horseback was despatched to the Clerkenwell police-station for a reinforcement of police. Arising out of this affair, Mr. Solomon Lyons, a broker, residing in Gray's-inn-lane, a Jew, was placed at the bar, It appeared from the evidence, which was very volumiforthwith leave the house when called upon. The house tradesman named Andrews, residing near Newingtonarrival of a body of policemen, serious results would have ensued. The prisoner, who chanced to be passing, interfered on behalf of the ejected family, and applied language of a very offensive nature towards the constables; who. seeing that the encouragement of a respectable-looking ried, but he had not been able to discover her. Mr. Heri- wards all her Majesty's subjects, but more particuman was likely to inflame still more the passions of the already exasperated mob, took him into custody. The prisoner denied that he had used badlanguage towards behalf of his Jewish brethren, and that he knew nothing of the circumstances of the case, but accidentally mingled in the mob .- Mr. Combe said, if the police had been injured, he would undoubtedly have sent him to the House of Correction for a month without a fine; he would, how- of the prisoner's conduct, and said that, as the evidence ever, fine him ten shillings, or ten days' imprisonment.

WEDNESDAY .- THE BATTLE OF THE SAUCEPAN .-Mrs. Ann Jarvis was brought before Mr. Broderip, his defence, was fully committed to Newgate for trial. a penny postman, and about half the size of her assailant. The complainant, whose head was bandaged, and who was so infirm that she was led into the office and accommodated with a seat, gave the magistrate to understand by false pretences a large quantity of wine and spirits from that she and the defendant lived in the same house in Hannibal-road, Stepney. Last Friday Mrs. Jarvis came In a previous hearing three cases were established against down to her door, on the first floor, and opened the the prisoner, and to-day a fourth was clearly made out. window on the staircase. She went out and requested They all displayed great address in the art of robbing her to shut it, as it was very cold. Mrs. Jarvis said the under false pretence.—The magistrate said that he had window should be opened to have the place ventilated. received an anonymous communication, intimating that From these more words arose, and Mrs. Jarvis brought the prisoner had some time ago been convicted on a charge a saucepan, containing the hot liquor in which a pig's of felony at the Central Criminal Court, where he was head had been boiled, and attempted to strike Mrs. Garner, sentenced to six months' imprisonment.—The prisoner, who retreated towards her own room, and, in so doing, who appeared deeply affected, in a scarcely audible tone, capsized a pail of water belonging to Mrs. Jarvis, and admitted that the accusation in question was well sent the vessel from the top of the stairs to the bottom. Mrs. Jarvis followed up the attack with the saucepan, and | tressed state and previous character, had sentenced him the third blow took effect on Mrs. Garner's arm, and cut only to a month's imprisonment.—A Solicitor, who was through a dress she was making. She repeated the blows in attendance on other business, expressed himself with the saucepan on the left side of her head, which sent greatly shocked at seeing the prisoner in such a disgraceher reeling into her own room. Mrs. Jarvis threw the ful situation, having known him in former days under saucepan after her, pork liquor and all, and then randown far different circumstances, and made a forcible appeal stairs to recover her pail. On her return she came into in his favour to the magistrates on the ground of his past Mrs. Garner's apartment, and beat her terribly with the respectability.—Mr. Broughton said he could not allow saucepan, knocked her over a table, and forced a baby the former character or condition of an accused person only fourteen months old out of her arms, and trampled to operate with him in his mode of adjudicating upon the upon it. Mrs. Garner, alarmed for the safety of herself charge before him, and he felt it his duty to commit the with both father and daughter, she having, as soon as reand infant, cried out murder most lustily, and caught hold of the handle of the saucepan, and in the struggle which took place twisted it off. Mrs. Jarvis then beat the little liams and Thomas Dawson, charged, in conjunction woman with the saucepan without a handle, and Mrs. with two others, one of whom is now in the House of Garner, after a severe struggle, got it under her arm; Mrs. | Correction. with an outrageous attack upon the police, Jarvis attempted to regain possession of her saucepan, two of whom were so seriously injured as to be and in doing so cut her own thumb. The battle of the incapable of duty ever since, were brought up for saucepan was proceeding when a policeman made his appearance, and parted the belligerents. The complainant, Jenkinson, were now in attendance, and stated, that who sighed and groaned most awfully, and made the most though considerably recovered, they were still suffering of her case, said she had been under the doctor's hands. seriously from the injuries inflicted upon them. Neville -Mr. Broderip said there could be no doubt that Mrs. said, that for some reason he was unacquainted with. Garner had been seriously injured, but her medical the prisoner Williams had a grudge against him, and had attendant, Dr. Godfrey, certified she was not in danger several times threatened to punish him; but, notwith-Her affectation and the exaggerated manner in which she standing, both he and the other constable would prefer had given her evidence was apparent, but enough had that the magistrate should deal summarily with the case, been stated to justify him in holding Mrs. Jarvis to bail, herself in £60, and two sureties of £30 each, to answer the charge at the sessions. Mrs. Jarvis was then com-

WEDNESDAY .-- A MIRACLE .-- THE BLIND RESTORED TO Sight .- T. Lloyd, a man of very lofty stature, long visaged, and with his hair combed over his face in a strange manner, was charged with begging. The prisoner alleged that he was blind. His eyes were concealed by his hair. Stammell, the street keeper of Islington, deposed, that he saw the prisoner begging on the previous evening in High-street, Islington. He had a placard hanging on his breast with the words "Relieve the blind" printed upon it. Witness told him to go away; but the prisoner refused, and became most insolent, using the foulest language. Stammell, finding remonstrance useless, took him to the station-house. The prisoner, when called upon for his defence, in a grave, puritanical tone, denied that he had used bad language, stated that it was in consequence of extreme distress he had sought aid in such a days ago, wearied in body and depressed in mind. He lodged at present in Tyndal's-buildings, Gray's-innlane; and the landlord knew him to be an honest, decent man. He was totally blind and altogether helpless .-Mr. Combe, who evidently suspected the prisoner, directed Nesbitt, the doorkeeper, to make inquiries into his statement. Thereupon the prisoner fell upon his knees in the box, and, in the most earnest manner, besought the magistrate to set him at liberty, and to have pity upon a poor old blind man. He said, he would not rise until the magistrate would pardon him. The affair was dramatic, but not natural. Upon leaving the court, he again turned round, and raising his hands to Heaven, whilst the tears rolled down his cheeks, again craved his liberty in a tone of Richard Melson, shopman to Mr. Spokes, that he had and manner that would have done him credit on the observed the prisoners lurking about the shop some time stage. Nesbitt, however, removed him and returned into | previous to the robbery. The books were shortly aftercourt in an hour with him, and stated to the magistrate that every word he had uttered was false, and that the fellow was a confirmed beggar. - The impostor stood erect, prisoner Crawley. The three prisoners then ran away but said nothing. No sooner, however, had Mr. Combe down White Hart-court. Police-constable L 289 received sentenced him to a month's imprisonment, than suddenly and quickly raising his long blackthorn stick, he aimed a in New-street. The policeman said the three prisoners desperate blow at the magistrate; fortunately, it did not were the associates of thieves, and only on Saturday last take effect—but the weapon slightly grazed the arm of they stole four books from a shop in the London-road. the junior clerk. He raised the stick a second time, but The prisoners denied the robbery, and said they were at the junior clerk. The prisoners denied the robbery, and said they were at the junior clerk. The prisoners denied the robbery and said they were at the junior clerk. the junior clerk. He raised the stick a second time, but the prosecution, said that the prosecution that the prose was removed to the cell, swearing all the way. BOW STREET

