

SHIPWRECK.—The br

JOHN SMITH.
Manchester, January 28, 1845.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1845.

trades having selected a period of com

"Come it slow or come it fast"—

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GIGNOZZI AND WEST GATE

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Mr. WEST, in ANSWER to THE "TRICKY TOOL."—Mr. WEST, who now resides at Macclesfield, following his trade as a weaver, has sent us the following, in reply to the Jesuitical and "fair" letter from Mr. T. Falvey, de hired support for the enemies of Labour, inserted in our last—"Sir,—Your remarks on Mr. Falvey's letter, respecting the Rotherham discussion, in last Sunday's Standard, 'greatly interest me.' Mr. Falvey's conduct should have troubled you with this letter, but that I feared, if I remained silent, a wrong construction might be put upon it. I was certainly anxious to see what Mr. Falvey's corrections would amount to, as I was conscious that the report was substantially correct, the whole of the arguments, if not the exact words, being given; and now that his letter is before me, I must confess that I am 'greatly interested' in it. Mr. Falvey's conduct is not of 'question to me, but of credit to him.' I do not forward a 'true copy' to Mr. D'Israeli, to enrich the next edition of his 'Curiosities of Literature.' This is, however, an error you have fallen into, which I hasten to correct, as Mr. Falvey is so sensitive about names. His name is Timothy; the initial, therefore, should have been T. and not J., as you have it. This I deem important to Mr. Falvey's 'modesty.' He is a 'true copy' of himself, and any man so honest as he should suffer by the mistake. Mr. Falvey says the report was an 'enormous fabrication.' I only wish that the 'Leaguers' would give me such a 'fabrication' for I appeal with confidence to the chairman, or any other person who was present at the discussion, to say whether the report, as a whole, was not a correct and impartial one. Mr. Falvey's 'modesty' has had a right effect on me, directly from the south is, as you say, a mere invasion; for he told me himself, that 'when he came from the south he was sent expressly to Rotherham to deliver two lectures.' So much for his 'modesty.' The slight mistake I fell into respecting the chairman's name, shows to what 'shifts' Mr. Falvey has been driven to 'finesse' in his letter. He has had a right to be angry with Mr. Evans—(who, I may say, is a 'true copy' of himself in the most impartial manner). My friend Mr. Sisson, whose name was printed *Lisson*, had an equal right to complain; but really such ridiculous stuff does not deserve serious consideration. As to the chairman's letter, denouncing the charges against Falvey with such direct extraneous matter, he will be the first to admit that, when Mr. Falvey commenced his second attack on the Chartists, Mr. Falvey asked him 'whether we were met to discuss the merits or demerits of *Free Trade*, and whether extraneous matter was to be allowed to be introduced?' and the chairman said, and the meeting responded to it, 'that the question to be discussed was *Free Trade*.' Mr. Falvey bowed to the decision of the writing to the chairman, who did not expect him to confirm his statement, that the report was an 'enormous fabrication.' Mr. Falvey best knows the reason why. The real source of Mr. Falvey's chagrin is, that there was a report at all. Had the discussion been confined to the room, he might have gone up and down 'bouncing' (as he has done on former occasions) that he had 'floored' his opponent, and the people can judge for themselves. But when I am consulted by a person, who writes to me as to the sneer about myself, I leave that as it stands, reminding Mr. Falvey that if he lays claim to 'delicacy,' 'modesty,' 'honour,' and 'honesty,' the two latter are at stake: for at Blackburn he challenged me to discuss the question with him at Manchester and Macclesfield.

ACCEPTED THAT CHALLENGE: but as yet I have not been able to prevail on him to fulfil his promise. Perhaps he is so busy, that he cannot find 'something to do with this finking'; but if he can 'swallow' his courage to the sticking place, as I am now living in Macclesfield, let him name his time and he will find me ready. We can then meet among those who know us both well, and where our relative characters for 'delicacy,' 'modesty,' 'honour,' and 'honesty,' can be properly appreciated. Though I am an enemy to my loom, I can always afford to spare a day to expose humbug and delusion. Yours, respectfully, JOHN