TUESDAY .- DEATH FROM BEING RUN OVER .- A CAT-

wine-merchant, of Mark-lane, was placed at the bar

Charing-cross, the prisoner, after looking at him for a moment, said, "I can bear it no longer; you must take afterwards. It was stated by a witness that the occurme in charge." Witness asked upon what glotter to which he replied, "For sending a threatening letter to driver of the fate of the deceased was evinced by the Messrs. Prescott and Grote, the bankers." The prisoner driver of the cart, who, at the bar, appeared much Messrs. Prescott and Grote, the Dankers. then put into his hands a seal, with which he said he had affected by the calamity. Mr. Jardine said no blame then put into his hands a seal, with white he had sent to the whatever was attributable to the defendant, who had impressed the wax on the letter he had sent to the mpressed the wax on the letter and into custody. The conducted himself with great propriety and right feeling prisoner likewise said, upon being taken into custody, in the matter. As he might, however, be wanted at that it was to serve other parties he had done it. The another investigation elsewhere, he would be required to following is a copy of the letter which had been received leave his address, and undertake to attend if called at the bank:—"December 6. Messieurs,—A plan has upon. The magistrate also directed that the number of

MONDAY .- SUSPECTED MURDER AT TWIG-FOLLY .- Tilt

enclose in a letter, directed to Mr. John Wright, and Broughton the result of the investigation they had been send without fail to-morrow morning by twelve o'clock to directed to institute relative to the fate of Mr. William the Angel Inn, Islington, to be left there until called for. May, a traveller in the silk trade, whose mysterious dis-Unless this is complied with, woe betide you; it will be appearance had induced serious apprehensions that he folly of you attempting to discover the parties, for if you had been robbed and murdered. The officers stated that do so you will be placing your lives at stake. Avert the the directors of the Regent's Canal Company had given fate which now hangs over you. I say be warned, and directions for the withdrawal of the water from that porcomply with the demands now made.—Yours, &c., tion of their canal into which the body of the missing SINOPS KENT. Messrs. Prescott and Grote." The pri- gentleman was supposed to have been thrown, and a large the result was that not the slightest trace had been disbourers had also been engaged for several hours in work- to the House of Correction for two months. ing double drags in a large piece of water, called Sir George Duckett's Canal, immediately adjoining the other, but their exertions had been equally unsuccessful. The entire day, from seven o'clock in the morning until dark, had been occupied in the search, during which an immense concourse of persons, to the number of at least 5,000, whom the excitement consequent on the occurrence had drawn to witness the proceedings, separated themselves into clusters, and closely examined the surrounding fields and grounds to ascertain if there were any appearances of the surface having been recently disturbed, but nothing of the kind appeared to have taken place. The officer added that, from further inquiries, they had ascertained that Mr. May was in confortable circumstances, extremely temperate in his habits, and greatly handed to Mr. Barnard, one of the partners of the firm. respected.-Mr. Broughton expressed his gratification The prisoner was then called into the back parlour, and | that everything had been done that was at all practicable A POLYGAMIST. - Thomas Bartholomew Imbert, a

middle-aged man, was brought up for final examination charged with having feloniously intermarried with one Abigail Isted during the lifetime of three other women to whom it was alleged he had been previously married. Certified copies of the registries of two of the marriages were put in, one of them solemnized at Bow Church, Stratford, in July, 1838, and the other at St. Mary's, Islington, in July, 1842. Both these women, who were stated to have suffered greatly from the neglect and illusage of the prisoner, were present in court. It was also stated, in the course of the evidence, that two children whom he had had by the first of the wives had literally died from the privation and wretchedness to which they had been exposed through the unnatural conduct of their father. Notwithstanding the ill-usage she had received from the prisoner, the second wife, Abigail Isted, an atcharged with obstructing the police in the execution of tenuated, melancholy-looking creature, exhibited in court their duty, and with exciting a mob against the police. | the warmest affection for him, and evinced such a repuznance to give any evidence which could criminate him, that nous, that a Jewish family, named Abrahams, have lived | the magistrate found it necessary for the ends of justice to for a considerable time in Tysoe-street, Wilmington- make her father answerable for her appearance at the square, and falling into large arrears of rent, they were Old Bailey. Rowland, the warrant-officer, said he had served with the usual notice to quit, which expired on | made the most diligent inquiries with a view to discover was let. Abrahams gave a written promise that he would had succeeded in tracing the father of one of them, a wife—a portion of his dress being at the time disarhaving been let, they were that morning called upon to causeway, who informed him that his daughter had been evacuate, but refused, and were ejected by force. The dead for several years, and that her death had been solely the place. Defendant further said (mentioning cerwhole family, ten in number, and amongst them several caused by the brutal conduct of the prisoner, who had tain particulars to which we cannot give publicity), tracted, whose sympathies were at once enlisted in favour of one of the hospitals, whence she had at length been a former occasion strong reasons for accusing her of long time previously totally deserted her. He (Rowland) had also been engaged in efforts to find out another the suspicions entertained against her by her husband tage, who appeared for the prosecution, said that the larly towards his wife, for the next six months. prisoner's conduct to one of the wives, the daughter of a Mr. Wilson, had been as inhuman as that he had disthe police, but admitted that he was much interested on played towards the unfortunate women referred to by the officer, for that at the very time he married the last wife one of his children by a previous marriage was lying upon its death-bed, and had actually died two days after. Mr. Broughton severely animadverted upon the cruelty had established two of the marriages in the most satisfactory manner, he should send him for trial upon the charge of bigamy, and order the depositions to be at once taken | cede to her matrimonial propositions. It was in vain against him. The prisoner, who had nothing to offer in that he appealed to the police to put her away, for no

TUESDAY .-- A "RESPECTABLE" THIEF. -- Wm. Fraser a middle-aged, respectable-looking man, was placed at the bar for final examination, charged with having obtained licensed victuallers in different parts of the metropolis. founded, but that the court, in consideration of the disprisoner for trial.