long been in the habit of taking opium, which the surgeon had refused to let her have, but he was determined to give her some. This was between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday evening." He then served him with a shilling bottle, which he labelled "Opium," and told her to take it. She took it, and identified by witness. It was found in deceased's hand.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of—Temporary Insanity.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Tuesday afternoon Mr. W. Carter, coroner for East Surrey, and a respectable juror, assembled at the Dulce of Gloucester, and twenty-nine witnesses, were engaged nearly five hours investigating the circumstances attending the death of Mary Novland, who died last night. The jury were called upon the effects of violence received at the hands of her husband, Mary Novland, of 2, Potts-pole, Newington, said, that she had known the deceased for three years, through living in the same house with her. Last Saturday week, about 11 o'clock at night, she deceased and her husband were quarrelling, at the close of which the witness heard a noise, as if one of them having thrown something at the other. Shortly afterwards witness heard the husband say, "I don't you, is that what you mean?" Sounds of blows and cries of "murder!" followed. The deceased, who was lying on the bed, asked her sister-in-law to get up and see what was going on. She saw the deceased dead, and that she sustained some time. Witness could not tell whether the deceased had a dreadful black eye, and she complained of a pain in the head. She was never able to follow her occupation after the Saturday in question. On Monday morning, the deceased was taken away, when, Mr. W. B. Budd, surgeon, examined her. On Monday week, he sent her medicine. She was perfectly sensible, and made no complaint against her husband. After death witness had opened the body, and he had seen the wounds there. There was no bruise or mark on the face, and, not in witness's opinion, any injury. The woman having been cleared of strangers, the jury, after consulting, returned a verdict—"That deceased died of natural death from effusion on the brain, and not from the effects of violence. The husband is not liable under remainder." The jury went to the police-court, on the charge of having murdered the deceased wife.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT ASTLEY'S.—On Tuesday afternoon, an adjourned inquest was held before Mr. Carter, at the Windmill, High-street, Lambeth, relative to the death of William Blake, aged 68, a superannuated engaged at Astley's Amphitheatre. It appeared from the evidence adduced at this, and on the former inquiry, that the deceased, who was a patient, lame, and infirm, was required to go on in one of the comic songs. His name, on an anonymous note of Harlequin and Johnny Gipsy, or the Black Witch of Edmonton. The "flat," or scene at the back of the stage, represented a tailor's shop, and in order to render the action more ludicrous, the patients who were dressed as costermongers, and a female fishwoman, were introduced. The deceased, from the "wings," or side scenes, by means of a cord held by Mr. T. Barry, the clown. The deceased, who was labouring under hernia on both sides, and who wore a truss, made his fall as usual, but immediately fell, and complained of pain in his bowels. There was taken home, and subsequently removed to St. George's Hospital, where he died. A surgeon, to whom he was called, said he did not think he would live, and that he had held the rope higher than usual, in order to increase the force of his fall. This was distinctly proved by the evidence, who took part with the deceased in the fall, and who stated that he had held the line or cord was not held by Mr. Barry higher than usual. On a post mortem examination Mr. Barry ascertained that, although deceased must have laboured for some years under glandular disease, yet, the immediate cause of death was the fall, from the injuries the deceased sustained, and which he had then received from the depositions, and the room having been cleared of strangers, the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death." Mr. Carter, addressing Mr. Barry, said, the jury entirely exonerated him from any blame which might have been imputed to him.

THE YARMOUTH MURDER.—For several days, or perhaps a fortnight, ago, the name of Mellish, who was made known to the public by the name of Mellish, was made to have told a woman in Yarmouth that she was the reigning past Mrs. Candler's house at the time of the murder, and that, hearing a voice inside, she went down and peeped through the keyhole of the door, where he could clearly see what was done inside, and that he was the murderer. The story was first given to the public as being carefully tried by the magistrates, and it was found that from the keyhole might clearly be seen what was done inside in the direction of the murdered woman; but Mellish, who was only eleven or twelve years of age, could nowhere be found. Her mother, however, is an elderly widow, who lives in Yarmouth, and she has been very much surprised to hear of such a thing with the cadgers. The girl, when in Norwich, called at the station-house, and, telling a tale of great distress, obtained some temporary relief, and thought of very lodging-house in the city, and many in the county, have since been looking for her. She was seen in the city, and was not found till Friday last, when she was seen in Norwich market-place on the walk. She was at once taken to the station-house, and she has evidently had much experience in the "slang" and the begging fraternity. Without being asked any questions as to the particular business which she was doing, she was taken to the station-house, where she was met by Captain Love, the superintendent of the Yarmouth militia, who has for the last fortnight come to Norwich every day, and sometimes twice a day, hoping that he might be found. We know nothing of the result of her communication. We understand that a number of persons are now looking for her, and that the authorities are anxious to find the murderer of Mrs. Candler, brought himself that he must have been at Yarmouth on that night, and remembered having seen a person coming out of Mr. Candler's house, and going up the opposite road with a bundle under his arm. This was between ten and eleven o'clock, and the person was seen that it was really the place where the murder was committed, he came over to Yarmouth on purpose to look at the house. Having fully assured himself that he was correct, he wrote a letter to the mayor, stating the circumstances, and expressing his willingness to assist in the search for the murderer. The person whom he said he should certainly know again. He was sent for, and on being introduced to the gaol warder, he was taken to the prison, and was found to be positively to Yarham being the man he saw.

—Bury Post.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—ROSCREA, MONDAY EVENING.—At church hour yesterday an attempted party entered the house of a schoolmaster, two miles from this, on the road to Birr. On seeing them enter the owner, named James, who was sitting in the parlour, closed the door, and closing on him he stabbed one of them. The third, armed with a large pistol, fired and wounded James in the head. Finding the resistance so determined the ruffians fled. James seized a gun, but from loss of blood he was unable to fire. The police, in the pursuit, killed one of the men, and the other was captured. The man who was shot, Bowen, a mile or two from this place.

THE LATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER MR. JAMES.—On Tuesday an attempt was held before the Police Barrack, near his house, on the body of John Costello, one of the fellows who attempted to murder Mr. James, a schoolmaster, near Roscrea, and whom he stabbed.—when a verdict of Justifiable Homicide was at once returned by the Jury.

FATAL AND MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—ELVES PERDUE IN KILKENNY.—A melancholy occurrence took place in Kilkenny, on Sunday night, which was attended with fatal results. A young man, named James, of the poorest localities in the city, and the room in which the lady was laid out was densely crowded. The floor suddenly gave way, and all within were precipitated to the room beneath, which also fell, carrying with it the ceiling, and the whole of the furniture on the ground. By this melancholy accident eleven persons were killed, and from sixteen to twenty grievously maimed—some with legs and arms broken, skulls fractured, and one man had his back broken. The surviving sufferers were taken to Barrington's Hospital.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—It is now ascertained that the number killed was ten, and not eleven, as at first believed. Two or three are in a very precarious state. The names of the victims are—Mary, wife of Cornelius Murphy, a tall built; Catherine, wife of Michael Hanen, labourer, Garrymore; Catherine Madden (unmarried), Garrymore; Mary Molony (unmarried), Mary Street; Jane Boland (unmarried), of the abbey bridge; Bridget Lynch (widow), and her daughter Margaret Lynch (widow), of the same street. The latter was the son of James Enright, and James Lynch, Garrymore labourer. Three of the unfortunate women were far advanced in pregnancy. There were only two men present, and one of them escaped, while the other (Lynch) was killed in the effort to save his wife, and another man, named Henry, and we fear, tragically injured. A little later, and we fear, did occur, a further disaster, when a number of men would have been collected, and have been the second floor, where they must inevitably have perished. On the kitchen floor was Mason, with a child in his arms, several months of age, an interesting little creature, and by moving off, and catching herself, and saving herself from being killed, but was a victim of the same fate. In the joists, and the child with a trivial wound. Strange to say, there was a third party on the under floor, namely, Manahan, a cooper, who escaped completely unhurt, having got into some recess, from which he shouted loudly for assistance, and was, of course, ultimately extricated.

THE INQUEST ON EDNA WHITER.—On Thursday Mr. Baker resumed, at the London Hospital, the inquiry, adjourned from Tuesday evening last, touching the case of Edna Whiter, aged twenty-one, who was drowned in the bath at the Victoria Hotel, on early on Tuesday morning, by a young man, named James Tapping, a lover of hers, now in custody of the police. The inquest room was crowded almost to suffocation. Several witnesses were called, and after a lengthened inquiry, the jury returned a verdict to Monday next.

of death, terminating in paroxysms, which rendered restraint necessary, and he was accordingly removed

**ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE AT BIRMINGHAM.**—On Friday morning, between five and six o'clock, the inhabitants of Deritend were alarmed by an inhuman deed by Mr. Bunny, a carpenter, to kill his wife and afterwards destroy himself. The unfortunate man, it appears, is a native of Colleshill, but has resided in Birmingham many years as a small master carpenter. He rented some shopping at the rear of Mr. Bliss's, Spread-eagle, in Spicel-street; and he was occasionally, in consequence of that, visited by his workmen. On Thursday last, however, without cause or provocation, he was unfortunately attacked by a morbid delusion, which persons labouring under his unfortunate malady conceal their infirmity, to command a very good trade, and enjoy the esteem of those who knew him. In the summer of 1843, he, however, became much worse, and conceived the notion that he had been poisoned by some person, and could not live. The result of this idea was a constant apprehension

dreadful transaction. The coroner summed up, and the jury returned a verdict.—That the mother, Elizabeth Daniels, destroyed herself in a fit of insanity.

**DREADFUL DEATH OF A SERVANT BY FIRE.**—On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held at the Falcon Inn, Wandsworth-road, before Mr. Carter, upon the body of Mary Spencer, cook in the service of William Ward, Esq., an East India merchant, residing in Lavender-sweep, Battersea, who died on Wednesday last, her death being set on fire by the spirit of camphine, which she had incautiously ignited. It appears from the evidence adduced, that on Wednesday night last week, about ten o'clock, the deceased having no candle to go to bed with, poured some spirit of camphine into a tea-cup, and placed a tallow floating wick therein. This she lighted, and was proceeding up stairs when the spirit suddenly caught fire, and the deceased, in endeavouring to put it out, set fire to her clothes. The nurse-maid, who

There his appearance and conduct left no doubt of the state of his mind, and he, as if prevented from his mischief, Mr. Fletcher had him well secured in his shop by his neighbours, and he then proceeded to the house of the unfortunate man, and up stairs to his bed-room door. The door he found locked, and so severely fastened inside, that it was not until after several efforts by himself and the servant of the house that they succeeded in forcing an entrance. When, however, they did get in, a scene of the most horrid description presented itself. Mrs. Bunney was leaning against a side wall in her night dress, which was saturated from top to bottom in blood, and which was fast becoming cold.

**FALL OF A MOUNTAIN.**—Jaya papers, of Sept. 28, state that in the residency of the Pranger Regencies, a part of a mountain in the Karang district gave way suddenly, and buried several houses with the inhabitants under the masses of earth and stone. Considerable portions of the Kwassan and Bandjar districts of the Kalaheparang residency were flooded over about the same period, and 600 houses totally destroyed by fire near Djocokarta.

of Oldham, sent to us a communication, complaining that the Executive had manifested a desire to collect and act on public opinion, and treating it as a gross breach of duty. Now we do not say that these two gentlemen had not a right to think as they did: but we do say that they had no right to send such a communication to us, or to any public newspaper. We have no objection to these parties writing to take exceptions if they thought them warranted; but they ought to have sent them complaints to the public body whose policy and acts they called in question. We presume their object to have been to cause further *deliberation* on the matters they spoke of: and this could not be best secured by sending their complaints through the columns of a newspaper, instead of directly to the parties whose attention was sought. If controversy, and not deliberation, was aimed at, there was a certain mode to secure it: if it was not wanted, there was as certain a mode to

The people have the corrective for this in their own hands; let them unsparsingly apply it. If they do so, all the mercenary and designing will bundle up all the ranks, and the principled and devoted one will remain.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received longer letter from Mr. Smith, of Glasgow, detailing the whole of his conduct from the moment that he learned that Dr. Mc'Douall was to visit Scotland to the end of the "strange meeting," a report of which we inserted last week. In that letter Mr. Smith shows

SAFFRON HILL.—The meeting commenced on Tuesday evening, to a good audience, at the Temperance Society-rooms, Saffron Hill. The chair was taken by Mr. Charles. At the close of the lecture an addition was made to the members of the society.

SAFFRON HILL.—At a meeting held at Hopkinson's coffee-house, Little Saffron Hill, on Sunday, it was resolved unanimously—“That this meeting being the first or a number of years placed the greatest confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., can see no reason for withdrawing that confidence.”

gentleman. And we trust that the men of Manchester will in conformity with Mr. O'Connor's wishes, for the fullest inquiry into the charges preferred against him; this meeting not doubting but that the inquiry will terminate in the disgrace of the unjust and ungrateful slanderer." The Testimonial to T. Duncombe, Esq., was next considered, and some descriptions were handed in. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the subscription to the Duncombe Testimonial be kept open until the 10th Feb., and that all persons feeling desirous to contribute to the fund, are particularly requested to send their contributions to Mr. J. Smith, at Tavern, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham."