FEROCIOUS ASSAULT ON THE POLICE,-James Wilfinal examination. The wounded officers, Neville and and save them the inconvenience of attending at the sessions to prosecute.—Mr. Broughton said it was a most dastardly outrage, and ought to be sent to the sessions, as he regretted exceedingly the Legislature had not furnished him with sufficient powers to enforce an adequate satisfied he should not be doing justice if he did not impose the full penalty and punishment it was in his power

were consequently removed in the van. THE SUSPECTED MURDER AT TWIG-FOLLY .- In the magistrate that the body of Mr. W. May, the unfortunate by order of the directors of the canal company, on Sunday last. It was stated that there were manifest appearanees of violence upon his person, and that the mystery attaching to his fate was greatly increased from the circumstance of money being found upon his persen. LAMBETH.

FRIDAY .- "LOVE OF LITERATURE." -- John Crawley, William Dew, and William Edmonston, three urchins scarcely higher than the bar at which they were placed, were brought before the Hon, Mr. Norton, charged with stealing five books from the shop of Mr. Spokes, bookseller, Walworth-road. It appeared from the statement wards missed from the shop, and a little girl saw the prisoner Dew take the books, and hand one of them to the information of the robbery, and apprehended the prisoners Correction for one month.

GUILDHALL.

towards Charing-cross, from which direction an omnibus was approaching him with great speed. In his mel," and also a deficiency in the lemmel by admixture of bus was approaching and the borses, which were close upon him, brass filings. The prisoner absconded about the 26th of Hardwick could only lament that no known law existed had, no doubt, been dropped by the burglars in their the ran against the shafts of defendant's cart and fell June, and Sergeant Brannan had been looking for him upon his face. The wheels of the cart (which was ever since,—John Stockholm, foreman to Messrs, Wheeler, heavily laden with hampers of wine) passed over the stated that it was the custom to not only take the weight poor fellow's back, and crushed him in a frightful manner, of gold delivered to each hand and that of the manufacin which state he was taken to a Mr. Davis, residing near | tured article, but every Saturday an account was taken of his feet, which would take some time to heal, Mr. Hard- lights, proceeded down stairs to ascertain what was the man No. 157 of the A division of metropolitan poince, at the spot, and subsequently, by his advice, to the Charing-unmanufactured gold, articles in the course of manufactured on sending him to the parish. ture, and of the gold dust. It was weighed and returned to each man. After the prisoner absconded his drawer moment, said, "I can bear it no longer; you must want me in charge." Witness asked upon what ground; to rence was purely accidental, and that the utmost con- was broken open, and upon comparing the contents with the book there was a deficiency in the gold of two ounces, one pennyweight, value £4 6s.; in the lemmel, or filings, the deficiency was two ounces, nineteen pennyweights, six grains. He melted the lemmel into a bar, and it was found to have been deteriorated by the admixture of base metal, which the eye could not detect, but was discovered upon assaying the bar.—Mr. Alderman Musgrove thought it would be prudent to leave out so much of the case as related to deteriorating the nine ounces of lemmel.-The prisoner said, that having met with a friend, he stopped and drank with him, and as his master refused on Saturday night to send him the rest of his wages then due, he did not choose to go to work there again. If there was a deficiency, his drawer must have been forced open and robbed during his absence. - Mr. Alderman Musgrove been forced !- The foreman said, " None whatever." - The Alderman said he should send the prisoner to trial, but he would be remanded, that the depositions might be pre-

TUESDAY .- SHAMMING FITS .- Ann Wood was charged with lying down in the pathway on Blackfriars Bridge, number of workmen had been engaged during the pre- with her eyes turned up, and feigning to be in a violent ceding day in that operation. The water on either side fit. It appeared that the prisoner was an old hand at it, was brought before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of of the bridge at Twig-Folly, to a great distance, embracing and had been in custody five or six times for the same three sets of locks, had been entirely drawn off, and a thing. She was in the habit of putting a quantity of minute examination made along the bed of the canal, but soap about her lips to make it appear as though she was foaming at the mouth. Alderman Kelly said that as it covered of the object of their search. A number of la- appeared she was an old offender, he should commit her

MARYLEBONE.

TUESDAY .- A FATHER ROBBED BY HIS DAUGHTER .-Ellen Cummings, a girl 15 years of age, was placed at the bar, charged by John Cummings, her father, under the following circumstances:-The evidence of the prosecutor was, that the prisoner was of such deprayed and dissolute habits that he now felt himself bound to proceed against her, in the hope that she might, by being punished, be ultimately brought to a sense of honesty and pro priety of conduct. What he had now to allege against his drawers, and stole therefrom two handkerchiefs: saw nothing more of her until the previous night (Monday), when he found her in William-street, Lisson-grove, and then gave her into custody. The prisoner was com

THURSDAY .- ASSAULT ON A WIFE .- Mr. Francis Tress, a coal merchant, residing at No. 39, Portman-place, Edgeware-road, was charged before Mr. Long she was visited in the parlour by a medical gentleman who had been in the habit of attending the family for an improper and guilty nature had taken place be-tween her (complainant) and the professional person alluded to. The latter denied most strongly the say a few words of explanation, but defendant refused to hear him, and ordered him out of the house. Complainant added, that after the gentleman had left defendant, locked her in the apartment, and there continued for some time to beat and otherwise ranged—he, before he had an opportunity of adjusting it, flew at him, collared him, and pushed him out of

MONDAY .- SHE WILL NOT BE SAID "NAY."-A Welldressed woman, between thirty and forty years of age, was charged with causing a serious annoyance to Mr. William Simmons, tailor, 200, Oxford-street. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Simmons that the woman laboured under a delusion that he intended, or else that he ought to marry her. She constantly presented herself at his shop, conjuring him in the most pathetic way to acsooner was she free from the constable than she came back and repeated her unwelcome solicitations. Mr. Maltby asked the complainant if anything had occurred to sanction the defendant's delusion !- Mr. Simmons declared that no promise on his part nor any familiarity could warrant the prisoner in displaying the monomania of which she was evidently possessed.-Mr. Maltby asked her why she continued this species of annoyance ?-The defendant, who appeared quite absorbed by her attachment, said in a low voice, that as the complainan would not call upon her, she was obliged to call upon him.-Mr. Maltby told her that she must discontinue her visits to the complainant .- The defendant replied that the complainant had promised to marry her about a not dally with her any longer .- Mr. Malthy: Unless you promise to keep away from the complainant's shop l must order you to find bail .- Defendant : I'll keep away, but not unless he promises to come and see me. -- Complainant declared there was no truth in the statement that he had promised the defendant marriage .- Mr. required to restrain his daughter's behaviour, and he home, and leave her in charge of her friends. Policeconstable English took the defendant to her father's, a tailor, 40, Windmill-street, but very soon after returned leased from custody, made her way once more to the complainant's shop in Oxford-street. The father came forward, and said he was quite at a loss to account for the infatuation of his daughter. She was sane on all points,