Derby, Smith, Blackmore, Giles, and Lockwood replied to the fallacies of the Free Traders, the chairman at the conclusion rose, arrogating to himself the right of speaking in an "impartial manner" in which he always acted. He then, gravely announcing that it was time that for the future he would exert his influence to stop these proceedings. The humbugs are not hear the truth.

**DERBY.**

The following resolutions were passed at a general meeting held at Chester's Coffee-house, Onmston-street, Derby, on the 26th of Jan. :—"First. That it is the opinion of this meeting the Executive Committee should be elected by the members of the Association. Second. That it is requisite to hold a Convention this year: and that the place of its sitting ought to be London. Third. That we, the Chartists of Derby, do not receive any lecturer except he be a member

requested to publish a balance sheet of the college income and expenditure from the last sitting of the convention; and that the same be requested to appear in the *Star* previous to the last Sunday in February." "That the county secretary correspond with those localities who have no delegate present in order to ascertain whether they will go as auditors to the lecturers' plan." "That the next meeting be held in Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 14th of February, in the Charter Room. The meeting be taken at ten o'clock in the forenoon." "That the levy for the county fund be discontinued forthwith." The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Rankin for his able assistance.

ST. IVES.

LECTURE.—On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Alfred Webb, M.P., addressed the Corn Law Association, which was held in the Corn Law Hall, at St. Ives. The speaker, who listened with the deepest attention to an exposition of the rights and wrongs of the case, and at the conclusion, it was announced that the second lecture would be delivered at the same place on Saturday evening at six o'clock in the evening. The weather proved to be very favourable, Mr. Tabbart, a middle-aged man, who had been in the service of the Corn Market for the past twenty years, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was present in great numbers. Mr. Webb, who was as excellent, Mr. Guscott, of Penzance, was present, and was appointed to the chair, who having in a masterly manner explained the principles of the Charter, Mr. Webb then came forward, and spoke for upwards of two hours on the principles of the Charter. A locality of the Corn Law Association was formed, and the meeting terminated.

**METHOD OF PREPARING CHARRED SAW-DUST.**—At the last monthly meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the Earl of Rosburgh in the chair, an interesting paper on converting saw-dust into manure, by Mr. Bishop, of Newcastle, Melville Castle, Perthshire, was read. It was found that, for the last forty years, for several years back, the author had been endeavouring to find out some method by which saw-dust and the other waste of a saw-mill might be converted to some more useful purpose than they were generally applied to; and, under the idea that they might be employed as manure, he was led to make several experiments. He found that the undecomposed saw-dust, especially that from resinous trees, was not only unproductive on vegetation; and his object was to discover some cheap method by which it might be more readily decomposed, and thereby become fitted to promote the growth of plants. The first attempt was to reduce the saw-dust to ashes, by spreading it over a surface of a piece of land, to the depth of five or six inches, and to set fire to it, as is sometimes done with the refuse of a distillery. In this method, the saw-dust was reduced to ashes, and no perceptible effect was produced on the ensuing grass crops; but a crop of grass, after the land had lain four years in grass, showed a marked superiority in those places where the saw-dust had been burnt. Having heard of the fertilizing properties of powdered charcoal, the author next tried to reduce the dust to that state, which he had in view. It could be most readily attained by the use of steam, and to charcoal, by partially excluding the air during combustion. For this purpose he procured a quantity of well-burnt lime-sticks, which were put in layers with saw-dust, the latter in the dry state as it could be obtained; the whole was then ignited, and covered over. In a few days the mass became ignited, especially at the top and sides of the heap. Whenever the flames burst forth, the steam and a small quantity of saw-dust was from time to time blown out, and thus the process was continued till interrupted by wet weather. In other instances, the lime-sticks were broken into smaller pieces than in the