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

being released, was seen to break away from her friends and pursue with speed the road taken by the com-TUESDAY .-- A VIGILANT GUARD .-- Michael Grogan, an of the K division, charged with burglariously entering a spirit, and he should comply with their request, but was from the cart of a person named Aldrich. Mr. Aldrich said he drew up at a public-house in Crown-street, St. Giles's, on Saturday evening, and seeing the prisoner to inflict—namely, £5 each, or in default of payment two standing about he asked him to mind his horse and cart Broderip warmly commended the manner in which Inmonths' imprisonment and hard labour in the House of while he went with his wife and friend into a public-house spector Rutt evolved the very voluminous evidence. It Correction. The fines were not paid, and the prisoners for a few minutes. When he came out of the house he appeared that the proprietors of the Artichoke, not havfound the prisoner with the horse and cart, but he missed ing space on the premises sufficient for the accommoda a great coat out of the cart, which was safe in it when he tion of the persons in their employment, rent some other course of the day information was communicated to the gave his property into the prisoner's care.—Mr. Maltby: houses in the immediate neighbourhood of the establish-Well, what have you to say?-Mike: Sur, yer hanner, he only ment, and amongst these there is one immediately oppogentleman who was suspected to have been robbed and tould me to mind the horse and cart.—What became of site the tavern, in which Mr. Brindel has his sleeping murdered on the night of the 9th ult., and his body cast the great coat !-I'll tell yer hanner everything. This apartments, and which is usually occupied for the same into the Regent's Canal, at Twig-Folly, Bethnal-green, had at length been discovered by a bargeman on the preceding night, on the outer side of the lock adjoining the ceding night, on the outer side of the lock adjoining the lock adjoining the conditions and cart; but not a word about a great coat. Out conditions and cart side of the lock adjoining the 'em off till the gentleman came from the public-house. That's all I know about the great coat." The defendant told his story with an air of genuine simplicity. It appeared probable that while his gaze was fixed on the whip some clever rogue, guessing the situation of matters, had which an alarm was raised, and Mr. Roberts hastening slipped round to the other side of the cart, and had helped himself unnerceived to the garment. The prisoner received an excellent character from his master, who had only a few minutes previously paid him his week's wages. then got in at a front window of the house by a Mr. Maltby directed the prisoner to be immediately libe- pair of steps, and undid the bolt of the door.

The complainant quitted the court, and the defendant, on

peared to be on some errand, was running across the would open, a deficiency was found in the quantity of dead with cold, he took them into a coffee shop, and gave house, Russell-street, Blackwall. Next day Cannon dis- two years.

road, opposite Southampton-street, with his head turne | gold. There was a deficiency in the manufactured gold, | them a meal at his own expense.—A person in court said, | covered a black satin tie and a silk stock, recognized by able to reach the authors of this most infamous system. hasty retreat. Mrs. Amy Wilder, hearing a great noise on He directed one of the constables to take the boy to a sur- Saturday evening (for the whole neighbourhood was on geon, to know the nature of the wounds on his feet. As the alert, and joined in the chase), looked out at the the surgeon reported that the boy had two bad wounds on | window, and seeing all the neighbours going about with

> THURSDAY .- No "COMFORT"-" NOT A DROP"-FOR THE POOR .- John M'Cannon, an old man, who had the appearance of having seen better days, was brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with smuggling a quartern of rum into Bermondsey workhouse. The prisoner said he was extremely sorry, but he was not aware that he was doing wrong. He had a severe cold, and a friend told him if he took some rum in his gruel it would do him good. That was the purpose he intended it for, and not for any other person. Mr. Cottingham asked him where he got the money to purchase the rum ?—Prisoner replied that he called on Mr. Charles Barclay, at the brewery, yesterday morning, and that gentleman gave him a trifle, with which he purchased the rum. He had been formerly valet to the above gentleman, and about fifteen years ago left his service and entered the public line at Dockhead. After he had been there a short time his asked if there were any indications of the drawer having business decayed, owing to the bankruptcy of an extensive rope manufacturer near his house. Other misfortunes followed, which ended in his being compelled to seek refuge in the workhouse. Mr. Cottingham said that he was extremely sorry to see him in such reduced circumstances, which appeared to have been caused solely by misfortunes in business. He cautioned him not to break the rules of the workhouse again by smuggling liquor into the house; if he did, he should punish him severely. He then ordered him to be discharged. The poor old man, who seemed much affected, then left the court with the porter. CHARGE OF RAPE.—Wm. Camplin, a marine store-

> > ting the person of Jane Matthews, a girl thirteen years

detailed the circumstances attending the alleged outrage, and afterwards called the complainant, a small chisel or screwdriver, which, together with a canat Bermondsey; that on last Tuesday week the prisoner called on her mistress in the evening, and sent for some gin and peppermint, of which they all partook, the prisoner urging her (the complainant) her was, that about a week ago she broke open one of to drink off a glass, saying it would not hurt her. The prisoner seemed to have been drinking before, has drawers, and stole therefrom two handkerchiels, having done which she absconded from his house, and he mistress having expressed a wish that he would leave the house, he consented to go if Mrs. Baker would let her (complainant) proceed with him to the top of the street, on the way to Star-corner, and that he would send her back again. Mrs. Baker having acquiesced, the complainant accordingly walked by the side of the prisoner to the end of the street, and was in the act of turning back, when he caught her with having, under circumstances of a very unpleasant nature, violently assaulted Sarah Tress, his wife.—Complainant stated, that on the same morning house he there produced a bottle of gin, and made by the arm and insisted she should go home with her drink a glass of it. She then tried to leave the house, and ran into the passage for the purpose, when years, and that while they were in conversation the prisoner ran after her, seized her by the waist defendant entered the room, when he directly flew and carried her up stairs to his bed-room, in spite of into a great passion, and declared that intercourse of her struggles, and when he got her there threw her upon the bed. The witness went on to describe other circumstances, which left no doubt that gross violence had been perpetrated. The prisoner entreated her truth of the allegation, and begged to be allowed to not to divulge what had taken place, and endeavoured to purchase her silence by offering her money and articles of female dress out of his shop. She, however, rejected his offers, and took an opportunity of running out of the house while he was engaged with illtreat her in a very shameful and unmerciful ing that both the complainant's eyes were discomanner. She cried "Murder," and "Police," as loured and swollen, asked her the cause, and she rea customer in the shop .- Mr. Cottingham, perceivloud as she was able, and at last assistance arrived.