THE QUICKEND UNDER THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Our readers may not be generally aware that the foundations of the New Westminster Palace actually float on a quicksand. Westminster Hall and the old Palace for many centuries—upwards of 500 years—were done down to the foundations, and the foundations were found to be composed of quicksand, so that there was no reason for apprehension. This quicksand, unless confined, has a tendency to rise, spread, and shift itself. It is thoroughly surrounded by walls of solid concrete, and above it, keeping it down like the cork of a bottle, is a deep bed of concrete. The foundations, however, of the Victoria or Record Tower, as it is called, have passed *through* the quicksand, and the tower itself will have to be raised up to sustain. A very ticklish operation was performed last week near the ventilating shaft of the present House. To prepare for new buildings, it was necessary to excavate immediately close to this shaft, and even

When it was announced that three estimable and venerated prelates were associated to the commission to carry out this odious Act into effect, the public mind was stunned, and a sudden grief fell on the hearts of the nation. It was as if a sudden and violent earthquake had broken the freedom of their church was in manifest danger, and the appointment, like a dam chafing and fretting the current which it was intended to check, raised it still higher and gave it further force.

There are not in the world a people who feel more veneration for their prelates than the Irish people, and therefore you may be sure that the measure must be bad which would deprive them of their spiritual fathers. But the spirit of Catholicism, with its concord keeps, in general, so closely compacted. It required no extraordinary sagacity to perceive that you, in looking for the aid of Catholic bishops, sought not to support the Catholic religion, or to exalt its priesthood, but rather to buttress the tottering

It is also made a subject of similitude, congratulation, that should a concordat be negotiated, all then would assist in averting such evils from the Catholic Church. Instead of wasting our solicitude on distant and contingent dangers, we should be alive to the imminent evils of the commission; we should be ready to assume, and labour to close the breach which has been so grossly opened up by the Commission's breach which has been so grossly opened up by the Commission's its holy discipline. It will not be enough to say—Allow us the present incipient usurpation of the rights of the bishops to be firmly established, and in future they will obtain every necessary assistance in repelling future attacks. We must be ready to deal with the evil as it comes, or to talk of amendments in the act, or to modify the modification of this or that objectionable clause, while they allow the encroaching and invading principle to be the commission itself—the vigorous root of the evil—to remain. No, the successful step of letting any portion on the subject go unprompted you or any other member of the Committee to invite other prelates to support the Minister to invade other prelates' liberties, by another new commission still more penal: the example once given by good and enlightened men, of joining one commission in disregard of the knowledge of what was going on elsewhere, and of the wishes and feelings of, in general, the people, the clergy,

ties; few oats fresh up either coastwise or from

oats, beans, or shelling.

resided in the houses immediately connected with Messrs. Holmes' premises to leave them im-

tirely unmoved. Fortunate, indeed, was it that

the residents did quit them, for at a quarter-past eight o'clock, forty feet of the sixty of the chimney fell with a terrific crash on one side of the roofs of the houses, and literally covered the streets, and demolishing them to the very foundations, and destroying every piece of furniture they contained; breaking chairs, tables, beds, chests of drawers, &c. in fragments as though they had been so many rotten twigs. Never was wreck more complete. It was most providential that the accident did not occur during the night, when all would have been in bed; for had such been the case, the loss of life would have been frightful. As it was, no one experienced the slightest personal injury, except a workman of Mr. E. Thompson's, who was but a minute before the accident endeavouring to remove one of the guiding ropes to a more favourable position, for keeping the chimney steady. He received some slight injuries from the falling bricks, immediately on this unfortunate occurrence becoming known, the utmost eagerness was evinced by his neighbours to assist in the removal of the immense pile of rubbish, and to scrape together such things as might possibly become again in any degree useful to the persons deprived of all stroke of their dwellings. The furniture was removed, and the houses were furnished, new furniture replaced, and procured food and lodgings for such of the families thus thrown out of their habitations, who had not friends to receive them. Our Chesterfield correspondent says:—"During the heavy wind on Sunday morning three or four pinnaces were blown from the tower of St. Thomas's Church, and blown upon the roofs, and down through the roof, and destroyed the galleries, and done considerable damage to the church. Fortunately, divine service had not commenced, otherwise a fearful loss of life must have ensued, as the children of the Sunday school occupied that part of the edifice."—*Derby Mercury.*

[illegible]

Duffell, Thomas Moffat, and Benjamin Gurling. The following are the names of the men, and the number of their families, who were lost:- James Boulton (two boys and one girl, all married); William Warner (single); James Shreave (two boys and one girl); James George (single); George Barney (single); and Abraham Wetherell (seven girls and two boys); and Hannah Hitting (two girls, and a wife near confinement). Thus perished seven fine and practical men belonging to this port, in the attempt to save their fellow-creatures' lives.