The defendant said he had long been upon the best was struggling with him. She further stated when she was struggling with him. She further stated terms with Mr. Edwards. He had seen his phaeton | that on getting out of the prisoner's room, in her hurry, Christmas-eve last, but the landlord, from motives of humanity, allowed the family to occupy the house until it had been previously married, and with great difficulty the parlour and observing him on the couch with his one of her own, and that when she got home she informed her mistress of all that had happened to her. That person, however, advised her not to mention the transaction to her mother, and she therefore concealed the fact from her parents until within the whole family, ten in number, and amongst them several caused by the brutal conduct of the prisoner, who had tain particulars to which we cannot give publicity), small children, assembled in front of the door, set up a kicked and beaten her in such a dangerous manner that that he was quite positive as to the guilt of his wife and this led to the prisoner's apprehension.—Mr. dismal wailing, and an immense mob was forthwith atshe had been in consequence an immate for several months in the present instance, and added that he had upon of Odling, a surgeon, was examined, and his evidence tracted, whose sympathies were at once enlisted in favour of one of the hospitals, whence she had at length been of the helpless little ones. The landlord's men were the subjects of execration, and had it not been for the timely with her child, soon after died, the prisoner having for a lieutenant; he denied having assaulted her in the landlord's men were the being on terms of by far too great intimacy with a lieutenant; he denied having assaulted her in the landlord's men were the being on terms of by far too great intimacy with a lieutenant; he denied having assaulted her in the landlord's men were the being on terms of by far too great intimacy with a lieutenant; he denied having assaulted her in the landlord's men were the being on terms of by far too great intimacy with a lieutenant; he denied having assaulted her in the landlord's men were the being on terms of by far too great intimacy with a lieutenant; he denied having assaulted her in the landlord's men were the being on terms of by far too great intimacy with a lieutenant; he denied having assaulted her in the landlord's men were the being on terms of by far too great intimacy with a lieutenant; he denied having assaulted her in the landlord's men were the being on terms of by far too great intimacy with a lieutenant; he denied having assaulted her in the landlord's men were the being on terms of by far too great intimacy with a lieutenant; he denied having assaulted her in the landlord's men were the being on terms of by far too great intimacy with a lieutenant; he denied having assaulted her in the landlord's men were the being on terms of by far too great intimacy with a lieutenant; he denied having assaulted her in the landlord's men were the being on terms of by far too great intimacy with a lieutenant in the landlord's men were the being on terms of by far too great intimacy with a lieutenant in the landlord's men were the being on terms of by far too great intimacy with a lieutenant in the landlord's men were the landlord's men were the landlo violent way described.—Complainant declared that not to divulge the circumstance of the gross outrage woman, the daughter of a person named Grimsdale, to were entirely destitute of foundation.—Defendant that her object in doing so appeared to be a desire on whom it was stated the prisoner had likewise been mar- entered into security for his keeping the peace to- her part to screen him from the consequences. The magistrate also commented on the impropriety of the girl's mother in permitting her to enter the service of a woman like Baker, whose character it was found was far from being respectable. The prisoner, by the advice of his solicitor (Mr. Isaacs) declined saying anything in answer to the charge,

> FRIDAY .- STEALING BUTTER .- John Mahon, a youth, was brought before Mr. Traill, charged with another the prisoner, but by another man who was in the cart. (not in custody) with stealing a firkin of butter from a John Charles Woodford, an intelligent little boy, proved cart in Tooley-street, the property of Mr. Cook, of that while standing at his master's shop-door watching Lambeth. From the evidence of a lad named Smith, some goods which had just arrived from the city, he saw it appeared that on the preceding day, while in Dean- the prisoner come up to two bags of hosiery, one of which street, Toooley-street, his attention was arrested by he took up, but seeing he was observed by the witness, seeing the prisoner and another lad lurking about he put it down again and went away. The witness the front of the shop of the complainant, at which a watched his proceedings, and saw him speak to a man in eart laden with firkins of butter was standing. At a cart, which was immediately driven to the opposite side length witness saw one of them jump into the cart and of the way. The prisoner then took up the firkin of butter shoulder one of the firkins, with which he hurried away, and carried it in the direction of the cart, but owing to when the former gave information of the circumstance, the very foggy state of the evening, the witness could and the prisoner was pursued. When he was stopped he said that he was employed to carry the firkin, and communicated what he had seen to the last witness, and saving those words, he dashed it at the complainant's they both crossed over, and the witness then saw the firhead and ran away, but being followed was secured .- kin in the cart. The last witness was struck by a man in

THAMES POLICE.

He was remanded until his companion is taken. MONDAY .-- ATTEMPTED SUICIDE .-- Yesterday, Harriet Brock, a miscrable looking creature, about nineteen years with attempting to throw herself into the dock at the Now Gravel-lane-bridge. She was seized by a man who happened to be on the spot, just as she was about to fling herself over, and he gave her in charge to the constable Maltby thought the father of the defendant ought to be 151 K. She had been brought up to the court a few days since, charged with stealing a shawl from her own should therefore advise the constable to take her to her sister, but as the prosecutrix did not come forward, it to the station-house, the wretched creature, who was miserably clad, told the constable that she had been turned out of doors by her brother-in-law, named Voller, who is a brickmaker, residing at the corner of Vinegarlane. Back-road. Since then, she had got shelter and some sustenance from a young woman on Tower-hill, who, however, was almost as destitute as herself, and except as far as regarded her matrimonial passion for the | could not continue her bounty any longer. Having no complainant. The origin of his daughter's attachment home, no friends, no prospects, she became tired of life, was from the circumstance of her having worked as and did not care how soon she got rid of it. Whilst the waistcoat-maker in the same shop where the complainant | constable was making the charge, the unhappy girl, who was formerly employed. Mr. Maltby again asked the de- wept bitterly, buried her face in her hands, and the tears such a promise, unless on condition of receiving from the danger of rushing uncalled into the presence of her complainant the promise of a visit to her. After some Maker, directed that she should be placed under the care that she would not go to the shop in Oxford-street again. healthier state of mind.