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DEATH.

At Sheffield, at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, January 26, 1845, WILLIAM BURLEY, file-cutter, Arundel-street, aged 52. The deceased was an unfeeling demagogue, and from the commencement of the Chartist agitation a consisting member of some of the several popular associations. For real morality, and an ardent love of truth, justice, and liberty, WILLIAM BURLEY was an example to his species. He fulfilled all the duties of life as a husband, father, friend, and patriot, without omission, and has departed from this life without a solitary stain on his name. Was society composed of such men as WILLIAM BURLEY, oppression and wrong would be unknown, and freedom and happiness would be the lot of all. He was an able-bodied *poor man*, therefore do the many mourn his death, and lament the loss of one who was truly an honour to his kind.

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**BANKRUPTS.**  
*(From Friday's Gazette.)*

William Burt, Lisson-grove, New-road, boarding-house-keeper—James Jarratt, Golden-lane, Barbican, victualler—Edward Cooper Flowers, Whitechapel, Buckinghamshire, cattle-dealer—Richard Harris and John Hill, Nynegate-

**GOLDEN SQUARE.**—*The Sign of the Cross*, new play by John Collins, Sheffield, grocer.—John and David Hewitt, Raistrick, Yorkshire, cotton warp dyers.—Thomas Wyley, Birmingham, hardware merchant.—Edwin Lewis, Ipswich, ironmonger.—J. B. Matthews, Hull-monger.—William Lester, Aldermanbury, silk-manufacturer.—William Blunthorne, Little Bolton, Lancashire, manufacturing-chemist.—James Lister, Manchester, manufacturer.—William Fielding, Tanton, Lancashire, hat plush maker.—Abraham Francis, William Davey, and Matthew Francis, Bagillt, Flintshire, ironfounders.—Robert Jones, Liverpool, bootmaker.

On Friday night we witnessed the 107th performance of the grand and deservedly popular opera of the Bohemian Girl. Miss Rainforth, as usual, played the part of the heroine most naturally and delightfully, her performance exciting the oft-renewed and most enthusiastic applause of the audience. Mr. Rowan, as Count Arminio, and Mr. W.

Harrison, as *Thaddeus*, performed their parts admirably, and were rewarded with the most hearty approbation. Mr. Stretton, as *Devil's-hoof*, also played well. The curtain descended amidst universal applause. The pantomime of *Robinson Crusoe* closed the evening's entertainments.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—On Thursday, Dr. John Ryan, the Professor of Chemistry at this excellent institution, delivered a lecture on fire, for the purpose of noticing an apparatus recently invented by Mr. Phillips of Bloomsbury-square, called the Fire Annihilator. The name of this certainly comprehensive one, but the expression of it is not so good. The lecturer was particularly described by Mr. Ryan commencing his lecture by stating that one

[illegible]

bustion instantly ceased in an atmosphere containing  
 but a small per centage of these gases, he proceeded to re-  
 plain that Mr. Phillips uses a mixture of coke, siliceous  
 and sulphate of lime, with a small quantity of iron  
 products of its ignition were principally fire, nitrogen, car-  
 bonic acid, and watery vapour. To illustrate the efficacy  
 of the gas, he introduced a large house, is only a few  
 of a small stove, Dr. Ryan has a large quantity of  
 and spirits of turpentine in an iron house, and when the flame  
 and combustion were most perfect he introduced a quan-  
 tity of gas, not holding in solution two ounces of the ma-  
 terial, and in half a minute the fire was completely ex-  
 inguished, amid the applause of a numerous audience, who  
 were particularly interested in an experiment involving the  
 security of the human race. The gas is not inflammable,  
 and may be kept charged, and only requires the action of  
 a trigger on the alarm of fire, it may be carried to any  
 part, and immediately used. In our opinion it will be  
 a great improvement in the art of extinguishing fire, and  
 in case of a fire is any part of the ship the trigger may be  
 pulled, the gas would escape, and range in every direc-  
 tion, and would be so to the ravages of the element. We  
 understand that the inventor intends to make a demon-  
 stration of this subject at a daily lecture for some time, in order  
 to afford the public an opportunity of examining this  
 invention.

Saturday, February 1, 1845.