BURGLARY, AND SUCCESSFUL CAPTURE. -On Monday

Thomas Salt and James Francis, which there is but little

doubt are fictitious, were brought up by Inspector Rutt.

therein several articles, the property of the last-named circumstantial evidence, was so well got up, that Mr. side. Whilst they were at the door sounds were heard as term of fifteen years. of some parties hastily escaping from within; upon across, stationed a number of his people about the premises with directions to secure the depredators at all hazards. William Ellis, porter at the tavern,

On access being obtained, it was found that all FRIDAY .- THE ITALIAN BOY SYSTEM .- An Italian beg. | the drawers in Mr. Brindel's apartment had been ranboy was shirtless, without stockings, and his feet co- in a bundle ready to be taken away when the thieves had

beneath the porch of a chapel near where he lived one or Mr. Brinder as being stolen from his bed-toom, next the beard of will two boys might always be found sleeping at night.—Mr. place where he heard the noise on the roof, and which the decessed went into the druggist's show that matter, as they all appeared to be making towards her matter, as they all appeared to be making towards her house. On going down three or four steps she met the error, owing to the bottle which contained the sode left. two prisoners, who asked her to let them go into a room up stairs. She refused, and said they must go down. They insisted on going up, and after some scuffling she got They insisted on going up, and after some scuming size good them down to the first floor landing. She then screamed to the prisoner, which would constitute the offence of the down to the first floor landing. them down to the first floor landing. She then streamed manslaughter. Mr. Justice Erle having summed up, the say which, struck her on the side of the head. They then said "We'll bolt in here," and ran into a room on the firstfloor, occupied by a Mr. Rammage, who was out at the time. Her screams brought several people to her assistance; the room was searched, and the prisoners were found, one concealed between an easy chair and a sofa, and the other under a table. Four silk handkerchiefs, the property of Mr. Brindel, were found near the back door of the Britannia, through which, not being bolted at the time, the thieves gained access to Mr. Wilder's house. George Smith, one of the waiters at the Artichoke, having on the first alarm gone round to a point where he concluded the burglars would endeavour to effect their escape, heard Mr. Cannon's voice calling "Stop thief!" and subsequently, being attracted by Mrs. Wilder's cries for assistance, arrived time enough to assist in taking the peared in evidence that the prosecutor, by the will of his prisoners into custody. When he was removing them, the prisoner Salt said to the other, who was behind, Stick the b-, Jack!" Police-constable Watkins, 310 K, being sent by Inspector Rutt to examine the premises, but returned to this country again in August last. In found the place broken open and the property scattered the meantime his father died intestate, and the project about, as already described. On further search, in company with Mr. Roberts, one of the proprietors, he found property in question, in addition to the rest. The prothe marks of footprints on a shed of soft wood leading to a back window, where the house appeared to have been entered. These marks correspond exactly with the size dealer, residing at Star-corner, Bermondsey, was brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with violatimpress of the nails with which those shoes were studded. A box and a cupboard which had been broken open in of age. Mr. Roberts, the solicitor for the prosecution, Mr. Brindel's room by some instrument like a screw- hand-writing of James Carr, the prisoner, who, in his de driver, exhibited just such marks as would be made by a fence, stated that he believed his brother to be dead, har, very interesting-looking girl, who stated that she die that appeared to have been burning about fifteen banishment, and that he (the prisoner) being very much had lately gone to live in the service of a Mrs. Baker, minutes were found in the place where the thieves had in want of money at the time, and believing he had a right left the house. An old silver watch, of which no trace to deal with the property, and meeting Price at the time, has been heard, was missed by Mr. Brindel. Fourpenee he mentioned the fact to him, who induced the prisoner in copper was found on Salt, and a comb, a lucifer-box, and a short pipe with some tobacco, upon Francis. Salt get him some money upon it from Mr. Kearns, of Red said nothing in his defence, and Francis merely asked for his comb to comb his hair, a request which he pre- the present time one shilling .-- Mr. Wilkius said that ferred three or four times. The prisoners were com- there was every reason to believe that the prisoner's state. mitted to take their trial at the next session of the Central Criminal Court. The case had only just con-

the track taken by the burglars.

MONDAY .-- ALLEGED SHOOTING AT "THE EX-DUKE." -The soi-disant Duke of Normandy, attended by a considerable number of persons connected with his establishment at Fulham, attended at this office, and made a statement relative to the attack alleged to have been made upon his person, as detailed last week. The "Duke's" narrative of the eventful history was to the same effect as the particulars which have already appeared; and Mr. Tucker, and others of his "household," went into details in confirmation. In addition, written declarations were put in from two Frenchmen, named Compellier and De Lotz, to the effect that they had overheard During the evening of the 18th of last month she left home some foreigners say that the duke would be done for before the 10th of January; but the language of Compellier was so extraordinary as to raise doubts of his sanity. On entered her cottage with a latch key. The outer door being pressed by the magistrate (Mr. Clive), the "duke" said he had no doubt that the person who fired at him discovered that of her store-room open, although locked was connected with his political enemics elsewhere (meaning, of course, in France), and that his intention was, other rooms had been entered and in disorder. Alboth to kill him and blow up the building in which he though alone, she had courage to search the house, but was at work at the same time, inasmuch as the great light she could find no intruder. Not satisfied with the invesshowed that the instrument which exploded, whatever it tigation, she went to the police-station and proc might have been, was charged with a quantity of com- assistance. When the officer arrived he made further bustible matter, different from mere powder.-The up- search, and he found the prisoners and the property shot of the affair was, that the magistrate said he must named in the indictment. A police constable, who was have Compellier before him, and the police were ordered sent from the station with the prosecutrix, deposed that to continue their investigation. At present the story par- he, on his arrival, made immediate search, and in the takes largely of the quality understood by the term "cock garden he found the prisoners huddled together, sitting

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7 .- A BARRFACED ROBBER .-

on the 21st of November last, a firkin of butter, value 40s., the property of William Carr. It appeared from the After the Recorder had conferred for some time with the evidence of the shopman of the prosecutor, who carried aldermen present, he called upon the prisoners. His on the business of a bacon and butterman in the Walworth-road, that on the evening in question, about six ous offence, and, when their age and sex were consio'clock, the firkin of butter was safe outside the shop, dered, a singular one. The Court had anxiously consion the edge of the foot pavement, where it had been dered whether they could pass any sentence short of placed ready for the carrier's cart which was to call for it transportation, and they had agreed to desist from that; and for other goods. At about half-past six the witness its sentence was, that Turner be kept to hard labour in received information from a lad named Woodford, and the House of Correction for one year, and the other priin consequence he crossed over the way and found a soner for six months. cart standing there, and in the cart he noticed the firkin of butter. The witness attempted to get into the cart behind, when he was struck a violent blow with either a was indicted for unlawfully concealing the birth of t stick or a heavy whip. The blows were inflicted not by female infant, of which she had been delivered. The not see what became of it. The witness immediately the cart, who whipped the horse "terribly," and went off at full speed in the direction of Camberwell. Witness never saw the prisoner again until in custody a month afterwards. Mr. Wilkins addressed the jury for the defence, relying principally on the possibility, owing to the fog, of the witness Woodford being mistaken as to the identity of the prisoner. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty. In answer to questions put by the Recorder, the police-constable proved that the prisoner had for the last twelve months been the constant associate of notorious thieves, and had once been summarily convicted of attempting to pick pockets. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be transported sailor, the sum of 6s. 6d. The sailor had got drunk, and for the term of seven years. The prisoner vehemently

indicted for stealing one sovereign, four half-crowns, ten for ten years. shillings, one sixpence, and divers copper monies, the property of William Thurgood, her master. The prisoner, Wiffins was charged with unlawfully disposing of the body in her defence, stated she was so tipsy that she did not of her dead child. The prisoner had been an in-patient know what had taken place. The jury immediately re- of St. George's Hospital, and under treatment for a turned a verdict of Guilty; and a previous conviction for felony having been proved, the Recorder sentenced the

A CANDID THIEF .- John Buxton, aged 21, sweeper, fendant to promise that she would not go near the complainant's shop again. The defendant would not give having solemnly and touchingly admonished her on the December, a coat, value £3 4s., and a pair of trousers, tion of permanently concealing the body of the infant, value 20s., the property of James Stewart. The prisoners | The box was an open one; it was close beside her bed, further expostulation, the defendant gave a half promise of the parish authorities until restored to a calmer and (who on being placed at the bar exhibited the most daring and therefore the most natural course for the prisoner effrontery) had been observed, in company with three under these circumstances was, to place the body where it other men, loitering about the shop of the prosecutor, in had afterwards been found. The jury gave a verdict of Cheapside, and at length the two prisoners were seen to Not Guilt y. two active-looking Joung fellows, who gave the names enter the shop and take the property in question. They ran off in different directions, but were pursued and eventually secured, Buxton with the coat, and Brown with Irish hodman, was charged with having been in some house belonging to Messrs. Roberts and Brindel, proprie-state what they had to say why they should not receive punishment. The officers had exhibited a very forgiving way concerned in the felonious abstraction of a great coat tors of the Artichoke Tavern, Blackwall, and stealing judgment according to law, the prisoner Buxton remarked, -" All I can say, my lord, is, that when I get a chance I proprietor. The case, which depended almost entirely on will go there again for another coat." The Recorder sentenced both the prisoners to be transported for seven

WEDNESDAY -- POST-OFFICE EMBEZZLEMENT. -- Robert Hobson, a respectable-looking person, described in the calendar as being fifty-three years of age, or by trade a grocer, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing the sum of 1s. 10d., with intent to defraud the Post-master General. The evidence was conclusive to the jury, who found him Guilty, and he was sentenced to twelve months'

Coining .-- John Green, aged 30, and Ann Green, his last of those from which the water had been drawn off, he jumps and his friends, and sticks his whip bang upright in front. Maybee, says I to meself, nobody shan't tavern. On returning, at about five minutes to eight represent the current coin of the realm. The particulars stale that whip. So, yer hanner, I tuk a hoult of the o'clock, she found Caroline Simms, the charwoman of the of this case have been very recently before the public. Charles Mercalfe, who is seriously indisposed. Artichoke, trying to get in the proper key, but, though it turned in the lock, the door could not be opened, as it verdict of Guilty against John Green, the father. The seemed that the lower bolt had been shot from the in- sentence of the court was, that he be transported for the

> FORGERY .- Michael Lambourne, aged 44, waiter, was indicted for feloniously forging and uttering the acceptance of a bill of exchange for the payment of the sum of £150, with intent to defraud Henry George Ward and others. The jury found the prisoner Guilty, and Mr. Justice Erle sentenced him to two years' imprisonment in the House of Correction, with hard labour.

THURSDAY .- FORGERY .- William Wicks, aged 19, a gar-boy, named Benedato, was charged by the officers of sacked, and a quantity of property, consisting of silk porter, was charged with feloniously forging and uttering the Mendicity Society with begging in the streets. The handkerchiefs, shirts, and wearing apparel, was tied up an order for the payment of £10, with intent to defraud Joseph Philip Shaw and others .- Mr. Clarkson, who apvered with sores. When questioned, he said he had been | concluded the rummage. Whilst this discovery was | peared for the prisoner, applied to the Court for permisbrought over to this country about ten months ago, and being made, John Cannon, a fisherman and under-water sion to withdraw his plea of not guilty, and plead guilty. sent out by his padrone to get money. He had quarrelled man, residing next door but one to the house where the This was done at the suggestion of the prosecutors in the with his master, and had been turned adrift. As he burglary had been committed, heard a noise on the back case, who had every reason to believe that the prisoner knew no one here, and his consul (the Sardinian con- part of the roof of his next door neighbour, Mr. Manning, had only been an instrument in the hands of others.—Mr. procure money to buy bread with. Lacy, the messenger escape, approaching nearer to him. He ran towards the from the information they received they were most anxious of St. George's, Hanover-square, said the sufferings place, and though it was too dark to distinguish persons, he to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of these boys were not generally known. Indeed could perceive shadowy appearances of two men, to whom of the Court.—Mr. Commissioner Bullock said the Court Monday.—Stealing Gold.—John Nixon, a working he wondered many were not found dead with cold he immediately gave chase, pursuing them over the fences had taken into consideration not only the recommendation man, named Joseph Hughes, in the service of Mr. Jones, jeweller, was charged with robbing his employers, Messrs. and starvation in the streets. A morning or two ago he of five adjoining premises. The sounds of those retreat- tion of the prosecutors, but also the youth of the prisoner Wheeler and Co., of Bartlett's buildings.—Mr. Lewis was passing the park, when he saw huddled together ing then ceased, and he called loudly, "Stop thief," pur- and under all the circumstances of the case, the sentence charged with having caused the death of a lad, about stated, that the prisoner absconded while under notice to under the wall four shivering little creatures. He went suing the course which he supposed they had taken, when was the most lenient the law allowed for this offence; the seventeen years of age, by driving over him in the quit, and upon breaking open his drawer, every journey- up to them, and on learning that they had passed the he found the prisoners at the bar in custody at the house sontence was that the prisoner be imprisoned and kept to Strand. The deceased, who was unknown, but apman having a separate drawer which only his own key whole of a Mrs. Wilder, proprietress of the Britannia Coffee. hard labour in the House of Correction for the space of

MANSLAUGHTER BY A DBUGGIST, Peter Watkins, aged 20, druggist, was indicted for the manslaughter of Wil the deceased went into the druggist's shop kept by the prisoner's brother, to purchase a dose of sodie tart, and prisoner's brother, to purchase that that which was that he was served by the prisoner with that which was that he was served by the present acid. The large dog afterwards proved to be tartaric acid. The large dog which the deceased took produced great inflammation and ultimately caused his death on the 8th December last Mr. Wilkins stated that the drug had been supplied in having been placed by the prisoner's brother in the place where it was the custom to keep the tartaric acid, and hence gross and culpable negligence could not be imputed jury returned a verdict of—Not Guilty, accompanying their verdict with a request that his lordship should in. press upon the prisoner and his brother the necessity of having large labels attached to the bottles containing the various drugs. FORGERY.—James Carr, aged 41, milkman, was in dicted for feloniously forging, on the 14th November

William James Carr and Peter Price, conveying a certain freehold messuage, situated in Sharp's-alley, Cow-cross Smithfield, with intent to defraud William James Car, Mr. Wilkins said that the case was a most painful one, as the prisoner's brother was the prosecutor. But, in order to set aside the deed which had been forged by the pri soner, it was necessary to prosecute the case. It ap. uncle, was entitled to the property in question, and that in the year 1821 he assigned it to his father. In 1831 the prosecutor was transported for the term of seven year, cutor, being the eldest son, inherited his estate, the secutor having concluded a treaty for the sale of this property, a search was made by the solicitor for the intended purchaser, when the forged deed, the subject of the present indictment, was found in the ture of "William James Carr" was proved to be in the ing remained abroad two years beyond the time of his to execute the deed in question, and that he (Price) would Lion-square, but he (the prisoner) had not received up to ment was perfectly true, and that the man Price had sine been transported. The jury returned a verdict of Suilty, cluded when three skeleton keys were produced, found in but strongly recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. Sentence - two years' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction. The court ad. journed at half-past six o'clock until Monday, the 3rd of FRIDAY .- FEMALE BURGLARS .- Jane Turner and Mary Ann Rumpling, two rather pretty, well-dressed girls, of the tender age of fifteen years, were indicted for bur-

glariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Gertrude Mary Ryan Curzon, a lady of property, living in retirement in the vicinity of the Regent's-park, and steal. ing therein a great quantity of apparel, lace, plate, and other valuable and portable articles, her property. It appeared by the evidence of the prosecutrix that she is a widow, and resides in the parish named in the indictment, for a short time, when the doors and windows were fast. ened. She returned before the lapse of two hours, and was all right, but she had not been long within before she when she left home. On searching further she found that on a bundle, which consisted of the valuable apparel, plate, cruets, &c., already named. The jury, without hesitation, pronounced the prisoners Guilty. Turner was then charged upon a second indictment, which set forth David Rees, aged 35, labourer, was indicted for stealing that, in July last, she was convicted in this court by ancther name, and sentenced to three months' hard labour. lordship told them that they had been convicted of a seri-

CONCRALED BIRTH. - Caroline Lawrence, aged 21, ury returned a verdict of Acquittal.

EMBEZZLEHENT.-William Dixey, a young man, was indicted for embezzling the sum of £2 19s., and other monies, which he had received on account of Charles Meeking, his master. The prisoner was clerk to the prosecutor, who carries on an extensive business as a draper on Holborn-hill. In the month of December last the prisoner received the sum of £2 19s. from some customers, which sum he did not account for, as it was his duty to do. He then absented himself for some days, when a reward of £10 was offered for his apprehension. He returned to the prosecutor's establishment on the 18th of December, when he was at once given into custody. If said, that he had been to his uncle's, where he had obtained money to make up his deficiencies. Mr. Donne urged, in defence, the fact that the prisoner had been detained out until eleven at night, and upon going to the prosecutor's place he was, by the rule of the house, refused admission. He then went into improper society and lost the money, which he at once endcavoured to replace by the assistance of his uncle. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. Mr. Meeking also joined in the recommendation. The Common-Sergeant sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned in the Compter for one year.

STEALING FROM A SAILOR. - Catherine Driscoll was charged with feloniously stealing from Henry Hubbock, 2 the prisoner, to use his own phrase, "had towed his hulk into port," and there robbed him of the sum in question. STEALING MONEY.—Ellen Carroll, aged 28, widow, was bore not the most estimable of characters, was transported The case was clearly proved, and the young lady, who

UNLAWFULLY DISPOSING OF THE DEAD. - Elizabeth deceased limb. On the 3rd of December the body of a diseased child was found in a box by her bedside, and it was discovered that she was the mother. No evidence was adduced to show that the child had been born alive.

WEDNESDAY .- BIGAMY .- Thomas Bartholemew Imbert pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy.—The Common-Serjeant commented severely on his brutal conduct to his wives, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and hard labour in the House of Correction. CONCEALING A BIRTH. - Frances Holmes, a wellfavoured girl, was indicted for unlawfully disposing of

and putting away a male infant of which she had beet recently delivered, with intent to conceal the birth thereof. The prisoner pleaded guilty. Mr. Wilkins, @ behalf of the prisoner, intimated that the unfortuna! young woman had acted on advice, and the Court respited the judgment to the February sessions.

Launch of the Termible.—Thursday, the 23rd the present month, is the day fixed for the launch this magnificent vessel from the dock-yard at De

SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—It was currently reported at the clubs last night, that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Henry Pottinger

BANKRUPTS. (From Friday's Gazette.) Joseph Brown, Regent-street, Westminster, grocer George Flintoff, Plymouth, bookseller-William Valland Liverpool, merchant.

Jan. 31, W. Copper, Reading, grocer—Feb. 3, T. Johnson, sen., W. Johnson, and G. Mann, bankers—Jan. 31, S. Cox, Brunswick-street, Stamford-street, horse-dealers, Jan. 31, T. Eldridge, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-read coach-builder—Jan. 21, R. Robinson, Strand, coal-mer language transport and payabatt—Feb. 3 DIVIDENDS. chant—Jan. 23, J. Garnett, Liverpool, merchant—Feb. A. T. Tebbitt, Birmingham, tea-dealer—Jau. 31, A. W. N. Baker, W. S. Bentall, and R. Farwell, Totnes, ball—Feb. 4, S. W. Harrison, Bristol, builder—Jan. 31, J. Fel. 4, S. W. Harrison, Bristol, builder—Jan. 4, S. W. Harrison, D: Arthur, Neath, Glamorganshire, ironmasters—Fel J. C. Petrie, Bedlington, Durham, miller—Feb. 6, J. Sorbi Sheffield, steel-manufacturer—Feb. 6, J. Firth, Heckmon-wike, Yorkshire, merchant—Feb. 7, F. Parker, Rotherham soed-crusher-Feb. 1, B. Jones, Birmingham, victualler

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Saturday, January 11, 1845